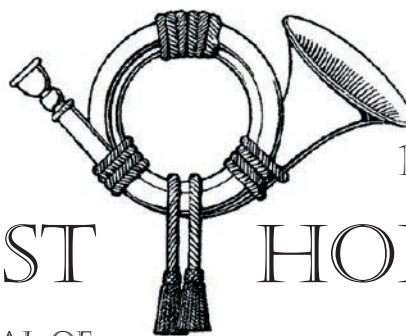


**Finland in WW2  
– Seen through  
the early  
meter marks,  
p. 18**

THE  
POST HORN

1/2019

JOURNAL OF  
THE SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB



*Sewing machines were an important weapon at the war time. The troops, the hospitals and the evacuated needed clothing. Civil persons helped by sewing. "Adler" sewing machines were advertised in a meter mark by the importer, Suomen Koneliike Oy (Helkama). The company was one of the last to register a franking machine in 1943 during the Continuation War between Finland and Russia. The next opportunity was in 1952! The cover above was sent from Helsinki to Germany on 14 February 1944 by airmail, two 1 1/4 Mk Red Cross stamps were added in the post office. Finnish and German censor marks added on the way. – Franco-type C #717 machine, only two covers known with this advertisement.*

**A Faroese Centenary:  
The Story of the 1919 Provisional Stamps, p. 5**

## Lots sold on Skanfil's Moldenhauer auction no. 77:



Lot 1957: **516.000,-** incl. comm.



Lot 1948: **126.000,-** incl. comm.



Lot 1132: **88.800,-**  
incl. comm.



Lot 243: **45.600,-** incl. comm.



Lot 927: **54.000,-**  
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Vol. 76, No. 1/2019

Whole No. 298



JOURNAL OF SCANDINAVIAN PHILATELY  
by the Scandinavian Collectors Club  
Published quarterly since 1943.

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**Editor** Seija-Riitta Laakso; seijulaakso@gmail.com.

**Contributing Editor** Michael X. Zelenak; michael.x.zelenak@gmail.com.

**Website** www.scc-online.org; **Website Coordinator** Chris Dahle; cdahle8@gmail.com.

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**The Posthorn** (ISSN 0551-6897) is published quarterly by the Scandinavian Collectors Club. Address 383 Grand Ave Ste 5, St. Paul, MN 55102, USA. Periodical postage paid at St. Paul, MN and additional mailing offices.

**POSTMASTER:** Send address changes to *The Posthorn*/Scandinavian Collectors Club, PO Box 16213, St. Paul, MN 55116.



## Greetings from Finland?

Postage stamps have traditionally been considered as the public image of a country. Kings and queens, presidents, famous writers and artists have been honored by publishing their pictures on stamps. Centennial anniversaries have been celebrated by stamps, and many beautiful landscapes have been shown on stamps in order to give a positive image of the country in question.

Those readers who live outside North America may have noticed that their *Posthorns*, even if printed in Washington, USA, are mailed from Finland by using Finnish stamps. (It is faster to send them in one box by Express in 2–3 days across the Atlantic than send them all the way by normal post.)

The stamps needed for these mailings are usually purchased from philatelic auctions, where they can be bought under face value. The difference covers part of the extra cost of the Express service.

How do you like those stamps? They are all rather new, as Finland took to using euros in 2002, and the old markka valued stamps are not valid any more. The older ones of these stamps have many kinds of values, often difficult to compute so that

today's rates would be correct. During the last few years, mainly new 1st class stamps have been issued, lots of them, and one can only wonder why.

While sitting at the kitchen table with dozens of *Posthorns* in covers and trying to find matching stamps to each of them, I am often thinking of the recipients of whom I know many, either personally or at least by name. Sometimes I manage to find a nice-looking combination of stamps, and hope that the recipient would notice and be delighted. Sometimes I just have to put what I have and hope that the recipient does not mind.

Too often, especially during the last ten years or so, the Finnish Post has published stamps in order to get publicity in the media (outhouses, Tom of Finland, sitting without trousers in an ant nest, etc.) or to attract kids between 3 and 13 years.

If you receive your *Posthorn* sent by stamps which you think are awful for whatever reason, please do not take it personally. It is just bad luck, and next time you will get something else. There are also nice stamps in Finland (see page 36).

Seija-Riitta Laakso, Editor  
at: seijulaakso@gmail.com

## A Faroese Centenary :

### The 1919 Provisional Stamps – and their story, Part 1

By Peter Sondhelm



60 years  
in 1979.

*I think correctly described as 1919 provisional stamps, and not WW1 provisional stamps (a tempting naming I've sometimes used) the 1919 provisional stamps were nonetheless rooted in the conditions that prevailed as a result of the war that had just finished. Denmark was suffering from severe inflationary pressures, with a succession of postage rate rises, and there were delays to shipping (an important consideration for island communities such as the Faroes). And in January 1919 these conditions critically interacted creating a shortage of appropriately denominated stamps.*

#### Part I: Iconic stamps ?

When I started collecting material from the Faroe Islands, Danish stamps were still in use, and the only “Faroese stamps” were the provisional issues from 1919 and WW2. The 1919 issues were the

earliest of the provisional stamps and had unquestioned flag bearing status for Faroe philately. If the early Wower GF10 catalogues represented the other main collecting fields, they were the postmarks, the WW2 provisional stamps and WW2 postal history.

Rolling on the years, first Postverk Føroya and now Posta administrations have issued many stamps. But the 1919 stamps still have, I believe, maintained their status. It took only four years, before Postverk Føroya, in 1979, celebrated their 60th anniversary, depicting a stamp bisect and the 2 on 5 øre overprint on the Europa CEPT Postal History issue.

And this January, Posta issued a miniature sheet commemorating the centenary of the provisional stamps, with one stamp showing the “chairleg” handstamp used to make the 2 on 5 øre overprints, and the other, an essay strip of designs produced prior to the handstamp being made.

Interestingly, neither of the two commemorative issues has featured the “wrapper bisects” – these were the bisects of the vignette stamps cut out of newspaper wrapper stationery issues, being the third basic provisional stamp issued.

And although basic listings of Faroe stamps often show just three 1919 provisional stamps, for the



In January 2019, the Posta issued a miniature sheet commemorating the centenary of the provisional stamps.

#### Publishing dates of *The Posthorn* 2019

	Deadline for material	Publishing date
No. 1/2019	–	11 March
No. 2/2019	1 May	10 June
No. 3/2019	1 August	10 September
No. 4/2019	1 November	10 December

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Wrapper bisect with wide margins (illustration from a cover sent 13 January 1919).

specialist Faroe collector, there are many, many varieties to look out for. Different stamps were bisected – for example stamps with different perforations, or different watermarks. Similarly at least two different vignette stamps from newspaper wrappers are known to have been used. And as one might expect, given many thousands of the overprinted stamps were individually handstamped, one at a time, varieties exist of the 2 on 5 øre overprinted stamps.

Additionally unauthorized provisional stamps were also produced and sometimes seemingly allowed to progress through the post unchallenged, at least from some of the remoter postal stations. However, with regards to these, there is little factual information, that I'm aware of, from postal archives or contemporary sources. So I would caution that, other than describing empirical evidence of items that have been recorded, what I write about these later are simply my thoughts and opinions, and not what I would view as established facts.

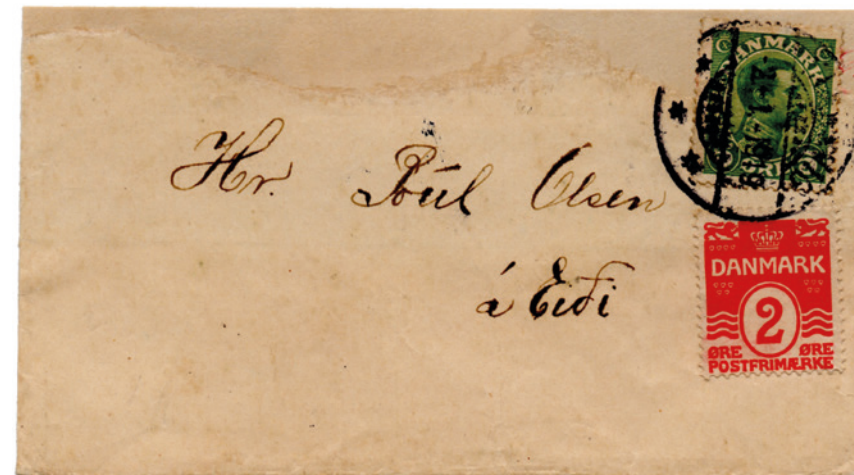
## Part II - Setting the scene

Danish postage rates had risen in 1907/1908, but then had remained stable for a long period, with this continuing throughout much of WW1. However there were indications of rises that were to come post war, when the special Nordic rates, that applied to mail to Norway and Sweden were increased at the start of June 1918. At this time there were no changes in the main local/inland rates, and overseas rates.

However this was to change on 1 January 1919, with further rate rises in October 1919, July 1920, and March 1921. Additionally in July 1920 the definition of the local postage rate area changed, which severely impacted most mail sent within the Faroes. So prior to July 1920 (and since October 1916) all mail within the Faroe Islands could be sent at the cheaper local (rather than inland) rate. To give an idea of the impact of the series of the postage rate rises of 1919 and 1920, on 30 December 1918 most mail sent within the Faroe Islands (which, I think, was the majority of all mail sent) could be sent at the local letter rate of 5 øre. Following the postage rate/local rate area changes of 1 July 1920, basic local letters cost 20 øre – so rates had effectively increased four fold for most inter islands mail !

But it was the January 1919 rate changes that created the shortage of stamps. The local letter rate was to be increased from 5 øre to 7 øre, and although there were huge stocks of the 5 øre stamp

Coversent from Klaksvig on 2 January 1919 – 5 øre plus 1 øre plus 1 øre franking.

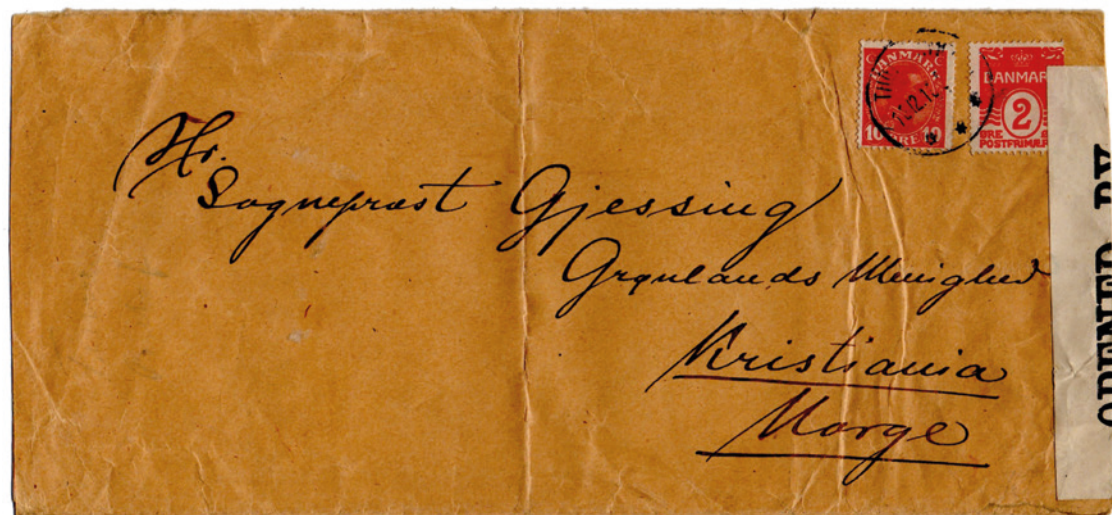


in the Faroe Islands (around 46,000 in Thorshavn on 1 January), no 7 øre stamps existed (until their supply later in January).

Only minimal amounts of make up stamps were available (around 1,000 1 øre stamps and 300 2 øre stamps) on 1 January 1919. Details of stamp availability in Thorshavn are also available for 22 December 1918, for some stamps (i.e. those for which an order had been put into Copenhagen), and this perhaps suggests that there had been a "run" on low value stamps, immediately prior to 1 January (there having been around 3,200 1 øre and 2,300 2 øre stamps ten days prior to the rate rises, on 22 December 1918). This will presumably

have included the Thorshavn Post Office supplying the smaller postal stations with low value stamps, and local businesses preparing for the rate rises.

It became clear that a shortage of stamps was likely to arise, given the low supply of low value "make-up" stamps available, and the realization that the next sailing from Denmark to the Faroes would occur far too late for the postage rate changes on 1 January. A telegram exchange continued, and rather than delay the rate rises, on 30 December 1918, a telegram was sent to Thorshavn (in English – the cables were routed via the United Kingdom, and wartime requirements requiring English were still in force), informing :



December 1918 censored letter to Norway at special Nordic 12 øre rate (1 June 1918 to 31 June 1919).



9 January Vaag usage of the 5 øre plus 1 øre plus 1 øre stamp combination.





Verdi (money) letter sent on 7 January 1919, franked with an in stock 27 øre stamp.

- First ship sailing from on 18 January
- Sell individual stamps, not sheets
- First use the combination 5 øre plus 2 øre
- Then use 5 øre plus 1 øre plus 1 øre
- When these combinations exhausted, cut 4 øre stamps in two halves
- Telegram whether this will work

There were typos and errors in the English in the telegram, and I've corrected these, when summarizing above.

Few examples of covers franked without provisional stamps survive from January 1919. Presumably, unlike covers with provisional stamps they were viewed as uninteresting, and as with most mail, not kept. Even harder to find than the 5 plus 2 øre combination, are covers with the 5 plus 1 + 1 øre combination – in forty years of collecting, I've only ever come across a single example.

Not all sub offices or postal stations ran out of low value make-up stamps at the same time. Indeed, it appears several postal stations did not exhaust their stocks of low value stamps at all. There are several postal stations where there is no recorded usage of provisional stamps. And although usage of provisional stamps quickly become much more common in Thorshavn after 3 January, it appears the 5 plus 1 plus 1 øre combination was still in use on 9 January at Vaag (as well as the illustrated cover, another piece is recorded with the 5 øre plus 1 øre plus 1 øre combination from Vaag on this date). And there is only one recorded item, I'm aware of used, from

Vaag before 13 January (and this may have been a provided reply envelope, given the fold).

