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From the Editor's Stamp Den

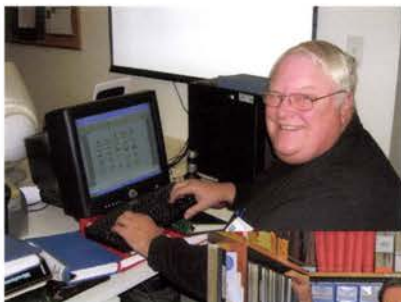
Paul Albright

Considering the Library. Removing my editor's hat for a moment, I wish to report as a member of the Library Committee concerning progress by one of SCC's greatest assets – its library.

A recent article in *Linn's Stamp News* (January 28) listed a half dozen specialist societies that have donated all or part of their libraries to the American Philatelic Research Library, presumably because they lacked the resources to house, maintain, and operate their collections. SCC is fortunate in all of these areas. Its flourishing library is housed within – but separate from – the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library in Denver, CO. The SCC Library Committee, which is drawn from Colorado Chapter 27, seeks to expand and to sharpen the library as a tool for research into Scandinavian philately.

The other societies mentioned in *Linn's* no doubt will see their holdings diffused and absorbed into a general collection that, by its very nature, is unable to concentrate on areas of specialist interest. In contrast, SCC's well-defined and focused library cannot help but be of enormous worth to Nordic collectors and researchers.

SCC was one of the first and one of the few specialist societies to have its catalog available online. (Please visit the catalog at www.scc-online.org.) It has been several years, however, since the catalog was updated on the Internet. The painstaking work of cataloguing material has been under way for some time, and there is some light at the end of this long tunnel. The section of Danish-related material is the last major cataloguing hurdle to clear. Committee members Roger Cichorz and Howard Benson have devoted countless hours to this cataloguing and their updates are beginning to appear on the SCC Internet pages. I think you will be astonished at the scope of the Library's holdings; but



▲ Howard Benson

► Roger Cichorz



Continued on page 21

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Danish Test Stamps through the 1930s

By William R. Benfield

Test stamps represent an interesting aspect of Danish philately. They are definitely BOB (back-of-the-book) or Cinderella in nature. However, it is important for the philatelist to be familiar with test stamps, for they are often confused with printed essays.

A test stamp is nothing more than a label resembling a postage stamp with no postal validity. They are used in the various aspects of stamp production to periodically check the quality of the product or the function of the machines. Test stamps are mostly used to test the printing presses that produce stamps. Test stamps are also used to check for proper sheet alignment on two and three color stamps, to ensure perforating machines are placing the perforation holes in the right place, to demonstrate how commercially available inks might look using different printing patterns and designs, and sometimes to demonstrate how stamp vending machines work. Test stamps are generally used in place of real postage stamps to avoid the security problems associated with accounting for hundreds of sheets of uncanceled stamps and reams of official watermarked paper used to print stamps.

Many philatelists are familiar with the well-known British test stamp often referred to as the "poached egg" (Figure 1). The original green mute egg was replaced with the gray version containing an explanation (Figure 2). The United States also has several test stamps, which are generally associated with stamp vending machines (Figure 3).

Rarity of Danish Test Stamps

Danish test stamps are much more interesting than the utilitarian examples just mentioned. Denmark has used several dozen different test stamps over the last 80 years, and many of them are highly sought by collectors. The balance of this article contains an overview of Danish test stamps through the 1930s. More detailed information will be contained in a planned set of handbooks about Danish essays, proofs, specimens, unissued stamps, reprints, and test stamps.¹ The rarity scale for test stamps is taken from Volume 2 of this handbook series.

R7	Unique	Only 1 copy known to exist	\$1,000 +
R6	Extremely rare	Fewer than 5 copies known	\$500 - \$1,000
R5	Rare	Fewer than 25 copies known	\$250 - \$500
R4	Scarce	Fewer than 100 copies known	\$100 - \$250
R3	Often difficult	Fewer than 250 copies known	\$50 - \$100
R2	Common	Fewer than 500 copies known	\$10 - \$50
R1	Extremely common	More than 500 copies exist	\$10 or less

The earliest recorded Danish test stamp is the King Christian IV test stamp produced by Johannes Britze. It was erroneously referred to as a rare essay in the October, 1944, issue of *The Posthorn* by William Foulk. It is thought to be used circa 1924. The design, measuring 21mm wide and 24.5 mm high, is imperforate and is

◀ Figure 1. The British "poached egg" test stamp.

▶ Figure 2. The revised British "poached egg" test stamp.

◀ Figure 3. United States test stamps.



Figure 4. The earliest Danish test stamp, circa 1924.

printed in at least nine colors (listed below) on white, wove, unwatermarked paper with gum. Presumably, it is an impression from a hand press for copperplate prints. The purpose of the test stamp was probably to demonstrate Sadolin & Holmbald inks. This is assumed to be the case because the size of the test stamp is too large for Danish stamps of the period. Further, the Danish Post & Tele Museum owns a sheet with six of these test stamps mounted on it and the words "Farver: Sadolin Holmblad" written in the corner. ("Farver" is the Danish word for colors.) Beneath each test stamp is penned in ink the number shown in the parentheses in the following color list:

Light brown (113);
light bluish green (149);
dark blackish green (220);
violet (97); reddish brown

(171/I); blue (150); steel blue; apple green; red.

This early test stamp is scarce (R4). If all colors are counted, fewer than 100 are known to exist. The dark blackish green version is the most common and other colors are probably at least rare (R5), if not extremely rare (R6).

In 1932, the Danish Post Office purchased a new M-1 printing press manufactured by Goebel AG of Darmstadt, Germany. The printing press was delivered to the Danish Post Office on October 24, 1932, but it was not until November 16 that the post office received the machine for making the printing cylinders. The first printing cylinders made were for the Helligaandskirken test stamp (see Figures 7 and 8). C.O. Ehlers designed the stamp and his original artwork is preserved in the Danish Post & Tele Museum. Both drawings are done in pencil on parchment paper. (See Figures 5 and 6.) Of course, they are unique (R7). With minor changes to the drawings, the test stamp was engraved by Johanness Britze.

This test stamp was produced in sheets of 100 (10x10) with the sheet number printed in black in the left margin at rows five and six. It is comb perforated $12\frac{3}{4}$ and printed in light green, dark green, and red on white, wove, unwatermarked paper with gum. There are two major types involving the size of the cloud. The green test stamp is often difficult (R3) to obtain and the red version is probably scarce (R4). The Type II (small cloud) appears to be more common than the Type I (big cloud) version of this test stamp.

There are many unanswered questions about these test stamps. For instance, why are there two cloud types? Full sheets of each of the cloud varieties were printed; this is not just a single cliché that was different. Why are there both light and dark green? Were all these test stamps printed on the same press in Denmark, or were there also stamps printed in Germany?



◀ Figure 5. Ehler's frame drawing.

► Figure 6. Ehlers' church drawing.



Figure 7. The 1932 Helligaandskirken test stamp, Type I, big cloud.



Figure 8. The 1932 Helligaandskirken test stamp, Type II, small cloud.

Test Stamps from the 1930s

In the 1930s there was a group of test stamps produced for various purposes. The dates are not exact, but are thought to be circa 1933 or 1934.

Caravel Type Boat Test Stamp. The Caravel type boat test stamp is very similar to the issued recess-printed stamp of 1933, except it is missing the shading on the sail. It was used to test the M-1 printing press by both the Danish Post Office and the press manufacturer, Goebel AG. It is found with a "MUSTER" (specimen) overprint in black on test stamps produced in Germany and without the overprint on those printed in Denmark. They are printed in red, violet, gray, and brown on white, wove, gummed paper without a watermark and are comb-perforated $12\frac{3}{4}$. The red version without an overprint is often difficult (R3) to find. Test stamps with the "MUSTER" overprint and test stamps printed in colors other than red are scarce (R4). (The "MUSTER" overprints are discussed later in this article.)

Hans Christian Andersen Test Stamp. The origin of this test stamp is uncertain, because it was used by both Goebel AG, the printing press manufacturer, and Sadolin & Holmblad, the ink company. Which company was first to use the design is not known to the author.

The Sadolin & Holmblad version of the test stamp is intricately designed to illustrate how the company's ink would look in a variety of complex printing situations. The design features Andersen surrounded by a "picture frame" of straight lines. "S & H" is above the portrait and his name is below it. All of this is then placed on a quadrille pattern of horizontal and vertical lines with "BRITZE" at the bottom left below the last line. At the bottom center of the portrait, note Andersen's shirt has a nearly complete big button. Impressions taken from the complete die with the "picture frame" and text in a large die proof format are extremely rare (R6). It is recorded in black and green. Both of these items are in private hands.

Unfortunately, the author has not been able to examine any of the above items. As a result, what follows is just a theory. However, it does appear Sadolin & Holmblad had a need for a more stamp-like test stamp for the purpose of demonstrating their inks. The decision was made to remove the "picture frame" and text from the above item leaving just the portrait portion of the design. The resulting test stamp has the "big button" and measures 18 mm x 20.7 mm.

The "big button" version of the test stamp was printed one at a time on white, wove, unwatermarked paper with gum. The resulting die proofs were then line-perforated $12\frac{3}{4}$, one test stamp at a time. These test stamps are rare (R5). They are known to exist in private collections in the red, blue, brown, dark green, gray, and bright yellow green.

Goebel AG is also known to have used a similar design for one of their test stamps. However, they needed a smaller size of the test stamps and this resulted in the "partial button" version. This test stamp is 0.7 mm smaller in both directions, measuring 17.3 mm x 20 mm. The "partial button" version is printed in violet, brown, and



Figure 9. The Caravel type boat test stamp.



Figure 10. The H.C. Andersen test stamp.



Figure 11. The Sadolin & Holmblad version of the H.C. Andersen test stamp.



Figure 12. The "big button" version.



Figure 13. The "partial button" version.

red on white, wove, unwatermarked paper with gum. It is comb perforated 12¾. The violet test stamps are often difficult (R3) to find. All others are rare (R5). An imperforate copy of this test stamp in the large die proof format printed in brown is known to exist in private hands. This item is extremely rare (R6), possibly unique (R7). Presumably the die was used to produce sheets of the test stamp with the “partial button” because this version is known to exist in at least blocks of four.

Christian IV in Armor Test Stamp.

This test stamp was engraved by Johannes Britze with “J•BRITZE” appearing just below the design in the center. The design, measuring 20 mm x 36.5 mm is printed in black, dark blackish green, steel blue, violet, reddish brown, red, and light bluish green on white, wove, gummed paper without watermark. It has only been recorded imperforate. This test stamp is scarce (R4) when printed in black and rare (R5) in all other colors. Very little information is available about this test stamp. It is generally encountered with wide margins on the top, bottom, and right side. The left side always has a modest margin. This is so consistently the case that the author believes something was removed from the left side.

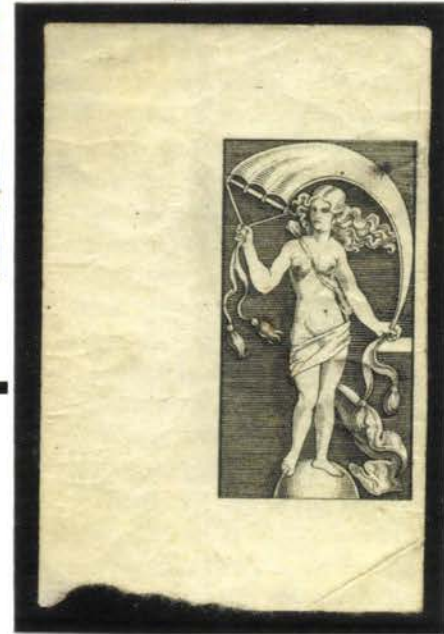
Nude Woman Test Stamp. This test stamp also engraved by Johannes Britze, appears to be a companion piece to the previous test stamp and has the same measurements. It is only recorded as printed in black on white, wove, gummed paper without watermark. This test stamp is the opposite of the previous test stamp in that it is always found with the narrow margin on the right with the other three sides all having the wide margins. It is tempting to say these two test stamps were printed side by side, but there is no evidence to support this conjecture.

Prolific Designer

It should be noted that in addition to many postage stamp designs, Johannes Britze was responsible for producing hundreds of bookplates over the course of his career. The nude woman design on the test stamp is very similar to the design Britze used on a bookplate for Hans Svenningsen. According to Kristen Rasmussen, the author of *The life and work of Friedrich and Johannes Britze*, this bookplate was produced in 1936. So, it appears Britze was working on this design in the mid-1930s and may have used it for both a test stamp and a bookplate. The fact that the test stamp is only recorded printed in black gives some credence to the notion it was not a test stamp at all but was part of the preliminary process of designing a bookplate for Svenningsen. However, the size of the test stamp does not seem to support the argument it was intended to be a bookplate. One would think the preliminary work would be at least as large, if not larger, than the bookplate. This mystery will require additional research before the final word can be written. In the meantime, it will be listed as a test stamp.



► Figure 15. Nude woman test stamp.



BENE-VIXIT-QUIBENE-LATUIT



Figure 16. A bookplate by Johannes Britze.

The next three test stamps are all the work of Johannes Britze. They were all printed in one small sheet containing one example of each design. Each test stamp measures 17.3 mm x 20 mm. The church test stamp was positioned in the upper left corner, the Tyge Brahe test stamp was in the lower left corner, and the test stamp featuring a bust of Christian V is in the lower right corner. The upper right corner has frame line drawn, but a test stamp was never completed in that space. Impressions were taken from the sheet at various stages in black. As a result it is known to exist with the church test stamp and three blank squares, the church and Brahe test stamps and two blank squares, and all three test stamps and one blank square. These small sheets are rare (R5).

