

NOVEMBER 2010

The POST HORN



Forgeries of the Swedish
20/30 Error, see Page 5.

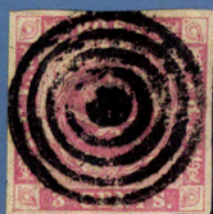


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The
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Editor's Letter from Scandinavia

By Wayne L. Youngblood

Email change

The big news from my corner of the world this time around is an email change, which took effect in November. My new email address is wystamps@gmail.com. This is an address I can access no matter where I am if you need to contact me about editorial or advertising matters regarding *The Posthorn*. My mailing address (P.O. Box 111, Scandinavia WI 54977-0111) remains the same.

After notifying a few people of the change, there was some concern expressed that some gmail accounts (based with *google.com*), have been hacked and accessed illegally. While this is always a concern, a bit more research revealed that the internet provider with which I currently do business (tds.net), has had gmail-based accounts for some time, as do many other major providers.

Unfortunately, I know of no web-based service that is hack-proof, but I'm confident that gmail will provide a level of security comparable with that of any other major email provider.

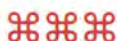
If you have any other email address listed for me, please make the change, as I will eventually discontinue my TDS account.



Almost caught up

At the risk of sounding like a broken record, we are finally on track to being back on schedule, after several turns of events last year (editor change, printer bankruptcy and personal scheduling) threw us off by almost an issue and a half (translated to 4 1/2 months).

Although you are likely receiving your November issue (this one) near the first of the year, you should receive your February issue in late February and your May issue on time. I greatly appreciate the patience that the board, advertisers and members have shown this past year! Please accept my best (if belated) wishes for the holiday season.



Email change

Finally, I'd like to express my personal thanks to Mats Roing, Paul Albright, Kauko Aro and Alan Warren in particular for all their extraordinary support and confidence. Each has more than stepped up to the plate to help make things run as smoothly as possible for the SCC. Although I'll miss communications from Mats, I'm greatly looking forward to working with Incoming President Roger Quinby. ■



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President's Letter

By Mats Roing



Passing the torch to Roger Quinby

After four years at the helm of this wonderful organization I decided to step down and let someone else lead the way. I am very pleased that Roger Quinby will be at the steering wheel starting in January 2011. Roger was also president 1997–2001 (two terms), as well as involved with SCC many years before and after, so he brings a wealth of experience to the table. I've consulted Roger many times during my four years as president and will continue to do so. A great friend would be an appropriate description of him. Please welcome Roger back as president for a third term!

I will continue to be involved on the board (as immediate past president) as well as continue to exhibit and be involved as much as I can. It's been a very rewarding and enjoyable experience and I would be happy to continue, but I need to prioritize some other areas of life at this point in my life. It's been a privilege to serve and I look forward to continue to serve the membership for many years to come!

Board Elections

We also had other officers re-elected and elected and a couple of new faces to the board are Geoffrey Noer (from San Jose) and John Stanley of Chapter 9 (Northern New Jersey). Many of you know Geoffrey from many years as active exhibitor and attendee of many stamp shows. I will talk more about him later. John Stanley has been a member of Chapter 9 for four years and is very actively pursuing his Norwegian collecting interest and has been highly recommended to the board by Warren Grosjean and the members of Chapter 9. Welcome on board Geoffrey and John!

Eric Roberts and John Salmi are leaving their board duties and I would like to thank them for their many years of service, which has been invaluable to our organization. They are both still active in SCC though: Eric as website coordinator and John in the Winnipeg Chapter (which we will visit in 2013 when Winnipeg will host the Royal and the SCC annual meeting).

I would also like to thank John DuBois who is leaving the board after being on the board consistently since the 1990s including being the longest-serving president in SCC's history, with six years at the helm. He's been instrumental with a number of projects in SCC, including building our website and digitizing all the slide shows at our library. Every time you check out a digital slide show from our library in Denver, give some thanks to John for one of the many contributions he made. John is always promoting the library and our website so I will also encourage you to visit our website (www.scc-online.org) and utilize the very valuable services our hard-working library group in Denver provides.

Minnesota Stamp Expo, July 15-17, 2011

Please mark your calendar for the summer if you can come to the midwest and our annual meeting hosted by one of SCC's most active chapters (Twin Cities Chapter 14). I used to be a member of that chapter before I moved to the Boston area in 2001. One of the activities we will provide for SCC members during the Minnesota Stamp Expo is a guided tour of the Turnblad Mansion (The American-Swedish Institute) by yours

***Please make it a personal goal
to recruit at least one new SCC member this year.
It helps all of us!***

truly. I volunteered as a tour guide there during my Minnesota years and hopefully I remember something from that time! Please consider attending and/or exhibiting at our 2011 convention! The website for the Minnesota Stamp Expo is: www.stampsminnesota.com/MN%20Stamp%20Expo.htm

Gothex 2011 in Gothenburg, Sweden, Sept. 2-4, 2011

In the August president's letter I mentioned that Geoffrey Noer decided to become a philatelic judge. He has also already been assigned jury duty at the Swedish National Show Gothex, Sept. 2-4, 2011. The Swedish Philatelic Federation has its 125th anniversary in conjunction with this show and Sweden is issuing new stamps in conjunction with this. Geoffrey is also SCC's commissioner for the show, which has the following website up and running: <http://sff.nu/gothex2011>.

The deadline for submitting applications is Jan. 15, 2011, and hopefully those who plan to exhibit have already communicated with Geoffrey. Geoffrey is a great example of someone who steps up and gets involved in SCC at a national level. We are very grateful to have Geoffrey in our organization as a great exhibitor, member of the SCC board and an up-and-coming philatelic judge among other things! ■

SCC Election Results

Alan Warren

Scandinavian Collectors Club President Mats Roing appointed a nominating committee consisting of Paul Albright, Warren Grosjean and Eric Roberts as chairman. The committee contacted incumbents and sought new members for the board. The Nominating Committee presented a slate of unopposed candidates of officers for the term 2011-12, and directors to serve the four-year term 2011-14. According to the bylaws, the slate of unopposed candidates is adopted by the Secretary casting the approving vote.

As a result, Roger Quinby becomes president for the 2011-12 term and Mats Roing remains on the board as Past President. For the four-year term of directors, incumbent Jerry Eggleston remains and is joined by new directors John Stanley and Geoffrey Noer. The complete list of officers is as follows:

President: Roger Quinby

Vice President: Mark Lorentzen

Vice President, Chapters: Randy Tuuri

Secretary: Alan Warren

Treasurer: Kauko Aro

Past President: Mats Roing

Directors 2009-12

Ronald Collin

Paul Nelson

Jay Smith

Directors 2011-14

John Stanley

Geoffrey Noer

Jerry Eggleston

'Check Out'
the SCC's Library

Go to: www.scc-online.org
There's a HUGE amount of information available!

Forgeries of the Swedish 20/30 Error

By René Reboh

There have been many forgeries of this error, some more successful than others and new ones continue to be discovered. The first reference I could find in *Postens Frimärks Tryckeri* was in a report of the arrest of a multifaceted fraudster from Geneva, Adrien Champion (only one of several aliases he used). A 20/30 was included in the inventory of a large number of forgeries found in his possession (SFT02-6). Then, a review of the August 1903 Post Exhibition in Stockholm where the SFF forgery collection was displayed (SFT03-8) mentions the existence of a 20/30 forgery, but it does not appear that it was included in the exhibit. Only one month later, however, the first detailed description of a forgery with picture and all appeared in *SFT* (SFT03-9). It was first attributed to Emilio Neri of Florence, but it was subsequently reassigned by a German publication to have been more likely produced by Venturini of Pisa (NF-75). Several other forgeries were subsequently announced in *SFT* as well as in many other European publications. Except for a very small number of the older forgeries, such as the Fournier facsimiles, there is no definitive consensus among experts or reliable information for attributing a forgery to its creator or origin. In fact, even Fournier claimed that his reproductions were actually supplied to him by Neri. The only one of the famous forgers who have attributed works is Jean De Sperati (judging from his excellent forgeries of other classic Sweden issues these would have undoubtedly been by far the most dangerous).

Over the years I have maintained a spreadsheet where I enter all information I am able to extract from the description or picture of any new forgery I encounter. Currently 27 columns are employed in this spreadsheet (primarily various details in the design, but also gauge and appearance of perforations, size, color, cancellations, printing method, paper or other characteristics) and more are added as needed. For me, the spreadsheet eliminates a lot of duplication, because most descriptions are often repetitions of previously announced forgeries. For example, when in preparing for this article I decided to research forgeries I knew

René Reboh

Scandinavia Classic Specialist

René Reboh, who died in June 2009 at the age of 65, specialized in classic Scandinavian stamps and was well known within the Scandinavian Collectors Club.

Mr. Reboh began his serious collecting as an immigrant student at Sweden's University of Uppsala, and studied his 19th-Century stamps and postal history because it pleased him. Because he never asserted his knowledge unless asked, many collectors were unaware of his expertise. He joined the SCC in 1980.

Prior to being hospitalized with his final illness, Reboh drafted a series of articles revolving around Sweden's well-known 20/30 error stamp. This article is the second of three that will be published in future editions of The Posthorn.

The 1879 Swedish "Tretio" Error

By Wayne L. Youngblood

The 1879 "Tretio" error is an extremely interesting, popular and scarce error, characterized by a 20-öre denomination within a 30-öre frame.

It is thought that the error occurred when replacing the frame cliché on a damaged plate of 20-öre stamps.

According to a feature in the July 25, 1914, *MeKeel's Stamp News* (Page 268), a Mr. Holmberg thought there had been a total of 6,000 sheets printed containing the error, of which 5,818 good sheets were saved. Although printed in 1879, the stamps were not distributed to Swedish post offices until January 1880.

Shortly afterward, in February, the error was discovered by collectors, and the Swedish postmaster general recalled all sheets of the 20-öre stamp. On March 31, 1880, 4,948 of the errors were destroyed (burned), leaving a maximum of 970 in existence. Of course, like most stamps, the use and destruction rate was high. Only a handful are now known, most having been used on postal orders.

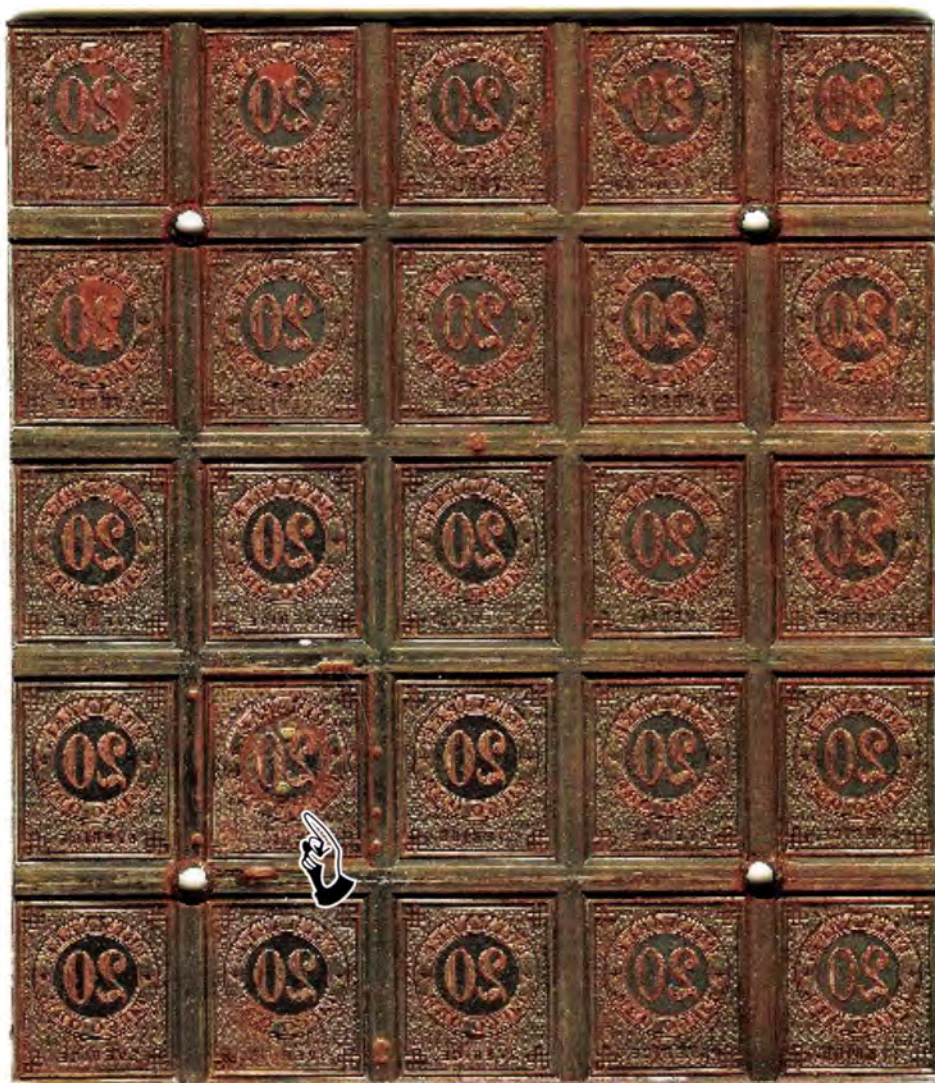
were described in (KR-08), but which I had never had the chance to study directly, I found that two out of the three forgeries described are word-for-word translations of corresponding articles previously published several years earlier in *SFT*.

