

The



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SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

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IN MEMORIAM 1893-

CARL E. PELANDER 1872-1966

Carl Pelander died the 16th of February after ailing for several years. A fighter to the last, he underwent heart surgery to remedy at least part of his condition; but two days later he succumbed to a post-operative renal insufficiency.

Carl Pelander was born in Abo, Finland, (72) years ago. While receiving his early schooling in Finland, he finished his education in U. S. A. with a B.S. from New York University and M.S. in biochemistry from Harvard.

Carl served with great distinction in the First World War, receiving the distinguished Service Cross and the French Croix de Guerre. Long active in veterans affairs, honors of all sorts were bestowed upon him. In 1926 he became a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor.

While it is obvious Carl Pelander, as a man, deserved and received great honors, it is as a philatelist, particularly as a Scandinavian philatelist, that we of the Scandinavian Collectors Club want to remember him and in this small way pay respect to his memory.

A stamp collector all his life, and a prolific writer about stamps most of it, Carl went into philately professionally in 1937. While he was a member of A.P.S., S.P.A., Collectors Club, his main interest both as a dealer and a collector was the stamps of Scandinavia. His contribution to this field of collecting is impossible to over-estimate, and for many years Pelander's name and Scandinavian philately were practically synonymous.

One of the founders of the Scandinavian Collectors Club, he served at different times as president and as editor of the Posthorn; as a matter of fact in the early days he sometimes had to write the entire thing himself. But actually Carl was more than a president or editor: he became the focal point of Scandinavian philately in the U. S. and few collectors of these stamps

had not sometime or another asked for his help or advice.

Any trip to New York was not complete without a visit to his office and a chat about stamps. When the S.C.C. fell on hard times, it was his efforts that kept the club alive, and almost to the very last he kept up a voluminous correspondence with his friends in the club.

And so, with our sincere condolences to his wife and our friend Elizabeth, we with thanks, respect and appreciation, dedicate this issue of the Posthorn to the memory of

Carl E. Pelander

Honorary member #1 of the Scandinavian Collectors Club

—The editor and officers of S.C.C.

AN APOLOGY FROM THE EDITOR

We apologize for the lateness of the January issue of the Posthorn. We were—that goes without saying—taken to task about this and about the irregularity of the appearance of the magazine. In our defense we just want to say these few things—our January issue will probably always run late because this is the month of elections, tabulations and reports for the membership.

And this year we waited for the returns of the correspondence concerning the S.C.C. participation in Sipex, in addition to the compilation of the membership list with the correct zip code, which we print every 3 or 4 years. The copy however left our hands the first week of February, so our printer must take some blame for the tardiness of your publication.

Our complaining correspondents must know that the Posthorn has appeared the promised four issues plus bonus issues, in the last six years. He says he "would not be surprised if much of our loss of membership is due to this." Maybe our membership is not as large as it should be, but I am sure he will be glad to know that in this time there has been a considerable gain in dues-paying members on the S.C.C. rolls.

S. C. C. CHAPTER 10 IN TORONTO, CANADA

The 9th of April an official charter of our first Canadian Chapter was voted. It is with great pleasure that we welcome our Canadian friends and the first of what we hope will be several chapters, into the S. C. C. family, as full fledged members (since the change in our by-laws).

From Mr. Banks we learn that the following slate of officers has been elected:

President	-----	W. J. Banks
Vice President	-----	Hans O. Elm-gren
Secretary and Treasurer	-----	Wm. A. Daubert
Program Chairman	-----	Per Arp

They will meet 4th Wednesday of each month. Lots of luck to chapter 10.

Send news and articles in to The Posthorn!

AN OPEN LETTER

From S. C. C. member 1075 R. B. Preston, Box 2917, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, we received the following letter which we think suggests some of the sentiments common to all specialists who have to do business with an incomplete catalogue like Scott's. We promise faithfully that a copy of this Posthorn with this article duly marked for their attention, will be sent to Scott Publications.

Since there are in the S. C. C. a considerable number of specialists in the stamps of Danish West Indies, we hope that Mr. Preston will be fortunate to receive some correspondence from them on his problems.

To the Editor:

Although I have been mildly interested in the stamps of the Danish West Indies for many years, it is only during the past three years that I have confined my collecting exclusively to those issues, however I must say that they are proving to be more of a challenge than I'd expected.

For one thing, don't you think, that the Scott specialized catalog listing is most inadequate? It would seem to me that this is something which the Scandinavian Collectors Club might well take in hand, to see if it is not possible to have corrected. Some of the points that seem to be to deserve attention are:

- (a) The prices quoted for stamps on cover, and for blocks of four are most unrealistic; they have no bearing to present market values. For instance who would expect to pick up No. 2 at \$18.50 when on cover; or Nos. 40, 41, or 42 on cover for \$1.25!
- (b) The shades listed for the numeral designs are most confusing, having little relation to reality. Shouldn't we try to get them to follow Hagemann, who can be presumed to have known what he was listing?
- (c) The 1905 Christian IX 5 bit (No. 31) comes in two distinct papers, while the 10 bit and 25 bit each are found in definite color shades. These deserve catalog mention, especially the 5 bit.
- (d) For many years Scott has listed, as 1913 issue, the two values of the Paid Reply Postal Cards as having been issued on a "Wood-grain" watermarked paper (Nos. UY13 and UY14). Has anyone ever seen these? Collectors in Denmark write me that they know nothing about anything of this nature, Magius does not mention them. Further a prominent dealer in Sweden writes that they do not exist.

These are only a few of the points which well might be cleared up if Scott was to try to have a proper specialized listing.

I don't know how others feel, but I would like to have the Virgin Islands (USA) revenue stamps which were issued during the time those islands were under U. S. Navy Administration listed. There are many very interesting provisionals which were used by the St. Croix government on cigarettes about thirty years ago. I wonder if others too find the revenue stamps items of interest? There are many perplexing questions in connection with these stamps; as yet I have not located any dealer who could offer such material. Over the years I have been lucky to have secured interesting items when visiting St. Thomas and St. Croix but I'm sure I lack a great many items.

Should you look with favor on my suggestion to try to get some action out of Scott, and I can be of any help, please let me know. Incidentally a letter to Costales, suggesting that attention be given to the U. S. Government issued revenues has gone unanswered.

—R. B. Preston

Norwegian State Railroads Parcel Stamps In Dragon Design

By Carl H. Werenskiold (H10)

(Continued from last issue)

No. 60 (34), 1914, perf. 9, grey underprint.

