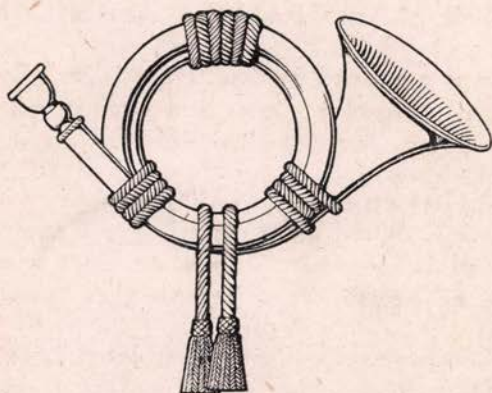


The
Post Horn



Centenary Exhibition Issue

May 17th to 25th, 1947

SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB
of **NEW YORK**

Price 50c

MATCH, MEDICINE
AND PLAYING CARD STAMPS
ISSUED BY
THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
DURING THE YEARS 1864 TO 1883 AND
1898 TO 1900
"THE CIVIL AND SPANISH AMERICAN WARS"

All stamps are listed in Scott's Specialized Catalogue and are of various interesting shapes and sizes in many attractive designs as made to the individual order of the manufacturing concerns using them.

Our stock is second to none, and as the stamps were used on bottles and boxes, perfect copies are really scarce and our prices, based on condition, vary accordingly.

There is a constant and increasing demand, so if at all interested, now is the time to buy. Want-lists by either the old or new catalogue numbers stating the desired condition of the stamps, will have our careful attention.

For the advanced Collector we have an assortment of multiple pieces and will be pleased to furnish a list of the higher priced and rare items that we have on hand.

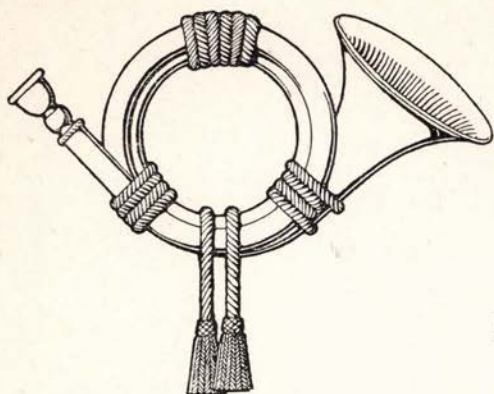
We are always in the market to purchase not alone Match and Medicine stamps but anything fine in United States postage envelopes or revenues.

ECONOMIST STAMP CO., Inc.



87 NASSAU STREET

NEW YORK 7, N. Y.



The Posthorn

Sponsored by the
Scandinavian Collectors Club
of NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor, Carl E. Pelander, 545 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
Carl H. Pihl, Assistant Editor

Volume 4

May 1947

Number 2

USE OF UNITED STATES AT ST. THOMAS *and* ELSEWHERE *in the* CARIBBEAN REGION

By Robert G. Stone

(Illustrations for this article were obtained by courtesy from the collection
of Mr. Ferrars H. Tows.)



Danish West Indies No. 1 in combination with U. S. 10c 1861, St. Thomas to New York, cancelled double line "STEAM SHIP." The D.W.I. stamp is also cancelled with cachet of the firm sending the letter — a very unusual piece.

It is well-known to postal historians that certain adhesives of the United States were more or less regularly applied on letters sent from Caribbean countries not sovereign territory of the U. S., with the intent of prepaying postage to or within the U. S. But this phase of the history of "U. S. used abroads" has not been given the attention which it warrants from philatelists. The writer had occasion to investigate the extent and background of this practice in connection with his studies of the postal history of St. Thomas published serially in the **American Philatelist**, April-Sept. 1945. Therein it was indicated that not only was the use of some U. S. adhesives at St. Thomas officially sanctioned for forwarding letters by U. S. contract mail boats, but that unofficially U. S. stamps were occasionally imported by merchants in many other Caribbean ports and used on letters forwarded through St. Thomas. Often the U. S. stamp is found in combination with stamps of one or several other countries. Such "combination covers" are so intriguing to collectors that there has been a tendency to overlook the importance and value of covers bearing U. S. stamps alone used from the Caribbean. For some years the author has collected or recorded many such covers, with the result that the scope of the subject appears to be much broadened than even the specialists generally recognize.

If we do not exclude the recent decades, since the U. P. U. began, then we must also take notice of the widespread use of U. S. stamps on letters mailed on board vessels of U. S. registry while sailing in the Caribbean.

The various types of usage of U. S. stamps in the Caribbean region may be capitulated under the following headings:—

- A. Stamps imported and sold abroad by U. S. embassies and consuls, ship agents, or merchants, to prepay postage to U. S.:
 1. via U. S. contract mail steamer for delivery in any U. S. post office, at specified "foreign rates."
 2. via any non-contract mail vessel for delivery in U. S. port as loose ship letter and forwarding to any U. S. post office at domestic plus ship-letter rates.
 3. via mail vessel of country having exchange agreement with U. S., for delivery in any U. S. post office, at specified "foreign rates."
 4. via boat or airplane in hands of private person to U. S. (smuggled) and deposited in U. S. post office for domestic delivery at domestic rates.
 5. via diplomatic or consular pouch to U. S. and deposited in U. S. post office for domestic delivery at domestic rates.
- B. Stamps sold abroad by official U. S. postal agencies, to prepay postage to any place:—
 1. at U. S. postal agency at Panama (prior to Canal Zone and Republican regimes).
 2. at U. S. Naval, Marine and Army post offices of forces occupying foreign territory or bases.
- C. Stamps sold or taken on board U. S. merchant vessels for mailing letters

on the high seas for deposit as loose letter in any port, for delivery anywhere under the U. P. U.

- D. Stamps sold by U. S. sea-post offices on board merchant vessels and Naval vessels
- E. Special Delivery stamps of U. S. imported privately for use on mail prepaid to U. S. with foreign postage stamps but on which special delivery service is desired in U. S.
- F. "Accidental Use" of U. S. stamps from foreign countries and on nonsea-post or contract-mail boats on the high seas:—
 1. stamps presumably carried out of the country by travelers who use them on letters mailed from abroad or on the seas to U. S. in attempt to prepay U. S. postage in part or in full.
 2. stamps accidentally or deliberately exported for use abroad, either through ignorance or by collusion or to defraud.

The historical and legal circumstances of some of these "used abroads" are very involved and could easily be made the subject of a series of long articles. Here we will only attempt to indicate what U. S. stamps we know were used from various places in the Caribbean, since most collectors would prefer to have the information in that form. It will be recalled that Scott's Specialized Catalogue of U. S. and Possessions lists certain U. S. stamps as having been used abroad in the West Indies as well as in Pacific countries. Actually these listings cover but a small fraction of those known, from which fact we gather that the catalogue editors have paid little attention to the matter. The catalogue apparently defines "used abroads" as only those used from foreign lands, not those used on board ships at sea, etc. However, in the catalogue prices are also quoted for copies with the "steamship"-type cancel, many of which stamps were used from foreign ports rather than from the high seas. This is not a criticism of the catalogue, for it is often impossible to tell where one of these "steamship"-cancelled covers originated. On the other hand collectors frequently overlook manuscript notations, corner cards or letters inside, which may indicate where a cover began its journey—a factor that might have a big influence on the desirability and price of the item.

1847 Issue

10 cent: According to the documents, on the distribution of this issue, discovered and published by Elliot Perry in **Pat Paragraphs**, a generous supply of the 10c denomination was shipped to the U. S. consul or postal agent at Panama. However, no covers from Panama carrying this stamp are reported, so far as the writer knows. These stamps were undoubtedly sent to Panama for prepaying letters to U. S. via the U. S. contract packets which began to ply between there and New Orleans and New York in 1847. Such letters, if they exist, may have the stamps cancelled on arrival in U. S., and thus have been overlooked by collectors.

1851 Issue

1 cent: Accidental use of these (most probably only type IV) is known from

Haiti, Jamaica, Panama and vessels, sometimes in combination with the 3 cent stamp. Exceedingly rare.

- 3 cent:** Rare, but can be found on covers from Panama, Mexico, Cuba, Jamaica, Bahamas, Haiti, St. Thomas, etc., U. S. Naval vessels and merchant vessels. These stamps were often carried abroad in small quantities by travelers and seamen who used them up by attempting partial prepayment of postage to U. S. or on letters handcarried and deposited in domestic U. S. posts.
- 5 cent)** Occasional use from Panama and vessels, in the same manner as the
- 10 cent)** 3 cent, but even rarer because only people from California had much
- 12 cent)** need for them at that time. An extraordinary cover in the Knapp collection had a 3 cent and a 12 cent 1851 plus a pair of British 4d, sent from Bahamas to Canada via New York!



Cover from San Francisco to Baltimore via Panama and St. Thomas, franked with 10c Type V and 3c D.W.I., #1a, ex Knapp collection.

1857-1861 Issue

- 1 cent)** All these were used from vessels, and apparently also from many Caribbean countries, including certainly Panama, Mexico, Cuba, Jamaica,
- 3 cent)** Haiti, St. Thomas, Bahamas, and Venezuela. The 3 cent (both types)
- 5 cent)** is met with considerably frequency so used, whereas the others are quite rare chiefly because they were not in use for a very long period
- 10 cent)** (demonetized 1861).



Typical N.Y. Steam-ship cancel on 10c 1861 issue, St. Thomas to New York.

1861-1867 Issue

- 1 cent)** These were widely used in the Caribbean; covers have been seen from practically all countries except the Leeward and Windward Islands, though we even have a cover from St. Martin with the 10 cent. The 10 cent is in fact almost common on covers from Panama, St. Thomas, Puerto Rico and vessels, because the merchants, consuls and ship-pur-sers imported this stamp in quantity. The 10 cent is also well-known, though hardly common, used in combination with stamps of one or more foreign countries (British, Cuban, Danish West Indian, French and French Colonial have been seen). The grilled and ungrilled varieties seem to have been used with equal frequency.
- 2 cent)**
- 5 cent)**
- 10 cent)** These were very rarely used, probably all 'accidental'.
- 12 cent)**
- 15 cent)**
- 30 cent)**



Pair of 10c 1869 tied with St. Thomas, D.W.I. and New York arrival cancel.

1869 Issue

- 2 cent) In spite of its short period in circulation the 10 cent was used freely at
 3 cent) the same places and for the same reasons as the 10 cent 1861-67; it
 10 cent) likewise appears in combination with foreign stamps, but much more
 15 cent) rarely than the 1867 stamp. The 2, 3, 15, and 30c are very rare, appar-
 30 cent) ently mostly accidental, though the 15c was used regularly from Cuba.
 The 30 cent is known on a number of remarkable covers from Peru,
 Ecuador and Panama, some in combination with foreign stamps.
- 1 cent) There is reason to believe these found a very rare accidental use, on
 6 cent) vessels only perhaps.

1870-1871 Issue

- 2 cent) These, including the grilled varieties of the 3 and 10, are in about the
 3 cent) same category as the corresponding 1869 denominations, but relatively
 10 cent) rarer. The 10 cent (ungrilled) is common only from vessels and St.
 Thomas, though used with some regularity from Cuba, Puerto Rico
 and St. Croix; it is found in combination with foreign stamps, rather
 more often than the 10 cent 1869, but less so than the 10 cent 1867. The
 2 and 3 cent were used more on vessels. Scott lists the 2 cent from
 Curacao.
- 1 cent)
 6 cent) Accidental use known, but very rare.
 15 cent)
 30 cent)

1873 Issue



A scarce Cuba-U. S. combination, Havana to Barcelona, carried by U. S. ship, the Bank Note Issue stamps cancelled in transit with N. Y. Foreign Mail cancel.

- 2 cent)** Same use as for 2, 3, and 10c of 1870-71. The 15c is listed by Scott
3 cent) from Puerto Rico.
10 cent)
15 cent)

- 1 cent)** Accidental use, quite rare. The Knapp collection contained a unique
6 cent) registered cover with the 30 cent cancelled "U. S. Postal Agency, Pana-
30 cent) ma, Dec. 22 (1876)"! This agency may have stocked stamps, but was
 supposed to act only as a transfer office.