Although there were no 7 øre stamps at Thorshavn, the lowest value Verdi (money) letters required a 27 øre franking (being the new local 7 øre local letter rate, plus 20 øre for letters containing up to 1,000 Kr). As the Danish post office had traditionally issued stamps for the special Scandinavian letter rate, and also registered letters at this Scandinavian rate, 27 øre stamps were available as the rate for registered letters to Norway and Sweden up until 31 December 1918. This covered the then 27 øre, being 12 øre later rate, plus 15 øre registration fee. Again, these covers are not easily found.

### Part III – The stamp bisects

Of the 10 sheets (of 100) 2 øre stamps available in Thorshavn at the start of 1 January, four sheets had been used by the later afternoon of 2 January, and by 3 January it appears a decision had been taken to start selling bisected 4 øre stamps. I think 3 January is currently considered to be the first proper day of usage of the 4 øre bisected stamp. However a few covers exist postmarked on 2 January – all appear to be connected to the (Danish, rather than Faroese) postmaster in Thorshavn, Rasmus Pilgaard).

### Different bisects halves

Although the 4 øre bisect stamp is often found listed as a single stamp, there are in fact four basic bisect stamps – stamps were bisected diagonally, creat-

3 January usage of the 4 øre stamp bisect – only recorded used in Thorshavn on this date.



ing an “upper” and “lower” half of the 4 øre stamp. Additionally there were two ways to make the diagonal cut. Most often the cut was made from the upper left to lower right of the stamp (which I view as “right-handed” bisects) and less frequently from lower left to upper right (the “left-handed” bisects). These different bisects are nicely illustrated in one of the unadopted essays that Holger Philipsen produced for the 60th anniversary Europa issue.

### The stamps – perforations and watermarks

The telegram from Copenhagen authorizing the bisect stamps did not specify the stamp to be bisected. At the time, it appears the general supply of stamps available in Thorshavn, and most of the postal stations was the 1913 issue of the 4 øre Numeral stamp, with perf. 14x14½, and a “cross” wa-



1905	1913	1917
Perf. 12 ¾	Perf. 14x14½	Perf. 14x14½
W. Crown	W. Crosses	W. Crown

termark. However two other 4 øre numeral stamps also appear to have been available in the Faroese islands – another perf. 14x14½ stamp, but with a “crown” watermark from 1917 (a slightly deeper coloured stamp) and a perf. 12 ¾ from 1905. Both these stamps are again found in all four cuts of the stamp, making a total of 12 different bisect numeral stamps to be found!

### Different stamps

Additionally, examples of bisects of the Danish 1912 overprinted 4 on 8 øre stamp are recorded. Use is known on covers – some of these are definitely philatelic, with some believed to have been made after January 1919. In the recent DAKA GF 10 catalogue, the listing suggests only one example is known, although I know of another with a certificate (the item may or may not be philatelic (and of the time or not).

I think there is little factual known about these stamps, rather than unsubstantiated opinion. But to the extent these stamps were available, and were



Unadopted Holger Philipsen essays (from 1979 Europa issue) showing different bisects.



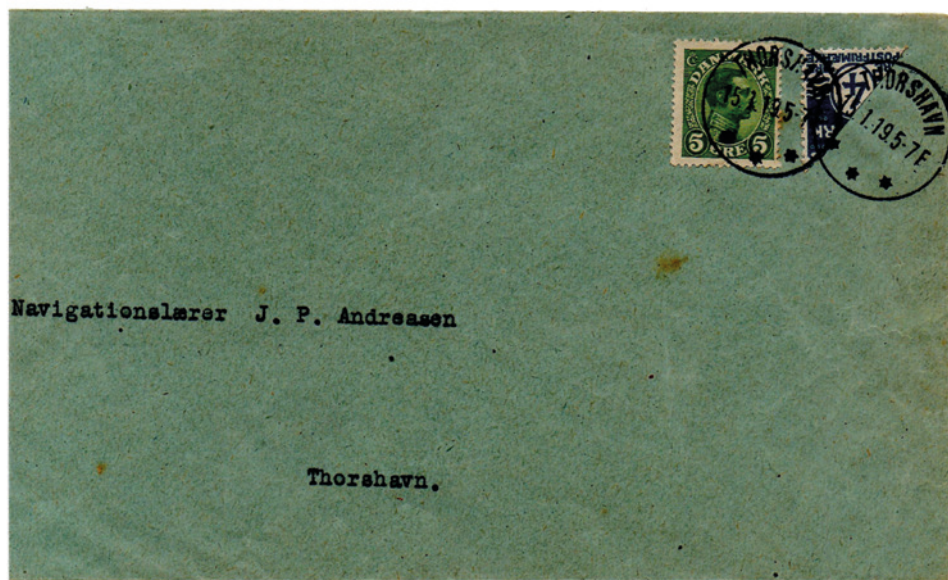


A curiosity, a philatelic cover, or the "real deal"? – bisected 4 on 8 øre on a letter to Denmark (7 øre would be printed matter rate to Denmark).

genuinely used in the January shortage period, they would indeed have been authorized for use (the contents of the telegram of 31 December did not specify a particular issue of 4 øre stamp). However, given the lack of factual information known, and the empirical evidence of recorded material available, I would have ideally discussed these 4 øre stamps alongside some of the "unauthorized" provisional stamps, discussed later (where there is also a lack of information).

#### Numbers of stamp bisects made

The exact numbers of 4 øre bisect stamps produced is unknown. There is information about stocks of stamps at Thorshavn around this time on various dates. And there are a couple of letters from the postal clerk in Thorshavn, Andreas Godskesen (again a Dane), written to a collector in February and April 1919. Again these letters give some approximations. However what is not known, are the



The only cover currently recorded franked with a lower half "left-handed" bisect from the 1905 perf 12 3/4 issue 4 øre numeral stamp.

4 January dated cover franked, the earliest recorded for mail originating outside Thorshavn franked with the 1917 Crown watermark issue.



numbers of 4 øre stamps held by individuals and businesses that were bisected. Additionally, there is the difficulty of factoring in the supplies at the network of postal stations.

In the recent 2017 edition of the standard *DAKA GF10 Faroe Islands* catalogue, figures have been revised upwards (although as the editor notes, the actual supply in the market today remains unaffected, as the revised figures relate to purely to

estimates of stamps made/issued, rather than currently existing copies). Current research suggests that the numbers issued/made (i.e. including those from privately held stock) of the three main 4 øre numeral bisects are :

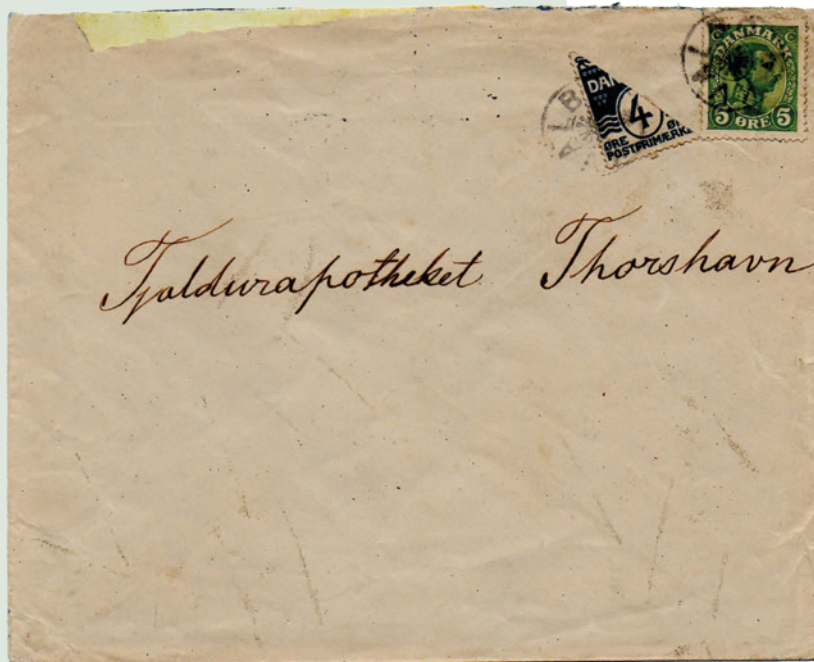
- 1913 issue ca 2,500–3,000
- 1917 issue ca 150–250
- 1905 issue ca 30–50

These are of course not the numbers that survive



"Ordinary" (1913 issue) "left-handed" bisect cancelled with Vaag postmark on 16 January.





Sent from Kvalbo, mail often travelled via, and has dated transit postmarks from, Trangisvaag. However on the back of this cover is a Thorshavn receipt postmark, dated 23 January and the letter travelled directly (as sometimes happened).

today, but of those made, and are just estimates.

The scarcest of these bisect stamps is the 1905 perf. 12 ¾ issue. I'm only aware of ten covers. Of these, only two have "left-handed" bisects, one with an upper half, the other with a lower half. So for now, they are a couple of Danish/ Faroese stamps uniquely recorded on cover.

Only recently, in the last couple of months, have I become aware of a third "left-handed" 1905 perf. 12 ¾ 4 øre stamp, this time on a piece (with a lower half bisect). All the other pieces I'm aware of, with the bisected 1905 issue stamp, are "right-handed" bisects.

Examples of the 1917 Crown watermark issue are



Registered letter from Trangisvaag sent on 19 January franked 22 øre, including a stamp bisect (7 øre local letter rate, plus 15 øre registration fee)

far more common than the earlier 1905 perf. 12 ¾ issue, probably because (based upon empirical evidence only – I'm not aware of documentation) it appears a whole sheet, or good part of one, was available at the postal station at Vestmanhavn.

#### Where used, and when

Not all provisional stamps were used in all postal stations. As well as usage in Thorshavn, bisected stamps are recorded used from two of the three sub post offices (Vaag and Trangisvaag, but not Klaksvig), and several of the smaller postal stations. Usage started at different postal offices/postal stations at different times, as stocks of low value "normal" stamps, or the "previous" provisional had become exhausted.

Mail sent (during the "correct" period) with a 4 øre bisect stamp as part of its franking is currently recorded from Kvalbo, Skaale, Sørvaag, Tofte and Vestmanhavn. Mail from Tofte is only recorded sent to the philatelist P S Johannesen.

Late (philatelic) usage is also recorded from Sand in May 1919 (the only recorded postmarking of a provisional stamp in Sand). In the "shortage" period, provisional stamps were applied during transit at Thorshavn for mail from Sand!

Other uprated mail, such as registered and Verdi (money) letters are also known used with bisected 4 øre stamps. They are also found on printed matter covers to Denmark (also a 7 ø rate), and uprating stationery, etc.

#### Part IV – the "Wrapper" bisects

As it became clear stocks of 4 øre stamps would be exhausted in Thorshavn, further instructions were received from Copenhagen, again by telegram. Sent on 4th January, the telegram informed :

- Cut 4 øre stamps from wrappers, and
- Use these as previously informed.

Usage is first recorded from 6 January 1919.

The wrappers referred to, were newspaper stationery wrappers, and the instruction was to cut out the 4 øre vignette stamp imprinted on the wrapper, and bisect these clipped-out "stamps". It should be noted that in Denmark, it had always been valid to cut out the imprinted vignettes representing postage, and use them as ordinary postage on letters (so in this sense, this was not a departure from normally allowed practice).



Mail from Sand: the 5 øre is postmarked in Sand. The bisect stamp was applied and postmarked during transit at Thorshavn (here on 13 January).

There was a huge stock of these 4 øre stationery wrappers in Thorshavn – 74 packs of 25 wrappers, totalling 1850 vignette stamps (or when bisected 3,700 stamps). I have no idea why such large stocks were available – I have never come across a commercially used example of the 4 øre wrapper from the Faroes! Additionally, although the stocks of 4 øre wrappers were basically of the Numeral vignette type, I do not know which issue (or issues) the Thorshavn stock wrappers came from. Prior to 1919, there had been four issues of this wrapper:

- a 1905 issue (no printing serial number).
- a 1913 issue (again no serial printing number and
- two 1918 issues, with two print run numbers, being 22-c and 23-C (these print numbers appear on the stationery)

I cannot recall seeing literature stating which issue of the 4 øre wrapper was in stock/ bisected. And as an avid collector of stationery used in the Faroes, I've come across few commercial usages of wrappers, and as noted above, never a 4 øre Numeral vignette wrapper. So I have no useful reference points, from considering used wrappers, as to which wrapper was available. Perhaps an expert collector of Danish postal stationery might be able to identify a printing simply from the vignette, but obviously, as cut-outs, there is much less available to be identified for the ordinary collector. So a potential future project here for me, or someone else interested.

My best guess (and guess, at this stage, is all it is) is that the wrappers available will have been the 1913 issue, but I would not rule out either the 1905 or the 1918 (probably earlier 22-c) issues. Perhaps, speculating, when the Faroes all became one local district area in October 1916, for postal purposes, wrappers that were already in stock, that were required for sending local Faroese newspapers to some of the



Bicoloured and numeral vignette 4 øre newspaper wrappers (folded in half).



more distant of the Faroe Islands, were no longer necessary.

Also stationery was long lived in Thorshavn stocks, but not all. For example at the 5 øre rate (overseas printed matter rate), the wrappers in stock in Thorshavn are likely to have been those with a Frederik VIII vignette (I've seen a "commercially" used example in another collection). And as late as 1919, Frederik VIII vignettes were still the available 10 øre stationery postcards (overseas postcard rate), as I've seen more than one such usage on "commercial" looking mail. On the other hand I'm aware of 5 øre stationery postcards with a Christian X vignette (inland postcard rate) being used in the Faroes as early as 1914. So looking at other stationery usage hasn't been very informative either!