Church Test Stamp. The Church test stamp (Figure 17) with “BRITZE” appearing just below the design in the left corner, depicts the Ribe Cathedral in western Jutland. It is printed in black, dark blackish green, steel blue, violet, reddish brown, red, and light bluish green on white, wove, gummed paper without watermark. The purpose of the test stamp is uncertain; it probably was another project for the Sadolin & Holmblad to demonstrate their inks. This test stamp is extremely elusive and all varieties of it are rare (R5). Apparently several sheets of the test stamps without the Christian V test stamp were printed in black, dark blackish green, steel blue, and bright bluish green and line perforated 12¼. The perforated test stamps are extremely rare (R6) and may even be unique (R7). All varieties are in private collections.



Figure 17. Church test stamp.

Tyge Brahe Test Stamp. The Brahe test stamp has “BRITZE” just below the design in the left corner. Tyge (Tycho) Brahe was a Danish astronomer who lived from 1546 to 1601.² Printed in black, dark blackish green, steel blue, violet, reddish brown, red, and light bluish green on white, wove, gummed paper without watermark. The purpose of the test stamp is uncertain; however, it was probably another project for the Sadolin & Holmblad to demonstrate their inks. This test stamp is extremely elusive and all varieties of it are rare (R5). Apparently several sheets of the test stamps without the Christian V Test Stamp printed in black, dark blackish green, steel blue, and bright bluish green were line perforated 12¼. The perforated test stamps are extremely rare (R6) and may even be unique (R7). All varieties are in private collections.



Figure 18. The Tyge Brahe test stamp.

Christian V Test Stamp. The Christian V test stamp engraved by Johannes Britze, was printed in black on white, wove, gummed paper without watermark. Again, it probably was another project for Sadolin & Holmblad to demonstrate their inks. This test stamp is extremely rare (R6). Because this test stamp was the last one added to the sheet, it is possible fewer impressions from the sheet showing the Christian test stamp were printed. The writer has only recorded it printed in black and imperforate. Copies in other colors may exist but they are not currently recorded. This test stamp is documented in a private collection.



Figure 19. The Christian V test stamp.

The “S & H” Sailing Ship Test Stamp. The sailing ship test stamp was engraved by Johannes Britze; “J•BRITZE” appears in the lower right corner. It is printed in black, greenish black, and red on thin, white, vertically laid paper without gum. It is also printed in black, brown, and green on thin, white, wove paper without gum. The “S & H” engraved in the coat of arms is a strong indication the stamp was used to display Sadolin & Holmblad inks. This test stamp is known to exist in the large die proof format in black on laid paper. This beautiful piece may be unique (R7). It is in a private collection. The other listed test stamps are cut from the die proofs to have wide margins and are extremely rare (R6). All items are confirmed in private collections.



Figure 20. The sailing ship test stamp.

Specimen Overprints

As a general rule, it is not necessary to overprint test stamps with a specimen overprint to prevent any misuse of the stamp because they do not have a denomination. However, there always seems to be an exception to the rule. In the process of testing new presses, Goebel AG used some test stamps with denominations. As a result, they were diagonally overprinted “MUSTER” in black. “Muster” is a German word meaning specimen.

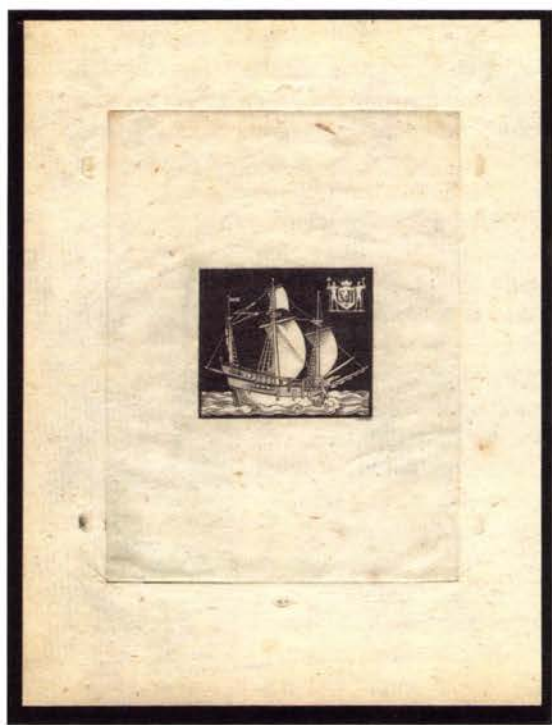


Figure 21. Die proof of sailing ship test stamp.

The first group of test stamps to be overprinted was the Caravel type boat test stamps. This would be necessary because these test stamps did have a 15-øre denomination and could be misused. The overprint is recorded on stamps printed in red, violet, and gray.

The Goebel company also overprinted the gray black H.C. Andersen test stamp with "MUSTER" in black. Because the Andersen test stamps had no denomination it was not needed, but Goebel probably applied the overprint to everything just to be sure. This specimen is rare (R5).

Presumably, it was also Goebel AG that overprinted at least nine other Danish stamps printed in issued and unissued colors with the diagonal "MUSTER" overprint in black. It would make no sense for the Danish Post Office to have overprinted Danish stamps with a German word. The author assumes these stamps were used to test the presses in some way. Without the overprints they would be listed as proofs. However, they are not recorded in these colors without the overprint. With the conspicuous "MUSTER" overprint, they become specimens of test stamps. Examples of these specimens are extremely rare (R6). All are known in private collections.

The first of these Danish stamps is the 5-øre wavy-lines issue with hearts (*Facit* 88) printed in reddish brown and violet. Several of the Danish wavy-lines issues

without hearts are also overprinted "MUSTER." These include the 1-øre (*Facit* 98) printed in orange and the 5-øre (*Facit* 101) printed in gray and green. Other 1934 test stamps with "Muster" overprints included: The 30-øre (Type I) Caravel issue (*Facit* 234); the 50-øre Christian X Issue (*Facit* 256); the 1-øre postage due (*Facit* L26); and the 10-øre Gebymærke stamp (*Facit* GB5).

Because all of the Danish stamps in the group were issued in 1934 or earlier, it is possible the Danish Post may have tested the press with some of their earlier stamps and then sent them with the first few new stamps of 1934 to Goebel AG in Darmstadt with comments concerning the operations of the press. It is also possible they were just sent as a courtesy, so that Goebel AG might see the new stamps. After receiving the stamps, Goebel AG would have overprinted the stamps as a precaution prior to filing them away.

Conclusion

Hopefully, this overview of the early Danish test stamps will help remove some of the confusion about these scarce items and allow them to be properly placed in the philatelist's collection or exhibit. Test stamps after 1940 were printed in much greater numbers and are generally well-documented in the Danish philatelic literature. In fact, the later test stamps are often readily available and do not offer much challenge. In several instances, philatelic institutions were the beneficiaries of the sale of test stamps by the government and the facts associated with these test stamps are well known.

Endnotes

¹See *Handbook of Danish Essays, Volume Two, 1920-1939*, by William R. Benfield and Bruno Nørdam, Jay Smith & Associates, 2004. This volume covers essays from 1920 through 1939.

²See "The Star Gazer with a Silver Nose," by Alfred A. Gruber, *The Posthorn*, May, 2001, p. 2.

References:

William R. Benfield and Bruno Nørdam, *Handbook of Danish Essays, Volume Two, 1920-1939*, Jay Smith & Associates, 2004. ■



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Sten Wiedling and His First Day Covers of Sweden

By Alan Warren

While looking over my collection of early first day covers of Sweden, I noticed that several were sent by or addressed to a Sten Wiedling. The earliest examples from the late 1930s indicated that Wiedling resided in Lund, Sweden. Later FDCs showed a return address of Södertälje. The last cover of his that I have is from May, 1945.

During World War II, Wiedling sent his first day covers to correspondents in the United States; in a couple of examples I found his letters intact inside the envelopes. These covers and their letters give us some insight to the efforts that collectors went to during war time in order to pursue their hobby and trade stamps and covers with others.

Background

In an effort to learn more about this first day cover enthusiast, I searched the Internet under his name. Several hits came up with reference to the pharmaceutical field but also a Sten Wiedling who was currently active in Stockholm. Curious to know more, I emailed the apparently younger Wiedling only to learn that he was the philatelist's nephew.

The young Sten Wiedling works for the Department of Energy Technology at the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm. He responded to my first email inquiry while he was attending a technical conference on experimental aircraft being held in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in July, 2007.

Nephew Sten told me that his uncle was one of six children, of whom two sisters were still living and in their 90s. Uncle Sten worked for a firm that developed and manufactured anesthetics. One of the references I found on the Internet in his name was a paper on xylocaine, a compound familiar to me as a chemist who worked with anesthesiologists when I was in college. The elder Sten was encouraged to continue his studies and become a physician, but he never pursued that option.

Uncle Sten Wiedling was born in Jönköping, Sweden, on February 7, 1909. He married but had no children. Young Sten recalls, as a child, visiting the Wiedlings in Södertälje. His uncle was interested in collecting flowers as a child and studied biology at the University of Lund. He was the first biologist to be hired by a small company at the time, Astra AB (now AstraZeneca), in Södertälje. Xylocaine was a profitable product as it became the world's best selling local anesthetic.

Wiedling liked to sail and was an avid stamp collector. An observer noted that Wiedling was a great conversationalist and one would never be bored in his company. He died October 23, 1971, in Södertälje after battling cancer.

The First Day Covers

Figure 1 shows the earliest FDC I have that Wiedling sent to himself. It is a post card that bears the 10-öre value of the Emanuel Swedenborg set released January 29, 1938, paying the domestic rate. It is tied with both hand cancel and machine cancel at Lund, which reveals the servicer's ingenuity in seeking a non-Stockholm cancel. Most FDCs were canceled in the capital of Sweden.

Figure 2 shows first day use of the 5-öre value of the King Gustav 80th birthday issue, also canceled at Lund on June 16, 1938.

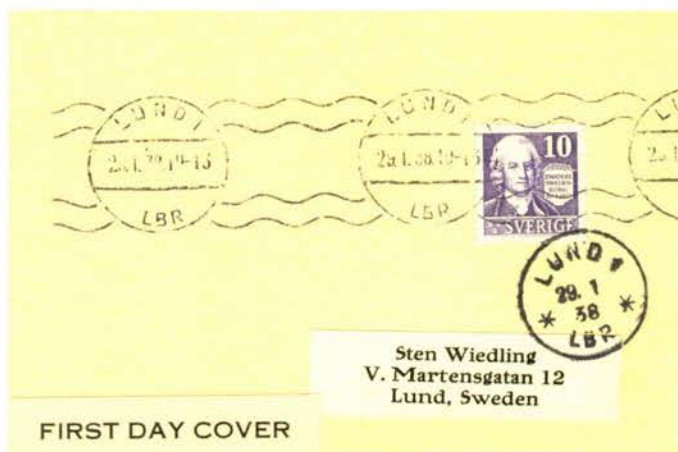


Figure 1.

The envelope is unsealed and paid only the printed matter rate; this often was allowed for FDCs with no contents. Figure 3 is obviously collector inspired, being a first day post card of the 1939 Per Henrik Ling issue, with the inclusion of the 5-öre 70th birthday issue to meet the post card rate plus registration fee, which was 20 öre at the time.

My next FDC (Figure 4) bears two values (25- and 45-öre) of the Gustav V right profile definitives issued June 26, 1940. It was sent to a correspondent in Philadelphia, PA. It overpaid the foreign letter rate of 20 öre plus 30 öre registration. Because it was now war time, the letter was examined by the British before entering the United States mails (Figure 4a).

The green Valutakontroll label on the front and the circular Valtukontroll label on the reverse indicate the letter probably contained postage stamps for a collector. The backstamps show the letter arrived at New York's registry division August 12 and at Philadelphia's Germantown station August 18. I have two other 1941 FDCs that Wiedling sent to Mrs. Lodge in Philadelphia.

Figure 5 is a first day cover with a strip of three of the 40-öre and a single of the 20-öre National Museum issue tied with pictorial first day cancel June 29, 1942, and sent to another correspondent in Ridgefield, CT. It was endorsed, "By Air from England over the Atlantic." Again it was held by the British for censor's examination (resealed with P.C. 90 tape) before entering the mails at New York where it arrived September 13 and went on to Ridgefield where it finally landed September 14.

This cover contained a brief letter:

Dear Mrs. Clark,
 Many thanks for letter and stamps, received to-day. This letter will be sent in a first-day cover on June 29 from Stockholm.
 I have not received many letters from U.S.A. since the war began, but I would like to keep up my exchange connections till after the war.

Best regards!
 Sincerely yours,
 Sten Wiedling



Sten Wiedling
 V. Martensgatan 12
 Lund, Sweden

Figure 2.



Figure 3.



Figure 4.

Two days later, on July 1, Sweden issued the set commemorating the centennial of the elementary school system, and Wiedling used the stamps to send another first day cover to his friend in Philadelphia (Figure 6). The total franking of 130 öre appears to be correct for the 30 öre for surface mail abroad, 25 öre for registration, and 75 öre airmail supplement.

A year later, on September 9, 1943, Sweden issued the set of two values commemorating the archaeologist Oscar Montelius. Wiedling sent one FDC to his friend in Connecticut (Figure 7). It reached Ridgefield on November 29 with the following letter enclosed:

Dear Mrs. Clark, **V!**
 I hope you have received my earlier letter in due time. I wrote to Mr. Klæbol in Copenhagen after having received your letter of Sept. 28, last year, and he and his family was all right and sent their best wishes. I hope they are still well, after the German atrocities there.
 To-day, the Italians are said to have capitulated, and then Germany is alone in Europe and almost in the world too. So I do not think we have to wait long for the victory of the United Nations!
 Sincerely yours,
 Sten Wiedling

Wiedling sent a Montelius FDC that same date to still another stamp collecting friend, this time in West Springfield, MA. That also arrived November 29. His letter contained another rather large "V!" for victory, and read:

Dear friend,
 To-day I received your first day covers with the stamps honoring Poland and Czechoslovakia. [Overrun countries issues of June 22 and July 12]
 I have answered your letters and greetings via Peterson in Stockholm almost immediately after receiving them.
 I suppose the war will be over soon now, so it will be possible to take up exchange as earlier.
 If you have contacts with other stamp-collectors having exchanged with me before the war, please let them know, that I am still collecting. In the last few days I have received several letters from my U.S. collector friends.
 Very best wishes!
 Cordially,
 Sten Wiedling



Figure 4a.