1875 Issue

- 5 cent:** Used from St. Thomas this stamp is almost common, and is known
 from Cuba, Panama, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, Jamaica, Haiti and vessels.
2 cent: Rare, from vessels in most cases.

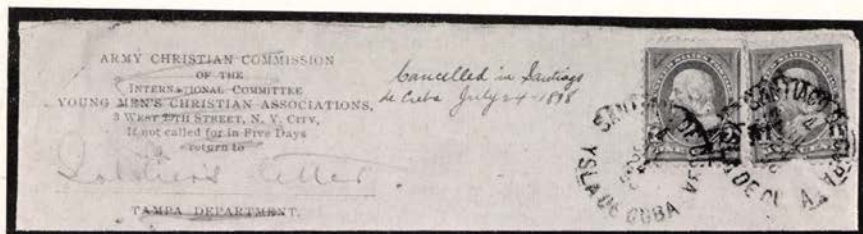
1879 Issue

- 3 cent)** The 5 cent is well known from Panama, Peru, St. Thomas, St. Croix,
5 cent) Puerto Rico and vessels, and probably will be found from other places.
10 cent) The 10 cent seems to have been used regularly from St. Thomas and
 St. Croix, though rather rare. The 3 cent is mainly from vessels. Be-
 ginning with this issue the use of U. S. stamps from Caribbean ports
 greatly declines owing to the entrance of most of the countries into
 the U. P. U. between 1876 and 1885, which was legally supposed to pre-
 vent "used abroads", except on the high seas.
1 cent, 2 cent, 6 cent, 15 cent, and 30 cent: All very rare.

1881-1882 Issues

- 3 cent)** Same remarks apply here as for the 1879 issue of these denominations,
5 cent) but usage is rarer, except from vessels.
10 cent)
1 cent: Very rare.

1883-1900 Issues



Pair of 1c green, 1898 issue, used in Santiago, Cuba on soldier's letter.

- 2 cent)** Diminishing use, in same manner as the 3 and 5 of 1870-82 issues, until
5 cent) 1898, when they were freely used by U. S. troops as well as by natives and merchants during the early fighting and occupation in Puerto Rico and Cuba.



5c brown 1895 issue, "Panama Transit" cancel (a marking of the British post office at Panama), probably from a letter from South or Central America.

- 1 cent)** Very rare accidental use, except during the occupa-
3 cent) tion of Puerto Rico and Cuba where they were not
4 cent) common until after the War was ended.
6 cent)
8 cent)
10 cent)

1900-to-date Issues.

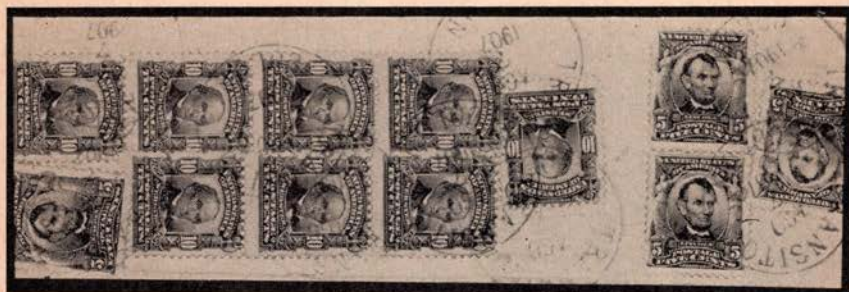
Most if not all denominations of all U. S. 20th century issues were used on U. S. seaposts running between New York and Puerto Rico, Haiti, Havana, and Panama, beginning in 1900 but especially after 1920. On merchant vessels the lower denominations (1-10c) often were posted as loose ship letters addressed to U. S. but dropped off at any port, foreign or U. S. Naval shore stations (Guantanamo Bay) and Naval vessel postoffices (opened 1912) sold most issues.

The use of U. S. stamps from any foreign territory in the Caribbean for "accidental reasons" became extremely rare in the present century, but instead we find extensive use in certain areas while they were occupied by U. S. marines or soldiers, namely: Haiti, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Mexico. Again in the late War U. S. stamps were used from bases leased to this country by the British, in Trinidad, St. Lucia, Antigua, Jamaica, Bahamas and Bermuda. These military used abroad are so well-known to collectors that we will not go into further details.

The unusual and apparently little known use of U. S. special delivery stamps from merchant vessels and from certain other countries deserves special mention. We have seen several covers mailed from Colombian or Haitian ports or the high seas via Hamburg-American Line Atlas Service boats, addressed to U. S. and franked with Colombian or Haitian stamps to prepay ordinary postage but with U. S. special delivery stamps (cancelled by the boat pursers) to prepay special delivery in U. S. As these letters were all in the nature of loose ship mail there was nothing illegal about such franking. From the Bahamas, U. S. special delivery service can now be prepaid in Bahamas stamps, but in Bermuda (as formerly in Bahamas) U. S. special delivery stamps are sold by stores and hotels to be affixed to letters otherwise prepaid in Bermuda stamps. From Cuba U. S. special delivery and air mail stamps were often applied in addition to Cuban postage, in order to receive the special service in U. S.

During the late War when the submarines disrupted the communications in the Caribbean and Central American region, commercial mails were occasionally forwarded by air courier to U. S. with only U. S. domestic postage prepaid with U. S. stamps.

ENVELOPES



*An unusual cover franked with stamps of the 1902-03 issue, cancelled
 "Colon Transito," a Panamanian post office marking.*

Certain U. S. envelopes, and possibly also wrappers and postal-cards, saw the same kind of use abroad as the adhesives, but they are in general much rarer thus, in about the same proportion as in their domestic use.

1853-1855 Issue

10 cent green: A few of these were used from Panama and vessels by travelers from California.

1860-1861 Issue

3 cent red) Very rare accidental use.
10 cent green)

1861 Issue

3 cent pink) The 3-cent envelope was widely used in the Caribbean,
10 cent yellow green) chiefly from vessels, but copies from St. Thomas, Cuba, Panama, British Honduras, are noted. They are sometimes seen with 1-cent or 3-cent stamps added, and very rarely in combination with foreign stamps. The 10 cent is rare, except from vessels and Panama perhaps. The writer has one from Curacao.

1864-1865



3c entire and stamps of the 1861 issue, originating in Matanzas, Cuba to U. S., cancelled "STEAM SHIP" (New York).

3 cent pink: Same remarks as for 1861 3-cent apply here.

1870-71 Issue

1 cent, 2 cent, 3 cent and 10 cent: Rare accidental use.

1874-to-date

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10-cent: envelopes occasionally used on ships and seaposts, more often during military occupation.

FINLAND'S BOOKLET

Recent information received from an article by Mr. Lindroos of Finland's Bank Note Co., states that special sheets were prepared in the make up of the recently released Finnish booklet (Scott #164a, 166a, 168a and 173a).

These special sheets were arranged as follows; First four rows had stamps printed in the usual manner, then a row of blanks followed by two additional rows of stamps then a row of blanks and two more rows of stamps, so that in each sheet the 5th and 8th row consisted of blanks. The sheets had the usual marginal watermarks that occur on all Finnish stamps, namely "SUOMEN LEIMAKONTTORI" at the Top and "FINLANDS STAMPELKONTOR" at the Bottom. From this we may note that no less than four different types of blocks may be had, namely (1) Top marginal block with Finnish watermark, Bottom marginal blocks with Swedish watermark and marginal blocks Top and Bottom unwatermarked.

ICELAND — THE "GILDI" STAMPS

By Valdemar Weiergang
and Svend Yort



The rare 10 aur, perforated 14.

The authors published a description of these stamps in the S. P. A. Journal in June, 1945, which was based primarily on Kohl's Handbook. In the meantime, we have had the opportunity of studying additional material, especially in complete sheets, and also other articles on the subject by E. A. G. Caroe, in the London Philatelist, and Carl A. Pihl in Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift. We have thus been able to make some corrections and amendments, in which connection we are especially indebted to Mr. Caroe for his suggestions. We have also enlarged on some aspects of the subject, and therefore hope that even those who have read the earlier article will find something of interest in the present discussion.

According to an announcement quoted by Hanciau (in Gibbon's Stamp Weekly, Dec. 18, 1909), and dated October 9, 1902, the new stamps with the portrait of Christian IX were then being issued. At the same time, the old stamps in the numeral type were to be demonetized immediately, but could be exchanged for the new until the end of the year. The announcement then goes on to say: "The old stamps will bear the overprint I Gildi '02-'03" (meaning valid-Auth.) and with this addition will remain in force until the end of the year 1903, after which only the new stamps shall be used."

It is not quite clear, since both these decisions were announced in the same circular, why it should have been necessary to overprint the remainders. If the period for exchanging the old stamps was too short (considering the difficulty of travel and the slowness of communications in Iceland in the winter), it would seem that it would have been sufficient merely to permit their use a few months longer, without going to the trouble of overprinting them. Be that as it may, the new issue must have been distributed promptly, as copies have been found used as early as October 14 (according to Caroe) and October 16 (Kohl's Handbook). The work of overprinting the old stamps also proceeded without delay; W. T. Wilson of Birmingham, England, found a copy of the 6 aur. cancelled October 24, 1902.

The overprinting was done by the print-shop "Fjelags-prentsmidjan" in Reykjavik, and the method used was quite primitive, which accounts in large part for the many varieties found on this issue. In the first place, the printing plate was

only type-set from loose type (probably the only means available in Iceland at the time), in spite of the large number of stamps to be overprinted and the length of time it was used. Second, although we speak of six different "settings" of this plate, it was never actually reset completely, but only subjected to relatively minor repairs and rearrangements, confined mostly to the marginal subjects or the correction of individual errors. Finally, the printers apparently did not have enough type to set up a whole plate of 100 subjects, so the plate was only 50 subjects (10x5), and the upper and lower halves of each sheet were overprinted in separate operations.

Even for a plate of only fifty subjects, however, the printer was unable to find enough uniform type for the characters which occurred most frequently, namely the "O's", the "I's", and the apostrophes. He was therefore forced to use other sizes or fonts to help out, and this gives rise to a number of minor varieties or types. These cannot really be called errors, since their use was intentional, and only in the case of the apostrophes does there seem to have been any attempt to weed them out and replace them with the proper type.

The two varieties of "O's" are a wide and narrow, and they are arranged in four different combinations in the individual subjects. It will be most convenient to use the same classification for these as that adopted by the Kohl handbook.

- Type I: Both "O's" narrow
- Type II: First "O" narrow ,second wide
- Type III: First "O" wide ,second narrow
- Type IV: Both "O's" wide

These four types are distributed at random throughout the plate, and constitute the main basis for the determination of the different "settings", corresponding to the various periods in the life of the plate. Each of the first four settings is characterized by a change in one or more of these types, sometimes as many as nine, as well as the correction (or introduction) of one of the major errors. Other minor varieties or defects are usually changed also, but it is chiefly by the changes in these types that we are able to determine the orderly sequence of the settings. In addition, these types are a great aid in the expertization of the major errors, since needless to say, each variety is characterized by a particular combination of "O's" and cannot occur with any other. These will be mentioned later in the discussion of the individual errors.

The two other cases of wrong type are not as important in the study of the settings as the types of the "O's", because they are not as numerous and were not changed as often. Six or seven times in each setting there occurs a variety of the "I" in "Gildi" which is taller than normal, and distinctly broader at the base than at the top. It is found only once as the first "I" in "Gildi", on position 39 of the plate, throughout the first four settings. It is found as the second "I" in "Gildi" on positions 14, 22, 27, 40 and 46 throughout the life of the plate, and also in the last three settings on position 17. This last was inserted as a replacement for a normal "I" which had become damaged at the base—a gradual development which began in the first setting, but is of special importance in connection with the error '03-03 in the third setting, as will be discussed later. The "large I" is never found as the "I" preceding "Gildi", because that, having an accent, would be a different character in the printer's font anyway.