#### Different bisects halves

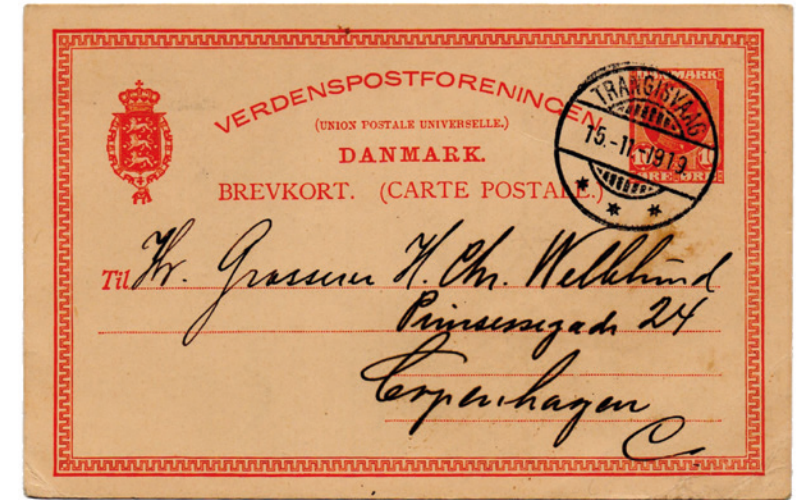
As with the stamp bisects, there were both "left-handed" and "right-handed" wrapper bisects. Interestingly the proportion of "left-handed" wrapper bisects is much lower than for that of the stamp bisects, but they are out there to be found.

#### Different vignette stamps

Holger Winther, a conscript mariner serving on the *Beskytteren*, which in January 1919 was stationed in the Faroes, was also a philatelist, and looked for interesting stamps and wrappers to bisect. He wrote a short article in the 1/1934 *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. Amongst the unusual stamps Holger found were a few bicoloured vignette 4 øre wrappers in the small postal station at Kvalbo.

Until recently I'd only seen illustrations of five examples, understanding that eight bisects had re-

Frederik VIII stationery postcard sent as late as in November 1919 – stocks of some stationery remained for a long time.

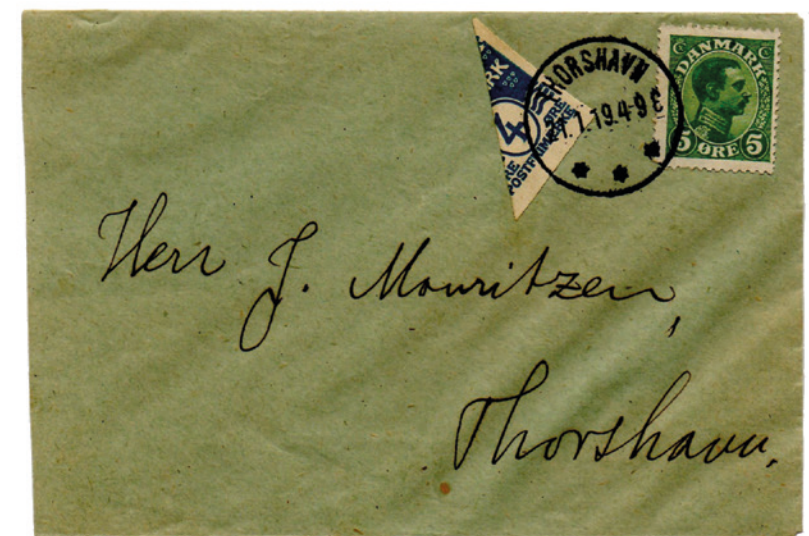


sulted from cut-outs from four wrappers. But recently I found an illustration of a sixth example, in the 1941 No. 7 issue of the *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* magazine. Unlike the other five examples, all on entires, this *DFT* illustrated item is just a small piece (without even the usual accompanying 5 øre stamp) – the writer describes the item, if I've translated properly, as the discovery of a new provisional stamp, examined by experts and believed genuine. In the next edition of the magazine, 1941 No. 8 issue, the same writer tells that Holger Winther has called him, explaining that he had found the wrappers in Kvalbo. Interestingly the article, if I've understood correctly, then goes on to say he found three wrappers (that would make six bisects). But I've seen references to six, eight and sixteen bisects.

As yet I've not had the time to source sufficiently good illustrations from my records of all the six items to see if the 1875 wrapper bisects I have records of, match up to make three stamps, or whether there's a clear indication of at least four stamps being halved. Of those I have records of, all are "right-handed" and three are upper halves and three are lower halves.

#### Lack of gum/adhesive

As the stationery wrappers had imprinted vignette "stamps", when these vignettes were cut from the newspaper wrapper, and halved, the resulting bisects were ungummed. Although it is believed there were many more wrapper bisects, than stamp bisects, far more of the stamp bisects nowadays survive. It is thought this was in part due to the in-



Usage of a lower half "left-handed" wrapper on letter sent with Thorshavn on 21 January.





Lower half of 1875 4 øre wrapper (bicoloured vignette), sent from Kvalbo, where these older wrappers were discovered.

adequate adhesive used to attach wrapper bisects to the mail they were used on.

Sometimes mail is found with the wrapper bisect partially stuck under the (usually) 5 øre accompanying stamp, avoiding totally the need for glue. This is most often found used from mail cancelled in the postal station at Solmundefjord.

#### Where used

With greater stocks of the 4 øre wrappers available, by comparison with the 4 øre stamps, these appear to have been distributed more widely from

Thorshavn, across the postal network. Cut-out wrapper bisects are recorded from all three sub-offices (Klaksvig, Trangisvaag and Vaag) and additionally from 13 postal stations (Ejde, Fuglafjordur, Kollafjord, Kvalbo, Kvivik, Midvaag, Saltangeraa, Sandevaag, Skaale, Straender, Solmundefjord, Tofte, and Vestmanhavn).

So around half of the post offices /stations with postmarks are known to have used wrapper bisects. Transit usage, as for the usage of stamp bisects for mail from Sand, is recoded for mail from Norddeble (with the bisect applied in Klaksvig).



Sent from postal station at Solmundefjord, this letter has its wrapper bisect stamp "attached" by accompanying 5 øre stamp.



Large piece of package wrapping of COD letter from postal station at Kvivik.

As might be expected, there are few surviving examples from some of the smaller postal stations – in some cases only pieces, rather than whole covers, are recorded.

As with the stamp bisects, the wrapper bisects were also used on other local mail, sent by special services including registered, Verdi (money) letters as well as additionally for cash on delivery mail. Printed matter mail to Denmark, and uprating stationery is also recorded.

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Danielsen Álvur, commentary in association with

Printed matter (inscribed Tryksag) letter sent to Copenhagen on 16 January 1919.



the Posta centenary miniature sheet. Faroes, 2019. Hopballe Kristian & Riis Steffen, *Færøernes interimistiske frigørelsesmidler 1919*. Denmark, 1986. King-Farlow Rowland, articles in *The Philatelic Journal*. United Kingdom, 1945–1947. Skotner S, articles in *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, 1941. Tholl Aage, articles in *Frimarkesamleren*. Denmark, 1951 and 1955. Winther Holger, article in *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, 1934. A wide range of auction catalogues, including the referenced Danam sale of the Bernstein collection.





Letter to the Rotary Club of McAlester, OK, USA sent from Helsinki Rotary Club on 30 October 1939, just a month before the beginning of the Winter War. The sender used the franking machine of the newly established Finlandia News Service, Francotyp C #680, which had been registered on 11 October. Helsinki Rotary Club was not registered as the user of the machine, but obviously there was a connection between the club and the News Service. By coincidence, the letter has been cancelled in the Helsinki post office by the slogan cancellation promoting the Helsinki Olympics, which were to be organized on 20 July–4 August 1940.

## Finland in WW2, seen through the early meter marks, Part 2

by Seija-Riitta Laakso

**For Finland WW2 meant two different wars against Russia: the Winter War from 30 November 1939 to 13 March 1940, and the Continuation War from 25 June 1941 to 19 September 1944. They were followed by the Lapland War against the Germans until 27 April 1945. In addition to all human tragedies, WW2 meant for Finland cancelled Olympic Games, evacuations, bombed and burned factories, shortage of everything for many years, as well as lost territories including one of the most important cities, Vyborg. Early meter marks tell (mostly) stories of survival.**

By the beginning of the Winter War, some 240 franking machines had been registered for use in Finland. Many of them had already changed ownership for various reasons, or they were just not used anymore because of outdated technology.

Of the 42 original Hasler D 106 type machines (for the machine types and early users, see Part 1 of this article in *The Posthorn* 4/2018) only 26 were still in use in the end of November 1939. Of the four Neopost machines and the five Midgets, only one of each was still in use at that time.

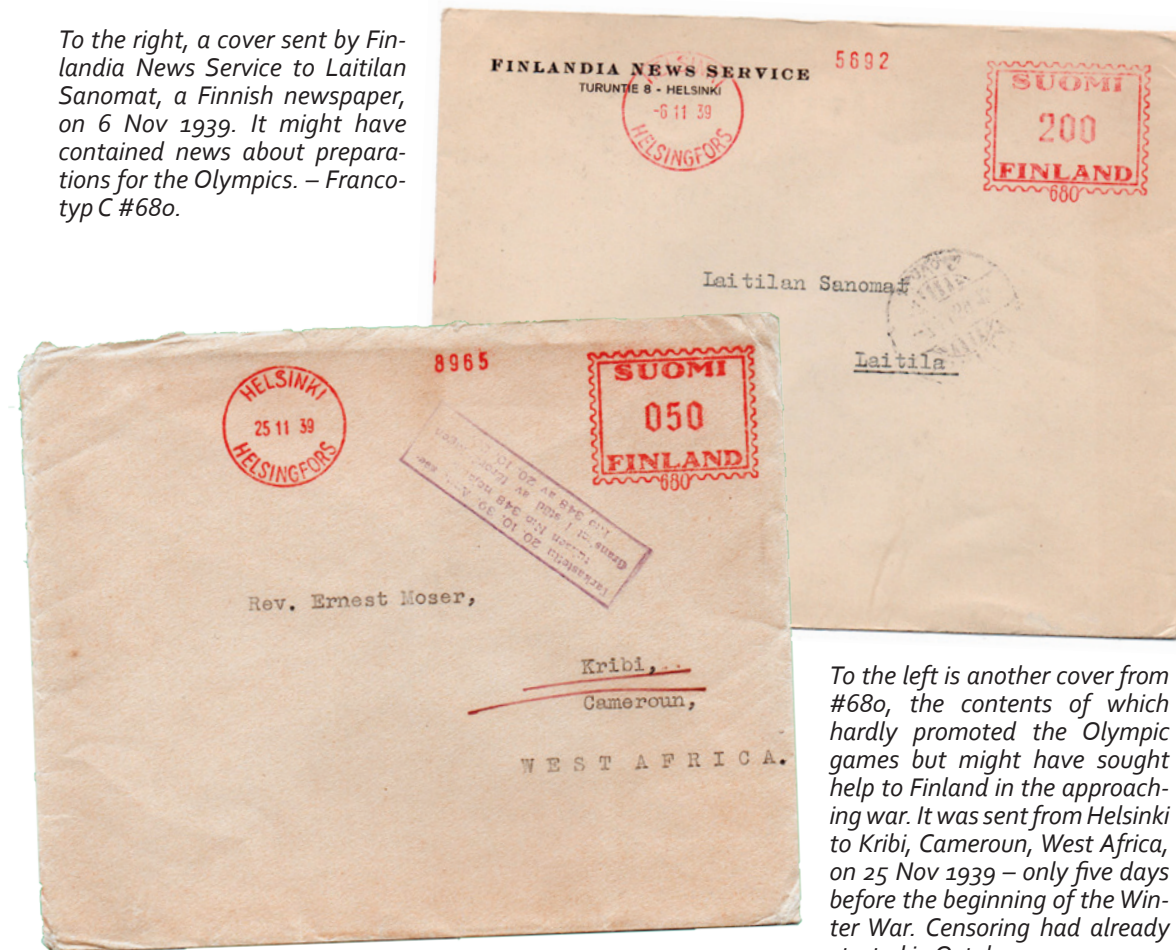
While there were some 190 registered Francotyp C

machines in use in the beginning of the war, 55 more were registered in 1940–1943, plus six new Hasler F 88 machines. With one exception taken in use in 1947, the next machines were imported to the country as late as in 1952 – after all war reparations had been paid, and normal international trade was again possible.

### **The Olympics that never came**

Preparations for the Helsinki 1940 Summer Olympics had been ongoing since July 1938, when Japan (which originally had won Helsinki in the election for the organizer) informed that they could not or-

To the right, a cover sent by Finlandia News Service to *Laitilan Sanomat*, a Finnish newspaper, on 6 Nov 1939. It might have contained news about preparations for the Olympics. – Francotyp C #680.



To the left is another cover from #680, the contents of which hardly promoted the Olympic games but might have sought help to Finland in the approaching war. It was sent from Helsinki to Kribi, Cameroun, West Africa, on 25 Nov 1939 – only five days before the beginning of the Winter War. Censoring had already started in October.

ganize the Olympics in Tokyo due to ongoing war between Japan and China, among other things.

In addition to many concrete building projects that were necessary in Finland, even communications had to be taken care of, and a special News Office was established to promote the Olympics. Finlandia News Service registered Francotyp C #680 for their use on 11 October 1939.

This was a rather late moment to register a machine for a Sports News office, thinking of the tense political atmosphere in Finland and elsewhere in Europe. WW2 had already started in Poland, and the Finnish Government was negotiating in Moscow about Soviet Union's territorial requirements. For the country's safety, mobilization of Finnish troops had started on 9 October as "Extra refresher training for reserves".

More likely, English language news would be needed for political reasons. Two of the covers on this spread shed light on Finlandia News Service's

early activities on that field. Interestingly, there seems to have been a connection with the Helsinki Rotary Club. The Club was established in 1926, one of its founder members being Risto Ryti, the Prime Minister during the Winter War, and the President of the Republic during the Continuation War – and later the main defendant in the Finnish War-responsibility trials.

