

Greenland

New varieties
found in the Red Cross
Souvenir Sheets

THE

POST HORN

3/2017

JOURNAL OF
THE SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

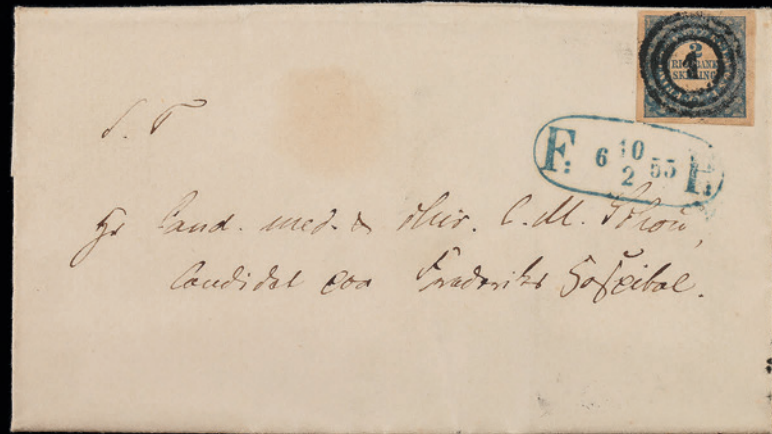


St. Thomas, DWI, was a major hub for international mail services during the Danish period. The picture postcard above shows the Custom House and Post Office in the early 1900s. – Lightbourn's West India Series, divided back.



Strong DWI in Vejle

Marking the 100th anniversary of the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, this year's Nordia exhibition will include a strong DWI section. And a Polar exhibition. See you in Vejle, Denmark, in late October!



The Largest Stamp Auction of the Year

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Active Readers

It has been a pleasure to notice that the readers of *The Posthorn* are so active in sending feedback. Thank you very much, all of you. I strive to be worth your continued praise in the future.

However, it is not possible to satisfy everyone all the time. The decision to publish the SSC Library auction only on the website resulted in a number of reader responses. Several people sent emails noting that they enjoyed the auctions and would have preferred to keep them in the paper version of the journal. On the other hand, a few others told that they understood the decision, as these 4–5 pages could be used for articles instead.

Roger Cichorz, who handles the SCCL auctions, is doing his best to serve the members also in the future. All auctions will be posted on the SCC website, and if you wish to be on his mailing list and receive the information by email, just let him know by sending your request to rcichorz@comcast.net.

Readers can also have answers to questions which have been left open by the authors, like the extra

15c fee on a letter sent from Sweden to the USA in the 1950s (see *The Posthorn* 2/2017, p 30–32). You will find the answer in this issue, p 36.

I would also like to encourage you to send in articles that might interest the readers in 2018. Many of the SCC members are experts in their own field – do not let your knowledge go with you when the time comes. Your work deserves to be published and remembered.

You may have noticed that there are country-related themes in the issues of *The Posthorn*. They are connected to major events like the Nordias each year, Finlandia 2017, or the coming Stockholmia 2019. Additionally, we try to keep all Nordic regions well covered and balanced, as well. If you feel that something is missing, maybe you are the right person to write about it!

I look forward to hearing more from you.

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While flying over Greenland, one could hardly imagine that there would be a need for even a single post office. Yet the Greenland Post is very active, and Greenland stamps and postal history are widely collected. The next place where you can see the results of these efforts will be in Nordia 2017 in Vejle, Denmark.

On the way to Vejle...

The annual Nordic exhibition Nordia 2017 will take place on 27–29 October in Vejle, Southern Denmark. The event will have a strong section of Danish West Indies to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the sale of the DWI to the USA, being “perhaps the greatest Danish West Indian exhibition to date”.

The invited exhibits will include remarkable DWI items borrowed from the Postal Museum (Enigma) such as the collections of Gunnar Aage Hagemann RDP FRPSL (1877–1971) and Torben Geills (1896–1989) “Danish West Indies from 1739 to 1917”. There will also be three frames from the Museum’s collection of proofs and essays. These contain original drawings, preparatory studies, proofs, colour trials and printings of outer frames, central images (in *intaglio*), and complete sheets (perforate and imperforate) from the St. Thomas Harbour issue of 1905.

Nordia 2017 will also present the 3 cent and 7 cent bicolored issue of 1873 in complete imperforate proof double sheets. One sheet is printed on one side and the other is printed on both sides. These collections have not been shown to the public for years, some of the items probably never.

In the competition classes DWI material will be presented in traditional philately, postal history (including SCC member Arnold Sorensen’s “Danish West Indies Printed Matter – Danske Vestindien Tryksaker” of which we can see a few examples in his article in this *Posthorn* issue on pages 8–19), revenues, and the Championship Class. The Danish West Indian Society will present their traveling exhibition, and the Bruun-Rasmussen auction house will have viewing of several unique items from their special DWI auction in late autumn.

In addition to the DWI, also the Polar regions are well represented in Vejle – not only in the Polar Exhibition, but even in the Nordia, where nearly 20 frames of Greenland will be shown, mainly in the postal historical class. Also Faroe Islands seems to be a popular area of collecting: at least six exhibits will show that material, 35 frames in total.



"Se på frimærker store og små... de er værd at samle på" (Look at stamps, large and small, they are worth collecting) – Danish slogan cancellation 20 Aug 1982.

At least a dozen SCC members from various countries will exhibit in the Nordia, covering 65 frames. Additionally, two members will show a total of eight frames in the Polar Exhibition.

Lars Engelbrecht from Denmark will participate in the Championship Class with "The Bicoloured Postal Stationery of Denmark 1871–1905". Other SCC exhibits of Danish philately will be shown in traditional, postal history, stationery, and open philately classes. The Danish West Indies and Faroe Islands will also be presented.

Swedish postal history will be shown in two exhibits, and Finnish postal stationeries in one exhibit. Two more exhibits present Icelandic postal history and air mail.

Two new Facits, *Facit Special Classic 2018* and *Facit Norden 2018* by the Swedish SCC member



PS. If you are planning to visit the show, Billund airport is closest to Vejle – less than 30 min drive. Many airlines have direct flights to Billund, which is also the home of Legoland.

Gunnar Lithén will be exhibited in the literature class. Ton Steenbakkens from the Netherlands brings in *Skandinavie*, official publication of the Dutch philatelic association.

Denmark dominating

With the exhibition taking place in Denmark, Danish-related philately will naturally be dominating through all classes. Yet anyone collecting Scandinavian philately will find something of interest in the exhibition – and of course also other topics from anywhere in the world.

The largest class will be postal history with over 300 frames, while traditional philately covers less than a half of that number. This seems to be the trend everywhere nowadays. Other trends that can be seen in the list of exhibits are the popularity of open philately (over 70 frames) and the decline of interest in thematic philately (less than 50 frames).

Picture postcards have become very popular within a short period of time. Over 60 frames make it the fourth largest class in the exhibition.

On the other hand, maximaphily seems to be a dying class. There are no exhibits in this class – if the editor has been able to read correctly the list of exhibits while it was still a draft. Please allow minor changes in all information given in this article.

Amazingly, some countries still manage to get young people interested in philately, while most others have nothing to send to the youth class in international exhibitions. As mentioned on page 23, France sent 10 youth exhibits to the FIP exhibition in Indonesia. In Vejle all but one youth class exhibits come from Sweden. Maybe there would be something for other countries to learn from them?

– SRL



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25 September 2017
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St. Petersburg, 1858

Skilling banco: 1857, cover to St. Petersburg, Russia



Former Swedish Possessions - Livonia: "PERNAU" ribbon postmark on cover sent to Reval



Skilling banco: 1858, cover "FRANCO GRÄNSEN" to Karis, Finland

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Danish West Indies Three Cents Printed Matter from 1874 to 1901, and "Samples of No Value"

by Arnold Sorensen

This article will discuss two different postal historical agreements that resulted in 3¢ printed matter rates, and show that they are totally unrelated to each other. One agreement has been given all credit for 3¢ covers, even though it is likely that there are no recorded covers based on that treaty. The other agreement included also a 3¢ rate, and it has been overlooked for more than 40 years.

These two agreements were the postal treaty between Denmark and Germany, which became effective in 1872, and the Danish West Indies becoming a member of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) on 1 September 1877.

I have been specializing in DWI printed matter for about ten years, and have to date accumulated more than 60 examples. As I built my collection, I kept a want list of printed matter letters, and the most significant item was a 3¢ letter to Denmark mailed between 1874, when the bicolored stamps were issued, and 1877 when the colony became a member of the UPU. I have not been able to document that such a letter exists, but did obtain for my collection three 3¢ letters mailed after 1877. I also located other 3¢ letters that were uniformly described as having 3¢ postage because of a postal treaty dated 1872. That was the stimulus for this article.

The 3c rate negotiated in 1872 was negated in 1877, when the colony adopted a UPU 2¢ printed matter rate. But the newly adopted UPU rates added also the new printed matter category called "samples and patterns", and it had a 3¢ rate. For simplicity, mail based on the two agreements will hereafter be referred to as "treaty mail" and "UPU mail". For the sake of simplicity, the "treaty mail" and the "UPU mail" can be easily told apart as follows:

1. All 3¢ "treaty mail" must have DWI stamps and be canceled no later than 31 August 1877. The postal stationery envelopes were issued in 1878 and 1879, and such covers cannot be described as "special 3¢ treaty mail".
2. All mail canceled 1 September 1877 and later is UPU mail. UPU mail can have stamps or be postal stationery envelopes, but importantly, postal stationery envelopes can only be UPU mail.

The 1872 special treaty rate resulted in rare 7¢ letters, and has been known to DWI collectors for many years. Collectors have uniformly assumed 3¢ printed matter mail addressed to Germany and Denmark to be "treaty mail" and it has been so described in private collections and when exhibited. DWI postal history exhibits have won multiple US and international awards, and apparently "UPU mail" covers have always been accepted as "treaty mail". These covers have therefore won legitimacy when described as "special 3¢ rate covers", and many of these covers have had multiple owners.

Any 3¢ postal stationery envelope relating its 3¢ postage to the 1872 treaty has a greatly inaccurate description. However unpopular my discussion may be, since these covers cannot possibly be treaty mail, and if they cannot be verified to be samples and patterns mail, they may be either philatelic covers, or simply overpaid mail. All possibilities are discussed.

The article relies on the DWI postal regulations published in the book *The Danish West Indies Mails, 1754–1917, Postal Services and Special Stamps, Volume 3*, edited by Victor Engstrom, 1982. This might be the first and only time a major DWI publication even mentioned the samples and patterns category, and it appears that this category has been overlooked for all these years.

Engstrom did the DWI collectors a great favor when he made the DWI postal regulations available in a single comprehensive source. It is frequently available on the internet, but can also be accessed in philatelic libraries.



Figure 1. Two cent printed matter letter sent via a German ship to Sweden. The 1872 treaty printed matter rate to Sweden was 5¢, and this letter proves that rate was extinct when the colony joined the UPU. Any 3¢ letter mailed between 1879 and 1905 has to be a samples and patterns letter, unless it was philatelic or overpaid printed matter mail.

The Scandinavian Collectors Club Library has photocopies of several large DWI exhibit collections, and several DWI collectors provided copies of their collections. Auction catalogs of several years were also reviewed.

When this study was initiated I only knew of seven 3¢ covers, and all were postal stationery mail. It was obvious that none were "treaty mail", so I asked several DWI collectors to review my conclusions as I prepared this article. This was a fortunate decision, because I learned of two additional 3¢ covers. Nine covers is not much, but as the DWI population was only 33,000 in the 1880s, there is a limited number of DWI printed matter mail. This article should result in more covers being recorded.

What began as a search for a "treaty mail" cover ended up being research to justify/explain the 3¢ UPU printed matter mail. None of the covers were inscribed "samples and patterns", so I was not ready to accept that every 3¢ cover could automatically be labeled a samples and patterns cover. Several other possibilities had to be explored.

The nine covers studied may have had 3¢ postage

for three different reasons, and supporting data will be presented for each. The most desirable possibility, with four possible covers as this is being written, is the samples and patterns category. The two alternate and less attractive possibilities are 3¢ letters that either have excess postage (overpaid mail) or they were philatelic mail.

Those DWI collectors, who are offered a 3¢ UPU cover have to decide how much they are willing to pay for, with that uncertainty.

The article will discuss both treaty mail and the UPU mail. It may also be the first article discussing and illustrating not only the samples and patterns category, but also an equally rare "sample of no value" printed matter category that is included in the UPU regulations. Figures 1–7 are from my collection.

1872 Postal Treaty Between Denmark and Germany

The 1872 Germany–Denmark postal treaty covering DWI mail is well documented in an article by Hans Ebler Jessen published in the *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* in 1987. (I can provide an English

translation). The colony learned of the new special postage rates from an announcement published in the *St. Thomas Tidende* newspaper on 3 August 1872, and also at St. Croix on 9 August, 1872. An abbreviated version reads as follows:

- Letters, newspapers, printed matter, book patterns, samples and patterns of merchandise will hereafter be received at this office and forwarded to Denmark, Austria and Hungary by steamer leaving St. Thomas for Bremen on the 25th of each month.
- For single prepaid letter (up to a weight of 15 gram) as well as to Denmark and Germany: 7 cents.
- For other matters to be forwarded, as above mentioned (up to a weight of 40 g) as to Denmark and Germany: 3 cents.
- Letters and other matter will in the same manner be received and forwarded to Sweden and Norway at the rate of postage of 11 cents for a single letter, and 5 cents for other packages not exceeding 40 g.

It also stated that the postage could be paid with German stamps, but on 22 October 1872 it was published that only DWI stamps could be used for this mail.

The only DWI stamp available in 1872 was 3¢, so the treaty resulted in a 4¢ stamp being issued in 1873. A 7¢ stamp was added in 1874, when the bicolored stamps were issued.