Still scarcer are the "thick apostrophes". Sometimes only the first, sometimes both, of the apostrophes in the date are bigger and rounder than normal, but these varieties are found only once or twice in each setting, as follows:



3 aur block showing two thick apostrophes in U.R. stamp.

Settings:	I & II	III	IV & V	VI
Two thick apostrophes:	Pos. 10	—	20, 40	—
One thick apostrophe:	Pos. 46	21	21, 43	—

It will be noticed that some of these are found on the same positions with one of the "large I's", and that finally in the sixth setting they were all removed.

In addition to these more or less intentional minor varieties, there are the large number of major (listed) errors, which may be divided into three general classes. The first of these is the errors of color which require very little explanation. Four values, the 5, 6, 20 and 25 aur., were to be overprinted in red, all others in black. In error, all four of these values were at one time or another printed in black, including the 20 aur. perf. 14x13½. The 5 aur. and 6 aur. with black overprint are known from the second setting of the plate, and are not so scarce, but the other values are very rare. In fact, no large blocks or multiple pieces are known by which it might be determined from what setting they originated.



6 aur pair with
Tete Beche over-
print.



4 aur strip of 4,
with overprint
misplaced and
Tete Beche.

The second group we have called, for want of a better name, errors of printing. This would cover all the errors, in a sense, but we have used it to mean the varieties caused by incorrect placing of the sheet in the printing press, such as inverted overprints, double, tete beche, etc. To a large extent these can be attributed to the fact that each sheet had to be overprinted in two operations. Pairs, one stamp without overprint, may have come about by neglecting to overprint the sheet the second time, but the existence of sheet margin copies with overprints on the margin prove that at times the printer was simply careless in placing the sheet in position. This is also the only way that horizontal pairs like this could have happened, which are found on the 5 aur. and 6 aur. values. There are also grounds for believing that the printer, at times, in order to correct such a faulty first attempt, deliberately overprinted a half sheet a second time. In the Weiergang collection there is a pair of 3 aur. with double overprint, with only one of the four impressions showing the "missing I", while the types of the O's prove that there was a shift of two lines between the two overprintings!

Pairs with tete-beche overprints are of course directly due to the overprinting being done in two operations. There is a now famous case on record of a sheet of 4 aur. sent in from a provincial post office so tightly rolled in a mailing tube that it could be overprinted only with the greatest difficulty, and the printer admitted later that he had to print one half inverted with respect to the other. In addition, both halves were so badly misplaced that the two center rows overlapped. Mr. Weiergang has a vertical strip, presumably from this sheet, which is illustrated herewith. All this points to a degree of carelessness on the part of the printer, and a lack of supervision, so that he merely took the easiest course, without any control being exercised over what was finally issued.



4 aur Official, with "L" only, said to be unique.

The third class of varieties are the errors of setting, of which there are four: "I" before "GILDI" missing; only the "L" or "IL" of "I GILDI" remaining; '03-'03 instead of '02-'03; and 02-'03 (apostrophe after the "02"). The first two



3 aur pairs, normal and inverted, "I" omitted, and "'03 - '03" variety in center.

of these came about in a rather unusual way. The first setting of the plate, as it was originally set up, contained no errors except the minor varieties and types already mentioned. But the top row was not clamped tightly enough in the printing form, and at some point in the course of the printing, the "I" before "GILDI" on position 6 of the plate ("0's" Type I) became loosened and failed to print. This was eventually discovered and corrected; somewhat tardily, it seems, since a number of values are quite common with this variety. But in correcting this, which was the occasion for the second setting, the form was again not properly clamped, so in time the letters in position 5 (adjacent to the previous error "0's" also Type I) worked loose. This time the error went through three



10 aur block of 6, showing "IL" variety, normal spacing.

stages: first all the letters of "I GILDI" except the "IL" fell out, or otherwise failed to print; then the "I" shifted, so that it was about 3 mm. too far from the "L"; finally the "I" also fell out, leaving only the "L". These three varieties are found only on Official stamps, and the first two only on the 10 aur. value. All through the course of these errors, however, the date line '02-'03 was not affected. Perhaps it should be mentioned here that copies can be found with either the "I GILDI" or the date line entirely missing, but these are from the top or bottom rows of sheets with strongly shifted overprints, and really belong in our second class of "errors of printing". Copies without "I GILDI" or without the date, but with the rest of the overprint in the normal position on the stamp, are merely counterfeits, or frauds with part of the overprint removed.

An interesting sidelight on the procedure followed in the overprinting is obtained from these two errors. Normally, of course, all varieties occurring on the printing plate appear twice in the sheet, on the corresponding positions of the upper and lower halves. But the missing "I" is found sometimes on positions 6 and 56, sometimes only on position 56; while the "IL" or "L" only is found only on position 5, never on position 55. This can only be explained on the basis that the over-printing was not done one sheet at a time, upper and lower halves in succession, but that the printer, when he had a quantity of sheets to be overprinted, printed first one half of all the sheets, then the other halves. Thus in the case of the "I" missing, the damage occurred while he was printing the upper halves of some particular lot, resulting in some sheets having the error in position 6, and some not. When he went on to do the lower halves, all of course would have the error in position 56. From then on until it was corrected, all the sheets of the next and all succeeding lots would have the error in both positions. The same thing can be found in the case of many of the accidental minor varieties, which when they first occur, are found sometimes only on the lower halves of the sheets, later on both halves.

In the case of the "IL" or "L" only, however, either the damage occurred while printing the upper halves of a lot which had already had the lower halves overprinted, or else if the upper halves were printed first, which seems to have been the usual practice, the error was discovered and corrected before proceeding

with the lower halves. In that case the "IL" or "L" only would be an intermediate state of the second setting, rather than the last state as Kohl has it. This is further supported by another gradual variety originating in this setting—a vertical break through the "2" on position 42. This is not found on all sheets of the setting, and most especially neither Caroe nor we have found it on sheets with the "L" only. But it is found on some sheets (as far as we know, only on regular postage, not on Officials), and these must then be the last sheets with this setting, since the broken "2" continues in the same location in the third setting.

The third setting was the first major rearrangement of the plate, nine positions being changed with respect to the types of the "0's", and the thick apostrophes also changed, as mentioned before. However, a major error was introduced, '03-'03, on position 16 ("0's" Type II). In the fourth setting five more subjects were changed with respect to their "types", but more thick apostrophes were introduced, and so far from correcting the '03-'03, the additional error 02-'03 appeared in position 50 ("0's" also Type II). In the fifth setting the '03-'03 was corrected, and finally in the sixth setting the 02-'03 was corrected. In these last two settings none of the types were changed, but in the last setting all the thick apostrophes were finally replaced.



4 sur showing error "02'-'03."

The six settings and the principal errors in each may therefore be summarized thus:

- Setting I: At first, no errors; later (IA)
"I" missing (Position 6)
- Setting II: At first, no errors; later (IIA)
"L" or "IL" only (Position 5)
- Setting III: '03-'03 (Position 16)
- Setting IV: '03-'03 (Position 16), and
02-'03 (Position 50)
- Setting V: 02-'03 (Position 50)
- Setting VI: No errors

The varieties "I" missing, and "IL" or "L" only, can of course be assigned directly to Settings IA or IIA respectively, but the '03-'03 and 02-'03 can also be assigned to the proper settings when in pairs with certain minor varieties. Thus, position 17 in Setting III has a broken hyphen and also the foot of the last "I" in "GILDI" broken, while in Setting IV the hyphen is unbroken, and the broken "I" has been replaced by a "large I". These varieties therefore serve to identify the setting when the '03-'03 is the lefthand stamp of a pair or block. The 02-'03 can be identified whenever it is in a horizontal pair, because in Setting V the

stamp at the left (No. 49) has the loops of the "3" flattened at the back, while in Setting IV they are normal.



10 aur vertical pair, Top stamp without overprint

According to Kohl, there should be an intermediate stage of No. 17, or a "link" between the two settings, in which the hyphen has been replaced but the "I" has not, but we have never seen a specimen of this. This type should come from the lower halves of Setting IV; in other words, the hyphen was changed sometime before the rest of the changes which we have mentioned as constituting the fourth setting, while the change from "defective I" to "large I" took place shortly after. Pihl (Norsk Fil Tidsskrift) uses these changes as a basis for distinguishing eight settings, but this hardly seems to be justified, and we prefer to retain the division into six settings, as originally defined by Kohl, and outlined above.

The following charts represent all the settings that have been definitely identified on each value. The list is taken originally from Kohl's Handbook, but Kohl sometimes knew the errors '03-'03 and 02-'03 without being able to tell which setting they were from. Caroe was able to identify some of these, and we in turn have verified some of Caroe's findings, and identified others independently. This list is therefore a composite of the three efforts; the settings underscored have been checked by us personally.

	<u>POSTAGE</u>						
<u>Perf. 13:</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>IA</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>VI</u>
3a. (small 3)		<u>X</u>		X		X	
3a. (large 3)	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>				X
4 aur.	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	X	
5 aur. (red)	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>		<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	
6 aur. (red)	<u>X</u>		<u>X</u>		<u>X</u>	X	
10 aur.	<u>X</u>						
16 aur.	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	X	X	X	<u>X</u>	
20 aur. (red)	<u>X</u>		<u>X</u>		<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	
25 aur. (red)	<u>X</u>				<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	
40 aur.	<u>X</u>						
50 aur.	<u>X</u>				<u>X</u>		
 <u>Perf. 14 x 13½:</u>							
3 aur.				<u>X</u>		X	
5 aur.					X		
6 aur.					X	<u>X</u>	
10 aur.						?	
16 aur.				X		X	
20 aur.							X
40 aur.	<u>X</u>				<u>X</u>	?	<u>X</u>
50 aur.				X	<u>X</u>	X	
100 aur.	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	X			<u>X</u>	

OFFICIAL

<u>Perf. 13:</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>IA</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>IIA</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>VI</u>
3 aur.	<u>x</u>	<u>x</u>	x		x		x	
4 aur.	<u>x</u>	<u>x</u>	<u>x</u>	<u>x</u>	x		x	
5 aur.	<u>x</u>		<u>x</u>					
10 aur.	<u>x</u>	x	<u>x</u>	<u>x</u>			<u>x</u>	
20 aur.	<u>x</u>		<u>x</u>					

<u>Perf. 14x13½:</u>								
3 aur.				x				x
5 aur.				x	x		<u>x</u>	
10 aur.						<u>x</u>	<u>x</u>	x x
16 aur.	x	<u>x</u>	<u>x</u>		x			
20 aur.	<u>x</u>		<u>x</u>				<u>x</u>	
50 aur.	<u>x</u>	x					<u>x</u>	

A word of explanation regarding the perforation varieties, some of which are very rare. These are not errors, since the post office never regarded the different perforation as a separate issue; in fact, some values had not been issued in the new perforation 13, although it had been in use for five or six years. Thus the 100 aur. postage, and the 16 aur. and 50 aur. official, with or without overprint, are found only in the old perforation 14x13½ (except as reprints). Three other values, the 40 aur. postage and the 5 aur. and 20 aur. official, had been prepared but not issued, so that the entire stock was still on hand in Reykjavik when the overprinting began, and probably also a fairly large supply of the old perforation. The remaining values perf. 14x13½ were probably stock returned from provincial post offices, or handed in by private individuals, and are not found with overprints earlier than Setting III. Most of these values can be found in several shades, corresponding to the various printings of the original stamps, but since many of these are difficult to identify, and still more difficult to describe, we will not attempt to list them. It should be mentioned, however, that the 20 aur. is found in three distinct shades, ultramarine, dull blue, and greenish blue; but the error with black overprint is found in only one of these, the dull blue.

Reprints were made in 1904 for the U. P. U., when it was discovered that the required specimens had not been sent them, and that sufficient originals were no longer available. The stamps were printed in Copenhagen, and the overprinting done in Reykjavik, but with a completely new setting of the plate. All values were reprinted, without regard to perforation differences, but the paper and perforating used was that then in use for the current Danish and Iceland stamps. That is, the watermark was the "new crown" instead of the old "large crown", and the perforation was 13, even for the values which had never appeared that way before. The exact number printed is not known, but copies are available in philatelic channels, both with and without overprint.