Another founder member of the Rotary Club was Julio N. Reuter, Professor of Philology at the University of Helsinki, who had been one of the lead characters in the resistant movement against Russia in the early 1900s. At that time he was the Editor of *The Finland Bulletin*, and he also wrote to several British and American newspapers about the situation in Finland. Later he was a member in the delegation which traveled to Denmark, Norway and United States to seek the recognition of Finland's independence in 1918.

Although Reuter had died in 1937, it is not difficult to see from where the Rotary Club had got the



idea about a Finlandia News Service.

One of the early uses of franking machine #680 was on a letter sent to the Rotary Club of McAlester in Oklahoma, USA. A collector of Rotary material might find similar letters to other Clubs around the world from the same period. News from Finland, maybe also a request for material help could have been the contents.

While the political (later propaganda) aspect of Finlandia News Service is known by historians, the early connection to Helsinki Rotary Club may be a new discovery – a secret revealed by a franking machine cancellation.

### News to West Africa?

Another letter franked by #680 but, against the instructions of the Post Office, without the name of the sender printed on the cover, is even more interesting. It was sent from Helsinki to Kribi, Cameroun, West Africa, on 25 November 1939 – only five days before the beginning of the Winter War. A very rare destination for a Finnish meter mark cover in the 1930s!

The recipient was “Rev. Ernest Moser“ – a 23 years old German, at that time in Cameroun, West Africa. We do not know why Finlandia News Service sent him the letter, or the contents of it. But we know quite a lot about him: Ernest Moser was originally from Alsace and his family, worried about the growing persecution by the Nazi regime, had fled to France in 1933.

Ernest joined the French army in 1936 for the next three years. At the end of his service, he was recruited by the Compagnie Française de l’Afrique Occidentale (CFAO), a multinational company engaged in the sale of manufactured goods, especially automobiles and pharmaceutical products. It still has operations in Africa and France’s former colonies and overseas territories.

Ernest Moser arrived at Douala, Cameroun, in August 1939, but was soon mobilized due to the approaching war. After the collapse of the Metropolitan France in the summer of 1940, he joined General de Gaulle’s Free French troops, and during the next few years, he fought in Gabon, Eritrea and Syria, where he was wounded. Sergeant Moser then spent some time in Central Africa, and finally

returned to France via Algeria, participating the battles of Alsace and Authion before the war was finally over.

Moser made a respectable career in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Dep. of Colonies), and Ministry of Finance. He died in 2006, after which obviously his correspondence was sold in philatelic auctions. The author found on the internet a letter sent to Moser when he was in Douala 1939 – it was sold in an internet auction in 2009.

Now back to the Finnish cover, franked by #680 in November 1939. What could have been the reason why the Finlandia News Service approached this young man in the darkest Africa? It was hardly about the Olympics. Perhaps it had something to do with Moser’s work at CFAO. Kribi, where the letter was addressed, is a port town some 250 km south from Douala. Or, he could have been a personal friend of somebody in Finland, who had used a company franking for private purposes.

We do not know – but it seems that all stones were turned over to find friends and help in the approaching war.

Finlandia News Service was active during the Winter War but was merged with other war propaganda services during the Continuation War. In late 1940, the franking machine #680 was registered to other functions, like Kansan Pika-Arpajaiset (National lottery) and the Business Workers’ Trade Union.

### The short-lived XII Olympics office

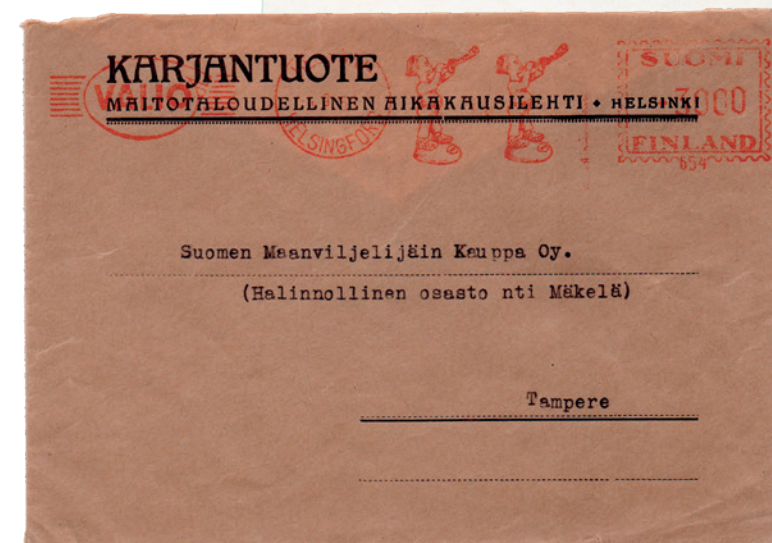
The office of the XII Olympic Games registered three franking machines in 1938–1939 to be used before and during the Olympics. The machines were Francotype C #654, #686 and #688. To be exact, #654 was replaced with #688 in late September 1939. A few days later, #654 was registered by Valio, a major cooperative of dairy products in Vyborg – just to be evacuated from there to Helsinki in 1940 as a result of the Winter War!

It would take twelve years before Helsinki was able to organize the Olympics. Franking machine #895 was registered for the XV Olympics in Helsinki on 12 May 1952. It was later used by R. Ruth in Jyväskylä, which registered the machine on 29 April 1953. That is where the story of the Olympic frankings finally ended.

“Cooperation means power!” tells the slogan of franking machine #680, now owned by the Business Workers’ Trade Union. The cover is National Lottery’s. Sent locally in Helsinki on 4 Nov 1943, printed matter rate 50 penni.

### Modern Summer Olympics

- 1896 Athens, Greece
- 1900 Paris, France
- 1904 St. Louis, USA
- 1908 London, UK
- 1912 Stockholm, Sweden
- 1916 – (WW1)
- 1920 Antwerp, Belgium
- 1924 Paris, France
- 1928 Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- 1932 Los Angeles, USA
- 1936 Berlin, Germany
- 1940 – (WW2)
- 1944 – (WW2)
- 1948 London, UK
- 1952 Helsinki, Finland



#654 was the first franking machine registered for the Helsinki 1940 Olympics. The cover above was franked as a trial version on the first day of use, 22 Sep 1938. It has not been sent. Below is a later cover sent by Valio (#654) from Helsinki to Tampere in 1951.



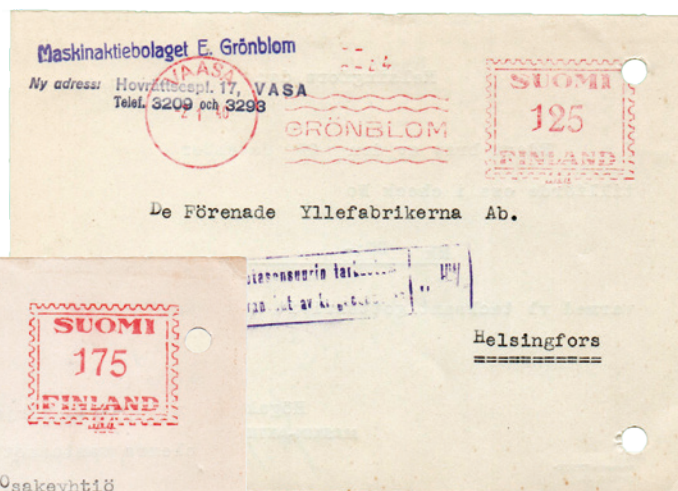
Säästöpankkien Keskus-Osake-Pankki, Francotyp C #415, sent the registered letter below from Helsinki on 29 Nov 1939, the day before the Winter War started. At the wartime, the bank was evacuated to Alavus parish, from where the cover to the right was sent on the same day when the war ended, i.e. 13 March 1940.



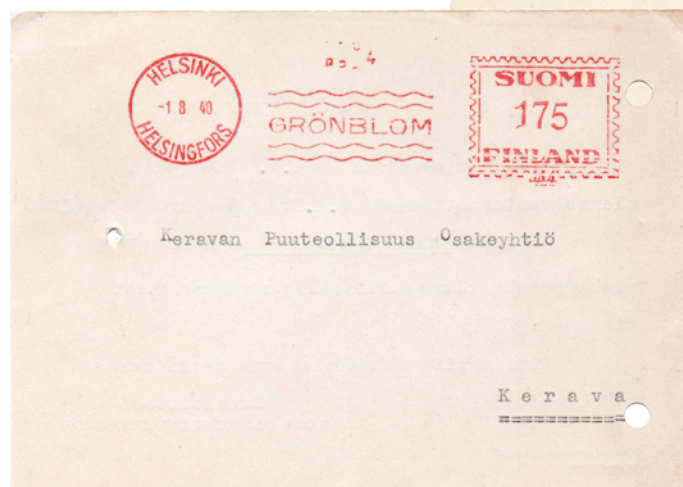
Trivia: The recipient, "Hakkapeliitta" was the magazine of the Finnish Civil Guard in 1925–1944. It was named after the Finnish light cavalymen in the service of the Swedish King Gustav II Adolf during the 30 Years' War (1618–1648). They used a battle cry "Hakkaa päälle!" (Cut them down!) and were therefore called hakkapeliittas.



"Ny adress Hovrättsespl. 17, Vasa" notes the owner of franking machine #444, i.e. the Helsinki based E. Grönblom machinery on a postcard sent from Vaasa during the Winter War on 2 January 1940.



After the war, Grönblom returned to Helsinki, as can be noticed from the date and place stamp of the card to the left, sent on 1 August 1940.



### Evacuated from Helsinki

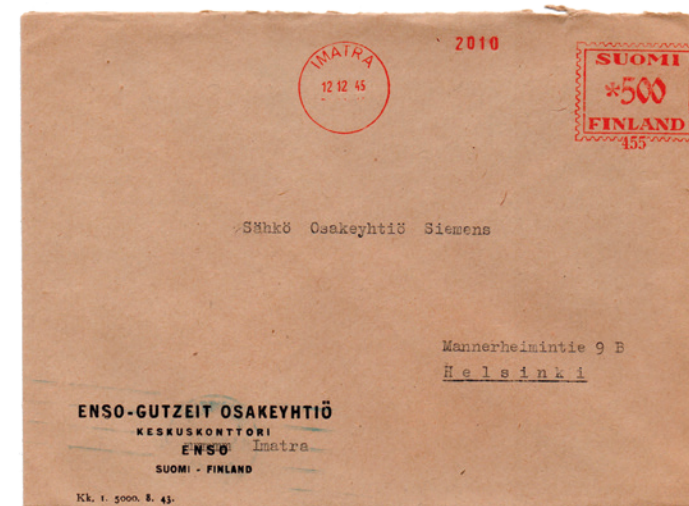
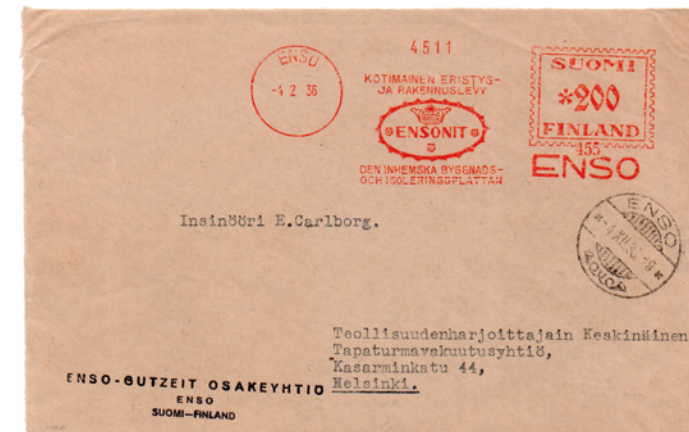
Some companies also evacuated their daily businesses from Helsinki towards the western coast of Finland when the Winter War started. We can follow two of them by their frankings: Säästöpankkien Keskus-Osake-Pankki (Central bank of the Finnish savings banks) was registered in Helsinki (Francotype C #415), but the date and place of its wartime frankings show that the bank was located at Alavus parish in Ostrobothnia. The machine company Grönblom (#444) from Helsinki moved to Vaasa at the western coast. Both stayed in Helsinki during the Continuation War.

### Evacuated to Helsinki

While some companies left Helsinki due to war (which was not a stupid idea, as Helsinki was heavily bombed), several more were evacuated from Karelia and other eastern regions of Finland (see the map on page 25) either because of warfare, or forced by the 1940 Peace Treaty which left vast areas in the hands of Soviet Union, including three cities.

During the Continuation War (1941–1944), Finland managed to take back those areas, and a large number of evacuated people and companies returned to their former properties – only to be forced to leave again at the end of the war, which was established by the final treaty.

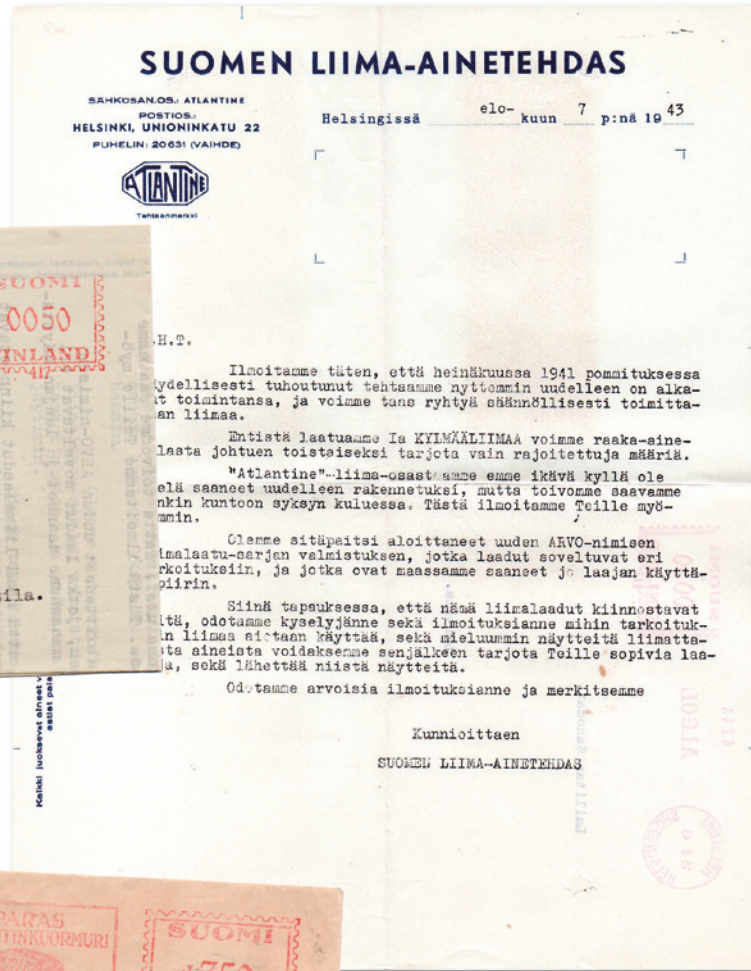
Enso-Gutzeit's pulp and paper mills in Enso could not be moved to the Finnish side of the new border in 1940, but the franking machine was moved to Helsinki together with the company's head office. In 1943, the head office returned to Enso but in 1945 (see the picture to the right) that address was struck off from the cover and the franking was made in Imatra, on the Finnish side of the final border.