Figure 5.



Figure 6.

My last Wiedling FDC was sent in 1945 bearing the tercentenary of the Swedish press set released May 29, and sent to still another collector in Kohler, WI. (Figure 8.) This FDC is endorsed "By air-mail to the United Kingdom," which explains why the printed "Par avion" is crossed out, as it went surface from England to New York. It arrived June 20 in Wisconsin.

This last cover also contains a brief personal note that reads,

With best congratulations on Victory in Europe!

Yours sincerely,
Sten Wiedling

All of these war time letters bear the green Valutakontroll labels of the Swedish postal service (Postverket). So it appears that Wiedling was able to send stamps to his collector friends in the U.S., but he may not have been able to receive them from other collectors as he says he was anxious to re-establish exchanges as before the war.

These covers and their letters reflect the great efforts made by one enthusiastic FDC collector in Sweden to treat his collecting friends abroad with postal souvenirs while at the same time reinforcing with those friends his desire to help attain and celebrate victory against the Axis nations. ■

References

- FACIT Special 2008* catalog, Facit Förlags AB, Västerås, Sweden, 2007.
FACIT Postal VII catalog, Facit Förlags AB, Västerås, Sweden, 2004.
 Svahn, Karin. *Flygporton 1920-1992*, Postmuseum, Stockholm, 1993.



Figure 7.



Figure 8.

Big Dipper Perforated on Åland Stamp

Åland is issuing its own perfins – of sorts. On May 8, Åland Post issued its contribution to the astronomy theme of the 2009 Europa series. The 0.80€ stamp depicts the Big Dipper as it would appear in the southern sky by an observer in Åland in May. Seven star-shaped holes are perforated through the dark blue background of the stamp in the form of the Big Dipper.

The stars show distinctly if the stamp is placed on a light-colored background, such as a white envelope. A sheetlet of 32 stamps shows the Big Dipper, Little Dipper, and Cassiopeia printed in a silver color. ■



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Organizing Swedish Revenue Stamps

By Herbert R. Volin

Most collectors who have acquired Swedish revenues probably use one of the recent *Facit Special* catalogs to organize their stamps. *Facit* lists the stamps in general format categories with notes in the fine print about the presence of different color shades, perforations, and watermarks.

Collectors with a few hundred revenue stamps might want to make checklist matrices by hand or with a spreadsheet program similar to the example shown below. In addition to organizing stamp accumulations, counts in the matrices will help to establish rarity factors when it is known which and how many varieties were made of each stamp denomination.

A start could be to establish abbreviations for the various revenue stamps, e.g., EB for single documentary stamps, DB for double documentary stamps, and ÖL for transfer revenue stamps. The sample matrix lists the single documentary stamps (EB) beginning with number 142. Similar matrices could be designed for other revenues.

Facit #	Pf 11					12½					13					K				
	U	+	\	\+	/	U	+	\	\+	/	U	+	\	\+	/	U	+	\	\+	/
EB 142																				
EB 143																				
▼																				
▼																				
▼																				
EB 184																				

The matrices could be expanded to account for color shades: light, dark; carmine, red; etc. Many individual stamps within the groups will not have all perforations known to the group, but no one knows which. The different perforations probably relate to the dates of stamp production, but they may instead relate to very few large printings where all available perforating machines were utilized – or both. The expansion of the matrices to include cancellation dates might correlate sufficiently to indicate when different perforations (or watermarks) were produced.

Other revenues, such as assignment, tobacco, mortgage stamps, may have simpler matrices.

Legend for this sample matrix:

U without watermark

+ watermarked letters

\ diagonal wavy line watermark direction as seen from back of stamp

K combination perforations

EB single documentary stamps

DB double documentary stamps

ÖL transfer revenue stamps

BV bank and foreign-exchange revenue stamps

And so forth. ■

Reference:

Facit Special 2009 catalog, Facit Förlags AB, Västerås, Sweden, 2008.

'Check Out' SCC's Library @ www.scc-online.org

The Danish Feltpost Labels

By John R. Sabin

Where do the Danish Feltpost labels come from?

On May, 23, 1941, just over a year after the German invasion of Denmark on April 9, 1940, the Central Postal Authority of the Danish Post and Telegraph issued a directive¹ that stated (in translation):

Ordinary letters weighing under 250 g., as well as postcards, which come unfranked either from or via Germany with the inscription "Feldpost," or with a handstamp, which gives the sender's military unit, shall in the future be delivered without the requirement of postage.

Objects sent as "Feldpost," which are posted here [Note: "here" meaning, for example, from a military base within Denmark] shall continue to be franked in advance with domestic postage, and will be treated as such. (III. 5006).¹

This order is understood to be concerned with the Danish soldiers who were at that time serving, or would serve, with the German troops, especially on the Russian front, during World War II. This conformed Danish military postal practice to that of the occupying German forces.

First, some background

On April 20, 1941, it was announced that Denmark was recruiting for a regiment of Scandinavian volunteers, to be called "Nordland," that would be part of the German armed forces; the Waffen-SS. volunteers should be men of good character between 17 and 35 years old, and in return for volunteering, they would receive German citizenship.² They swore allegiance to the commander of the German armed forces, rather than to Adolf Hitler, as was the usual practice.³

Two months later, on June 28, 1941, Freikorps Danmark (German) or Frikorps Danmark (Danish) was founded with 480 initial volunteers. By the end of 1941, there were 1,164 members of the Frikorps, which was also known as the Danish Legion.² It is interesting that the Frikorps Danmark was sponsored by the Danish government rather than the DNSAP (Danish National Socialist Workers Party). In fact, members of the Danish armed forces could finish their term of national service with credit for time spent with the Frikorps.

Frikorps Danmark was disbanded in May, 1943, after a series of battles with the Russians, which decimated the Frikorps. Many of the surviving members joined the SS Freiwillige Panzer-Grenadier Regiment Danmark, part of the Division Nordland.

Now, the labels

The labels shown in Figure 1 were typographed, printed on white, gummed paper, with perforation 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 11. They were issued in booklets of three panes of four labels each, denominated 25ø, 50ø, and 1 kr, stapled in the selvage, and without interleaves. They are headed "Feltpost," which is the Danish equivalent of the German "Feldpost," meaning military post, or post from soldiers in the field. The 25ø, in green, shows a view of Roskilde Cathedral, the 50ø, in blue, shows Koldinghus castle, and the 1 kr., in red, depicts Kronberg (Elsinor) Castle (see Figure 1). The booklets were contained in red cardboard covers without marking, with a face value of 7 kr. each, in the order 1kr., 50ø, and 25ø. The first block of such a booklet is shown in Figure 2.



Figure 1. Danish Feltpost labels.

The labels had no explicit postal value, and thus are not included in most catalogs, although Michel does list them in the German section of the catalog under Dänische Legion as catalog numbers I – III.

They are thought to have been printed in 1944,⁴ although there are suggestions that they might have been printed as early as the spring of 1943.⁵ They were certainly privately printed with the intention that the proceeds of the sale should help support either the Frikorps Danmark or the Panzer-Grenadier Regiment Danmark, and, as such, might be considered charity labels. It is unknown where or by whom they were printed or the number of booklets printed.

The booklets are reputed to have come from *Parsilhuset* in Copenhagen, where the German Ersatzkommando Danmark (support command) was located.⁵ The Danish Resistance reputedly⁶ found 35 booklets in the headquarters of the Danish Legion. In addition, apparently 200 copies of booklets with a handstamp overprint “Feldpost” were also found, but apparently they were all destroyed. In any case, none has appeared since.⁶

Although most of the labels are standard 32x27 mm in size, at least some are known at 33.5x26 mm. Such a label is shown in Figure 3.

Each denomination is preceded by a “+,” but it is unclear what this means. It is not unreasonable to assume that, since the labels had no postal value, the “+” indicated this was a supplementary contribution to support either the Legion or the Reg. Danmark, depending on when the labels were printed.

There are several canceled copies of the Feltpost labels known. A set of these bearing a violet “Feldpost” cancellation is shown in Figure 4.

One must be exceedingly careful with canceled versions of the Feltpost postal labels. Few of them are known⁵ and thus the temptation to forge a cancellation is high. The labels in Figure 4 are backed by a certificate of authenticity from Nielsen and with a backstamp from Pickenpack PBB.

Another example, although most probably not a forgery, is shown in Figure 5.⁷ It is clearly prepared for philatelic purposes, and never saw postal use.



Figure 2. First block of a Danish Feltpost booklet.



Figure 3: Danish 1-kr. Feltpost label with dimension 33.5x26 mm.

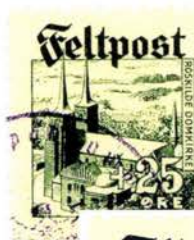


Figure 4: Three denominations of the Feltpost labels canceled with German Feltpost postal markings. Note the large size of the 1-kr. stamp.



Figure 5: Philatelicly prepared, canceled Feltpost labels.

On the other hand, there are covers where the Feltpost labels were used, such as that shown in Figure 6.^{5,8} This is a cover sent to the well-known Danish Nazi, Ejnar Vaaben⁹ from his wife, Grethe.^{5,8} Apparently, the labels were stored in Ejnar Vaaben's home until Grethe Vaaben found them. She used them on a greeting to her husband while he was away on military service.

The cover was canceled on November, 10, 1944, at Copenhagen's Distribution Center, and bears the red +1-kr Feltpost label. The label was not valid for postage, but the post office apparently did not notice that the cover was franked only with a charity label; at least there are no markings on the cover to indicate otherwise. The cover also has censor markings from Berlin. The cover was sent to the field address (equivalent to an American APO address) 48524, which belonged to the SS training camp at Sennheim (now Cernay) in Alsace, France, where Ejnar Vaaben was an instructor.⁸

There are few authenticated Feltpost labels carrying a cancelation, and this cover may be unique. A listing of known canceled Feltpost labels was published by Jensen in 2002.⁵ ■



Figure 6: Cover written to Ejnar Vaaben bearing the +1-kr. Feltpost label.

Acknowledgments: Thanks are due to Erik Jensen of the Danish P&T Museum and to Toke Nørby for encouragement, information, and advice. The illustrations are from the author's collection unless otherwise noted. Thanks are due to Thomas Høiland Auctions for permission to reproduce images from its auctions.

Endnotes

¹ *Officielle Meddelelser fra Generaldirektoratet for post-og Telegraphvæsenet* (Official Notices from the Central Administration of the Post and Telegraph Authority), No. 23, 28 May, 1941, Sect. II, Paragraph 1. Signed (III. 5006). Here III = 3 refers to the office of origin, in this case the "ekspeditionskontor," or the executive office of the Post and Telegraph (P&T). The 5006 refers to the number of the announcement in the journal.

² R. Folsom, <http://www.milhist.dk/besattelsen/frikorps/frikorps.html>.

³ J. Long, <http://www.sturmfogel.orbat.com/danmark.html>.

⁴ R. Miller, *Linn's Stamp News*, October, 27, 2003, p.46.

⁵ F. Jensen, *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, 63/6, 265 (2002).

⁶ R. Chavez, <http://axis101.bizland.com/DanishStamps.html>.

⁷ From Thomas Høiland Auktion online catalog.

⁸ J. Bendix, *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, 63/4, 177 (2002).

⁹ Ejnar Vaaben was a Danish Nazi who was sentenced to five years in prison in 1945 for treason. He was released after three years and died in 1997.

www.scc-online.org

President's Letter

Mats Roing

After two annual meetings within a short period of time, we now have almost a year until the next one at WESTPEX in San Francisco, April 23-25, 2010. There are still plenty of things to do for us before that, however. By the time you read this, the NORDIA show in Iceland will be in the history books and we should have exciting news from that show for you!



Jonas Hällström

It was great to see many familiar and new faces at the 2009 annual meeting in St Louis. Ross Olson swept most of the awards, including the Grand Award and the SCC Bowl, with his "Sweden: The Medallion Definitives, 1910-1919." Jonas Hällström, the visiting judge from Scandinavia, recently published an excellent article in the Swedish Federation's publication, *SFF-Filatelisten*, about his experience in St Louis. We were very pleased to have him here, and he gave an excellent presentation about exhibiting, with one of his own exhibits for reference.

Hällström also gave us a formal invitation to come to Borås, Sweden, May 27-30, 2010, for the next NORDIA show. We already have a few committed exhibitors going there, and we are looking forward to more SCC members exhibiting. Look for more announcements related to this.

One of the action items in St. Louis was to form an Ethics Committee. Ideally, the committee never will have to make recommendations for the Board of Directors. However, it is good to have the infrastructure in place in case we encounter a situation where it is needed. The board had some discussions after St Louis, and we came up with a three-member panel. Each year, one of the members will be replaced or re-elected. That way we will



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have a certain continuity and stability on the committee. The initial members are Paul Nelson, Eric Roberts, and Ron Collin, all of whom are current directors.

Rufus Wilson stepped up to the plate again and took on the Publicity Chair position, which had been vacant for some time. If you would like to devote some of your time to our organization, please contact any of the board members and we will be happy to coordinate.

Thank you for notifying me (mr22841@gmail.com) about your e-mail updates so the electronic newsletter will arrive in your in-boxes.