The following list is based primarily on Kohl's Handbook, with a couple of additions by Caroe, and a few of our own. The items marked (?) should exist, since the corresponding settings have been identified, but no copies have been found as far as we know. This listing therefore includes only those varieties that have been fully confirmed, and it will be noticed that there are quite a few items missing that are listed in Scott's or Gibbon's catalogues. Some of these could exist, but others, such as the 5 aur. black overprint, with "I" missing, and the 3 aur. and 4 aur. official with "I missing" inverted, have been seen by us only as counterfeits, and the suspicion arises that they do not exist genuine. Also the variety '02-'02, formerly listed, is only a counterfeit; probably the counterfeiter

thought it the logical counterpart of the genuine error '03-'03.

We have purposely avoiding giving prices, as this seems to be a highly controversial question at the moment. The current catalogues, even where in need of revision, and the information we have given as to the settings that may be found, should give the collector a fair idea of the relative scarcity of these varieties.

		ICELAND											
		I GILDI '02-'03											
<u>Normal Overprints</u>		*I* Missing	*II* Only	*I* Only	Same, Inv.	'03-'03	'02-'03	Inverted	Double	Double, One Inverted	Tete-Beche	Pair, One without Overprint	Same, Inv.
<u>Postage, Perf. 13:</u>													
3a. (small 3)		X*				X	X	X					
3a. (large 3)		X				X	X	X	X				
4 aur.		X*				X	X	X	X	X			
5 aur. (red)		X				X	X	X		X		X	
	(black)							X				X	X
6 aur. (red)						X	X	X	X		X	X	X
	(black)							X				X	X
10 aur.								X				X	X
16 aur.		X				X	X	X					
20 aur. (red)						X	X	X			X		
	(black)							X					
25 aur. (red)						X	X	X					
	(black)							X					
40 aur.								X					
50 aur.						X	X		X				
<u>Perf. 14 x 13½:</u>													
3 aur.						X	X	X					
5 aur. (red)						?	X						
6 aur. (red)						?	X						
10 aur.													
16 aur.						X	X	X					
20 aur. (red)													
	(black)												
40 aur.						X	X	X					
50 aur.						X	X	X					
100 aur.		X					X	X					
<u>Official, Perf. 13:</u>													
3 aur.		X				X	X	X			X		
4 aur.		X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	
5 aur.													
10 aur.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
20 aur.													
<u>Official, Perf. 14 x 13½:</u>													
3 aur.								X					
5 aur.					X	X	X	X					
10 aur.						X	X	X					
16 aur.		X				X	X	X	X	X			
20 aur.						X	X	X					
50 aur.		X				X	?	X					

* also inverted

THE ASSOCIATE GROUP OF FINLAND

by Carl E. Pelander

A decade ago, when I wrote my book "The Postal Issues of Finland", I devoted part of it to the Associate Group of Finland. At that time I felt this would be a closed chapter for all time, historically as well as philatelically, little dreaming that, in the short span of ten years, history would repeat itself, and that collectors of these stamps could again add pages to their collections.

In order to present a comprehensive listing of these stamps and the history associated with them and their connection with Finland, I shall divide this article into four chapters, and even though the stamps are widely scattered through Scott's Standard Catalogue, this will readily show the close relationship they bear to one another.

CHAPTER ONE

THE FINNISH OCCUPATION OF RUSSIA.

Olonetz (Aunus) 1917-20.

Historical Outline:

The Bolsheviki coup d'etat that followed Finland's Declaration of Independence, on December 6th 1917, brought on a short, yet bloody, civil war, in which the red element of Finland was supported by a large force of Russian troops, conveniently left there in so-called "rest camps", even though the Russian Government had officially recognized Finland's independence. Opposed to these forces was the new-born "White Army", poorly trained and equipped but under the able leadership of General Baron Carl Gustav von Mannerheim, who after several early reversals, made his stand at Wasa and from there started an offensive and, even though greatly outnumbered, defeated the red army in three major battles, driving them back into Russia.

The ultimate defeat of the red armies in Finland caused Mannerheim to go so far as to sound out the Allies on their views of a joint Finnish military operation with the Entente forces, then operating in the Murmansk and Archangel areas, with the possession of Petrozavodsk as a reward. When this offer was declined, a volunteer force of Civic Guard troops, stationed on the Karelian border, independently invaded Russia in the East and drove into the province of Olonetz. Due to the chaotic conditions which existed in Russia proper they met little or no organized resistance and soon occupied the greater part of the province. This occupation continued until the peace treaty of Dorpat (October 14th 1920) when all Finnish troops were withdrawn, in return for which the province of Petsamo was ceded to Finland.

Postal History:*First
Printing**Second
Printing*

Early in June 1917, Fabian Heiskanen, communicated with the Finnish Postal Minister Sir August Ramsay, requesting that the Finnish Government extend its Postal System to the occupied territory. This was of course, out of question since the occupation was strictly a private affair, without Government sanction, and no matter how sympathetic the official feelings were toward this cause, if such action was taken, the Finnish Government could be held liable for any damage caused within the territory by the insurrection.

In order to remedy this lack of organized postal service, the Finnish Government, after due legal deliberation, authorized Finland's stempelkontor to over-print eight values of the then current issue with the name "AUNUS" (Olonetz). These stamps were then forwarded to Mr. Heiskanen, FREE, except for the cost of printing, and with the condition that a half sheet (50 stamps) of each value be given the Postal Museum in Helsinki. Thus, on June 27th, 1919, 81,600 stamps were overprinted, with a face value of Fmk. 20,000.00. This small supply was almost at once exhausted and necessitated a second printing of 85,000 stamps on August 18th, 1919. The conditions for the second printing were identical with those of the first. These stamps were valid for postage only within Finland and the Occupied Territory.

The number of stamps printed were as follows:

	1st Printing 6-27-1919	2nd Printing 8-18-1919
5, 10, 20 and 40 penni	20,000	20,000
50 penni and 1 mark	1,000	3,000
5 mark	500	1,000
10 mark	100	1,000

Differentiation:

First Printing: Heavy glossy over-print, yellowish gum.

Second Printing: Even tho printed from the same plates, the over-print appears thinner, with a dull surface, white gum.

*Inverted "S"*

Errors and Plate Varieties:

The "Inverted "S" in "AUNUS" occurs in all values in both printing on stamp #85 in the sheet (see above illustration).



In the 50 penni value we note the same variety which occurs in stamp #68, of the then current issue of Finland, namely "Lion with ruffled mane and a line running from the lower rosette through the sword", only 10 copies of the first and 30 of the second printing are known to exist.

*Plate Variety
No. 68.*



Types of cancellations;

*Top left "Circular Type," Top right, cover with "Official Cancel."
Cover at bottom shows the "Oval Type."*

Cancellation:

Besides Official cancellations (see illustration), nine different towns had their own cancelling devices. Circular town cancels were used only in Saamajarvi, all others used the oval marking. These were: 1. Kotkatjarvi, 2. Rajakontu, 3. Prjasa, 4. Tuulos, 5. Witela, 6. Tulemajarvi, 7. Pyhajarvi and 8. Wielajarvi. The colors of ink used were black, blue, purple and green.

Postally used, especially on the original cover, these stamps are scarce and very desirable. The correct rate for a letter was 50 penni. Official covers are of the greatest rarity.

Counterfeits:

Like many other popular stamps, where the original supply was small, counterfeits soon began to make their appearance on the philatelic market. At least four different forgeries are known, three of which may be termed as dangerous.



First Forgery

First Forgery: The letter "A" in "AUNUS" is slightly narrower than the original, measures 3 mm in height instead of 3½ mm. Overprint is glossy surfaced, resembling first printing, but printed on stamps with white gum. Overprint measures 10½ mm instead of 11 mm.



Second Forgery

Second Forgery: Dull overprint, letter "A" in "Aunus" is narrow and the letters "n", "u" and "s" are unevenly spaced. The letter "s" is narrower than in the original.



Third Forgery

Third Forgery: Dull overprint, resembling second Printing, measuring 10½ mm., with frequent breaks in the letters. This counterfeit is not dangerous.



Originals Forgeries
Fourth Forgery

Fourth Forgery: Glossy overprint, 10½ mm long. The letter "A" is narrow and measures 3 mm in height. The second "u" is slightly raised above the other letters.

Even though all of these counterfeits exist in unused condition, they are most frequently encountered on used stamps, cancelled with various Finnish town cancels.

CHAPTER TWO

NORTH INGERMANLAND

Historical Outline:

Ingermanland proper, which is larger in area than any of the other Baltic Provinces, came under Swedish influence by conquest in 1581, and was formally annexed by that country in 1617. Jakob de la Gardie, during his stay as Governor in Novgorod, encouraged Finnish immigration into this newly conquered province, pointing out its great agricultural possibilities, with the result that in 1640 the population of Ingermanland was predominantly Finnish.

The conquest of Ingermanland by Peter the Great in 1681, resulted in brutal hardship on a hitherto free people. Large estates were created for the benefit of favorites of the Tsar, and the former owners were forced into serfdom. These conditions continued in the province until 1861, when Alexander II granted a number of beneficial reforms for the benefit of the farmers.

During the great political strike in 1905, the people of Ingermanland had a small fore-taste of what independence might be like, and a number of favorable reforms were instituted. However, it was not until 1917, when the Tsarist Government was overthrown, that a movement for complete independence was started. In 1918 a Government in Exile was set up in Viborg (Viipuri), headed by the educator P. Toikka, who requested that the Finnish Government take over the Northern part of the province, situated on the Karelian Isthmus, slightly larger in area than Rhode Island, and if this was not feasible, at least help them gain their independence. These pleas were at once discouraged, and the Finnish Foreign Minister, K. Enckell, termed them "impossible dreams". In spite of this the independence movement got under way and in 1919 a formal Constitution was drawn up, which was presented to the Allied Commission at the Paris peace conference by the delegates from Finland and Estonia.

In the interim, chaos was rampant in North Ingermanland, which was overrun by hoodlums and refugees, causing the population to abandon their homes, flee the country, and eventually led to open armed conflict. The original nucleus of the North Ingermanland army consisted of 402 officers and men, recruited and trained by the Russian-trained Finn, Lt. Col. Y. Elfvingren. This army soon grew to its maximum strength of 2258 men, clearing the country of its uninvited guests and established Kirjasalo (a county of small hamlets) as its capital.

At the signing of the peace treaty at Dorpat, one of the terms was the unconditional surrender of the North Ingermanland Army, which then numbered about 1,500 men, Russia granting the province local self-government and the use of their own language in schools and local affairs. Col. Elfvingren was later executed as a traitor in Moscow, for his participation in the rebellion.

Late in 1920 the American Red Cross cared for over 10,000 Ingermanland refugees, who were homeless and destitute.

Postal History:



First Issue, March 21, 1920

As soon as armed conflict had broken out on North Ingermanland soil, an issue of stamps was ordered from Viborg's Book and Lithographic Printing Co. The design for this issue was made by Lt. Fr. Kamara, and resembles that of the then current Finland Lion type stamp. The central design depicts a shield, which represented the river Neva flanked by a modernistic view of both its shore lines.

The stamps were lithographed and printed in two panes of 100 stamps, on thin transparent slightly yellowish tinted wove paper, unwatermarked and perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. The Finnish currency was used as the medium of exchange. The rates for first class mail were: letters (15 gms) 50penni, similar local use 25penni, post cards 20penni, the registration rate was 50penni additional to the above. Parcel Post rates were 20penni for each 50 gms.

The following values and number of stamp were printed:

5 p. yellow green, 10 p. carmine, 25p. yellow brown and 50 p. blue	200,000 copies each.
1 mk red with black center	10,000 copies
5 mk red violet and black center	2,000 copies
10 mk brown with black center	1,000 copies

Due to inexperience in printing postage stamps, numerous plate flaws as well as major errors occur in all values. I will only attempt to list those errors that may be considered as major.

