

The POST HORN



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Printed Matter Mail from the Danish West Indies (Page 6)
Greenland's Sirius Sledge Patrol Postal History (Page 14)

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Editor's Letter

from Scandinavia, kind of...

By Wayne L. Youngblood

First things first

This is the final Editor's Letter from Scandinavia (although it is being written in St. Louis). After 15 years in Wisconsin, my wife (and primary proofreader) and I are moving to St. Louis, where I am joining Regency Superior auctions as Vice President. What will this mean to you? Hopefully very little in terms of any effect on the magazine itself. I'm still planning to retain editorship of this and other journals, but some of my contact information will change. My email address (wystamps@gmail.com) will remain unchanged. However, my hard-copy mailing address will be different, and I will provide that information in the November issue of *The Posthorn*. Until then, if you need to send something to me via hard copy, my Scandinavia address will still work.

As far as this column is concerned, I will likely retain the title, unless you have a better suggestion. It's just too cool!



Our Annual Convention

Our annual convention, held this year at the Minnesota Stamp Expo in Crystal, Minn., was excellent, to say the least! The local committee went all out to make us feel welcome and comfortable. As you'll note, there is some information from the show in this issue (President's Letter, facing page). However, the vast majority of information, palmares and photos will appear in the November issue of *The Posthorn*. As you'll note a bit later in this issue, Arnold Sorensen has prepared a wonderful feature on printed matter mail from the Danish West Indies, which is very long.

Rather than serialize this important piece, I opted to publish it in its entirety in this issue. Serializing works well when articles can stand alone as individual features within a larger body. But when they are continuous and scholarly, it's best not to break them up if possible – particularly in a quarterly journal.



...and a Small Brickbat

In March, *The Posthorn* received a Large Vermeil (80 points) at the 12th New Zealand National Literature Competition, along with the comment that it's one of the better journals. How did the same series of issues fare at Stampshow in Columbus, Ohio? Silver.

Needless to say, *The Posthorn* is your journal. We're far more concerned with filling your needs than winning hardware. ■



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President's Letter

By Roger Quinby



Minnesota Stamp Expo

A tip of the hat to Steve Lund, Ross Olson and the entire Minnesota Chapter for hosting the SCC annual meeting and two outstanding social events: the traditional Friday night dinner at the Danish American Center, and the Sunday morning Frukost at the Crowne Plaza. At the general meeting Ross Olson and Paul Nelson were presented the Carl E. Pelander Award for distinguished contributions to the SCC and philately. We thank them both for their service and continued participation in SCC activities.

Geoffrey Noer won the Grand Award and the highly coveted SCC Joanna Sliski Taylor Award for his highly acclaimed *Faroe Island Mail 1751-1948* exhibit. The one-frame Grand Award went to Arnold Sorensen for his exhibit, *Danish West Indies Bisected 4¢ Stamp Usage in 1903*. Congratulations to Geoffrey and Arnold for their excellent exhibits. The full slate of awards, along with other show coverage, will be published in the November *Posthorn*.

Help Wanted

Several long-time volunteers have expressed an interest in retiring by the end of the calendar year. Don Brent is stepping aside as Executive Secretary. This position currently enjoys an annual stipend of \$1,500, but the hourly pay makes this job a labor of love. A new job description is available either from Alan Warren or me.

Jerry Eggleston wants to step down as Mart Manager. Possibly someone from the Denver Chapter would be willing to take over this position. There is no stipend, but a small commission is paid, based on sales, to the mart manager.

We also would like to find a person to take over as Publicity Director – a position that has been vacant since the end of last year. The Awards Chair also is vacant, but Don Brent has agreed to fill in until a permanent replacement can be found.

Is there a CPA in the house?

The board has approved by email vote the appropriation of \$1,000 towards independent audits of the several SCC accounts. Comprehensive, high-level audits conducted by independent auditors would cost considerably more than \$1,000, but with the assistance of our treasurer, Kauko Aro, an experienced banker, we will begin the process of auditing the Executive Secretary and Mart Manager accounts. As previously noted, new volunteers will take over these essential posts and assurances of the proper handling of our assets is appropriate at this time. Also let us not forget that the bylaws require annual audits, which for many years have been set aside. So, if we have a CPA who might volunteer to help in this project, we all will be very grateful.

Crossroads: Towards Building a Stronger SCC

From my perspective, the SCC is at a perilous juncture. I do not say this lightly. According to our Executive Secretary, Don Brent, and the American Philatelic Society, which keeps a record of affiliate memberships, we have been averaging a loss of about 40 members a year for the past decade. We've dropped from 982 members in 2001 to 577 (including 86 life and honorary members), as of the second quarter of 2011. At 40% over the past decade, this is an unsustainable rate of attrition. But of equal concern

is the loss of so many active chapters. Of the 28 chapters listed in the website, 14 are shown to be officially inactive and another eight or so minimally active. Several robust chapters, such as Denver, Golden Gate, Twin Cities, Delaware and Winnipeg, Canada, have carried the day, hosting major club conventions, operating the library and so forth.

Current membership stands at 557, including 86 honorary and life members. We voted to increase the 2012 dues for United States members to \$30, Canadian members to \$35 and members residing abroad (Europe, Australia, NZ and elsewhere) to \$40. Even with these increases, adding about \$2,000 (assuming no drop in membership) in revenue for 2012, we will, again, likely run a four-figure operating deficit next year.

I believe that *The Posthorn*, library, active exhibitors, the mart and the chapters have been the strengths of the club. Let's examine each one:

The Posthorn is a first-rate philatelic journal. We have a professional editor committed to regular publication schedules. The articles are well researched and carefully edited. *The Posthorn* is a major club asset; it has received many gold literature awards in the last decade, but it is our biggest expense and will require additional subsidies as membership slides and costs increase.

The SCC library is well stocked with excellent reference handbooks and journals. We are fortunate to have dedicated volunteers who have worked assiduously to catalog the holdings and list them on the website. The library index is mostly listed on the website. Unfortunately, the library is seriously underutilized.

The mart has been a favorite resource for buying and selling Nordic philatelic material for several decades. Activity has dropped off and presently the mart manager has indicated an interest to "move on." This may be the right moment to reinvent the mart or at least offer new outlets for the sale of member and donated items.

We have a number of active **exhibitors**, and this group actively supports our annual convention and the Nordia shows. It is without a doubt the core group of our club.

The Chapters, as previously noted, are becoming less active and disappearing as meeting places for our members to enjoy "stamp talk," trading, mentoring and social company. It is unlikely that we will see any revival of the lost chapters, and the birth of new chapters is, in my judgment, unlikely, although a small group in Melbourne, Australia, has contacted us about establishing links with the SCC.

You will note that I have not listed the website as a strength of the club. In fact, it is a very serious weakness, but in my view, a revamped, revitalized and upgraded website may very well serve the membership by making existing membership services more readily accessible and convenient. A new, robust website will serve as a national (and international) SCC Chapter, encouraging member-to-member contacts and exchanges. How will this happen?

I propose offering overseas members the current *Posthorn* (as printed) as a PDF download and reduce their annual membership dues to \$20. We can add security and limited access to the website to prevent abuse. Of course the printed journal would still be available, but the heavy postage subsidy would be eliminated.

I propose offering *The Posthorn* to U.S. and Canadian residents also as a PDF download and suggest \$25 annual dues. A further reduction is not justified, inasmuch as they can access other member services not easily available to overseas members.

I propose that we add a major library component to the website that will provide updates on new additions, online ordering, links to all other Nordic area philatelic libraries and the APRL. Also, we should add a library "contact us" email module or component for library inquiries. We should also list new books, catalogs and other relevant sources published in the Nordic countries and reprint relevant book reviews.

I propose moving the Stamp Mart to the website and adding stamp sales and library auctions as well. There is not time or space to develop details here – suffice it to say the site could be modeled after the APS

Stamp Store and we might have a section where members and dealers could establish a Nordic “stamp store” on the site. The possibilities here require discussion and planning. Of course, mart books could still be sent to individuals and chapters. But notwithstanding some individual misgivings, internet stamp sales are enormously popular and successful. Furthermore, at least here in the States, we have too few traditional dealer outlets to serve our Nordic collecting community.

I propose adding a news and latest development section similar to what the APS displays on its welcome page with appropriate links to anything and everything of interest to Nordic-area collectors.

I propose listing all auctions both in the United States and Europe, keeping the section up to date, offering links and selling ads.

I propose adding a section that allows members to add items of interest and solicit comments and feedback. The Rossica Society has something similar, called the Samovar.

A fully robust SCC website should attract viewers and users, increase library utilization, boost Stamp Mart sales, possibly bring in new members, but certainly create a buzz among the members. It may help us reduce expenses and supplement revenue – we would sell ads on the website, take a small commission for Stamp Mart sales and member-to-member sales over a certain amount and so forth.

The Rossica Society is holding on to its membership better than most. It has a busy but robust website that is frequently visited and updated. Could we have similar results?

Some further and final comments

The present model for running a specialty stamp society is simply not working. In three-to-five years, if we continue with the same game plan, we might not be able to afford to print *The Posthorn* (as presently offered) as active dues-paying membership falls below 300. To hold the present membership and attract new members we have to adopt a new business plan that would:

- Enhance and bring forward membership services.
- Hold annual domestic dues at 2012 levels with reduced-cost option.
- Adjust dues for overseas members (eliminate printed *Posthorn* mailing subsidy) as previously discussed. (These options could be done with present website if we restricted access to the module with usual password authorization.)
- Promote membership communication through the new website, as previously discussed.

Every day we see major changes; Borders recently announced it is folding up shop and, while I am sure that will not happen to the SCC in the next few years, it will happen if we ignore the obvious signs of declining membership and if we fail to offer a winning formula for attracting new members and maintaining the current base. I believe a new website will prove to be the gravitational center for rebuilding the SCC. It will take some time, but I think it is worth the effort.

The ideas expressed here come from many different sources and possibly you will have other better ideas to put on the table. We welcome your ideas; every suggestion will be considered and acknowledged. The time to begin the discussion is now. ■

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

assigned St. Thomas their central terminal, making it the port where passengers and mail were exchanged for their multiple routes. Finally, and important from the aspect of this article, the DWI was a duty-free port, and an active entrepôt trade evolved where many merchants settled and set up business. Today, the St. Thomas harbor is lined with warehouses dating from this time when merchants imported large quantities of goods from all over the Caribbean area, and advertised them for resale. The entrepôt trade has today been replaced with tourist “trade goods.”

The intense commercial trade and mail activity may be illustrated by the large number of mail forwarders, many of whom also were merchants. There are approximately 75 proven mail forwarders (this study located two additional ones) and more than 200 probable forwarders. Only London and New York had more. Unfortunately, this entrepôt trade did not last forever. Figure 1 graphs the rise and decline of the numbers of proven mail forwarders from 1820-90, and since much of the mail in the mid-1870s was related to the entrepôt trade, the graph also indirectly provides an indication of the decline in the number of merchants. They moved away as the trade diminished for multiple reasons with time. The mail forwarding practice also became less important as UPU nations membership increased after the late 1870s. The mail volume decreased with time; in 1883, mail from the DWI averaged 13 letters annually per inhabitant, but by 1895 the annual mail volume had declined to 2.5 letters per inhabitant.

The focus of this article is printed matter mail (PM) that either originated in the DWI or was forwarded through a DWI post office. DWI printed matter mail has never been a primary interest by any one postal history collector. Many DWI postal history collections have been formed over the past 50 years, and these collections included only a few examples each. A review of auction catalogs and of photocopies of large collections on file at the Scandinavian Collectors Club Library found that printed matter mail totaled somewhere between two and four percent of the total number of covers. This in itself is an indication of the scarcity of such material. Very little information has been published, though several publications have included illustrations of PM covers, and no one has ever attempted a comprehensive review of this specialty area. The best references are the *Danish West Indies Mails*, Volumes 1 and 3, where the information is scattered in several chapters, and sometimes only in postal rate tables. Another interesting reference is the 1997 *DAKA Danish West Indies Catalogue*, which includes a lengthy index of the many different possible DWI covers. It includes a pricing guide for all covers, including 20th-century domestic mail. It is now more than 10 years old and is valued in Danish kroner (7kr per U.S. dollar in 1997), but it provides collectors a rough index of relative scarcity of PM mail types relative to first class mail.

More than 60 printed matter items were accumulated during this study. (This does not include the 2¢ stamped postal envelope specifically intended for printed matter. It is relatively common.)

Definition of Printed Matter

Printed Matter (PM) mail was defined even before the formation of the UPU, and it is distinguished from first-class mail by the following characteristics:

1. PM mail had significantly lower postal rates than first-class mail. Most often the lowest-denomination stamp was intended for PM mail.
2. PM had a greater weight limit, typically 50 grams (or equivalent) vs. 15 grams for first class.
3. It had to be possible for the post office to verify it was PM, hence it could not be sealed.
4. It was not permissible to include written messages, but prices could be added manually.
5. PM mail was to be clearly marked “Printed Matter” or similarly.
6. PM mail had to be prepaid. (First class mail could be mailed collect.)