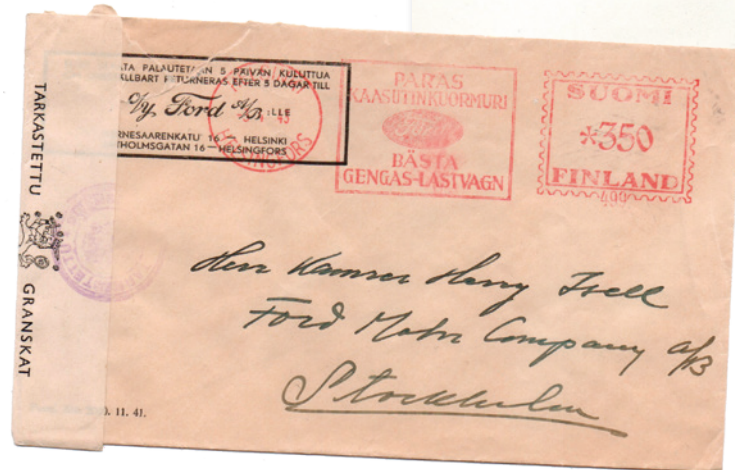
Enso-Gutzeit's franking machine (#455) followed the company's journey. On top, a letter from Enso to Helsinki on 4 Feb 1936; in the middle, a local letter in Helsinki on 23 Dec 1940 and finally, from Imatra to Helsinki on 12 Dec 1945. We can also see from the printer's mark (Kk.1. 5000. 8.43) that Enso-Gutzeit had again been located at Enso in August 1943 before the final evacuation.



"... Our factory, which was totally destroyed in bombing in July 1941, has now been rebuilt and we can again supply glue. The earlier I a type Cold Glue is available only in limited amounts due to shortage of raw material..."



News about the reopening of Algol's glue factory were sent to newspapers during the Continuation War in folder letter without cover, franked by #417.



Gasoline and oil were not sold to civilians during the wartime, it was all needed for the armed forces. To the left, Ford promotes "Best carburetor trucks" (wood-gas trucks) in Finnish and Swedish in their wartime meter mark (#499) on cover sent to Stockholm on 3 April 1943. Opened by censor. – The machine #499 was later damaged by fire and out of use for several months in early 1945.

Many factories, mills and offices were damaged or destroyed in bombings everywhere in Finland. For example, Suomen Maanviljelijäin Kauppa Oy's premises were bombed in Tampere on 15 January 1940. Franking machine #420 was never taken in use after that day, although the company itself recovered rather soon.

The Vyborg based newspaper *Karjala* lost its franking machine (#413), among everything else,

when its premises in Vyborg were bombed on 18 February 1940. There was devastation everywhere in the city that Sunday caused by fire bombs. A major part of the city burned in ruins. Also Ford's Finnish affiliate Oy Ford Ab (#499) in Helsinki suffered from fire in early 1945.

While these incidents were also recorded by P. O. Rundqvist (Ref. 1), there are other stories which have not been told so far. Here comes a new one:



The cover above, including printed matter, was sent from newspaper "Karjala" (Francotyp C #413) in Vyborg on 18 November 1937. The machine was destroyed in bombing on 18 February 1940.



Cover sent from Suomen Maanviljelijäin Kauppa Oy (#420) at Tampere on 28 September 1938. The machine was destroyed in bombing 15 January 1940. – The rate 2Mk was for domestic letter under 20 g.

"Rikkihappo- ja superfosfaattitehtaat" was the name of the state-owned sulfuric acid and superphosphate factory in Lappeenranta. Its new head office, built in 1931, located in the city center. During the Winter War the company shared the building with the staff of Flying Squadron 10, which had an important role in air photography in addition to bombing the enemy's troops in Karelia. As there were no satellites at that time, the best way to find



On the map, Finland from the 1920s to WW2. During the Winter War, many companies evacuated their businesses from Helsinki to the western coast of Finland, Vaasa being one of the places. Between the wars and again after the Continuation War, Finland had to evacuate totally the areas which were left behind the new border in the east, including the city of Vyborg.

out the enemy's movements was to photograph them from the air, and then quickly transfer the information on maps to be forwarded to the General Headquarters in Mikkeli. That is what the author's father happened to be doing there during the Winter War. Therefore he was also taking part in the fire-fighting, when the building burnt.

Lappeenranta was heavily bombed during the war, probably to destroy the sulfuric acid factory, which was crucial for bomb-making. The company's head office (which used franking machine #477, see pictures on the following page) was damaged by the fire, after which the head office moved to Helsinki in the summer of 1940. When the whole Karelia



Rikkihappo- ja Sulfiittitehtaat (#477, advertising "Kotka phosphate") located in Lappeenranta until 1940, then moved to Helsinki after bombings and fire. – Below, a parcel card for 1 kg parcel, rate 5 mk, sent from Lappeenranta on 27 June 1936. – To the right, a cover front franked in the new head office in Helsinki, 19 February 1941.



Above, the head office of the sulfuric acid and superphosphate factory in Lappeenranta, ca 1940.

had to be evacuated, many other companies with their franking machines had to move, as well.

One of them was Savo-Karjalan Tukkuliike, which first moved to Helsinki, and after a merger with Kesko, finally found their old franking machine #414 in the use of Kesko in Turku – all the way from the south eastern coast to south west.



The wholesale company Savo-Karjalan Tukkuliike (#414) was also evacuated from Vyborg to Helsinki, as can be noticed from the frankings on these cover fronts on 31 May 1939 and 23 Sep 1940.

The coffeepot shown in the advertisement of the Helsinki based coffee importer and roastery Paulig (#433) – here on a postcard franked on 19 September 1939 – would soon turn out to be useless. Sugar was put on rations two weeks later, on 3 October, and coffee on 28 October – for the next 15 years!



### Shortage of everything!

Another aspect of war was, of course, the shortage of everything in civil life – a too well-known problem in all countries at war.

In Finland, rationing started in early October, two months before the war broke out. The reason for it was the very tense overall political situation, which led people to hoard whatever they could afford. Just in case.

Sugar and coffee were the first food products to be put on rations. The situation turned poor between the wars: part of the country was destroyed, or lost, and the evacuated people (11% of the whole population) had to be fed as well. In May 1940, grain and bread were put



Pyydämme tätten, että hyvältätoisesti mahdollisimman suurilla määrillä huomioonottaisitte meidät jakaessanne siviilikäyttöön luovutettuja valmistettanne. Tarvitsemme niitä etupäässä miesten ja poikain pukujen ja päällysvaatteiden valmistukseen, työ-, koulu- ja urheilupukuihin sekä mikäli riittää myöskin kankaita myytäväksi.

Kiittäen etukäteen myötämielisyydestämme merkitsemme

10 IX. 1942

Helsinki 9.9.1942.

Stockmann's department store (#408) in Helsinki sent this postcard to the United Wool Mills in Hyvinkää on 9 September 1942: "We hope that you would kindly take us into account when you deliver your products which are meant for civil use. We would mainly need them for men's and boy's work, school and sports dresses, and if possible, also fabrics for sale..."

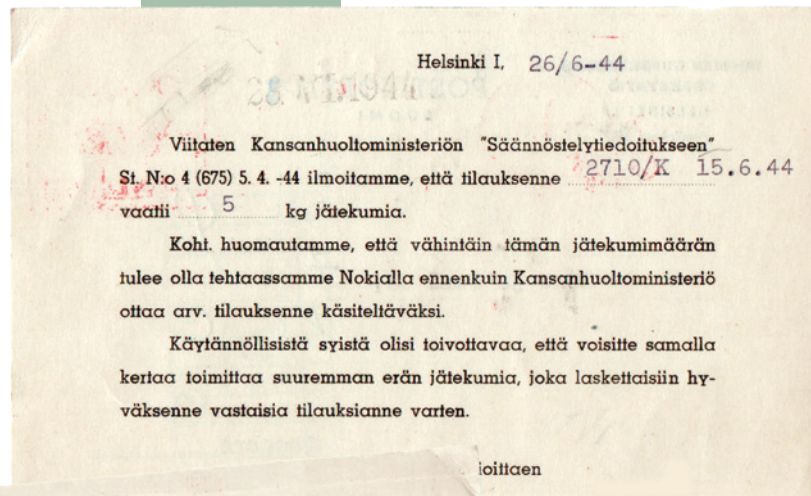
on rations, followed by butter in June, tea, potato flour and dried fruit in the fall, milk in November, meat in December, eggs in the spring of 1941, etc. During the fall of 1940, also more than food products were added on the list, for example soap,

textiles and shoes. Oil and gasoline were of course rationed from the beginning, and most cars, trucks and horses had been taken for army use. Postal items franked at that time tell many interesting stories about how things worked (or didn't).

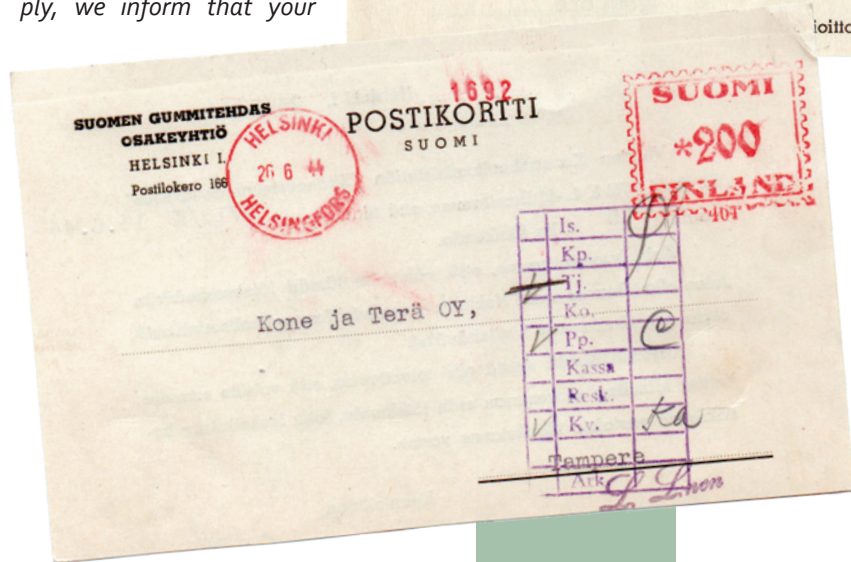


The well-known Nokia mobile phone producer was originally a paper mill and rubber producer at Nokia, a minor place in central Finland. – Finland's Rubber Co. (#464) sent this postcard from its Helsinki head office to one of their customers during the Continuation War:

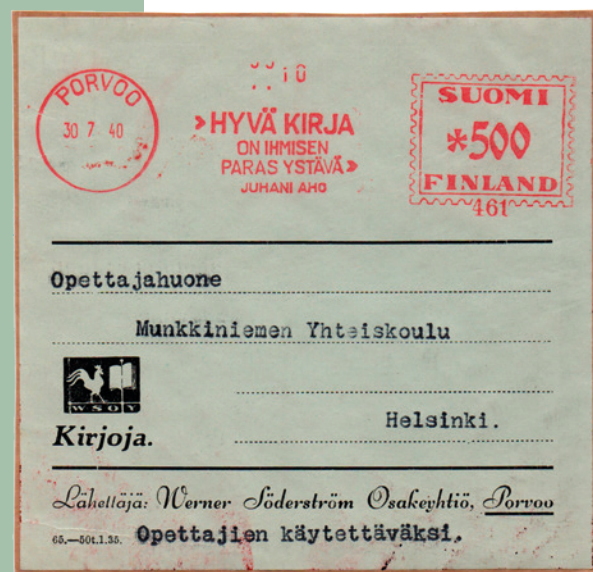
"Helsinki 26 June 1944. Referring to the Rationing Notice No. 4 (675) on 5 April 1944 by the Ministry of Supply, we inform that your



order 2710/K on 15 June 1944 needs 5 kg circulated rubber. We would like to note that this amount of circulated rubber in the minimum must be brought to our factory before the Ministry will handle your application. For practical reasons, we wish that you could bring a larger amount, to be used to your credit for later orders."



Schools continued their work between the wars (many had been closed in Helsinki and children sent to the countryside or to Sweden because of city bombings). The publisher Werner Söderström Osakeyhtiö of Porvoo (#461) sent a small parcel to a school in Helsinki on 30 July 1940 "for teachers' use". As the rate was only for 1 kg parcel, it probably consisted of brochures. Meter marks on parcel labels are very difficult to find. The advertisement of the meter quotes the well-known writer Juhani Aho: "A good book is the man's best friend."



Textiles were soon put on rations, and the Cotton Mills' Sales Office was not needed for many years. The official letter by the Ministry of Supply which controlled all supplies, was franked by their machine (#465) on 25 January 1946. Due to high inflation, the rate for a domestic letter under 20 g was now 8 mk.

The war had already ended, but the rationing continued for many more years. Contradictory to their original business idea, the international oil company Shell (#478) promoted in their meter mark on 4 February 1946: "Spare oil!" in two languages. By coincidence, the postcard was sent to Helsinki firewood supply organization!