- (a) **Imperforate:** all values; of the 1, 5 and 10 mk probably only one sheet was issued, but in all of the other values, especially the 25 p., several sheets are known.
- (b) **Top margin imperforate:** 5 p., 50 p. and 1 mk.
- (c) **Left margin imperforate:** 5 and 50 p.
- (d) **Right margin imperforate:** 5 and 25 p.
- (e) **Bottom margin imperforate:** 5 p.
- (f) **Imperforate horizontally:** 50 p.
- (g) **Imperforate vertically:** 10 p.
- (h) **Pairs imperforate vertically:** 5, 10, 25 and 50 p.
- (i) **Pairs imperforate horizontally:** 5, 10, 25 and 50 p.

Freak perforations, double perforations and diamond perforations can be found on all values except the 10 mk. None of these can be classified as the usual printers waste, as all were included in the total number of stamps issued and regularly sold through the Post Office.



Specimen's overprinted "MALLI" are known, 500 sets were thus overprinted and distributed to the post offices within Finland.

Proofs of the 25 p. value exist on glossy, chalky-surfaced paper, in the accepted color. These are imperforate and overprinted with a tri-colored "Arms of Finland", red, yellow and green.

The only cancellation in this country was the double-lined circular "Kirjasalo". All outgoing mail was cancelled there, even though the post office itself actually was on the Finnish side of the border, at the Rautu railroad station. Even though between 50 and 60 shipments of mail went through this post-office (exclusive of Military Mail), postally used covers, especially those showing correct rates, are very scarce.

All of the high values of this issue were sold out and only a small remainder of the four low values were sold to a European dealer.

Second Issue, August 17th 1920.



Inverted Center

Due to the change in postal rates and also due to the fact that the high values of the first issue had been sold out, a second "Pictorial" bicolor issue was supposed to have been placed on sale at the above official date, however, earlier usage is known, as may be proven by an official cover in the collection of Dr. Charles H. Johnson, dated August 10th 1920.

The stamps of this issue were designed by the German engraver G. Niemeier and printed by Viborg's Book and Lithographic Printing co., in sheets of 100 subjects, the stamps varying slightly in size. Being bi-colored, they were printed from two different stones, the first making up the frames and the second the

center design. The stamps were printed on ordinary white, wove paper, unwater-marked and perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. The printing as well as the perforating of the stamps in this issue was executed much better than in the first, and far fewer errors exist.

The following number of stamps were printed:

10 p. (Arms of Ingermanland) gray green, center ultramarine	153,000
30 p. (harvesting) red brown, center green	152,000
50 p. (ploughing) ultramarine, center red brown	154,000
80 p. (milking) rose lake, center black	151,400
1 mk. (truck farming) orange red, center black	51,200
5 mk. (war devastation) purple, center red	51,100
10 mk. (zither players) brown, center violet	50,000

The following major errors are known on stamps on this issue:

- (a) **Imperforate:** all values, quantity small, probably only one sheet of each.
None of these were regularly sold through the post-office.
- (b) **Pairs imperforate vertically:** 10 p., 30 p. and 10 mk.
- (c) **Pairs imperforate horizontally:** 1 mk.
- (d) **Top margin imperforate:** 50 p. and 10 mk.
- (e) **Right margin imperforate:** 10 p.
- (f) **Imperforate on three sides, perforated left only:** 10 mk.
- (g) **Inverted center:** 10 mk. (one sheet of 100)

Freak perforations are very scarce and all of the above errors are much rarer than those in the first issue.



Official Cover, early usage, August 10th 1920.

Most of the used stamps of this issue are remainders, cancelled to order. Covers showing the correct rate (80 p.) are very rare, as these stamps were only valid for postage between August 17th and December 5th, 1920.

Although the stamps of North Ingermanland were only supposed to be valid for postage within that Country and Finland, covers are known to have been sent abroad and to have reached their destination without any additional due charge.

It is interesting to note that during the short life of this country, 66% of the entire revenue came from the sale of postage stamps.

The Unofficial Charity Issue:

On November 30th 1920, the control commission for alleviation of suffering among the Ingrian refugees petitioned the Finnish Government to overprint and sell within Finland remainders of the second issue of the North Ingermanland stamps with the legend "INKERIN HYAKSI" (for benefit of Ingermanland). On January 24th 1921, the Department of Interior permitted 5000 sets of the 10, 30, 50 and 80 p. values and 2000 sets of the 1, 5 and 10 mk values to be overprinted thus and sold within Finland, the revenue from such sales to be distributed to the needy through the American Red Cross Society.

Inverted overprints of the above overprint are known on the 10 and 80 penni values.

CHAPTER THREE

KARELIA 1922



During January and early February 1922, a short-lived revolution broke out in Northern and Central Russian Karelia, in protest against the poor treatment accorded the inhabitants in those regions and also with the ultimate aim of union with Finland. This hopeless effort, which was quickly quelled by Soviet troops, will, however, always be remembered by stamp collectors, because in that short span of time a set of 15 stamps were issued and placed in use—between January 31st and February 18th 1922.

The design for the above issue was made by the Finnish Architect W. G. Palmqvist and printing by Tilgman and Co., in Helsinki. The stamps were lithographed and printed in sheets of 100 on white, wove, unwatermarked paper and perforated $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$. The design features the Arms of Karelia.

The following number of stamps were printed:

5 p. to 1 mk	20,000 copies each.
2 mk to 25 mk	15,000 copies each.



Two post offices were established within the liberated territory, namely: Uhtua and Kiimasjarvi, however, only Uhtua is known to have functioned. A curious accident must have happened to the cancelling device at this post-office as the latest date on any letter is that of February 3rd, yet letters were sent through as late as February 18th. The correct rate for a single rate letter was 1 mk 10 p.

A constant plate variety is known on the 20 penni value, which shows a white spot above the arrow head.

Counterfeits:

Due to the limited issue and short duration of these stamps, a very dangerous counterfeit set soon made its appearance on the philatelic market. Extreme care should be exercised when purchasing these stamps, as more than 70% of all stamps sold are forgeries.

Differentiation:



Original

Counterfeit

Originals: Lettering and "1921" distinct and of even thickness, the foot of "J" in "KARJALA" is well rounded. The "Northern Light" zig zag clear and distinct. Gum is yellowish and ribbed.

Counterfeits: Lettering and "1921" thin and uneven, foot of "J" cut off. Zig zag shorter and appears blurred. Gum is smooth and white.

Due to the short duration of time that these stamps were in use, original covers, especially those showing the correct rate, are very much sought after by collectors; needless to say they are very rare.

CHAPTER FOUR

EAST KARELIAN OCCUPATION 1941-44



The Winter War of 1939-40 did not make any philatelic news, as the Finnish Armies did not at any time penetrate Russian territory. However, Russia in commemoration of the anniversary of signing of the peace (March 1940) did issue a set of two stamps depicting a rising sun over a typical Finnish landscape, enclosed in a wreath made up of a sheaf of wheat at left and a sprig of spruce at right; below on either side are the dates 1940-1941 and a ribbon with the legend "Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic." The stamps are of 30 and 45 kop. denominations and are printed in red and green respectively. They were printed by the Soviet Printing Works in Moscow on white wove, unwatermarked paper and perforated 12. They were valid for postage in all parts of the Soviet Union.

In June 1941, hostilities again were renewed when Russia resumed a systematic series of bombing raids on Finnish cities. In August and September of that year the Finnish Armies launched an offensive to the south and east into Karelia, not only recovering the lost Finnish territories but also occupying the greater part of Russian Karelia. The depth of penetration, however, had been predetermined by the Finnish High Command and was made for defensive purposes only. This defense line ran across the Karelian Isthmus south of Lempaala and in the east along the Svir river, Aanisjarvi and Karhumaki.

The Military Administration was directly under the Commander-in-Chief and was headed by Col. V. A. Kotilainen, who acted as chief of the Military Administration. The functions of this Administration was to look after the welfare of the civilian population, improvement of agriculture, schools, highways, fishing, etc. This Administration also carried out an extensive rebuilding program in the war-devastated areas.

During the three years of occupation, the success of the Military Administration was so remarkable, both in its humanitarian as well as general welfare work, that none of the Administration personnel were accused of any war crimes.

Postal History:



*First
Issue*

*Second
Issue*

On October 1st 1941, Finland officially extended her Postal System to all parts of the occupied territories. On this date an issue of seven stamps were placed on sale at all post offices in East Karelia, resembling the stamps of Finland's 1930 Lion type, but differing from those used in Finland by the change of colors.

The stamps were printed by Finland's Stempelkontor in double panes of 100 subjects each, on wove unwatermarked paper and perforated 14. To further distinguish them from the then current Finnish stamps they were overprinted in black "ITA-KARJALA Sot. hallinto" (East Karelian War Administration).

The following values and number of stamps were printed:

50 p. green	375,000
1.75 mk slate	150,000
2 mk red orange	112,500
2.75 mk yellow	225,000
3.50 mk light blue	112,500
5 mk bluish violet	100,000
10 mk sepia	100,000



Varieties:

The "sharp "A" variety, where the second "A" in "KARJALA" has a pointed

instead of flat top, occurs 25 times in each sheet of 100 stamps up to and including the 3.50 mk value. Beginning with the top row, every other stamp in alternating rows show this variety.

Constant plate varieties are found on the 50 p. value, where stamp #58 L. shows a large white spot above the "S" in "SUOMI" and in stamp #60 L., which has the "D" of "Finland" joined by a white line to the "5" of "50". The 2 mk value stamp #14 L., shows a small white dot above the raised sword in the lions hand.

Due to the small quantity of the above issue and the great speculation on the part of collectors, a second issue had to be overprinted and placed on sale on November 1st 1941. The stamps are similar to those of the first issue, with the exception that the type in the overprint has serifs and the color of the overprint is green instead of black. One additional value was added to this set, namely the 25 mk.

The following values and number of stamps were issued:

50 p. green	800,000
1.75 mk slate	500,000
2 mk red orange	200,000
2.75 mk yellow	600,000
3.50 mk light blue	200,000
5 mk bluish violet	150,000
10 mk sepia	100,000
25 mk light green	100,000

There are no "sharp A" varieties in this issue, but the previously described plate varieties on the 50 p. and 2 mk stamps occur in the same position as in the previous issue.

Ryti and Mannerheim Commemorative Issues.



On February 20th, 1942, two commemorative issues were placed on sale, in honor of two of Finland's great men, President Risto Ryti and Field Marshal Baron Mannerheim. The design for these issues were taken from photographs and engraved by Mrs. Signe Hammersten-Jansson.

The stamps were printed from the same plates as were those of Finland, in double panes of 100 subjects each, on wove unwatermarked paper, perforated 14, the colors of the stamps differing from those issued in Finland and they are overprinted "ITA"-KARJALA Sot. hallinto" in black.

The following number of stamps were issued:

	Ryti	Mannerheim
50 p. green	700,000	300,000
1.75 mk bluish state	366,500	300,000
2 mk orange red	582,000	300,000
2.75 mk orange brown	300,000	364,500
3.50 mk ultramarine	300,000	875,500
5 mk. deep violet	300,000	482,000

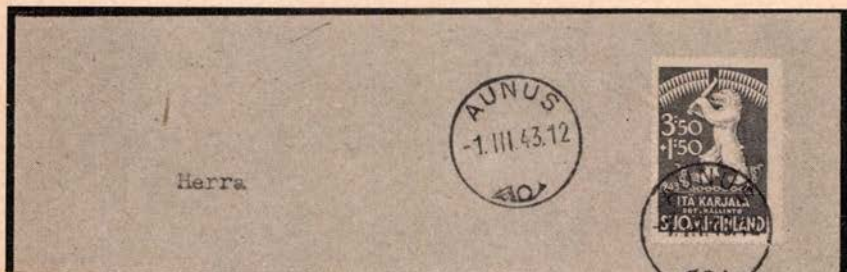


Plate varieties in Overprint:

The following plate varieties are constant and occur on all values from 50 p. to 5mk in both sets.