Insufficient material, believed to have same setting as in above No. 45 (34).

25 Øre

No. 46 (35), 1914, perf. 11½, underprint orange brown to brown in nuances. left 10-block, system II.

Secondary characteristics:

- A1. In large BANER, external dent in lower curve in B, and dent in about the middle of the diagonal line in N. Break in the right frame, a little lower than S in NORGES.
- A3. Small break in top of large E in NORGES. In large STATSBANER, a white line cuts first S in two, and a break in the top of B.
- A5. White dent about in the middle of the curve in the numeral 5.
- B2. Numeral 2 lacks outline at left below. Break in lower frameline about 2 mm. to the right of center. Usually a small dent or break in the top of large E in NORGES.
- B4. Deep cut from the left in the upper part of right E. Downward bend at left in the foot of numeral 2.
- C6. Several irregular spots between the frames in the lower left part. Dent in left side of right Ø. White (or in color of underprint) dot to the left of (under) second S in right STATS.
- C8. Damage in upper left part of left Ø. *Internal cut in the lower right part of right R. *Small black dot in lower left part of the foot of numeral 2.
- C10. Small break in inner oval line at the thick horizontal line under right ØRE.
- D7. Small break in top of large B. A line, about 1 mm long, outside lower right part of inner oval line.
- D9. Deep cut from the left in lower right part of right Ø. The lower left part of the oval band lacks upper and middle dots.

No. 61 (35), 1914, perf. 9, underprint brown to orange brown in nuances, same setting as in above No. 46 (35).

30 Øre

No. 30 (23), 1906, perf. 11½, underprint light brown orange, left 10-block, System II. Secondary characteristics:

- A1. Dent in the black field to the left of S in left NORGES. Lower horizontal lines are separate and do not touch the right side of inner oval line.
- A3. Of the lines mentioned under A1, the upper one touches the oval line, and the lower one almost so.
- A5. The lines mentioned under A1 are joined at left and do not touch the oval line. Primary break below right R has been partly repaired. Black dot between the lines over right E. Small break at lower left in the outline of numeral 3. Large B has internal cut in lower part of the stem.
- B2. White appendage on lower part of numeral 0. Small break in lower frameline, about 2 mm. right of center.

- B4. Inward "splinter" in the right part of inner oval line, and a short almost vertical line outside the same, in the vicinity of the upper horizontal lines.
- C6. Short line between inner left frameline and the black field at S in STAT. Black dot in upper ball of numeral 3. Small dent in black field to the left of A in right BANER.
- C8. Black dot in upper right part of numeral 0. Small break in lower frameline, about 2 mm. right of center. Small break in top of large G (shown in fig. 1).
- C10. Small upward extension of the stem of large B. Long downward spur on lower horizontal line to the right of inner oval line. Small dent or break in the right frameline at R in right BANER. Lower right corner often, but not always, rounded or broken.
- D7. Left contour of vignette is normal (cf. D9).
- D9. Left contour of vignette is doubled at E.

No. 47 (36), 1914, perf. 11½, underprint reddish orange in nuances. Insufficient material, probably same setting as in above No. 30 (23).

No. 62 (36), 1914, perf. 9, underprint reddish orange in nuances. Insufficient material, probably same setting as in above No. 30 (23).

35 Øre

No. 32 (24), 1907, perf. 11½, light chocolate brown underprint. Insufficient material, but probably same setting as in No. 48 (37) below.

No. 48 (37), 1914, perf. 11½, light orange underprint, left 10-block, system II. Secondary characteristics:

- A1. A black dot approximately in the middle of numeral 3, and two dots in the lower part of same, also a dot between the shading lines below this numeral. The primary break under right R is divided in two by a small dot in A1, A3 and A5 in this issue. Break in the vertical line to the left of and nearest, R in right NORGES.
- A3. Small external cut in upper left of second S in large STATS. The left vertical line of the two left of right NORGES has a break a little below R.
- A5. Two small dots in numeral 5, on a diagonal, a little above the middle of the curve of the numeral, and a dot between shading lines below the numeral. Break in lower frameline near the right corner.
- B2. Black dot in lower edge of the flag of numeral 5. Small break in lower frameline about 2 mm. right of center. Dot on same line under left A. A dot to the left of large R in NORGES, and also a dot inside the lower part of same letter. (This R is normal in the 1907 printing).
- B4. Primary break in B in left BANER has been repaired. A dot in the upper ball of numeral 3, and three dots in the right part of the flag of the numeral 5. Break in left frameline at S in left STAT.
- C6. Dot in lower ball of numeral 3. Dot approximately in the middle of the flag of the numeral 5, a dot in the lower curved part, and two dots in the ball of the same numeral.
- C8. Horizontal line in the upper ball of numeral 3, and a dot in the lower ball of same. Short break in the upper outline of numeral 5. Small break in the top of large G. Cut in upper left part of right R. A curved row of small dots over the right part of the crown.
- C10. Two small dots in lower ball of numeral 3. A dot in the right part of the flag of numeral 5, a dot in the curved part, and a dot in the lowest part of same numeral. A dot below the "roof" over the right part of the crown.

- D7. Black spot in the lower part of the downstroke in numeral 5. The two horizontal lines over left ØRE do not touch the inner oval line. Deep cut in the upper right of left Ø.
- D9. Numeral 5 is normal. The two lines mentioned under D7 touch the inner oval line. Left Ø is normal.

No. — (37), 1914, perf. 9, underprint probably as above No. 48 (37).
Insufficient material.

50 Øre

No. 16 (16), 1897, "Plate I" (close shading in vignette), perf. 11½, light green underprint.
Insufficient material.

No. 21 (16), 1899(?), "Plate II" (normal shading), perf. 11½, light green underprint.
Insufficient material.

No. 26 (16), 1899(?), as No. 21 (16), but perf. 9.
Insufficient material.

No. 50 (39), 1914, perf. 11½, underprint grass green to yellow green, left and right 10-blocks, System I.

Left 10-block, secondary characteristics:

- A1. (Not identified with certainty, see A5 below).
- A3. Black diagonal scratch lines to the left of G in right NORGES (possibly missing in early printing). Usually a tiny dot in the middle of the primary break under right R.
- A5. Tiny breaks in both lines over the stem of left R. Occasionally also a tiny dot in the primary break as in A3. A small appendage on O in right NORGES, making it look like a Q.