To the left, the clerk at the Cotton Mills' Sales Office (#465) in Tampere franked the letter a bit carelessly, and only "2" can be read in the original franking. As the rate for domestic letter under 20 g was 2.75 mk, an additional 0.75 mk had to be added on the cover. The Continuation War started only weeks later, on 25 June 1941.





To the left, the letter sent from Suomen Trikoo, Tampere (#495) on 1 July 1937, promoted their units in Tampere, Helsinki and Vyborg. The rate 2 mk was correct for a domestic letter up to 20 g.



To the right, the slogan had to be changed when Vyborg was lost. "Suomen Trikoo, Tampere, Helsinki, Kuopio" promotes the meter mark of the letter sent on 6 October 1954 – the year when the last rations finally ended. The rate for a domestic 20 g letter was now 25 mk!

Advertising company Erva-Latvala (#632) and retail seller of building materials, Julius Tallberg (#411), promoted state loans for rebuilding during and after the Continuation War.



In 1951, Ford (#499) celebrated its first 25 years in Finland – although half of the time there had been no cars to sell. Now they could advertise their new Zephyrs, too! – Cover front of a domestic letter, rate 20 mk up to 20 g.



Paulig (#433) could not yet sell coffee without ration coupons in 1951, but it seems that SinettiTea was now in groceries, as it could be promoted in the meter mark. And the cover illustration already reminded people on coffee beans! Local letter, sent from Helsinki 26 April 1951.

By 1952, Finland had paid all its war reparations (the only country in the world to do so!) and the 15 years' period of rations and import restrictions could finally end.

Although the first coffee ship from Brazil had entered the country already in 1946 (being a major piece of news in all media!) of which every citizen had received 500 g, coffee was rationed until 1954. No wonder that the Finns are today the world's No. 1 Coffee Drinkers – you never know when it will be taken away from you! Better to drink as much as you can when you have it.

Starting from 1952, also new franking machines were again imported to the country. Within the next few years, several hundreds of them were taken in use – about 1,170 new machines by the end of the markka period. On 1 January 1963, Finland changed the currency so that 1 markka was divided in 100 pennis, i.e. earlier 100 mk became 1.00 mk only. By the end of 1963, all franking machines had to be changed accordingly.

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## Seattle Philatelic Exhibition – SEAPEX 2019

As I start 2019, I think about what an enjoyable year 2018 was for me in terms of my interest in philately. I attended:

- five major shows in the US,
- the Nordia 2018 exhibition in Iceland,
- four bourses, a postcard show,
- exhibited and did presentations at five shows, and
- had a variety of articles published in various stamp newspapers and magazines.

A very successful year enjoying philately, the company of good friends and learning new things!

Now it is time to look to the future and see what the coming year has in store. I am already working on revising and creating some exhibits, writing articles, as well as planning what shows to attend and exhibit at. I have at least four shows already penciled in on my schedule. One that I am particularly looking forward to is SEAPEX in Seattle on 13–15 September 2019. It's an area of the country that I have not been to before, so I am sure there is much to see and learn there, as well as an opportunity to meet new friends and see other SCC members and their exhibits.

So come one, come all, and let's have a good time!

We have been having some discussions with the SEAPEX Exhibition Board and look forward to a fantastic time. SCC members, please let me know if you would like to do a presentation there, so we



*Michael Schumacher is the President of the Scandinavian Collectors Club.*

can see about getting it on the schedule and bring your exhibits!

I can be reached at: [icemike51@gmail.com](mailto:icemike51@gmail.com)

More information about the exhibition can be found at: [www.seapexshow.org](http://www.seapexshow.org)

*Michael Schumacher*

## Nordia 2019 in Grålum, Norway, 23–25 August 2019

This year's Nordia exhibition will be held on 23–25 August in Grålum, near Sarpsborg, Norway. The site is about one hour's drive from Oslo, and two and half from Gothenburg. The venue is the Quality Hotel in Grålum.

The show committee expects approximately 750 frames of exhibits, and a large bourse of dealers and philatelic agencies. The exhibition classes include Championship Class, Traditional Philately, Postal History, Aerophilately and Astrophilately, Postal Stationery, Thematic Philately, Open Philately, Modern Philately, Revenues, Maximaphily, Picture Postcards, Youth Philately and Philatelic Literature. The special regulations for exhibiting, in both English and Norwegian, are available on the show web site at [www.nordia2019.no](http://www.nordia2019.no).

The SCC Commissioner is Matt Kewriga. Please send your applications to him by 20 March 2019, email [matt@kewriga.com](mailto:matt@kewriga.com).



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Photographer: Ian Jones



The Golden Colour Error  
3 Skilling Banco Yellow



H.M. King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden  
Photographer: Anna-Lena Ahlström, royalcourt.se

## WELCOME TO STOCKHOLMIA 2019

### The International Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of The Royal Philatelic Society London

- The Royal Philatelic Society London, the oldest philatelic society in the world, was established in 1869 as The Philatelic Society, London. In 1896 HRH The Duke of York, son of King Edward VII, became President of the Society, an office he continued to hold until his accession to the throne as HM King George V in 1910. Permission to use the prefix Royal was granted by His Majesty King Edward VII in 1906. Following his accession King George V acted as its Patron, and in 1924 granted the Society permission to use the Royal Arms on its stationery and publications. The Royal philatelic tradition has been maintained and today the Society is honoured by the Patronage of Her Majesty The Queen. At STOCKHOLMIA 2019, a selection from The Royal Philatelic Collection, will be presented as part of Court of Honour.
- STOCKHOLMIA 2019 is an International Philatelic Exhibition with exhibits and displays from members of the Society from all over the world.

With capacity of 2,100 frames, the exhibition is the largest Society exhibition ever held. In addition, more than 50 Trade Stand Holders, from 13 different countries are participating.

His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden has graciously agreed to be Patron of STOCKHOLMIA 2019 when it takes place at Stockholm Waterfront Congress Centre, Nils Ericsons Plan 4, Stockholm.

- One of the world's most famous postage stamps, The Golden Colour Error, 3 Skilling Banco Yellow, will be presented as part of the exhibition's Court of Honour.
- Tickets and all other registrations and bookings, including accommodation offers, are here-with presented in this Destination Offer.
- The exhibition opens for Early Birds with the Vernissage on 28 May at 3.00 pm., followed by five public days from 29 May until 2 June.

Tuesday	28 May 2019	3.00 pm. – 7.00 pm.	Vernissage
Wednesday	29 May 2019	10.00 am. – 6.00 pm.	<p><b>The exhibition concepts, programme and progress are continuously presented online at <a href="http://www.stockholmia2019.se">www.stockholmia2019.se</a>.</b></p>
Thursday	30 May 2019	10.00 am. – 6.00 pm.	
Friday	31 May 2019	10.00 am. – 6.00 pm.	
Saturday	1 June 2019	10.00 am. – 5.00 pm.	
Sunday	2 June 2019	10.00 am. – 3.00 pm.	



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## Meanwhile in Minnesota...

### Welcome President Mike Schumacher

I am extremely pleased that Mike has become the SCC President. Mike is a prolific Scandinavian exhibitor at APS and Nordia exhibitions, and committed to advancing exhibiting by SCC members. Viggo Warmboe becomes Treasurer in a swap of positions with Kauko Aro now serving on Board of Directors along with newcomers Kathy Johnson, Jim Kilbane and Mike Peters. With minor changes most other officers remain in continuous service to the SCC.

I will continue to serve as Executive Secretary (my term as President is recently expired), am proud of the SCC and look forward to working with all officers. Thanks to everybody!

### Stockholmia 2019

Along with numerous other SCC and RPSL members, I will attend Stockholmia 2019 on 29 May – 2 June and look forward to see many of you there. The SCC will host presentations on 1 June 2019 at 10am – 1pm, including new book release by Roger Quinby on *Russia in Finland*. Vi ses i Stockholm!

### Membership Renewal

Thanks to the 80% of who have already renewed for 2019. However, nearly 20% of expired 2018 memberships have not yet renewed. These members have been sent multiple notices. A final notice has been mailed and non-renewing members will no longer receive *The Posthorn* after this issue. This statistic is for the annual renewals only. The

### Coming events

**Stockholmia 2019** in Stockholm, Sweden, on 29 May–2 June 2019.

**Nordia 2019** in Sarpsborg, Norway, on 23–25 August 2019.

**Seapex 2019** in Seattle, USA, on 13–15 September 2019.

**London 2020** in London, UK, on 2–9 May 2020.

**Nordia 2020** in Malmö, Sweden, on 4–6 September 2020.



Steve Lund, the Executive Secretary and Immediate Past President of the SCC.

SCC also has over 100 "catalogue members" who renew in three-year cycles to receive a premium of a Scandinavian specialty catalogue.

### Finland Double Header at Seapex

The annual meeting of the SCC will be held on 13–15 September 2019. On Sunday 15 September from 9am to noon, the SCC will host coffee, hold a brief membership meeting and present a double header of Finland presentations by Ari Muhonen and Roger Quinby. All are invited!

Steve Lund

February 23, 2019



**2018 Nexofil Awards:**

**The Best Stamp of the World was Finland's "The Sound of Silence"**



Stiina Hovi's "The Sound of Silence" (photo Jari Hakala), issued in 2017, was the winner of the national voting of the most beautiful stamp of the year in 2018, as well as the international competition.

Beautiful views from the Finnish nature seem to please the general public as well as international philatelic juries. Finland's "The Sound of Silence" by Stiina Hovi (photo Jari Hakala) was chosen the Best Stamp of the World by an independent international jury formed by 50 Presidents of national federations and philatelic academies from 37 countries. The other finalists were from Ireland and Czech Republic. The competition took place in Madrid, Spain, last October.



Klaus Welp's "Bridge in the Wilds of Suomussalmi" (photo Juha Härkönen), issued in 2018, won the national voting of the most beautiful stamp of the year in 2019. It was also chosen the second best stamp depicting bridges in Europe 2018.

Another recent beauty among Finnish stamps is Klaus Welp's "Bridge in the Wilds of Suomussalmi" (photo Juha Härkönen), which won the national voting and was also chosen the second best stamp depicting bridges by PostEurope.

In 2016, the Finnish stamp "Ice fern" by Susanna Rumpu and Ari Lakaniemi (photo Pekka Honkakoski) was awarded the second best stamp of the world.



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## From the Stacks – Danish “Crown and Posthorn” (PHS) Postmarks

by Roger Cichorz

**Mike Schumacher in Florida asked, “Until when did Denmark use ‘crown and posthorn’ cancels?” The easy answer is until January 1969, but I thought a brief history of these postmarks and their use might be of interest to readers.**

Crown-and-posthorn or crowned-posthorn postmarks (Danish term PHS for “posthorn-stemplerne”) were primarily used at small railway stations that just had a mailbox and no other postal facilities. According to Toke Nørby’s “Danish Postmarks” website (<http://norbyhus.dk/stempler.html>), in 1908 the Danish Post Office introduced a new service (termed “Letter-Collecting Service”) at railway stations and railway stops where no post offices or sub-post offices were present. Letters dropped in letter boxes at such places were collected by railway employees who then delivered this mail to the travelling post offices located in the trains.

In 1924, there were about 110 such places in Denmark. At some of them, the Danish Post Office introduced special PHS handstamps as an experiment for postmarking local letters from these letter boxes by the railway employees. This was done to ensure that local-rate letters – in spite of the fact that they were transported by train out of the local-rate area and date postmarked in the travelling post office – should not be penalized for additional postage due after checking the paid postage. The PHS postmark meant that local letters with a lower local-letter rate could be distinguished from letters with the normal inland-letter rate. On 6 July 1927, the use of PHS postmarks was extended for use on all letters from such places, which then became indistinguishable between local-rate and inland-rate letters.

Nørby’s website illustrates the “SKÆRSØ pr. EBELTOFT” PHS, reproduced here with Nørby’s kind permission. He indicates there were 183 small railway stations and railway stops using these postmarks in different versions from 1924 to 1969, with the latest recorded impression being 2 January 1969. Nørby notes that many Danish philatelists collect these postmarks as they illustrate a special aspect of Danish postal history and that some of these posthorn postmarks are rare and



“SKÆRSØ pr. EBELTOFT” is known in use from the period 20 April 1949 until 22 July 1949. (Courtesy Toke Nørby)

elusive. Nørby cites his reference as *Posthorn-stemplerne – Rutebilbreve, Togpost og pr. Lade-post / Post Horn Postmarks – Bus Route Letters, Railway Mail, and Mail via Letter-Collection Stations*, a 1991 priced catalogue by Jerry Kern (ISBN 87-87832-15-1, available for loan from SCCL as DEN B265D). There is also a 2006 edition by Kern titled *Posthornstemplerne og Øvrige Kassetømningsstempler / Post Horn Postmarks and Other Collection Box Postmarks* that has an advantage of a two-page summary in English (ISBN 87-91932-00-9, available for loan from SCCL as DEN B269DE). Both books illustrate all recorded PHSs and list them alphabetically by place name, show their respective dates of use, and assign rarity factors.

### Distinguishing Various Printings of DWI Bicolor Stamps

At a recent SCC Chapter 27 meeting I commented to David Petersen, who specializes in Danish West Indies, that I was interested in starting a DWI stamp collection, and once I get well along with it, no doubt I would try collecting the bicolored issues by the various printings listed in *Facit*. David informed me that there is an excellent Website (<http://www.tofarvet.dk/p%20og%20t%20og%20private/dvi-helarkside.html>) that shows a collection of sheets and blocks of the various printings from private and Post & Tele Museum holdings that illustrate the differences in colors by printings. So, if you are interested in distinguishing between the bicolored stamp printings, be sure to visit this website.

Post & Tele Museum is Denmark’s national museum of post and telecommunications. Situated in the center of Copenhagen, the museum presents permanent and temporary exhibitions in 3,000 m<sup>2</sup> of galleries. The permanent exhibition shows the enthralling history of communications since the establishment of the royal Danish postal service by King Christian IV in 1624. During the summer months and weekends the museum offers a range of special family focused activities.