The latter is significant in that for many years mail via foreign packet services could only be sent without prepayment, with first-class postage collected on receipt. There are, therefore, no recorded PM

items sent via packet ships before prepayment became possible, though there are examples that would have qualified if they could have been prepaid. The study also found that after 1900, several UPU rules were frequently violated, either by the mail not being clearly marked “Printed Matter” or equivalent, or by being sealed. Almost all PM mail was sent from the St. Thomas post office, and it may be that the post office staff was familiar with the few patrons who used printed matter, allowing them to bypass the rules. It is important to mention that according to the UPU rules the post office where PM mail was turned in was responsible for verifying the mail was indeed PM, and other post offices could not assess a penalty unless a gross error had been made.

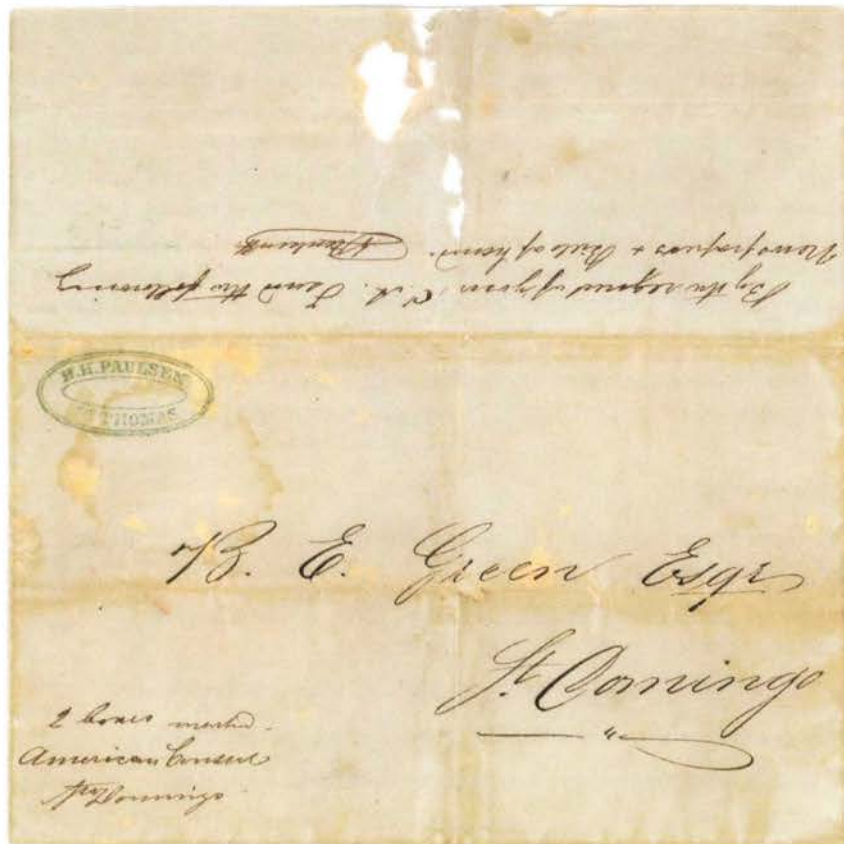
One wrapper defies the previous listing, and it may also be the earliest DWI item that qualifies as printed matter. It is shown in Figure 2 and is addressed to the U.S. Consul in Santa Dominica. It dates from 1849 and clearly shows two newspapers were included. It was mailed by a previously unknown forwarder, H. H. Paulsen, and was sent outside the mails.

The earliest known PM items from the DWI are single-sheet wrappers having a commercial printed announcement on one side. The sheet would be folded with the blank side out where the address and stamp(s) were added, and the sheet was folded and interlocked so it would stay closed, but yet it could be opened and inspected by the post office. The common examples are commercial announcements (printed circulars) of the formation of new businesses, and also “market reports” or “prices current” advertisements pricing currently available goods. The latter two were prepared for multiple merchants and printed on very

thin paper at the newspaper office of the *St. Thomas Tidende*, and mass mailed every few weeks. Many thousands must have been mailed during the prosperous years, but only a few have survived.

If messages were added to the wrappers they would be sealed with sealing wax, automatically making them first-class letters. There was an extensive correspondence between one or more St. Croix plantation owners and Copenhagen merchants offering goods. However, they were handwritten and would not have qualified as printed matter, though they make interesting reading since they define the trade with the mother country.

Another PM example was newspaper wrappers, where one or more newspapers were partially wrapped with a sheet of paper bearing the address



▲ Figure 2. Folded wrapper without message forwarded outside the mails by H. H. Paulsen/St. Thomas to Santa Domingo. Benjamin E. Green was special U.S. agent in 1849-50. H. H. Paulsen is a previously unknown mail forwarder.

and stamp. Both ends of the newspaper would extend beyond the wrapper allowing visual verification of the content. DWI never printed newspaper wrappers, so they were made from any available paper. The Danish regulations refer to this as a “Korsbaand.”

The merchant mailings of prices current using wrappers had become much less frequent by the 1880s, and envelopes became the common mailing entity. With the entry into the UPU a postal stationery envelope with a blue stamp imprint (2¢) was sold at the post office starting in 1878. This envelope was without gum since it was not intended the envelope should be sealed, and it is the most common example of DWI printed matter.

Printed Matter Outline for This Article

The article is organized as follows:

1. Foreign printed matter mailed via contracted foreign packet services, Pre-UPU to 1878.
2. Foreign printed matter mailed via the DWI post office, 1878 to 1917.
3. International Picture Postcard Club mail.
4. Foreign printed matter mailed via postal stationery, 1879 to 1917.
5. Domestic printed matter, 1856-1917.
6. Transition period printed matter, April – September 1917.

1. Foreign Packet Service Contract Index

Denmark entered into packet mail contracts with four different nations, and the table below lists the time period, postal rates per 50 gram and also the approximate number of examples known from each contract:

Country	Contract Period	Approximate Number Recorded	Postal Rates
Great Britain	1843 to Sept.1877	18-20	1d, 2d, 3d
France	1865 to Sept 1877	5 ?	15 centimes
U.S.A	Sept. 1865 to Nov. 1875	5 ?	4¢
Germany	Oct 1872 to Sept. 1877	None	3¢, 4¢ and 5¢

Mail was also sent via Spanish ships and the privately owned St. Thomas – La Guaira – Porto Cabello Line, but there is no proof or indication that a printed matter mail contract was in effect.

1A. Printed Matter Sent via Great Britain Packets - Pre UPU

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company (RMSPC) was organized to carry passengers and mail to and from England and the Caribbean, and Denmark entered into a contract that resulted in it having its main Caribbean terminal at Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas. Simultaneously, Great Britain was allowed to open and operate a post office in St. Thomas. This was the first post office in the DWI, and unfortunately for the Danes, the contract allowed the RMSPC to continue to carry foreign mail from and to St. Thomas fully independent of the DWI post office that opened in 1856. RMSPC had two monthly connections with England, and it operated multiple feeder routes in and out of St. Thomas to islands, countries and cities in the Caribbean area. It carried most of the foreign mail from DWI until September 1877, and though the routes were continuously changing, it in time connected with approximately 60 different localities. The book, *Early Routings of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company 1842-1879*, has extensive tables detailing its many routes with ship names and arrival and departure dates

The British were not allowed to deliver mail within the islands, so merchants likely picked up their mail at the British Post Office. If mail was transferred between the British and the DWI post office, a 4¢ fee

was added by the DWI for the local delivery. This is most often seen on letters from or to St. Croix dated 1856 or later. The fee changed to 3¢ about 1860.

Later, the Cunard Line also contracted to carry mail to North America via Nova Scotia or Bermuda, and for some years sailed directly to New York.

Prior to 1849 or 1850, all mail sent from St. Thomas had to be sent unpaid, so there are no PM items from this period. About 1849, the GPO provided two different Crowned Circle – “PAID AT ST. THOMAS” cancels for use with prepayment to destination. One cancel has a single arc, the other a double arc. Both were to be used with red ink showing the amount prepaid. They could be used for prepayment from 1849-65, when British stamps were allowed for use on mail. Letters mailed without prepayment have the postage due written in black, while prepaid letters have the paid rate in red.

There are no recorded Crowned Circle PM letters, but it is not improbable that some exist. They would likely have been sent at a 1d rate that would be indicated with a red manuscript “1.” A similar letter sent first class at the 1-shilling rate would be marked “1/.” (Letters sent at the 4d rate within the Caribbean area have a red “4” mark.) It would be worthwhile for DWI collectors to check their stampless covers or wrappers dated 1850-65.

After June 11, 1853, newspapers could be mailed free of charge to England, but there are no recorded newspaper wrappers from this era. It would be most interesting to see what postal markings or notations were used for this category of mail.

British stamps were available for use as of July 1865, and there are about 20 known printed matter items dating from 1865-77. The printed matter rates were, depending upon the distance and the year, either 1d, 2d, or 3d, with 1d examples being most common. The 1d covers are known addressed to Bermuda, Cuba, Denmark, Demarara, England, Guadeloupe, Haiti and Trinidad, and the 2d rate covers are known addressed to France, Italy and Norway. An additional cover to Italy has a 3d stamp making it overpaid by 1d. At least two items were forwarded to St. Thomas and entered the mails there. One of the 1d items is a wrapper addressed to Nova Scotia, and it entered the mails at St. Thomas after being forwarded from the Clairmonte Company in Barbados. It is shown in Figure 3. There are no recorded 3d items.

Mail with British stamps is canceled with a “C51” obliterator, and there are four different types. Two are without a date, and two are joined to a circular date mark, the so-called “duplex C51” cancels. The first two are referred to as vertical C51 or horizontal C51 cancels (there are actually two subtypes of the horizontal type), while the latter two either have an “A” or a “B” inside the date circle. The “B” type is by far the scarcest. In general, covers with British stamps canceled C51 are common, with more than 750 known items, but PM mail amounts to only about two percent of the total. The St. Thomas merchants must have sent thousands of the 1d wrappers, so it is logical to question why were so few saved? First, there

The Posthorn
is your magazine...

***We welcome letters to the editor
and articles geared toward all phases and levels
of Scandinavian philately.***

We're waiting to hear from you!

► **Figure 3. Wrapper without content from Barbados to Nova Scotia. It was forwarded privately to James T. Abbott & Co. in St. Thomas, entered the mails there at the British post office and was sent via the Cunard Line. The back has an Aug. 18, 1867, cancel.**

were more stamp collectors than cover collectors, and the 1d stamp used was the most common British stamp. Second, the prices current mailing was supplanted after a few weeks with a new advertisement of currently available merchandise, so prior mailings could be discarded.



1B. Printed Matter mail Sent Via French Packet Ships – Pre UPU

The British post office provided the inhabitants a reliable, cheap and frequent mail service, but the DWI post office was not particularly pleased with its independence. The French had long had an extensive shipping presence in the Caribbean area, so the French line “Companie Generale Transatlantique” was contracted to carry mail. The effective date was August 1865. *DWI Mails*, Vol 1, 2nd edition states that “*Facts about the so-called French Postal Agency at St. Thomas are meager, and contradictory conclusions can be drawn.*”

What is known is the French were not allowed to open a post office, and senders had to turn in their mail at a DWI post office and pay a 3¢ cash fee. These letters would be canceled with the St. Thomas date cancel, and this increased the cost of sending mail with the French. The 3¢ fee was a cause of complaint by the merchants (they had many other complaints about the Danish West Indies post office) and, on Jan. 1, 1871, the 3¢ fee was discontinued to make the French more competitive with the British. This has been described as an attempt by the DWI post office “to get even with them.”

A DWI post office announcement dated Feb. 17, 1866, quoted newspapers at 2¢ per 40 grams for West Indies delivery, and 4¢ for other countries. This is within a notice listing the mailing costs to numerous countries (including a quoted 13¢ for mail via the U.S. packets, to be further discussed in the U.S. Mail section), and the post office fees to be collected were generally 3¢ more than the rates quoted by the French postal service. It is easy to read this to mean that the total newspaper mailing cost (DWI plus French) was either 2¢ or 4¢, meaning the DWI post office was not collecting a 3¢ fee on newspapers. There are no known newspapers sent at this rate. The only known PM letters are five letters to France with 1866 and 1867 French postmarks, and all have 15 centimes postage (equaling 3¢ DWI). Significantly, none have a St. Thomas post office cancel, so it may be that the DWI post office did not insist on a 3¢ fee for printed matter. A 3¢ fee per PM item would have been a significant added cost for mass mailings, and the local merchants would likely have preferred the British mails. The French also carried mail from St. Thomas to destinations within the Caribbean area, so printed matter could also have been mailed to those destinations at a ten-centimes rate, though none are known.