In addition to subtypes A3 and A5 described here, in which the shadow on the flag of the numeral 5 begins one shading line down from the top, I have noted many A-stamps, usually in position 5, of a somewhat altered appearance, which I shall here call A5x, and which possibly is a misplaced A1.

- A5x. Shadow begins about two shading lines down from the top. Numeral 5 has a white lump inside the upper curve. Usually seen as right marginal stamp, but I have also seen irregular pairs A5x-A(5)4-A5x, where the latter could signify that A5x may really belong in a right 10-block.
- B2. Break in lower frameline about 2mm. right of center.
- B4. White cut in left side of the black field, between O and R in left NORGES.
- C6. Retouches in three shading lines directly below the middle of 50. All retouches are more or less horizontal, the upper and lower being thicker than the one between. Cf. retouches in C8 and C10.
- C8. Middle retouch line slants downward to the right. Break in top of large G. Break in lower frameline a little over 2 mm. right of center.
- C10. Upper and middle retouch lines slant downward to the right. Lower retouch broken in two.
- D7. Cut below in left Ø. Broken line above right Ø.
- D9. Left Ø normal. No break over right Ø.

Right 10-block, secondary characteristics:

Most of the subtypes in the left 10-block are repeated in the right 10-block as follows:

Left 10-block	Right 10-block
A1	—
B2	B3
A3	A4, tiny dot in primary break. Scratch lines at G seen in the yellow stamps (see below), but not in the green ones.
B4	B1
A5	A2
C6	C7
D7	D8
C8	C9
D9	D10
C10	—

We thus find the following new types in the right 10-block:

- B5. A break, about 1 mm. long, in the outer left frameline at S in left STAT.
 D6. The downstroke in the numeral 5 is nearly pinched off by a black spot in its right side.

I have seen the following irregular positionings of subtypes in single stamps, pairs, etc.:

A(3)5, which here signifies subtype A3 in position 5, A(5)3, (5x)3, B(3)1, B(5)1, B5)3, C(8)10, D(8)6, D(10)6, A5x-A(5)3, B3-B5, B(5)4-A5x, C10-D7, C8, D6-D10 and D8-D6. The many irregularities and shades of color in these green 50 öre stamps point to the use of a plurality of left and right 10-block stones.

No. 50b (39), 1914, perf. 11½, greenish yellow underprint, right 10-block, system I.

The subtypes are the same as described above for right 10-block. The printing is usually less sharp than in the above issues of the green stamps. I have not seen irregular positionings of subtypes in this printing, which would indicate a much smaller issue than of the green stamps.

No. 64 (39), 1914, perf. 9, grass green underprint, right 10-block, system I.

The subtypes are the same as described above for right 10-block.

100 Öre

No. 17 (17), 1897, "Plate I", perf. 11½, underprint dull pink.
 Insufficient material.

No. 22 (17), 1899(?), "Plate II", perf. 11½, underprint dull pink.
 Insufficient material.

No. 27 (17), 1899(?), perf. 9, light pink underprint.
 Insufficient material.

No. 54 (42), 1914, perf. 11½, brownish orange underprint, probably both left and right 10-blocks, system I.

Since all four main types occur more or less frequently in many apparently variable positions, it is highly probable that a plurality of stones has been used with settings from both left and right blocks of varying sequence of types and subtypes. It is impossible, for this reason, to assign to the subtypes definite standard positions, expressed by numbers as in the foregoing

issues. However, I have noted 3 subtypes of each main type, which would indicate that the subtypes in the left stones recur in the right stones. I have thus found it expedient to use lower case letters instead of numbers in the designations of subtypes in the 100 öre issues. Main type A in the 100 öre issues has frequently a small dot in the primary break under right R. Secondary characteristics:

- Aa. Break in inner left frameline a little above O in NORGES. Lower horizontal line under right ØRE ends at left in a point.
- Ab. Contour line in neck of right dragon is broken.
- Ac. The break at R in the line left of right NORGES is shorter than in Aa and Ab (shorter than the width of R). This subtype occurs occasionally with a tertiary big round black spot connecting the two numerals 0.
- Ba. Tiny dot on the lower frameline about 3 mm. left of center.
- Bb. The stem in large B is prolonged downwardly. Usually a small dot on the line left of right NORGES, approximately at O.
- Bc. Retouch about midway in the left part of lower frameline.
Three forms of this retouch have been noted:
- 1) Thin retouch in the frame and a small detached horizontal line above same;
 - 2) Thicker bungled retouch in the frame and same horizontal line; and
 - 3) Same thick retouch and horizontal line, but also a detached spot below the retouch.
- Ca. Break in line under right side of left Ø. Tiny white spot near lower curve in S in right STAT. Occasionally a tertiary diagonal break in the middle of the left half of the lower frameline.
- Cb. Dent in left side of the stem in first T in large STAT.
- Cc. No special characteristics.
- Da. Three small breaks in the vertical line to the right of the left BANER.
- Db. Black spot between shading lines to the left of numeral 1 a little above the middle of same.
- Dc. Inner oval line is sharply bent where it joins the upstroke of the numeral 1. Usually an extra dot near the upper dot in the lower right part of the oval band.

All stamps examined in this issue were easily classified as one or another of the above subtypes, but the actual place in the block could be determined in only a smaller number of stamps with attached left or right marginal paper. The following table shows the number of positionable stamps seen by me. It is obvious that there must have been many settings with various 10-blocks. In regard to the stamps with position 3, see the section below on the under-print.

Left		Right		Other	
marginal stamp	Number	marginal stamp	Number		Number
Aa1	6	Aa5	14	Aa3	1
		Ab5	3	Ab3	3
		Ac5	8	Ac3	2
Ba1	6				
Bb1	1			Bb4	1
Bc1	4			Bc3	2
Ca6	6	Ca10	11		
		Cb10	3		
		Cc10	7		
Da6	5				
Db6	4				
Dc6	1				

No. 66 (42), 1914, perf. 9, underprint reddish orange in nuances.
Insufficient material. Same subtypes seen as in above No. 54 (42).

3 Øre

No. 42 (31), 1914, perf. 11½, pale violet underprint, system II.

Insufficient material for thorough investigation, but I have seen S-strips with normal sequence of C and D subtypes for left 10-block. Have also seen type A in the corresponding 3 øre stamps with coarse perforation, No. 57 (31), so that there is every indication that these issues have a normal left 10-block setting in this group I.