### Questions about a Danish Watermark and a Bicolored Stamp Plate Flaw

Stan Rehm in Wisconsin asked about a Denmark 3-skilling “Royal Emblems” issue of 1864–1868 (Scott #12, Facit #12) that had some extra watermarking that appeared to be a “marginal watermark” like the KPV watermarks on Swedish stamps. Stan remarked that *Facit* states for this issue: “Crown II with marginal watermark KGL. POST-FRMK on each side, a crown in the upper corners and a posthorn in the lower ones,” but he can’t find an illustration of these in *Facit* or his old *AFA* catalogue.

Danish watermarks are outside my area of expertise, so I contacted Peter Bergh, author of the 2012 book titled *Danish Øre Bicolor Issues, A Primer* (DEN B317E available for loan from SCCL), and he suggested consulting Lasse Nielsen’s book titled *The Bicolored Stamps of Denmark, Danmarks Tofarvede Frimærker, 1870–1905, Volume I*, as that volume has a comprehensive discussion of the Crown II watermarks. Sure enough, it illustrated several sheets of the Crown II-watermarked paper used to print these issues to provide SR an answer to his question.

While on the subject of the Nielsen book cited above, there are six hardbound volumes in this series published in 2001 by Københavns Philatelist Klub (all six, DEN B129DE through DEN B134DE, are available for loan from SCCL). They are bilingual in English and Danish and contain 320 pages (Volume I) or 336 pages each (Volumes II through VI). The six volumes are profusely illustrated and, in my opinion, encompass the most authoritative and detailed specialized handbook series on the Danish bicolored stamp issues published to date.

Volume I gives a detailed overview of the issues, from the development of the designs and clichés to the specifics of stamp production, colors, paper and watermarks, perforations, use of the stamps,

cancellations, essays and proofs, reprints, postal stationery, forgeries, and provisionals. Volumes II through IV present details of the printings and plate flaws/varieties of the six skilling-denominated issues and all of the øre-denominated issues. Volume IV also includes detailed plating information on the frame series 1 through 5, and Volumes V and VI give detailed plating information on the frame series 6 through 30.

As another example of demonstrating the utility of this handbook series, Warren Grosjean has a bicolored stamp from the first printing of skilling-denominated issues with a noticeable plate flaw in its frame that he wanted to know its specific plate position. It was a relatively simple task to determine it from viewing the keyed enlarged frame drawings given as Figures 15 and 16 on pages 66 and 67 in Volume I.

### More on the Routing of the 1860 Stampless Cover to Stockholm

I am pleased that some SCC members read my columns and attempt keep me honest. Bill Ellis commented that he loved my article on pages 32–35 of *PH* 1/2018. He thought ODG’s question about a French marking was probably based on a belief that the “St.” in the Hamburg Stadtpost’s oval “St. P.A./17 Mai 60” datestamp on back was “Saint” – but it was “Stadt” (German for “City”). Bill had two additional questions, the first of which he answered for me, and the second, which I should have explained in my commentary but didn’t.

Bill’s first question and his answer are as follows: How sure are you that the blue double oval on the front is a forwarding agent? Most forwarding markings have “Forwarded by...” or “Received and forwarded by...” or “By favor of...” but not all markings have those wordings. In my collecting of stampless covers, I have found many blue oval markings that were just return address markings. My basis for not calling them forwarding agent marks is their absence from *The Postal History and Markings of the Forwarding Agents*, by Kenneth Rowe (1996 update by Leonard H. Hartmann), in which the confirming wording examples I listed above are found on page 41. The book lists the forwarders alphabetically by town/city. Under Hull, the Wright Brothers & Co. are not listed, while two other agents are listed from the period 1862–1863. My research shows that the



Wright Brothers & Co. were merchants, making them reasonable candidates for forwarding, but I suspect they were not.

I admit that I did not give any thought to this and just assumed that the Wright Brothers & Co. marking was that of a forwarding agent. It never entered my mind that it was simply the sender's return address cachet as Bill concluded from his research evidence. So, thank you, Bill – I stand corrected.

Bill's second question is: Did the 1860 letter go to the Hamburg City Post Office first, or to Sweden's Hamburg Post Office first? Bill's guess is that the Hamburg City Post received all incoming foreign mail and forwarded it to the other post offices in Hamburg (e.g., Thurn and Taxis, Sweden/Norway, Denmark, Prussia, Hannover, and Mecklenburg), but he could not find a reference for that. Bill's guess is correct. According to Hughmark and Halpern's *Stampless Mail to and from Scandinavian to 1868* (SCA B91E, full citation in *PH* 1/2018, page 33), at that time all incoming ship mail arriving in Hamburg went directly to Hamburg Stadtpost and then got further distributed to the other post offices in Hamburg. Hamburg Stadtpost established its

ship letter post office in December 1832 and it was still operational in 1860. Unfortunately, with "same day" service, both the Hamburg Stadtpost oval "St. P.A./17 Mai 60" and Swedish Hamburg Post Office's boxed "K.S.P.A./D./17 5 1860" datestamps on this cover are the same date, prompting Bill's question. Upon further reflection, I should have mentioned this receipt and forwarding in my prior column. Had these datestamps contained an hour/minute indication, Hamburg Stadtpost's would have shown an earlier time.

**Postscript...**

Hopefully, these investigation results demonstrate how the SCCL can be a useful research library. I will write more in future columns about more limited research on various diverse subjects conducted for SCC members, so stay tuned. I encourage you to comment about the content of this column and ask questions about the SCCL and its operations. Also, suggestions for future column topics are always welcome. Contact me via email at [reichorz@comcast.net](mailto:reichorz@comcast.net), mail at Roger Cichorz, 3925 Longwood Ave., Boulder, CO 80305-7233, USA, or telephone (303) 494-8361.

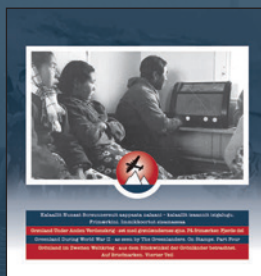
## Greenland during the Second World War – Part IV



01100646  
Greenland during the Second World War – part IV  
Communication  
**Denomination:** DKK 25.00  
**Date of issue:** 21st January 2019  
10 stamps per sheet  
**Exterior dimensions:** 57.68 mm x 33.44 mm  
**Format:** Double F – vertical  
**Design:** Naja Rosing-Asvid  
**Engraving:** Martin Mörck  
**Printing method:** Combination, i.e. intaglio (laser etching) and offset  
**Paper:** Swiss Stamp Paper



01100647  
Greenland during the Second World War – part IV  
Weather Stations  
**Denomination:** DKK 41.00



01303087  
Souvenir folder: Greenland during the Second World War – part IV  
**Price:** 66.00  
Contains two mint stamps, respectively 01100646 and 01100647.

We have now come to the fourth and penultimate part of the series 'Greenland during the Second World War – as seen by Greenlanders'.

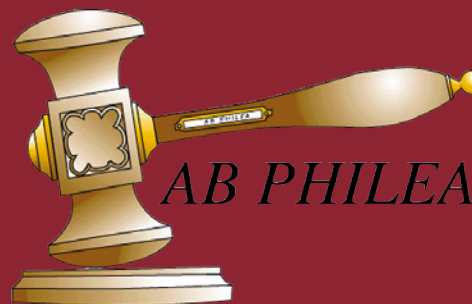
Stamps 7 and 8 in the series were issued on 21st January. The series will be completed in 2020, 75 years after the end of the Second World War.

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## Stockholmia Book Releases – In English!

**In addition to the 2,000 frames of exhibits, five days of programs and Awards Banquet at the Vasa Museum that Stockholmia 2019 offers, it will also feature new book releases. Even as the following publications are specialized in Finland, Sweden and Denmark they are written in SCC's preferred language, English! In addition, FACIT Special Classic 2019 will be unveiled.**

Former SCC President and Fellow in the Royal Philatelic Society London, Roger Quinby, will release *Russia in Finland, The Story of Russian Stamps & Postal Stationery Used in Finland from 1899 to 1918*. The book is co-authored by Jon Iverson and Morten Nørstad, edited by Seija-Riitta Laakso, published by the Scandinavian Collectors Club, and will soon become available to members.

In 1890, the Russian Emperor Alexander III ordered in a Postal Manifesto that the Minister of the Interior (in Russia) should assume jurisdiction of the Finnish Postal Administration. This resulted to the gradual Russification of the Finnish Post with new issues, cancels and kopek denominations. The authors' intention is to bring together the widely scattered information into a general overview of the collecting area.

The 200+ pages of *Russia in Finland* contain over 250 full color illustrations of postal circulars, stamps, covers, postal stationery, labels and cancelations. The 35 tables included enhance the text. An annotated bibliography shows the reader definitive resources for study and includes a critical summary of the catalogs containing these issues. Especially interesting is the appendix with translations of the original postal circulars.

Staffan Ferdén will release his *Census of Swedish Mail Until 1940*. He has spent over ten years of his life preparing his treatise which covers all facets of Swedish postal history including inland mail, mail to destinations in Europe and overseas as well as incoming mail from foreign destinations with postage due. Of great significance is the comprehensive and detailed census of Swedish philatelic items until 1940 sought after by collectors along with their market prices through the years.

*Census of Swedish Mail until 1940* is published in four cloth-covered volumes in one slipcase and contains over 1,700 pages and 1,976 illustrations. Nearly 40,000 items are listed with some 60,000 auction results. The volumes have been pre-purchased by the Scandinavian Collectors Club Library assisted with a gift from the Margo Nelson Library Fund. Additional information and order form is available at: [www.philea.se](http://www.philea.se).

Henrik Mouritsen will release *Danish Postal History 1875–1907* which treats Danish postal rates and regulations for all types of mail sent domestically within Denmark and from Denmark to foreign destinations from 1 January 1875 to 30 September 1907. It is the result of 18 years research with study of original sources from the Danish Post, Copenhagen Postal Museum, National Danish Archives and many private collections and libraries.

The standard edition consists of five volumes, hardbound, bilingual Danish/English and encompassing 2,000 pages. Contents include Domestic mail; International letters, Postcards and printed matter; International insured letters, Money orders, Cash on delivery and parcels; International parcel forms, Postage due, Stamps and stationery; and finally References, Rarity information and Appendices.

An exclusive premium edition is available with leatherette binding and slipcase including a sixth volume of 400 pages entitled “The transition of research and knowledge to philatelic treatment” with chapters on the bicolored “øre” stamps of Denmark 1875–1907, classic postal stationery of Denmark 1865–1905 and Danish postal rates 1875–1907 as well as Henrik Mouritsen's FIP Large Gold collections. The premium edition of *Danish Postal History 1875–1907* has also been pre-purchased by the SCC Library with funds provided from recent library auctions. Further information at: [www.heinrich-koehler.de](http://www.heinrich-koehler.de).

Over 300 members of the SCC have received FACIT catalogs through our membership incentive. *FACIT Norden 2019* was released at Malmö in August 2018 but the release of *FACIT Special Classic 2019* awaits Stockholmia. Little advance

is known about this “Stockholmia Edition” but the highest quality that previous issues have provided is anticipated. You may be certain that the SCC will have ample numbers to offer members as renewal incentives.

SCC is a reading nation. I'm excited for these new releases.

*Steve Lund*  
February 20, 2019

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## Scandinavian Area Awards

Roger Quinby won a Gold at Nojex in East Rutherford, N.J. in October with his “Finnish K.P.X.P. Railway Cancellations.” Warren Grosjean took a Gold for “The Life Story of Norway One 3.1.1855 to 17.8.1857,” and a Large Vermeil for “The First Danish Stamps.” Michael Schumacher won a Large Vermeil and the ATA 2nd Award at Chicagopex in November with his “The Saga of the Icelandic Horse.”

David Loe received a Large Gold at the Armistice Stamp Show in Dunedin, New Zealand in November for his “Iceland to the first World War.” Hal Vogel won a Large Gold and the APS Research Award at Florex in December with “Pioneer Period Expeditions to Greenland.” At the same show, Michael Schumacher got a Gold and the ATA 3rd Award for “The Saga of the Icelandic Horse.”

Kaj Hellman and Jeffrey Stone won a Large Gold at the Italia 2018 literature exhibition held in Verona, Italy in November for their *Agathon Fabergé: Portrait of a Philatelist*. Gunnar Lithén received a Gold for *FACIT Special 2018* and a Large Vermeil for *FACIT Norden 2019*.

A number of Nordic area exhibits were on hand at Thailand 2018 held in Bangkok in December. Only the top awards are reported here. Peter Wittsten received the Grand Prix d'Honneur in

the Championship Class with his “Sweden 1855–1872: The First Five Stamp Issues.” Matt Kewriga won a Large Gold and special prize for his “Danish West Indies Foreign Mail to UPU,” and he was also a candidate for the Grand Prix International.

At the same show, Gold awards went to Pekka Rannikko, “Finland, Model Saarinen 1917–1930;” Johan Ågren, “Sweden 1885–1911;” Klaus Bonde Larsen, “Danish West Indies 1856–1917;” Ari Muhonen, “Finland 1918;” and Franz Josef Ginnewig, “Norway–Germany Postal History on Mail Transport and *vice versa* up to the Foundation of the UPU.”

More Gold awards were taken by Terje Heskestad, “Postal History from the Southern Coast of Norway until GPU;” Gunnar Lithén, “Cancellations from Swedish Steamship Mail Post Offices from 1868 up to 1951;” Jussi Tuori, “The First Postal Stationery Issues of Independent Finland 1917–1929;” Jukka Makinen, “The Rouletted Revenue Stamp Issues 1865 and 1866.” In the single frame class Ebbe Eldrup received 91 points for “Iceland – The First Period of the Postal Law July 1st 1902: Postal History of the Í Gildi 02–03 Issue.”

Chris King received the European Parliament award from the European Academy of Philately for service to the hobby.

*Alan Warren*



# Come! All are invited

  
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## Scandinavian Literature Notes

by Alan Warren

### From Denmark

Søren Chr. Jensen provides an overview of the processes for gumming the stamps of Denmark in the November *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. He summarizes the methods used for the first Danish stamps, the bicolor issues, and later issues. Niels Kristian Hansen describes the UPU specimen stamps of Denmark, identified by overprints COLONIAS or SPECIMEN, and shows examples from the Portuguese colony of Mauritania.