◀ **Figure 4. Folded wrapper without content sent via French ship to France. The study located five such covers.**

The five recorded printed matter items have the following cancel dates (French): Jan. 24, 1866; May 23, 1866; June 2, 1866; Aug. 24, 1866; and May 24, 1867. Four of the covers were mailed by the G. Ferron A Mallet Company. It is likely that more covers exist. Figure 4 shows one of these.

1C. Printed Matter Sent via German Packet Ships – Pre UPU

By the early 1870s the Germans had established an active shipping presence in the Caribbean area, and wanted to expand their routes. A Danish official publication dated July 26, 1872, addressed to the steamship office in Korsør (Denmark) titled, *Instruks For Postkontoret Paa St. Thomas* (Instructions to the St. Thomas Post Office), announced a contract for the direct two-way exchange of mailbags between Denmark and St. Thomas. The routing would become effective in August 1872, and mail would be carried in closed bags on the NDL (Norddeutscher Lloyd Line) and HAPAG (Hamburg Amerikanische Packetfahrt Aktiengesellschaft). Both lines would carry mail to St. Thomas, but since HAPAG did not stop in St. Thomas on the return voyages, only NDL would carry mail to Europe from St. Thomas.

The DWI Post Office announced the contract on Aug. 9, 1872, but only the NDL was mentioned. NDL ships would depart St. Thomas on the 25th each month with a scheduled arrival in Bremen on the 9th of the following month. This was continued until mid 1874, when it ceased due to financial losses. It was not until March 11, 1875, that the St. Thomas post office announced that, henceforth, HAPAG would carry mail twice monthly. It would connect in Cherburg, reducing the shipping time by several days. At Cherburg the mail in sealed bags would continue overland by train, and finally arrive by ferry in Korsør, Denmark.

This contract is best known for 1) allowing the use of DWI stamps on mail to Europe and, 2) the 7¢ so-called “Korsør” rate. The rate for first class letters up to 15 grams was only 7¢ (compared to 29¢ via the British RMSPC). The new 7¢ rate could not be met by the use of 4¢ stamps and it resulted in the perforated 3¢ and 4¢ stamps being released in 1873 to make the 7¢ rate that was in effect until 1905.

Interestingly, the NDL and HAPAG ended up having different printed matter rates. The 1872 NDL announcement called for a 3¢ rate (for 40 grams) to Denmark, Germany, Austria and Hungary, and a 5¢ rate to Sweden and Norway. This compares to a 2¢ (1d) rate to Denmark via the British service. The DWI HAPAG announcement had a 12¢ first-class letter rate to countries other than Denmark and Germany, and a 5¢ printed matter rate for 50 grams to all the previously listed countries. It would appear that France collected a transit fee for mail landed at Cherburg.

On Oct. 18, 1875, another DWI post office announcement extended the mail delivery using DWI stamps to every county in Europe (including Turkey and Russia). It had new rates of 10¢ for letters and a

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uniform 4¢ printed matter rate. Only Denmark and Germany had a 7¢ first-class letter rate. This means the DWI stamps could be used on mail to all of Europe several years prior to the UPU entry.

The German contract resulted in printed matter rates of 3¢, 4¢ and 5¢, depending upon the carrier, the country and the year. It also means that numerous different stamps could have been used, though it is not known how the 5¢ rate would have been marked on covers prior to February 1874 when the bicolored 1¢ and 4¢ stamps were released. Both the imperforate 1866 and the 1873 line-perforated classic stamps could have been used until Jan. 31, 1874, and though the first DWI post office announcement stated that German stamps could be used, this was rescinded a few months later.

In total, the 1872-75 period resulted in an extensive variety of possible printed matter via German ships, but there are no known examples of this correspondence. One can speculate this was the first time European collectors had access to DWI stamps, and all were soaked off covers.

In this respect it must also be mentioned that the 7¢ first-class letter rate was cost attractive. Many letters were sent from 1873 though 1901, but fewer than 15 first-class letters having a total of 7¢ have been recorded.

1D. Printed Matter Sent Via U.S.A. Packet Ships – Pre UPU

Mail to the United States comprised an important component of all mail from the DWI, as evidenced by the many letters and postal markings recorded from the early 1800s on. Printed matter is surprisingly rare, with approximately five items recorded, one from 1863 before a packet contract had been entered into.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company (USBMSC) provided once-monthly mail service between New York and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for 10 years. The service, subsidized by the United States, started in October 1865 and continued until November 1875. (The round trip was approximately two months.) There are approximately 200 known covers via this service, but only a few are printed matter letters – all “prices current” type. Two of these have a 2¢ Jackson stamp (Scott 73) canceled with

a cork cancel, and a recently located circular shown in Figure 5 is stampless, but has a large “2” for 2¢ marking. None of the printed matter has a St. Thomas cancel, so a reasonable question

◀ **Figure 5. James T. Abbott & Co. circular dated St. Thomas, March, 13, 1875, to Charleston, S.C. The “2” is the postal rate for printed matter mail delivery within the United States and must have been applied at arrival in New York.**



is if they were mailed in St. Thomas, or if they were sent either privately or as a packet to New York, where they were posted.

The first-class postage was 10¢ U.S. for delivery within the United States, and all mail had to pass through the DWI post office where an additional 3¢ was collected for a total cost of 13¢. The DWI post office sold U.S. stamps and would cancel the covers on the front without affixing a stamp, though there are numerous covers having a DWI 3¢ stamp used to pay the DWI fee. This combination use can be explained by the fact that the post office had an 8.3% discount rate for purchases of large quantities of stamps, and merchants could save a fraction of a cent by using the stamps rather than paying cash.

There is no contractual knowledge of the printed matter postal rate, but it has at times been speculated it was 2¢ for printed matter posted at St. Thomas and delivered within the United States. The U.S. printed matter rate was 2¢, so a 2¢ rate for delivery from St. Thomas to within the United States would indeed have been a bargain.

It is more likely the printed matter rate was 4¢, and may be supported by a printed circular from Baltimore to St. Lucia. The cover was part of a DWI postal history collection that was photocopied, and the Scandinavian Collectors Club Library has a copy. The cover has 4¢ U.S. postage, and the album page description reads: *"Baltimore prices current 6 March to St. Lucia via St. Thomas 31 March (Brazil Line South America). US postage prepaid to St. Thomas and 1d collected in St. Lucia."*

Only the cover front is shown, and the inclusion of the St. Thomas date of March 31 suggests it was backstamped, possibly at the British post office that would have passed it on to St. Lucia.

This cover, combined with the post office announcement of Feb. 17, 1866, that was referred to in the French packet section, supports a 4¢ rate. The last two postal rates listed in that announcement were as follows: *"To West Indies: Newspapers, 2 cents per 40 grams, other countries 4 cents per 40 grams. To the U.S. and Brazil: 13 cents per ½ ounce."*

The few known covers may therefore have been sent privately to the United States, where they were mailed, a savings of 2¢ per item. Circulars and prices current were mass mailed at regular intervals, so the savings could be significant, and the St. Thomas merchants were very proficient in saving a few cents when possible. The stamps may even have been affixed in St. Thomas.

Foreign Printed Matter Sent Via The DWI Post Office: UPU, Sept. 1, 1877, to April 1, 1878

The DWI became a member of the UPU effective Sept. 1, 1877, and thereafter the DWI stamps were valid for all foreign mail. The post office announcement in the local newspapers deals almost entirely with printed matter, and has an extensive definition describing it as being newspapers, stitched or bound books, pamphlets, music notes, visiting cards, photographs, catalogs, prospectuses, circulars and business announcements, and specified they could *"be forwarded under crossbaand or in open wrapper or envelope, or simply folded in such a manner they may be easily examined, and provided they contain no written, mark or figure"* with a few exceptions, such as a *"sender's signature, position and date, proof sheet corrections, and manually written prices on market reports."* It also included an extended explanation of the maximum weight, shape and dimensions.

The announcement did not include any postal rates, so the Sept. 1, 1877, to March 31 1878, period is a virtually unknown one. The Pre-UPU first-class letter rate via British packets to Mexico had been 4d (8¢ DWI currency) before the UPU entry, but for this confusing seven-month period there are three recorded letters sent via British packets to Vera Cruz having 28¢ postage. There is also one letter to Vera Cruz, Mexico, sent via a French packet, having 22¢ postage, a letter to Puerto Rico with 10¢ postage, and finally one to Demerarra with 12¢ postage.

Regarding PM mail, a cover front exists canceled St. Thomas Oct. 17, 1877, bearing two 4¢ stamps. It was also sent to Vera Cruz, and at auction was described as being "a double 4 cents rate printed matter

letter front.” It also includes a notation that it is the only recorded PM item sent to a non-UPU country, but this article illustrates two more examples.

April 1, 1878, to Jan. 1, 1902

The new rates effective April 1, 1878, are quite varied, depending upon the destination, if the country was a UPU member nation or not and also depending upon the nationality of ship carrying the mail. The standard UPU printed matter rate was 2¢ per 50 grams except as follows:

Printed matter Rates to Select Locations

<i>Anan, Non. Br. Burma, Siam, Bangkok</i>	
Via French and English ships:	4¢
But if over Brindisi:	5¢
<i>Mexico by French packet with letterbill to mail agents:</i>	4¢
<i>Central America by French Packets</i>	
To ports touched:	4¢
To places via Panama:	6¢
By other ships:	3¢
<i>Under direct letter bill:</i>	
To St. Lucia and Grenada:	3¢
To other places:	4¢
<i>Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru</i>	
Under letter bill to mail agents on French packets:	6¢
By other vessels:	3¢
Paraguay, Uruguay, via England or France:	6¢
(Note if via letter bill to Panama only 2¢)	
<i>New Grenada with Panama, under letter bill to mail agents:</i>	
On board French packets where packet touches:	4¢
To places via Panama:	6¢
<i>Australasia: British colonies:</i>	
Via France and Brindisi to New Zealand and Tasmania:	5¢
To Sandwich Islands:	4¢
To all other parts of Australia via France:	4¢

There are no recorded PM covers to any of these destinations, and the total number of DWI PM items located during this study is surprisingly small, perhaps just a few dozen, though it is likely more exist.

Figure 6 shows a printed circular to Vera Cruz, Mexico, canceled April 16, 1878. Mexico was not a member of the UPU at this time. The circular includes a listing of ship arrivals that include the last days of March 1878, meaning it may be the earliest printed circular prepared after the new DWI rates were published. By this time the telegraph was in use, and the circular includes a notation that orders could be placed by telegraph.

With the new UPU rate structure the post office received a supply of 2¢ stamped envelopes intended for foreign printed matter. The flap was without gum so the content could be examined. The envelopes were placed on sale as of June 15, 1878, and a total of 160,000 were sold through 1901. It is the most common used PM item, though mint covers are more plentiful than used. It is important to note that many DWI references wrongly list the domestic printed matter rate to be 2¢ starting in 1878. The domestic PM rate (and first-class letter rate) was 3¢ from 1856 until Jan. 1, 1902.

On April 1, 1879, new postal rates became effective. The rate listings had a detailed breakdown of destinations and, again, the PM rates can be as much as 5¢ when sent by French packets. The basic printed matter rate was 2¢ for most countries, the exceptions being business papers at 6¢ and samples and patterns at 3¢. A significant exception was a special 1¢ rate to Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico and Viequez. This destination



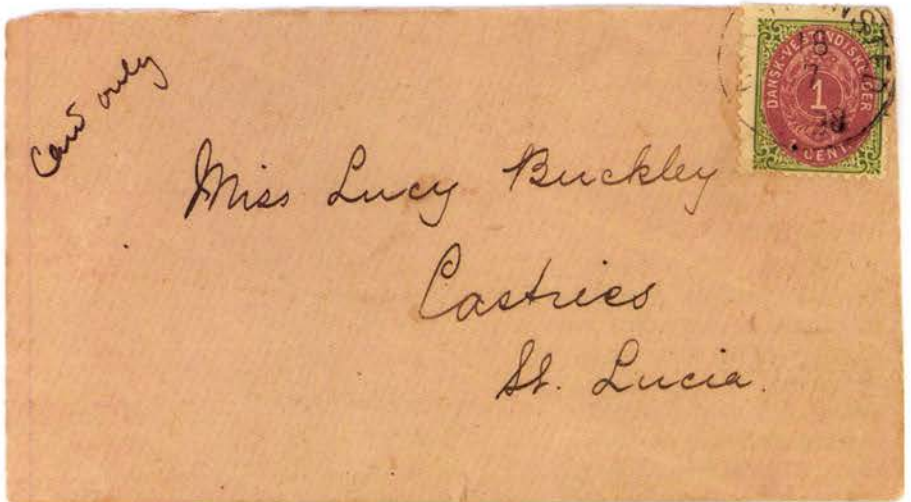
▲ **Figure 6.** James T. Abbott & Co. printed circular dated St. Thomas, April 15, 1878, to Mexico. It was carried by the British ship, Ebro, which arrived in Vera Cruz on May 2. Mexico was not yet a UPU member, and if it had been carried on a French ship, the rate would have been 4¢.

also had special 2¢ postcard rate and 5¢ letter rate. The 1¢ PM rate was, at an unknown time, extended to all islands within 300 nautical miles, and the nickname “favored islands” has frequently been used in describing these special low rates. There is no recorded post office announcement date for extending the 1¢ printed matter rate to a 300-mile radius, but it likely coincides with a post office announcement dated Sept. 30, 1879, that 2¢ stamped postal cards were available for use to islands within 300 miles.