Secondary characteristics:

- C6. Double contour in lower left part of inner oval.
- C8. Small break in top of large G.
- C10. Two small dots in the upper curve in the numeral 3.
- D7. Small white lump at right in the upper curve in the numeral 3. Inner oval line irregular at E.
- D9. Small dot and slanted line in the lower ball of numeral 3.

No. 57 (31), 1914, perf. 9, light greyish violet underprint.
The subtypes are as in No. 42 (31) above.

Group II—Modified Normal Group, 3 Main Types

The issues in this group have the following settings:

Left 10-block	A1	D2	A3	C4	A5
	C6	D7	C8	D9	C10
and/or					
Right 10-block	D1	A2	D3	A4	C5
	D6	C7	D8	C9	D10

The sequence of subtypes is thus the same as in Group I (Normal group) with the exception that the B-types are lacking, having been replaced by one C-type and one or two D-types.

1 Øre

No. 28 (19), 1904, perf. 11½, grey underprint, left 10-block, system II.

Secondary characteristics:

- A1. The vignette has been placed so off-center that the oval band is almost pinched off at lower right. Numerical 1 stands straight (cf. A3).
- A3. Not much variation in the width of the oval band. Numeral 1 leans to the right. Damage in the upper left part of left E.
- A5. A small dot in the foot of numerical 1. Two short lines proceed downward from the lower right part of the inner oval line. Lower right part of the oval band is narrow. Thickening of lower frameline about 2.5 mm. from the right corner. Small dent in black field above the elbow of the right dragon.
- C4. The white part of the foot of numerical 1 is shortened on the right side.
- C6. Two small "icicles" hang from the foot of numerical 1. Several small dents in the left side of right Ø.
- C8. A dent in the left side of right Ø. The vignette is so off-center that the right side of the oval band is quite narrow. No dots in upper right part of the oval band, and only one regular dot in the lower right part of same.
- C10. Uneven contour in lower left part of inner oval. Right shadow is uneven in the upper part of numeral 1.
- D2. White slanted line through the shadow at the foot of numeral 1. Two bubble-like damages on the inner oval line at left E.
- D7. Retouches in both horizontal lines above right ØRE and ball-like protuberance on upper left part of the E. Break in upper left part of large G.
- D9. Rather unsuccessful retouch of the primary dent at NE in right BANER, with a slanted protrusion toward the adjacent thin line. The other primary feature below the foot of the right dragon has also been partly retouched out. Black emanations from the foot of right E. The right vertical line over same letter cuts through both horizontal lines. Right frameline broken near N in NORGES. Upper part of large A in BANER is almost pinched off.

No. 36 (26), 1909, perf. 11½, lilac underprint, is, according to Brofos catalogue², page 37, understood to be in what I have here called left 10-block setting, as in above No. 28 (19). System II.

No. 36a (26), 1909, perf. 11½, red lilac underprint, right 10-block, system II.

Brofos catalogue², page 37, describes and illustrates an irregular 10-block in 7th and 8th row on the right side of the sheet, of what I, in this article, have called the left 10-block. I have, however, seen a half sheet with normal right 10-block also in this position, which would indicate that the irregular positioning of the left block is possibly due to an accident with a subsequent repair on the printing stone.

Most of the subtypes are as in No. 28 (19), but with new positions as follows:

No. 36a	Nos. 28, 36 and 39
D1	—
A2	A1
D3	D2
A4	A3
C5	C4
D6	—
C7	C6
D8	D7
C9	C8
D10	D9

New subtypes:

- D1. Numerical 1 slants to the right. Lumps on inner oval line at upper right and at the foot of left E.
 D6. Short diagonal line between the right framelines at GE in NORGES.

No. 39 (26), 1909, perf. 9, dark red lilac underprint, left 10-block, system II. The subtypes are as in above No. 28 (19).

5 Øre

No. 14 (14), 1897, perf. 11½, "Plate I", light blue underprint.
 Insufficient material.

No. 19 (14), 1899(?), perf. 11½, "Plate II", light blue underprint.
 Insufficient material.

No. 24 (14), 1899(?), perf. 9, greyish blue underprint.
 Insufficient material.

No. 43 (32), 1914, perf. 11½, underprint blue to green in nuances, seen mostly in left 10-block setting, but also less frequently in right 10-block setting. System I. Left 10-block, secondary characteristics:

- A1. Break in the left side of the downstroke in numeral 5. Inner frameline broken at N in left NORGES and a tiny black dot in the narrow space here. (A3 and A5 have a short black line here.)
 A3. Short black line or dot (sometimes weak) a little below the middle of the curved part of numeral 5.
 A5. Retouches on the long toe of the right dragon and in the lower frameline about 2-4 mm. from the right corner.

(To be continued)

FRIMARKE—KONTAKT

We are sorry to hear that Frimarke—Kontakt is ceasing regular publication. This paper, for ten years edited by Mr. A. Bye for Hortens Filatelist Klub, has been a most interesting paper. Written in Norwegian, it has brought up, discussed, explained and explored phases of Norway philately that nobody seems to have bothered with, and by acting as sort of philatelic gadfly, it produced repercussion in far places.

It was an effort needed in Norwegian philately and Mr. Bye and the Hortens Klub can be proud of that effort. —E.G.J.

Posthorn got a nice note from our old friend Waldimar Nielsen who is retired and living in northern Norway. Waldimar is complaining about getting old, as who isn't! In Waldimars case though, it's hard to believe, because he has looked the same as long as we have known him—didn't seem to age at all!