The treaty is well known to DWI collectors. The mail could only be carried on German ships, and for the first time DWI stamps could be used. The letter rate was only 7¢, a significant saving compared to the approximate 30 cent letter rate for mail from DWI to Denmark via British ships. The 7¢ letters are highly sought after by DWI collectors, and only 15 have been recorded from 1874 on.

There are no recorded letters to Sweden and Norway, and there are no recorded 3¢ letters mailed to Germany and Denmark with cancels predating 1 September 1877.

Another significant aspect of this treaty was that mail sent or received on this route did not have the four cent fee the DWI post office had charged for mail leaving or entering the DWI. The British

St. Thomas Post Office had opened in 1842, and when the DWI post office opened in 1856 their contract became an irritant to the Danes. The inhabitants could escape the 4 cent fee by turning in or picking up their mail at the British post office. Mail carried on US ships was also subject to a fee but it was 3¢ for a letter, and 2¢ for printed matter.

The negative aspect of the contract was that the German ships only sailed once monthly.

DWI collectors have become fixated on the premise that a 3¢ printed matter cover addressed to Denmark or Germany was “treaty mail” even if mailed after the UPU rate decreased the printed matter rate to 2 cents. What has been overlooked is that UPU countries may enter into regional contracts and charge less than the UPU recommended rate, although they cannot charge more.

The 1872 treaty was never canceled, and the 7¢ letter rate (for mail sent on German ships) remained in effect even after the 10¢ UPU letter rate became the norm for foreign DWI mail.

The letters were transported to Denmark in sealed mail sacks, and the first Danish town of entry was Korsør, so mail sent on this route has been called “Korsør mail”. Korsør transit postal cancels are frequently seen on this mail.

Printed matter mail addressed to Denmark and Germany, and having 3¢ postage canceled after 1 September 1877, can therefore only be imagined to be “treaty mail”.

UPU Rates Starting in 1877

The DWI became a UPU member on 1 September 1877, and the first UPU postal rates became effective on 1 April 1878. These rates were in temporary use for one year. The final UPU rates became effective on 1 April 1879.

The printed matter postal rate was 2¢ for the first 50 g, and an additional 2¢ for each added 50 g, or fraction thereof. This rate was changed to 1¢ in 1902. Newspaper mailings were frequently heavier than 50 g, and thus required more than 2¢ postage, and they are the only printed matter items I have seen that sometimes required multiple weight increment postage.

The final UPU rates were published on 28 March 1879 and were as follows:

From 1 April 1879 the correspondence between the Danish West Indies and all other countries comprised of the UPU will be subject to the following rates of postage, viz: to and from:

	<i>Guadeloupe, Pto. Rico, Viequez</i>	<i>Other Countries</i>
For prepaid letter dispatched per single rate 15 g	5 cents	10 cents
Unpaid letters arriving, per single rate of 15 g	10 cents	15 cents
Insufficiently prepaid letters arriving: Double the amount of the deficiency declared by the dispatching office.	3 cents	3 cents
Postcards	3 cents	3 cents
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 50 g	1 cent	2 cents
Business papers (Documents), per 50 g	1 cent	6 cents
Samples and Patterns, per 50 g	1 cent	3 cents

The 7¢ letter rate was not included since it was not a UPU postal rate.

Denmark and Germany were UPU members so the above rates were valid for all mail carried on ships of any nationality. The rates were in effect until 1 January 1902, when they were reduced. It is very likely that 10¢ letters were mailed via German ships.

Letters having the 1¢ and 5¢ rates to nearby islands have been illustrated many times, and are well known to DWI collectors. The 1¢ printed matter mail is rare with less than ten recorded letters. One cent and 6¢ business papers may be totally unrecorded, and the 3¢ samples and patterns category has apparently been overlooked by most DWI collectors. They are rare, and a search of auction catalogs and collections only located four letters that, in my opinion, can be described as samples and patterns letters, though none of them have that endorsement. Other DWI specialists may disagree with my conclusions.

The above table is in *The Danish West Indies Mails, 1754–1917, Volume 3*, on page 17–29. The whole Chapter 17 is dedicated to postal rates and regulations, starting from 1855.

It is important to prove that the treaty printed matter postage rate was not in effect after 1877, and *Figure 1* is the proof. It shows a 2¢ printed matter letter mailed from St. Thomas on 2 May 1891 to Sweden. It has on the back side the German rail-

road sorter mark, “AUS WESTINDIEN ÜBER CÖLN / HAMBURG DAMPFER / 12.6.91” proving it was sent on a German ship. The German ships bound for Hamburg made their first European stop at Havre where the mail was transferred to a train to Cologne (Cöln, i.e. Köln). This decreased the mail transit time by two days. The mail was sorted on the train where the above cancel was used. If the 1872 treaty rates had been retained, this letter to Sweden should have had 5¢ postage.

This letter reinforces earlier statements that the 3¢ and 5¢ treaty rates were replaced 1877.

UPU Printed Matter Definition

When the colony became a member of the UPU all mail was sent with DWI stamps at the UPU rates.

Prior to the UPU, the postage rates were typically set according to distances and the number of countries traversed, but the UPU joined all member nations into a single entity, and the postage rates were set by mail category and weight. The UPU had multiple printed matter categories, and the basic regulations are summarized here. Letters had a 15 g weight allowance while the weight limit for 2¢ printed matter was 50 g. Additional postage was required for each additional 15 g and 50 g weight increments.

- Printed matter mail could not be sealed since the post office had the right to inspect the content.
- Handwriting was restricted to: 1) date and origin of the mail, 2) a salutation, 3) signature and title of the sender, and 4) a maximum of 5 words.
- Printed matter had to be mailed prepaid.
- Of no significance for this article, the word “Postcard” could not be present on printed matter.

Printed matter should ideally be so labeled, but often was not, and the first post office receiving printed matter had to verify it was indeed printed matter.

A significant fraction of DWI printed matter mail was sent with violations of one or more of the above. Many envelopes had, instead of a printed matter label a notation of “Card” or “Card Only”. A review of stamped mail in my collection revealed the following:

- Total number of stamped envelopes: 25
- Number without any “printed matter” label: 12
- Number marked “printed matter”: 5
- Number marked “Card” or “Card only”: 8

Many were also sealed, another UPU violation. The list excludes newspaper wrapper and 2¢ postal stationery envelopes. One can speculate that the mails were used by so few people that customers were recognized by the post office staff, and therefore their mail was accepted without inspection and correction.

It is also important to note that the dispatching post office was responsible for verifying the mail was printed matter, and if the letter did not fit that description it was responsible for assessing postage due at delivery. It was done by stamping it with a prominent “T”. The receiving post office had to accept all arriving mail that was not marked “T” as being appropriately paid, and could only assess penalty postage if a gross or very obvious mistake had been made.

Samples and Patterns Printed Matter

The discussion has so far eliminated any possibility of 3¢ printed matter letters canceled during the UPU period being treaty mail, so the discussion now centers on 3¢ mail from the UPU period. The

article has already explained that a new samples and pattern 3¢ rate existed as of 1879, and the questions arise 1) are all UPU 3¢ letters samples and patterns, and if not, 2) how may can be identified.

A quick answer is that all 3¢ letters are not necessarily samples and patterns, but identifying them cannot be done with 100% certainty.

A 2001 Copenhagen auction of a major DWI collection included an item that I consider a samples and patterns letter. It was sold by 8,750 kr (plus commission), and the description was “Unique cover with 3 cent printed matter rate sent via German ship”. Neither the owner nor the auction house recognized that it likely was a samples and pattern letter, and The “German ship” inclusion strongly suggests it was a treaty rate letter without saying so.

All nine letters reviewed for this study were postal stationery envelopes, and none had a “Samples and Patterns” label. The determination if a 3¢ letter is a samples and patterns letter therefore becomes an exercise in assumptions subject to personal interpretation. I only believe four of the nine to be samples and patterns mail for reasons discussed below.

The nine 3¢ letters used for this study were as follows:

- 3¢ postal stationery envelopes: 5
- 2¢ postal stationery envelope with 1¢ stamp: 4

Two of the 3¢ stationery envelopes were marked “Printed matter”, and I am assuming, possibly incorrectly, that they are indeed printed matter and not samples and patterns.

The discussion below suggests/concludes the 3¢ postal stationery envelopes should be considered overpaid mail, and the 2¢ envelopes having an extra 1¢ stamps can be considered samples and patterns mail since the envelopes were deliberately uprated to 3¢, and there was no other 3¢ printed matter rate category. These are personal opinions that cannot be proven to be absolutely correct.

The postal stationery envelopes were used for 24 years, and 94,300 three cent and 156,000 two cent envelopes were sold. The 2¢ envelope is the most common DWI printed matter mail. The UPU allowed post offices the right to inspect printed matter mail to ensure the much lower cost postage rate



Figure 2. Excessive postage letter. This letter was sent on a German ship, and according to the 1872 postal treaty it only needed 7 cents postage. The sender used a 5¢ stamp instead of a 4¢ stamp for a total of 8¢ postage. There are 17 letters indexed for mail via German ships that only required 7¢ postage, and two of them have 8¢ postage. The 7¢ letter rate was only possible on one monthly ship departure, and overpayment of one cent was not abnormal if the sender did not have the correct denomination stamps for all his/her letters. By extension, overpayment using 3¢ envelopes in place of 2¢ envelopes must also have occurred, and this can explain why some printed matter addressed to Germany and Denmark had 3¢ postage.

was not abused, and therefore the 2¢ printed matter envelopes did not have glue on the flap. The 3¢ envelopes were intended for local letters, and its flap had glue. Both were available for merchant’s use.

The UPU Patterns and Samples regulations were published 22 August 1877 as follows:

- Patterns and Samples in regards to shape and making-up subject to rules already given and in force here, unless in case of express rule to the contrary; as to weight; no single packet must exceed ½ pound (250 g). They may be forwarded when made up in bags, boxes, or loose wrappers, in such manner as to be easily examined;
- When they have no commercial value, and contain nothing in writing except: The name or the firm of the sender, address of the sender, address of the addressee, manufacturer’s or trademark, current number and price; and

when not containing any letter, or matter of other description.

- Patterns and samples deviating in any regard from the above rules are taxed as unpaid letters with deduction of the value of stamps found on them; if they have any commercial value, or contain any matter of substance, the forwarding of which may cause inconvenience or danger, they may not be forwarded. Packets of samples and patterns, posted unpaid or insufficient paid are taxed as unpaid letters, with deduction of the value of stamps found on them.

The description makes it clear that this category of printed matter can include commercial products as long as they are not dangerous to handle. The sentence “They may be made up in bags, boxes or loose wrappers...” will have further significance when the category “Samples of No Value” is discussed separately. Obviously, this category could include non-paper products.



Figure 3. Three cents envelope used to mail printed matter to South America. The letter was mailed from the Frederiksted Post Office, and it did not stock 2¢ envelopes after 1887. The letter therefore either has 1) excessive postage, 2) a samples and patterns letter having the correct 3¢ postage, or 3) a philatelic letter. Owners of similar letters can describe them as desired.

Mail was frequently overpaid. My printed matter collection of 60 plus items include five stamped letters that have extra postage. (This includes two bisected 4¢ stamp printed matter letters.) Figure 2 shows a treaty letter that has 8¢ postage when it only needed 7¢ postage. There are 15 “treaty letters” indexed, and two has 8¢ postage. Mail was frequently prepared just in time for a ship departure, and there was only one ship departing monthly for Hamburg. When the sender had multiple letters and did not have the correct postage for all of them, paying an extra cent for a few letters or printed matter items was a minor price to pay to ensure the mail was sent as planned. I conclude that overpayment would also have included 3¢ envelopes, when a sender did not have enough 2¢ envelopes.

Figures 3 and 4 show 3¢ printed matter letters, and both have unsealed flaps. The envelope in Figure 3 was mailed from Frederiksted, a post office that had stopped selling 2¢ envelopes in 1887, to Ecuador. Figure 4 shows a letter clearly marked “printed matter”, and it was mailed a few days before the local letter rate changed to 2¢. It has watermark 4, and this print was placed on sale in late 1900.

Most watermark 4 envelopes were destroyed later. Both of these envelopes are described as “Overpaid Mail” in my exhibit.

Philatelic mail is also common. Some expensive examples are 1902 postage due letters, and letters having a single 1, 2 or 5 franc stamp. Collectors collecting double-reply postal cards with the reply cards attached will necessarily collect philatelic mail. Neumann Dr. Med. prepared many 2¢ envelopes and 2¢ postal cards canceled Frederiksted October 1894. He resided in Copenhagen, and I have two postal cards addressed to him each advising that remittances of more than \$100 were being forwarded. Menig No. 22 Nielsen residing at the St. Thomas barrack was also created numerous postal 2¢ cards after the local postcard rate dropped to 1¢. There is no reason to not expect that postal envelopes also were mailed to philatelic friends. Sometimes these mailings are offered for sale with “rare” descriptions.

Collectors owning 3¢ postal stationery envelopes mailed overseas as printed matter thus have a choice of three different envelope descriptions.

The study only identified four possible letters that

may be samples and patterns letters even though such an endorsement is not present on any of them. If correct, this is a rare DWI mail category, and the final test is how much a DWI collector is willing to pay when offered 3¢ postal stationery printed matter mail.

Figure 5 shows a letter that is much more likely to be a samples and patterns letter. The flap is unsealed, and the right side was trimmed. It has no endorsement indicating if it contained samples and patterns.

The sender obviously intended for it to have 3¢ postage, and the only 3¢ printed matter category was samples and patterns. The envelope in figure 5

can therefore logically be described as a samples and patterns letter. The added 1¢ stamp removes the uncertainty associated with a 3c postal envelope. A 3¢ envelope could have been used for overpayment, as a convenience, or as philatelic mail.

I only indexed three similar letters (2¢ envelope having a 1¢ stamp), and all are listed below. Unless significantly more examples are recorded, the samples and patterns mail is one of the rarest DWI mail categories.