The 1¢ rate mail is rather scarce and five examples from the same correspondence to Puerto Rico were located. They are dated 1879, 1880 and 1885. Indeed, 1¢ PM mail would be very rare if this correspondence had not been saved. Thereafter, very few covers can be found. Spain wanted control over exports to Spain and Europe and imposed an additional 6% duty on goods imported from St. Thomas in the 1870s, and that may have had an impact. Also, the telegraph had been connected in 1872, and the St. Thomas merchants slowly stopped importing goods for resale. They instead acted as commission merchants, arranging for direct delivery, but as business continued to decline they moved away from St. Thomas.

Figure 7 shows a 1¢ cover canceled Christiansted July 18, 1898, and addressed to St. Lucia. This island was the

► **Figure 7.** “Favored island” 1¢ printed matter rate to St. Lucia canceled Christiansted July 18, 1898.





◀ **Figure 8.** A 2¢ ultramarine stamped envelope dated Oct. 15, 1879, plus 1¢ stamp, to meet the 3¢ rate to Haiti, a nation that was not yet a UPU member.

extreme 300-nautical-mile distance from St. Croix. The envelope was sealed contrary to UPU regulations. It should be mentioned that almost all PM was sent from St. Thomas.

The postal rate to non-UPU countries was greater than the rates to UPU

member nations. As they joined the UPU, the rates to those countries would reduce to UPU rates. Figure 8 shows a second cover to a non-UPU country. It is a rare first printing ultramarine postal stationery envelope to Haiti dated Oct. 16, 1879. It has an additional 1¢ stamp added for the non-UPU rate of 3¢. The first printing of the 2¢ stamped envelope was ultramarine (all the subsequent printings were blue), possibly the only known example of the 2¢ envelope being uprated to 3¢ on PM mail. There are about 10 recorded used examples from this printing. Its condition is not very good, but collectors cannot be choosy for rare material.

Figure 9 shows another example of a 3¢ rate, but this is an example of the pattern and samples rate category. The envelope is unsealed, with the right side cut open, so the content likely protruded outside the envelope. The research for this article recorded five examples of 3¢ mails sold at auctions that would qualify as samples and pattern rate. Several of the covers are the 3¢ postal stationery cover intended for domestic first-class mail.

This is but one example of one of the unusual or rare PM rates that have not been illustrated in DWI

▶ **Figure 9.** The "patterns and samples" rate was 3¢. The envelope flap is not sealed, and the right side of the envelope has been cut off. A review of auction catalog and other sources located five similar covers.



publications. The specialty collector will only know of its existence by careful review of DWI postal rates, and the *DWI Mails*, Volume 3 (out of print but available through philatelic libraries) is the best reference when a collector obtains a cover with a franking that cannot be explained as a first-class letter.

The bicolored DWI stamps were used on PM mail from 1877-1900, and many different PM rates were in use. This study recorded only a few dozen covers from this period, and some of the rates or uses would be almost unknown except for the fact that a few recipients saved multiple covers. As previously mentioned, five 1¢ rate covers were recorded. Similarly, of the approximately five known newspaper wrappers, four were sent to the same person in New Jersey (and one to Algeria). The majority of the PM mail known has two 1¢ stamps paying the foreign 2¢ rate. It is likely that there are more examples in other collections that will be identified in time, but they are not frequently available to postal history collectors. The overall scarcity of such material makes it very difficult for any one person to acquire a representative DWI printed matter collection for the early years. The condition of printed matter mail therefore sometimes has to be overlooked, since pristine examples are very rare.

The most commonly used bicolored stamp is the 1¢ denomination, but a few wrappers have 3¢ stamps, a few have the 4¢ value and one wrapper even used a 5¢ stamp to overpay a double-rate 4¢. The merchants must have sent many PM mailings, as evidenced by the number of stamps sold. The 3¢ stamp paid the local postage and almost 133,000 sheets were printed. The 1¢ stamp did not have a similar unique function, but a total of about 100,000 sheets were printed and, in 1887, a single merchant purchased almost all the available 1¢ stamps, resulting in the 1¢ on 7¢ provisional stamp.

The 1¢ on 7¢ provisional was not recorded used for PM mail, though it likely was used in this manner. This stamp also happens to be one of the scarcest DWI stamps on cover with 10 or fewer examples recorded.

When the destinations are examined, the bicolored covers were mainly addressed to the United States, with Europe being the second most common destination, but none were found addressed to

<p style="text-align: center;">DENMARK</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DANISH WEST INDIES</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FAROE ISLANDS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GREENLAND</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ICELAND</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SLESVIG-HOLSTEN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DANISH EAST INDIA</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 20px 0;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;">from 1550 to WW II</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">fbanke.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">fbanke@pandora.be</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">GREENLAND</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Parcel Card - 24 øre.</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Angiven Værdi:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hermed <u>10 ø</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">mærket Adressen.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Vægtnotering)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>12 ø</u></p> <p style="font-size: small;">Form. A 4-0 01002</p> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Adressekort til Grønland.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Til <u>Hr. Provst. H. Balle</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Egedesminde</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Grønland.</u></p> </div> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">FRANK BANKE PHILATELISTS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mezenlaan 3, 3080 Tervuren, Belgium</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Phone +32 2 767 5376</p>
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Denmark. This changes after 1900, when a significant number of covers were addressed to Denmark for the first time.

In May 1900, the new green 1¢ Coat of Arms stamp replaced the bicolored stamp, and 6,125 sheets were sold until the currency changed to the bit in mid-1905. The green color was UPU designated for printed matter, but the DWI postal rates were not overhauled until Jan. 1, 1902. On that date, among other changes, the PM rate changed to 1¢ for both foreign and domestic mail. Thus, for a short 20 months, the 1¢ Coat of Arms stamp was used for the 2¢ foreign rate, and from 1902 through mid 1905, it was used in paying the new 1¢ rate on both foreign and domestic mail.

By 1900, most PM mail was sent in envelopes frequently marked “Printed Matter,” “Bookpost,” “Tryksag” or “Card,” either handwritten or stamped onto the envelope. Based upon the rectangular envelope dimensions, they may have had single-page announcements or invitations of the same dimensions as the envelope.

Jan. 1, 1902, to March 1917

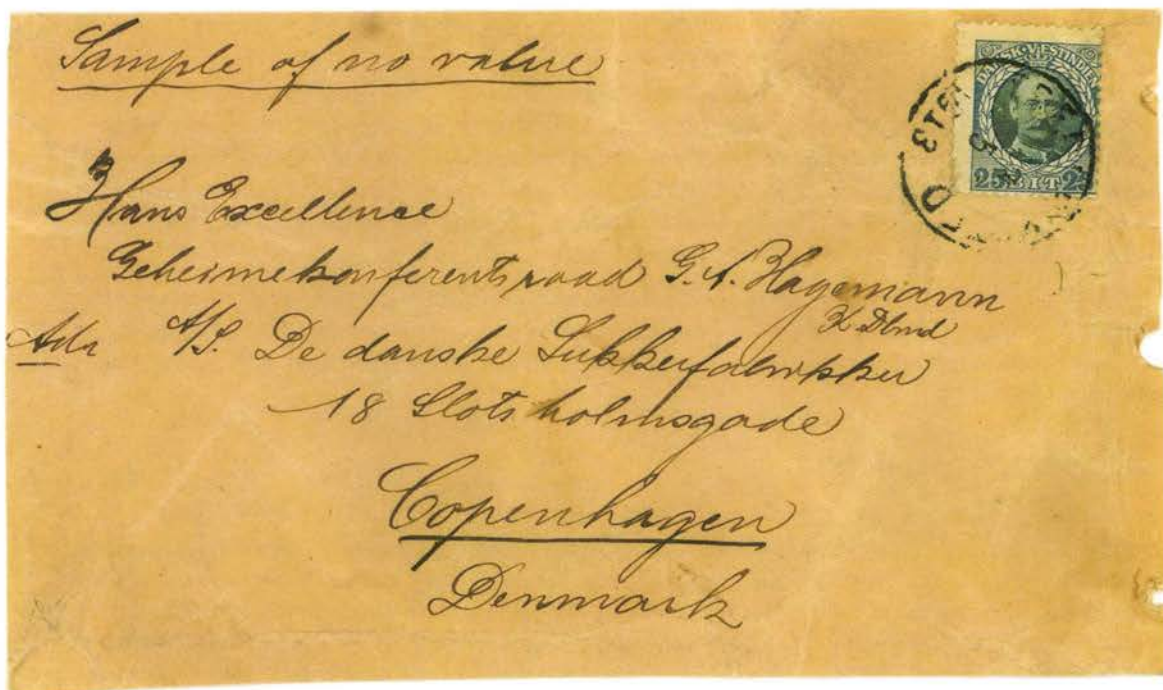
The Jan. 1, 1902, postal rate change included a reduction to 2¢ for domestic first-class mail, but Denmark did not supply a 2¢ stamp. The 1¢ Coat of Arms stamp was necessarily used for all local mail, but in early 1903 the stock was depleted in post offices. The emergency was resolved by bisecting the 4¢ stamps diagonally and using each bisect as 2¢. The sender could include anything that would qualify as printed matter. There are several typewriter-addressed envelopes sent from St. Thomas to the British Virgin Islands, and also several envelopes from Christiansted with manuscript “Bookpost.” These and others may very well be philatelic covers overpaid by 1¢.

However, the study located four newspaper wrappers (three to the same person in Baltimore), and a fifth item is a newspaper mailed with the stamp affixed directly to the newspaper. These are less likely to be philatelic, and they may have included several newspapers requiring the double rate. The bisect stamp was first used at St. Thomas on Jan. 20, 1903, and the first day of use of the bisect stamp at Christiansted and Frederiksted has recently been established as being Feb. 11, 1903, and not Feb. 10, as formerly believed.

In 1905 the currency was changed to the bit (where 5 bits equaled 1¢). The stamp design changed drastically by incorporating the Kings head, and from 1905-17 Kings Christian IX, Frederik VIII and Christian X were all pictured on stamps. The PM rate was now 5 bit, and the first two king's head stamps are frequently encountered on envelopes (a few newspaper wrappers), and on postcards mailed at the PM

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Library Services	Paul Albright, 4615 Hampshire St., Boulder CO 80301-4210	palbright@wiche.edu
Study Groups	See list in <i>The Posthorn</i>	See list in <i>The Posthorn</i>



▲ Figure 10. “Samples of no value” could weigh up to 250 grams and contain items for personal use by the recipient that could not be sold. “Samples of no value” was not subject to import duties.

rate and exchanged between postcard collectors. The most common denomination found on covers is 5 bit, but multiple-rate covers also exist.

There are also a few registered PM items from this period. The King Christian IX stamps were never withdrawn and continued to be sold at the St. Thomas post office until late 1916 if not 1917 (according to a postal card dated Aug. 12, 1916, from Postmaster Carstensen, that lists stamps on sale at St. Thomas). The 5-bit Christian X stamp is first recorded used in late 1916, and PM mail with this stamp is scarce due to its short usage period and the great reduction in DWI mail due to World War I.

Most of the 20th-century mail was sent from the Thomas post office, and PM mail with the kings head stamps is not rare. Nonetheless, in 1901 the St. Thomas population was 11,000 and decreasing, and only a small percentage sent large amounts of mail. PM mail from Christiansted and Frederiksted are elusive items.

Figure 10 shows an unusual heavy paper or cardboard mailing label dated Frederiksted May 13, 1913, to Copenhagen. It has the handwritten notation “Samples of no Value” and the 25 bit paid for 200-250 gram weight. This is a very scarce PM category and, according to the UPU rules, this category mail was exempt from import duties, since the content was for personal use and could not be offered for sale. The maximum allowable weight was 250 grams. The recipient, G.A. Hagemann, used to manage the La Grange sugar plantation on St. Croix, and he is well known to Denmark and DWI collectors.