1. Stamp No. 3, L. The "R" in "KARJALA" has the down-stroke or tail broken
2. Stamp No. 44, R "o" in "hallinto" broken, forming a letter "c" reversed.
3. Stamp No. 79, L. There are two small dashes with a dot between them after the word "hallinto", resembling a bird in flight. This variety is not quite distinct in all sheets and hence may not be classified as constant.
4. Stamp No. 95, L. Short tail in "R" in "KARJALA".

Charity Issue.



On January 3rd 1943, Finland issued the only charity stamp for East Karelia, the surtax being used in relief work in the war devastated area.

The stamp, which depicts the Arms of Karelia, was designed and engraved by Mrs. Signe Hammersten-Jansson and printed by Finlands Stempelkontor in double

panes of 100 subjects each, on wove, unwatermarked paper and perforated 14.

3.50 mk plus 1.50 mk olive green 400,000 issued.

Cancellations in East Karelia:

Upon extending their postal system into East Karelia, the Finnish Post Office Department established 52 Post Offices in the territory, exclusive of Military Post Offices. These should be divided into four classes or divisions as follows:

Post and Telegraph Offices:

1. Aunus later changed to Aunuksenlinna.
2. Aanislinna.

The Aunuksenlinna cancellation is perhaps the rarest of all cancellations used during the occupation.

Main Postoffices:

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Karhumaki | 6. Soutjarvi |
| 2. Kontupohja | 7. Suurlahti |
| 3. Lisma | 8. Teru |
| 4. Paatene | 9. Vieljarvi |
| 5. Repola | 10. Vitele* |
| | 11. Aanislinna Filial No. 1. |

Postoffices, 1st Class:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Alavoinen | 16. Pajusuo |
| 2. Jessoila | 17. Palalahti |
| 3. Ilomaselka | 18. Patojarvi |
| 4. Kaskesoja | 19. Porajarvi |
| 5. Kenjarvi | 20. Ruoppoja |
| 6. Kinnos | 21. Soksu |
| 7. Kolatselka | 22. Soloma |
| 8. Kontokki | 23. Suunu |
| 9. Kotkatjarvi* | 24. Suoju as (as - R. R. Station) |
| 10. Kutisma | 25. Suvanto |
| 11. Kuujarvi | 26. Terun Pyhajarvi |
| 12. Latvia | 27. Vahvajarvi |
| 13. Matrosa | 28. Veskelys |
| 14. Munjarvi | 29. Veskelyksen kyla |
| 15. Nurmoila | 30. Vilka |
| | 31. Vuokkiniemi |

Postoffices, 2nd Class:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Akve | 4. Makria |
| 2. Kinelahsti | 5. Sellinjarvi |
| 3. Kuittinen | 6. Suurmaki |
| | 7. Uutela. |

*These cancellations are also found on the Finnish Occupation Stamps 1919-20.

All of these cancellations come in a similar type single-lined circular town cancel, almost always in black and rarely in purple.

Besides the above we have the square boxed type Railway station obliteration from Tokari.

In the double-lined circular type Military cancellations, reading "KENTTA POSTIKONTTORI", plus No., I have noticed that the highest number is 15.

In concluding this article, I wish to acknowledge the assistance I have received, both on the historical data and cancellations, from Dr. Ola Jarvinen of New York and Mr. Harry Walli of Helsinki.

THE SWEDES AND FINNS.



When the Delaware Tcentenary was planned, it was first proposed as a Swedish fete, but the Congress, recognizing the historical validity that Finns were among the early settlers, added Finland to the picture. The stamp, however, was planned and approved, using Stanley Arthur's painting as the center scene.

One day in the early spring of 1938, Emil Hurja of Finnish descent, and then active in the Democratic political affairs of the nation, visited the Bureau of Engraving in Washington with some friends. He asked to see the Finnish stamp, and was shown the completed design. The stamp bore the title: Landing of the Swedes.

Returning to his office, Hurja sat down and wrote a long letter and historical memorandum to the President, and suggested that the title under the picture should be: "Landing of the Swedes and Finns."

President Roosevelt ordered the change, and that is the way the stamp appeared.

THE STAMP BOOKLETS OF DENMARK 1942-47

By Sydney S. Jalkut



One of the most interesting features of booklet collecting is the possibility of specializing in various countries or empires. There are the different advertisements on the French booklets as well as on some of the older booklets of Denmark, the various numbers of the booklets of Great Britain, the different positions in which stamps of Sweden are found in booklets and many other classifications. One of the most interesting, as well as bewildering, is the series which was issued during and after the war in Denmark, consisting of four panes of the 10c stamps, No. 280, and two panes of four of the 5c stamp, No. 224. This booklet was first issued, as near as I can ascertain, in 1942. It had a dark green cover with the post-office serial number 41 on the reverse side, and contained advertising of Richs' Store both on the covers and the interleaving. For some reason or other, possibly due to war conditions, it was issued later with a light green cover and without advertising. Commencing with the first of this series mentioned above, there have been thirty-four varieties of this booklet to-date, including different colored covers, different numbers on the cover, different kinds of interleaving, different printing on the interleaving, different child welfare coupons, etc. The last variety of this booklet to be issued was serial No. 59 and is without coupon. I am advised by our fellow member, Mr. Thorsten Ingeloff, of Stockholm, Sweden, that this will be the last one to be issued for some time to come, as the Danish post-office has discontinued stamp booklets due to the paper shortage.

I am submitting herewith a list of all known varieties of this booklet and for purposes of simplification and easy reading, have used a method adapted from that used for Swedish booklets by Mr. Ingeloff, as it is easy to read and is much simpler than listing each variety separately. I have in my own collection all the varieties except numbers 5 and 10, so there is no question but that all of them were issued. It is very strange to note that only two varieties have private advertising, as this used to be a source of revenue to the post-office departments of countries issuing booklets. If any member has or knows of any other variety, I would be pleased to have him submit the booklet to me for listing.

No.	H.No.	Cover	Old Rates	New Rates	Coupon	Interleaving	Remarks
1	41	Dark Green	On cover		Light Yellow	Advertising	Richs' adv. on cover
2	42	Light Green	"		" "	Postal inf.	
3	49	Orange Yellow	"		Deep "	Advertising	G-J adv. on cover
4	50	" "	"		" "	Postal inf.	
5	50	Light Blue	"		Salmon	Blank	
6	51	Light Green	"		White	Blank	
7	52	Orange Yellow	"		None	Postal inf.	Only 3 lines ptg. on front cover
8	53	" "	"		White	Blank	
9	53	" "	"		"	Postal inf.	
10	53	" "	"		None	"	
11	54	" "	"		"	"	
12	54	" "	"		Light Yellow	"	
13	54	" "	"		Red Orange	"	
14	54	" "	"		White	"	
15	55	" "	"		Light Yellow	"	
16	55	" "	"		Light Green	"	
17	55	" "	"		Red Orange	"	
18	55	" "	Surcharged	Yellow Interleaf	Red Orange	"	
19	55	" "	"	Yellow Interleaf	None	"	
20	57	" "	On Cover		Light Yellow	"	
21	57	" "	"		Red Orange	"	
22	57	" "	Overpencilled	Red Orange Interleaf	Light Yellow	"	
23	57	" "	Surcharged	Yellow Interleaf	Red Orange	"	
24	57	" "	"	Red Orange Interleaf	Light Yellow	"	
25	57	" "	"	Yellow Interleaf	" "	"	
26	57	" "	"	Red Orange Interleaf	None-	"	
27	57	Lemon Yellow		On Cover	Light Yellow	"	
28	57	" "		" "	Red Orange	"	
29	58	" "		" "	Light Yellow	"	
30	58	" "		" "	Buff	"	
31	58	" "		" "	Red Orange	"	
32	58	" "		" "	None	"	
33	58	" "		" "	Grey Green	"	
34	59	" "		" "	None	"	

SWEDISH MILITARY POST SINCE 1856

by Eric Hallar

Swedish military post, in its varied forms, can be traced through the years from its inception in 1846 to the present. The methods whereby correspondence was exchanged between the armed forces and civilians, and the accounting for the postal fees, were subject to a great deal of experimentation in the search for a suitable system. In principle, the goal was reached in 1929 with the advent of the military envelope with reply stamp. The evolution of military post between 1846 and 1929 will be described only in its major aspects in this article.

When on January 22, 1846, a royal letter granted non-commissioned officers and privates of the armed forces the privilege of free franking, that right was limited to one letter a month. Letters thus forwarded through the mails were not distinguishable from letters originating from other sources with like privileges. All bore the inscription "FRIBREF" or "FRBR", meaning "free letter". From 1874 free franking was abolished for all categories except the armed forces who, from this date forward, had to affix a regular official stamp to the letter. This official stamp was available to the soldiers and sailors free of charge. In 1908 the privilege was extended to three letters or official post-cards a month.

During the last quarter of the 19th century and the first decade of the present one, there were only 11 military post offices (listed below) in the entire nation and, in most cases, open for only a short time each year.

BACKAMO

BERGSVIKSMO

FROSO LAGER

GUMBODAHED

MALMSLATT

NOTVIKEN

REFVINGE

SALBOHED

SKEDALAHED

SOLLEFTEA LAGER

TROSSNAS

These post offices handled outgoing mail originating from the soldiers as well as from the regimental chancellery — both franked with official stamps. In addition to the above-named offices, which were stationary but functioned intermittently, temporary field post offices have been in use during army maneuvers ever since 1871. The inscriptions on the cancelling devices have been varied, such as:

FALTPOSTKONTORET (with or without number),

FALTPOSTEXPEDITION (with or without number),

FALTPOSTKONTORET, HOGQVARTERET.

All these cancellations are rare; the early ones are known only on one or two specimens. Figures 1 and 2 show examples of these markings.



Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

The Navy had no special cancelling device until 1903. Thereafter, several types of cancellers were used by its various squadrons. In addition, some of the major naval ships had their own canceller when on long cruises. That of the battleship *Manligheten* is shown in Fig. 3.

Mail destined for these cruise-ships was gathered in Malmö, where a cancellation with the text "MÄLMO 1 ORL. POST" was applied before the mail was sent abroad.

During the plebiscite on the Åland Islands a Swedish detachment was on hand March — May, 1918. The outgoing mail from this force was cancelled "STOCKHOLM 30" on board one of the warships that stood by.

Before 1914 only official stamps, covers with such stamps, or official post-cards marked with the cancelling devices outlined above, could be considered as military mail. With the outbreak of World War I and a subsequent mobilization of all the armed forces, special military stationery became a reality. A military post-card (quantity: 533,000) and also a letter-card (quantity: 287,000) were issued to supersede the official post-cards and official stamps previously used by the armed forces. The post-card, see Fig. 4, was printed in green, while on the letter-card, shown in Fig. 5, the printing was in red.



Fig. 4

Fig. 5

In 1916, a new post-card was printed. The appearance was similar to that of the 1914 issue, except that the print was black. This card was succeeded by 4 more, also in black, of which the latest type is shown in Fig. 6.

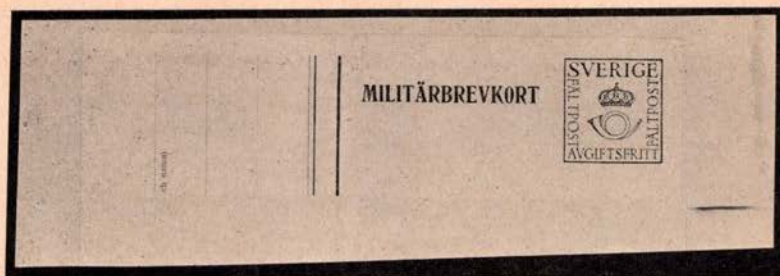


Fig. 6

An important decision was made in 1916. The free franking right was to be extended to allow anyone receiving military mail to send a reply free of charge. For this purpose a double post-card (reply paid) was printed, but never issued. The new envelopes were printed and issued; one on yellow, the other on green paper (Fig. 7). The soldier or sailor used the yellow envelope and enclosed the green one which entitled the recipient, if he so chose, to transmit a reply free of charge.