No attempt will therefore be made in this section to describe completely any particular forgery or to attribute any forgery to its creator or source, although the reader will be directed to references where these detailed descriptions can be found.

Instead, after listing the four most reliable characteristics of the genuine error, I will use the aggregate information from my spreadsheet to list several distinguishing features of known forgeries that should attract your suspicion. The idea with these lists is to allow even the minimally knowledgeable collector of the Ringtype issues to be able to distinguish the genuine error from most forgeries.

In general, you can be virtually certain that whenever this error is offered (for example, on eBay) without a recent certificate by Helena Obermüller-Wilén (HOW), it is a forgery. The descriptions of these lots invariably appeal to the buyer's greed or wishful thinking, hinting one way or another to the possibility that it could be genuine. If the seller really believed that there was even the slightest chance for the stamp to be genuine, you can be assured a proper certificate would have been included. It is always recommended

that you obtain a recent certificate for any copy of this error you intend to purchase, because only the expertise and sophistication of contemporary experts such as HOW can match the equally sophisticated and exceedingly dangerous techniques employed by current imitation artists with all the modern hardware and software available to them at very little



◀ **Figure 1.** Shown at left is a quarter-plate of the 20-öre stamp. Note how position 17 (from our perspective) has been welded into place. It is the position containing the 30-öre frame.

expense. Use the information in this article to weed out the most obvious forgeries, but know that there is no substitute for an expert's opinion to protect your purchase.

Characteristics of the genuine error

It very instructive to examine the quarter-plate of 25 shown in Figure 1, where the 20/TRETIO cliché has been welded at position 17 (see pointing finger). It is assumed that this quarter plate was placed at the upper-right position of the full plate, so the error occurs at position 34 on the printed sheet.

The best and most thorough description of how the repair was performed I found in a 2001 *Postryttaren* article (PR01). Here is a close enough translation:

"The error was produced as follows: When it was noticed that the frame of the 34th stamp was damaged in the printing plate, that stamp was sawed off so that a square hole was created. The ring section with the large numerals 20 was extracted (sawed off) from the sawed off cliché. Thereafter one cliché was cut off a previously discarded 30 öre plate and the ring with the numeral 30 was sawed off and replaced (welded) with the 20 öre numeral section saved from the other cliché. Finally the resulting combined cliché was placed and welded in the original 20 öre quarter-plate."

It may not be very clear in the picture you are looking at, but in the high-resolution picture Herb Volin took at the Postmuseum it can be seen how the major characteristics typically associated with the genuine error are the result of the repair work when combining and welding the center section of the 20-öre cliché with a sawed-off 30 öre cliché with the center section removed. In particular, the combined cliché was welded at a slight angle, whereby ink was allowed to flow unevenly into certain areas. These characteristics, therefore, are specific to the error and cannot be expected to occur (at least not consistently) in any other 20-öre or 30-öre stamp. These characteristics will be less pronounced in a "dry" print. What looks like nail heads in the middle area of the 20/TRETIO quarter plate are "punches" made to render the plate unusable. A reconstructed black print of this quarter plate can be seen in the 2006 issue of *Postryttaren*.

Special Features of the Genuine Error

(1) Defective Inner Circle: This is the most recognized feature of the error. It is not very reliable, however, in that there are about as many genuine copies exhibiting this feature (Figure 2a) as not (Figure 2b), with many transitional states. In fact, for a long time, older catalogs and handbooks listed both as distinct varieties, often as "broken inner circle" and "unbroken inner circle."

Using pictures of canceled copies from auction catalogs, I have attempted to collect statistics over the date distribution of both varieties. Unfortunately, there seems to be no definite pattern. Both varieties are pretty much randomly distributed and may have to do with how often the plates were cleaned to remove old ink that would accumulate between the welded sections of the cliché. The stresses that these sections were subjected to during printing might also have required some adjustments between runs. If



▲ Figure 2a (above left). Some copies of the 20-öre stamp feature an obviously defective inner circle. Others, such as the stamp shown in Figure 2b (above right), do not.

anything can be said at all, it is perhaps that the defective circle variety occurs more often on heavily inked copies than in dry-printed copies. Also, all se-tenant pairs I have seen are of the smooth variety (I have a theory on this but that is for another time). In both varieties there is always a hint of a rust-colored border (brownish orange) around the inner circle, probably due to old inks and oils accumulating in the previously mentioned weld crevices.

(2) **Thick Bottom Left Frameline:** This appears on all errors. The frame starts thicker and tapers thinner towards the middle. Only about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the frameline is affected (This is due to the cliché not being welded flat). Similar tapering can also be seen (for the same reason) at the top-left frameline but is not as reliable because the rest of the line is not as thin as in the bottom frameline.

(3) **Faint Middle Section of Left Frameline:** This segment is almost completely missing on very dry prints but is always thinner than the other outside framelines.

(4) **The Red Spot in Background Above Lower Right Ornament:** This is an interesting feature. I first learned about this feature in 1979 [editor's note: see article on imperf cover in next issue], but I recently learned that it was actually mentioned much earlier by the great Swedish expert, Nils Strandell, in (FA-47). He describes it very appropriately as "double dot." Since I first learned about it, my eyes have been automatically attracted to that area whenever a copy of the 30 öre value passes my hands hoping to find a copy of the cliché used in the repair. No existing research on the plating of this stamp did offer any hint of what cliché position of the 30 öre was employed for the repair. The long-awaited plating research and *Handbook of the Ringtype Issues*, by Ernst Fromén, unfortunately never materialized after his early passing in 1998. In my own extensive study of these issues, I must have looked at many thousands of the 30-öre value, but never have been able to locate this spot. That would indicate that this plate flaw must have occurred during the repair and welding work (for example, a screwdriver or nail nick) and is therefore also specific to the error. [Does any reader know if anyone has ever determined the original position of the 30-öre cliché employed in the repaired plate with the error?]

The background pattern is very distinct. Each row is composed of the repeating sequence of a small vertical bar and two dots "1.." alternating with a row of a small bar within "parentheses," followed by a dot "(1)". The second row above the lower-right ornament (about 2 millimeters) shows the two dots merged together. In heavily inked copies these can look more like a smudge and — in rare occasions — cannot be seen at all. One such example is a copy sold as lot 524 in the 4th Ferrari auction. This is shown in Figure 3, along with the famous 3 skilling yellow error from the same photo plate, which was sold publicly for the first time at the same auction (I couldn't resist). I remained suspicious of this stamp for a long time until it



▲ Figure 3. An example of the error that was sold in the Famous Ferrari auction of 1922, along with the 3-Skilling Banco error, which was sold publicly for the first time at the same auction (above). At right is the same stamp, which was offered in 1980.

reappeared as lot No. 8892 in the May 15, 1980, Ebel auction and the same stamp was also shown in the 1982 *Posttryttaren* article (PR-82), where a Franz Obermüller certificate was included (a weak perforation at top right had been lost between the two auctions).

Forgeries

Before listing individual features of specific forgeries, let us look at a couple of relatively easy-to-detect forgeries that have been offered on eBay or frequently occurring at stamp shows:



▲ **Figure 4a.** Shown are two fairly obvious forgeries that were sold on eBay. The left stamp sold for \$30.50; the right for \$710. Both have missing features and wrong perms.

recently listed on eBay by “rvici” of France with this partial description “Proposed unwarranted. All I can say is: under ultraviolet (wood-lamp) not any reaction. No return Proposed” It showed obvious homemade perforations and lacked all the distinguishing characteristics of the genuine error (It sold for \$710!).



▲ **Figure 4c.** This example, offered on eBay and purchased by the author, appears to be an older forgery, although it has a poor background and the wrong perms.

probing e-mail exchanges with the seller I was convinced this was an older production. In spite of a repaired corner perf and a thin I decided to bid on it (it is now in my collection).

Fig 4d is the most recently discovered forgery and was included

Fig. 4a. The left stamp was listed on eBay Sept. 5, 2002, as a possible forgery by “robbie84,” and was described as “... Real or Forgery? I am not experienced enough to tell.... If it is a real one, well lucky you and poor me. ...”

The item sold for \$30.50.

The stamp on the right appears to be a very similar forgery,



▲ **Figure 4b.** There are numerous problems with this forgery, including color and paper.

Fig. 4b was provided to me by Jim Burgeson who recorded it as offered in a “Nova” sale. It is also described by HOW in (FFE2) and can vary wildly in physical size. The color is also very deep orange-red and according to HOW the paper is relatively thick and porous. The most obvious distinguishing characteristics, however, in addition to lacking all the distinguishing features of the genuine error is the very obviously missing dots over “O” and after “FRIMÄRKE.”

Fig. 4c shows a more recent listing by “allainquatermain” of the Czech Republic. It was described as “probably Neudruck???” If not?? ... If will be original you are lucky boy”. Of course no return would be accepted on the item. This forgery displays some of the characteristics of the genuine error including the red spot and the defective circle and after a couple of



▲ **Figure 4d.** This forgery sold for 320 EUR in a 2008 auction.

as lot 428 in the Oct. 2008 (#192) Postiljonen auction (It sold for 320 EUR, plus commission). It was subsequently and recently described by HOW in the latest issue of the *FFE Journal* (FFE12). This forgery, although it exhibits several of the characteristic features of the genuine stamp, is actually very easy to detect simply because of the low placement of the stars (which can be easily seen if you extend a horizontal line from the left star towards the “2”). More on this later.

Fournier Facsimiles

Figures 5a and 5b show two unused and one canceled Fournier “facsimiles,” one of the most widely written about and perhaps also one of the easiest forgeries of this error to detect. These were produced by a photolithographic process as imperforate sheetlet of 10 stamps, which were line-perforated 13 (and less frequently as perf 14). I will not repeat here the history of this famous forgery, which can be found in a great many writings over the years. I will just mention that through an intervention involving the *SFF*, the GPO, the Swedish King and diplomatic corps of both Sweden and Switzerland, Fournier’s stock and printing materials for this forgery were confiscated by the Swiss authorities in 1910 and returned to the GPO in Stockholm, where they were destroyed.



▲ **Figure 5a. Examples of two unused Fournier forgeries, which, ironically, now have philatelic value because of their creator.**

Incidentally, the entire Fournier incident was triggered because one of his reproductions was found on a cover that was properly handled through the Swedish mail. Fournier was careful not to reproduce still-circulating stamps, but did not expect that this 1877 issue was still valid as late as 1910. This was also the direct reason all older issues up to 1899 were invalidated in 1910. Ironically, Fournier could then legally produce imitations of those invalidated older stamps without any legal repercussions (which he did). His 1914 pricelist contains reproductions of the Stockholm locals, as well as an inverted overprint of the 1889, 10-on-25 öre.

A couple of sheetlets were saved from destruction for the Postmuseum which currently (contrary to accounts in the literature usually ascribing only one sheetlet of each to the PM’s collection) still owns two perforated sheets and three imperforate (see PR06). Most likely, the Postmuseum originally saved three sheetlets of each, but it occasionally uses its duplicate stock of rarities in exchange for acquiring material for its collections. One complete imperforate sheetlet is also known in a private collection (of Tomas Bjäringer) and Nils Färnström reports in his (*SFF-79*) article that two imperf blocks (of six and four) were, in 1973, in the reference collection of Harmer’s of London. Another block of four is shown in (*FFE2*). You can see a picture of a complete imperf sheetlet of 10 in the 2006 issue of *Postryttaren* (PR06). Fournier had, of course, managed to distribute enough of his reproductions before they were confiscated so that it is not very difficult to locate this popular forgery in the auction market.



▲ **Figure 5b. A canceled example of one of the Fournier forgeries.**

All four distinguishing features of the genuine error are missing in the Fournier reproduction, and the outside framelines are evenly thin all around. The holes of the line perforations are too small and, as with many forgeries produced by any photographic process, the background loses a lot of detail. A specific feature of the Fournier forgery, however, is the faint and smaller right dot over the “Ö” in “ÖRE,” as compared to the left dot.

Distinguishing features of known forgeries

First, I list the features I consider when only a picture of the error is available (such as in some obscure auction catalog or in an eBay listing), followed by a few additional features when you have access to the actual stamp. Even the average collector will not be duped by most forgeries if he keeps in mind a few basic facts about the production of the original stamps. Within each category the distinguishing features are listed in the order of the easiest to detect first and those features that will typically immediately identify a particular forgery. Whenever possible, features are grouped together when they occur on the same forgery.

(1) Perforations: This is one area where forgers have had the hardest time imitating the real thing, and also the first feature that should attract your suspicion. Perforated total forgeries (that is, those not produced by manipulating a genuine stamp with correct paper and perforations) will rarely display the regular and symmetrical corner perforations typical of the “whole sheet” or stroke-type perforation method employed with the 1877 perforation

tool employed for the normal stamps. This type of perforation leaves perfect intersections between stamps. Instead, forgeries are typically perforated one line at a time or individually, resulting in the uneven crossing of perforation lines and irregular corners. Forgeries exist in a variety of gauges, perforated 12, 13, 13.5 and 14, among others. Even when the gauge is correct (13), there are often obvious differences in the size of the perforating pins employed in the forgeries, often resulting in smaller holes with the tips of the perforations being wider than the originals (see the previously mentioned Fournier forgeries and the Neri forgery at right in figure 6 as examples of this).