SCC will have a booth at the APS summer show in Pittsburgh, PA, August 6-9. Several SCC members plan to attend, and we hope to greet more there. Please contact Alan Warren or me if you are able to help man the booth. We plan to gather SCC members for a dinner during the show. Our New Zealand membership coordinator, John Campbell, will sell his Slania collection and sign copies of his recent Slania book (see Member Advertisements on page 25). ■

News from the Home Office

Don Brent

WESTPEX for 2010

I recently traveled to San Francisco and Northern California during which I attended WESTPEX. Next year we are scheduled to have our 2010 national meeting in conjunction with that show. This year I was privileged to have been asked to present a talk about Danish wavy-line stamps to a meeting of SCC's Golden Gate Chapter 21. This is the third time I have been to WESTPEX; each time I have been impressed by this show. It is an outstanding show and San Francisco is a terrific city to visit. If at all possible, you should plan to include this one in your schedule next year. Note this show always fills up with excellent exhibits and quality dealers. I already am looking forward to next year.



Membership

Dues renewals are wrapped up for the year and our membership took a real hit last quarter with 55 members dropped for non-renewal. We have now decreased to just over 600 members. In the last decade,

Membership Statistics for the First Quarter, 2009

New Members

4130 Turner, Allan, 27 Lorne Scots Drive, Milton, ON, Canada L9T
4131 Kolodgie, David, 6605 McGruder Rd., Merritt Island, FL 32953
4132 Larson, John L., 1105 Baytowne Dr. #22, Champaign, IL 61822
4133 Tuthill, William S., DNP
4134 Kessler, Lawrence J., 302D Donner Pass, St. Peters, MO 63376
4135 Helgesen, Torbjorn, Stronevegen 54B, NO-5217 Hagavik, Norway

Deceased

3946 Regi Ausmus

Resigned

2428 Elizabeth Marjamaa
3816 Malcolm Batty

Change of Address

3819 Bustad, Eric, 615 10th Ave. E. Apt 1, Seattle, WA 98102-7303
4024 Jyrki Laitinen, Välimäentie 12, FI-65520 Helsingby, Finland
3494 Warfel, David, 124 Seminole Lane, Loudon, TN 37774-2112
L-28 Houeland, Per, Leirangergata 3B, N-5522 Aaugesund, Norway
1094 Gaudet, James A., 1 Lyman Street, Westborough, MA 01581
1417 Omberg, Robert, 3718 Yolando Rd., Baltimore, MD 21218

Lost Contact (with last known address)

2760 Fry, Wayne L., PO Box 31779, Diamond Hills Station, San Francisco, CA 94131

Dropped for nonpayment of dues

3609 Ball, Michael A. 1229 Maclatchy, Joan K.
4057 Beckman, Lyle 3090 McGinnis, James G.
2457 Bednar, Leif 2253 Melberg, Ingolf B.
3853 Blorstad, Trygve P. 3646 Miller, Wade
4064 Botta, J. Robert 4118 Munoz, Lazaro
3819 Bustad, Eric K. 3899 Nelson, Richard A.
4045 Caldwell, Jim 3665 Nilsson, Per Erik
3787 Danielski, Stefan 3957 Nordin, Goran
4120 Erben, Ivo 3692 Nuppenon, Bert
4018 Faelchle, Bob 4023 O'Hagan, Michael
3778 Fagerquist, Harold Max 1569 Paris, Sam
1408 Gary, Norman D. 3726 Plaami, Jeanette
3722 Graue, Sharon Everson 1369 Poppe, Petter A.
3379 Gray, Chris 2661 Puzulis, Val E.
1982 Guyer, John O. 4056 Radley, Dr. O. K. J.
3859 Hammond, Jerald M. 3653 Rocha, Genesio D.
1881 Hatch, Robert D. 2288 Roos, Jorgen
3845 Hedlund, Paul 4060 Schumacher, Mike
3940 Hoel, David 3804 Sellner, William F.
4113 Hoemiger, Fred David 3009 Sholder, Stephen D.
1983 Hopkins, M. Burton, Jr. 1793 Shuck, Thomas L.
4093 Jamil, Ashad 1932 Sorensen, Dr. Leif B.
1782 Jangaard, Peter M. 2274 Steffey, Rodney K.
3721 Jones, Harry B. 3724 Theilgaard, Morten
4089 Kristensen, Nelly 2629 Tjeltheit, O. Alvin
3106 Lacey, Dorothy H. 4072 Voss, Robert T.

we have lost about one-third of our previous membership. This is not good. Last year I was pleased that the membership fall seemed to have leveled off, but this year's drop has hit us hard. George Kuhhorn, our membership chairman, is going to contact as many of the dropped members as possible to try to get them to return, or at least to ascertain a reason for their failing to renew. Many times it is age or health that leads members to leave SCC; this year, a few have stated that they are cutting back on expenses. While we respect the reasons someone may drop out of SCC, it doesn't make the result any easier to swallow.

Also, the decline in members is only one side of the problem. The other is the lack of new members. We need a continued stream of new members. While we continue to attract some new members, it just isn't enough to make up for the losses. Whatever the reasons, we need to address the problems before we are no longer able to provide the services that make the SCC a successful organization.

On a more positive note, we did gain six new members this past quarter. We welcome you and hope to meet many of you in person at one of our future meetings. Be sure to let us hear from you. It is helpful to hear directly from members and that is what the SCC needs.

The Posthorn Mailing

U.S. Postal Service rates and some regulations are changing in May, but it does not appear that there will be any big change in our costs or much change in our service relating to *The Posthorn*. There have been a couple of problems in our overseas forwarding but these seem to have been sorting problems at the New York facility. Hopefully, this is being addressed and overseas delivery should be improved. ■

(Editor's Stamp Den – continued from page 2)

this remains a work-in-progress. You need to keep checking in the coming months as expanded listings are mounted section-by-section.

Books, stamp catalogs, periodicals, and individual articles comprise the bulk of the library's philatelic holdings. These are supplemented with audio-visual materials, auction catalogs, and copies of individual exhibits, collections, and show bulletins. This deep pool of resources touches on virtually all aspects of Scandinavian philately. Most important, these materials are available for loan to SCC members upon request to me. (My contact information is on page 2 of this and previous issues of *The Posthorn*.)

In recent years, the SCC Library has benefited from numerous contributions – small and large – beginning when the Scandinavian Philatelic Library of Southern California trucked its entire library to Denver. Most recently, James Burgeson, a Sweden specialist, shipped the library 22 boxes of material from his personal library, including 800+ auction catalogs. Alan Warren, Paul Nelson, and Roger Schnell, all former presidents of SCC, have been generous in donating library materials. Estates of deceased members also have enhanced the collection, most recently from the heirs of the late Kai H. Hansen and Don Halpern. Many others have donated less extensive, but nonetheless welcome, additions to the library. We attempt to list all donors by name in the Membership Statistics section of *The Posthorn*.

When surplus material is found, it is sold to SCC members (as directed by the Board of Directors). These mail sales, which are published in *The Posthorn*, have raised several thousand dollars for library operations and the acquisition of material to fill gaps in the growing and increasingly polished collection. At the same time, SCC members who bid in these auctions are helping to strengthen the society's research capabilities while enhancing their own reference collections. It's a win-win situation.



Differing Design Approaches. The postal agencies in Finland and Sweden recently demonstrated entirely different approaches to the design of new issues. On September 5, Finland released a miniature sheet of two stamps dedicated to popular author Mika Waltari, who was born 100 years ago (1908-1979).



One of the stamps is from a black and white photo of the author while the second (shown here) is not original art work; rather, it reproduces the cover of his 1940 detective novel, *Inspector Palmu's Mistake*.

In contrast, Sweden issued a booklet of eight stamps on September 25 containing stamps drawn especially for the issue by eight of Sweden's popular comic strip artists. The eight stamps are on the theme of communication among people.



New Home. The stamps section of Åland Post has moved into newly built facilities at the post terminal in Sviby, Jomala. All of the Post's departments are now housed in the same premises. The stamp unit, as well as the marketing and accounting departments, formerly were located in the center of Mariehamn. Contact information remains unchanged. The contact information is Posten Åland Frimärken, PB 1100, AX-22111 Mariehamn, ÅLAND, Finland.



Finnish novelties. Finland Post has produced a number of unusual philatelic items over the years. There was a recent note-in-a-bottle that could be mailed. Earlier there was an ice scraper for your car windshield that also could be mailed. Now, Posti is offering small bags of coffee or tea that can be mailed as post cards. There is 30 grams of tea in one bag-card and enough coffee for four cups in the other. Cost: 3.50€.

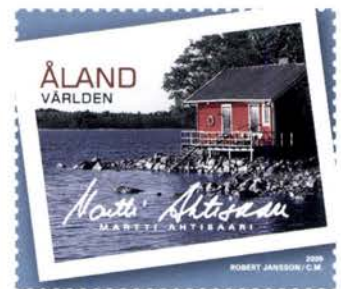
The latest foray into the novel is a booklet of five scratch-and-sniff stamps featuring Finland's sauna culture. The stamps emit the "gentle bouquet of birch leaves when scratched," says Posti in a news release.



Personals are popular. Norway introduced its personalized stamp program in the autumn of 2006. Since then more than one million of these stamps have been delivered to Norway Post's customers.



Finally, what does a honeymoon cottage have to do with the Nobel Peace Prize? Martti Ahtisaari of Finland, the most recent Nobel Peace Prize winner, has selected one of his honeymoon memories as the motif for a postage stamp to be released by Åland Post on September 29. Ahtisaari, a former president of Finland, agreed to select the design as part of the "My Åland" series. He and his wife honeymooned at a small red cabin in Åland in 1968. A photo of a red cottage at water's edge is shown on the Världen rate (beyond Europe) stamp, but the photo is "representative" of the one used by Ahtisaari and his bride. ■



The Scandinavian Collectors Club

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Danish Wavy Line: Donald B. Brent, PO Box 13196, El Cajon, CA 92022; dbrent47@sprynet.com
Scandinavian Revenues: Paul Nelson, Tucson, AZ; pnels@att.net

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SCC Chapter Meeting & Contacts

- 1. SEATTLE/NW:** 2nd Monday, 9 a.m. at members' homes. CONTACT: Dana S. Nielsen, 17428 SR9, PMB#105, Snohomish, WA 98296.
- 4. CHICAGO:** 4th Thursday of January-June and September, October; 1st Thursday of December, Des Plaines Public Library, 1501 Ellinwood St., Des Plaines, IL 60016. CONTACT: Ron Collin, PO Box 63, River Grove, IL 60171-0063; (773) 907-8633, email: collinr@ameritech.net.
- 5. NEW ENGLAND:** 1st Wednesday at the Scandinavian Living Center, 206 Waltham St., West Newton, MA at 7:30 p.m. in the private dining room. <http://scc5.thlogic.com>. CONTACT: Mats Roing, (781) 424-2183; 39 Englewood Ave., Apt. 6, Brighton, MA 02135; email: mr22841@gmail.com.
- 7. NEW YORK:** 2nd Wednesday (except July & August) at The Collectors Club, 26 E. 35th St. CONTACT: Carl Probst, 71 Willoughby Ave., Hicksville, NY 11801, email: cwp1941@aol.com.
- 9. NORTH NEW JERSEY:** 3rd Wednesday at members' homes. CONTACT: Warren J. Grosjean, 32 Juniper Rd., Wayne, NJ 07470-6156, email: warren@Derma-Safe.com.
- 12. WASHINGTON DC:** CONTACT: Peter Alten, 9300 Main St., Manassas, VA 22110.
- 13. DELAWARE:** Last Tuesday at members' homes. CONTACT: Alan Warren, alanwar@att.net.
- 14. TWIN CITIES:** 2nd Thursday (except July & August) at Lynnhurst Community Center, 50th St., & West Minnehaha Parkway, Minneapolis, MN. CONTACT: Rossmer V. Olson, P.O. Box 23377, Richfield, MN 55423, email: RossVOle@aol.com.
- 17. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA:** 1st Wednesday at members' homes. CONTACT: Jerry Winerman (818) 784-7277, or email: gerjerry@sbcglobal.net.
- 21. GOLDEN GATE:** 1st Saturday, 11 a.m., at members' homes and at various shows (WESTPEX, COALPEX, PENPEX, etc.). CONTACT: Herb Volin, (510) 522-3242, HRVolin@aol.com.
- 24. MANITOBA:** 2nd & 4th Wednesdays September through May at Scandinavian Cultural Centre, 764 Erin St., Winnipeg, MB. CONTACT: Robert Zacharias, 808 Polson Ave., Winnipeg, MB R2X 1M5, Canada, email: robertzacharias@shaw.ca.
- 26. TIDEWATER:** 3rd Saturday, 3 p.m., at Larchmont Branch of the Norfolk Public Library System, 6525 Hampton Blvd., Norfolk, VA 23508, (757) 441-5335, fax: (757) 441-1451, email: gwalker@npl.lib.va.us. CONTACT: Michael Falls, 575 Virginian Dr., Norfolk, VA 23505-4242, email: Mfallsice@aol.com.
- 27. COLORADO:** 1st Saturday September-June, 10 a.m., at the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library, 2038 S. Pontiac Way, Denver, CO 80224. CONTACT: Roger Cichorz, 3925 Longwood Ave., Boulder, CO 80305-7233, email: reichorz@comcast.net.
- AUSTRALIAN COORDINATOR:** Roger Byrne, email: byrnfam@internode.on.net.
- NEW ZEALAND COORDINATOR:** John Campbell, email: johncampbellnz@hotmail.com
-

Puzzling Sweden Ring-Type Paper Variety

By George Kuhhorn, Sweden Ring Study Group

I have found a Swedish ring stamp (*Facit* 46) printed on what appears to be translucent paper, but this variety is not listed in *Facit*. This #46 is a third series, 20-öre, red-orange colored stamp with the blue posthorn printed on the back.

There are other Sweden ring stamps printed on translucent paper from 1872, the first year of these stamps. They include *Facit* #17 (3-öre perf 14), #20 (6-öre type a, perf 14), and #25 (30 öre perf 14). But what about this #46?