Figure 11 shows how a “UPU-wise” sender avoided having to pay the 10-bit foreign postcard postage and sent an annual Christmas greeting to Denmark by using the 5-bit PM rate. The PM rate was not to be used as personal mail, but the sender was careful to limit the handwriting to the date, a signature and the five-word limit. As such, he or she obeyed the UPU rules. The same sender undoubtedly sent many such cards not only that year, but likely repeated in other years as well. It was a very common Danish practice to mail postcards to family and friends at Christmas.

3. International Postal card clubs

Another example of 20th-century PM mail includes postcards exchanged among international picture postcard collector clubs with postcards mailed at the 5-bit printed matter rate (the normal foreign postcard rate was 10 bits). UPU regulations required that handwritten words were limited to date, signature and five words. The clubs were the Jolly Joker, abbreviated "J.J.," and the Cosmopolitan Correspondence Club, abbreviated "C.C.C."

Each was followed by a membership number. The UPU also specified that the word "postcard" was forbidden on PM mail, so it will frequently have been crossed out, and replaced with a handwritten or stamped "Printed Matter" or "Tryksag" marking. However, it is not uncommon to see the cards with the Danish word "Postkort" intact; apparently the UPU rules excluded Danish language imprints!

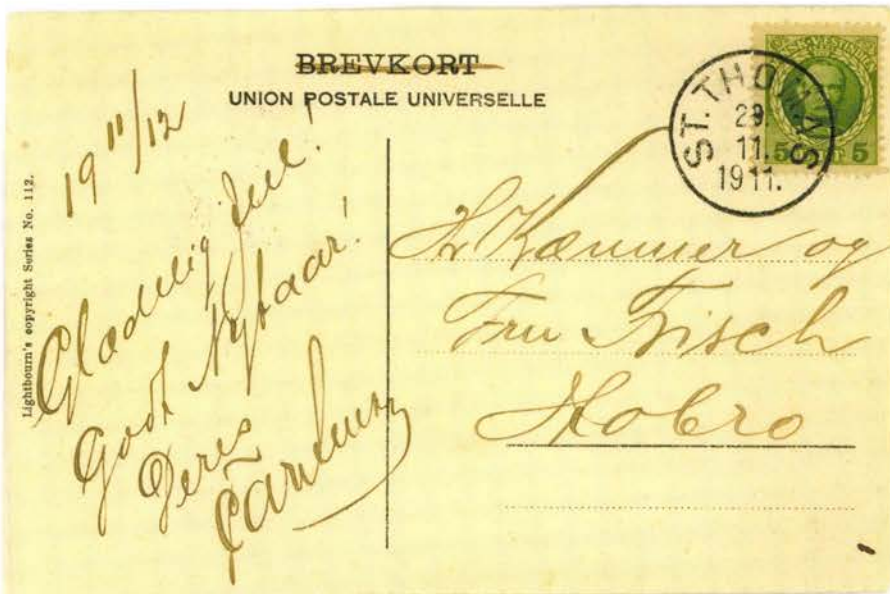
These postcards start with the rate reduction to 1¢ in 1902 and continue to about 1914 and WWI. They are frequently addressed to unusual destinations and they are essentially non-commercial. On the other hand, they were processed through the mail whereas first-day covers today typically are not.

4. Postal Stationery

The 2¢ stamped envelopes were used in great quantities, and there are a few rarities. The first printing was in ultramarine color, and there are perhaps 10 known used covers. Thereafter, the printings were in blue, and a total of three different watermarks were used, the latter two being much less common than the first. There also are variants of these envelopes, first in how the back flaps were folded, as well as double watermarks that can also be found. The post office sold more than 160,000 envelopes, and this has to be an indication of how much PM mail was sent from the DWI. This is the most common DWI PM cover.

The postal rate change of Jan. 1, 1902, reduced the domestic letter rate to 2¢ and, since the envelopes could not be returned for a refund at the post office, they were used on intra-island mail, with the flap glued shut. Any 2¢ envelope canceled 1902 or later (valid until 1917) is not a printed matter item, but they are infrequent enough to command a premium price in the collectors' market.

One example deserving avoidance is philatelic made-up junk created by Dr. Med. Neuman and self-addressed in meticulous handwriting to Christiansted. They are typically canceled late 1894. They are mainly 2¢ envelopes, but he also used all of the 2¢ postal cards as well as the 3¢ postal envelope, and they are present in many collections. They show little wear, and one has to presume they were canceled to order and addressed afterward for the philatelic market. Neuman did reside in Christiansted in the early 1890s.



▲ *Figure 11. Personal Christmas Greeting sent at the 5 bit printed matter rate to Denmark, an obvious violation of the printed matter rules. It has the maximum of five handwritten words plus date and signature as allowed on PM mail.*

A red 3¢ postal card canceled Christiansted Jan. 7, 1895, is addressed to him in Copenhagen. The writer mentions having spent \$120, and that mail would be sent via the next German steamer. That amount of money buys a lot of postal stationery.

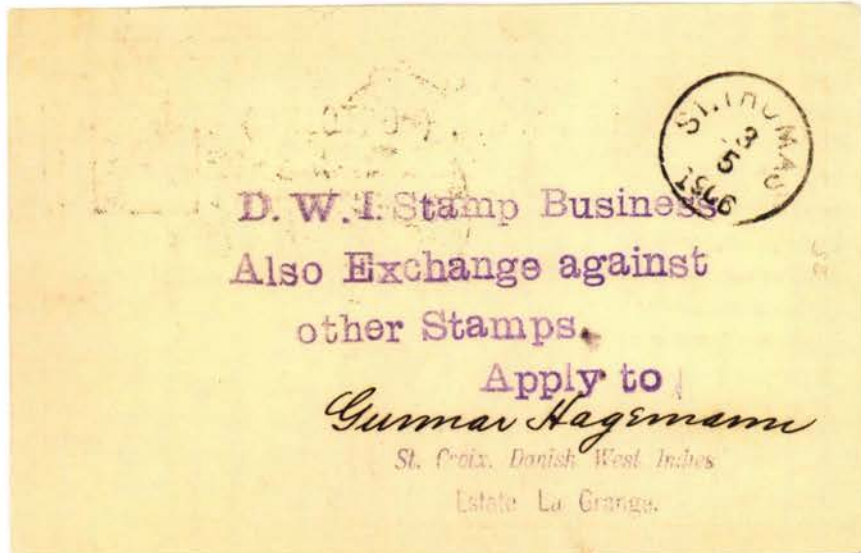
Maybe the “good” doctor is responsible for the belief that the DWI had a 2¢ domestic PM rate, since there are virtually no known domestic printed matter items before 1902. He may also have complicity in the belief that there was a domestic 2¢ postcard rate. He prepared so many 2¢ postal cards and postal envelopes that they are present in many collections and frequently are thought to be correctly used.

Postal cards either had little PM use (i.e. messages printed) or were not saved. A postcard had very little message space compared to a letter format. G.A. Hagemann prepared a number of PM postal cards as shown in Figure 12, where a 5-bit Christian IX postal card was used to advertise his stamp exchange business.

A second card to the same recipient, dated five weeks later, was uprated to 10 bit, since he added handwriting listing stamps he had, plus his Copenhagen address effective for four months shortly after. An interesting postal card with a printed advertisement of stamps for sale was sent to Germany in 1883, but a 3¢ postal card was used when a 2¢ card would have been used.

Regarding incoming PM mail from foreign countries, there are a few incoming postal card PM from foreign countries that acknowledge receipt of goods, as well as some newspaper wrappers.

Collectors also mailed 5-bit postal cards without messages to fellow collectors overseas, and many double message/reply cards are found without any message, and with the reply card still attached. They have every appearance of being philatelic, but interestingly, they often had a stamp added to pay the international postcard rate. The study located one domestically used 5-bit Frederik VIII postal card with woodgrain watermark that had a printed message inviting the recipient to attend a memorial church



▲ Figure 12. Advertisement on a 5-bit Christian IX postal card sent by G. A. Hagemann from Christiansted May 2, 1906, to Austria.

Online SCC Member Directory
@ www.scc-online.org
A great member service!

service in remembrance of the 50th anniversary of the War of 1864. Since the local postcard rate also was 5 bit, a perfectionist can argue it is not a printed matter item. It has the additional distinction of having a Christiansted May 4, 1914, cancel making it an ERP.

Maybe with time the blue 2¢ postal cards, the provisional cards and the 1¢ Coat of Arms card may be found with non-philatelic printed matter usage.

Domestic Printed Matter

When the DWI post office opened in 1856 it set a uniform domestic 3¢ rate for everything, namely first-class letters, post cards and printed matter. The only allowance made was that the PM weight limit was greater. This was of no help to commerce, since the merchants had used paper that easily weighed less than the first-class rate. The PM rate remained 3¢ when the islands joined the UPU in 1877 and was not changed to 1¢ until 1902. The *DAKA Catalog* lists 3¢ PM as an entity with the notation 1K meaning “one known.” The cover shown in Figure 13 may or may not be the referenced cover. It is not sealed and has the notation “a Card,” leading one to suspect it was part of a mailing that included foreign destinations, and the “a Card” marking was the same as on all the other covers. By definition it qualifies as printed matter.

As of Jan. 1, 1902, the printed matter rate decreased to 1¢ (changing to five bit in 1905), and six years of searching for domestic printed matter mail has located fewer than 10 items, five having the Frederik VIII stamp (plus the previously described Frederik VIII postal card). One cover canceled Christiansted Oct. 28, 1916, addressed to Otto Kieldrup, a well-documented philatelist, may be unique in that it has a single 1¢ stamp from print 8. It is likely philatelic. However, domestic printed matter is very rare.



▲ *Figure 13. A very rare – if not unique – example of domestic PM mail sent at the the 3¢ rate in effect from 1856 through 1901. It has a manuscript marking “a Card”, and it was not sealed.*

The post office did have a printed matter rate for newspapers, but newspapers were sold by subscription only, and the printed matter rate was a percentage of the subscription cost. It may be that newspapers were shipped in bundles and charged accordingly, meaning individual wrappers were not used.

The 1856 rates also had a 3¢ printed matter rate to Denmark when sent by a Danish ship, a severe restriction due to the few ships that departed for Denmark. There are only two known examples of the early stamps used on first-class mail at a 9¢ rate via a Danish ship, so one can probably rule out any chance of such an item existing since the British ships were faster.

On the March 31, 1917, transition day, numerous souvenir covers were prepared for the philatelic market, many having only a 5-bit stamp. These technically do fit into a PM collection since they represent the end of an era. They are known with either a Christian IX or Christian X stamp, but likely also exist with Frederik VIII stamp. It is also possible that cent stamps were used after the last day, since the cent-denomination stamps never had been withdrawn from use.

Transition Period

The islands were transferred to the United States on March 31, 1917, but the DWI stamps were valid for use for the next six months. The "new" U.S. post office opened Monday, April 3, and only U.S. stamps were available. However, the post offices had to continue using the DWI date cancels until sometime in May, when U.S. cancelers were finally delivered. The printed matter rate was 1¢, foreign postcards and local letters were 2¢, and foreign letters cost 5¢.

There is no known PM mail from the transition period, but the following combinations would have



▲ Figure 14. Transition period mail to Denmark canceled April 3, 1917, the third day of the U.S. post office at DWI. The correct rate was 5¢ for first class, and the 2¢ stamp would only have been correct if it was a double-weight PM letter. The envelope was sealed and the postage due mark was applied in Puerto Rico.

been possible from April 3 to Sept. 30, 1917: DWI stamps and DWI cancel; U.S. stamps and DWI cancel; DWI stamps and U.S. cancel; and U.S. stamp and U.S. cancel.

The U.S. stamp colors were the same UPU colors as the previously used DWI stamps, so there should have been little confusion. Some other changes must have been implemented with the change in government, as shown on a cover mailed April 4 to Denmark. The cover, shown in Figure 14, was sealed and franked with a 2¢ stamp canceled in St. Thomas, but a postage due mark with a 6¢ penalty was applied in Puerto Rico. Previously, the DWI post office would have assessed the postage due penalty, but at least initially that responsibility was transferred to Puerto Rico. (Today, letters mailed in the U.S. Virgin Islands are processed and canceled in Puerto Rico.) The cover content was also examined by the English censors.

It would be wonderful if the cover actually is a second weight class printed matter envelope that was sent sealed (in violation of UPU rules) but accepted by the post office clerks retained by the United States, but then treated as a first-class letter at sorting in Puerto Rico.

It may also be of interest to some that other transitions also occurred during the first year, one example being that the inhabitants had to decide upon retaining Danish citizenship or accepting new U.S. citizenship within a specified time period.

Conclusions

This study is the result of almost seven years of searching for DWI PM mail and trying to establish a logical explanation of how it was used. Early on I accepted some item descriptions at face value, but in time, when multiple similar covers were found, it became evident that the explanations used by prior collectors were not necessarily correct. The lack of PM material was a hindrance as was the fact that a comprehensive study never had been undertaken. Auction catalog descriptions frequently opened doors to new thinking.