▲ Figure 6 (illustrations from SFT03-9). At left is a genuine error, at right a Neri forgery. Note how the corner intersections are nearly perfect on the genuine – not so on the forgery.

Obviously, any imperforate copy of this error is extremely suspicious and multiples or tête-bêche pairs are impossibilities.

We also can include in this category variations in the overall size of the stamp from too high and wide to too short and narrow; a feature that will greatly contribute to a negative first impression of the subject. More on this in the “Sizes” section later.

We should probably also include in this category the extremely rare forgery (only two are known) that was created by overprinting the the 20-öre pale-orange perf 14 (Facit 22f), shown in Figure 7. More on this forgery in the cancellation section that follows.

(2) Distinguishing design features: Many forgeries will not display the four characteristics of the genuine error that were previously described. Instead, the outside frame lines are typically evenly thin or evenly thick all around. The absence of at least (2) and (4), (the two more reliable characteristics) should be a strong warning sign that an item is likely a forgery.

In two forgeries (differing only in their shade) the two dots over “Ö” in “ÖRE,” as well as the dot

after “FRIMÄRKE” are missing (see Figure 4b). If you are a bit more familiar with the appearance of the normal stamp, you will also be able to detect in this same forgery other discrepancies in the letters in “FRIMÄRKE” (such as two or more letters joined). These forgeries will also show an irregular and spotty burelage pattern (NF-75).

In the Fournier forgeries, the right dot over “Ö” in “ÖRE” is much fainter than the left one (see Figure 5a and 5b).

In one forgery (see Figure 8) the top of “Ö” in “ÖRE” is open and the two dots form an “o” (a small circle). In this same forgery (and a few others), the stars are plump and much less well-defined than those in the normal stamps, which typically show sharper edges (SFT07-9, Kr08-3).

Other design differences can be observed in most forgeries. Unless you are familiar with the appearance of the original, these can be somewhat more difficult to detect. Hopefully, you will have already arrived at a decision employing some of the more obvious features that were previously described. For example, pay attention to the appearance of the “20” in the center. These can be thinner and smaller than in the original in one forgery (SFT08-8), and the tapering section of the “2” is rougher in another. “SVERIGE” is often blurred and less distinct than in the original (SFT07-9). The squares in the corner ornaments in one forgery are slightly larger (SFT03-9, Kr08-1). One forgery shows wider spacing between the inside and outside framelines (SFT10-5). A forgery described in (KR08-2) shows blunt (rounder) corners (these are sharp in original).

(3) Cancellation: Most early forgers did not set up (at least not directly) to defraud collectors and especially not the Post Office. Consequently, and fortunately for collectors, they did not bother to learn about the proper postal history context for their imitations. If you are looking at a photo of a used stamp,

the cancel alone could arouse your suspicions if the date is not within a reasonable range of use. From the selection of the correspondence between various GPO officials and the printer, the error was noticed in early 1880 and occurs only in the printing delivered Dec. 19, 1879. The letter exchanges also give an account of the various measures taken to deal with the issue, including the recall



▲ *Figure 7. Both of these forgeries (the only two of their type known) are perf 14. The perforations, of course, render these as forgeries, but their cancels are incorrect as well.*

of the “defective” stamps for replacement. The entire affair seems to have been resolved to everybody’s satisfaction by June 25, 1880. Most used copies known are thus canceled during 1880. Most sought after are copies canceled the first couple of months of that year, before the error was widely noticed by collectors. An article in the 2001 *Postryttaren* (PR-01) mentions two copies of the error on money order clips canceled Dec. 26, 1879, and April 22, 1881, as two extreme examples of the earliest and latest known uses, respectively. It is safe to assume that any cancellation outside of this range (with perhaps a couple days allowance) should be given very close examination.

One forgery found in Harmer’s reference collection and described in (NF-75) is canceled July 10, 1856! In SÅ-84, a Fournier forgery is canceled 1885 (a color version is included here as Figure

5b). Incidentally, the two copies of the perf 14 forgery on 22f mentioned in the perforations section (see Figure 7), are canceled May 11, 1876, and Feb. 20, 187[6]. This alone should render these stamps very suspect, because the post office did not recall the pale orange (22f) issue until Oct. 9, 1876, so the 20/20 overprinting (Facit 23) could only have occurred after that date. This is important, because for a long time after these two stamps surfaced they were considered to be genuine and were even included in an early edition of the *SFF Handbook* (1928) as a probably genuine variety of the error (it was deleted from the subsequent edition (1936), when its status was put into question and possibly attributed to the forger Erasmus Oneglia) (NFT-34, NS-47).

(4) Partial forgeries: This type of item is considered to be a “fake” rather than a “forgery,” because the fakers started with a genuine 20-öre stamp and employed a variety of techniques – some more successful than others – to turn the “TJUGO” into “TRETIO,” thus benefiting from genuine paper and perforations. They are therefore somewhat more dangerous than most outright forgeries and, without having the genuine stamp on hand, it is not always possible to reliably detect discrepancies in the ink

employed (these are often obvious to the naked eye or under ultraviolet light if you have the stamp in your hands). However, most can be detected from a photo. If you extend a horizontal line from the top of the star at left towards the “2,” it will end up well below the top curvature of the “2,” whereas on the genuine error it will almost touch the bottom of the curvature. You can learn about the proper placement of the stars by studying any normal copies of 20- and 30-öre stamps. The most recent forgery described here (Figure 5d) is an interesting example of a hybrid creation. HOW determined in (FFE-12) that although the forgery exhibits all the characteristics of the genuine error, it was not produced by letterpress and thus cannot be considered a typical partial forgery. However, from the photo it is easy to see that the stars are too low and more consistent with their placement on a 20 öre than a 30 öre. This indicates that the stamp design for the forgery was produced by combining two different pictures; one with just “TRETIO ÖRE,” probably extracted

from a 30-öre stamp, and one with the rest of the design with “TJUGO ÖRE” removed. Merging the two with the right color is a simple procedure with a program such as Photoshop. Had the forger included the stars in the smaller picture, the forgery would have been far more dangerous. See also (FFE2) for another example of a partial fake.



▲ **Figure 8.** Design differences, such as overly plump stars and lettering differences (described elsewhere) prove this is a forgery.



▲ **Figure 9.** These “partial forgeries,” or fakes, actually, were created by altering the lettering on genuine 20-öre stamps.

Assuming your test subject has passed all the more obvious tests listed so far, we will now look into features that cannot easily be detected from just a photo.

(5) Shade: Just as the appearance of the perforations is one of the first features I pay attention to in a photo, the shade or color is one of the first features that should help confirm your suspicion when you have access to an actual stamp. As previously mentioned, the error occurs only in the (c) shade, "bright orange-red." This is a very distinctive shade, often almost radiant "fire-red," whereas most forgeries appear very subdued, most often red brown, but can vary from pale orange to orange red. However, there can be a great variety in the appearance of the genuine stamps as well, so leave some allowance for the effects of variations in the level of inking and of the age and storage condition of the piece.

(6) Printing: If you know how to tell the different printing methods (described in a great many sources), you can check that the subject uses letterpress technique, because most older forgeries employ some kind of photolithographic technique, although contemporary forgers now have much more sophisticated scanning and printing hardware (and software) at their disposal.

(7) Sizes: Compare the subject to a normal stamp. I use three different dimensions: size of the cliché as defined by the outside frame (17.2x19.5), distance between bottom of perforations (20x23) and distance between perforation tips (21.5x24.4). These are approximate dimensions and you should allow for some normal shrinkage, but many forgeries will differ by as much as 1.5 mm in any direction so these approximations should still be useful with some obvious deviations. The cliché dimension will be good when a photographic production technique is employed by the forger but he is often less successful in maintaining the dimensions resulting from the perforating step. In rare situations you may need to also compare the dimensions of the inside framelines as well, where the spacing can be wider than the original.

SCC Chapter Meetings & 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 and August), 7 p.m. at Danish American Center, 3030 W River Parkway S, Minneapolis MN 55406. CONTACT: Steve Lund, 383 Grand Ave #5, St. Paul MN 55102; (651) 224-3122; email: steve88h@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, 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: rcichorz@comcast.net.

AUSTRALIAN COORDINATOR: Roger Byrne, email: byrnefam@internode.on.net.

NEW ZEALAND COORDINATOR: John Campbell, email: johncampbellnz@hotmail.com.

(8) Background: The engraving pattern of the background is very regular and well defined (see “Red Spot” above or study the normal stamps). This becomes much lighter in photographically produced forgeries and widely imaginative and different in complete fabrications. Fournier, for example, prided himself that his reproductions were “much better looking” than the originals. He therefore “cleaned” any “blemishes” he found in the originals (such as all four distinguishing features of the error previously listed in this feature).

(9) Paper: Most forgeries are described as thicker than the original, sometimes also “shinier” or “dirtier,” and will often react very differently to the UV light than original contemporaneous stamps. The most modern ones may even show some fluorescence.

Caveats: Obviously, you must use some common sense in how you employ the checklists described here. For example, the perforations may be suspicious, but the stamp could very well be genuine with “improved” perforations (reperforated). We also mentioned the effect of age and improper storage on the general appearance of the stamp. It is not unusual for red shades of the period to become oxidized when exposed to the elements, extended sunlight or poor quality album pages or protective plastics. Similarly, w.r.t. cancellations, although this is rare, we know that postal clerks can sometimes forget to reset the dates or mount incorrect date pieces in the cancelers. A collector may decide to use a stamp long after its normal usage period. So use the hints here to rule out the most obvious forgeries, but retain an open mind for the possible – even when unusual – and always obtain a proper certificate for final confirmation before a purchase.

I have entirely avoided discussing the more modern forgeries that can be produced with the very sophisticated copying and printing hardware, as well as simple image manipulation software. These “replicas” can often be easily detected when you have the subject in your hands. Often, all you need is a good magnifier (I use a video magnifier for up to 50 power) and a UV light source. These often use easily identifiable modern papers. See (FFE-2) where HOW describes a “House Of Stamps” reproduction on cover canceled by photocopy. I do not believe the “House of Stamps” is still in business (at least not under that name) but you will find it instructive to check this site:

http://www.sheryll.net/Forgeries/Germany/Forgeries_article_Germany.htm, which chronicles some of the past shenanigans involving this forgery factory. Although I could not find any direct reference to the 20/TRETIO replicas in the listed *House Of Stamps Catalogue*, the page includes some useful information and hints on the printing techniques employed for all their work.

Finally, we should mention semi-official reproductions, such as that included in the purchase of the 1978-79 *SFF* catalog. It displays (although rather poorly) many of the characteristics of the genuine error, such as the thickened bottom left frame line and the red spot over the lower right ornament, but the perforation and print quality is a definite give away and “SFF 1978” is printed in the back. This facsimile is, however, sometimes separated from the sheetlet and offered as a “forgery.” ■

SCC and Scandinavian Show Calendar

2011

NORDIA 2011, April 1-3, Jyväskylä, Finland.

Minnesota Stamp Expo, Crystal, Minn., July 15-17

2012

NORDIA 2012, Nov. 2-4 in Roskilde, Denmark. Rocky Mountain Stamp Show (SCC National Meeting), May, Denver, Colo.

2013

Winnipeg, June 21-23 with Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

2017

Westpex, April, San Francisco, Calif.

Newly Discovered Electrical Inspection Fee Stamp

Paul A. Nelson

In the *Catalog of Scandinavian Revenue Stamps, Volume II, Denmark*, from 1989, Peter Poulsen of Denmark and I listed several stamps used by the Kjøbenhavns Belysningsvæsen (Copenhagen Lighting Company). These were used on forms to sign off on inspections of new electrical installations in that city. They date from the 1920s and 1930s. They all had the same general design, but occur in two sizes and in some different denominations and colors.



In the catalog, we listed 10-øre blue and yellow, 25-øre turquoise and olive and 1-Kr. red and brown stamps. There have been some others described since then, but just recently our good colleague and Scandinavian revenue collector Andrew Riddell from London sent me scans of another new find. It is shown nearby. The word “PRØVNING” appears at the top and, at the side, is the name of this organization. The center has an adaptation of the Copenhagen city coat of arms.

This stamp has the denomination of 160 øre and is olive and black in color. We suspect it is of a later issue than those described earlier, if for no other reason than its higher denomination. That suggests that inspection fees went up in price with time!

As with all the other fee stamps from the Copenhagen Lighting Company, these had a perfin of K.B. There were three types of this perfin, called K9, K10 and K11 in the Engelbrecht catalog, but none have been seen on postage stamps. The perfin in this newly found stamp is shown in the other nearby illustration, from the back of the stamp for easier visibility.

Usually, of course, perfins appeared on postage stamps as a security method to prevent pilferage from company mail rooms. Stamps with a company perfin pattern that were used on mail without the proper return addresses were usually those that had been “borrowed” for personal use. Why such special-purpose stamps as those from the K.B. required a perfin has not been fully explained to my satisfaction. If you have an opinion, I’d be happy to hear it!

I’d also be interested to learn about other denominations of the fee stamps from Copenhagen, as well as those used by Aarhus Belysningsvæsen for the same purpose. Those were of the same general design except that the coat of arms in the center is for that city, of course. ■

Helper’s Service is alive, well and serving its function!