My dictionary states that "translucent is permitting light to pass through but diffusing it so that objects are not clearly visible." With this stamp, the entire printing can be seen through the back.

The Sweden Ring Study Group has done nothing concerning the study of papers used. Perhaps someone will step up with paper knowledge. If so, contact me at PO Box 4486, Emerald Isle, NC, 28594, or email, geokuhh@starfishnet.com. ■

SCC Member Services & Contacts

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Local Chapters	See list in <i>The Posthorn</i>	See list in <i>The Posthorn</i>
Helpers' List/ Traders' List	George Kuhhorn, PO Box 4486, Emerald Isle, NC 28594	geokuhh@starfishnet.com
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Library Services	Paul Albright, 4615 Hampshire St., Boulder, CO 80301-4210	palbright@wiche.edu
Study Groups	See list in <i>The Posthorn</i>	See list in <i>The Posthorn</i>

SCC and Scandinavian Calendar

2010

WESTPEX (SCC National Meeting), April 23-25, San Francisco Airport Marriott; www.westpex.com.
 NORDIA 2010, Borås, Sweden, May 27-30.

2011

NORDIA 2011, Finland in May.
 Minnesota Stamp Expo (SCC National Meeting), July, Minneapolis, MN.

2012

NORDIA 2012, Copenhagen, Denmark, late Fall.
 Rocky Mountain Stamp Show (SCC National Meeting), May, Denver, CO.

Member Advertisements

Wanted: Denmark Christian X mint blocks, hinged or unhinged. Paying more than 50% Scott. Send information to Dr. Roger G. Schnell, 4800 NE 20th Terrace, Suite 201, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33308; email, rkschoss@mindspring.com.

Auction & Book Signing: John Campbell, SCC's membership coordinator in New Zealand, will be auctioning his extensive collection of Slania material and signing copies of his new book, *Czeslaw Slania: Master Engraver 1921-2005*, on August 9 in conjunction with the APS Stamp Show 2009 in Pittsburgh, PA. For more information, contact Campbell at johncampbellnz@hotmail.com, or Tom Jozwik at the Regency Superior auction house, www.regencystamps.com.

For Sale: I have acquired all rights to the last books published by the late Henry Regeling. Available are *Service Stamps of Denmark 1871-1923: Denmark's Provisionals 1904-1912-1915*; *Stamps of Iceland I - 1872-1904*; and *Stamps of Iceland II - 1902-1909*. For prices and shipping costs, contact Henk Burgman, Spechtstraat 70, NL-1021 VW Amsterdam, Nederland; email, henk.burgman@gmail.com.

Posthorns Available: I have started to clean up the SCC office and find a number of extra copies of *The Posthorn*. There are no complete runs and most are from recent years, but there are some going back into the 1970s. Available for 25¢ each plus postage with proceeds to the SCC treasury. Contact SCC Executive Secretary Don Brent at scc@sprynet.com.

Auction Marketplace

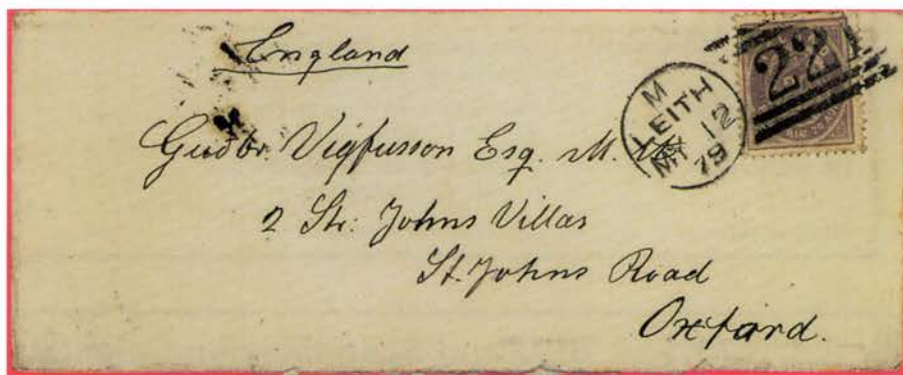
Frank Banke



Cavendish, Derby, England April 23, 2009

Angus Parker, a well-known stamp dealer and postal historian who died in 1995, accumulated an extensive collection of Icelandic philatelic material over his lifetime. Strength in his collection certainly was ship mail cancels, but each corner of Iceland philately was represented.

The auction consisted of 547 lots of Icelandic material, including 48 lots of Norwegian Missionaries from Madagascar. An unusual pre-philatelic letter, sent within Iceland 1849 and with a local carrier fee marked on the front, sold for \$4,400 as Lot 1003. One of the most important items in the sale (#1014)



An important Iceland item sells for \$9,400.

was a 20-aur pale violet (*Facit* 15) on a letter to Oxford stamped with a British duplex numeral "221" at Leith; it sold for \$9,400. A similar important and unrecorded registered express letter to England (#1064), although it is not known that there was an express fee at this time, was offered at \$800 with the hammer falling at \$6,200. A lovely parcel letter to Copenhagen from 1892, with two 20-aur and one 5-aur stamps canceled on arrival in Copenhagen (#1051), sold for \$3,100. A letter front with the 50-aur 1892 (#1062, *Facit* 18) sold for \$900. Had it been on a complete letter, it could have sold for 10-fold that.



Brings \$6,200 at auction.

A truly scarce destination from Iceland is Asia. In this sale, there was one 5-aur stationery card uprated with a 5-aur green sent to China in 1902, with both crown cancel and Hull transit mark. It sold for \$5,500 (#1104). Another scarce item was a 10-aur stationery card 1891 sent to India (#1065), which sold for \$1,450 but could have gone much higher if the quality would have been slightly better.

The first 1944 Republic issue section was quite significant, as it included rare proofs from the DeLaRue archives. Most significant was the colored set of proofs (#1426) with the value tablets blank but in the issued colors. Strong competition resulted in a sale price of \$6,500 after starting at \$500.

This sale also included nearly 80 lots linked to World War II censorship and British and American forces in Iceland. From the Norwegian Missionaries section, one letter in poor condition with a pen cancel 5 Vari (#1556), sold for \$6,000. A complete sheet of nine of the "1 Eranambaty 5 Vari" black on white, wove gummed paper, sold for \$2,900 (#1577).

AB Philea, Stockholm, March, 29, 2009

The Swedish auction house AB Philea offered a wonderful 8-sk. banco orange-yellow 1855 (*Facit* 4h) with a superbly applied “Gefle” date cancel – rarely seen in this quality – but with a starting price of 15,000 SEK. It was expected to go for a much higher price, of course. It sold for SEK 70,000 (about \$10,800, all charges included) as Lot #45.

Some Slania prints were also offered, two signed “Grundwald.” Prints #1405 and #1406 sold for respectively \$620 and \$520. Lot 1417, a Prince Rainier III print, sold for \$520.



Banco sells for \$10,800.

Engers Frimerker, Oslo, March 20-21, 2009

This auction of nearly 1,850 Scandinavian lots consisted of 1,400 lots of Norway and the rest for the other Scandinavian countries. The most expensive Norwegian item (#702) was a 25-øre posthorn 21mm issue on letter to New York and forwarded from there to Panama. The starting price was \$200, but it sold for an amazing price of \$5,800. The 20-øre imperforate 20mm posthorn issue hinged in pair (#407, NK 54Ile vt1), sold for \$1,900, just a fraction above the starting price. A number of unusual World War II censored letters (from #1013–#1052) did not sell, although a likely unknown Stavanger censor label “durch Zensur” (#1026), sold for quadruple its starting price, ending at \$2,300.



Norway to NY to Panama = \$5,800.



New censor label surfaces

Postiljonen AB, Malmö, April 4, 2009

Postiljonen AB presented a fine selection of some unusual Swedish items. Two rare skilling banco Mother Dies type B – a blue ultramarine and a similar item in pale brown – each sold for the estimate of \$15,500 (#207 and #208). The only recorded TOE (TRE) error on 3-sk. banco in mint condition (#209) started at \$23,500 and sold for \$39,000.

A first day cancel, 1.7.1855, on a 4-sk. banco with some small faults (#217) did not find a buyer for its starting price of \$12,000. The 4-sk. banco dull blue (turquoise group, *Facit* 2k1) that is rarely found outside of Stockholm, sold for \$5,000, or near the estimate.

Three unique “Sparre” Essays of the 1862 Lion type (#274, #275, #276), in black, red, and blue, sold for respectively \$5,000, and \$8,500 for the last two. A Finnish pair of 5-kopek 1856 small pearls in mint condition, sold for \$34,500, a bit lower than the starting price of \$39,000 (#120).

In the Danish West Indies section, a mint NH 14-cent quarter-sheet with inverted frame pos. 77, sold for \$28,000 (#105). A letter franked with 4-cents rouletted 1873 and 7-cents bicolored 1874 (#104) – a striking color combination on cover – sold for the estimate of \$47,000. ■



Error banco sells for \$39,000.

Chapter Reports

Randy Tuuri, Vice President, Chapters



Twin Cities Chapter 14 – The March meeting reviewed show programs from previous Snowpex shows, which the club used to sponsor. Both the March and April meetings reviewed mart books and had a show and tell.

Cyber Chapter – This chapter has been discontinued due to lack of input.

Delaware Chapter 13 – February’s meeting discussed the Swedish inventor John Ericsson and his many accomplishments. The March meeting covered railway post offices in the first half of the 20th Century. In April, the chapter explored unusual aspects of Norwegian philately.

Southern California Chapter 17 – This club continues to meet regularly and review mart books.

Colorado Chapter 27 – The March meeting reviewed several early 1600’s–1800’s maps of various Scandinavian areas. The latest members’ auction was successful. The April meeting highlight was a presentation by Roger Cichorz on Faroes Island Postal History during World War II. The May meeting was held at the Rocky Mountain Stamp Show.

New York Chapter 7 – Continue to meet regularly and review mart books.

Manitoba Chapter 24 – The February meeting enjoyed a presentation of “Poster Stamps of Germany, 1930–1937” by Robert Zacharias. The special event town anniversary seals were a big hit. The March meeting had a presentation on a visit to the Faroes Islands by Alf Brooks. Audio-visual presentations from the SCC Library were available for the April and May meetings prior to the usual summer hiatus.

Golden Gate Chapter 21 – The monthly meetings continue at member houses with mart books when available and a show and tell of recent purchases at each meeting. The March meeting had an interesting demonstration on overprint comparisons by Réne Reboh who used a computer to highlight certain areas of a stamp and comparing them to other overlays. ■

Norway-Based Newsletters Move Online

Another philatelic publication is moving from print to digital. The last printed issue of *Stempelmerket* (The Revenue Stamp) was number 53, published in March. *Stempelmerket* editor Geir Sør-Reime is moving the publication to the Internet where new issues can be viewed and downloaded.

Stempelmerket is the newsletter of the Norwegian Revenues Study Group but it includes coverage of revenue stamps beyond Norway and Scandinavia. The final printed issue includes a plating study of Norwegian weights and measures stamps by Alexander Brofos, but there also are articles by Sør-Reime on revenues from Lithuania, Estonia, and Italy. The electronic version of *Stempelmerket* will be available at <http://sites.google.com/stempelmerket>. Interested collectors can add their name to an email notification list by contacting Sør-Reime at gsoer-re@online.no.

In addition, Sør-Reime said he is shifting a newsletter for the Parcel Stamps Study Group to digital format and making it available at <http://sites.google.com/site/parcelstamps>. ■

– Paul Albright

Scandinavian Literature Notes

Alan Warren



News from Denmark



Ib Krarup Rasmussen, editor of *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, presents another in his series on parcel rates to foreign countries, this time to Switzerland from 1881 to 1996 in issue 1/2009. Examples of franked parcel cards are shown. In the same issue Gert Svane Jensen provides the second part of a series on censorship of the Post and Telegraph Service, including a table of censor numbers that are often seen in pencil on covers during the early 1940s.

In issue 2/2009 of *DFT*, Peter Michaelsen discusses trolley car mail. In this issue's installment of Danish postal rates abroad, Rasmussen provides rate tables for parcels to Iceland from 1870 to 1996. Frits Jørgensen furnishes another installment of his series on Danish booklets of the letterpress period.

Erling Berger describes the handling of mail from Denmark to the Netherlands from 1867-1875 in the March issue of *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift*, published by the Danish Postal History Society. The mail was sent via locked sacks through Germany. A number of covers are shown with analysis of the rates. In the same issue the late Knud Tolbøl writes about the postal letter cards overprinted for use by the military during World War I. The stationery indicia were overprinted S and B for Soldater and Brevkort.

News from the Faroes



The lead article in the 1/2009 issue of *News from the Faroes* describes Project 180° begun in 2008 and extending until 2010. The purpose is to turn the country's postal service around from a focus on the workplace to serving its customers. Deliveries in the afternoon instead of the morning will allow mail arriving by air early in the day to be delivered the same afternoon in Tórshavn.

Shops or "agents" will provide stamps, envelopes, and packaging materials for customers and self-service machines will be located throughout the country to enable more convenient mailing by the public. Postverk Føroya is open for telephone inquiries 24/7. Future changes will encourage incoming parcels from abroad by relaxing stringent customs regulations, and eventually money transfer service by a modern banking process will replace the current giro system.

News from Finland (with thanks to Kauko Aro)



The lead article in *Filatelisti* 1/2009 is Jorma Keturi's treatise on the use of mails in the White-guard controlled areas during the 1918 civil war. Reijo Nummela writes about the ill-fated steamship "Thyra" that carried mail in the Helsinki archipelago in the 1870-1890 period, and includes a bit of the history of mails carried by such coastal steamers.