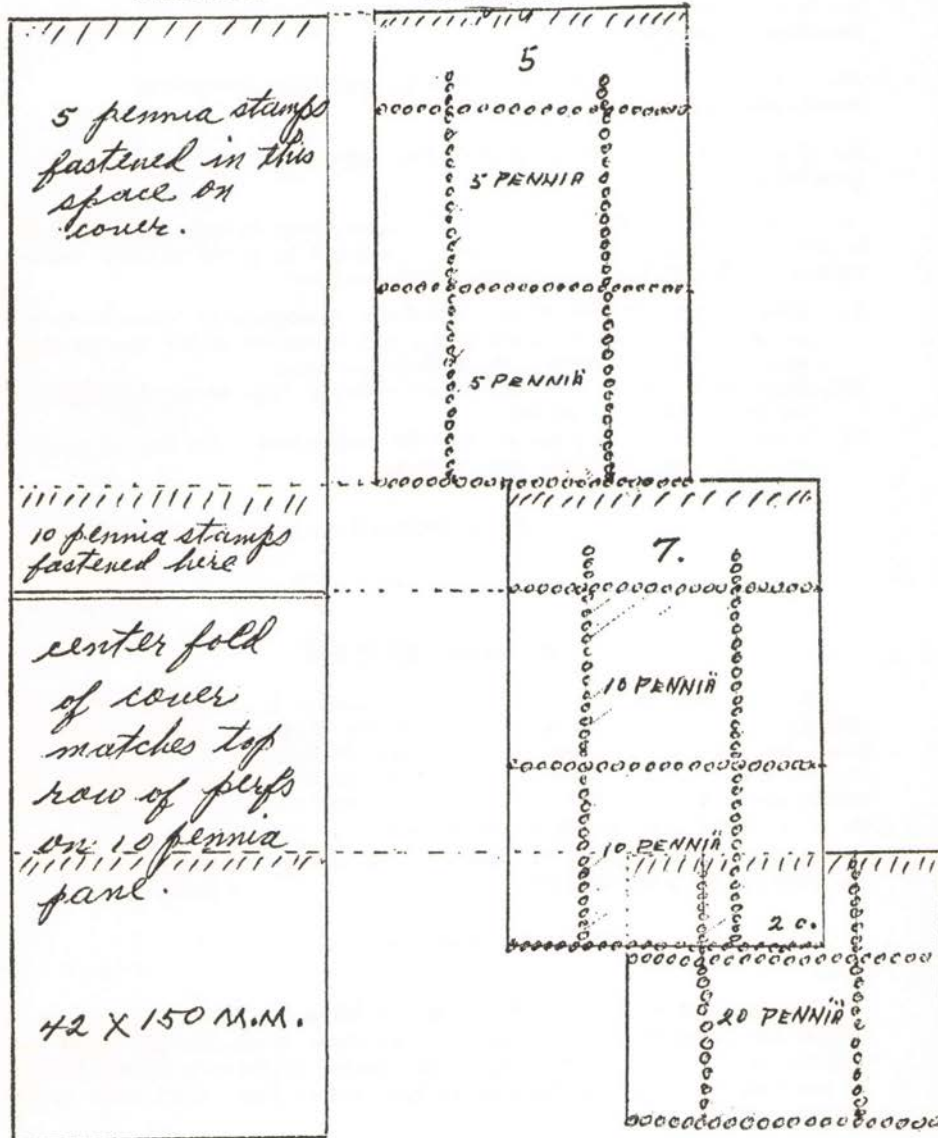
Finnish Stamp Booklets

Stanley Pollard

Late in 1965, Finland issued a new booklet to be used in her booklet machines. Outwardly they appear to be the same, since the covers are identical with the issue of 1964, which I explained in an article in the Post Horn, Vol. 21, No. 4, Oct. 1964. But the contents are made up so differently that it now becomes necessary to go back to that past article, and use it in comparison, to illustrate this new issue.

Cover in red

Stamp panes

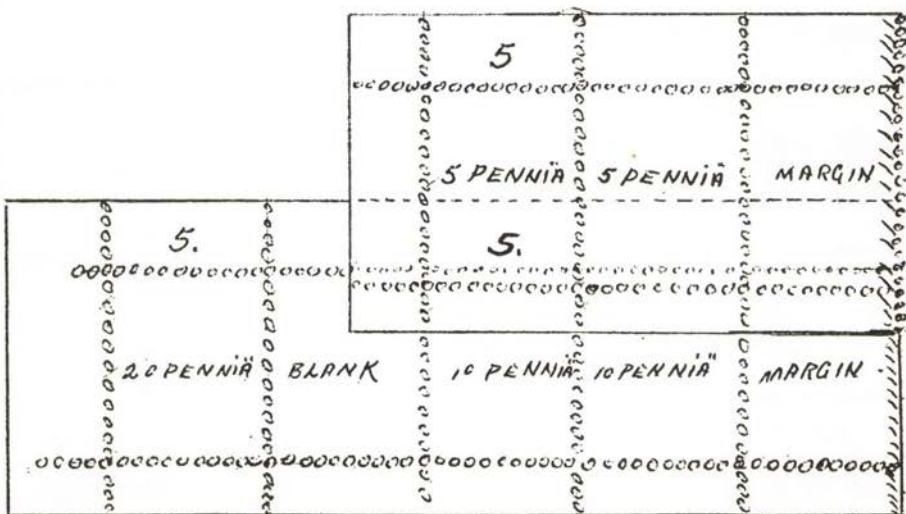
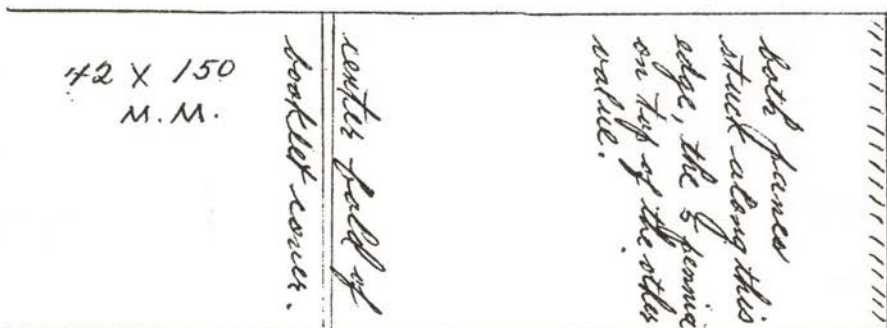


In the first place, there are two distinct issues of this new booklet, a so-to-speak, right hand issue, and a left hand issue. I do not, at present, have the full information, on the printing set-up, of these booklets, but as soon as I get it I'll send it in to the Post Horn for publication. This article is merely to help collectors distinguish between the two types of booklets. The best way to do this is by illustrations, which I've attempted to do.

The total face value in Finnish pennia are the same in both the 1964 and 1965 issues, namely 50 pennia, which is made up in the same multiples in both issues—2-5 pennia stamps, 2-10 pennia stamps and 1-20 pennia stamp. The colors are also the same, as well as the perforation, paper and gum, but there the similarity stops.