George A. Kuhhorn

I just want to provide short note on how the “Helpers Service” works. Back in June while I was in Sweden, I received an email from member Henrik Rossell. He was looking for help with a Greenland 4:25 inverted surcharge released Dec. 31, 1995. Upon my return, I made several attempts to contact my listed Greenland expert, Dr. Stuart Silverberg. I then found out he has passed away. I was able to find a new expert with the help from Herb Volin. His name is Joe Schlitt. I want to thank Joe and my 24 other experts for their great work answering all the questions this past year. It was a busy time.

We have yet to fail to get an answer to any question asked. Each year we have received more requests. I hope all who have used the service were satisfied.

[Editor’s note: Information on the Helper’s Service Appears on Page 40.]

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News from the Home Office

Because reports were combined in the August issue of *The Posthorn* to provide you with more timely member information as we complete the process of getting back on schedule, there is no "News from the Home Office" in this issue. The column will, however, resume in the February 2011 issue. ■

Fifty-Year Members and Missed Milestones

Don Brent

Over the last few years, Brian Bjorgo, Wallace Craig and Robert Helm have each reached a very rare anniversary in the Scandinavian Collectors Club and it has gone unheralded. Each of these members has exceeded 50 years as a member of SCC. Unfortunately, I missed celebrating these important SCC achievements until now. We have celebrated our Golden Life members as they have reached 50 years of annual membership, but I missed the other equally deserving group, Life members. We have a large group of members who joined or upgraded as Life members through the years. Among the group, Brian, Wallace and Robert have been members for more than 50 years. A few months ago it came to my attention that the data that I was using ignored those who were already Life members when I checked for new Golden Life members. Therefore, I missed acknowledging these three Life members as they reached their Golden anniversaries. I am sorry for the tardiness in acknowledging this terrific achievement. I join all of the members in congratulating these three for their lifelong support of SCC. ■

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Study Groups	See list in <i>The Posthorn</i>	See list in <i>The Posthorn</i>

Auction Marketplace

Frank Banke



Thomas Høiland, Auktioner, Oct. 6-8, 2010

The auction series of General Consular Jens Olesen's stamp collection has now come to an end with the final sale of his Norway Part II, with nearly 400 lots. A remarkable item was the 4 sk. 1855 (NK1) full-margined used strip of four (Lot No. 60) with the 2nd stamp being the "cracked plate." With a starting price of DKK 25,000,



▲ Lot No. 60, a used strip of four with "cracked plate" variety on second stamp, hammered down for \$9,000 during the October Høiland auction.

it sold for DKK 40,000 (\$9,000). A superb strike of the decorative and admired "L-S" (LOCO SIGILLI) cancellation on the same stamp sold for just above the starting price at DKK 30,000 (\$6,700). The main catalog offered an extensive range of philately related to Denmark, with slightly more than 3,100 lots. In the Icelandic section, Lot No 2911, a letter franked with the 2 and 8 Sk. 1873-issue sent from Reykjavik to Lower Edmonton in U.K., one of the very few known in private hands, but torn across the envelope and the 8 sk. stamp, sold for an impressive DKK 240,000 (\$54,000), considering the quality. One, however, must not forget that with the popularity of Iceland Skilling covers and with fewer than 20 letters known, this is, of course, more a question of buying when they become available, rather than watching for higher quality. A surprisingly high price was achieved for Denmark 50 öre Bicolored, never-hinged block of 25, AFA 30B offered as lot No. 1574, which started at DKK 5,000. It went for nearly five times that amount, an



impressive DKK 29,000, or \$6,500. This was the highest price ever paid for a multiple of this issue. It appears also that the Danish market in certain sections is suffering not only from the financial hardship, but also some new collectors of the classic issues, since the front cover of the catalog, the famous

◀ Despite being torn across the front, this extremely rare 1873 cover posted from Iceland sold for \$54,000.

mixed-franking cover with 2 RBS and 4 RBS, Lot 1190, did not sell for the starting DKK 500,000 (\$112,000). Despite, of course, this being a large sum of money, this is still one of the most attractive pieces of the classic philately of Denmark. For new collectors who want to endeavor into Danish philately, there hasn't been a better opportunity than now.

Postiljonen, Oct. 15-16, 2010

One particular item in the Iceland section, though not surprising to collectors of Iceland, did see very strong bidding in the auction room. Lot No. 183. Under normal circumstances, this would appear to be just a Copenhagen Foot Post mark on letter from 1824, but this one was sent from Iceland. It was an extraordinary piece and not previously recorded, since it turned out to be the earliest letter from Iceland carrying a postmark. Starting at 1,500kr, bidding did not stop before reaching 7,800kr (\$12,200). The always outstanding offerings of Swedish philately were again on the block at Postiljonen. Of the Skilling Banco issues, in particular, the earliest master die proof, one in black and one in blue-ultramarine, were offered as lot Nos. 384 and 385. The black one (and only recorded) started at 20,000kr, and the hammer fell at 29,000kr, commission included (\$45,400). The blue one sold for 25,000kr or (\$40,700) with the blue one starting at 10,000kr. It appears at the moment that the Swedish philatelic scene is the strongest of the Scandinavian countries at the moment. A very beautiful piece, Lot No. 404, and one of only two known in private



▲ From Postiljonen, an 1824 cover (the earliest from Iceland bearing a postmark) sold for \$12,200, more than five times the estimate.



▲ This beautiful stamp



the blue one starting at 10,000kr. It appears at the moment that the Swedish philatelic scene is the strongest of the Scandinavian countries at the moment. A very beautiful piece, Lot No. 404, and one of only two known in private

◀ Also from Postiljonen, this se-tenant pair of Swedish die proofs sold for \$4,200.

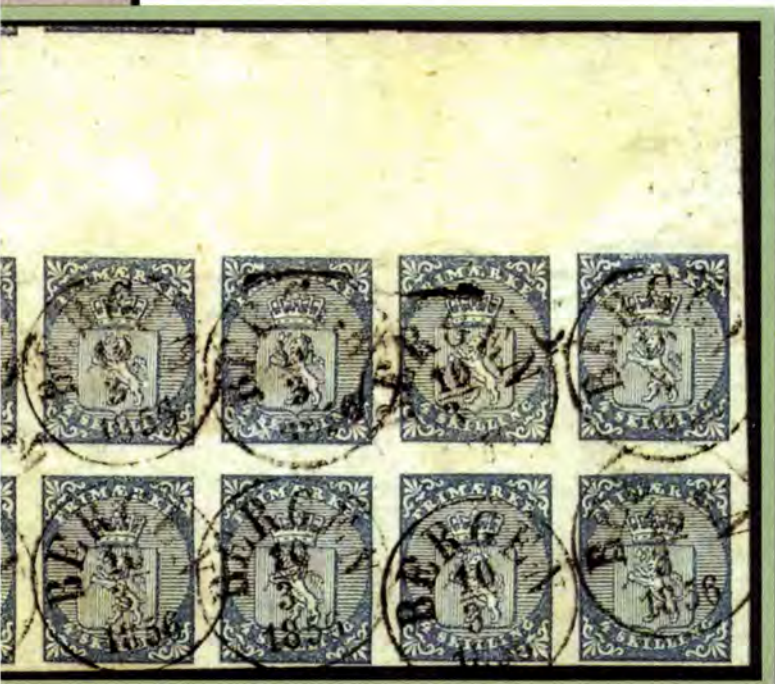


◀ **Although gorgeous, this rare mixed-franking cover failed to sell at the October Høiland auction.**

hands of the 6 sk. singles imperforate issue (FACIT 3v1), sold for the estimate of 30,000kr, or \$47,000. A special section was dedicated to Ross V. Olson's collection of the definitive issues of Sweden from 1920-38, offered from lot 621-677. Some very interesting proofs and tete-beche pairs were up for sale, with the highest price paid for the rare coil stamp, Lot 670, FACIT 179cx, 20-öre King Gustav V left profile with watermark lines in used condition, which sold for 2,900kr (\$4,500). A die proof, No. 642, with 25- and 30-öre Standing Lion in black in se-tenant pair sold for 2,700kr (\$4,200).

F. C. Moldenhauer AS, Nov. 12-13, 2010

With two more impressive collections of Classic Norway to go on the market, nearly all the big collections of Classic Norway have been sold over the last decade, most of them by Moldenhauer auction house. A complete mint collection of blocks of Norway from 1855 through 1909 formed the Ragnar B. Johannessen collection (the first time ever offered in auction), brought a total for 4,6 mio NOK (\$760,000). The first part of the GUTE collection sold for 2,7 mio NOK (\$440,000). A specialized collection of 4sk. Oscar, with nearly 600 lots, doubled the estimate and sold for NOK 1,1 mio NOK (\$190,000). The remarkable mint block of 4 Sk. Coat of Arms 1855 (NK1) and also



top-margin imperforate block of 10 from 1855 (with partial adding in top margin) brought an impressive \$185,000.

the only recorded, lot No. 1, sold just below the estimate for 950,000 NOK (\$185,000) commission included. The impressive used block of 10 (Lot 7) with full margin at top row and showing just the lower part of stamps from the pane C, sold for the same price as the mint block. The used block of 9 (Lot 9) did not find a buyer for NOK 600,000 estimate. From the first stamp there was a big jump down to the third highest price of 76,000 NOK (\$14,800), paid for lot Nos. 106 and 107, two beautiful blocks of 4 of the shaded 5 öre Posthorn issue (NK 35) 1879 and 10 öre (NK 36).

The highest price obtained from the GUTE collection was the Naples cover with a strip of six 4sk. 1855 (Lot 261) selling for NOK 320,000 (\$62,000), against the starting price of NOK 250,000. From the Oscar issue the mint 25-block of the 2 sk. yellow sold for 180,000 NOK (Lot 410) or \$35,000. A most decorative item was Lot 538, a money order sent

from Christiania to Dresden in 1873, franked with 14 copies of the 6sk. Posthorn issue. That item went for 180,000 NOK or \$35,000 – 30,000 NOK above the estimate. The sale also included some of the always-popular ship marks. However, a pair of 4 sk. 1855 (NK1), Lot 403, with the mark “Dampskibet Bergen 22.7.1856,” did not find a buyer at the price of 50,000 NOK (\$9,800). A letter with a strip of four of the 4sk. Oscar issue with pen-crosses and “JUPITER” date stamp doubled the estimate and sold for NOK 66,000 (\$12,900). The main catalog featured nearly 1,000 Norway lots, with collections and single items. One collection in four volumes (Lot 1847) collected for the cancels and containing many superb cancels, tripled the estimate and sold for NOK 155,000 (\$30,000). ■

The Thomas Cook Mail Scheme & a Norway–Canada WWII Undercover link for Norwegian Seamen

- PART II -

Ed Fraser

Following *The Posthorn's* publication of the article The World War II “Thomas Cook” Undercover Mail Service between Canada and Norway (May 2008, pages 3-9), I received some feedback and interesting additional information to add to the topic.

First, a couple of additional covers involving Norwegian seamen can now be noted. However, they do not appear to extend the time period, the number of Norwegian towns that mail was from or go beyond the crew of the three ships identified - the so-called Norwegian “Whale Factories,” *Sir James Ross Clark*,

the *Pelagos* and the *Suderøy*. Examples for the *Sir James Ross Clark* and the *Pelagos* were shown in the May 2008 article, and Figure 1 shows a more recently reported example, which is for the *Suderøy*.

Then, there was the surprising coincidence of the near-simultaneous publication of a new 250-page spiral-bound book by Charles LaBlonde and John Tyacke titled, *The Postal History of World War II Mail between Canada and Switzerland*. In covering International Red Cross mail, POW mail between combatants and other methods of mail routing that worked because of Switzerland's essential role as a neutral country, the Canadian



▲ Figure 1. Cover from Haugesund, Norway, dated Aug. 17, 1940, to a Norwegian seaman on the *Suderøy*, via Box 252 in New York City.

Thomas Cook scheme is also carefully reviewed. There is interesting overlap, too, with *The Posthorn* article, showing some of the same illustrations from Canadian Archive microfilm records, including the reference mentioning the high mailing costs of the Thomas Cook service for the Norwegian seamen.

The book has some additional Thomas Cook information in different places, including from pages 96-100. There is also some information about numbers of letters handled for the 1940-45 period, shown as a table on page 126.

For the period 1940-41, the total incoming mail was 14,837 pieces, and the total outgoing was 18,537, for a total of 33,374. A further breakdown would be most interesting to find. Working with these numbers suggests that about all of the covers addressed to Box 252, Grand Central Annex, N.Y., are from the 14,837 number. Again, it would be interesting to locate examples from the outgoing 18,537 – mail that would be going into Axis Europe, and likely appearing to have been sent from New York.

The LaBlonde-Tyacke table, also from official Canadian microfilm archives, is also interesting, because it reflects data for the period after the United States entered the WWII, and Box 252 in New York could no longer function as a neutral country address to receive mail from occupied Europe. The data from 1942

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Lot 261 - Est.: 250.000.- Realized: 320.000.-



Lot 2106
Est.: 2.500.-
Realized: 5.500.-



Lot 2122
Est.: 1.000.-
Realized: 4.400.-



Lot 2179
Est.: 1.000.-
Realized: 5.500.-



Lot 2217
Est.: 2.000.-
Realized: 11.000.-

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onward has to reflect the handling of this mail through another neutral country. For the 1942–45 period, several thousand incoming and outgoing were handled. Specifics from Canadian records have yet to be located and reported, although information from other sources suggests this mail was all routed through Lisbon. (This well-written book, with many black and white illustrations, was published in June 2008 by The American Helvetia Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 15053, Asheville, NC 28813. It is also available from the authors for about \$30.)