The editor of *Filatelisti* is re-issuing an article from 1920 on the mail transportation in the early 1900s between townships. This supplements the articles on parallel posts in the previous two issues. Alpo Lehtonen feels that commemorative and anti-tuberculosis stamps have been neglected in Finnish exhibits. He argues that such issues can be difficult to find when used alone on covers where rates changed soon after the stamps were issued.

In *Filatelisti* 2/2009, Kullervo Hakama writes about Finnish athletes found on the stamps of the world, often involving countries that produce stamps primarily for collectors. The lead article is Norman Franklin's write-up on the assignment of the numbers to stations on the Helsinki-St. Petersburg railway line. Raino Heino describes his exhibit of weather in philately, which has been published in book form by the World Meteorological Organization together with the UPU; the preface is by the Secretary General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-Moon.

This issue also contains the current regulations for the Finnish expertizing committee, including the location and direction of the expertizer's mark on the back of a stamp. This varies based on whether the stamp has an overprint or is perforated, etc.



News from Germany



Eric Keefe discusses the handling of mail in the Finnish area of Petsamo from 1920-1944 in the November issue of *Philatelistische Nachrichten* published by the Nordic Countries Study Group. In the same issue Rolf Dörnbach profiles the Greenland postal station at Saarloq (formerly known as Sardloq). Jürgen Tiemer provides the third installment on postal rates during Norway's skilling period (1855-1877) to Slesvig, Holstein, and the Danish post office in Hamburg and Lübeck.

News from Great Britain



Gavin Fryer writes about the handling of mail in Denmark from 1851 to 1868 as a result of the Postal Law of March, 1851, in the March issue of the *London Philatelist*. Uniform postage rates were introduced and the burdensome list numbering of letters was discontinued. Addressed are such subjects as rural delivery fees, printed matter rates, and the 2-skilling town rate. An example is a cover marked at lower left as "paid" and brought to the post office by the sender, for which he paid 6 rbs cash. However, had he bought a stamp it would cost him only 4 rbs. Clerks sometimes placed a stamp over the "paid" marking and pocketed the extra 2 rbs. Other abuses are also illustrated.

News from Iceland



In issue 19 of *Frimerkjablaðið*, Þór Þorsteins describes mail sent by French fisherman who worked the seas around Iceland in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries. Ólafur Elíasson writes about the system of uniform colors of postage stamps as set forth by the UPU and its effect on the stamps of Iceland.

News from the Netherlands



Johan M. Vroom describes the Danish postal service's handling of money letters such as COD and other types during 1851-1919 in the March issue of *Het Noorderlicht*. In the same issue, Rob van Grunningen focuses on the first stamps of the Danish West Indies, describing the burelage, watermarks, gum, perforations, and cancels.

News from Norway



Bjørn Eirik Rasmussen conducts plate reconstruction of the 10-øre Posthorn issue of Norway, NK 53 VII, in the issue 1/2009 of *Info*, published by the Oslo Filatelistklubb. Knut Glasø continues his series on labels and seals of Trondheim in the March *NFF-Varianten*.

Trygve Johansen continues the listing of topical stamps of Norway in the issue 1/2009 of *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. This listing consists of painters, sculptors, and other artists identified by name and catalog number of the appropriate stamp. In issue 2/2009, editor Peer-Christian Ånensen illustrates modern forged cancels of Asker and Engesland.

In the March *Norwegian War and Field Post Journal*, Per-Christian Wallén illustrates a handstamp censor marking placed on letters from Drammen early during World War II, indicating they are to be returned as the sender's name and address were lacking on the outside. In the same issue, Erik Lørdahl recounts the disastrous bombing by the RAF of the German ship *Cap Arcona* in 1945 as it carried prisoners in the Bay of Lübeck. Nearly 5,000 prisoners, including some Norwegians, and crew were killed in the tragedy.

News from Sweden



Christer Brunström describes the modern day local post of Lysekil in issue 2/2008 of *Bältespännaren*, the Cinderella magazine published in Sweden. The local post service was started by an immigrant from Central America who came to Lysekil and saw the opportunity. He produced eight stamps in five issues between 1998 and 2007. Brunström reprised this article in the December, 2008, issue of *Global Stamp News* in the U.S.

In the same issue of *Bältespännaren*, Christer Wahlbom lists the many railway parcel freight stamps of Sweden issued in the 1930s and 1940s.



Vesela Stridsberg of the Postmuseum in Stockholm presents a nice overview of the collections and exhibits of this wonderful archive of the stamps and postal history of Sweden in the February issue of *The Asia Pacific Explorer*, published by the National Association of Philatelic Exhibitors. Researchers can contact the museum to make an appointment for examining specific materials. The Postmuseum's web site is www.postmuseum.posten.se/museng/.

News from the United States



Michael Baadke, editor of *Linn's Stamp News*, wrote in his March 23 column that Denmark plans to continue its tradition of intaglio-printed stamps from line-engraved designs, even though it is replacing two old printing presses with more technically advanced models.

What appears to be the final issue of *Close-Up*, journal of the Czeslaw Slania Study Group, was dated October-December, 2008. Its editor, Harold Short, died suddenly and the initial reaction was to disband the study group. In that issue, Hugh Galford wrote about the Swedish revenues designed by Slania.

There are some online indications that the group may be revived or a new organization planned with its own publication to meet the needs of Slania collectors. Contact Jay Smith at js@jaysmith.com for information about plans for a new organization. ■

Postal Authorities Adjusting to New Economic Realities

By Paul Albright

Declining mail volumes, legal and labor arguments, and business realignments are troubling Nordic postal administrations as they attempt to fine-tune their operations to fit a digitally orientated world of communications.

Finland: Almost 400 employees of Itella Group, which has 23,500 workers in Finland and includes the post office, were declared "redundant" as required labor negotiations opened in April. The postal workers' union objected with one work stoppage. Most of the layoffs were in the Helsinki metropolitan area but other locations also were affected. Manual mail sorting in Rovaniemi and Kajaani were to be transferred to an automated processing center at Oulu and customer service center operations in Savonlinna discontinued. Earlier this year, mandatory negotiations resulted in some 70 layoffs, some of which were in the philatelic office.

First class and package mail volume in Finland each dropped 10 percent in one year with direct mail advertising slumping 14 percent. "Postal services are funded entirely with income received from customers," noted Jukka Alho, president and CEO of Itella. "Finland uses no tax money to finance postal services."

Meanwhile, in-shop postal services in rural communities are disappearing because more shopkeepers say the compensation from Itella fails to pay for their costs. In one case, the municipality of Lemi asked the Chancellor of Justice to ascertain if Itella is meeting its obligations to provide postal services. According to the newspaper, *Helsingin Sanomat* (October 18, 2008), an outsourcing program resulted in Itella administering only one of six post offices with about 1,000 of Finland's 1,200 post office service points located in shops or kiosks.

Norway: After peaking in 1999, letter volume in Norway has fallen 22 percent, largely because email and the Internet have overtaken physical mail, reports Posten. Total volume of letters mailed in Norway in 2008 was 3.3 percent lower than 2007 with advertising mail down 6.2 percent.

There is increased competition in Norway for mail and package services. Norway Post lost NOK 120 million compared with earnings of NOK 90 million in 2007.

A dispute over Norway's "post-in-shops" was working its way through the legal system. The German logistics company Schenker sued Norway Post on breach-of-competition grounds after the Post introduced the post-in-shops in the early 2000s but demanded exclusive rights for the delivery of packages in certain



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chain stores. Norway Post said there are more than 15,000 possible delivery sties for packages in Norway and it operates post-in-shops in fewer than 10 percent of these.

Denmark & Sweden: In April, the European Commission cleared a merger of Posten of Sweden and Post Danmark after expressing concern about fostering competitive services in the two countries, especially in Denmark. "The merger did raise some problems," said EU Competition Commissioner Neelie Kroes, "and I am pleased that we resolved these problems quickly and in full. Liberalization can move forward just as before." The main concern was opening competition in the Danish postal and logistical market, now set for 2011.

The merged company will have 50,000 employees with the Swedish state owning approximately 60 percent and the Danish state about 40 percent. Meanwhile, Sweden's Posten reported its earnings were down about 2 percent in the first quarter of 2009, not unexpected given the prevailing economic climate. ■

Older Faroese Stamps Invalidated for Business Use

The Faroe Islands Study Circle (FISC) reports that older mint Faroese postal stamps are no longer valid for businesses to use on their mail. In the May, 2009, issue of its journal, 238, the FISC said only stamps available from the philatelic bureau or the Faroese post office (Postverk) remain valid for commercial users. These older, mint stamps remain valid for personal use, however, so that collectors/philatelists should notice no difference except that they should see a decline in older issues used on commercial mail.

Postverk said the new rule was introduced in an attempt to prevent a small number of dealers, mainly in Denmark, from "aggressively trying to sell old stamps to many Faroese businesses for below 50% of their face value." These dealers, says Postverk Føroya, often bought old stocks of Faroese stamps at between 18% and 25% of their face value.

About 70 businesses in the Faroes were using these older stamps that were purchased inexpensively from dealers. "This affects our business in loss of income," said a post office spokesperson. "The stamps were sold when we were a government institution to an agent in Spain, to be used for collecting purposes, and should have not been sold to Danish dealers." Now that the Faroese postal service has to operate as a business, the number of cheap Faroese stamps being used by businesses in the Faroes is "giving us a hard time doing business."

There are concerns, of course, that the collector value will be devalued. This is a complex matter, and there are valid arguments for and against this new policy.

Brian Hague, a former chairman of FISC, said the situation came to light after Postverk Føroya announced its decision on its Faroese language Web site followed by outcries from Danish stamp dealers.

For further information on the FISC, contact Norman Hudson at jntropics@hotmail.com. ■

— Paul Nelson

Corrections & Clarifications

- The editor mixed his genders in the caption on page 3 of the February, 2009, issue. Norway *Scott* 941 shows a Sámi man in a traditional male costume rather than a female.



- Canadian member Viktor E. Sten sent a couple of clarifications to the article, "Mysteries Posted by Denmark-to-Germany War Cover," that appeared in the February, 2009, issue (pps. 8-10). Sten reads the cover from Denmark as addressed to a Josef Paugan rather than a Yosef Pangan and that the address, "Barak 3, Stue 3," is in Danish rather than "Barak 3, Stub 5." On the cover mailed from Norway, Sten reads the sender's name as Johannes Oluf Bager with no mention of a profession as a "baker." Bager is not an unusual Danish family name, says Sten. ■

Correspondence

To the Editor:

In the November, 2008, issue of *The Posthorn* (page 26), the philatelic expert Carl Aage Møller puts forward a number of statements concerning the sale of a pair of Denmark 2 RBS Thiele stamps. He claimed: "Essential information in the article is directly wrong."

Here is the story as I and many others see it.

At two previous auctions this pair of stamps was described and authenticated as being in unused condition. When the pair appeared at an auction in April, 2008, it was put on sale as being a "Never Hinged Pair" and certified with a "Cert. Møller."

The facts are as follows: previously two auction firms, Corinphila and Thomas Høiland Auktioner A/S, both described the pair as "unused." Two of the experts, Helge Witt and Erik Paaskesen, independently of one another and years apart, certified that the pair was unused. The findings of these two experts (i.e., that the pair was "unused") are clearly in line with that of the expert Lasse Nielsen, issued in 2003. Furthermore, the certificates were issued independently and all three certificates listed the pair as "unused."

Carl Aage Møller then goes on to raise doubts about the quality of the expert findings made by Erik Paaskesen and Helge Witt. Specifically, I would like to quote from Mr. Møller. First quote: "Both experts did not care much..." Second quote: "He (Erik Paaskesen) was at the time (when he made a number of certificates for Corinphila) seriously ill..." and third quote: "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".

Erik Paaskesen wrote the certificate for the unused 2 RBS pair in March, 1998, and it is dated March 11, 1998. In March, 1998, Erik Paaskesen was still in excellent health. Only in March, 1999, a full 12 months later, did Erik Paaskesen consult a doctor in Tervuren, Belgium, because of a health problem. Shortly after, he was diagnosed with cancer of the colon from which he died in January, 2000, after prolonged and unsuccessful treatment. Any claim by Carl Aage Møller that Erik Paaskesen was "seriously ill" in March, 1998, and thus unable to carry out a proper assessment, can therefore be dismissed.

Erik Paaskesen and Helge Witt were serious people with good reputations and solid ethics. In the course of their careers they never cut any corners. To imply otherwise is a slur on the good names of departed philatelic expert colleagues, who are no longer able to defend themselves against these statements.

The information that I provided about the sale of the pair as lot 123 by Thomas Høiland Auktioner A/S on 17 November, 2003, and consequently returned by the buyer due to "a gum crease," is indeed the truth.

Finally, Carl Aage Møller's single certificate stands on its own against the combined expertise of three impeccable professionals.

— Frank Banke, Tervuren, Belgium

To the Editor:

My final comments on the article of Mr. Banke are the following:

The only thing that in this matter is essential for me is that I am maintaining the correctness of the statements in my certificate issued on 14.02.2005: The pair had unmounted original gum on the day when I examined it.

I would be delighted to have the pair examined again today by the highest German authority, the "Verbandsprüfstelle" of the German association BPP. If such examination should result with a statement that the pair has a trace of hinge, my financial insurance would pay out the damage that an erroneous statement might have caused.

Old certificates, auction descriptions, and where and how many times the item has been auctioneered are completely irrelevant details for me (and must be expected to be by any other expert). In other words, gossip journalism of the kind of Mr. Banke has no influence on my expertise.



I fully understand the criticism stated by Mr. Arnrup that Mr. Banke did not check the item or did not give any notice before the Postiljonen auction but states his error by these means. The reason is obvious in my opinion: It is for own gain and profiling.