In 1954, postcards in protective plastic envelopes were dropped by the National Institute of Oceanography in England in the Northeast Atlantic Ocean as part of a drift study. As reported by Allan Brink in the November *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, over 6,300 were dropped and over 2,600 were recovered and returned to the Institute. Among cards returned from European countries, there were examples from Iceland, Faroes, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

In the same issue, Lars Jørgensen describes plate flaws of Denmark's 1915 8-øre green newspaper stamp, and Flemming Hansen does the same for the 4-øre on 8-øre overprint, AFA 40B. Torben Lethrabort and Peter Schweizer describe the 1963 Cold War emergency stamp for domestic mail. Bo Bjerre Jakobsen discusses postal arrangements between Denmark and the German-occupied Channel Islands during WW2 in the December *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift*.

Janus Clausen discusses Danish airmail with an emphasis on the country's airmail stamps in the December *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. In the same issue, Ib Krarup Rasmussen shows some examples of perforation flaws of the 1915 80-øre Christian X issue.

### From Germany

Andreas Kessler discusses the Danish post office receipt books for telegrams and "value" mail, typically the sending of goods or money, in the May 2018 issue of *Philatelistische Nachrichten* published by the Nordic Country Study Group in Germany. The examples he shows are from 1928 and 1933 books of the Holbæk post office.

In the same issue, Dieter Fullrich shows examples of mail between Denmark and Greenland during WW2 wherein mail was sent via Lisbon and New York, or via Siberia. Also in the same issue, Roland Daebel continues his series about the stamps of Iceland issued in connection with the 1939–1940 New York World's Fair.

Dirk Pestlin begins a series on the 7- and 12-øre rates in Denmark during the period 1918–1926 in the August issue of *Philatelistische Nachrichten*. From 1918 to 1919 they were the rates for postcards and letters. Wolfgang Tarterot describes uses of the stamps of East Karelia, showing examples of express and registered mail. Rolf Dörnbach shows the four postal cards of Åland and their illustrations issued in 2018. He then lists that country's illustrated postal stationery from 1988 to the present and the theme of the illustrations.

Uwe Schulze offers the first part in a series of articles about Norway's Hurtigruten in conjunction with its 125th anniversary in the issue 4/2018 of *Polar Philatelie*, published by the polar study group in Germany. The route runs essentially from Bergen to Kirkenes. The author provides an historic survey of the coastal route.

### From Great Britain

Issue 30 (November 2018) of *Iceland Philatelic Magazine* carries a subject index to the first 24 issues of the journal. One article illustrates the rare crown cancels of Iceland that are rated "RRR" in *Facit*, and requests those who have any provide details to prepare a census. Another article is the second part of a series about the roller cancels of Reykjavik.

Issue 31 of the same journal appeared in January with an article by Ebbe Eldrup and Ellis Glatt describing what appears to be a philatelicly inspired 1903 Í GILDI cover. David Loe offers another instalment in his long series on collecting offices in Iceland.

Norman Hudson, editor of 238, journal of the Faroe Islands Study Circle, describes a distinct color variety of the 10 oyru value of the 1981 Historic Writings set released by Postverk Føroya in the



November issue. The overall color is recognized as grey-green. However, an olive-green variety is known and does not appear to be a changeling, i.e. caused by exposure to light or chemicals. In another article Hudson recounts his visit with other study circle members to the Faroes in July 2018. In addition to sightseeing and meeting postal service employees the group also toured the postal museum in Tórshavn.

In the December *Scandinavian Contact* Peter Hellberg furnishes the second part in his series on the Swedish handstamp due markings with a boxed or circled "T." His focus this time is the use of these markings from 1939 to 1966. The January issue of the British journal *Stamp Magazine* carries an article by Norman Hudson that describes the Faroes Islands and its various stamp issues over the years.

### From Iceland

In issue 1/2018 of *Frímerkjablaðið*, Sigurður Throrrodsen presents a chronology of philatelic organizations encompassing Iceland philately and when they were established. He begins with FIP and continues with the Scandinavian Collectors Club, Félag frímerkjasafnara, Klúbbur Skandinavíusafnara, Landssamband íslenzkra frímerkjasafnara, and the Federation of European Philatelic Associations (FEPA). He points out that the first Nordia exhibition in Iceland took place in 1984 and has been held there six more times since.

### From the Netherlands

Ton Steenbakkers provides some background about a Faroes souvenir sheet issued in 2014 in the December *Het Noorderlicht*. The sheet contains four stamps marking WWI. In the same issue, F.C.J.K. Hertel describes the gum used on the stamps of Finland over the years.

### From Norway

Øyvind Refsnes revisits Norway's first major stamp exhibition in the issue No. 6/2018 of *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. It was held in Kristiania, which was not renamed Oslo until 1925. [One of the frustrating aspects of this issue is that all of the page footers continue to read "nr. 5 / 2018" when in fact it is No. 6. This will create problems for those who copy a page and then try to find the original source.] Dag Henriksbø continues his study of Norwegian place names established by immigrants from Norway, this time

in Wisconsin. In the same issue Bjørn Hafsten explores Norwegian railway self-adhesive parcel stamps of 1984–1995.

Gunnar Melbøe discusses French mail related to Narvik in 1940 and shows markings with "Poste Navale" and "Agence Navale" in the September issue of *Norwegian War and Field Post Journal*. In the same issue Knut Arveng summarizes the life of Norwegian author and journalist Nordahl Grieg who died while on a bombing mission to Berlin.

Dag Henriksbø continues to explore Norwegian connections with Midwest towns in America in the issue 7/2018 of *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. This time his focus is on the towns of Norseville and Strum in Wisconsin. In the same issue Geir Lunde recounts the fate of airship L20 which conducted bombing raids in Britain during WWI. It had engine trouble while returning from a raid. At one point some of the crew jumped into the water as it was about to touch down, enabling it to continue to fly with the reduced weight. It eventually crashed at Hafrsfjord.

Knut Glasø, in the December *NFF-Varianten*, describes a fake item that sold recently in an online auction. A portion of a Norwegian folded letter bears a genuine Trondheim local stamp. However, the stamp is overstruck with a B&Co. marking as well as a double oval THRONDHJEMS BY-POST mark. These two markings, according to Glasø's analysis, were used to create the fake cover.

Dag Henriksbø's installment of Norwegian place names in issue 8/2018 of *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* focuses on Nerstrand, Minnesota. In the same issue Vemund Ljødal shows examples of charity issues, similar to Christmas seals, to support unemployed workers, seamen, and ship wreck rescue. Sveinung Svendsen reviews Operation Doomsday and the arrival of Allied forces in Norway in 1945 in the December *War and Field Post Journal*.

### From Sweden

In issue 6/2018 of *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, Peter Nordin's installment of his series on registration labels or etiquettes focuses on towns of Blekinge province including varieties of Karlskrona and a manuscript label of Svängsta. In issue 7/2018, Peter Lorentzon illustrates a number of printing flaws of the 30 öre ring issue, some of which appear to be "80" öre. Arne Karlsson

discusses women's rights to vote in Sweden. This was achieved in 1921 when five women were elected to parliament.

Bengt Bengtsson provides a catalog of poster stamps created over the years for national and international exhibitions in Sweden in the November issue of *Bältespännaren*, published by the Cinderella stamp collectors. He lists them chronologically and identifies varieties. This review was triggered by the poster stamp created for Stockholmia 2019 by Martin Mörck.

The first part of a 2-part series on Swedish missions in China and their mail is presented by author Joel Yrliid in issue 8/2018 of *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*.

### From the United States

The second part of Geir Sør-Reime's series on Svalbard in the October 26 issue of *Mekeel's & Stamps*, is illustrated with more recent Norway issues depicting Svalbard but includes a 1977 Monaco set reflecting Prince Albert's expeditions to Spitsbergen. Christer Brunström describes

Sweden's local post issues of the 1940s in the 19 November issue of *Linn's Stamp News*. He focuses on the buildings and scenes depicted on the stamps. Bob Lamb offers a brief overview of North Ingermanland and its 1920 stamps in the November *American Philatelist*.

The October *Postal History Journal* features an article by Roger Quinby on the censorship of printed matter in Finland. Foreign newspapers were checked to be sure there were not articles critical of Russia, and so censorship offices were established in a number of Finnish cities to inspect printed matter. The wrappers and covers were handstamped with a variety of censor markings which are identified and listed in the article. The censor offices operated from 1891 to 1905.

Denise McCarty previews some of the 2019 issues of Åland in the 14 January *Linn's Stamp News*. In anticipation of the coming Stockholmia 2019 exhibition, Christer Brunström discusses potential sightseeing for visitors, in the 21 January *Linn's Stamp News*. He points out that some interesting sites are depicted on the local stamps of Stockholm.

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The advertisement features a collage of philatelic items: a grid of red Danish postage stamps, two blue Danish postage stamps with 'RIGSBANK SKILLING' text, a manuscript label with handwritten text, and several circular postage stamps with the number '67'.



## Membership Statistics

### Membership Statistics, 1 December 2018 – 28 February 2019

#### *New Members*

4371 Blaine, F Matthew, 908 West St, Laurel, DE 19956-1932  
4372 Steelman, Sanford, address not disclosed  
4373 Files, Douglas S, 1624 Reese Drive, Apt 4, Fairborn, OH 45324

#### *Change in Membership Standing*

L3432 Kurki, Donald

#### *Change of Address*

3882 Fritz, Harold W, address not disclosed, Des Plaines, IL  
4206 Halvorson, Jeff, 322 Pleasant Ave, Sheyenne, ND 58374-7131  
L56-2830 Holmgard, Henning, 10141 White Pine Lane, Santee, CA 92071-1144  
3867 Martin, Phillip S, 144 Kelso Blvd, Madison, AL 35756-4286  
4343 Olson, Douglas, 7587 Newbury Road, Woodbury, MN 55125  
3375 Ozdinc, Armagan, PO Box 479, Lionville, PA 19353

#### *Resigned in Good Standing*

4045 Caldwell, Jim  
4183 Garrett, Walter  
3675 Hammer, Thomas  
3815 Hansen, Kurt  
2030 Loshamn, Gunnar  
3586 Rehkop, Thomas G.

#### *Deceased*

1995 Clark, Thomas S.  
1271 Hanson, Charles A.  
4132 Larson, John L.  
GL1263 Probst, Carl W.

#### *Donations to the SCC or Library*

3345 Roger Cichorz	3330 Myron Rheume
1372 John J. Christensen	4144 Ernest Rimerman
4276 William P. Dancisin	L53/1963 Eric Roberts
3488 Severt Kvamme	H32/1987 Alan Warren
4110 Sam Partain	Harry Pedersen (friend)
4162 Charles J. Peterson	Posta (Faroes Islands)
H31/2888 Roger P. Quinby	Postiljonen AB
4058 Stanley R. Rehm	René Reboh estate

## Contact the Officers

As specified in the bylaws, there are 12 members of the board of directors. A quorum requires at least 7 of the 12 to be present or to carry a motion.

Mike Schumacher, President – icemike51@gmail.com  
Chris Dahle, Vice President (and Webmaster) – cdahle8@gmail.com  
Randy Tuuri, Vice President, Chapters – tuurifam@comcast.net  
Alan Warren, Secretary – alanwar@comcast.net  
Viggo Warmboe, Treasurer – viggo62@comcast.net  
Steve Lund, Past President, Executive Secretary – steve88h@aol.com

#### *Directors 2017–2020*

Matt Kewriga - matt@kewriga.com  
Dana Nielsen - dananielsen@comcast.net  
Kauko Aro - kiara@roadrunner.com

#### *Directors 2019–2022*

Kathryn Johnson – kj5217@aol.com  
Jim Kilbane – aurora\_80017@yahoo.com  
Mike Peter – mpeter@elpacocoatings.com

#### *Library Committee*

Paul Albright, Roger Cichorz, Gregory Frantz, Jim Kilbane  
Contact: albrightsp@gmail.com; rcichorz@comcast.net

## 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@ameritech.net.

**7. NEW YORK:** *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, email: steve88h@aol.com.

**17. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA:** *Contact:* Erik Roberts (909) 706-5911, email: sccwebman@gmail.com.

**21. GOLDEN GATE:** 1st Saturday 11 am at members' homes and at various shows (WEST-PEX, 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.

**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.

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



## Net Price Items from the SCC Library

**Scandinavia / Periodical:** Complete 48-year run of *The Posthorn*, journal of the Scandinavian Collectors Club, 184 different 1943–1990 issues (Vols. 1–48, Whole Nos. 1–184), lot includes additional several issues of SCC Membership Lists, By-Laws, 1943–1971 *Posthorn* Cumulative Index, 1978 SCC Library Index, 1984 *Posthorn* 40-Year Index, and five 1966–1978 supplements (Greenland, 2x Norway, Iceland, and DWI). Net Price = \$50 + Library Rate postage (~\$13) to US addresses. Caution to non-US buyers: The shipping weight of this lot is ~22 pounds and postage will cost the buyer ~\$102 to Canada and ~\$106 to Europe.

Note: If this 48-year run does not meet your *Posthorn* needs, SCCL has a considerable stock of past *Posthorn* issues and can provide year volumes to this set (@ \$1 per year for 1943 to 2001 and @ \$4 per year 2002 to 2018, plus postage), or single issues (@ 25¢ each for years 1943 to 2001 and @ \$1 each for years 2002 to 2018, plus postage). Alternatively, SCCL can make up a custom multi-year run of your choice of years or provide any missing issues in your set. Specify your needs.

Contact Roger Cichorz, e-mail [rcichorz@comcast.net](mailto:rcichorz@comcast.net).

## Remember the SCC Library Auctions

SCC Library auctions are posted on the SCC website at [www.scc-online.org](http://www.scc-online.org). If you wish to be on the mailing list and receive the information by email, please send your request to [rcichorz@comcast.net](mailto:rcichorz@comcast.net).

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