My cover has been exhibited several times, and each time it has been described as a samples and patterns letter, a description that may have been unfamiliar to many exhibit attendees.

3 Cent Samples and Patterns Letters Indexed as of January 2017

Cancel	Destination	Auction Lot Description
22.2.1888	Vejle, Denmark	Thomas Høiland Auction Lot 3104, Ørndorf Collection, 2001. “2 cents envelope + 1 cent print 7 to Vejle, Denmark. Unique cover with 3 cents printed matter rate per German ship to Vejle, Denmark. Additional franking on 2 cents envelope. Flap has been folded into the envelope, and the arrival postmark confirms the envelope was sent open and unsealed. Certificate Møller” Sold @ 8,750 kr.
4.9.1894	Stettin, Althaus	Thomas Høiland Auction Lot 3105, Ørndorf Collection, 2001. “Additional franking on 2 cents stationery at UPU postcard rate of 3 cents (1.4.1879 to 31.12.1901) from St. Thomas 4.9.1894 by German ship <i>Vulcan</i> via Hamburg to Stettin, Althaus. On the reverse side noted ‘Offen and ohne eingehalt eingangen’. Probably two similar known” Sold @ 3,100 kr.
29.2.1896	Bristol, England	Northland Auction Lot 16, May 2000. “2 cents envelope plus 1 cent to Bristol England” (No Photo) Estimate \$125–150.
6.12.1893	Hamburg, Germany	Author’s collection, and shown in Figure 2 in this article.

Footnote. The above discussion suggests overpayment of some mail, and it becomes important to advise that stamped printed matter mail sometimes have postage that suggests a double weight class, i.e. for 51–100 g weight. Collectors can by common sense differentiate between overpayment and a double weight class. I have an unsealed envelope measuring 4.7 inches (12 cm) by 3.6 inches (9.2 cm) franked with a 10 bit stamp. Fifty US dollar bills weigh 50 g, and if it is a double weight letter it could have contained 51–100 grams, an unlike possibility for an unsealed envelope that size.



Figure 4. The 3c postal stationery envelope is marked "Tryksager" and has one cent excess postage. It was mailed ten days before the local 3c letter rate decreased to 2c, and its local letter use would also have been overpayment. It is a print 4 with watermark 4 envelope.

Other 3 Cent Printed Matter Mail

Postal history collections often include covers that do not conform to normal postal rate use. Figure 6 shows one such cover, a rare first print ultramarine 2¢ envelope having an additional 1¢ stamp. It is canceled St. Thomas on 10 December 1879 and addressed to Haiti. After reading this article it would be easy for a collector to automatically believe it also is a samples and patterns letter.

However, this letter has 3¢ postage for a completely different reason, and again the 3¢ postal rate for this letter is explained in Engstrom's *The Danish West Indies Mails, Volume 3*. Haiti was not a member of the UPU when this letter was mailed, so the 2¢ UPU rate did not apply. Mail to non-UPU member countries cost more, and the printed matter rate to Haiti was 3¢ until 1880 when it joined the UPU. When the DWI post office published the new UPU postal rates effective in 1 April 1879, it also included a list of UPU member countries. This 3¢ letter demonstrates the importance of having access to published post office rates.

Sample of No Value

This is a unique printed matter category having its own regulations. Very few examples have been documented, and I have not found it previously discussed or illustrated in the DWI literature. It was initially introduced by the General Postal Union on 1 July 1875, an organization that became the UPU on 1 June 1878.

When it was introduced the suggested UPU rate was 5 centimes (1¢) per 50 g with a minimum charge of 10 centimes (2¢). The maximum weight limit was 250 g, and this was later increased to 350 g in 1892 and to 500 g in 1922. This category, described earlier in this article, included commercial non-paper product that could be mailed in bags and boxes. The DWI published postal rate table does not include a minimum weight and charge. I am not sure what paper products would be excluded from normal printed matter, or how the post office staff could tell them apart.

Figure 5. Two cent stationery envelope uprated to 3¢ total postage that the sender obviously intended to have. This postal rate matched a special printed matter description of "Samples and Patterns". A total of four 2¢ envelopes uprated to 3¢ have been indexed. Five 3¢ postal stationery envelopes mailed as printed matter have also been indexed, but two have notations of either "Card" or "Tryksager".

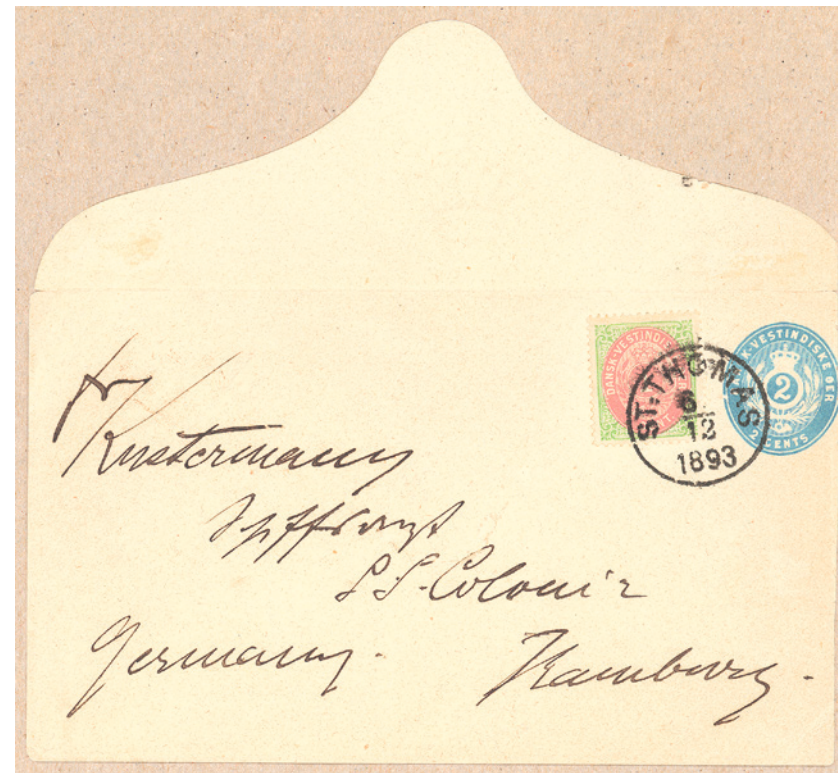
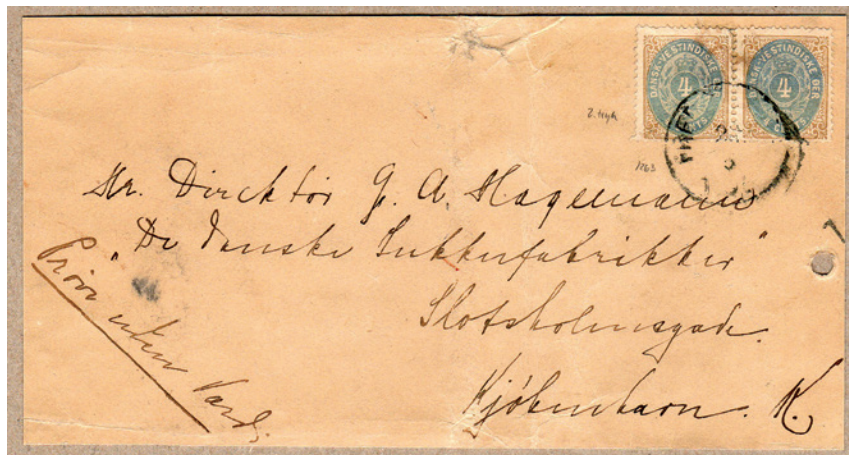


Figure 6. This 2¢ envelope also has a single 1c stamp added, and based upon this article it would be easy to misidentify it as a samples and patterns letter, but it is not. The Danish West Indies was a UPU member country when it was mailed, but Haiti was not. Mail to non-UPU countries required more postage, in this case 3¢.



Figures 7 and 8. "Sample of no value", or "Prøver uden Værdi" mail. This printed matter category allowed commercial samples to be mailed to a recipient without the receiving country charging import duties. The illustration shows either partial heavy paper wrappers or labels that were tied to packages. When mailed after 1902, the printed matter rate was 1¢ for each 50 g, and later 5 bits for each 50 g. These packages mailed to the Danish Sugar factory likely had samples of cane sugar mailed from the La Grange sugar plantation on St. Croix. These are rare, and the few labels seen have 4¢ bicolored stamps from prints 2 and 4, Coat of Arms and King Frederik VIII stamps.

Many countries had started collecting custom duties on some imports, but merchandise labeled "Sample of No Value" was intended to be for personal use only, and to have no resale value. That made it exempt from import duties. It was, as the title implies, commercial products available for sale, and the sample was provided for potential customers. The post office had the right to inspect the content.

Figures 7 and 8 shows two examples on thick paper. They can best be described as either being labels trimmed from wrapped packages, or partial labels that were tied onto a package. They were mailed to G. A. Hagemann, Director of the Danish Sugar Factory in Denmark. Mr. Hagemann was a famous Danish philatelic researcher, who had managed the La Grange sugar cane plantation on St. Croix, and one label I have seen has that plantation listed as the sender. The packages may have

contained cane sugar samples. (Denmark made sugar from sugar beets). One label has the Danish language equivalent endorsement "Prøver uden Værdi". Both were mailed after the printed matter rate changed to 1¢ per 50 g in 1902. The package with 4¢ stamp could have contained 151–200 g, and the 25 bit stamp paid for 201–250 g. Frederiksted cancels are usually clear but these are not, indicating the surface was not flat.

This printed matter category would be virtually unknown if Mr. Hagemann had not saved the labels.

I am aware of two similar items mailed to the German ship *Vinetta* while in the Halifax harbor in Nova Scotia. One of the two is the entire package wrap. Both have a DUTY FREE cancel.

Sample of no value mail should be considered one of the rarest Danish West Indies mail categories.

Conclusion

There are no recorded 3¢ printed matter mail sent from 1874 to 31 August 1877 on German ships, and any such description added to 3¢ printed postal stationery matter letter is false. There was, however, a 3¢ samples and patterns rate for that period, and such mail is rare, but the conclusion is made that all 3¢ letters cannot be so described.

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Engstrom, Victor : *Danish West Indies Mails 1754-1917, Postal Services and Special stamps, Volume 3*. 1982. Scandinavia Philatelic Printing and Publishing company, Washington DC 20044.

Jessen, Hans Ebler: "Dansk Vestindiens 4 cents frimærke fra februar 1873". *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, 1987. (This author can provide an English translation of Mr. Jessen's article).

Sorensen, Arnold: "Printed matter mail from the Danish West Indies". *The Posthorn*, August 2011.

Scandinavian Collectors Club Library: Collection of DWI Exhibits.

The author is interested in learning about other covers similar to the ones described in this article.

Victor Engstrom started a DWI Index that attempted to record all DWI covers. It was used in preparing this article, but it has sadly been neglected by DWI collectors for too long. It is currently maintained by Frank Banke, banke.philatelists@gmail.com, and new DWI cover scans should for sent to him.

Acknowledgements

Early drafts were submitted to several DWI postal history experts for comments, and the comments are acknowledged. Also Mr. Frank Banke provided the information about 2¢ envelopes not being sold at the St. Croix post offices, and an updated list of recorded 7¢ letters.

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The FIP President Tay Peng Hian (facing the cameras in the middle) was also the Honorary President of the Jury, and held the reins tightly in his hands.

**Scandinavians in Asia –
Success in Bandung 2017**

The Commissioners of Sweden, Norway and Finland brought home ten Gold medals, among others, from the FIP exhibition in Bandung, Indonesia, in early August. Six of the Gold medals were delivered at home to SCC members for Scandinavian exhibits or books. Additionally, SCC member Chris King, from the UK, received a Large Gold with his "Schleswig: from Danish Duchy to Prussian Province – Early Mail to 1867".

Sweden was – once again – the most successful country with five Gold medals and three Large Vermeils. SCC member Lennart Daun received a Gold medal and 93 points for his "1890 until 1942 – the Second Period of Postal Stationery in Sweden", Jonas Hällström received a Gold and 92 points with special prize for his "Swedish Postal History 1951–1972", and Gunnar Lithén won a Gold with 90 points for his "Cancellations from Swedish Steamship Mail Post Offices from 1869 and up to 1951". His *Facit Norden 2017* and *Facit Special Classic 2017* catalogues both received a Large Vermeil.

Finnish SCC member Ari Muhonen received a Gold medal in postal history with 90 points for his "Finland 1918". Additionally, two Finnish books

received Gold medals. One of them was *Suomen Postitaksat – The Finnish Postage Rates 1875–2001* (see the book review in *The Posthorn* No. 2/2017) by several authors including SCC members Hannu Kauppi and Ari Muhonen, published by the Postal Museum of Finland. The other book, written by our Scottish SCC member Jeffrey C. Stone and published by Suomen Filateliapalvelu Ltd in Finland, was *Agathon Fabergé – Portrait of a Philatelist* (see book review on pages 38–39 in this issue). Both were given 90 points.

SCC members who exhibited in areas other than Scandinavian philately included SCC Board member Matthew Kewriga with his "United States 1870–88 Bank Note Issue Postal History", which received a Gold medal with 93 points and special



The exhibition was located in a modern convention center outside the city.

prize, and Raymond Todd from Australia with “Chile – the 1910 Centenary of Independence Issue”, which garnered a Large Vermeil with 88 points.

A very Asian exhibition

Bandung 2017 did not manage to attract exhibits

in numbers originally expected. Instead of the target – over 2,200 frames – less than 1,900 were finally in place. For example, the United States sent less frames to the exhibition than Pakistan!

While North America (the USA and Canada together) was present with 89 frames of exhibits



The visitors and attendees were mainly local people – very few Europeans or Americans even though Bandung 2017 was a World Exhibition.

and two books in the literature class, Australia and New Zealand sent in 114 frames and one book, and Latin America (including Mexico) 203 frames and nine books.