– Carl Aage Moller, Philatelic expert, Member BPP, President A.I.E.P. (2005–)

To the Editor:

We thank the editor for giving us the possibility to give our view on the above correspondence from Mr. Banke, this time in the same issue of the magazine. We emphasize again that the pair was extremely carefully examined by Mr. Moeller and by us at Postiljonen and there is no doubt that there is not any trace of hinges to be found! That is for us the only important point and we refer to our earlier answer in this matter.

It is a pity that Mr. Banke was not at the auction to examine the pair himself. Several highly qualified philatelists did so and nobody had any negative comments about it.

In his answer to Mr. Moeller, he unfortunately makes one misleading comment, which is not uncommon in journalism, but not considered very serious. The quotation, “Both experts did not care much...” is cut off and makes a total different meaning than what Mr. Moeller wrote: 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.”

It is a well known fact that many experts, especially in the time of Mr. Witt, did not accept the term “postfrish” = never hinged.

Experienced dealers and collectors surely know that this is not the first time a good item has been “under-described” by auction houses and/or experts.

– Claes Arnrup, Postiljonen AB



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Scandinavian Collectors Club Statement of Assets and Liabilities 12/31/08

	2008	2007
Checking, Money Mkt and CD Accounts		
Citizens Checking	\$ 3,548.87	\$ 32,948.12 1)
Citizens Restricted a/c (Stamp-Mart Transit Loss Fund)	0.00 5)	988.00
Citizens Money Mkt	17,859.87	17,815.28
BB&T Business Checking	988.77	-
BB&T Money Market a/c	13,141.26	-
CDs	50,000.00 2)	39,996.93
California Credit Union Savings	117.05	116.21
California Credit Union Checking	8,779.52	10,202.23
PayPal Account	30.45	416.65
Other Assets		
Accounts Receivable	284.98	-
Stamp Mart, net worth	5,446.37	6,530.69
Capital Adjustments (Stamp-Mart)	(211.82)	(211.82)
Total Assets	\$ 99,985.32	\$ 108,802.29
Liabilities		
Stamp-Mart Transit Loss Fund	\$ - 5)	\$ 988.00
Total Liabilities:	\$ 0.00	\$ 988.00
Net Assets:	\$ 99,985.32	\$ 107,814.29
Change in Net Assets:	\$ (7,828.87)	\$ 107,814.29

SCC Operating Statement 2008

	2008	2007
Income		
Membership Dues	\$ 14,117.40	\$ 14,639.33
Interest	2,506.64	2,641.97
Donations	1,364.26	30,129.00 3)
Stamp-Mart Net Income	56.24	674.41
Misc	-	6.00
Posthorn Advertising	6,246.38	7,103.00
Total Income	\$ 24,290.92	\$ 55,193.71
Expenses		
<i>Posthorn</i>		
Editor Stipend	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 2,250.00
Production Editor Stipend	1,750.00	2,625.00
Business Manager Stipend	250.00	375.00
Printing	17,282.00	11,546.00
Domestic Mailing	1,100.00	1,100.00
Other PH Mailing	31.28	28.00
Foreign Mailing	2,003.35	1,960.99
Posthorn Supplies	611.00	538.00
Executive Secretary stipend	1,500.00	2,250.00
Donation, RMPL	500.00	500.00
Foreign Judging Program	3,300.00 4)	1,500.00
Awards	866.32	544.09
Office Supplies and Postage	67.00	110.84
Membership Postage and Supplies	732.90	731.75
Bank Fees	150.00	26.73
Promotion Postage and Supplies	475.94	128.22
Total Expenses	\$ 32,119.79	\$ 26,214.62
Net change in Funds	\$ (7,828.87)	\$ 28,979.09

Notes:

- 1) Includes Margo Nelson Memorial Library Fund.
- 2) The Richter Library Fund has a 55.11% stake in one of the BB&T CDs.
- 3) Includes Don Halpern's bequest.
- 4) Foreign judge for St. Louis Expo 2009 was paid in advance to purchase his airline ticket.
- 5) Insurance Fund of \$1,538.00 at 31-Dec-08 applied against lost shipment with value of \$2,087.04.
- 6) SCC credit balance with USPS was \$1,207.74 as of 31-Dec-08.

Members Gather in the Gateway to the West

Members' Dinner

A lively crowd of SCC members and guests assembled in February for a members' dinner at Las Palmas restaurant in St. Louis, as arranged ahead of time by Herbert Volin and Mark Lorentzen. Although the Mexican fare was distinctly different from Nordic cuisine, the food and atmosphere (complete with singing guitar player) were enjoyed by all in an evening of camaraderie.



Member Robert Hisey, left, and SCC Treasurer Kauko Aro relax at the SCC dinner meeting in St. Louis. (Photo by André Tulet.)



John Campbell of New Zealand traveled the farthest to participate in the SCC annual meeting and exhibition. (Photo by Jonas Hällström.)

contact person for SCC for updating the Web site; he advised that he is working closely with the new Webmaster.

Membership Meeting

President Roing summarized the decisions from the previous board meeting. He then presented the Frederick A. Brofos Award, for the best article appearing in the 2008 issues of *The Posthorn*, to Arnold Sorensen for his two-part article on the bisected 4-cent stamps of the Danish West Indies. Roing also announced that the Earl Grant Jacobsen Award will be presented to Bjørn Kristian Wang (author) and Paul Nelson (editor) for the CD handbook, *The Revenue Stamps of Norway and Related Non-Fiscal Issues*.

The visiting judge from Sweden, Jonas Hällström, presented copies of some recent Swedish philatelic publications on exhibiting to SCC for its library. The publications are also available for sale.

Board of Directors Meeting

The officers and directors reviewed several committee reports. Treasurer Kauko Aro reported a net loss for SCC for 2008 due to timing of invoices for printing *The Posthorn* and the loss of a Mart shipment in the mail. Mart Manager Eric Roberts indicated that regulations for using the Mart must be enforced. After many years of service, Roberts is turning the Mart operations over to Jerry Eggleston.

An increased donation was made to the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library where the SCC Library is housed in Denver. Former SCC member James Burgeson has donated his personal library of Scandinavian books and catalogs to the SCC Library.

Vice President Mark Lorentzen was appointed convention coordinator. President Mats Roing expects to announce soon an Ethics Committee, an Audit Committee, and a Publicity Chairman. Future SCC convention sites were finalized through 2012 and a visiting judge will be selected for WESTPEX 2010 in San Francisco. A U.S. commissioner and judge will also be appointed for NORDIA 2010, which will be held in Sweden. Eric Roberts is the



Photo by Jonas Hällström.



Arnold Sorensen received the Brofos Award for the best article in *The Posthorn* during 2008. (Photo by André Tulet.)



Following the membership meeting, Jonas presented an illustrated talk on exhibiting, using pages from his modern Swedish postal history display to discuss aspects of judging and exhibiting at national and international shows. ■

– Alan Warren, Secretary

Ross Olson Captures Top Exhibiting Awards

Competition was keen for exhibitors at the St. Louis Stamp Expo, site of SCC's 2009 convention on February 27-March 1. The well-established United States Stamp Society also convened at the show in Missouri, but SCC members took home many prizes.

SCC's Ross V. Olson was triumphant with his exhibit of "Sweden: The Medallion Definitives 1910-1919." He captured the show's grand award, a show gold, SCC's top exhibiting award – the Joanna Taylor Sliski Memorial Bowl – the APS 1900-1940 medal of excellence, and the SCC Jed Richter award for best traditional format exhibit.

Geoffrey Noer took home another gold, the SCC reserve grand award, the SCC Paul Jensen award for postal history, and the Postal History Society award for his "Faroe Islands Post: 19th Century to World War II." SCC does not normally have a reserve grand but in this case a special award was donated by SCC member John Campbell, an original painting nicely framed, that was awarded to Noer.

Christopher King won a gold along with the APS pre-1900 award for his "The Duchy of Slesvig: Language, Loyalty, and Land, 1868-1920." Another gold went to Robert Hisey for "The First Definitives of the Finnish Republic." In the single frame category, Mark Lorentzen took a gold for "Mail between Denmark and France, 1854-1907."

Kauko Aro received a vermeil and the United Postal Stationery Society's Marcus White award for his "The 1875 Stamp Design on Finland's Postal Stationery." Arnold Sorensen received a vermeil, an AAPE award of honor, and the SCC Victor Engstrom award for research with his "Danish West Indies Printed Matter Mail from 1840 to 1917." John Campbell won a silver for "The Engravings of Czeslaw Slania."

Three SCC members served on the St Louis show jury: Gregory Frantz, Jonas Hällström, and Alan Warren.



Ross Olson, right, accepts SCC's top exhibiting award from President Mats Roing. (Photos by Jonas Hällström.)



President Roing presents the SCC reserve grand award to Geoff Noer, right.



In other news of awards, Roger Quinby won a gold, the APS 1900-1940 medal of excellence, and the APS research award at the COLOPEX show in Columbus, OH, in February for "Postal Censorship in Finland 1914-1918."

David J. Loe of New Zealand received a large vermeil for his traditional entry, "Iceland to World War I," at the FIP World Stamp Exhibition in China in April. Fellow New Zealander John Campbell received a silver at the same show in the literature division for his book, *Czeslaw Slania: Master Engraver, 1921-2005*.

Correction: John Campbell received vermeil and not silver for his book on Slania at CHICAGOPEX last November (*The Posthorn*, February, 2009, p. 31). ■

– Alan Warren



Philatelic Research Award Winner

Finland's Heikki Reinikainen shows off his Earl Grant Jacobsen Award that he was awarded by SCC at its 2008 annual meeting last November in Chicago. He was honored for his outstanding research monograph, *Finland Type 1875*, which was produced in electronic format on a CD-ROM. (Photo by Lauri Poropudas.) ■

Albums Closed

Internet Philately Leader Ann Mette Heindorff



Denmark's Ann Mette Heindorff, a topical collector who developed an extensive range of outstanding online exhibits, died April 1 at the age of 66. She coupled her interest in art, music, literature, and computer technology into creating Internet sites that dealt with art and travel on stamps and the renowned engraver, Czeslaw Slania. She developed her extensive Slania site to serve as an online catalog for all Slania collectors.

Her wide-ranging Web sites included ones dealing with the arts and philately, literature on stamps, the Glucksburg family royal dynasty, travel through stamps, Byzantine stamps, Christmas seals, the Vikings, and, of course, the engravings of Slania.*



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Early in her career, Heindorff worked for the Danish Foreign Service and was able to travel throughout the world. She was educated in the law and spoke Danish, English, French, German, Lithuanian, and had what she said was a “fair knowledge” of Russian. She also could read and understand Swedish and Norwegian.

(* The Danish Thematic Association agreed to host all of Heindorff’s Web sites. Contact Jørgen Jørgensen at jrgen@jrgensen.dk for the Internet link.).

– Information contributed by Toke Norby and Tony Vella

Swedish Collector-Author Axel Miltander

Word has been received that Swedish collector and author Axel Miltander died last year (2008) at age 81. For more than 40 years he wrote a weekly stamp column in *Göteborgs-Posten*. His collecting interests were wide ranging and included Iceland, China, and coins as well as stamps.

He published in *Gibbons Stamp Monthly*, the Swedish Philatelic Federation’s *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift* and elsewhere. Miltander was active in the Cinderella collectors group in Sweden, Samlarföreningen Bältespännarna, and the Swedish Icelandic collectors group, Föreningen Islandssamlarna.

– Alan Warren

Under Review

Encased Postage in Denmark: A Review

by John R. Sabin

Frimærkepenge i Danmark – Anvendelse, Beskrivelse og Udbredelse – anskuet ud fra historiske, topografiske, filatelistiske og numismatiske synsvinkler – 2. del, by Jørgen Sømod, 2008. (Encased postage in Denmark – use, description and dissemination – as seen from historical, typographic, philatelic and numismatic viewpoints – part 2 – individual issues arranged geographically.)

The publication of Jørgen Sømod’s second volume of *Frimærkepenge i Danmark* represents the completion of the only definitive catalog of Danish stamp-coins that exists, and it is a necessary purchase for anyone who studies these objects.

Sømod, previously with Carl Lund-Jensen (†1978), is undoubtedly thought of as the world’s expert in Danish *Frimærkepenge* (encased postage or stamp-coins). Sømod, a numismatist rather than a philatelist by inclination, has recently written pamphlets in the area where numismatics and philatelics overlap: namely stamp coins. Some recent examples have titles such as *Frimærkepenge fra Århus* (2001) and *Frimærkepenge fra Valby* (2002), and were written for various numismatic clubs where he has lectured.

The pair of volumes discussed here is, perhaps, the culmination of work of cataloging these objects over nearly one-half a century. The first catalog was published by Lund-Jensen¹ in 1941, shortly after the first modern Danish stamp-coins were released. That catalog was followed in less than a year by a supplement.² In 1975, Lund-Jensen’s catalog was updated and a second supplement was added by Jørgen Sømod.³ For the past 30 years, this 50-page, A5 size pamphlet has been the bible for study of Danish stamp-coins.

No longer. As part of a long numismatic project, Jørgen Sømod has produced a two-volume, extensive catalog of the Danish stamp coins, from the first Danish issue in the early 1920’s to the most recent flirtation with them in 1989.

The first part of Volume 1^{4,5} of this work (V1) traces the history of stamp-coins, from Abraham Lincoln’s authorization of the use of uncanceled stamps for small change (July, 17, 1862) forward to modern times (1989 in Denmark). The bulk of the Danish stamp-coins were issued, however, during World



War II, when metal, and thus coinage, was scarce. During this time, many businesses issued small packets comprised of a low denomination stamp bundled together with an advertisement printed on a stamp sized bit of cardboard, wrapped in cellophane, for use as small change. The vast majority of the issues contained 1-øre stamps, but examples containing 2, 4, 5, or 10-øre stamps are also well known. An example of the obverse and reverse of such an object are shown here.