The 4¢ U.S. PM cover to St. Lucia provided a new appreciation that collecting DWI printed matter cannot be solely restricted to mail originating in the islands, and this cover establishes a foundation for arguing that PM mail to the United States from 1865-75 did not pass through the DWI Post Office as individual items.

It is my opinion that PM mail is not fully appreciated and is undervalued. As an example, it is easier to obtain a 50-bit registered cover than a 5-bit PM example. There are also more documented British PM mailings than domestic 5-bit envelopes, but British PM mail sells for significantly more than 5-bit envelopes.

PM material is offered very infrequently. They most often have been part of large collections and, when acquired, it is not unusual to discover they have been inadequately described. Single items can individually hide their true significance, but it's only when they are included in an index that their significance may be discovered.

More significant cover discoveries remain to be made for this specialty. The lesson learned has been that printed matter, which is typically restricted to common stamps, may appear bland to the eye, but there are new stories hidden, and the topic may have been overlooked as a specialty. The project resulted in an accumulation of more than 60 items, plus 2 cents postal stationery envelopes. Scandinavian specialty auction catalogs were also reviewed, and when the cover index was compiled, the same covers appeared

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multiple times in different collections. The auction catalogs were frequent clues to use and rarity, and thus added to the gist of the project. It also showed that individual collectors had specialty knowledge that may have eluded the majority of DWI collectors.

Addendum

This feature has described covers that were located during the seven-year study of the printed matter mail from the DWI, but the following is a long list of items that were not located. Some of these may yet exist in private collections, unidentified for what they represent.

- A. Via Danish ship directly to Denmark 1856-1877: 3 cents, classic and bicolored stamps
- B. Via British ships, 1849-65: 1d rate prepaid and canceled with Crowned Circle PAID AT ST. THOMAS
- C. Via British ships, 1865-77: 3d rate to distant locations.
- D. Via French ships 1865-77: 10 centimes to Caribbean destinations
- E. Via German ships to Europe: 3, 4, and 5 cents rates
- F. From the DWI post offices starting in 1877: 6 cents business letter rate, 1878-1902
- G 1 CENT on 7 cents provisional stamp
- H. Stamped postal cards, non-philatelic: 2 cents blue, four lines
2 cents blue, five lines.
1 CENT 1901 provisional on 3 cents
1 CENT 1902 on 2 cents
1 Cent 1902 on 3 cents
1 Cent coat of Arms
5 bit Frederik VIII
5 bit Christian X
- I. Transition period April 1 –Sept. 30, 1917: DWI stamp with DWI cancel
U.S. stamp with DWI cancel
DWI stamp with U.S. cancel
U.S. stamp with U.S. cancel

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Matthew Bennett International To Auction The Dr. Steven J. Berlin Collection of Danish West Indies Postal History



An avid collector with impeccable taste, Dr. Steven Berlin immersed himself in the postal history of the Danish West Indies for over fifteen years. Poring through every relevant auction catalogue, including the auction of the famed collection of Roger Schnell, and contacting noted retail dealers of Danish philately throughout the United States and Europe, Dr. Berlin assembled an outstanding holding with key items such as Barbados 2d (Scott 3B) bisect used as 1d—the only recorded bisect transiting St. Thomas; Danish West Indies 3c (Scott 2) with 10c U.S. Bank Note pair—the only double rate cover with this combination franking; and Danish West Indies 14c (Scott 12), 1 of only 3 recorded examples on cover.

The collection will be auctioned at the Four Seasons Hotel in NYC. The lot descriptions and images can be viewed starting in September, at www.bennettstamps.com. To request a complimentary hard copy of the sale, contact us at info@bennettstamps.com or call us at (410) 647-1002.



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Transfers and Re-Entries

By Alan Warren

During the awards banquet for **Nordia 2011** in Jyväskylä, Finland, in April, a special toast was raised for **Knud Mohr** in honor of his 75th birthday. Mohr, who was at the banquet, has attended every Nordia show since they began in the 1960s.

In 1996 many small countries in Europe had their postal administrations join together to form the **Small European Postal Administrations** (SEPAC). Today this organization includes Åland, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Greenland, Guernsey, Iceland, Isla of Man, Jersey, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, San Marino and Vatican City.

These countries often have themed stamp issues for those that wish to participate. In 2007 and 2009 there were stamps released by many of these countries with the theme of scenery. Voters from around the world were asked to vote online at the SEPAC web site or at various stamp shows for their favorite scenery issues. First and third place went to Faroe Islands (2009 and 2007 issues, respectively), and second place was taken by **Iceland** for its 2009 scenery stamp. The SEPAC web site is www.sepacstamps.eu.

Swedish exhibitors who enter international exhibitions (FIP or FEPA) are eligible to receive the Wallberg Medal when they have garnered 10 gold or large gold awards at such shows. The medals are named for international judge and exhibitor **Börje Wallberg**. Following the **Indipex** show held in New Delhi in February, three more Swedish exhibitors have earned the Wallberg Medal: **Lennart Daun**, **Jan-Olof Ljungh**, and **Jan Berg**.

SCC member **Raymond Todd** was invited to sign the **Roll of Distinguished Philatelists**. Todd is an Australian philatelist who exhibits Swedish postal stationery among other topics. He is a founding member of the **Australian Philatelic Federation** and recently stepped down as a vice president of the FIP. Signing the RDP is the world's pre-eminent philatelic honor.

Plans are underway for the national exhibition **Filos 2011**, which will celebrate the 125th anniversary of the **Oslo Filatelistklubb**, Norway's oldest stamp club. The show will be held Nov. 11-13, 2011, in Oslo. The show opens at the auspicious time of 11:00 a.m. on 11-11-11! ➤

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 works of this prolific Polish engraver of stamps, banknotes, cinderellas and fine engravings.



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



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. ■

Correspondence received with the 2011 issue of the **Swedish Postmuseum's** yearbook, *Postryttaren*, reports some changes in the support group known as the **Friends of the Museum**. After some years as its chairman, **Jan Billgren** steps down and is replaced by **Gustaf Ankarcrona**. Although Billgren again edited the 2011 yearbook, the organizing committee has appointed **Erik Hamberg** as editor beginning with the 2012 issue.

In 2009, two countries' postal services merged into one organization. Denmark's **Post Danmark A/S** merged with Sweden's **Posten AB** and became **Posten Norden AB**. In May of this year the firm was renamed **PostNord** and acquired a trucking company in Norway as it continues to expand its logistics services.

French investor and entrepreneur **Armand Rousso** is reported to be the owner of the famous treskilling yellow color error of Sweden. The announcement appeared in the May 2011 issue of the Australian journal, *Stamps Magazine*. By searching the internet, one can find a six-minute video interview with Rousso, conducted several years ago, in which he advises that stamp collecting should be undertaken as a hobby to enjoy, and not as an investment.

Recent elections of the **Scandinavia Philatelic Society of Great Britain** resulted in **Arthur Jennion** being named president for the term 2011-12. A new office of President Elect is now in place to insure an orderly transition in the future. The new President Elect is **Michael Elliott**. At the 82nd annual congress of the **Association of Scottish Philatelic Societies** in April, **Jeffrey Stone** was presented with the **Robson Lowe Award** for philatelic literature.

The **Scandinavia Philatelic Society of Great Britain** held its 38th annual weekend meeting in April, at which **Per-Erik Knudsen** of Oslo won the **Margaret Webber Memorial Award** for his display of Danish business replay cards. ■



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Chapter Reports

Randy Tuuri, Vice President, Chapters



Seattle – Chapter 1

The Seattle Chapter met at 9 a.m. on July 11 at one of the member's homes to peruse more than 20 circuit books. Guest collector, John Schynn, who collects Norway and Sweden, including booklets, was present. The country topic of the month was Greenland, which had a shorter than usual discussion. The meeting was adjourned at 11 a.m. to a local restaurant. Also, note the change in contact information in the Chapter Meetings and Contacts section elsewhere in this issue of *The Posthorn* (Page 41).

Manitoba – Chapter 24

The meetings in May included a slide show presentation dealing with Norway's early issues up to catalog number 34.

Golden Gate - Chapter 21

May and June's meetings were held at members' homes and mart books were reviewed.

Colorado – Chapter 27

May's meeting elected new officers and held a show and tell presentation. June was the semi-annual member auction. Of special note, the chapter won the one-frame exhibit at Rompex. This was a competition between various local clubs at the show.

Twin Cities – Chapter 14

The May meeting reviewed mart books and the June meeting finalized the chapter's effort to support the annual SCC meetings at the Minnesota Stamp Expo. They did an outstanding job.

New York – Chapter 7

Note the revised monthly meeting dates in the Chapter Meetings and Contacts section elsewhere in this issue of *The Posthorn*.

North New Jersey – Chapter 9

Meetings continue with mart books being reviewed.

Chicago - Chapter 4

The May meeting and club auction was held in conjunction with Compex on Memorial Day weekend. At the June meeting, Ron Collin showed his collection of Iceland "ORLOF" overprints and explained their rush into use, to fill legislated need.

Delaware – Chapter 13

As a change of pace, the May meeting was held at a Vietnamese restaurant and show and tell items examined included a discussion of Queen Christina of Sweden, Danish first-day cover cachet varieties and the local stamp listings in the new *Facit Sweden* catalog. The June meeting was a social luncheon with spouses. Meetings will resume in September. ■

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Scandinavian Literature Notes

By Alan Warren



News from Denmark



Coauthors Bruno Nørdam and William Benfield continue their examination of essays of Danish stamps in the April issue of *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. This time they focus on a planned stamp to commemorate the erection of the Holmens Mastekran near Copenhagen in 1746. This facility was designed to erect and place large masts on sailing ships that were under construction. A number of potential stamp designs and test printings were made and are illustrated by the authors.

In the same issue of *DFT*, Bjørn Eriksen discusses the exhibiting of postcards, a growing sideline of philately. Eriksen is chairman of the Denmark Postcard Collectors Club. Carsten Bjerg reviews the distribution of newspapers in Odense in the late 18th and early 19th centuries in the June issue of *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift*. The handling of mail to and from the island of Venø in Denmark is the subject of an article by Poul Larsen in the same issue.

News from the Faroes



The Faroes post journal, *Posta Stamps*, for February, features articles on several issues to be released by that country in April, including the Europa forests set, the flowers issue and the two artists sets for Bergithe Johannessen and Frida Zachariassen. This issue also lists the 12 Faroese post offices with postal codes as of January 2011. Of those, six have numbers for assigning to registered mail.

News from Finland (with thanks to Kauko Aro)



In *Abophil* 3/2010, Reinhard Weber writes about the figure cancels of Turku, this time No. 410 used in 1890-91. Revenue specialist Jukka Sarkki describes the use of revenue stamps on various documents. Issue 4/2010 of the same journal continues Weber's series on Turku figure cancels, this time the No. 413 used in 1890-91. He further pursues the subject in *Abophil* 1/2011, with a focus on Turku's figure cancel No. 435 used in 1888-89, and in issue 2/2011 with Turku No. 441 used 1889-1901.

Keräily Uutiset issue 3/2011 carries a column on The ABCs of collecting that centers this time on soaking of primarily Finnish stamps. Jukka Sarkki writes about the private stamps of the Lemmenjoki gold panning region, a well-known river in Northern Lapland. Esa Kärkäs reports on two recent reassemblies of Nordic rarities: two pairs of mint 5-kop oval stamps originally from the Fabergé collection and four copies of Denmark's 2 Rigsbank skilling stamp, originally from three different collections. Juha Valtonen tells about the first stamps of Sweden, the skilling banco issue, which became the second set of perforated stamps in the world. His second article deals with the 3-skilling error, "The Yellow Ghost."

News from Germany



In the May issue of *Philatelistische Nachrichten* from Germany, Rolf Dörnbach continues his discussion of postal stations in Greenland, this time with a look at the Avigaat location that operated from 1958-84. He shows a cover canceled the last day of operation using a two-ring bridge cancel reading "Avigait pr. Frederkshåb." In his ongoing series about postal stations in Swedish villages then and now, Robert Dautz describes Möklinta.

News from Great Britain



Paul Brittain tells the story once again about the history of the Swedish treskilling yellow stamp in the April issue of *Gibbons Stamp Monthly*. It is the first in a series of articles about the world's most famous stamps. The author covers the stamp's discovery and some of its owners, as well as the expert examination of the rarity following Stockholmia '74, when questions arose about its genuineness.

Rolf Dörnbach continues his series on key dates in Faroese postal history in the May issue of 238, the journal of the Faroe Islands Study Circle. This time he looks at the release of the first modern Faroe stamps Jan. 30, 1975, which marked the end of the use of Danish stamps. In the same issue, David Quayle provides a table of the mail delivery schedule (by day of the week) for letter mail and all post mail to the villages in the Faroes, based on a 1934 timetable.