In the 1964 issue, all booklets are the same, the only difference in the booklet panes being the small control numbers above the top stamp in each pane. Each booklet contained 3 panes, and the control numbers were nearly illustrated in exact size. always different. The stamps were all printed in a vertical format as I've

“Right-hand” example of booklet and panes

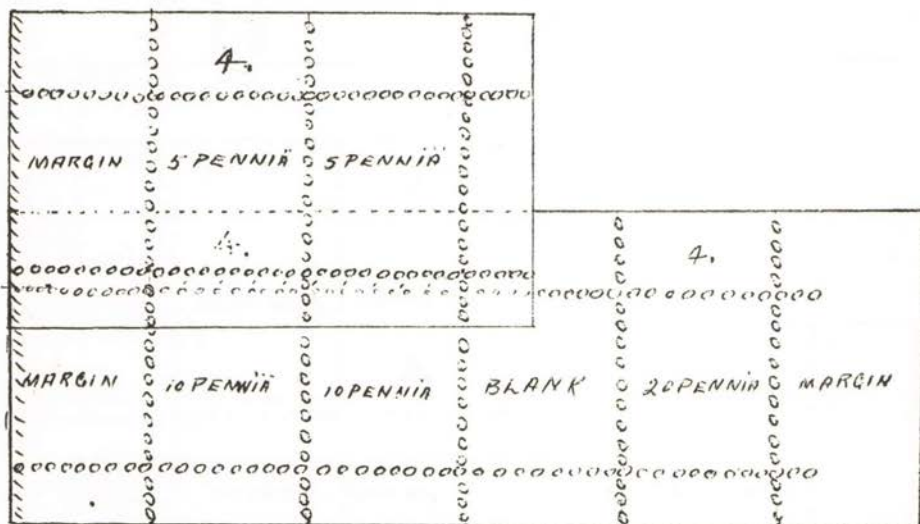
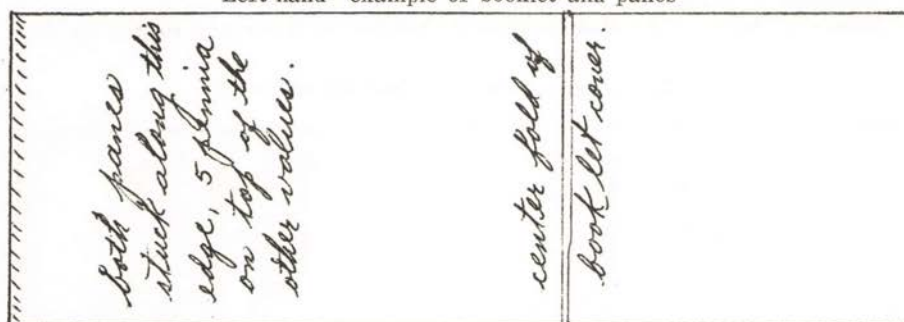


Note: The perforations do not always extend through the top margins. The booklet panes are very nearly the same width as the covers. Control numbers are printed in the same colors as the stamps, but not all of a size, some are larger than others. In the 3 examples I have, the control number on the 5 pennia is larger than either the 10 pennia or the 20 pennia, and has no period following it.

The 1965 booklets contain but 2 panes of unequal length, one with 2-5 pennia stamps, the other pane containing 2-10 pennia stamps and 1-20 pennia stamp printed se-tenant with a blank space between. All stamps are printed in horizontal format, as regards length of panes, and all stamps in the one booklet carry the same control numbers, at least in the two booklets I own. Whether this is so for all booklets, I do not know at present.

Illustrations in exact size.

"Left-hand" example of booklet and panes



The control numbers in the 1965 booklet are also the same color as the stamps below them, and in the two booklets I have, the numbers are all the same, but all numbers are not followed by a period. Why, I do not know. As I get further information on these issues, I'll pass it on.

Sweden No. 4 Variety



Here is a photograph of a very interesting variety on Sweden #4, the eight skill baco.

There is no mention of such a variety in either the new Swedish Handbook just issued, nor in the Olsson and Benzinger book on the Skill Banco stamps of some years back.

The printing of the stamp is from the seventh printing. It is from this printing that the 3 skill bco error originated. The cliché shows extensive damage to the frame lines on the upper portion of the stamp as well as the right hand frame. The left hand frame shows evidence of deterioration and the bottom shows unevenness. It may very well be that damage such as shown in this particular stamp required reassembly of the plate causing the inclusion of the 3 skill bco cliché.

—Eric B. T. Kindquist

S. C. C. AND LINN'S WEEKLY

The last issue in March 1968 of Linn's Weekly will, under the sponsorship of the S. C. C., be to a great extent devoted to articles on Scandinavian philately. These articles should be of general interest to the average stamp collector. It will be up to all of us that the S. C. C. does itself proud by presenting our club and Scandinavian philately in as favorable a light as possible. We shall come back to this later but for the time being who will volunteer to write what articles on what countries?

Minor Mysteries from Scandinavian Stamp Designs

Ernest H. Wise

Once in a while every serious collector stumbles upon a problem which despite his best efforts to solve it remains intractable. He senses that the solution, when found, may reveal something of outstanding philatelic interest. He may in many cases be able to surmise the answer yet be unable to confirm his surmise; this is the most frustrating situation of all.

Here follow a few of the "thorny ones" which have emerged in the course of a few years' study of the stamps of Scandinavia.

Denmark. The early square stamps underwent a change of inscription in 1854. The reason, we are told, was to avoid offending a rather restless German-speaking minority in the southern provinces, subsequently lost to Prussia in the war of 1864. The inscriptions "KGL" and "FRM" in the vertical panels were logical abbreviations of either the Danish or the German words for "Royal" and "stamp", respectively, a most ingenious compromise. In the early printings of the 4sk., there is no stop between the R and M of "FRM". In the later printings, and on the other values which appeared after 1855 a stop appears, yet neither the Danish word "Frimaerke" nor the German "Freimarke" would appear to require or justify the intrusive stop. Who caused it to be inserted and why?

Danish West Indies. On the Arms type of 1900 the large figure of value at each side was enclosed within a double circle on the 1c. and 5c. values. These were supplemented in 1903 by 2c. and 8c. values but the figures are now enclosed by a triple circle. Inspection of copies of the earlier values reveal that the frame-lines become ragged and often broken, and one may surmise that a thick inner circle was added by re-engraving the master-die before producing matrices for the later values to strengthen these against wear. Yet it seems odd that this should have gone unremarked till now.