Following the extensive historical description of stamp-coins, volume 1 catalogs the pre-war issues and those series issued in the Copenhagen area during the war, mostly produced by Dansk Emballage Industri and Waldorf Emballage. The numbering begins with 15.001 (what the 15 refers to is not obvious) in volume 1 and runs through 18.090, while volume 2 (V2) lists 18.101 through 22.016, thus comprising some 7,000 individual issues. It is convenient that the catalog numbers from Carl Lund-Jensen's compilation³ and from Jørgen Sømod's Second Supplement³ are cross-referenced in both volumes.

Volume 2 begins with some few corrections from volume 1 and then catalogs frimærkepenge that were issued in the Copenhagen area but not included in V1 (18.101–19.191). This listing is followed by those issued in other parts of the country, grouped by geographical area. The main listings are followed by a few sections grouped by subject, such as Kommunistisk Propaganda (21.901–21.910). Finally, there are listings of related objects such as Stikmønter (match money) and the later (1945, 1974, and 1989) issues.

In many cases, where appropriate and where information is available, a bit of history concerning the advertiser is included.

Jørgen Sømod's two volumes are the result of extensive research and he has produced an excellent catalog. This pair of volumes is highly recommended. They contain many more listings than were previously available and comprise the only (nearly) complete catalog of Danish frimærkepenge.

These will be especially useful to those who are familiar with Danish frimærkepenge and Danish geography. It will be much more difficult for a beginner to use, as one must know in which region the object was issued, and then search the regional pages for the particular issue. If the object is from the Copenhagen region, that can be a formidable task. Similarly, if the region is not identified, it is nearly impossible to locate the issue. In fact, there is a whole section in V2 listing some 100 issues entitled Ukendt Hjemsted (unknown place of issue). It is for this reason that an alphabetical listing of the issues, or a searchable database, would be very useful. One might hope that Jørgen Sømod might make such a searchable database available for a reasonable price in the not too distant future.

As many of the listings refer to a variety of color variants of the advertising material, it would be nice if the illustrations were in color. The increase in cost would undoubtedly be prohibitive, however. The listings give no indication of rarity or price.

Finally, it is clear that Jørgen Sømod is a numismatist rather than a philatelist: All of the attention and varietal discussion in these volumes deals with the cardboard advertising material, and nearly no mention is made of the stamps themselves. The majority of the frimærkepenge cataloged here contain ordinary steel engraved 1-øre green stamps (perhaps AFA 196, Type 1, or AFA 196a, Type 2). However, one might expect that there could be a variety of possibilities for a single issue concerning the type of stamp enclosed. Clearly, there is room for much more study of these interesting objects.

The books are self-published and are available from Jørgen Sømod (numis@vip.cybercity.dk) The books are hardbound in A4 format. Volume 1 is 168 pages, published in 2005, and sells for 300 DKr (~\$60), while Volume 2 is 254 pages, published in 2008, and sells for 400 DKr (~\$80). ■

Endnotes

¹ Carl Lund-Jensen, *Fortegnelse over Frimærkepenge*, København, Danatex Forlag, 1941.

² Carl Lund-Jensen, *Supplement til Frimærkepenge* København, 1941.

³ Carl Lund-Jensen and Jørgen Sømod, *Fortegnelse over Frimærkepenge*, København, 1975. This includes the original Lund-Jensen book, as well as supplements 1 and 2.

⁴ Jørgen Sømod, *Frimærkepenge i Danmark – Anvendelse, Beskrivelse og Udbredelse – anskuet ud fra historiske, topografiske, filatelistiske og numismatiske synsvinkler – 1. del – Ældre emissioner og københavnskseriesudgaver*, København, 2005.

⁵ See the review of Volume 1: J.R. Sabin, Review of *Frimærkepenge I Danmark*, in *The Posthorn*, 62/4, 45-46 (2005).



An early example of a Danish frimærkepenge (stamp-coin) [Sømod #15.014] issued on May, 13, 1941.

SCC Library Auction #16

(Closing Date July 20, 2009)

This is the 16th auction of items being **offered to SCC members**. These 18 lots are duplicates of current SCC Library holdings. Auction realizations will be used to purchase future literature acquisitions for the SCC Library. Place bids with Roger Cichorz, 3925 Longwood Ave., Boulder, CO 80305-7233, USA; telephone 303-494-8361, or e-mail reichorz@comcast.net. This auction closes on July 20, 2009.

The detailed terms of this sale are identical to those published on page 40, February, 2009, issue of *The Posthorn*. To conserve space, the terms are not repeated here (please refer to the February, 2009, issue). The minimum bid accepted for a lot is the starting bid. Wherever possible, the estimated market value (EMV) or current market value (CMV) from dealers' pricelists 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. In instances of tied high bids, the lot sells to the earliest bidder.

Lot Numbers and Descriptions:

1. **Nordic/Denmark/Norway:** *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift/Nordic Philatelic Journal*, in Danish, the organ of the Nordisk Filatelist Forbund/Nordic Philatelist Union, Copenhagen: an almost complete seven-year run of 38 of the 40 issues from 1949 through 1955 (missing only 1949 #2 and 1953 #4), plus two issues from 1947 for a total of 40 issues; excellent condition. These periodicals are replete with illustrated, scholarly articles, primarily featuring Denmark and Norway stamps, postal history, postmarks, and other topics. EMV \$60, Starting Bid = \$15.
2. **Nordic/Denmark/Norway:** *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift/Nordic Philatelic Journal*, in Danish: a fairly complete eight-year run of 38 of the 44 issues from 1956 through 1963 (missing two issues each 1960 through 1962), plus 1967 #3 for a total of 39 issues, excellent condition. EMV \$60, Starting Bid = \$15.
3. **DWI:** *Danish West Indies Mails 1754-1917, Volume I – Postal History*, Second Edition, in English, by John L. DuBois, Jay Smith & Associates, 2000, 191 pages, profusely illustrated, hardbound, pristine. An essential reference on DWI postal history, including British, French, German, U.S., and private mail services; contains an extensive bibliography, source citations, and index. CMV = \$75, Starting Bid = \$30.
4. **Denmark:** *P&Ts Historie til 1711/Denmark Post Office History to 1711*, in Danish, by Otto Madsen, Generaldirektoratet for P&T, Copenhagen, 1991, profusely illustrated, 437 pages, hardbound with dust jacket, excellent condition. Post- og Telegrafvæsenet's official history of the Danish Post Office, Volume 1 of the P&T series, which traces the development and establishment of the Danish postal service; includes extensive bibliography, source citations, and index. CMV = \$85, Starting Bid = \$20.
5. **Denmark:** *Danske Poststemppler/Danish Postmarks*, in Danish, by Svend Arnholtz, Københavns Philatelist Klub, 1953, 146 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, good condition. Classic reference on all aspects of Danish postmarks and cancelations, though some sections have been superseded by more recent works.
Note: Three additional KE (Kirsten Ehlers, Copenhagen) Danish-text postmark catalogues — *Fortegnelse over Nummerstemppler på 1875 Udgaven* (1973/74, 14 pages), *Danske Nummerstemppler Samtlige Udgaver 1851-1884* (1975, 36 pages, water damaged), and *Stjernestemppler 1973/74* (1973, 64 pages) — are included in this lot as a gratis bonus. CMV = \$39, Starting Bid = \$10.
6. **Denmark:** *Danske Poststemppler/Danish Postmarks*, in Danish, by Hans Ehler Jensen, "om at samle.../Focus on..." Series, Filatelistisk Bibliotek Københavns Philatelist Klub/Clausens Forlag, 1974, 48 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, pristine. Useful handbook on Danish postmarks and cancellations. CMV = \$10, Starting Bid = \$2.50.
7. **Denmark:** *Frimærke Folk og Filateli/Postage Stamps, People and Philately*, in Danish, J. J. Ranten, G. L. Nielsen, and H. Jensen (editors), Udgivet af Thejls, Copenhagen, 1969, 250 pages, profusely illustrated in color, hardbound, pristine. A veritable treatise of Danish philately that includes a tipped-in imperforate essay block of four of *Scott* #463. CMV = \$95, Starting Bid = \$25.
8. **Denmark:** *Danmarks Helsing/Denmark's Postal Stationery*, in Danish, by C. Østergaard, J. H. Schultz A/S, Copenhagen, 1944, 137 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, fair condition (cover severely damaged, but the pages are fine). Classic handbook with excellent information about postal cards, letter-cards, and stamped envelopes, but catalog pricing is obsolete. CMV = \$36, Starting Bid = \$6.



9. **Denmark:** *Danske Breve, 1851-1979/Danish Covers, 1851-1979*, Volumes I and II, in Danish, by Jørgen Gotfredsen and Jesper Haff, Aarhus Frimærkehandel (AFA), Aarhus, Denmark, 1979, 224 + 176 pages, profusely illustrated, hardbound, good condition (library markings on covers). Volume I comprises postal rates and services, and Volume II comprises cataloguing and pricing covers by stamp issues; two essential references for postal historians and collectors of Danish covers. CMV = \$65, Starting Bid = \$16.
10. **Denmark:** *Små Kvadrater/Small Squares*, in Danish, by Max Meedom, "om at samle.../Focus on..." Series, Fillatelistisk Bibliotek Københavns Philatelist Klub/Clausens Forlag, 1974, 48 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, pristine. Useful handbook on the Denmark Rigsbank-Skilling issues of 1851-63. CMV = \$15, Starting Bid = \$4.
11. **Denmark:** *Tofarvede/Bicolors*, in Danish, by Svend Magnussen, "om at samle.../Focus on..." Series, Fillatelistisk Bibliotek Københavns Philatelist Klub/Clausens Forlag, 1974, 72 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, pristine. Useful handbook on Denmark and Danish West Indies bicolored issues of 1870-1905. CMV = \$15, Starting Bid = \$4.
12. **Denmark:** *Denmark 2 Rigsbank-Skilling 1851-1852*, in English, by Sten Christensen, Trelleborg Philatelic Society, Trelleborg, Sweden, 1980, 159 pages, profusely illustrated, hardback with dust jacket, pristine. The essential English-language handbook on the 2-RBS stamp issue; covers postal history, all plate positions and retouches, cancels, forgeries, postal rates and regulations, and ship sailings, and includes illustrated sheets of both plates as well as 48 facsimiles. CMV = \$39, Starting Bid = \$15.
13. **Denmark:** *Denmark Første Frimærke, Fire R.B.S./Denmark's First Postage Stamp, Four R.B.S.*, in Danish (with an excellent 14-page synopsis in English), by J. Schmidt-Andersen, Københavns Philatelist Klub, 1961, 200 pages, profusely illustrated, hardback, pristine but lacking the dust jacket and reprints. Classic reference on the 4-RBS stamp issue; includes its history, essays, proofs, production, printing, varieties and retouches, cancellations, and postal history. CMV = \$55, Starting Bid = \$15.
14. **Denmark:** *Denmark Første Frimærke, Fire R.B.S./Denmark's First Postage Stamp, Four R.B.S.*, in Danish, by J. Schmidt-Andersen, Københavns Philatelist Klub, 1961, 200 pages, profusely illustrated, hardback, no dust jacket or reprints, identical to previous lot 13 except this book's cover and spine are fire-damaged at the top (pages are unaffected and in fine condition). CMV = \$55, Starting Bid = \$10.
15. **Denmark:** *4 Skilling 1854 Håndbog/1854 4-Skilling Handbook*, in Danish, by P. Bloch Poulsen and Borge Lundh, published by the authors, Copenhagen, 1974, 254 pages, profusely illustrated, hardback, fair condition (repaired spine damage). The definitive work on the 4-R.B.S. "dotted-spandrel" stamp issue; discusses its production and illustrates all the plate varieties. CMV = \$42.50, Starting Bid = \$10.
16. **Denmark:** *Fire Rigsbankskilling, Pladning af Plade I + Plade II/Four Rigsbank-Skilling, Plating of Plate I + Plate II*, two volumes, in Danish + English, by Hans Schönning and Erik Paaskesen, Aarhus Frimærkehandel (AFA), Aarhus, Denmark, 1976-77, 80 pages each volume, profusely illustrated, softbound, excellent condition. A primary reference work, describing and illustrating all plate characteristics and retouches, with an English translation of the important introductory section. CMV = \$20, Starting Bid = \$7.
17. **Denmark:** *Frimærke Årbogen 1977-78/Stamp Yearbook 1977-78*, in Danish, by Ib Eichner-Larsen, Vintens Forlag, Copenhagen, 1976-77, 160 pages, illustrated, softbound, good condition. Contents index indicates 28 brief articles, including the 1849 Hamilton, Bermuda postmaster provisional and a schematic of the Denmark P&T's store and postal center. CMV = \$8.50, Starting Bid = \$1.
18. **Scandinavia/Airmail:** *Luftpostens historia i Norden/The History of Airmail in Scandinavia*, in Swedish and English, by Örjan Lüning, Sveriges Filatelist-Förbund, Stockholm, 1978, 351 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, pristine. Authoritative postal history and catalog on the subject of Nordic airmail; 226 pages of Swedish text, a 40-page synopsis in English, and an 85-page bilingual priced catalog listing of airmail covers from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Greenland, Iceland, and Finland. CMV = \$30, Starting Bid = \$12. ■

Prices Realized – SCC Library Auction #15 (Closed April 20, 2009)

#1 = \$53, #3 = \$46, #4 = \$24, #5 = \$42, #6 = \$1, #7 = \$6, #8 = \$12, #9 = \$5, #10 = \$8, #11 = \$2.50, #12 = \$11, #14 = \$6.50, #15 = \$16, #16 = \$32, #17 = \$6, #18 = \$2, #19 = \$9, #20 = \$17, #21 = \$16, #22 = \$44, #23 = \$10, and #24 = \$25.

Summary: For this auction, there were 15 bidders, 14 of whom were successful in winning one or more lots. 22 of the 24 lots sold, with realizations totaling \$394 against starting bids of \$239. ■

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