All European countries together, including Russia, sent to Bandung some 430 frames while Asia (including both Near East and Middle East although Israel and Egypt in fact belong to the European Federation) sent well over 1,000 frames.

Norway was present with 50 frames, Sweden with 45 frames and two books, and Finland with 18 frames and two books. Denmark and Iceland did not send anything at all.

Several other European countries had made the same decision. For example, such major philatelic stalwarts as Germany, Italy, Switzerland or Belgium did not participate, while several oth-

ers – like Spain and Portugal – sent nothing but books. France sent ten youth exhibits and a book, but nothing else.

Whether it was the distant location of Bandung (the capital of West Java province) or just a feeling that too many FIP exhibitions had been organized in Asia during the last few years, western countries were quite inactive.

The six countries with most frames in the exhibition were Indonesia, Japan, China (Hong Kong excluded), Thailand, Australia and Pakistan, with some 670 frames and 21 literature class exhibits in total. They received eight Large Gold and 21 Gold medals, out of a total of 93 in the whole exhibition. The Nordic countries did comparatively very well: 113 frames (and four exhibits in the literature class) were awarded ten Gold medals, although no Large Gold medals at all.

Dealers consisted of Asian postal administrations, some major European auction houses like Christoph Gärtner and Van Dieten (who were present only to meet their auction customers), a few western dealers based in Thailand or Hong Kong, and some local numismatic and ephemera dealers. Most customers circulating around appeared to be just passing by, as the exhibition was located in direct connection with a major shopping mall (which located in the middle of a not-so-wealthy sub-urban area outside the city) opposite a major mosque with golden cupolas and loud calls for prayer several times a day.

A World Philatelic Exhibition in a distant, exotic location sounds interesting at first but the implementation is fraught with many challenges. For example, some more practical “hands-on” experience in organizing such a large philatelic event would have helped a lot. Mr. Tay knew to bring the most critical part – the jury staff – with him from Singapore. The schedules, jury work and results were all well organized. Also the Expert Group (which included the Danish Lars Peter Svendsen) worked intensively throughout the exhibition, and none of the Nordic countries was left without their remarks.

– SRL



One of the few familiar faces met in Bandung was Claes Arnrup from Postiljonen, who was there on holiday trip with his family.

Varieties of Greenland's Red Cross Souvenir Sheets

by W. Joseph Schlitt

The Danish Red Cross souvenir sheet series, printed by using original Greenland stamp clichés in 1979, has recently been seen in a new light after some items with dramatic errors entered the market in 2016.

Starting in the 1970's the Danish Red Cross issued annual sets of souvenir sheets as a fund raising activity in association with Danske Filatelisters Fællesfond. The seventh set issued in 1979 is the only one with a Greenlandic theme. The 1979 set consisted of three different souvenir formats. All three utilized the original clichés from the 1935–1936 Thule local issue. This consists of five values (*Facit* T1–T5), each printed from a set of eight clichés. The year 1979 had no special significance as far as the Thule community goes. However, it was the 100th anniversary of the birth of the arctic explorer and scientist, Knud Rasmussen, who founded the Thule mission and trade base in 1910.

The souvenir format that is the subject of this article is shown in Figure 1 (Note 1). It includes all five values printed on white un gummed paper. The sheet is approximately 140 mm. W by 190 mm. H and all values are perforated. The first line of the sheet heading reads “Reprint released in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Knud Rasmussen”. The second line states that the original clichés were used to prepare the souvenir sheets. The remaining text includes two quotes from Knud Rasmussen's letter to Interior Minister P. Munch dated 2 March 1910.

The sheets are also printed verso. The back of each design is printed “NYTRYK Dansk Røde Kors 1979 Kliche #” (Note 2) in red where the number ranges from 1 to 8, i.e. there is a separate sheet for each of the eight clichés, making eight sheets in each souvenir set. The backs also include a sequential serial number printed in black at the bottom of the sheet.

Roger Cichorz, the SCC librarian, researched contemporary Danish philatelic publications in an effort to find additional information on the souvenir sheets. A single reference was found (Note 3). The article includes a picture of the sheet and describes



Figure 1. Above, example of a normal perforated souvenir sheet (Courtesy Jay Smith).

it as noted above. The article also states that the Red Cross obtained permission from the estate of Knud Rasmussen to reprint the original stamps. Each color was printed individually and is very close to the original color. Printing was limited to 12,500 sets of 8, with no additional reprinting. The price was DKK 80 per set, plus DKK 12 for shipping. The Red Cross was to expedite orders received prior to 1 August 1979.

Eric Wowern included descriptions of these souvenir reprints in his GF series of specialized Greenland catalogues. However, these were last published in 1999. Since then the sheets have been reduced to a footnote on the Thule page of the *Facit* catalogues. During the years that Mr.

Figure 2. To the right, imperforate souvenir sheet.

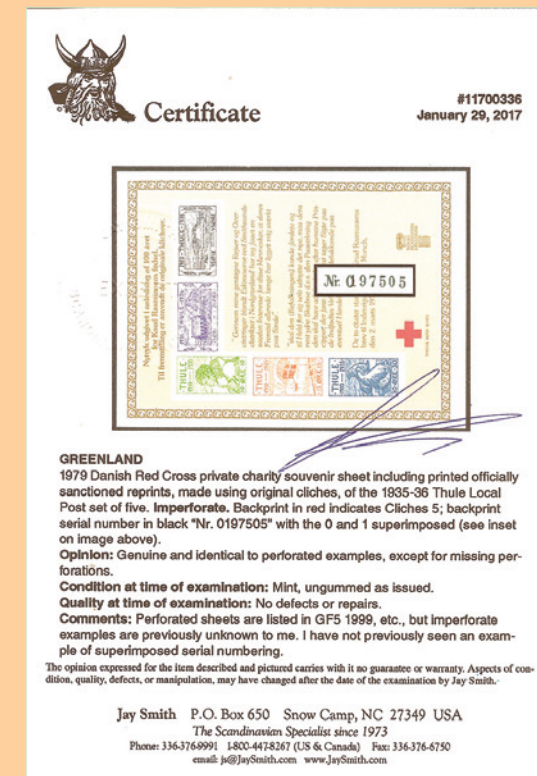


Figure 3. Certificate for the imperforate sheet with the defective serial number.



Figure 4. To the right, souvenir sheet with the serial number but missing one of the impressions.



Figure 5. Souvenir sheet without the serial number and missing one of the impressions.



Figure 6. Souvenir sheet with two inverted impressions.

Wowern catalogued these sheets, he made no mention of any varieties. Similarly, the *Facit* footnote mentions no varieties. However, in 2016, more than 35 years after being issued, several varieties came on the market.

One variety is a full set of all eight sheets in imperforate condition. An example is shown in Figure 2. Except for being imperforate, the sheets appear normal in all respects and include the red and black printing verso. The serial numbers are random, so the eight sheets were not produced at the same time. There is a defect in one of the serial numbers, but the others are normal. Jay Smith of Jay Smith & Associates has examined all the imperforate sheets and has issued certificates stating that they appear genuine in all respects. He issued a separate certificate for the one sheet with the defective serial number. See Figure 3.

The other varieties consist of four sheets with various missing and/or misregistered impressions of the stamps themselves. The effect is quite dramatic, as shown in Figures 4–7. All four have the red printing verso, but only the sheet in Figure 4 includes the black serial number. Thus it apparently came from the normal print run, while the others may have been produced during some type of make-ready or pre-production print runs. Again Jay Smith has issued certificates for each of the four sheets stating that they appear genuine. Figure 8 shows one of these certificates.

The sheets in Figures 4 and 5 are only missing an impression of one of the stamps. This could have occurred if two sheets passed through the press together, so that only the top sheet received an impression of the design. Alternatively the sheet may not have passed through the press at all for some reason. Neither sheet shows an albino impression of the missing value, suggesting the latter explanation.

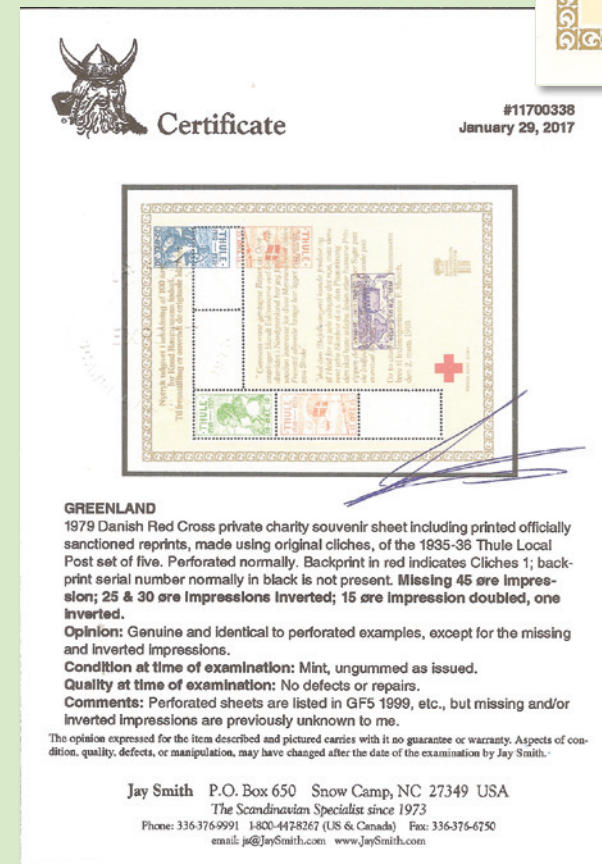
The sheet in Figure 6 is missing the 45 øre value and two of the other values are misregistered and inverted. The latter errors would be produced by sending the sheet through the press upside down. The sheet in Figure 7 is also missing the 45 øre value, but has three inverted and misregistered values, as well. This includes the 15 øre value, which is also printed correctly. This combination would have required that the sheet pass through

Figure 7. To the right, souvenir sheet with three inverted impressions.

the printing press upside down three times, as it appears each design was printed individually.

The real mystery is the whereabouts of these errors since 1979. As none of the errors came to market until 2016, one must assume that they were not included in any of the sets sold to collectors. If they had been, the lucky purchaser would certainly have reported this, even if the error was not offered for sale.

The logical alternative is that someone involved with the printing of the sheets personally retained the errors. One can speculate that this person has now passed away and family members offered the material at auction.



Notes and References

- 1) The other two formats include a sheet with a different arrangement of the five values and a set of envelopes with impressions of a pair of the 10 øre values. Each sheet is franked with the 1979 Greenland semi-postal stamp honoring the birth of Knud Rasmussen (*Facit* 116) and is canceled with a Thule postmark. Again there are eight sheets in the set, one for each cliché.
- 2) *Nytryk* translates as reprint.
- 3) “A Philatelic Sensation”, *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, Vol. 40, No. 4 (May 1979), p 119.

Figure 8. Certificate for the souvenir sheet shown in Figure 7.

Scandinavian Area Awards

Hal Vogel won a Large Gold at the Rocky Mountain Stamp Show in Denver in May with his "Pioneer Period Expeditions to Greenland," and Dickson Preston received a Large Gold for "U.S. Army Post Offices in Greenland 1941–1945." Dickson also received a Large Vermeil, the American Society of Polar Philatelists' Reserve Grand, and an AAPE Award of Honor for "Greenland Postal History 1938–1985."

SCC member Eigil Trondsen received a Prix d'honneur at the APS StampShow in Richmond, Virginia, in August when he showed his "Norwegian Registered Mail to 1950" in the Champion-

ship Class. Mike Schumacher won a Large Silver for "The Saga of the Icelandic Horse," a Vermeil for "The 1936 Swedish-Icelandic Vatnajökull Expedition/Mail," and a Large Vermeil along with an AAPE Award of Honor for "Iceland's Commemorative Stamps & Block Issue of 1937 Honoring the Silver Jubilee of King Christian X's Reign."

Two SCC members were honored for their many years membership in APS. George A. Kuhhorn was recognized for 25 years as an APS member, and Richard L. Johnson was presented with a medallion marking his 50-years membership in the Society.



Ross Olson (shown receiving bowl) won Large Gold and Grand Award with his "Sweden – The Medallion Series 1910–1919" at the Minnesota Stamp Expo, July 21–23, 2017. Presenting the award is Chief Judge Alan Warren. Also receiving Gold were Steve Lund (left) and Mike Schumacher (right). Ross will exhibit in Champion of Champions at APS World Series of Philately at Columbus in 2018. The complete MSE 2017 Palmares is available at stampsmnnesota.com.

Transfers, Re-Entries, and Other News in Short

Norway has a new philatelic expert. Geir Flatheim joins with the veteran experts Finn Aune and Hans Enger in this capacity. The European Federation of Philatelic Associations awarded its 2016 FEPA medal for exceptional philatelic study and research to Ari Muhonen, chief researcher for the book *Finnish Postage Rates 1875–2001*.

Ib Krarup Rasmussen was recognized by the Danske Filatelisters Fællesfond in 2017 for his extensive years of research, writing, and exhibiting on

many different aspects of Danish philately.

Mike Schumacher will serve as USA/SCC commissioner for Nordia 2018, which takes place in Garðabær, Iceland, June 8–10. General commissioner is Iceland's Kjarten Kárason. Other Nordic commissioners are Søren Juhl Hansen of Denmark, Jukka Sarkki of Finland, Atle Fossmark of Norway, and Bengt Bengtsson of Sweden. Chairman of the exhibition is Sigurður Pétursson.



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Meanwhile from the Shores of Lake Michigamme...

Except for a week in Minnesota for Frimærkets Dag and Stamp Expo in July plus another in August for APS Stampshow at Richmond I have resided at Lake Michigamme since my return from FINLANDIA 2017. Michigamme is my ancestral home and I will become the fifth generation interred here one day. In addition to long walks, saunas and summer activities I have spent time reading and at philately.