Finland. One of the effects of Tsar Alexander III's reversal of the liberal attitude of his father Alexander II to his Grand Duchy of Finland was a demand that Finnish stamps be modified to include a Russian as well as Swedish and Finnish inscriptions. It was stated explicitly in the order from St. Petersburg that no other modifications would be made to the design. (This is quoted by Hanciau in his monumental contributions to Gibbons' Journal in 1905.) The heraldic shield with lion rampant had, on all stamps up to 1885, borne eight rosettes said to represent the eight provinces or "maakunta" of Finland, and the lion's tail is forked. In advance of the tri-lingual stamps, a postal stationery card of 1888 shows the tail as a closed loop within which is an additional rosette, and this is perpetuated to the present day. Possibly the 1888 card was now the normal for purposes of the Russian edict, but what extra province did Finland acquire round about 1888? I have a feeling that the key may be found in the status of the Aland Islands, called in Finnish Ahvenanmaa, or of the area of Ingermanland (Pohjois) on the Russian border.

Iceland. When a monarch dies the usual practice is to replace his portrait on stamps with those of his successor. When in 1906 King Christian IX of Denmark, who ruled Iceland, died, stamps appeared in Denmark bearing the portrait of his successor, King Frederick VIII, as would be expected. But the corresponding issue for Iceland bore portraits of both Christian IX and Frederick VIII. Was the reason for this that the late King had built up a fund of goodwill in Iceland by the giving of a Constitution in 1874 acknowledging the principle of Home Rule for Iceland? Support for this view may be found in the statue of Christian IX which still stands outside the Foreign Ministry building in Reykjavik (the Old Government House shown on the stamps of 1961). King Frederick VIII was known to have been impressed

with the embossed stamps showing Jon Sigurdsson and to have suggested that new definitives might be similar. The first values appeared in 1912 just before the King's death and the succession to the joint throne of King Christian X. Yet the next definitive appearing only in 1915 were a second issue of the earlier double-portrait, of two kings both by then deceased. The severe fire at Thiele's printing works in Copenhagen in 1912 is known to have delayed the stamps of the new reign, but was this alone the reason for the apparently absurd decision to re-issue the old stamps?

Norway. The years of German Occupation throw up a few conundrums. Seemingly the most baffling of all, the Victory "V" overprints on stamps of Occupied Norway in fact presents the least difficulty; the Germans mounted a counter V-campaign when the Allied one showed its effectiveness and this was part of it. Much has been made of the German spelling HermanN on the stamps commemorating the poet Wessel in 1942. The designer of these stamps is not stated in the literature but was presumably a Norwegian, and the stamps were printed by Moestue A/S like all others. The design was taken from an old engraving; did Wessel, unusually, spell his middle name with two n's? Did the maker of the engraving spell it wrongly and the stamp designer copy the error? It seems unlikely that a German had a hand in the design or he would presumably have rendered "Johan" with a double "n" also.

Harald Damsleth, designer of many of the Occupation issues, was reputed to have been a Quisling sympathiser and he was indicted after the Liberation. Yet on one of his designs, the 30öre of the Nordraak issue of 1942, there boldly appeared the first two lines of the National Anthem of Free Norway, to the great delight of the Norwegian people. On another, commemorating the North Sea flight of Trygve Gran in 1914, part of the coast of Scotland is shown marking the route of the flight. As there was quite a flow in the reverse direction at the time, mid 1944, one would not have expected the Germans to let this one pass.

Sweden. The scarce 1924 issues for the 50th anniversary of U.P.U. and the holding of the Postal Union Congress in Stockholm were printed concurrently, a sheet of the same value in both sets being printed at once. The 30 öre occurs, in both sets for this reason, in two shades of blue so distinct as to merit catalogue status. I never have seen the reason for the change of shade stated, nor which came first. Probably the shades were distributed concurrently; one is unlikely to amass sufficient copies of the greenish blue to obtain evidence of whether this shade was supplied to a particular part of Sweden. The key to the change may be found to be the printing of the 80 öre in dark green, and the possibility of postal officials confusing a 30 öre in greenish-blue with it. This could have been realized after a small part of the printing was completed, and the change made. In notes of numbers printed the two shades are invariably bracketed together, so the shades do not seem to represent separate printings.

Having perhaps given, in the foregoing, something for the orthodox philatelist to ponder, I end with a query for the maritime postal history enthusiast. From time to time one sees Scandinavian stamps of the late 19th and early 20th century bearing the postmarks of British ports through their use on maritime mail. Iceland, Norway, and Sweden stamps so cancelled are sufficiently abundant for me to have accumulated a dozen or so of each country, on Iceland in considerable variety. Yet I have still to see a Danish or Finnish stamp bearing such a cancellation, though Danish and Finnish ships have carried timber and agricultural products to Britain for more years than letters have carried stamps. The only explanation of this that readily occurs to me is that it was more economical to buy British stamps on arrival and post the mail in the normal way.

I predict that if ten people set out to unravel one or more of these minor mysteries, nine will be side-tracked into some new and much more rewarding enquiry, but possibly the tenth will come up with the answer.

—from The Stamp Lover

DETROIT CHAPTER EXHIBITION

On March 5 and 6 Chapter 3 of S. C. C. held its annual show in conjunction with the Northwest Stamp Club of Detroit, who this year hosted Michigan's Peninsular State Philatelic Society.

In the Scandinavian portion of the show, nine members had exhibits. The FIRST award went to William Sarenius of Detroit for a superb showing of 19th Century Finland. Second honors were awarded to Ken Brown of Detroit for a complete showing of Airmails and Aerograms of all the Scandinavian countries. Third honors went to Vern Andersen of Detroit for an excellent showing of Denmark's Wavy Line issues.

In the P. S. P. S. competition, A. E. Anderson of Detroit, received a First award for a complete showing of Greenland. W. Sarenius and K. Brown received Second awards for their Finland and Airs, which received 1st and 2nd in the Scandinavian portion of the show. Nels Otterson of Detroit received a Third award for Sweden's Crowns in Coil and Booklet form, including printings. W. Gaarsoe also received a Third Award for a showing of Denmark's Royal Emblems issue.

The show was, as usual, well attended, and the club had its usual table for members and prospective members to get acquainted.

—W. J. Gaarsoe

SIPEX

It seems certain that a considerable amount of the National S. C. C. membership will attend the meeting at Sipex Saturday 28th of May at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C. We have tried to get a listing of members who are going as it would help the arrangement committee in manning the S. C. C. booth at the show; but somehow few seem willing to commit themselves definitely.