I received interesting additional information about Thomas Cook from C.J. van der Horst in Holland. He obtained copies of some notes that are related to the Thomas Cook scheme from the Thomas Cook Archives in England. They consist of three plain typewritten pages that were heavily annotated in handwritten comments at Thomas Cook in England. They seem to be exactly the sort of thing that would be easily overlooked – or lost. However, while the notations sometimes are hard to figure out exactly, they give interesting insight into Thomas Cook’s considerations in London about the mail service. Unfortunately, so far we have not found finalized letters or directives on much of this, but they may exist somewhere.

The most significant parts of these notes refer to the Thomas Cook-London wartime mail scheme being usable by not only Great Britain, but also the Colonies and Dominions. This helps explain why pieces of information have turned up in some different British Colonies, for example. Specifically referencing Canada, there is a manuscript notation reading: “*Canada – All letters from residents in Canada to be sent to Toronto Office, which forwards them in bulk to Dominion Censor at Ottawa, as already arranged. ? Ottawa to post them in bulk to T.C. & S., New York.*” Apparently, the writer was awaiting confirmation of this, so has added the question mark mid-text. Also, it adds “*If so, New York to post them to Postbox, Genoa for reposting to Germany.*”

Three steps forward and one back? The handwritten word looks to me to be “Genoa,” but maybe it is not. The best I can figure is that at that time the best mail route into Germany may have been through Italy, and Thomas Cook planned to send the mail from New York to their office in Genoa? That seems a mistake,

because it would involve extra handing and possibly extra postage costs. My guess is that this step was eliminated from the plan. However, unrelated to this, I do find that some covers do show Italian directives for routing when coming from Europe, as apparently the best mail routing was often through Italy. An example of this is shown in Figure 2.

As various articles have already discussed when

◀ **Figure 2. Air Mail cover from Copenhagen, Sept. 14, 1940, “Luftpost Via Italien” and “Hurtigst Muligt” (as fast as possible).**



looking at mail that involved use of the Thomas Cook scheme, replies out of Axis-controlled areas were processed by the Thomas Cook people (after Allied censorship) and either forwarded by re-addressing and adding franking to the envelope out of Europe, by putting the envelope and contents into another envelope and addressing and franking that envelope (a so-called “ambulance cover”), or by simply removing the letter and forwarding it again in another addressed and franked envelope to the original person who initially wrote into Nazi Europe. This would seem to account for some covers being found in addressee’s possessions, and others apparently being found in small bulk as if disposed that way by a Thomas Cook connection at some unknown later date.

Quite correctly, C.J. van der Horst has pointed out an error in this picture. There could well have been a fourth method of delivery of Box 252 replies, because that was the case for the Box 506, Lisbon, replies from occupied Europe. It would involve public access to the service at Thomas Cook offices themselves, or perhaps especially the main office in Toronto. Again, from the Thomas Cook Archives in England, he supplied a copy of a wonderful reference from the Thomas Cook staff magazine of August 1985, page 19, titled “By appointment to the British Government, YOU will handle enemy mail.” The introduction reads “Several months ago we asked if any present or retired staff could write an article on how the company handled enemy mail during the last war. Here David Kitt, assistant manager, Central Information Services in Peterborough, gives an account.” The article also says he joined the company in August 1940. He relates that in London the Thomas Cook office on Berkeley Street was an active place for the public, where the staff helped people put together letters for occupied Europe that met all the censor restrictions. Letters with problems had to be re-written, because no erasures were allowed. There were six writing desks there for customer use. Also, fees were collected and replies from Europe were picked up by people who had arranged to have any replies held there where they could come in for them. This, he relates, included many soldiers, especially many from Poland who were with the Polish Air Force units that were nearby. Very unfortunately, there is no comment about stamp collecting or the envelopes. (The staff magazine in which David Kitt’s article appeared was known as *Internationally Speaking with Thomas Cook*. It ran for a total of 22 issues, from August 1985 to June/July 1989.)

Perhaps empty envelopes, “request for additional payment” slips or others, were collected or accumulated in the Thomas Cook office – and someone thought to save them? There is also no comment about the official restrictions on “enemy stamps” that even if only irregularly enforced, may have been an issue to Thomas Cook. Might Thomas Cook have looked to reduce the circulation of the replying envelopes? So far, my best guess (completely unproven) is that if the envelope had a return address or other information on it that was clearly not in the enclosed letter out of Axis Europe, Thomas Cook would forward the envelope with the letter. Alternatively, if there seemed to be no additional information on the envelope – perhaps no return address, for example – Thomas Cook might have opted to save on the mailing weight and only sent the contents onward.

The author collects WWII Thomas Cook-related undercover mail, and would greatly appreciate any additional information, comments, or questions. He may be reached by writing Ed Fraser, 195 Marine Street, Farmingdale NY 11735, or by email: edfraser@gmail.com. ■

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Norway No. 1: The 1855 Four Skilling

A printer's undetected mistake

Warren Grosjean

In February 2003, I won at an eBay auction a stamp described as an unused copy of Norway No. 1, reversed watermark. That item is shown in Figure 1. The seller was Johanna Schönwälder of Plüderhausen, Germany. She had purchased the stamp as a part of a collection containing the triangles of South Africa - her area of interest. Having no interest in this stamp, she elected to sell it on eBay.



▲ **Figure 1.** The author purchased this item on eBay in 2003. Not only is it a generous four-margin unused example, it is the only known unused example of the reversed watermark error. Evidence suggests that the stamp may have originated in Kongsvinger.

the watermark lion, as seen by the printer (who saw the back side as he printed), faced to the right, unlike the lion in the design. This means, if held to a light, the two lions on a properly printed sheet would be facing the same direction. If the paper was placed on the platen with the image side up (rather than contacting the plate), the watermark lion, as seen from the back, would face to the left (making the lions face each other if held to a light). Apparently, some paper was placed on the platen in this manner, and at least one sheet (possibly two), was printed and escaped detection by the inspectors.

There are, in theory, four watermark orientations possible: normal, reversed, inverted normal and inverted reversed. Much literature suggests that each of these watermark orientations, shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3, should exist on stamps. I have not seen examples either of the top edge down printing

Facit does not list the reversed watermark stamp unused. Experts I have talked to say it does not exist. Finn Aune writes that there are only four used copies of the reversed watermark stamp known. Yet this example not only exists, but has a 1985 Lasse Nielson certificate as well, documenting it (#116030).

Here is the story of the error:

In 1854, 2 million copies of Norway's first stamp were printed, 200 to a sheet, 10,000 sheets. The stamps were printed on paper upon which there had been impressed a watermark for each cliché position. The watermarks were similar to the lion on the face of the stamp, facing left, as viewed from the front (in the same direction as the lion in the design). In other words, when looking from the back of the stamp, the lion faces the right, not left.

The paper was to be placed on the printing platen in such a manner that



▲ **Figure 2.** Because the watermark was intended to face in the same direction as the lion when viewed from the front (left-facing), it would appear reversed (right facing) from the back. A reversed watermark, then, would resemble the right illustration.

(inverted or inverted-reversed, Figure 3) and therefore cannot confirm their existence. In fact, references to these varieties may have been caused by a translation error. The Facit catalog describes vm1 as "spegelvänt/inverted watermark." Spegelvänt is Swedish



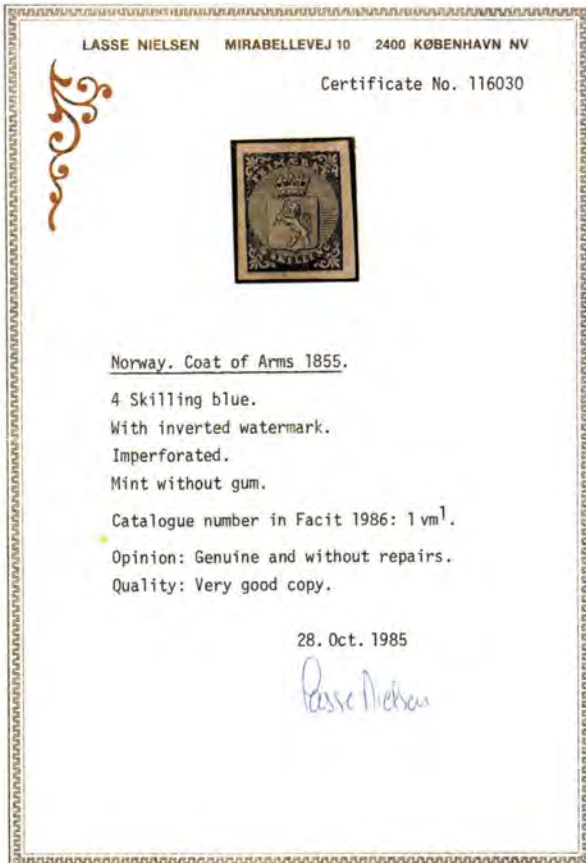
◀ **Figure 3.** In theory, at least, examples of the 1855 issue should exist with inverted normal and inverted reversed watermarks. Although some literature references them, the author has never seen examples of them.

► **Figure 4.** Shown at right are two used examples of the reversed watermark error known to the author. The copy at left bears a Kongsvinger circular date cancel; the right stamp has an illegible grid. Most experts presume that a sheet was delivered to Kongsvinger. Was this the source of the unused example?



for “reversed,” not inverted. The same applies to vm2 “upp-och nedvänt/reversed watermark,” where upp-och nedvänt means inverted, not reversed. Do these other varieties exist? I simply do not know for sure, but doubt it, based on years of study. In fact, in *The New Handbook* by Tore Gjelsvik, there is a statement on page 24, “...the controllers mention.... a total of 1069 sheets had to be considered doubtfull because the watermark appeared inverted....it is presumed....that the doubtfull sheets... were destroyed. The few copies found must have passed the control without being noticed. Stamps with reversed watermarks are very rare, stamps with inverted watermarks are even more difficult to find and inverted reversed watermark has so far not been found.”

▼ **Figure 5.** This 1985 Lasse Nielson certificate, as well as the author's observation, confirms the existence of an unused reversed watermark error.



I do know, however, of additional examples of the image side up (backwards facing) watermark in addition to my example. There are supposedly “four” used examples known with the Kongsvinger circular-dated cancel. One of these is shown in Figure 4 (left). Another example, one I located in a Moldenhauer auction (Sale No. 63), has an unreadable grid cancel (Figure 4, right), as does another of which I’m aware. Nevertheless, it is reasonable to conclude that at least one sheet of reversed-watermark stamps was delivered to Kongsvinger. Knowledgeable Norwegian collectors immediately check the watermark when they encounter a Norway No. 1 with a Kongsvinger cancel! Who knows whether others may turn up?

Until now, there have been no examples recorded unused. When I told two “Norwegian Stamp Experts” that I had an uncanceled stamp with a reversed watermark, their reaction was that it must be one where the stamp was canceled with pen and ink and that the cancel was chemically removed. This could be, but my examination, and that of Lasse Nielson (certificate shown in Figure 5) suggests that it is a truly unused example of Norway 1 vm 1.

As a side note, this stamp has been a part of my Norway No. 1 exhibit five times (once in Norway). No judge or anyone else has yet remarked on it – amazing for such an unusual item! ■

Åland 2011 issues announced

Wayne L. Youngblood

Among the highlights of Scandinavian-area stamp issues announced for 2011 are many of the issues of Åland. These issues represent not only a fairly diverse group of subjects (and will appeal to a diverse group of audiences), but also are quite attractive and well designed. We'll examine a few here.



The first, to be released Feb. 1, 2011, will be what Posten Åland calls the “last part of the FRAMA series featuring various types of buoyage systems.” The item, featuring “larger buoys” in a winter scene, is taken from a painting by Allan Palmer. While many of us may not recognize the importance of buoys, they are vital to the Åland Islands, where

nearly 90% of the square mileage area is made up of islands and skerries. The FRAMA labels will be produced by Post Danmark and printed by offset lithography.

Accompanying the FRAMA will be two stamps featuring Åland passenger ferry boats, the M/S *Alandia* and M/S *Apollo*. Again, due to the nature of the Ålands, the ferry boat system is an extremely vital part of daily transportation in the area. The *Alandia* was built in 1939 in Norway as the *Bastø* and was even used by the Germans in World War II for troop transportation. She served consistently for many years, even after capsizing in 1961. The *Apollo* was delivered in 1970 and served as a passenger ferry for the Ålands until 1976. She now operates in Canada.



She now operates in Canada.

On Feb. 21, Åland will mark the 150th anniversary of the founding of Mariehamn, a town established near Svibyvikens Bay by order of Tsar Alexander II of Russia, with a gorgeous sheetlet containing an oval stamp. The design of the stamp itself features a portrait of Empress Maria Alexandrovna, set against a drawing of the first town plan from 1859. The sheetlet will be a joint issue with Russia. Russia's design will likely be quite similar. The sheetlets will be produced by five-color offset lithography and printed by Cartor Security Printing.