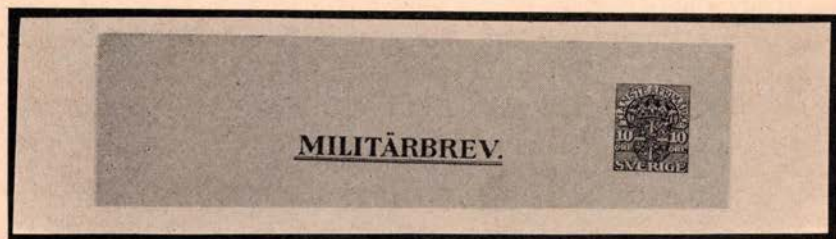


Fig. 7

This, briefly, is the evolution of the administration of Swedish military post before the advent of the military envelope with reply stamp in 1929.

The various military envelopes issued since 1929 are all analogous in principle. Their function, as well as their design, has no equivalent in other countries. They entitle the men in the service to continued free franking of letters. The gummed reply stamp under the flap can be detached by the addressee and by him affixed on a letter to a person in the armed forces, thus enabling the reply to be sent free of charge. The reply stamp had a franking value of up to 60 ore.

Two methods were employed in printing the envelopes. Issues number M 1, M 3, M 4 and M 7 were type-set, while all the others were offset-printed. The printers were:

- Issue M 1—Oskarshamns Tryckeri A-B, Oskarshamn.
- Issues M 3, M 4 and M 7 - A-B Sture Ljungdal & Co., Nybro.
- All other issues—Litrografiska Aktiebolaget, Norrköping.

Among the offset-printed issues occasional double impressions can be found. They were caused through double inking due to adjustment or cleaning of the

press. Normally, these double impressions are sorted out and rejected by the inspector. When issue M 11, with protective inside printing (tinting), was produced, it was printed in two operations which required additional expense and labor. It, therefore, became imperative to find a more efficient method whereby printing on both sides of the paper could be accomplished simultaneously. The difficulties inherent in such a process were soon overcome to such an extent that not only could envelopes with protective inside printing be printed on both sides in one operation but, when issue M 14 was produced, two colors could be applied to the outside and one to the inside—in one operation. This new single operation process is the cause of many interesting shade and double impression combinations. On some of the offset-printed reply stamps the details faded out as the printing equipment became worn. In some instances crude attempts have been made at re-cutting the plate. Traces of re-cutting can be found especially on the right side of the shield on the reply stamp. The quantity printed of each issue is, for some reason, considered a military secret. This means that any quantities mentioned hereafter are based on estimates.

After this general description of the envelopes we shall proceed with the details of each issue.

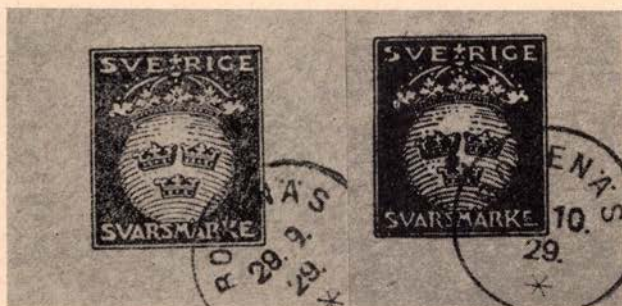
* * *

1929 Issue M 1

Black print on brown paper.

Reply stamp without cutting-guide lines.

Quantity: Less than 40,000.



Normal Fig. 8 Dot Variety

The envelopes, as well as the reply stamps, were used during army maneuvers, Sept. 26—Oct. 2, 1929. Reply stamps postmarked during this period are rare. The black color of the reply stamp (Fig. 8) was found unsuitable because the cancellation did not show up so well.

Varieties: 1) Colored dot in left crown on the shield of the reply stamp.
2) Offset print.

* * *

1930 Issue M 2

Blue print on brown paper.

Reply stamp without cutting-guide lines.

Quantity: 1,500,000.



Fig. 9

This issue was in use from 1930 to 1942. If compared with Issue M 1, it will be found that the design of the stamp on the face of the envelope, as well as that of the reply stamp (Fig. 9), was changed on Issue M 2. Some envelopes of this type can be found with the circular marking "SVENSKA BATALJONEN — SAAR". They were used by the Swedish troops that were assigned by the League of Nations to the Saar zone in Germany during the plebiscite, Dec. 22, 1934—Feb. 18, 1935.

Varieties

- 1) Worn plate.
- 2) Re-cut lines in right part of the shield.
- 3) Offset print.

* * *

1939 Issue M 3

Blue print on brown paper.

Reply stamp with blue rouletting.

Quantity: 420,000.



Fig. 10

On the face of the envelope the stamp has been re-designed and various alterations have been made in regard to the text. The reply stamp is of the same design as that of M 2, but rouletting has been added (Fig. 10). The interesting feature about this issue lies in its 10 rouletting types. Six of these types are constant while the other four appear irregularly and really are sub-varieties of the

first four constant types. The 10 types of rouletting are illustrated in Fig. 11, in which, for the sake of conserving space and in order to facilitate comparison between the 10 types, the vertical lines of rouletting have been partly exploded. Thus, the lower left hand and right hand corners of the stamps are located on dot and dash lines L and R, respectively. In order to facilitate the classification of stamps of this issue certain typical features have been indicated with the letter "T". An arrow with the letter "C" shows to which extent the rouletting of a constant type and its sub-variety are alike.

As the printing of this issue progressed it can be seen that the reply stamp shifted position in relation to the rouletting device. Some specimens with type B roulette have been found inverted, i.e., they were rouletted above the stamp instead of below.

Varieties: 1) Inverted print of reply stamp (type M 3B).

2) Worn plate (types M 3 B, D & F).

3) Triangular dot in the lower left hand margin.

4) Offset print.

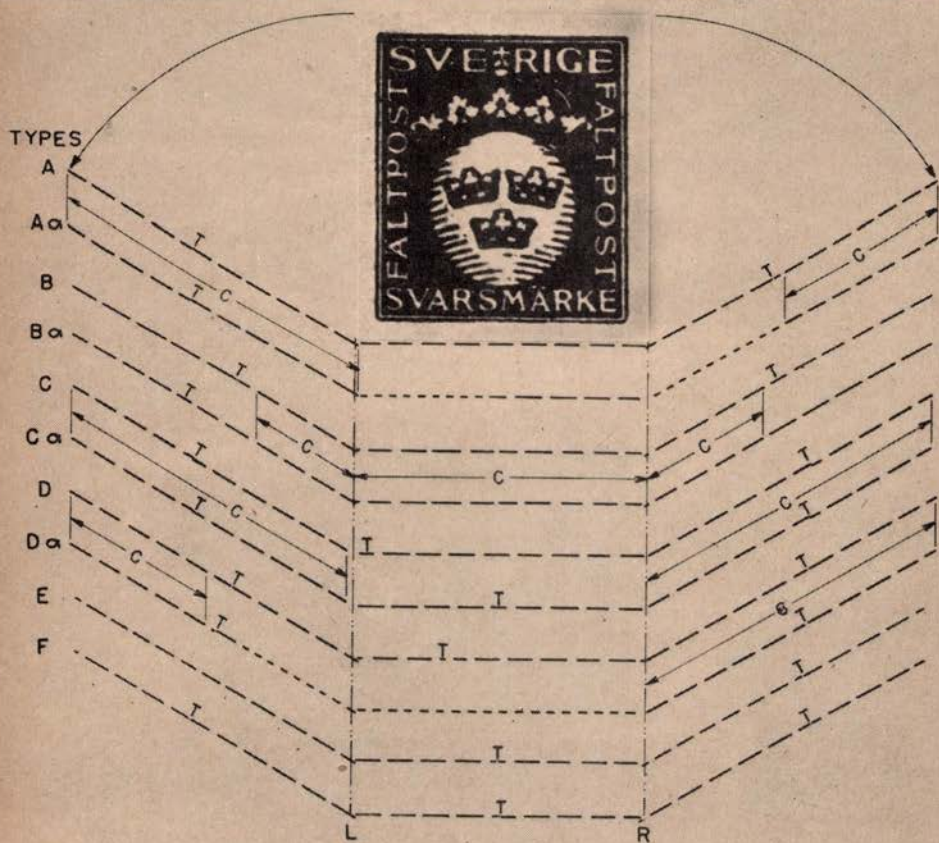


Fig. 11

1939 Issue M 4

Blue print on gray-brown paper.

Reply stamp with dashed blue cutting lines and open lower corners.

Quantity: 2,170,000.

The printing on the envelope and reply stamp is identical with that of issue M 3, but the rouletting has been dispensed with.

Variety: 1) Worn plate.

* * *

1939 Issue M 5

Blue print on brown paper.

Reply stamp with dotted blue cutting lines.

Quantity: 2,220,000.



Fig. 12

The printing of this issue is like that of M 4, except that the instruction in the box on the face has been altered. The distance between the vertical cutting-lines of the reply stamp in this issue is 30.5 mm.

Varieties: 1) Dot over I in SVERIGE.

2) FAL4POST instead of FALTPOST.

3) Double impression.

* * *

1940 Issue M 6

Blue print on brown paper.

Reply stamp with dotted blue cutting-lines.

Quantity: 3,150,000.

This issue is similar to M 5, but the distance between the vertical cutting-lines is 28.5mm.

Varieties: 1) No dotted cutting-line on the right hand side due to worn plate.

2) Curved plate scratch in the top right hand margin.

3) Double impression.

* * *

1940 Issue M 7

Blue print on brown-yellow paper.

Reply stamp with dashed blue cutting-lines, open corners.

Quantity: 5,000,000.

With the exception of the cutting-lines, the printing of this issue is identical with that of M 6. Of issue M 7 there are supposedly 8 types of rouletting, which the writer of this article is unable to verify due to lack of material.

* * *

1940 Issue M 8

Blue print on brown paper.

Reply stamp with blue dot and dash cutting-lines.

Quantity: 750,000.



Fig. 13

This issue is similar to M 7, excepting that the reply stamp originally was bordered by dotted cutting-lines. These, however, did not show up very well. It was found expedient, therefore, to augment the dots with dashes as may be seen in Fig. 13.

Varieties: 1) Curved scratch tying S and V in SVARSMARKE.

2) Reply stamps with colored lines in top margin are common.

* * *

1940 Issue M 9

Blue print on brown paper.

Reply stamp with dashed cutting-lines, closed corners.



Fig. 14

With the exception of the cutting-lines this issue is identical with issue M 8.

- Varieties: 1) Left ornament in crown defective. See arrow in Fig. 14. A new plate with this flaw inherent probably was used.
 2) Double impression.
 3) Shade varieties.
 4) Reply stamps with colored lines in top margin not common.

* * *

1940 Issue M 10

Green print on brown paper.

Reply stamp with green dashed cutting-lines, closed corners.

Quantity: 110,000.

This issue differs from the preceding one only in color.

- Variety: 1) Reply stamps with colored lines in top margin are rare.

* * *

1941 Issue M 11

Blue print on brown paper.

Reply stamp with blue dashed cutting-lines, closed corners.

Envelope has inside blue protective printing (tinting).

Quantity: 4,000,000.

With the exception of the inside protective printing and the blue color used, this issue is identical with issue M 10. The protective printing consists of wavy lines crossing each other. These lines are arranged alternately as one heavy and three fine ones. In order to avoid a blurred reply stamp picture, the protective printing terminates on the horizontal cutting-line and outside of the vertical cutting-lines. This means that if the reply stamp is detached on the cutting-lines no trace of the protective printing can be found on the back of the stamp. If the inside of the flap is studied it will be found that the protective printing at the top left hand corner is of two types. On the common type a heavy wavy line runs into the corner, while on the less common type three wavy lines run into the corner.

The latter type does not occur on any of the succeeding issues. As the printing of the inside and outside of these envelopes was done in two operations, this issue offers an interesting field for study not only of shades but of combinations of shades.