APS Stampshow was held at Richmond Convention Center on 2–4 August. SCC hosted a society table staffed by Mike Schumacher, Alan Warren and myself. Some 40 members including six new enrollees visited us. Eigil Trondsen exhibited Norwegian Registered Mail in the Champion of Champions and Jay Smith offered specialties to Scandinavian collectors. Jay has written an account of the show in a recent edition of Philatelic E-News available at www.JaySmith.com

NORDIA 2017 will be held on 27–29 October in Velje, Denmark. Pending birth of his first child Matt Kewriga requested to be relieved as SSC Commissioner. I have agreed to “pinch hit” for him. Additionally, Editor Seija-Riitta Laakso will serve as the Commissioner of Finland and Secretary Alan Warren as Polar Philately Commissioner. Both will also serve on the exhibition jury.

Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition will be host to the 2018 SCC Annual Meeting on 2–4 February 2018. Because of attendance by two additional visiting societies and limited frames all SCC exhibitors are encouraged to submit their applications ASAP. Gisli Geir Harðarson, President of the Icelandic Philatelic Federation, will serve as SCC sponsored Visiting Scandinavian Judge, and will make a presentation on 3 February. A Friday eve SCC Banquet will be held at Barnacle Bill’s.

NORDIA 2018 will be held on 8–10 June in Reykjavik, Iceland. SCC’s Commissioner, Mike Schumacher, gave the presentation “Collecting and Exhibiting Iceland” at recent APS Stampshow and has been actively promoting the exhibition. Further information is available at schumacher5154@comcast.net.



Steve Lund, President & Executive Secretary of the SCC, at: steve88h@aol.com.

Membership Dues have been restructured and will take effect for 2018. Dues have not increased over several years and *The Posthorn* mailing costs have increased greatly especially to Canadian and overseas addresses. At the same time several members wish to receive digital delivery instead of a hard copy.

Editor Seiju Laakso and Webmaster Chris Dahle have developed a procedure to download digital issues of *The Posthorn* from the SCC website. Additionally, Seiju Laakso has developed a system for postal delivery to most overseas addresses within 1–2 weeks without additional costs.

The revised Membership Dues schedule reflect all of the above factors and were approved by the Board of Directors at its 29 April 2017 meeting.

- \$25 – Digital *The Posthorn* delivery
- \$35 – US addresses, *The Posthorn* postal delivery
- \$45 – Canadian addresses, *The Posthorn* postal delivery
- \$55 – Overseas addresses, *The Posthorn* postal delivery

Members receiving postal delivery may also request digital delivery. Memberships and renewals pre-paid into 2018 and beyond will not be affected.

Steve Lund
 August 23, 2017

Collecting on a Shoestring –

A 1929 Norwegian Fish Merchant Cover

by Roger Cichorz

The subject of this installment is a commercial cover without contents from Bergen, Norway posted to Denver, Colorado that I purchased for \$4 on 14 January 2017 at the Denver Postcard Show. What attracted me to this cover, besides its low cost, was the imprinted company name at the lower left and stylistic fish cachet at the lower right. At first glance, I thought this cover might have a history or story to tell.

It has a single franking of the 8 June 1926 issue of Norway's lion type II 10 öre definitive, a work-horse stamp of the era that has a minimum value for its postally used listing in both the *Scott* and *Facit* catalogues. The 10 öre stamp paid the foreign printed-matter rate to its USA destination, and the Bergen machine roller cancel dated "27 II 29" tying it to the cover is a common postmark. Additionally, there is no US arrival postmark on its front or back, so there are no apparent special features that make this cover a particularly desirable example of postal history. Any story this cover has to tell, therefore, can only be about the sender and addressee.

At first glance, I had thought the fish depicted on the cover is a salmon, but Norway then was renown more for herring, mackerel, cod, and so-called silvern fish (brisling and sardines). A quick glance on my computer for clip art renditions of each of these fish species clearly indicated the fish to be a rendition of a cod. The three top fins on its back and the protuberance on the lower side of its mouth identify it with certainty as an Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*).

I suspected M. H. Kielland A/S in Bergen to be a company in the Norwegian fishing industry, and that was quickly confirmed with a Google search that indicated it was a fish and fish products exporter and wholesaler. A/S (or AS) is an abbreviation for *aksjeselskap* – the Norwegian term for a stock-based company.

Nortrade.com, the official Norwegian trade portal, shows no record of M. H. Kielland A/S being in

operation today, so presumably the company no longer exists, or, more likely, was purchased by and absorbed into another firm sometime after 1968. I found little specific information on the Internet about the early history, operations, and development of this company, other than it was founded in Bergen by Morton Henrik Kielland likely sometime during the 1870s and eventually grew into a major player. M. H. Kielland was born in 1838 in Bergen, and he died there in 1926 at age 88.

By the time this cover was posted in 1929, M. H. Kielland A/S was headed by Morton's son, Jacob de Rytter Kielland, who was born in 1882. After commercial studies, Jacob spent two years on working at his father's company before undertaking three years of language studies in Germany, England, and France, then returned to work at M. H. Kielland A/S, becoming its CEO and Chairman. During his lifetime Jacob served on the boards of local banks and associations related to fishing. He was married to Aagot Kielland, and their union produced six children, two sons and four daughters. Jacob died in Bergen in 1940 at age 58.

The Summer 2008 issue of *Good Summer! Organ for Sandvikens Battalion* offered a snapshot of the Bergen fishing industry around the time this cover was posted. In the 1920s and 1930s, Bergen was an important center for both the manufacture and export of fish oil. By 1938, M. H. Kielland A/S was one of the three major Norwegian fish-product exporters and wholesalers, and there is evidence that the company was still operating in 1968, almost three decades after Jacob's death. Typically, the larger companies had their own fish-processing plants in various towns dotted along the Norwegian east coast to accommodate the catches from village fishing boats that comprised much of these towns' industry and their inhabitants' livelihood.

In addition to its numerous small fish-processing plants, M. H. Kielland A/S owned and operated a large conversion facility in Sandviken, a neighborhood of Bergen bordering Byfjorden, a 15-kilome-

ter- (9.3 mile-) long fjord separating the island of Askøy from the mainland Bergen peninsula. This facility, among other functions, processed and refined fish into the medicinal-grade fish oil and other fish products supplied to medicinal industries throughout the world. Undoubtedly by 1929, this had become a significant portion of the company's overseas business. Cod liver oil comes to my mind, and perhaps that explains the choice of a codfish logo for its business envelopes!

At this point in the story, let's turn to the cover's Denver, Colorado addressee, Intra Product[s]Co. The first mention of this company on the Internet I could find was an advertisement in a 1919 issue of *The Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA)* extolling its VEN products line of intravenous ampoules of various compounded drugs. Formerly the company advertised itself as the oldest ampoule specialties manufacturer in America. It held US patents granted in 1917 for a preparation to be used as a bacterial absorptive antiseptic, but this company did not have an entirely "clean" record, running afoul with the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and having some of its products seized for adulteration and misbranding on at least ten occasions between 1935 and 1946. Prior to that, in the 1920s when the FDA was in its relative infancy and lacked enforcement power, The Intra Products Co. was cited for advertising and distributing "questionable remedies."

A 1929 commercial foreign printed-matter-rate cover from a manufacturer of fish products in Bergen, Norway, to a medicinal products company in Denver, Colorado. Alas, no contents were inside to provide a definitive explanation, but enough here nevertheless for an otherwise interesting account about these two companies.

As The Intra Products Co. was in the business of manufacturing medicinals and drug products, I suspect the contents of the cover from M. H. Kielland A/S to have been a pricelist of its medicinal-grade fish products requested by the Denver Company rather than an unsolicited advertisement, but either of which would be eligible for printed-matter. Alternatively, the contents may have been a customer account statement or a billing acknowledgement for products already purchased. We will never know for sure unless a similar cover is discovered with intact contents. What is significant here is, for the sake of commerce, how much cheaper businesses could utilize their country's postal services compared to correspondents posting personal letters! The surface rate for mailing a similar weight personal letter (up to 20 g) from Norway to the US in 1929 was 30 öre, or three times the printed matter rate!

Acknowledgment: I want to thank SCC member Peter Bergh of Colorado Springs for providing me with an English translation of the brief biographical entry of Jacob de Rytter Kielland that appeared in Danish in the 1935 Edition of the *Mercantile Biographical Encyclopedia*, a "Who's Who in the Business World." The entry contained many abbreviations that made no sense to me (and apparently to the Google Translate tool as well) until Peter painstakingly translated and explained them.



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Postscript: Another 1942 Airmail Cover from Sweden to the USA

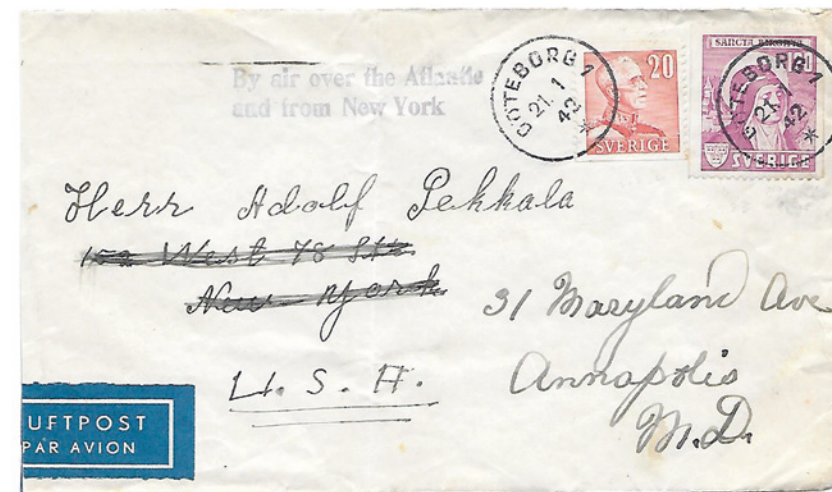
In *The Posthorn* 1/2017 my "Collecting on a Shoestring" article featured and illustrated a 1942 airmail cover from Sweden to the USA with a handwritten entry at top left reading "By air over the Atlantic/and from New York" and stated other covers had handstamped cachets with this same wording in several colors. I mentioned Ken Sanford pointed out that Jay Smith had one with a rubber-stamped cachet on his website for sale (Item #215382). I did not elaborate on Jay's offering in the article, but his was a 1941 Stockholm to USA airmail cover correctly franked 140 öre with a St. Bridget (Sancta Birgitta) 120-öre stamp and KGV 20-öre definitive. Jay's cover was priced at \$180, primarily because the St. Bridget 120-öre use on cover is scarce (*Facit* = SEK1200/~\$136).

I am not a Swedish airmail cover specialist and ordinarily would not recognize a scarce cover from a common one, but by writing previously about my cover, I became aware of the considerable premium for a St. Bridget 120-öre stamp used on cover. You may wonder "where am I going with this?" — So, here's the punchline. I plucked the airmail cover illustrated below, which has the same frank-

ing and usage as Jay's, out of a local dealer's box of cheap (\$1 each or six for \$5) foreign covers at the Denver Stamp Exchange Bourse held at the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library on Saturday, 25 March 2017. After I bought several more covers from this dealer and received a discount on my entire purchase, this cover's prorated cost amounted to 64¢! Now you know why I spend time at stamp shows and bourses delving through dealers' boxes of cheap covers!

Incidentally, there is no indication on the front or back of this cover of who posted it. There is a New York City March 26 c.d.s. receiving postmark on the otherwise plain backside, so why more than two months in transit? The addressee, Adolf Pekala lived at that time in New York City prior to moving to Annapolis, MD and enlisting in the US Navy. Adolf must have been a renaissance man of sorts as he was granted US patent #2224485 in 1940 for a roach trap and he held 1940 copyrights on lyrics for two popular songs, "Matrimonial Bureau" and "Buddy Come Along."

Roger Cichorz



The 21 January 1942 airmail cover from Göteborg, Sweden to New York City is correctly franked at the 140-öre rate. The St. Bridget 120-öre commemorative postally used on cover is valued in *Facit* @ SEK1200/~\$136, but the author plucked this cover out of a dealer's box of cheap foreign covers and paid less than \$1 for it.

From the Readers

The purpose of this letter is to respond to Roger Cichorz's query regarding the postage due assessed on a small packet sent from Sweden to the United States (*The Posthorn* 2/2017, p 30–32). The 15¢ due has nothing to do with postage, per se, but combines a customs clearance fee and a delivery charge assessed on UPU Small Packets entering the United States.

The practice of collecting a 10¢ customs clearance fee on dutiable items entering the US began 1 October 1925, following new provisions for dutiable items in the UPU Convention signed at Stockholm 28 August 1924. In addition, a new class of article, the "Small Packet," was introduced in the UPU Convention signed in 1929, effective in 1 July 1930 (Ref. 1). For these items an additional delivery charge of 5¢ was allowed. Thus a dutiable parcel would be assessed 10¢ due, while a dutiable Small Packet would be assessed 10¢ plus 5¢ = 15¢ due. These amounts could not be prepaid by the sender, but were collected from the recipient. Both rates were in effect from 1 July 1930 to 14 May 1957, after which they were increased (Ref. 2).

The combined 15¢ customs and delivery fees were collected correctly from the recipient of the Small Packet shown in Figure 1 of Roger Cichorz's article. The green Swedish customs label signaled to the United States Postal Service that the contents might be dutiable, so custom clearance was required. The handstamp auxiliary marking "Small Packet Collect 15¢ / Post Office Chicago," applied at the exchange office which processed the entry of the packet into the US, is a standard marking requesting the delivering post office to collect the combined customs clearance and delivery fees. The postage due stamps placed on the packet to show that 15¢ was actually collected from the recipient.

Since the amount collected is not related to postage, the 50 öre postage paid ought to be correct. As to the date, the final date possible is 14 May 1957, when the fees increased. As a specialist in twentieth century US postal history I have read a lot of postal clerk's scrawls over the years. My reading of the date penciled onto this item is "7-16-51."