On June 7, 2011, Åland will release one of the world's few stamps depicting the ubiquitous potato chip. The design features a small stack of four ridged chips, highlighted and set against a dramatic graded blue background. No other details are available at the moment, but the stamps aren't expected to be edible. ■



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Faroes Release Potato and Root Vegetables Stamps

On Sept. 20, the Faroe Islands released an interesting pair of stamps picturing potatoes and turnips, important root crops to the area. Although the potato was not a strong crop until the 19th century, turnips were. Faroese turnips (*Brassica napus*) and Norwegian turnips (*Brassica rapa*) have both been grown for centuries. Faroese turnips grew deeply into the soil, so deeply that a spade was needed to dig them, whereas Norwegian turnips grew close to the surface and were easy to pick by hand. Both were common and important staples to Faroese diets.



Although potatoes are known to have been grown in the Faroes as early as the late 1700s, they took a long time to develop as a staple crop. In fact, potato cultivation on the Faroe Islands only really got a strong start after a man from Miðvágur on Vágur discovered a new growing method. The potatoes were grown under turf that had been turned upside down; that is, with the grass facing down. This easy method of growing potatoes was also called Vágaveltan. Eyes were placed on a narrow strip of grass, then the turf was laid on top, grass to grass, with the soil facing up. This is now the most common method of growing potatoes in the Faroes.

The stamps were printed by offset lithography by the L.M. Group of Canada. ■

Member Advertisements

For Sale: John Campbell (4040), SCC's membership co-ordinator in New Zealand, has written a book *Czeslaw Slania - Master Engraver : 1921-2005*, published 2008. Card cover, perfect bound, 8 x 11 1/2 inches (A4) landscape, 192 pages in full color. Available for US\$75 (incl. P & P). Contact John Campbell, 1c Haumoana Road, HAUMOANA 4102, Hastings, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand. An ideal reference book of all of works of this prolific Polish engraver of stamps, banknotes, cinderellas and fine engravings.



For Sale: Norway stamp yearbooks for sale; PFA1 thru PFA13; 1988 thru 2000. Retail in Norway for \$1024.00. Like new complete with slipcases; \$450 postpaid in USA. email sccwebman@gmail.com or write Eric Roberts, PO Box 1393, Claremont CA 91711.



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Wanted: Mare Balticum 1992 joint issues Sweden, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Seeking mint booklets with various plate and sheet numbers, spine marks, commercial covers, artist and engraver signatures on stamps or covers, private FDC, SOK singles, anything unusual. Mail items to F. Lutt, 9561 Daly Rd., Cincinnati, OH 45231 or email frederick.lutt@zoomtown.com.



Wanted: Norway Posthorns, 1872-1929. Mint only (MNH, hinged or no gum), singles or multiples. John Stanley, 953 Green Pond Rd., Rockaway NJ 07866 (973) 983-9428.



Wanted: Short articles or longer research features of interest to Scandinavia-area collectors – any length. Wayne Youngblood, P.O. Box 111, Scandinavia WI 54977-0111, email: wystamps@gmail.com. ■

Chapter Reports

Randy Tuuri, Vice President, Chapters



North New Jersey – Chapter 9

September's meeting was a DVD of an exhibit of the first stamps of Sweden. October's meeting was held at the American Stamp Dealers Association show in New York, and November had mart books taking center stage.

New York – Chapter 7

October's meeting reviewed mart books and the November meeting was canceled due to conflicts.

Delaware – Chapter 13

September meetings examined items from a member's library of books and catalogs on Danish philately. October's show and tell session included 1938 Swedish first-day covers to foreign destinations, a special booklet of commemorative labels prepared by Sweden's Postmuseum and a monograph about mail sent from Sweden to Finland via Åland.

New England – Chapter 5

Mart books were examined in early November and the chapter is now inactive.

Twin Cities – Chapter 14

September was a show and tell of summer purchases and October was everything Danish, to reflect the new meeting venue, with a members' auction held in November.

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Manitoba – Chapter 24

September's was an open house with guests and three new members were the result. October was a show and tell, with a wide variety of items shown and discussed, and at the second meeting a presentation of a letter to Robert Shultz with the largest known Norway 8-skilling multiple known was the program.

Colorado – Chapter 27

Both the September and October meetings had long show and tell sessions on a variety of topics. The November meeting was a members' auction.

Golden Gate – Chapter 21

A summer break was taken and the November meeting reviewed mart books and featured a slide show of a member's recent trip to China. ■

Scandinavian Area Awards

Fall competitions net numerous awards

Kauko Aro won a vermeil and the UPSS Marcus White award for his *The 1875 Stamp Design on Finland's Postal Stationery* at the Balpex show held in Hunt Valley Md., in September. At the recent Autumn Stampex held in London in September, several Nordic area entries won awards. The *GF 10 Faroe Islands Catalog* received a large vermeil. **Brian Hague** also won vermeil awards with his two exhibits: *Royal Visits to the Faroe Islands 1874-1969* and *Færinghavn: A Faroese Fishing Station in Western Greenland*.

At the same show, the Faroes Islands Study Circle journal and its newsletter, both edited by **Norman Hudson**, received a large silver. A silver award also went to **Einar Maseidvåg** for *Faroe Islands: The Bird-Life Issue*. **Roger Quinby** took a gold at the Southeastern Stamp Show in Marietta, Ga., in September with his *Finnish Railway to St. Petersburg 1870-1918*. The same exhibit won another gold along with the Collectors Club of Chicago award, the APS research award and the Mobile Post Office Society award at Indypex in Indianapolis in October.

Two major winners in the postal history class at the FIP show Portugal 2010 held in Lisbon in October were **Chris King** with *Slesvig: From Danish Duchy to Prussian Province*, and **Bertil Larsson**, with his *Sweden Postage Due Letter Mail before 1892*. Both exhibits achieved large golds. **Geoffrey Noer** took a gold along with the APS pre 1900 medal of excellence at Filatelic Fiesta in San Jose, Calif., in November with his *Faroe Island Mail 1751-1948*. At the same show, **Charles LaBlonde** received a gold for *The Censorship of World War II Mail to and from Denmark*.

Two vermeil awards were presented for Scandinavian area literature entries at Chicagopex, held in November in Itasca Ill. SCC's *The Posthorn* received one, and the other went to the book, *The Maritime Postmarks of the Danish Kingdom*, written by **Stefan Danielski** and **Ernst Schilling**, and published by the Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation. **John Campbell** received a large silver for his book, *Czeslaw Slania: Master Engraver 1921-2005*, at the international show in Jerusalem 2010 in November.

At the national exhibition Frefil in Fredrikstad in November, the Norwegian Philatelic Federation (NFF) awarded its J. H. Richter prize for 2009 to **Bjørn Kristian Wang**, for his book, *The Revenue Stamps of Norway and Related Non-Fiscal Issues*. The award was funded by **Jed Richter** for NFF to recognize major contributions to Norway's philatelic literature. Jed Richter was a past president of SCC and contributed generously to many philatelic causes, including the mentioned award, as well as the Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, the American Philatelic Research Library, Nordia 2001 in Tucson, Ariz., and Pacific '97 in San Francisco, among others. We might point out that another past president of SCC and current board member, **Paul Nelson**, was instrumental in locating some of the material used by Wang in his book, as well as editing and proofreading the text. ■

– Alan Warren

Scandinavian Literature Notes

By Alan Warren



News from Denmark



Orla Nielsen discusses and shows some prestamp covers sent from Iceland to foreign destinations in the August issue of *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. Steffen Riis illustrates a number of private postcards used in Denmark

between 1871-87, with imprints of various firms. In the September issue, Bruno Nørdam continues his series on designs and essays of Danish stamps with some of the 1993 issues. In the October issue, editor Ib Krarup Rasmussen describes a registered letter sent to the movie actress Eleanor Powell from Denmark in 1936. Addressed to her first at MGM Studios in Hollywood, the letter was forwarded to New York City and several Broadway theatres, then finally to a destination outside New York. The reverse of the cover bears over a dozen registry handstamps to mark its journey.

Torben Hjørne continues his series on the Greenland stamps overprinted "Danmark Befriet 5.1945" in the September *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift*, this time looking at the delivery of the stamps to various post offices and listing their first day or earliest known dates of use where known. In the December issue, Gordon Hughmark and Erik Torbensen examine manuscript markings in blue and red crayon on mail between Denmark and England during the period 1849-50. Hans Schønning illustrates some examples of duplicate letters mailed in the early 1800s in case one got lost or stolen.

The postal conditions between Iceland and foreign destinations during the skilling period of 1870-76 are discussed by Ib Krarup Rasmussen in the September *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, published by the Copenhagen Philatelic Club. Rate tables are presented for mail to other Nordic countries, as well as to



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European countries, Canada and the United States, among others. Klaus Wehlt describes postal conditions between Denmark and Asian destinations between 1889 and 1946 in the same issue.

In the November issue, Henrik Mouritsen describes what he calls the birth certificate of Danish postal stationery and illustrates the document that specified what printers had to submit in terms of specifications for the first envelopes. These included not only the printing of the indicia, but also the folding and gluing of the envelopes and printing in certain quantities to be packed in bundles of 25.

News from the Faroes



The September issue of *Posta Stamps* from the Faroes brings the sad news that 13 more post offices were closed at the end of December. This is a result of many factors, including reduced need for mail service, the *Posta Heima* service where mobile units visit customers to complete their transactions and the *PostaHer* service, where customers can conduct mailing at certain convenience stores and chains that have long opening hours. The Faroes postal service also introduced its new web site, www.stamps.fo, where one can buy year sets and first-day covers, or see the stamp program for 2011. The site is available in five languages.

News from Germany



In the August issue of *Philatelistische Nachrichten*, published by the Nordic Countries Study Group, Hans-Dieter Lutz and Detlef Fürth write about the handling of urgent or express packages from Schleswig to Denmark and Germany in 1920. Wolfgang Torderot describes the handstamped station numerals that appear on some postal cards carried by rail in the 1870s in Finland. Roland Daebel shows some forged first-day cancellations of Iceland stamps in 1940, as well as a forged marking on an Í GILDI issue that reads "SCHIFFSBRIEF / PAQUEBOT."

News from Great Britain



Writing in the September *Scandinavian Contact*, Peter Hellberg describes the transport of mail by various means to the Stockholm Archipelago over the period 1926-79. This includes even the distant island of Svartlöga. John Perry continues his piece on the cruise ship *Gripsholm*, showing souvenir mail from 1934-35. Mike Elliott shows Finnish fieldpost mail during the period 1937-39, just prior to the Winter War.

David Quayle provides a long article on the carriage of mail by sea in the Faroe Islands in the November issue of 238, journal of the Faroe Islands Study Circle. Topics include the first local steamer, *Smiril*, the changing ship routes, the first post boats, like the *Ruth*, which was also delivering milk, and reaching many of the outlying islands.

News from the Netherlands



J. M. Vroom offers the second part of his series on the mail ship routes of Denmark during 1856-70 in the September issue of *Het Noorderlicht*. Some routes he elaborates on include Korsør-Kiel, Korsør-Århus and Copenhagen-Ålborg. Ton Steenbakkers surveys the Sagas of Iceland as reflected on that country's stamps.

News from Norway



Knut Glasø continues his series on the letter "stamps" or seals of Trondheim in the October issue of *NFF-Varianten*. They served as an interesting advertising medium for firms in

that town. An article in the 1-2010 issue of *Frimerke Forum* describes the private labels known as the Spitsbergen tourist stamps. The descriptions are based on the collection of Gunnar Sandbo.

Per Erik Knudsen presents a nice description of the skyds system of mail delivery in the Faroes in issue 3/2010 of *INFO*, published by the Oslo Filatelistklubb. He mentions an 1865 Danish law relating to the system and shows several skyds letters as well.

Collecting Norwegian letter cards (kortbrev) is the subject of Peer-Christian Ånensen's lead article in issue 5/2010 of *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. He shows some of the varieties of this stationery and why it is interesting to collect. In the same issue, Bjørn Mugggerud reports on the recent sales of German fieldpost handstamps that have led to forged items.

In issue 6/2010 of *NFT*, Peer-Christian Ånensen continues his series on Norway's engraved issues with a detailed description of the 1982 mouth harp stamp, its varieties, reprints and uses. Marius Gabrielsen suggests collecting definitive stamps on cover as an interesting area to pursue, in the issue 7/2010 of the same journal. He uses the M30 issues of Finland as his focus. Per-Christian Ånensen continues his analysis of engraved Norway stamps with a detailed article about the sun ornament issue of 1986.

Scandinavian mail interrupted during World War I is the subject of Alan Totten's article in the September *Norwegian War and Field Post Journal*. He has analyzed nearly 100 covers to or from the Nordic countries during this period and discusses the effects on mail related to Finland, Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. He shows examples of special markings, such as "Released by the British Military Authorities" and "Delayed by German submarine." The December issue of the same journal features an article by Knut Arveng on propaganda purposes of postcards by both the Norwegians and the Germans during World War II. A number of such cards are shown in color.