- Varieties: 1) Double impression on the outside.
 2) Reply stamps with colored lines in top margin not common.

* * *

1941 Issue M 12

Blue print on white paper.

Reply stamp with dashed blue cutting-lines, closed corners.

Envelope has inside blue protective printing.

Quantity: 8,000,000.

Although the reply stamp remains unchanged, the printing on the face of the envelope has been altered considerably, if compared with the previous issues. This issue appears in two types. On the older of the two, Type A, the word ADDRESS was placed under the dotted line for the sender's name by mistake. The later Type B shows the proper word NAMN in place of ADDRESS.

- Varieties: 1) Double impression on the outside of the envelope rather common in this issue.
2) Reply stamps with colored lines in the top margin not common.

* * *

1942 Issue M 13

Blue print on white paper.

Reply stamp with blue dashed cutting-lines, closed corners.

Envelope has inside blue protective printing.

Quantity: 10,000,000.

This issue is like the preceding one except that the instruction boxed off on the face of the envelope now is headed OBS!

- Varieties: 1) Double impression on the outside of the envelope.
2) Reply stamp with the wording FALTROST instead of FALTPOST.

* * *

1943 Issue M 14

Blue print on white paper.

Reply stamp green with dashed green cutting-lines, closed corners.

Envelope has inside blue protective printing.

In this issue the reply stamp (Fig 15), as well as the stamp on the face of the envelope, are of new design. The envelope was printed in two colors and on both sides in one operation.



Fig. 15

The reply stamp which is green had to be placed to the left as the cut of the envelope is quite different from that of any of the earlier issues.

- Varieties: 1) The cutting-lines are at times barely visible.
2) Double impression on the outside printing (excepting the reply stamp).
3) Double impression on the protective printing.
4) Reply stamps with colored lines in top margin are common.
5) Shades.

STAMPS OF THE WORLD

Handled through our

"PERSONALIZED" PUBLIC AUCTION SALES

When disposing of your stamp collection by the Auction Method—contact us—correspondence invited. Details and terms will be gladly furnished.

We are also interested in the purchase of collections outright for cash.

WANT LISTS

UNITED STATES AND BRITISH COLONIES

We maintain a stock of these two groups for our retail trade. Want Lists solicited — stamps will be sent for your inspection.

References required.

Edson J. Fifield



Licensed Auctioneer

Auctioneer for the Col. E. H. R. Green Collections

500 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

*If you want to sell
all or part of your
Collection —*

THE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OF OUR AUCTION SERVICE
SHOULD BE CONSIDERED

- 20 years of professional experience in philately.
- Auctions are our business — not a sideline.
- Deluxe illustrated catalogs — intelligent, comprehensive, descriptions and cataloging by experienced philatelists.
- Direct contact with leading collectors and dealers. Our clientele is international.
- Free valuations if you sell through us. Liberal cash advances pending sale if desired.
- Early dates are available.

WE INVITE YOUR INQUIRIES

IRWIN HEIMAN, Inc.



2 WEST 46th STREET

NEW YORK 19, N. Y.



Auctions

air mail stamps



BOOTH 33 - 34

at the Big Centenary Show are the Kessler booths with Kessler surprises. Come and say "Hello."

“**W**HAT have I a right to expect of an auction sale, or a new issue service?” These are intelligent questions deserving of comprehensive answers, and you'll find the answers minutely described in the newest and most magnificent catalog ever issued by this organization.

But there are other and equally important reasons why you should write for your free copy. It features the famous collection of the world, of Rafael Oriol, of Havana, Cuba. He is retaining the stamps of the Americas, and Spain and Colonies to continue his philatelic interests. The balance of his collection, valued at \$90,000, is being made available to alert aero-philatelists.

The sale takes place May 21st and 22nd and is an event that should take a "must" priority with all collectors.

Many who have already seen the catalog, say that it is a brilliant achievement in design, in art and in color, and deserving of a place in a stamp album.

Can you afford to miss such an event—and such a catalog. Write for your free copy now.

F R E D W . K E S S L E R



500 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 18, N. Y.



New issues

air mail stamps



OUR AUCTION SERVICE

Whether you buy or sell, past performances have proven that my Sales are among the finest in the world's great stamp center, New York City.

▼ ▼ ▼

My personal expert service will be given to all material handled through the above service, which assures you of full value both in selling as well as buying.

▼ ▼ ▼

The above service is licensed and bonded by the City of New York.

AT RETAIL

I handle only the Scandinavian Countries, and besides the general run of the mill, have a nice assortment of specialized items, such as blocks, covers, proofs, essays, cancellations, etc.

Our Check list No. 8, is available FREE upon request.

CARL E. PELANDER



545 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Y E S

We do NOT carry a stock of
SCANDINAVIANS

Our SPECIALTIES are

F R A N C E

and

FRENCH COLONIES

BELGIUM

MONACO

LUXEMBOURG

Our Catalogue

“FRANCE SPECIALIZED”

recently published has been very kindly received by the
Philatelic Press.

150 pages of information beautifully presented and illustrated.

We have some copies left at \$3.00 with allowance of \$2. on the
first \$10. order.

NASSAU STAMP COMPANY



68 NASSAU STREET

NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

SCOTT

AMERICA'S OLDEST
STAMP FIRM

The Scott Stamp & Coin Company has made and preserved the finest traditions of American stamp collecting. Today, as for nearly 90 years, its service is complete, its prices moderate. Scott's third generation collectors are happy collectors. Why not join them? Send Scott your want list.



Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Inc.



1 WEST 47th STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

172 FULTON STREET
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

Foreign Stamps

1840 - 1930

ITEMS

for

Specialists

including

Essays, Proofs

& Specimens

HOMAN, KRASSA CO., Inc.



551 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Collect Air Post Stamps

*The Most Fascinating of
All Stamp Specialties*

•

The Sanabria Air Post Catalogue is the guide by which
Air Stamps are collected thruout the Americas.

1947 EDITION COMPLETE AND UNABRIDGED

Edited by John W. Nicklin

Price: Regular Edition \$4.50

De Luxe Edition \$7.50

•

THE SANABRIA NEW ISSUE SERVICE
provides a ready means by which a collection
can be built on an economic basis.

•

Sanabria Auctions include the finest in Air Stamps
CATALOGUE SENT ON REQUEST

NICOLAS SANABRIA, Inc.



521 FIFTH AVE. at 43rd St.

NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

We Are Specializing In
FOREIGN STAMPS

AUCTIONS
WANT LISTS FILLED



AUCTION CATALOGS Will Be Sent Free
On Request. Please State The
Countries You Collect.



Ask for a Free Sample Copy of Our

Mercury Stamp Journal

Edited By Edwin Mueller

MERCURY STAMP COMPANY



522 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Phones: MURray Hill 2-7106 and 2-6976

AUCTION SALES
Our Specialty



If You Intend to Buy or Sell
Write US For Further Information



EUGENE N. COSTALES



99 NASSAU STREET

NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

“CLASSICS” vs. “MODERNS”

No two men think alike! To one philatelist the modern issues in superb mint condition are just so much paper. To another, the old issues often with crudely printed designs, dull colors and heavy postmarks are ugly.

H. R. Harmer, Inc. feel that all are entitled to their own philatelic views, and as auctioneers, do their best to supply the needs of all philatelists no matter in what direction their philatelic desires take them.

No matter therefore what you collect, you will find in the H. R. Harmer Auctions just the stamps you want and at true market levels, not at artificially inflated levels.

Why not complete the form below and post it right away?

To H. R. HARMER, Inc., International Stamp Auctioneers, 32 East 57th Street, New York 22, N. Y. Please forward to me, post free, catalogues as indicated below:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. U. S. A. 19th | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Europe |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. U. S. A. 20th | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. France and Colonies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. U. S. A. Possessions and Administrative issues | <input type="checkbox"/> 11. Germany, States and Colonies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. British America | <input type="checkbox"/> 12. Asia and Africa |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Great Britain, Colonies and Dominions 19th Century issues | <input type="checkbox"/> 13. China |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7. South and Central America | <input type="checkbox"/> 14. Wholesale offers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Air Post stamps of the World | <input type="checkbox"/> 15. Scandinavia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 16. I am interested in more than twelve groups—please send me all catalogues. | <input type="checkbox"/> 17. Proofs & Essays |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> 18. The World, except United States |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> 19. Collections and Various |

Also send me Leaflet “How to Buy at Auction” Booklet “Concerning Your Stamps” detailing selling facilities.

NAME (Print Please)

FULL ADDRESS

H. R. HARMER, Inc.

The “Roosevelt” Auctioneers

32 EAST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

**SELL YOUR STAMPS
IN THE NEW YORK MARKET**

through

LICENSED AUCTIONEERS!

We are not Stamp Dealers, but Licensed Auctioneers, under bond to the City of New York. As our business is limited to the sale of stamps for others than ourselves, on a strict commission basis, our only interest lies in securing the highest possible prices for the owner.

If you are considering selling your collection or holdings of stamps of any kind, let us handle them at auction for you. Immediate cash advances, up to \$50,000.00, are always available, and desirable material can be depended upon to bring top market prices at our Sales.

HUGH C. BARR, Inc.



38 PARK ROW

NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

If You Are Contemplating Selling
Your Collection, get in touch
with us *Now!*

The market for stamps is propitious and very strong. With our personal service, careful arranging and our foremost mailing list reaching all important collectors, we feel confident that we can obtain for you the best possible results.

Noteworthy collections and outstanding consignments always reach the pulse of the market through our auctions.

Pass this information to a friend.

ROBERT LAURENCE
KELLOGG STRYKER

7 East 42nd Street



New York 17, N. Y.

When Buying or Selling think of

Vaughan Mozian, Inc.

AUCTIONEERS

APPRAISERS

COMMISSIONS

ILLUSTRATED PUBLIC AUCTION CATALOGUES FREE



VAHAN MOZIAN, Inc.

(Est. 1901)



505 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

EQUITABLE SERVES YOUR PHILATELIC NEEDS

British Empire Want Lists Filled

We carry British Empire exclusively and our stock is one of the most comprehensive in the country. Your want lists will receive the same careful attention that you would receive if you were here in person.

Collections Purchased

Stamps of the British Empire are purchased in singles, sets and collections in mint or used condition. Your inquiry is invited.

Auctions Held Regularly

Our auctions are noteworthy for the satisfactory results achieved for both buyers and sellers. Auction material consists mainly of British Empire with occasional offerings of General Foreign and Air Mail. If you wish to dispose of your stamps through auction, write to us for full particulars. We are licensed auctioneers with great experience in this field.

Try Our British Empire New Issue Service

EQUITABLE STAMP COMPANY



505 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

HENRY KUHLMANN

S. C. C. #229

OLAF NAGEL

S. C. C. #219

Extend Greetings

to the Members of the

SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

and a

Cordial Invitation

TO VISIT THEIR OFFICES

WHENEVER IN CHICAGO

STAMP AUCTION SERVICE

"The House of Philatelic Service"

127 N. DEARBON ST., Suite 731-6

CHICAGO 2, ILL.

Albums

International (ex-Junior) Album, Vols. I & II —

National Album for United States Stamps —

United States Commemorative Album —

International Air Post Album —

American Album for United States Stamps —

Bruce Post Blank Album —

Specialty Albums —

Modern Album — Centaur Album



THE SCOTT LINE

Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, Vol. I —

Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, Vol. II

Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, Combined Edition —

United States Stamp Catalogue Specialized —

Scott's Standard Catalogue of Air Post Stamps —

United States Postage Stamps Illustrated and Identified —

United States Stamped Envelopes Illustrated and Identified



Catalogues

Centenary Sale #4

MAY 22-23

Superb Collection of 19th Century

UNITED STATES

ON COVER AND OFF COVER

A Wonderful Lot of Beautiful Stamps

Make this sale a **MUST** during your visit
to the Exhibition in May



Harmer, Rooke & Co., Inc.



The World's Leading Stamp Auctioneers

560 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 19, N. Y.