– SRL

I hope these observations will help clear up some of uncertainty regarding this interesting example of international postal history.

References:

1) In the UPU Convention which came in force 1 July 1930, Article 32 classes Small Packets as Other Articles, like printed matter, rather than Letter Mail or Parcel Post. Small Packets were allowed a maximum size of 45 cm in length, 20 cm in width, 10 cm in thickness and a maximum weight of 1 kg. The same article states that, "Administrations may collect, for the delivery of small packets to the addressees, a special fee for delivery which may not exceed 25 centimes [5¢ US] per article." American translations of the UPU Conventions are available on the US Library Of Congress website under Treaties at <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/us-treaties/bevans.php>.

2) For the complete story of customs duty and delivery fees, see Chapter Twenty-Two of Wawrukiewicz and Beecher, *US International Postal Rates, 1872–1896*, Portland, OR: CAMA Publishing, 1996, p 243–244. The appropriate US Postal Bulletins are cited in this chapter. The US Postal Bulletins are on-line in *The Digitized US Postal Bulletins and PL&Rs 1880–2013*, presented by the United States Stamp Society at <http://www.us-postalbulletins.com/>. Again Tony Wawrukiewicz was the main driver behind the creation of this important resource.

Dickson Preston FRPSL
Member SCC, ASPP, USSS

Many thanks to Bruce A. Beardsley, Bob Hohertz, David Libby and Kjell Nilson, who also sent information about the American customs and delivery fees of the period. It is great to notice that *The Posthorn* has so many knowledgeable and active readers. Feedback is always welcome!

Book Review –

The Stockholm Run: Air Transport between Britain and Sweden during WWII

by Nils Mathisrud

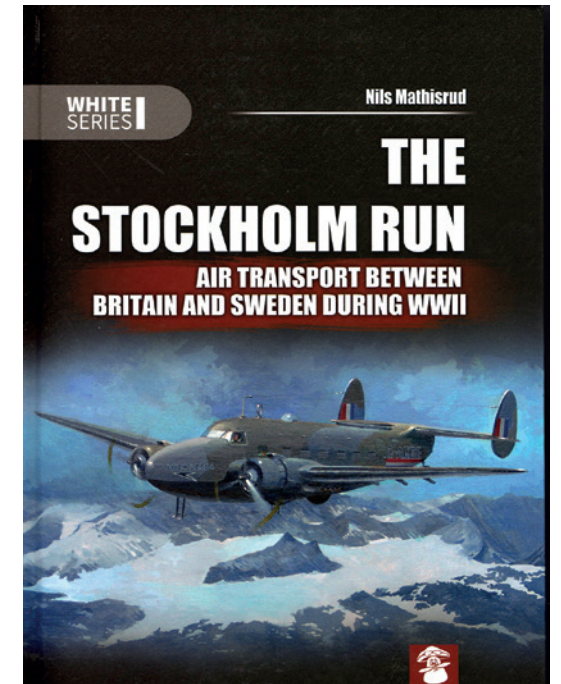
The Stockholm Run: Air Transport between Britain and Sweden during WWII by Nils Mathisrud. ISBN 9788365281159. Published 2016, 344 pages, large format. The book is available from a number of sources, including Amazon and AbeBooks.

The book is written by Norwegian Nils Mathisrud, who originally came to aviation history through his hobby of scale-model airplane building and construction.

There have been other books on the subject, such as Nilsson / Sandberg's book "Blockade Runners" from 1996 and several titles in Swedish. The problem with these books is the limitation caused by their strictly Swedish perspective on the history. It has been difficult to grasp the larger "full picture" of flights made by the Allied side.

This new work (2016) therefore fills a much needed gap. The book describes in detail the overall strategy behind the air traffic to-and-from Sweden during WW2. Both British (BOAC) and Norwegian — as well as American and Swedish — efforts and operations are described in great detail. The book is also richly illustrated with photographs from Second World War. Of particular interest is the chapter about "Accidents, losses and incidents".

The subject of crash mail is not dealt with spe-



cifically in this book (although two examples are shown), but I recommend it to all interested in Sweden during WW2. A basic knowledge about the wartime situation in Scandinavia is, however, recommended.

A virtual review can be found at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cqGrfI5ReHY>.

Magnus Heder

From Elsewhere: Re-Entry in Scandinavia Philatelic Society of GB

Susan Oliver has once again become the Secretary for the Scandinavia Philatelic Society (SPS) of Great Britain. Her email address is susan.m.oliver@virgin.net. Susan was originally Secretary in 1972–1988 (under her maiden name of Worsley). After her marriage to fellow philatelist Christopher Oliver, she carried on in the role until 1990. Two others filled the gap until this year when she took up the reins again. Susan herself collects Færoe Islands, mainly postal history and maritime mail, and occasionally Spitsbergen. Other philatelic interests are Yorkshire Postal History and a collection of "Filatelic Funnies".

Book Review –

Agathon Fabergé – Portrait of a Philatelist

by Kaj Hellman and Jeffrey C. Stone

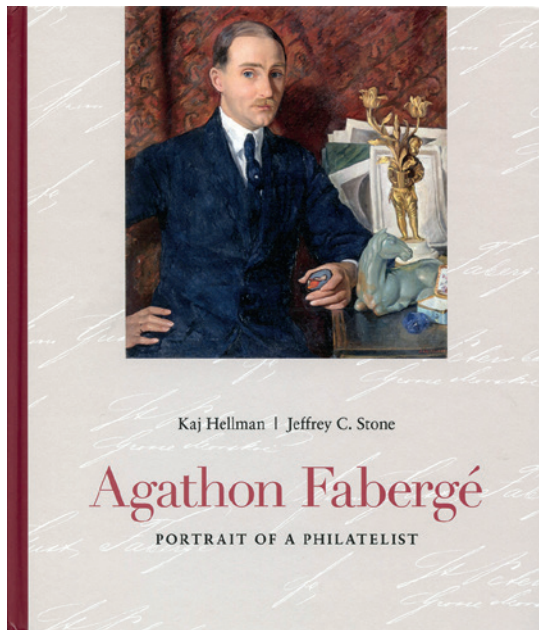
Agathon Fabergé: Portrait of a Philatelist by Kaj Hellman and Jeffrey C. Stone. 382 pages, 8 1/2 by 10 inches (21.5 by 25 cm), hardbound, Suomen Filateliapalvelu, Turku, Finland, 2017. €50 plus postage from Suomen Filateliapalvelu Oy, Noutokatu 3, 21100 Naantali, Finland, or in www.filateliapalvelu.com.

In conjunction with the centenary celebration of Finland's independence, this magnificent portrait of a world-famous philatelist was released during FINLANDIA 2017 held in Tampere in May 2017. Agathon Karlovitch Fabergé was the second son of Peter Carl Fabergé who had taken over the well-known House of Fabergé, the legendary maker of jewelry and other art objects.

Two serious philatelists – the late Kaj Hellman and Jeffrey Stone – spent years studying the philatelic life of Agathon Fabergé and his extensive collections. They had access to family archives not previously available. The result is this wonderful book which now takes its place on the shelf of the history of philately.

A one-page abstract appears at the beginning of the book in Finnish, Swedish, English, German, and Russian. However, the text of the book itself is in English, making it available to a wide collecting audience. A short biography recounts Agathon's birth in St. Petersburg and his involvement with the family business where his knowledge of art objects and languages were important assets. However, he had a falling out with the family and briefly ran an antique shop.

Members of the Fabergé family fled Russia with the threat of the revolution but Agathon remained and served time in prison. Finally in 1927 he and his second wife and their daughter escaped to Finland. Many of his collections of art objects were confiscated but he managed to smuggle part of his philatelic collection and other artefacts to Finland where he settled in a suburb of Helsinki.



Agathon began to collect stamps at age nine. He joined the St. Petersburg Section of the International Philatelic Society of Dresden where he met many well-known collectors and was therefore able to acquire important pieces for his specialties. The authors illustrate many key items from his collection and identify who he purchased them from. One chapter details Fabergé's pursuit of the Zemstvos sold by Ferrari, and another chapter reflects on his long-term study of these issues and the great rarities that he owned.

Subsequent chapters reflect on Fabergé's joining several stamp clubs and his buying and selling of material. He was involved with major exhibitions in Helsinki, Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and Brussels in the late 1920s through the 1940s, some of which he exhibited at or served on the jury. Throughout the book there is emphasis on the tremendous research and study that Fabergé conducted, often applying light pencil notes on the backs of his stamps. He engaged in a number of plating studies.

Authors Hellman and Stone trace the various auctions of Fabergé's collections in the late 1930s and early 1940s – Plumridge, Harmer's, Robson Lowe, and Pelander. The controversies and intrigues surrounding the Harmer auctions in particular add fascination and excitement to the Fabergé story.

One important research tool that evolved while preparing this book is a philatelic database of items from Fabergé's collections derived from private collectors, museums, auction houses, and dealers' stocks. A chart shows the number of items acquired by the collector each year from 1898 to 1950. Although his major philatelic focus was on Finland and Russia, he also developed serious collections of Italian states, German states, Norway and Japan among many other countries.

Informative appendices include an interview with Fabergé published in 1929, a detailed inventory of his exhibits at the 1933 WIPA exhibition in Vienna, and listings of his Zemstvo stamps and Moscow postal stationery envelopes. An extensive bibliography reveals some of the many sources used to compile this impressive tome profiling one of the great collectors of the 20th century.

The book is well designed and edited. Illustrations are excellent and enable readers to see not only amazing material but also insight to the great knowledge held by a truly eminent philatelist. The authors are to be commended for allowing collectors to see the results of their research and to learn about, who was until now, a somewhat enigmatic practitioner of the hobby.

Alan Warren

- The book received a Large Gold medal with 96 points in the literature class of the Finlandia 2017 FEPA exhibition in May and a Gold Medal with 90 points at the Bandung 2017 FIP exhibition in August this year.

Old Greenlandic bank notes – new series

In the beginning of the 20th century, special bank notes were used by the Royal Greenland Trading Department (in Danish: Den Kongelige Grønlandske Handel - KGH). The notes were made by means of lithography and were valid at the trade locations in Greenland.

In the next few years, bank notes issued later on in the 20th century will be depicted in this series.

Money as a modern phenomenon was almost thrown into the Greenlandic society in the beginning of the 19th century. In 1803, actual printing of Greenlandic credit notes began in Copenhagen, and the notes were subsequently shipped to Nuuk in order to contribute to reducing the transaction costs of the barter economy. Or, in other words: to root out barter.

The historical account on the old Greenlandic bank notes will be continued when the next two stamps and souvenir sheets in the series will be issued in 2018.



01100610 Old Greenlandic bank notes I 1/2 Denomination: DKK 20.00 Date of issue: 15th May 2017 20 stamps per sheet Outer dimensions: 44.00 x 35.00 mm Format: I - horizontal



01100611 Old Greenlandic bank notes I 2/2 Denomination: DKK 39.00 Outer dimensions: 52.00 x 35.00 mm Format: J - horizontal



01106610. Souvenir sheet Old Greenlandic bank notes I 1/2 Price: DKK 20.00

01106611. Souvenir sheet Old Greenlandic bank notes I 2/2 Price: DKK 39.00

Book Review –

Fra vikingtiden til Afghanistan: Postkort med norske militærmotiver

by Knut Arveng

Fra vikingtiden til Afghanistan: Postkort med norske militærmotiver (From the Age of Vikings to Afghanistan: Postcards with Norwegian Military Themes) by Knut Arveng. 100 pages, 8 ¼ by 11 ¾ pages, card covers, Norwegian text, Norwegian War and Field Post Society, Oslo, 2016. 200 NOK plus postage from www.warandfeldpost.com.

Deltiology or the collecting and study of picture postcards continues to make inroads into the philatelic arena. Many shows now accept postcard exhibits, and articles and books are being written about exhibiting the cards.

The Norwegian War and Field Post Society published this book that illustrates postcards related to Norway that have a military theme. The author

begins with scenes of the Vikings and Nordic mythology. Next are some cards illustrating Peter Wessel Tordenskiold (1690–1720), the naval officer who achieved fame in the Great Northern War and in defeating the Swedish supply fleet.

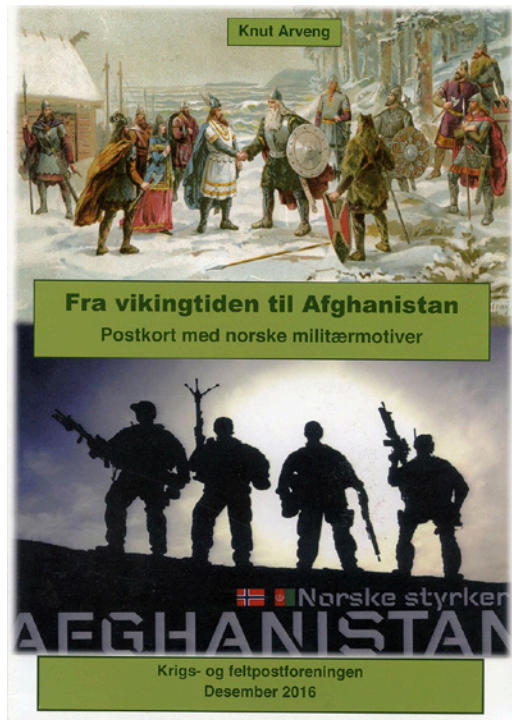
Another personality whose work is seen on postcards is painter and illustrator Andreas Bloch (1860–1917), who depicted ski patrols and other battle scenes. More 19th and early 20th century pictures on cards relate to secession, the constitution, war, and the new union. Next are scenes from Norway's roles in WW1 including training operations, military camps, semi-automatic guns, and the coastal artillery.

Scenes of the various services are shown on more cards – airports and aircraft, and naval and marine installations between the wars. WW2 begins with the April 1940 occupation and includes scenes of Narvik, occupation postcards with German text, Vidkun Quisling, efforts of Norwegians outside of Norway, naval and air battles, POWs, resistance, liberation, and finally the celebration parades and scenes of the royal family.