News from Sweden



Lennart Weirell illustrates some of the pictorial cancellations used in Sweden during 1996 in issue 5/2010 of *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. Gunnar Dahlstrand summarizes the events at Nordia 2010 in Borås with commentary, many photos and the palmares. In issue 6/2010 of the same journal, Lennart Weirell shows examples of the recently introduced inkjet cancellations of Sweden. Kjell Arvidsson elaborates on the handling of mail addressed to "Poste Restante" in various Swedish towns during the past three years. Items not called for within a month or so are returned to the sender using a variety of postal service labels.

November 2010 marked the centenary of the Gustaf V medallion issues of Sweden. A survey of these stamps is presented in issue 7/2010 of *SFT* by Fredrik Schell. Per Bunnstad reports on the celebration of Frimärkets Dag (Stamp Day) in many towns all over Sweden. Bo C. Olsson describes the Mölndals local post in the 1920s in issue 1/2010 of the Cinderella collectors journal, *Bältespännaren*.

News from Elsewhere

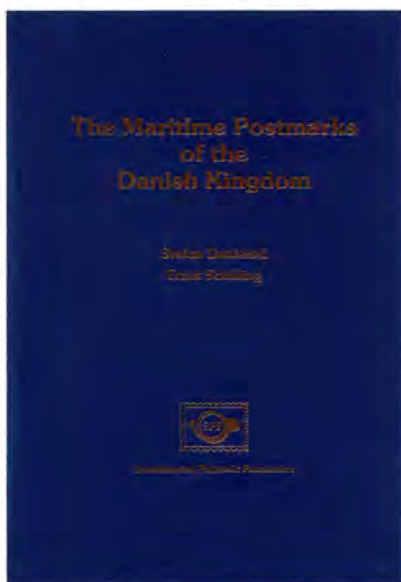
Brian Flack and Wilbur Jonsson discuss the postal use of demonetized Icelandic stamps in the September *London Philatelist*. The authors realize that letters using stamps no longer valid could be posted in a box at the dock and then transferred aboard ship without being seen by Icelandic postal authorities. Examples known are use of the 1930 millenary issue which was only valid for two brief periods that year and then demonetized Aug. 15, 1930.

The authors go on to discuss remonetized stamps of Iceland, namely the Christian X issue. At first some values were withdrawn because they did not meet the color codes established by the UPU for printed matter, postcards, and letters. Later, Iceland reduced some postal rates and reintroduced the 25- and 40-aurar values, of which old stocks were still on hand. ■

Under Review --

The Maritime Postmarks of the Danish Kingdom

The Maritime Postmarks of the Danish Kingdom, by Stefan and Ernst Schilling, Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation May 2009. Available from Jay Smith & Associates, Box 650, Snow Camp NC 27349, www.jaysmith.com.



This attractive hard-bound 8½- by 11-inch book has 243 pages. The table of contents is broken down into small units that are very helpful in navigating through the book. You can comprehend the total story by reading the table of contents. This is not only a catalog of maritime markings, but it brings together routes and lists of ships that sailed them and the years of their operations.

The three parts of the book, Traveling Post Offices and ship markings, Sea Route Transit Markings, and Paquebot Markings, lend themselves well to collectors who specialize in different areas and time periods.

As any catalog, *Maritime Postmarks* is a bit cryptic. It would help if abbreviations and letters were spelled out in chapters and pages, without having to go back to the introductions when you're pursuing a limited area.

There are four outlined historical maps with major place names. The routes are well described, but it would be helpful to have the routes on maps throughout the chapters, as there are many place names that don't show up in the outlined maps.

All the markings illustrated in this volume are produced in top quality after the body of the work and have the appropriate page references. The markings have the period of use, their physical

descriptions, earliest and last-known date of use and a rarity factor.

—Gregory Frantz

Transfers and Re-Entries

By Alan Warren

Susan Oliver was presented the Bill Hart Award during the Autumn Stampex in England for her outstanding work with youth philately. She is Chairman of the Scandinavia Philatelic Society of Great Britain and has written about the Faroes, Norway and Sweden. Oliver also chairs the awards committee of the **Association of British Philatelic Societies**, and is Exhibitions Secretary of the **Stamp Active Network**, an organization promoting youth philately.

The board of directors of the **Southeast Federation of Stamp Clubs** elected **Roger Quinby** as vice president of the organization. The federation sponsors the annual **Southeast Stamp Show** near Atlanta, Ga. The new editor of the Swedish Federation's journal, *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift*, is **Ulf Nilsson**. He replaces **Bo Grendal**.

In 2009, **Posten Danmark** and **Posten AB** of Sweden merged to form **Posten Norden**. The firm's first chief executive officer, **Lars Nordström**, now steps down and is replaced by President and CEO, **Lars Idermark**. The new executive brings extensive leadership skills from his many former CEO positions, in the banking and health care industries among others. ■

The Definitive Postage Stamps of Sweden 1920-1938, XpoNAT X

The Definitive Postage Stamps of Sweden 1920-1938, XpoNAT X by Ross V. Olson. 178 pages, 8 ¼ by 11 ¾ inches, perfect bound, card covers, plus CD version, both in English, Swedish Philatelic Federation, Skillingaryd, Sweden, 2010. 425 SEK plus shipping from Sveriges Filatelist-Förbund, Box 91, 56822 Skillingaryd, Sweden.

The XpoNAT series of books and compact discs brings to viewers some of the outstanding exhibits built by collectors over many years of acquisition and research. The books are essentially scans of these exhibits, thus capturing the important write-ups for each item that are frequently lost when exhibits are dispersed and sold.

This exhibit of the definitive issues of Sweden from 1920-38 was built by Olson over many years, and, despite the fact that Olson resides in the United States (not Sweden), the book was published there. As with most traditional exhibits, this collection begins with essays and proofs, followed by production details, such as plate markings, cracked plates, types of paper, varieties and commercial use on covers. Coil and booklet formats are shown, as well as some perfins.

The uses include very challenging destinations and interrupted mail examples. The text is in English – as Olson prepared it – and the quality of the scans is excellent. The CD version is simply the entire exhibit in .jpg format.

— Alan Warren



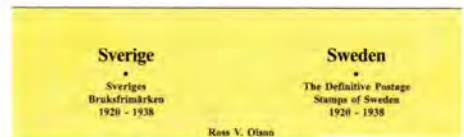
The Medallion Definitives, 1910-1919, XpoNAT XI

The Medallion Definitives 1910-1919, XpoNAT XI by Ross V. Olson. 136 pages, 8 ¼ by 12 ¼ perfect bound, card covers, plus CD version, both in English, Swedish Philatelic Federation, Skillingaryd, Sweden, 2010. 425 SEK plus shipping from Sveriges Filatelist-Förbund, Box 91, 56822 Skillingaryd, Sweden.

This is another exhibit by Ross Olson covering the 1910-19 definitives of Sweden known as the medallion design. The approach is the same as the previous book, beginning with essays and proofs, followed by production, specimens, perfins, coil and booklet formats, and wonderful uses on covers, postal stationery, parcel cards and a number of unusual documents. The 1918 surcharged issues are also shown. Again, the book appears on the CD version.

More and more exhibits are being recorded for reference purposes and placed in libraries and on web sites for easy access to those who wish to study them. It is a great service to the hobby that these methods are preserving the research of collectors who have spent years in collecting and analyzing their materials. Thanks go to all the organizations that helped produce these XpoNAT materials, including the Swedish Philatelic Federation, the Postiljonen auction firm and the FACIT catalog company. As noted, these are the 10th and 11th booklets in this exhibit series.

— Alan Warren



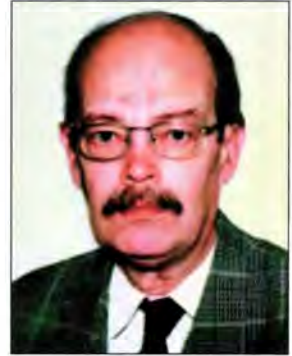
Albums Closed

Juhani V. Olamo 1940-2010

Finland and the entire philatelic world has lost a leading author, expert, international gold medal exhibitor and judge with the recent passing of Juhani Olamo. He served as president of the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Federation of Finland (1987-2002), president of the FIP commission for revenues (1997-2002), board member of the FIP literature commission (1978-2000) and as board member of the Finnish Philatelic Federation. He was a member of the Association Internationale en Philatelie where he expertized Finland and Ecuador.

In addition to many articles, he was the author of several books including the three-volume *Reference Manual of Forgeries*, *Bibliography of Finnish Philatelic Literature* (a multi-volume work for which he was author and co-author), and *The Revenue Stamps of Ecuador*, among others. He received the Fieandt medal in 1977 and the Pro Filatelia medal in 1998. In 1997 Olamo signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, and in 2001 he was awarded the Hunziker Medal of the AIEP for literary contributions, research on forgeries and outstanding expertizing. ■

– Alan Warren



Randall Sherman

SCC member Randall Sherman died suddenly Oct. 26, 2010. He was president of SCC Chicago Chapter 4. Randy collected used Scandinavia with a focus on modern issues. Of his many exhibits, two were Nordic country related — one on Scandinavian-themed first-day covers and one on Scandinavian souvenir sheets and mini-sheets. He also was president of the Chicagoland chapter of the American First Day Cover Society, secretary and newsletter editor of the Chicago Philatelic Society and was recognized in 2007 with the CPS Saul Newbury award for contributions to Chicagoland philately.

With his background in journalism Randy prepared publicity for both the Compex and Chicagopex annual shows. He used cable-access TV to promote these and other area philatelic events. His diversified interests included editing the newsletter of Chapter 311 (Des Plaines, Ill.) of the Vietnam Veterans of America for many years, and served various offices in the Illinois Committee for Honest Government. ■

– Alan Warren



Need Help? Try SCC's Helper's Service

SCC is one of the few collector societies to provide a standing group of expert volunteers who are capable of answering most any question you may have on Scandinavian material. The SCC's Helper's List now has the final translator that was needed (Norwegian) thanks to a friend, Vincent Abate, who was kind enough to volunteer.

The idea of having an information center was born several years ago. Contacts were made with known specialists from within the club. Not one person refused to join in.

The system works as follows: contact me via email (geokuhh@starfishnet.com) or at PO Box 4486, Emerald Isle NC, 28594, with your question. I will contact the appropriate specialist with your request. So far this system has worked well for everyone. There is so much knowledge available, so feel free to ask. The price is right too — it is included in your dues. So, get your money's worth! — *George Kuhhorn, Helper/Trader list coordinator*

SCC Financials for 2009

Operating Statement

Income	2008	2009
Membership Dues	14,117.40	13,235.93
Interest	2,506.64	1,916.01
Donations	1,364.26	5,602.49
Stamp-Mart Income	56.24	4,286.67
Posthorn Advertising	6,246.38	7,313.45
Total Income	24,290.92	32,354.55
Expenses		
<i>The Posthorn</i>		
Editor Stipend	1,500.00	2,125.00
Production Editor Stipend	1,750.00	1,312.50
Business Manager Stipend	250.00	187.50
Printing	17,282.00	11,022.00
Domestic Mailing	1,100.00	-
Foreign Mailing	2,003.35	2,118.44
Posthorn Supplies	611.00	-
Executive Secretary Stipend	1,500.00	1,500.00
Donation, RMPL	500.00	5,500.00
Foreign Judging Program	3,300.00	-
Bank fees & Discounts	150.00	123.00
Mmbrshp Postage & Supplies	732.90	1,338.14
Awards	866.32	2,420.86
Office Supplies	187.00	139.22
Misc. Adm. Expense	387.22	38.31
Total Expense	32,119.79	27,824.97
Net Change in Funds	(7,828.87)	4,529.58

Statement of Assets as of 12/31/2009

Checking, Money Market & CD Accounts

BB&T Checking	988.77	736.30
BB&T Money Market	13,141.26	21,179.11
Citizens Bank Checking	3,548.87	1,582.43
Citizens Bank Money Market	17,859.87	12,891.47
Stamp-Mart Transit Loss Fund	-	238.00
BB&T CDs	50,000.00	51,537.01
Calif. Credit Union Checking	8,779.52	11,093.65
Calif. Credit Union Saving	117.05	117.28
PayPal Account	30.45	143.10

Other Assets

Accounts Receivable	284.98	-
Stamp-Mart, net Worth	5,446.37	5,446.37
Capital Adj. (Stamp-Mart)	(211.82)	(211.82)
TOTAL ASSETS	99,985.32	104,752.90

Liabilities

SCC-Mart Transit Loss Fund	-	238.00
Total Liabilities	-	238.00
NET ASSETS, 12/31/2009	99,985.32	104,514.90

Notes:

Margo Nelson		
Memorial Library Fund	360.00	360.00
Richter Fund		
with 55.11% in one CD	8,266.46	8,597.12

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the SCC's Library
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www.scc-online.org

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE® (All Periodicals Publications Except Requester Publications)

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Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months
No. Copies of Single Issue Published Nearest to Filing Date

a. Total Number of Copies (Net press run)	750	750
(1) Mailed Outside-County First-Class Publications Matter on PS Form 3841 (Include paid distribution above minus net title, advertiser's proof copies, and exchange copies)	512	501
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(3) Paid Distribution Outside the Mails (including Sales Through Dealers and Carriers, Street Vendors, Counter Sales, and Other Paid Distribution Outside USPS®)	133	127
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(2) Free or Nominal Rate In-County Copies included on PS Form 3841	0	0
(3) Free or Nominal Rate Copies (except as shown in 15b(1) and (2)) Through the USPS (e.g., First-Class Mail)	0	0
(4) Free or Nominal Rate Distribution Outside the Mail (Carriers or other means)	25	24
c. Total Free or Nominal Rate Distribution (Sum of 15b(1), (2), (3), and (4))	65	64
d. Total Distribution (Sum of 15c and 15d)	717	665
e. Copies not Distributed (See Instructions to Publishers at page 4-3)	54	61
f. Total (Sum of 15d and e)	771	726
g. Paid Proof (PS Form 3841 by 15d times 100)	94	93

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S.C.C. Library Auction #22

(Closing Date Feb. 15, 2011)

This is the 22nd auction of items being offered to SCC members. These 20 lots are excess to 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 rcichorz@comcast.net. This auction closes Feb. 15, 2011.