Brian Hague shows some covers related to the Danish forces serving with the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) during 1962-64 in the June issue of *Scandinavian Contact*. In the same issue, editor Peter Hellberg shows some 19th-century Swedish parcel cards — one sent domestically and one to Norway.

News from Iceland



Hrafn Hallgrímsson gives readers a profile of collector Sveinn Elías Jónsson of Iceland in issue No. 23 of *Frímerkjablaðið*. Jónsson resides on a farm in northern Iceland and some pieces from his collection are shown, including key items of Norway, Iceland and Denmark postal history. In the same issue, Hálfdan Helgason shows some of the New Year greeting postal cards mailed by Dethlef Thomsen (1867-1939), a successful business man in Reykjavík. More of these cards can be seen on Helgason's web site, www.halfdan.is/PS/Thomsen.html.

News from the Netherlands



Johan M. Vroom looks at the changing postal administrations and the postal history of Schleswig-Holstein during the period 1864-67 in the June issue of *Het Noorderlicht*. In the same issue, Albert Ruijne studies 19th-century Norwegian steamship mail with a look at mail sent via the ship, *Gler*, and the various types of Nordland cancels used during the period 1849-63.

News from Norway



Egil Thomassen retells the fate of the balloon, *Ville d'Orleans*, in the issue 3/2011 of *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. Many balloons were used during the 1870-71 siege of Paris to transport mail from the beleaguered city. This particular balloon went off course and crashed at Lifjell Mountain in Norway.

In the same issue, editor Peer-Christian Ånensen begins a survey of the "philatelic bookshelf," with descriptions of important handbooks on postmarks of various regions of Norway. Knut Glasø reports on the various printings of Trondhjems 5-øre railway parcel stamp as well as some other Norwegian back-of-the-book items in the June issue of *NFF-Varianten*.

Peer-Christian Ånensen illustrates some counterfeit machine cancels on the V-overprinted issues of Norway in the issue 4/2011 of *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. JJ Henry illustrates and describes family letters from correspondence of Norwegian relatives during the American Civil War in the June issue of *Norwegian War and Field Post Journal*. The letters are from a soldier and were sent over several years from various camps, battlefields, and hospitals during convalescence.

News from Sweden



Bo Dahlnér continues his series on Sweden's coil stamps 1920-36 in the issue 3/2011 of *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift*. This time he focuses on plate marks, such as joint lines and various plate flaws. Gunnar Dahlstrand describes more modern counterfeits of the country's definitives that are finding their way into the marketplace.

In issue 4/2001 of *SFT*, Dahlnér continues to discuss the coil stamps of 1920-36, especially their preparation for vending machine use. Gunnar Dahlstrand warns about modern forgeries and describes in particular those of the 2003 stamp depicting Fredrik Blom's gazebo.

In the May issue of *The Posthorn* I mentioned the journal, *Svenska Cinderella*, and indicated it had a limited distribution and could not be obtained by subscription. I am pleased that former SCC President Paul Nelson advised me that he has provided a complete run of the journal to the SCC Library, where it is now available for reference.

News from the United States



Newsletter No. 33 (March 2011) of SCC's Danish West Indies Study Group features an article by Bernd Stein, in which he provides the features that distinguish the two types of the sixth printing of DWI's 10¢ bicolor issue. The frame settings are the same for both prints but the oval settings were rearranged. The frame colors can also be used to differentiate the two. The four most recent issues of the DWI study group newsletters are posted on the SCC web site: www.scc-online.org/study_groups.html.

In his "Foreign Navy News" column in the May issue of the Universal Ship Cancellation Society's *USCS Log*, Phil Schreiber discusses Swedish Navy ships over the years and shows some of the postal markings associated with specific vessels.

The June issue of the *Journal of the United Nations Philatelists* reports that the United Nations Postal Administration released its 2011 World Heritage series of stamps on May 5. This year the focus is on Nordic countries. Depicted on the stamps are Iceland's Surtsey volcanic island, Sweden's Drottningholm Castle, Denmark's Kronborg Castle, Finland's Suomenlinna Fortress and Norway's Urnes Stave Church.

Lewis E. Tauber writes about the historic Swedish ship, *Wasa*, giving a brief historic overview in the May 24 *Canadian Stamp News*. He discusses at length the booklet pane commemorating the ship that Sweden released in 1969.

Co-authors David Skipton and Vesa Järvisjö describe some little-known Finnish post offices abroad in the Spring issue of *Rossica*, the journal of Russian philately. These particular offices were located in Russia. In 1947 a deal was made between Finland and Russia that a triangular piece of land near the tripoint of Russia, Finland and Norway that contained the Jäniskosken hydroelectric plant would be sold by Finland to Russia. Instead of money, Russia took German equipment left from World War II from the land.

In the 1950s, two more hydroelectric plants were built by the Finns on the same piece of land on the Paatsjoki River — Rajakoski and Kaitakoski. Finns needed passports to access the plants. They also established post offices at all three locations with their own cancellations. Mail sent by Finns from these offices could only be sent to Finland, and Russians were not allowed to use the offices. Mail from these three locations is difficult to find.

Gregory Frux illustrates many of Norway's stamps and some cancellations that commemorate the Hurtigen Cruise Line and its popular tourist service in the June 20 issue of *Linn's Stamp News*. ■



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News from the Home Office

Don Brent



Summer is here and the weather is great. Actually the weather here is real good most of the year. But it is time to get serious and update you on a couple of items of SCC business. First it has been real slow this last quarter. There has been little activity, and some weeks the post office box is almost empty. Sign up a new member and give me more to do.

Minnesota Stamp Expo

The big thing coming up is our annual show at the Minnesota Stamp Expo. (You will receive this after the meeting, as I am writing a couple of weeks before.) I look forward to meeting with as many of you as possible during the show. It is always fun to speak with other collectors about their areas of interest and encourage nonmembers to sign up. We will have our annual General Meeting on Saturday, and a Scandinavian dinner on Friday evening to enjoy. I am not sure if there will be a report on the show activities in this issue or the next [*Editor's note: Show report will appear in the November issue*] but will hazard a guess that a good time will be had by all.

Membership

Starting with some good news, we did gain one new member and three others reinstated. We welcome our new member and welcome back those who have rejoined. In most of the reinstatements it was just a case of missing the renewal letters and catching up. On a sad note I am sorry to report that one of our old time members passed on.

To keep our membership strong, George Kuhhorn has been contacting some of last quarter's dropped members and has had some success getting a few back into the club. In other cases his contact has confirmed our suspicions regarding the reasons members have dropped out. We have noted it isn't problems with the SCC, but rather age and health catching up which while not good news at least lets us know why they have dropped away. Good work George!

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

The Posthorn Mailing

The response to getting the May issue back on schedule was very positive, with several members commenting to me. Editor Wayne Youngblood deserves all the praise for getting this done. Along the same line, the delivery times have been better recently. I received only a couple of overseas delivery comments with the last issue and even noted at least one European member received his copy before some here in the United States. Unfortunately, we have received a notice that delivery costs are going up. This will be discussed at our annual meeting in Minnesota. There will be more on this later. [*Editor's note: Please see President's Letter, Page 3, for more on this and other issues.*] As always, be sure to let me know of any problems with your mailings. Please be specific, (not just "My Posthorn was late."). We want to get to the bottom of any problems as soon as possible.

Enough for now, I want to get away from this desk and get back outside. ■

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

4059 Philip, Neil S.
1049 Alfred A. Gruber
1338 Kauko Aro
3345 Roger Cichorz

1389 Paul Nelson
1087 Alan Warren
3943 John D. Hanson
2888 Roger P. Quinby

2816 Roger Schnell
Erik Lørdahl (friend)
Pamela K. Hoveling (friend)

Membership Statistics for the Second Quarter, 2011

Change of Address

4101 Warrington, Philip T., 31 Decaria Blvd., Perth, ON Canada K7H 3P8
1708 Pisila, Eric, 2647 Garden Dr. N. Apt 212, Lake Worth FL 33461
1228 Egy, Harold A., 1245 N. Knollwood Dr., Palatine IL 60067-2079
3224 Spiegel, Paul M., 15115 Interlachen Dr. Unit 621, Silver Spring MD 20906-5641
800GL Johnson, Vernon A., 5350 Nolan Pkwy., Apt. 205, Oak Park Hts. MN 55082-3501
L-99 Roing, Mats, 89 Summit Way, #2, Gardiner MT 59030
3628 Donaldson, Dr. Wayne G., 74 Billyard Ave., Wahrenonga, NSW, 2076 Australia
L-53 Roberts, Eric, PO Box 720786, Pinon Hills CA 92372-0786
L-56 Holmgaard, Henning, 241 Vista View Dr., Sequim WA 98382-9551
1314 Schmidt, Jack F., 1240 Post Oak Trl., Southlake TX 76092-4109
L-23 Thompson, Neil D., 203 Quince St., Apt. 1, Salt Lake City UT 94103-4568

New Members

4173 Sherman, Steven R., DNP

Reinstated

4107 Gustafsson, Arni
3179 Hornsby, Fraser
4143 Maurer, Andreas

Deceased

1568 Edward Newdale

Berlin DWI Collection Offered by Bennett

The Dr. Steven J. Berlin collection of Danish West Indies Postal History 1790-1917, will soon be offered by Matthew Bennett International. The collection encompasses the Colonial Period, 1790-1800s, British and French post offices, plus Spanish mails and an extensive display of Danish postal issues from 1856-1917.

Highlights from the collection include the St. Thomas and St. Croix fleuron postmarks; Small (one of three recorded) and Large (one of two recorded) St. Thomas straightline hand stamps in green, used at Falmouth to indicate origin; three Venezuela-La Guaira 1864 local issue covers; an 1877 cover from the British Post Office, sent on the last RMS sailing just prior to the office closing; two covers with the Puerto Rico "S. TOMAS" marking and the only recorded large "SN. TOMAS" used to indicate origin; Barbados 2d (Scott 3B) bisect used as 1d to Newfoundland (the only recorded bisect transiting St. Thomas); several DWI-U.S. mixed frankings, including a double-weight cover with two DWI #2 singles and U.S. 10¢ banknote pair to Danbury, Conn.; and numerous Bicolor Issue covers, including the key 14¢ value (#12) used with 12¢ #11 on registered cover to Venezuela. The later issues and stationery are also well represented with numerous large frankings and registered usages, including the 5fr Harbor Issue (#39) pair on registered parcel card and the 6¢ postal card (UX1) used in 1877 to a passenger on a steamship. Many items being offered also come from the famous Roger Schnell collection.

The auction may be viewed at the company's website: www.bennettstamps.com, beginning Sept. 6, 2011. A hard copy of the catalog may be obtained for \$25. To request a copy, please contact Bennett at info@bennettstamps.com or call (410) 647-1002. ■

SCC and Scandinavian Show Calendar

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

NORDIA 2013, Iceland

2014

NORDIA 2014, Norway

2017

Westpex, April, San Francisco, Calif.

The Scandinavian Collectors Club

Founded November 25, 1935

SCC Website: www.scc-online.org

Elected Officers

President: Roger Quinby, 12425 Dancliff Trace, Alpharetta GA 30009-8756; rpquinby@aol.com

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

Vice President, Chapters: Randy Tuuri, 29 Cambridge Way, Piedmont CA 94611; tuurifam@comcast.net

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

Treasurer: Kauko Aro, 325 Riverwood Rd., Mooresville NC 28117; kiaro@roadrunner.com

Immediate Past President: Mats Roing, 89 Summit Way, #2, Gardiner MT 59030; mr22841@gmail.com

Directors: Ronald B. Collin, PO Box 63, River Grove IL 60171; collinr@ameritech.net

Jay Smith, PO Box 650, Snow Camp NC 27349; js@jaysmith.com

Paul Nelson, Tucson, Ariz.; pnels1@comcast.net

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

Geoffrey Noer, 1029 Vista Del Mar, San Jose CA 95132; noer@noer.com

John Stanley, 953 Green Pond Rd., Rockaway NJ 07866-4408; tjwalsh24@aim.com

Appointed Officers

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

Library Committee: Paul Albright, Howard Benson, Roger Cichorz, Greg Frantz, Jim Kilbane, Jeff Modesitt. Contact: SCC Library, c/o RMPL, 2038 Pontiac Way, Denver CO 80224;
palbright@wiche.edu

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

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

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

Canadian Mart Manager: Roger Fontaine, 177 Crestwood Cres., Winnipeg, MB, R2J 1H9, Canada;
stampman@mts.net

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

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

Publicity Chairman: Vacant

Website Coordinator: Eric Roberts, Box 720786, Pinon Hills CA 92372-0786; sccwebman@gmail.com

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

Awards Chairman: Donald B. Brent (address as listed above)

SCC Study Groups

DWI: Arnold Sorensen, 7666 Edgedale Drive, Newburgh IN 47630-3062; valbydwi@hotmail.com

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

Finnish Study Group: Roger Quinby, 12425 Dancliff Trace, Alpharetta GA 30009-8756; rpquinby@aol.com

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

Scandinavian Revenues: Paul Nelson, Tucson, Ariz.; pnels1@comcast.net

SCC Chapter Meetings & Contacts

1. SEATTLE/NW: 2nd Monday, 9 a.m. at members' homes. CONTACT: Dana S. Nielsen, 13110 NE 177th Place, PMB #263, Woodinville WA 98072.
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://sec5.thlogic.com>. CONTACT: Mats Roing, (781) 424-2183; 39 Englewood Ave., Apt. 6, Brighton MA 02135; email: mr22841@gmail.com.
7. NEW YORK: second Wednesday of February, April, June, September and November at The Collectors Club, 26 E 35th St, NYC. 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.