If and when you arrive at Sipex—any member of S. C. C.—please contact Mr. Norby or any of his staff at the booth and offer what service your stay at the show will allow you to render.

COMPLEX 66

As reported in the last issue of the Posthorn, Complex is being held in the Fall this year, September 9, 10, 11, so as not to interfere with Sipex. We are looking forward to seeing our friends and their collections at and in the show. We must, however, have the entry blank of your exhibit by June 1, 1966.

—Fred Bloedow

NEW MEMBERS

- 1109 Quarles, Arthur Th, 1015 E. 57th Ave., Vancouver 15, B. C., Canada
Denmark, Greenland, B.W.I., Iceland
- 1110 Daubert, William, 1224 Broadview Ave., Toronto 6, Canada
Denmark, Canada, U.N.
- 1111 Schunk, Karl, 28 Regency Sq., Scarborough, Ont., Canada—Denm., D.W.I.
- 1112 Palij, Boris, 288 St. Clair Ave., West Toronto 7, Ont., Can.—Finl'd, Icel'd
- 1113 Torgesen, W. I., R.F.D. 1, Cornelia, Ga. 30531—Dealer
- 1114 Beskow, Bernhard, Backskaran 18, Bromma, Sweden—Sweden, Iceland
- 1115 Berg, Vernon E., L.C.D.R., 2228 Elder Rd., Virginia Beach, Va. 23451
Scandinavia
- 1116 Lundstedt, Goesta, 1712 Laird Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah 84108—Scandinavia
mint and used
- 1117 Andersen, August P., R. R. 1, Long Eddy, N. Y. 12760—Denmark, Scandinavia, U.S.A.
- 1118 Thompson, J. A., 220 Union St., Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada—Canada, U. S., British Colonies, Scandinavia
- 1119 Lockeberg, Rolf S., 1949 Ronald Ave., Ottawa, Ont., Canada—Norway, Sweden, Iceland.
- 1120 Jensen, Holger H., 1221 W. Caribou Place, Hemet, Calif. 92343—Scandinavia, Canada, Greece, U. S.
- 1121 Alger, Philip L., 1758 Wendell Ave., Schenectady, N. Y. 12308—Scandinavia, Japan, France
- 1122 Untveil, Jaan, 35 Glenwood Ave., Toronto 9, Ont., Can.—Sweden, Finl'd
- 1123 Arp, Per., 102 Goodwood Park, Apt. 204, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada—Denmark, Iceland, Finland.
- 1124 Nielsen, Axel Henry, 1001 7th Ave., Box 82, Kinnaird, B. C., Canada—Denmark, Norway, Greenland, W. Europe.
- 1125 Byrd, Lewis D., 610 Bentley Dr., Fairbanks, Alaska 99701—Scandinavia, Finland, Norway, Iceland
- 1126 Glass, Powell, Jr., 112 S. Second St. Bay St. Louis, Miss.—Scandinavia, Iceland, B. W. I.
- 1127 Moll, C. S., P. O. Box 187, Mesilla Park, New Mexico 88047—Iceland, U. S., Canal Zone
- 1128 Martins, James K., 1329 State St., Eau Claire, Wisc. 54701—U. S., U. N., Russia, Scandinavia

REINSTATED

- 320 Frierson, Col. Samuel G., 3041 N. 44th St., Phoenix, Ariz. 85018—Scand., Switzerland

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- 986 Lord, Jeannette M., "Parkside," 17 East Wheelock St., Hanover, New Hampshire 03755
- 955 Gaarsoe, Wallace J., 4313 Avondale, Dallas, Texas 75219
- 504 Peterson, Dr. John D., Newtown Sq., Pa. 19073
- 505 Paulli, Mogens, 2317 N. E. 2nd St., Pompano Beach, Fla. 33060
- 769 Brightsen, R. A., 3333 Ivanhoe Road, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15241
- 821 Ludden, David H., 4559 B Holly St., Mountain Home A.F.B., Idaho 83648
- 994 Yorkison, E. S., P. O. Box 8854, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15221
- 951 Ames, F. H., Jr., 17 Warfield Pl., LaVale, Md. 21502
- 1032 Flemming, W. Wallace, 115 White Horse Pike, Haddon Heights, N. J. 08035

CORRECTIONS

- 418 Edgren, J. Urban, Rockport, Mass. 01966, instead of Maine
 882 Rocco, Mrs. Helen, 405 N. 8th St., Vineland, N. J.

RESIGNATIONS

- 445 Nielsen, Waldemar, Box 257, Alta, Norway
 969 Sass, Allan, 404 Northern Pike, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 976 O'Brien, John F., 6213 Conness Way, North Highlands, Calif.
 878 Wantin, Oliver W., 6358 DeSoto St., Detroit 38, Mich.
 918 Ludwick, John R., 61 Pressey St., Hammonton, N. J.
 1015 Souther, Neil C., 617 N. 6th St., Bismarck, N. Dak.

CHANGE OF NAME

- 803 Lockwood, Wallace A., to Craig, Wallace A., 810 E. Commonwealth,
 Fullerton, Calif. 92631.

DECEASED

- 553 Hellstein, Theodore J., 1500 S. Johnson Ferry Rd., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
 Feb. 12, 1966
 571 Summerfield, David W., 35 Orange St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Nov. 4, 1965

DROPPED FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES

- 252 Jorgensen, Mrs. F. Moller, Estate Richmond, Christiansted, St. Croix,
 V. I.
 306 Andreassen, Andrew, Box 94, Great Falls, Mont.
 439 Lamberg, John E., 8129 Lowell Ave., Skokie, Ill.
 907 Prete, Vincent A., Foster Ave., Vineland, N. J.
 927 Walker, Lt. John F., 9th Marines, 3rd Div., F.P.O., San Francisco, Cal.
 926 Marks, Albert R., 308 E. Broad St., Millville, N. J.
 957 Richter, George J., 503 Lanark Way, Silver Spring, Md.
 966 Frederiksen, Peer, Bygaden 2, Haarlev, Denmark

PLEASE

When you send in an address change, please give your NEW ZIP number. Certain types of mailings will be required to be routed by the Zip numbers starting next January, eventually it is expected that all mailings of third class mail will be expected to be routed this way. Use your correct ZIP number at all times and save trouble and confusion.

THE POSTHORN

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