Terms of the Sale:

1. The minimum bid accepted for a lot is the starting bid. Wherever possible, the auctioneer's estimated market value (EMV) or actual current market value from dealers' pricelists (CMV) is included in the lot description as a guideline for bidders.
2. 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.
3. Mail, telephone, or e-mail bids are acceptable. Please include your name, address and telephone number. Email bids will be confirmed by e-mail reply. Telephone bids will be recorded and confirmed at the time they are placed. Bidders should provide their SCC membership number to confirm eligibility to participate.
4. Successful bidders will be informed of their winning bids shortly after the close of the auction. Invoices will be included with the dispatched auction lots. Postage (and insurance, if applicable) will be added to the price of the successful bid(s). Payment can be made in U.S. funds by check (to the "SCC Library"), USPS postal money order, bank draft or in currency (at sender's risk – auctioneer suggests certified or insured mail). Sorry, credit-card payments are not accepted, although payments via PayPal can be arranged (inquire with the auctioneer).
5. Lots may be returned for a refund if grossly misdescribed. Lots consisting of multiple non-book items are only approximately described, so slight inaccuracies in the item counts and description of the lots are not cause for return. Books, catalogues and periodicals are generally used library copies in serviceable condition, unless otherwise noted in the lot descriptions.
6. Prices realized for lots are published in *The Posthorn*. Unsold lots are noted at the end of the prices realized list, and are available on a first-come, first-served basis at their starting bids.

Lot Numbers and Descriptions:

1. **Denmark:** *Danmarks 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, Kobenhavns Philatelist Klub, 1961, 200 pages, profusely illustrated, hardback. Book is pristine but the dust jacket is in poor condition, lacks the reprints. This essential reference on the "FIRE R.B.S." issue covers its history, essays, proofs, production, printing, varieties and retouches, cancellations, reprints, and postal history. CMV = \$55, Starting Bid = \$20.
2. **Denmark:** *The Postage Stamps of Denmark, 1851-1951*, in English, by J. Schmidt-Andersen (Author) and Roland King-Farlow (Translator), General Directorate of the Royal Danish Post Office, Copenhagen, 1951, 296 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound edition as issued, good condition (spine repaired), without the reprints. A classic handbook on Danish stamps, includes an 18-page chapter by E. Th. Bjorn titled "The Introduction of Postage Stamps in Denmark." CMV = \$55, Starting Bid = \$20.
3. **Denmark:** *The Postage Stamps of Denmark, 1851-1951*, in English, by J. Schmidt-Andersen (author) and Roland King-Farlow (translator), General Directorate of the Royal Danish Post Office, Copenhagen, 1951, 296 pages, profusely illustrated, custom library-hardbound edition, excellent condition, without the reprints. (Same book as lot #2 except for the improved, attractive red cloth binding.) CMV = \$55, Starting Bid = \$25.
4. **Denmark:** *Haandbog over Danmarks Staalstukne Frimærker, 1933-1948/Handbook of Denmark's Recess-Printed Stamps, 1933-1948*, in Danish (with a 2-page summary in English), by Mogens Juhl, J. H. Schultz A/S, Copenhagen, 1948, 136 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, poor condition □ an extensive water-damaged copy but pages intact and entirely legible. Catalogue listing of the major plate varieties, includes a 9-page chapter by E. Th. Bjorn on the production of the engraved stamps. CMV= \$35, Starting Bid = \$3.

5. **Denmark:** *Håndbog og Specialkatalog over Danmarks Stålstukne Frimærker, Bind I/Handbook and Specialized Catalogue of Denmark's Recess-Printed Stamps, Volume I*, in Danish, by Tom Plovst, Author-published, Horsens, Denmark, 1970, 120 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, excellent condition except for marred cover. Volume 1 includes a large section on the technical aspects of engraved stamp production and a catalog of margin plate numbers and plate types on stamps of 1933-70. CMV= \$18, Starting Bid = \$5.
6. **Denmark:** *Dansk Privatpost Frimærker/Danish Private Post Stamps*, in Danish, by M. Brun-Pedersen, Kobenhavns Philatelist Klub, 1954, 40 pages, profusely illustrated, paperback, good condition (slight cover damage). Classic, still-useful priced catalog of landpost and bypost stamps arranged by issuing cities, includes a one-page English glossary. CMV= \$30, Starting Bid = \$8.
7. **Denmark:** *Lyngby-Virum 30 & 45 Års Jubilæumsudstilling/Lyngby-Virum 30 & 45 Years Anniversary Exhibition*, in Danish, 1974, 88 pages, profusely illustrated, paperback, excellent condition. Catalog for the March 9-10, 1974, Lyngby-Virum exhibition containing informative articles on Holte landpost, Lyngby-Virum postmarks from inception to the present, prephilatelic money mail, thick frames on the bi-colored øre and cent stamps, Greenland philately, etc. CMV= \$10, Starting Bid = \$2.
8. **Denmark:** *Danske Poststempler før Frimærketiden/Danish Postmarks Before the Time of Postage Stamps*, in Danish (with an excellent 3-page synopsis in English), by E. Rathje, Kobenhavns Philatelist Klub, 1955, 88 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, good condition (spine repaired). Classic reference catalog with value assessments from 0 (very common) to 10 (great rarities) for prephilatelic postmarks of Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein, Lauenburg, Lübeck, Hamburg, Pomerania and DWI □ though in Danish, the English summary and tabular listings make this book self-explanatory to English-only users. CMV= \$25, Starting Bid = \$10.
9. **Denmark:** *Det Kjøbenhavnske Postvæsen, 1624-1912/The Copenhagen Post Office, 1624-1912*, in Danish, by Fr. Olsen, Danish Post, Copenhagen, 1912, vii + 174 pages, photocopy pages in binder. Danish Post's official history of the Copenhagen Post Office in eight sections by time periods; information derived from primary Post Office records and archive material. EMV = \$20, Starting Bid = \$4.
10. **Denmark:** *The Postmarks of København*, in English, by H. E. Tester, published by the author, Middlesex, England, 1967, 80 pages, illustrated, photocopy pages in binder. Limited-edition (only 10 copies produced) classic research on the types of cancellations used in Copenhagen, classification of the antique-, lapidar-, and bridge-type postmarks and their categorization into seven categories. EMV = \$8, Starting Bid = \$2.
11. **Denmark:** *Dänische Nummern- und Sternstempel/Danish Numeral and Star Postmarks and Dänische Briefsammelstellen-Stempel / Danish Letter-Collection-Location Postmarks*, in German, by Dieter Mickel and Klaus Eitner, FG Nordische Staaten E.V., Wiesbaden, Germany, 1980, 91 pages, illustrated, paperback, pristine. Two-part priced catalogue – Danish numeral and star cancels by Mickel and letter-collection postmarks by Eitner. Though in German, easy for English-only users. CMV = \$11, Starting Bid = \$3.
12. **Denmark:** *Die Kreissteg-Stempel von Dänemark ab 1945/The Circular-Bar Postmarks of Denmark from 1945*, in German, Klaus Eitner et al. (Eds.), FG Nordische Staaten E.V., Hamburg, Germany, 1985, i + 132 pages, illustrated, softbound, good condition (marred front cover). Handbook of the eight types of bridge cancelers used in Denmark, listed alphabetically by town names and by type □ though in German, extensive tabular information (dimensions, dates of use, etc.) makes this book easy for English-only users. CMV = \$17, Starting Bid = \$4.
13. **Denmark:** *Danske Maskinstempler, 1945-1973/Danish Machine Postmarks, 1945-1973*, in Danish, by Peter Englebrect, published by the author, Assens, Denmark, 1973, 102 pages, illustrated, photocopy pages in binder. Extensive catalog of slogan machine cancellations, an update of the earlier works by E. Ohlhues and M. Nørgaard, but subsequently superseded by later catalogs. EMV = \$10, Starting Bid = \$2.

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14. **Denmark:** *Neutralitätsverletzungen und Internierung (1914-1918), Interniert oder Kriegsgefangen? and Der Postdienst der Dänischen Brigade und des Dänischen Kommandos in Deutschland (1947-1959)/Neutrality Violations and Internments (1914-1918), Internees or Prisoner of War? and The Postal Service of the Danish Brigade and the Danish Command In Germany (1947-1959)*, in German, by Burkhard Koop, FG Nordische Staaten E.V., Winsen/Luhe, Germany, 2003, 74 pages, profusely illustrated, paperback, pristine. Anthology of three postal history articles with many subject-related covers illustrated. CMV = \$16, Starting Bid = \$4.
15. **Denmark:** Two subject-related handbooks: *Sønderjyske Censurstempler, 1914-20 & 1944-47 / South Jutland Censorship Markings, 1914-20 & 1944-47* and *Sønderjysk Posthistorie I / Sønder, Jutland Postal History I*, in German, by E. Menne Larsen, Posthistorisk Forlag, Hobro, Denmark, 1977 and 1979, 44 and 43 pages, illustrated, paperbacks, pristine and excellent condition (slight cover marring on second book). Each book covers different aspects of this Danish-German border region's postal history. CMV = \$35, Starting Bid = \$9.
16. **Denmark:** *Danske Censurstempler, 1914-18 og 1939-49 – Håndbog og Katalog / Danish Censorship Markings, 1914-18 and 1939-49 – Handbook and Catalog*, in Danish, by Bo Bjerre Jakobsen and E. Menne Larsen, Posthistorisk Forlag, Hobro, Denmark, 1979, 96 pages, illustrated, softbound, pristine. Definitive handbook on the subject, contains illustrations and explanatory text of various types of Danish, German and British censorship-related markings (including handstamped censor cachets and manuscript notations, office and narrative cachets, and sealing tapes). EMV = \$40, Starting Bid = \$10.
17. **Sweden:** *Handbok över Svenska Post- och Makuleringsstämplar 1685-1951/Handbook of Swedish Postmarks and Cancellations 1685-1951*, in Swedish, by Herman Schultz-Steinheil, Sveriges Filatelist-Förenings, Stockholm, 1952, 396 pages, profusely illustrated, hardbound, excellent condition. The famous and highly sought-after classic handbook of Swedish postal markings. (A copy of this book with spine and cover damage sold for \$18 in SCC Library Auction #18.) CMV \$70, Starting Bid = \$20.
18. **Sweden:** *50 Års Svensk Postal Dokumentation/50 Years of Swedish Postal History and Rates*, in Swedish, by Palle Laursen and B. E. Stavenow, Sveriges Filatelist-Förbund, Stockholm, 1977, 86 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, pristine. Encompasses postal rates and usages during 1885-1935 and includes several useful tables. CMV = \$22, Starting Bid = \$6.
19. **Sweden/Slania:** *Postryttaren – Årsbok för Postmuseum 2008 (Årgång 58)/Post Rider – 2008 Yearbook of the Swedish Postal Museum (Issue 58)*, anthology of articles in Swedish followed by a several-paged summary in English after each article, 168 pages, profusely illustrated in color, hardbound, pristine. This edition has eight feature articles: a retrospective consideration of the late Czeslaw Slania, the U.P.U. and stamp colors, history and collecting of picture postcards, early postmarks on Sweden's 1855-1911 definitive stamps, classic varieties of copperplate recess-printed Oscar II stamps, Saturday and Sunday mail deliveries in Sweden in the 20th Century, philatelic minerals described from Sweden, and Swedish philatelic periodicals started during 1920-49. EMV = \$35, Starting Bid = \$14.
20. **United States:** *Pictorial Treasury of U.S. Stamps*, Elena Marzulla (Editor), Collectors Institute Ltd., Omaha, Neb., 1974, viii + 223 pages, profusely illustrated in color, hardbound, pristine (dust jacket good). "Coffee table" book about the color, artistry, and historical content of U.S. postage stamps □ a great gift to inspire beginning collectors and/or youths studying American history. CMV = \$15, Starting Bid = \$5. ■

Prices Realized – SCC Library Auction #21 (Closed Nov. 30, 2010)

#1 = NS, #2 = NS, #3 = \$5, #4 = NS, #5 = \$9, #6 = \$7, #7 = \$7, #8 = \$2.50, #9 = NS, #10 = NS, #11 = NS, #12 = \$4, #13 = \$20, #14 = \$13, #15 = \$3, #16 = \$5, #17 = \$11, #18 = \$3, #19 = NS, and 20 = \$12.

Summary: For this auction, there were eight bidders, seven of whom were successful in winning one or more lots. 13 of the 20 lots sold, with realizations totaling \$101.50 against starting bids of \$85.50. ■

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