Some post-war postcard scenes show Norway's peace-keeping efforts in Korea, Sinai, Congo, Kosovo and Afghanistan. There are also scenes of naval and air force activity following WW2. The book ends with brief sections devoted to humorous and Christmas postcards with military themes.

The book is a survey of what one can compile in the way of a thematic postcard collection. Technical details of the cards such as printing methods and publication data are not provided. The emphasis is rather on the challenges and enjoyment that postcards can bring to those who collect them.

Alan Warren



Book Review –

Greenland's Civil Aviation History 1960–2015 on Stamps

by Ole Dam, Sigurður Aðalsteinsson & Finn Øelund

Greenland's Civil Aviation History 1960–2015 on Stamps. Text by Ole Dam with supplementary texts by Sigurður "Siggi" Aðalsteinsson and Finn Øelund. Greenland TelePost, 2016. Hardbound, 60 pages.

Until 1960 all travel within Greenland and between Denmark was by boat or ship. Limited plane travel began in 1960 to transport passengers, mail and cargo. The mountainous nature of Greenland limited the aircraft with regards to runway. In June 1965 helicopter aviation was introduced providing a solution as well as providing medical services, search and rescue, mineral exploration and servicing of settlements. In 1979 STOL (Short Take-Off and Landing) plane flights began to take over with completely modern planes and enhancing air traffic between Greenland and Denmark and between Greenland and Iceland.

From 1976 to 2010 planes and helicopters appeared on Greenlandic stamps only five times. In 2011 Post Greenland introduced a series totaling 13 stamps telling the story of civil aviation in Greenland from the late 1950s until 2015. The printing method is a combination of intaglio and offset. All images were etched by Norwegian illustrator and engraver Martin Mörck who has created more than 100 images for Greenlandic stamps to date. *Facit Norden 2017* catalogs the stamps as Greenland 554–555, 585–587, 608–609, 632, 648–650 and 671–672.

The “plan” for the 13 chapters of Greenland's Civil Aviation History 1960–2015 on Stamps follows the stamp issues precisely. Within each chapter a listing of the technical specs of each aircraft depicted is accompanied by a similar listing of the philatelic specs of the issue depicting the same aircraft. Well written articles tell the history of each aircraft and showcase the Greenland aviation history expertise of Ole Dam, former Area Manager of Air Greenland, Sigurður “Siggi” Aðalsteinsson, former Managing Director of Flugfélag Nordur-



lands and Finn Øelund, former Director of Air Greenland.

Each chapter contains multiple photographs of the actual aircraft depicted as well as an actual mounted stamp bearing a Tasiilao first day cancellation. The juxtaposition of the photographs with the stamp provide a glimpse into Martin Mörck's artistic process. The poses on the depictions provide clarity to the aircraft showing various aviation services. His work is especially brilliant in the depictions of the Greenlandic topography throughout all 13 issues exposing the challenges of Greenland aviation.

This volume maintains the high standard in the series of books featuring Greenland stamps edited by Allan Pertti Frandsen. Martin Mörck's philatelic artistry is detailed in *By Mörck* written by Jon Nordstrom and reviewed in August 2016 *The Posthorn*.

The easiest, fastest and least expensive way to obtain this book is via the Post Greenland website at www.stamps.gl.

Steve Lund

From the Stacks –

Printing Specification Information on Norwegian Stamps

by Roger Cichorz

SCC Board member Chris Dahle contacted me requesting information on the printers of various stamps of Norway issued from 1959 to 2009 that featured botanical plants as part of their designs. Neither *Facit Special* nor *Scott Catalogue* list the printers, so my initial attempt to find this information was to consult Norway Post's *New Norwegian Postage Stamps* announcements on hand. Unfortunately, the SCCL's run of these began in the mid-1970s, so I missed the first dozen or so stamps on his list. These new issue fliers are an excellent source of information as they are essentially "specification sheets" illustrating and listing all the pertinent information on the stamp issues – i.e., issue date, source of the stamp design, designer, engraver, printer, printing process, sheet or pane format, paper type, number printed, etc.

During 1989–1990, Norway Post changed its new stamp issue announcements to fliers titled *PFT info* that no longer included detailed stamp issue specifications. These fliers evolved in 1991 into a slick periodical titled *Frimerkeposten* that featured stories about the stamps' subject matter as well as other stamp-related topics but ignored the "specifications" of the stamp issue production. These changes from Norway Post in reporting new stamp issues left me temporarily stymied.

I then turned to the *Norgeskatalogen*TM, the specialized catalog of the postage stamps of Norway published annually by the Oslo Filatelistklubb, and much to my delight the most recent edition (2014) at SCCL listed everything about a particular stamp issue's subject matter, including designer (and/or engraver), printer and printing process, paper type and supplier, gum, luminescence/phosphorescence, and perforation gauge. The main drawback for us English-only users is that *Norgeskatalogen* listings are entirely in Norwegian, although once you decipher one listing's format, the rest follow rather seamlessly.

Furthermore, *Norgeskatalogen 2014* includes interspersed among the stamp listings five detailed

summary write-ups about stamp production at the various printers utilized by Norway Post, including the specific presses, paper and gum, and perforation units, and these are bilingual in Norwegian and English! The five sections are titled "Stamp Production at Chr. H. Knudsen, 1895–1937," "...at Emil Moestue, 1937–1974," "...in Steel-Engraving Recess at Bank of Norway Printing Works, 1962–2000," "...at Emil Moestue, 1973–1996, and "...in Offset at NBS." There are also three bilingual (Norwegian and English) summary sections detailing the phosphorescent papers used during 1967–1994 and their suppliers, likewise for the periods of 1994–2000 and 2001 onwards.

Consequently, my task became a relative simple matter of identifying the stamp from the *Scott* number Chris provided me to its corresponding *Norgeskatalogen* number and noting the printers' name. I found the *Scott Catalogue* to be more difficult to use in that it does not illustrate every stamp in a set, and often times provides no illustration whatsoever other than noting, for instance, the 11/22/79 set of three stamps to be "Mountain Flower Type of 1973" – requiring one to have to go back to that issue listing to ascertain a design type. *Norgeskatalogen* offers the same advantage as *Facit* in that it illustrates every stamp in a set of commemoratives and other topical issues. It also illustrates each design type for definitive issues printed in a certain year and repeats the illustrations for same design type definitive issued in subsequent years, a vast improvement over *Scott's* single-design illustration followed by footnotes of the other numbers having the same design. Additionally, the detailed listings of stamp varieties and greatly enlarged illustrations of their distinguishing characteristics are invaluable to specialist collectors.

My exploration through *Norgeskatalogen 2014* convinced me that if you collect Norwegian stamps, this is your "must have" catalog for the wealth of detailed information presented within. So, my advice to Chris and anyone else wanting

to put together more than just a beginner's collection of Norwegian stamps is forget about *Scott* and *Facit* and either borrow a *Norgeskatalogen* from SCCL to familiarize yourself with it and eventually purchase a copy for your own personal use.

Interestingly, Norway did not use a multitude of printers during the year period of Chris's query. Its topical issues were primarily printed by photogravure by Emil Moestue A/S in Oslo (EMO) from 1959 until 1973 after which EMO utilized multi-colored offset printing into 2000. Definitive stamps of this period were intaglio printed by Norges Banks Seddeltrykken in Oslo (NBS = Bank of Norway Printing Works) until 1997 when NBS began producing topical stamps by multi-colored offset printing. Starting in 2001, Royal Joh. Enschedé Amsterdam began photogravure printing of some Norwegian stamp issues, and in 2007 Cartor Security in Meaucé, France began five-color offset printing of some stamp issues.

Cartor Security Printing (CSP) recently came into the Scandinavian philatelic limelight when Norica's PostNord signed an agreement with CSP for the production of Swedish and Danish stamps. The production will gradually be transferred to CSP during 2017, although the design of stamps will continue to be conducted within PostNord. Because CSP apparently presently lacks intaglio printing capability, PostNord's decision was met with great criticism, especially by collectors of Swedish stamps, the designs of which traditionally were engraved and printed by the intaglio process.

Sweden Post's Skilling-Banco Stamp Deliveries

In my February 2016 column, I discussed and cited handbooks available at the SCC Library (SCCL) on this subject. I failed to mention another reference available as a DVD, Audio-Visual 83E that I want to bring to your attention. This DVD presents as Adobe Acrobat PDF files displays presented by Swedish Fellows and Members of the Royal Philatelic Society London at the Royal's 5 February 2009 meeting. Among these is a two-frame exhibit by Bo Grendal titled "Sweden – The Deliveries of 4 Skilling Banco, 1855–1858" that shows a selection of the 14 deliveries from the printers, divided into 53 delivery parts according to printing, paper, and color shades.

If this particular subject does not appeal to you, perhaps one or more of the others on this DVD will. Besides the Grendal exhibit, the DVD contains an additional 50 frames of 18 exhibits on Sweden, three on Iceland, and two on Viking Times. Some of the Swedish subjects include 1855–1872 covers, 1710–1873 Crown Mail cancellations, postal stationery, former possessions and post offices abroad, 1706 to 1875 stampless letters to the U.K., 1796–1892 postal history of St. Barthélemy, 1920–1970 postal history, fakes and forgeries, the circle type issue (errors, varieties, and curiosities), and Sweden's 1930 "night mail aeroplane" postage stamps correctly used in 1930 and 1931. Only one illustrated item from each of these displays appears, but there is ample text included that summarizes the exhibits. This presentation was given and well received at the SCC Colorado Chapter 27 meeting on 3 September 2016.

Report of an Additional Website That Posts Nordic Exhibits

SCC member Henk Burgman of Amsterdam, Netherlands, reported via email that the Nederlandse Filatelisten Vereniging (Dutch Philatelic Society) Website for some time has had the capability of placing exhibits on-line. Presently the site has posted these seven Nordic stamp and postal history collections of its members, which can be accessed via direct links at <http://www.nfvskandinavie.com/collections.php>: The Finnish Mourning Stamp, Postal Censorship in Finland, 1914–1918 (Parts 1 and 2), The 1931 "Graf Zeppelin" Flight to and from Iceland, Christmas Seals of Finland, Greenland Pakke Porto, Iceland's "Gullfoss" Postage Stamps, and Helsinki Railway Station.

The Websites posting Nordic exhibits listed in my *Posthorn 1/2017* column are by no means exhaustive, and readers are urged to report additional Websites accessing Nordic exhibits and collections. Additionally, I encourage you to comment about the content of this column and ask questions about the SCC Library and its operations. Also, suggestions for future column topics are always welcome.

Contact me via email at rcichorz@comcast.net, mail at Roger Cichorz, 3925 Longwood Ave, Boulder, CO 80305-7233, USA, or telephone (303) 494-8361.



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Scandinavian Literature Notes

By Alan Warren

From Denmark

Thomas Hilkjær illustrates some plate flaws of the 1913 Christian X series of Denmark that are not recorded in the *AFA Specialkatalog*, in the April *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. He points out that this is not a criticism of the catalog, which he is very fond of, but rather to encourage other collectors to share their knowledge with the catalog editors.

In the same issue Ole Vangshardt reveals some of the microprinting found on modern issues of Denmark, and Ib Krarup Rasmussen shows examples of offprints of bicolor issues where the ink of either the frame or vignette appears again as a strip at the edge of the stamp.

Asbjörn Kierkegaard recognizes the scarcity of Swedish mail to Denmark during the 1657–1660 war between the two countries in the June issue of *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. He shows two examples of courier letters written and signed by Sweden's King Carl X Gustav. Lasse Nelsen describes and illustrates plate flaws of Denmark's 2 skilling blue issue of 1855.

Early 19th century mail sent from St. Thomas DWI to France is the subject of Henning Mathiesen's article in the June *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift*. This article is the first in a series on this topic. Finn Skriver discusses mail sent on private railways in the second part of a series. This installment deals with the routes of Horsens Tørring, Horsens Bryrup, and Horsens Odder.

Álvur Danielsen and Poul Erik Malmbæk review the Ruth star cancel on freight stamps of the Faroes in the June *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. Palle Offersen takes readers on a tram ride tour of Odense with picture post cards during the period 1911–1920.

From the Faroes

In May, *Posta*, the postal service of the Faroes Islands, issued a mini-sheet celebrating the 50th wedding anniversary of Denmark's Princess Margrethe and the French diplomat Henri de Monpezat. The background is provided by Anker Eli Petersen in the February issue No. 31 of *Posta*

Stamps. On 1 March 2017 the Faroes altered the design of its local postmarks (c.d.s.). Some last day and first day markings on cover are offered by the postal service.

From Finland

The annual monograph, *Tabellarius*, from the Finnish Postal Museum, comes automatically with membership in the Friends of the Postal Museum. The 2017 issue is number 17 in the series. The articles are in Finnish with Swedish summaries.

Turkka Myllykylä writes about the Winkelä post office in Finland that played a key role in the mail route of Stockholm–Åbo–Österbotten during the period 1753 to 1834. Juha Valtonen shows some archival material relating to the Saarinen issue to mark its centenary. Pertti Leppänen offers an overview of the 19th century Finnish realist painter, Albert Edelfelt, whose work is also seen on picture postcards. The Friends of the Postal Museum celebrate their 20th anniversary, and an article by Aira Heinänen describes their support of the museum.

From Germany

Rolf Dörnbach concludes his series on "Island Portraits of the Faroes" in the May 2017 issue of *Philatelistische Nachrichten*, published by the Nordic Countries Study Group. He shows Faroese stamps that picture various buildings identified on a city map of Tórshavn. In the Greenland section of the same issue, Dörnbach also ends his series describing over 100 postal stations in Greenland. This final installment dwells on Akullit which opened in 1958 and closed in 1963.