SCC Convention in Winnipeg in 2013

For those who keep a forward calendar, mark the dates of June 21-23, 2013 for Scandinavia Collector Club's convention that year in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Members may recall the very enjoyable 2000 convention held there. Once again, the show will be the Royal 2013 Royale annual national exhibition of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. The Royal show is now part of the American Philatelic Society's World Series of Philately shows. Hence the grand award winner will be eligible to compete in the APS World Series of Philately.

The organizing committee will be drawn in part from members of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society. Al Wingate, current First vice president of the WPS, is show chairman. SCC members of Manitoba Chapter 24 will also be helping, especially with arrangements for SCC's convention. Members include Robert Zacharias, Roger Fontaine, and John Salmi, all of whom are also active in the WPS. John has a regularly appearing column on "Nordic Notes" in the WPS journal, *The Buffalo*.

The show will be held at the University of Manitoba. It will have approximately 350 frames, of which about 80 have been set aside for the Canadian Aerophilatelic Society, which is holding a symposium during the show. One of the major sites in the city will no doubt be the Scandinavian Cultural Centre, where the regular monthly meetings of SCC Chapter 24 as well as the Winnipeg Philatelic Society are held.

— Alan Warren

Scandinavian Area Awards

Awards from several recent shows at home and abroad

Robert Hisey received a vermeil and an AAPE award of honor at Texpex in Dallas in April with his *The Christmas Seals of Finland*. At the Plymouth, Mich., show in April, **Roger Quinby** received a silver for *Russian Type Penni Postal Cards of Finland 1901-1911*. **Alan Warren** took a silver at the Rocky Mountain Stamp Show in Denver in May with his *Censored First Day Covers of Nordic Countries*.

Roger Quinby won a gold, along with the APS 1900-1940 medal of excellence, the AAPE best title page award, and the UPSS Marcus White award at Ropex in Rochester, N.Y., in May, with his *The First Postal Cards of the Republic of Finland: The Saarinen Postal Cards 1917-1930*. At the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada Royale 2011 show in Dorval, Quebec, in May, **Victor Sten** won a vermeil for his *Denmark's Bicolored Øre Stamps from 1874 to 1905*.

The Association of British Philatelic Societies held a national exhibition in Sheffield, U.K., in May. Among the top winners, gold awards went to **Alan Totten** for *The 6 øre Post Cards*, **Olga Ellis** for *Norway 1940-1945 Occupation and Exile* and **Peter Sondhelm** for *Danish Postal Stationery in the Faroe Islands*.

Robert Hisey won a gold and the AAPE best title page award at Napex in McLean, Va., in June with his *The 1918 Vaasa War Provisionals of Finland*. **Wayne Youngblood** received a vermeil for *The Posthorn* in the literature section of the same show. ■

– Alan Warren

S.C.C. Library Auction #24

(Closing Date **Oct. 15, 2011**)

This is the 24th 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 email rcichorz@comcast.net. This auction closes **Oct 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:

Iceland commercial meter mail: The first three lots are from a donation of literature that included metered covers, which do not fit within the scope of the Library's literature and artifacts collection. We offer these covers at low starting bids (as most ordinary metered business envelopes such as these each retail \$1 or more). Many of these covers have company logos, some colorful and of potential topical/thematic interest.

1. **Iceland:** 35 #10 business envelopes, all with address labels or addresses typed on the covers, 29 with company logos/indicia on the envelopes or IDs within the meter markings + 6 plain meters (companies uncertain), 30 Reykjavik + 5 Akureyri, primarily 1960-70s, additional 7 cover fronts (one Volvo pictorial) not counted. **Starting Bid = \$15.**
2. **Iceland:** 25 #10 windowed business envelopes (no addresses present), 21 with company logos/indicia on the envelopes or sender IDs within the meter markings + 4 plain meters (companies uncertain), 23 Reykjavik + 1 Hafnarfjörður + 1 Vestmannaeyjar, 1960-84 but primarily 1970s, **Starting Bid = \$10.**
3. **Iceland:** Premium lot of 20 better covers, including 2 World War II from Reykjavik with censor tape (6" x 5" and 9" x 4") and 18 registered mail covers all with registry labels (2 @ 6" x 4", 1 @ 8" x 5", 1 @ 10" x 7", and the rest #10 business envelopes), origins: 12 Reykjavik + 5 Akureyri to Siglufjörður + 1 Hafnarfjörður to Sauðárkrúkur (backstamped), primarily 1967-77, EMV >\$100, **Starting Bid \$40.**
4. **Iceland:** *Handbook of Icelandic Postal Stationery, in English*, by Robert W. Scherer, author-published, Philadelphia, Pa., 1957, 53 loose-leaf pages (3-hole punched, 11" x 8 1/2" format). Pioneering priced catalog with a splendid introduction, still a useful reference despite the outdated prices. EMV = \$10, **Starting Bid = \$2.**
5. **Iceland:** *Icelandic Posts, 1776 to 1919* (under Danish Administration), by E. A. G. Carøe, compilation of serialized articles in *The London Philatelist*, April 1944 to January 1947, 111 loose-leaf pages (3-hole punched, 11" x 8 1/2" format). Useful well-researched, detailed authoritative monograph on Icelandic postal history, post offices, postmarks and rates. EMV = \$20, **Starting Bid = \$4.**
6. **Finland:** *The Serpentine Rouletted Stamps of Finland – Issues of 1860 and 1866*, in English, by Leo Linder and D. A. Dromberg, Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, authorized English translation by Kauko Aro from Suomen Filatelistiliitto's 1967 *Handbook of Finnish Stamps*, 106 pages, illustrated, softbound, pristine. Excellent reference manual on these stamp issues. CMV = \$20, **Starting Bid = \$8.**
7. **Norway:** *De Norske Poststempler i tiden 1845-1854 / Norwegian Postmarks of 1845-1854*, in Norwegian, by Torsten Ahlstrom and F. C. Moldenhauer, Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, Bergen, 1965, 54 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, cover damage, but otherwise good condition. Catalog listings and illustrations of 61 prephilatelic postmarks of city post offices, area mail-collection offices and steamships; includes essential information such as dates of use, size and characteristics, colors of strikes, etc. Despite Norwegian text, easy for English-only readers because of tabular arrangement. CMV = \$20, **Starting Bid = \$5.**

Sweden: The next four lots are multi-year complete runs of *PFA Bulletins*, published by Sweden Post, detailing contemporary new stamp issues. Information about the stamps goes well beyond the basic catalog entries, and the bulletins themselves make wonderful ancillary items for specialized, topical, and thematic collections.

8. **Sweden:** *PFA Bulletins*, trilingual text in English, French, and German, 188 loose-leaf circulars on dull paper (6 1/2" x 9" format) from 1974-83, black and white but includes illustrated publicity prints of the stamps in full color. EMV = 20, **Starting Bid = \$3.**
9. **Sweden:** *PFA Bulletins*, English text, 55 slick, full-color periodicals (6 1/2" x 9" format), 1983-90. EMV = 14, **Starting Bid = \$2.**
10. **Sweden:** *PFA Bulletins*, English text, 60 slick, full-color periodicals (6 1/2" x 9" format), 1991-2000. EMV = 15, **Starting Bid = \$2.**
11. **Sweden:** *PFA Bulletins*, English text, 54 slick, full-color periodicals (6 1/2" x 9" format), 2001-10. EMV = 14, **Starting Bid = \$2.**

12. **Sweden:** *Skilling Banco Stamps of Coat of Arms Type*, in English, by Hugo Olsson and Eric Hallar (tr.), *Postal Museum Communication No. 30*, Postverkets Tryckeri, Stockholm, 1955, 158 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, excellent condition. Essential reference — a thorough treatment of this classic issue. CMV = \$54, **Starting Bid = \$20.**
13. **Sweden:** *Skilling Banco Stamps 1855-1858 + Black Local Stamp and 1862 Provisional of Local Stamp Type*, in English, by George Menzinsky, Per Sjöman, and Sven Åkerstedt, Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, authorized English translation by Sven Åhman from the Swedish Philatelic Federation's 1962 and 1964 *Frankotecken Handbok* Volumes 2 and 3, 1985, 132 pages, illustrated, softbound, pristine. Authoritative reference on the first Swedish stamp issues. CMV = \$18, **Starting Bid = \$7.**
14. **Sweden:** *Coat of Arms Öre Values, 1858-1872*, in English, by Per Sjöman, Erik Helmers, and Einer Wockatz, Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, authorized English translation by Sven Åhman from the Swedish Philatelic Federation's 1961 *Frankotecken Handbok* Volume 1; 1985, 113 pages, illustrated, softbound, pristine. Excellent reference manual on these stamp issues. CMV = \$18, **Starting Bid = \$7.**
15. **Sweden:** *Lion Type Stamps 1862-1872 + Ring Type Stamps 1872-1892*, in English, by George Menzinsky and Erik Blomberg, Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, authorized English translation by Sven Åhman from the Swedish Philatelic Federation's 1962 *Frankotecken Handbok* Volume 2; 1985, 123 pages, illustrated, softbound, pristine. Excellent reference manual on these stamp issues. CMV = \$18, **Starting Bid = \$7.**
16. **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.**
17. **Sweden:** *Facit 1985 Ortstämpelkatalog / Postal History*, bilingual in English and Swedish, Frimarkshuset AB, Leksand, Sweden, 333 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, good condition. This Second Edition of Facit's *Place Cancellation Catalogue* is a definitive listing of Sweden's cancels and postal markings, including prephilatelic and those of post offices by place names, postal agencies, rural mail, steamships, railways, etc. Useful reference on Swedish postal markings despite the outdated prices. EMV= \$10, **Starting Bid = \$2.**
18. **Sweden/Slania:** Two complete *STOCKHOLMIA 86* stamp booklets with "specimen" overprints, Scott #1585-8/ Facit #H364-Sp. and Scott #1607-10/Facit #H371-Sp, each mounted on a special presentation page. Scott #1607-10 engraved by Czeslaw Slania, therefore specialist interest. CMV = \$36, **Starting Bid = \$15.**
19. **United States:** *The United States Postage Stamps of the 19th Century*, by Lester G. Brookman, three-volume Phillips reprint set (I = 1847-1857, II = 1861-1882, III = 1883-1898), David G. Phillips, North Miami, Florida, 1989, 274 + 336 + 272 pages, profusely illustrated, softbound, pristine. Regarded as the most authoritative reference work on the subject of 19th Century U.S. stamps; Volumes I and II also detail the postal history and covers of the 1847-82 period. CMV= \$135, **Starting Bid = \$75.**
20. **United States:** *United States Postage Stamps, 1902-1935*, by Max G. Johl, Quarterman Edition, Quarterman Publications, Inc., Lawrence, Massachusetts, 1976, 566 pages, profusely illustrated, hardbound with dust jacket, pristine. The must-have bible of the first third of 20th Century U.S. stamps. CMV= \$75, **Starting Bid = \$40.**

Prices Realized – SCC Library Auction #23 (Closed May 15, 2011)

#1 = \$1, #2 = \$5, #3 = \$5, #4 = \$14, #5 = \$10, #6 = \$37, #7 = \$12, #8 = \$13, #9 = 10, #10 = NS, #11 = \$10, #12 = \$10, #13 = \$6, #14 = \$9.50, #15 = \$2 and #16 = \$3.50.

Summary: For this auction, there were eight bidders, six of whom were successful in winning one or more lots. A total of 15 of the 16 lots sold, with realizations totaling \$148 against starting bids of \$104. ■

International Auction!

30 September - 1 October



Highlights:

Classic Sweden in fantastic quality.

The "Leif Ericsson" Large Gold Collection Iceland part 2.

Very nice sections from: China, Germany, Great Britain & Commonwealth, Lombardy & Venetia and Portugal.

View the auction catalogue at www.postiljonen.com from the end of August.
Here you will also find plenty of extra images and lists that are not included in the printed catalogue.
In case you prefer the printed version, subscription prices (including at least 3 catalogues) are:
Within Europe \$30, rest of the world \$45, single copy \$15/30

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