In the Norway section of the journal, Manfred Schäfer illustrates and identifies 91 examples of that country's perfin. Such a listing appeared only once before in the 1980 edition of *Norgeskatalogen*. In the same issue Wolfgang Leimenstoll points out that Åland issued its own International Reply Coupon in 2013. Prior to that the islands used the IRCs published by Finland. The author provides a list of the cost of Finland's IRCs from 1918 to 1991.

From Great Britain

In the April issue of *Iceland Philatelic Magazine*, Jakob S. Arreavad describes and shows many varieties of the “Leith Ship Letter” postmark found on Iceland covers going to foreign destinations. Alan Warren’s series on censored first day covers of Iceland during WW2 ends with this issue. Examples of unusual varieties of provincial cancels from the collection of Hjalti Jóhannesson that were sold at the March Postiljonon Auction No. 216 are shown. Varieties include upside down dates, missing dates, and handwritten dates, among others.

The May issue shows some examples of Shetland Islands postmarks on Icelandic stamps including Lerwick and Hillswick. David Lee offers part 10 of his series on an “Iceland Gazetteer.” This time he looks at the towns and collecting offices in Norður-Ísafjarðarsýsla. Peter Sondhelm writes the sixth and final instalment of his series on WW1 censorship of Faroes mails in the May issue of 238, journal of the Faroe Islands Study Circle. He shows a postcard sent to Copenhagen and censored at Kirkwall in Orkney, Scotland. In the same issue Peter also discusses in detail the inland letter rates in the Faroes during the 1940–1941 period. The July 1940 change from 15- to 20-øre quickly resulted in a shortage of stamps.

The June issue of Brian Flack’s *Iceland Philatelic Magazine* depicts a postcard sent in 1912 from Iceland to Riga, Latvia. The sending and receiving markings are by the Julian and Gregorian calendars so that the card appears to have arrived before it was sent. In the same issue Ole Svinth begins a series that analyzes the “inflation” or numerous rate changes in Iceland during the period 1979–1983.

John McKay reviews the Swedish Saar Battalion of 1934–1935 and its special postmark in the June *Scandinavian Contact*. In the same issue Peter Hellberg continues with his series on Sweden’s cash-on-delivery system, this time for the period 1959–1966. Ed Fraser describes a Finnish Waffen-SS fieldpost letter in Germany during WW2, written by a Finnish volunteer nurse. The letter was returned to the sender as it was several pages long and in Finnish.

From Iceland

Hrafn Hallgrímsson discusses the 1956 “swans” issues of the Nordic countries in the

issue 19 (2017) of the journal *Frímerkjablaðið*. He illustrates some essays of the designs for Iceland, Finland, Norway, and Sweden. Vilhjálmur Sigurðsson reviews a new 2-volume set of books with details on Iceland’s stamps. *Frímerki íslenska lýðveldisins 1944–2014* covers the stamp issues from 1944 to 1999 in volume 1, and the issues of 2000 to 2014 in volume 2.

The books are published by Postphil (Iceland Post) and can be purchased from the on-demand printing firm, www.blurb.com, in hardbound or paperbound editions. The text is in Icelandic language only.

From the Netherlands

Henk Fiolet marks Finland’s centennial as a republic in the June issue of *Het Noorderlicht* with an overview of the country’s history and philatelic history. Ton Steenbakkers delves into Norway’s local post of Christiania.

From Norway

Gunnar Melbøe illustrates fieldpost mail, postmarks, and censored covers, all relating to activity at Narvik, Norway, during the period 9 April to 10 June 1940 in the March issue of *Norwegian War and Field Post Journal*. Jarl Aspaker describes some of the scarcer modern crown and posthorn cancellations in the 2/2017 *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*.

The 3/2017 issue features another installment of Dag Henriksbø’s series on Norwegian place names in the United States, this time with a focus on Montana. Tom Bloch-Nakkerud profiles the German artist Themistokles von Eckenbrecher who designed many of Norway’s colorful scenic picture postcards. Odd Arve Kvinneland tabulates Norwegian cancels with thematic images from 2007 to 2016.

Knut Glasø presents Part 9 of his series on the railway freight stamps of Norway in the June issue of *NFF-Varianten*. He delves into the varieties of the series that was first issued in 1950. Carl-Erik Skrolsvik discusses in great detail the use of fluorescent paper during the period 1967 to 1997 in issue 2/2017 of *INFO*, published by the Oslo Filatelistklubb. He distinguishes among the terms fluorescent, luminescent, and phosphorescent. He refers to specific Norwegian issues by *Norges-katalogen* numbers. The discussion would be useful to catalog users.

Issue 4/2017 of *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* begins with an interview with Tone Willie, the new Chief Executive Officer of Posten, Norway’s postal administration. Kjell Arne Totland lists the many stamps of Norway from 1900 to date that portray members of the royal family. Dag Henriksbø continues his series on Norwegian place names in the United States. This installment covers Moe township in Minnesota, and the town of Nelson, Minnesota, named for Knute Nelson, a Norwegian-American attorney.

Arvid Løhre illustrates some WW1 censored pieces from his Eidsvold (now Eidsvoll) home-place collection in the June *Norwegian War and Field Post Journal*.

From Sweden

Leif Bergman describes the special labels issued in conjunction with agricultural conventions and exhibitions in the April *Bältespännaren*, journal of the Cinderella group of Sweden. He shows examples of many of these poster stamps from the first half of the 20th century. Claes Hederstierna focuses on the local post issue of the 1940s for the town of Halmstad.

Peter Nordin’s column on registration labels in the 3/2017 issue of *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* illustrates labels that were imprinted for special events like exhibitions. Peter Lorentzon describes four essays in the Postmuseum dating from 1870 for a 25-öre stamp that was never realized. In the following issue of *SFT* Peter Lorentzon discusses expertising of Swedish stamps and postmarks.

Postryttaren is the annual book published by the Friends of the Swedish Postal Museum. This year marks the 90th anniversary of the Friends, established in 1926. Chairman of the organization Gustaf Ankarcrona highlights some of the activities and significant donations of the Friends over the years. Bengt Bengtsson summarizes some of the major national exhibitions held in Sweden from 1926 to 2016. Asbjørn Kierkegaard explores the French fieldpost mail in Swedish Pomerania during the Napoleonic Wars.

From the United States

William Hughes describes the formation of the Schleswig plebiscites following WW1 in the 24 April *Linn’s Stamp News*. He explains the

overprinting of the stamps and the eventual vote that restored the northern Zone 1 to Danish rule. John Wilson looks at the treatment of Airmail from the western hemisphere to Sweden during 1942 in the May *Airpost Journal*. Three covers that were sent in July that year – two from the United States and one from Argentina – were examined in England and opened on three sides, then resealed with censor tape and sent on to Sweden. He also shows one example sent in July from Sweden to California marked “Via England” that received similar treatment in the UK.

Eric Carlson discusses how to differentiate between the Finnish and Russian stamps that have similar designs, in the May/June *Scribblings*, published by the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library. Roger Quinby describes the Russian language registered mail labels used in Finland from 1910 to 1918, in the Spring issue of *Rossica*, journal of the Rossica Society of Russian Philately. Instead of the letter “R” they have a bright red “3” for the Russian word ЗАКАЗНОЕ (Registered). The labels are known from 23 different post office locations.

In the June 19 issue of *Linn’s Stamp News*, Janet Klug introduces readers to the stamps of Åland. The country began issuing postage stamps in 1984 and therefore offers collectors the opportunity to acquire a “complete” country. In this era of non-denominated stamps, many of the Åland issues are imprinted Julpost or Europa or Lokalpost or Världen to indicate Christmas or European or domestic or worldwide international rate.

Steve Davis describes a 2 December 1940 registered airmail cover sent from New York to Copenhagen in the March/April *Stamp Insider*. Since Germany occupied Denmark at that time the letter went to the Köln censorship office where it was examined, resealed and sent on to Denmark. It was receipt stamped 2 January at Copenhagen.

Christer Brunström reviews a Finland back-of-the-book item in the 17 July issue of *Linn’s Stamp News*. Specifically he writes about the four sets of bus parcel stamps used from 1949 when they were introduced until 1985 when they were discontinued. They are classed as parcel post issues in some catalogs. Buses that traveled to some of the more remote towns of Finland were used to convey packages as well as passengers.



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- 4343 Olson, Douglas, W 12020 742nd Ave, River Falls, WI 54022
- 4344 Burney, Robert T, address undisclosed
- 4345 Dail, Sean, 1405 Wake Forest Road, Raleigh, NC 27604-1328
- 4346 Elkins, Arthur, 54 Wildwood Lane, Amherst, MA 01002
- 4347 Janitschek, Andrew "AJ", 3310 Shearwater Court, Woodbridge, VA 22192

Change of Address

- 1847 C. Norman, Andrews, PO Box 6243, Buffalo Grove, IL 60089
- H27/1028 Day, John R., 3 Ledgewood Blvd, Apt 3A, N Dartmouth, MA 02747-1284
- 4024 Laitinen, Jyrki, Hietasaarenkatu 12 A 26, FI-65100 Vaasa, Finland
- L108/3497 Martin, Frank, 10892 S Poplar Brook Place, South Jordan, UT 84009
- 2658 Martin, Jeffrey B, 628 Sheridan Road, Waterloo, IA 5701-4940
- 4176 McKay, John, 172 Liardet Street, Port Melbourne, Victoria 3207, Australia
- 2353 Winerman, Gerald, 3395 Mountain Breeze Way, Apt L317, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

Reinstated

- 4221 Aarnes, Gustav
- 3936 Hagstrom, Neal
- 3988 Faralli, Ugo

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

- 3049 Frantz, Gregory
- L104 Noer, Geoffrey
- 2042 Grosjean, Warren
- H31 Quinby, Roger P.
- 1596 Hughmark, Gordon
- 938GL Sorensen, Arnold
- 2227 Moore, Jerry
- H32 Warren, Alan

The Canadian arm of the Scandinavian Stamp Mart will be closing

After many successful years of serving Canadian members of SCC Int'l, the stamp mart has now run its course. Over the last five years or so, the Mart has seen a steady decline in member usage and book submissions. The main factor contributing to the closure is the escalating postage cost and thus fewer members requesting circuit books. Also a factor is that contributors of material for the circuit system have either passed on, moved away or have retired from collecting.

The remaining books on hand with the Mart Manager are in the process of being retired and returned to their rightful owners. By the time this notice comes to print most contributing members should have received their retired books and payment for stamps sold.

I would like to thank all of the members, both contributors and buyers, past and present. Your efforts have provided us with many years of great fun filling album pages and of exchanging Scandina-

vian stamps. I also wish to thank our US executive who have provided the Canadian Stamp Mart with great support all the way back from its early inception so many years ago.

It has been a pleasure to get to know so many collectors of Scandinavia through this circuit book system. The realities of our modern postal system and of basic economy have come to bear. Direct exchanging and trading between members is a viable option and making use of *The Posthorn* using the member to member ads is a great way to connect. Philately remains strong in Canada. The methods of collecting have evolved. We all move forward in time.

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Visit the Club

1. SEATTLE/NW: 2nd Monday, 9 am at members' homes. *Contact:* Dana S. Nielsen, 13110 NE 177th P1, PMB #263, Woodinville WA 98072-5740, email: dananielsen@comcast.net.

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; (312) 259-1094, email: collinr@americatex.net.

7. NEW YORK: 2nd Wednesday of February, April, June, September, and November at The Collectors Club, 22 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:* John Abrahamsen, 759 Peach Tree Ln, Franklin Lakes NJ 07417, (201) 739-8589, email: john.abrahamsen.bnp@gmail.com.

14. TWIN CITIES: 2nd Thursday (except July and August) 7 pm at Danish American Center, 3030 W River Parkway S, Minneapolis MN 55406. *Contact:* Steve Lund, 383 Grand Ave, Apt 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, email: gerjerry@sbcglobal.net.

21. GOLDEN GATE: 1st Saturday 11 am at members' homes and at various shows (WESTPEX, PENPEX, etc.). *Contact:* Herb Volin (510) 522-3242, email: 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, website: http://members.shaw.ca@sccmanitoba.

27. COLORADO: 1st Saturday September–June, 10 am 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.

AUSTRALIA: *Coordinator* John McKay, email: john.mckay@analysisinternational.net.au.

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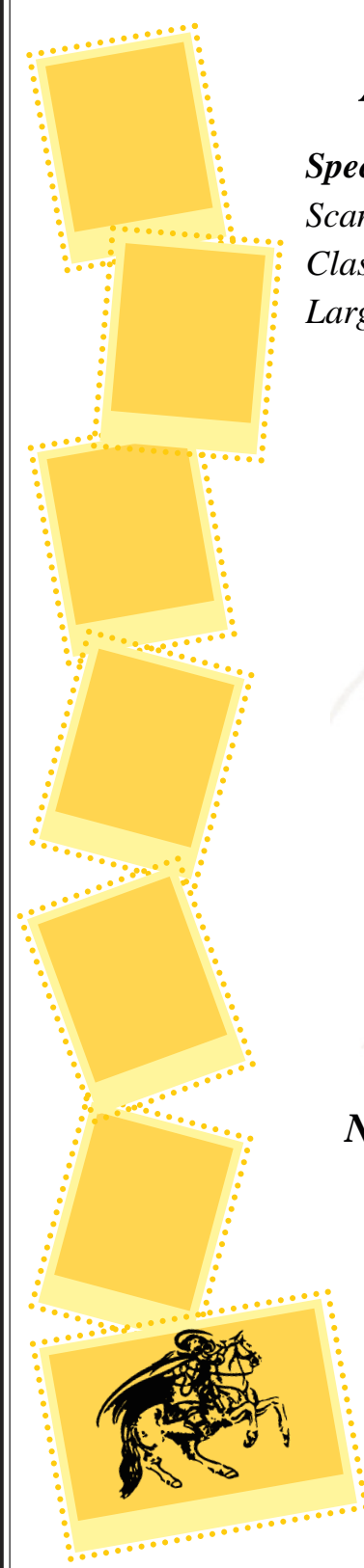
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