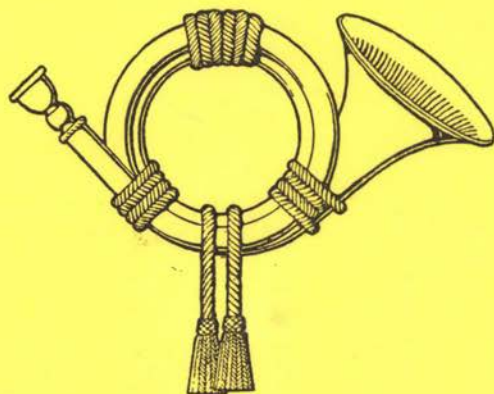


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The
POSTHORN
TM

"The Bank of Scandinavian Philatelic Knowledge"



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

THE POSTHORN

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Posthorn Watermarks In Norwegian Stamps

By Carl H. Werenskiold (H10)

The paper for the Norwegian stamps 1872-1938 was usually provided with watermarks in the form of posthorns. The Norwegian catalog¹ shows four types, designated Posthorn I, II, III and IV. Posthorn I is a so-called "genuine" watermark, while II, III and IV are "impressed imitation" watermarks, as explained below.

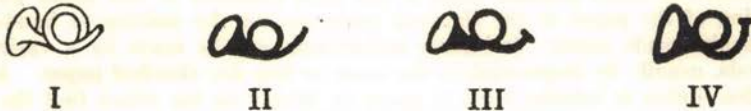


Fig. 1. The watermark types

The origin of the term "watermark" is rather obscure. It is sometimes said that the word may have something to do with the water in the wet paper mass in the production of watermarks in paper by means of, e.g. a dandy-roll (see below), but this cannot be right, inasmuch as the watermark is primarily produced by the wire "bits" on the roll, and not by the water. Hunter² says: "Why these indentations were called watermarks is not known, as the mark or device in paper is not caused by the use of water to any greater extent than is the sheet itself." I read a long time ago that "watermark" may have something to do with "watered" in the sense of "moire," as in "watered silk." Let us make a little experiment: Write with water, preferably in thick lines, on a piece of white paper. After a while, a more or less distinct translucent "watermark" will appear in the paper, when it is held against the light. The derivation of the word may really be that simple. This thought is supported by The Oxford English Dictionary³, where a note says: "The name was probably given because the watermark, being less opaque than the rest of the paper, had the appearance of having been produced by the action of water." The use of water for detecting watermarks affords another possible clue to the origin of the word. The following statement from Tullberg⁴ (in translation) is of interest in this connection: "The watermark on England No. 1 was so indistinct that the public did not notice it. If, however, the paper was wetted, the watermark could be seen distinctly, which the printers pointed out to Rowland Hill as an advantage."

The customary terminology on watermarks is unfortunately confused, incoherent, and in part misleading. For a review of various terms encountered in the literature, see further on in this article.

Most watermarks in stamps consist of various designs in the form of translucent thinnings in the paper. In rare cases, as in Norway No. 1, the watermark is thicker than the rest of the paper. This article, however, will be limited to the thin, translucent watermarks.

Since all Norwegian stamps with posthorn watermarks were printed on machine-made paper⁵, we need not, in this article, concern ourselves with hand-made paper and watermarks associated therewith.

In the classical and still employed method for machine-made paper on the Fourdrinier paper machine, the wet paper pulp is conveyed forward on an endless belt of tightly woven metal cloth. At a point where the pulp is still quite wet, it is pressed from above by a rotating so-called dandy-roll, or egoutteur. A design made of wire "bits" may be soldered onto the dandy-roll, and the paper will then show corresponding watermarks by sideways displacement of the paper fibers in the wet pulp. The roll must be adjusted

for accurate pressure to produce satisfactory watermarks. The watermarks will be indistinct in the case of too wet pulp or insufficient pressure of the dandy-roll. Easton⁶ says: "A poorly marked watermark is sometimes due to the paper being too wet when passing the dandy-roll, but it is more frequently due to the adjustment of the dandy-roll itself being faulty." Similar statements are to be found elsewhere⁶. For further details on the production of paper with watermarks, consult the literature⁷.

What, then, is the difference between genuine and impressed imitation watermarks, as we find them in the Norwegian posthorn watermarks? A watermark is called genuine when it has been produced in wet paper pulp by thinning of the paper in the classical processes for the making of hand-made or machine-made paper. Imitation watermarks can be made by a variety of methods, usually by impression in the more or less dry finished paper. A concise description in tabular form is given by Weiss⁸ to the effect that the genuine watermarks on the Fourdrinier machine are produced during the paper formation on the wire cloth by pressure into the still wet paper (fiber displacement), while impressed watermarks (spurious or artificial watermarks) are produced by impression into the finished paper, i.e. compression of the fibers. Herzberg⁸ says (in translation): "By watermarks is meant the marks, letters, designs, etc. in paper, which in transmitted light appear lighter than the other parts of the sheet. They are produced by impression of the marks into the paper. If this impression takes place in the still wet paper on the paper machine or on the hand mold, one obtains the 'natural' watermark; if it is done on the finished paper, one obtains the 'artificial' watermark." Similar explanations are given elsewhere⁸.

A good example of an impressed imitation watermark is provided by the well-known cross in double oval used for various Swiss Helvetia stamps in the period 1862-1904. Müller⁹ refers to this mark as a control mark produced by means of impression plates (Prägeplatten). Tullberg⁹ explains as follows (in translation): "The control mark (transparent-mark) used 1862-1905 and comprising a Swiss cross in a double oval occurs in two types: wide and narrow. The dry paper was passed between a cylinder and a steel plate with 400 raised cross designs. The transparent-mark was frequently impressed so strongly that the oval was cut out of the paper." Similar statements are found elsewhere⁹.

How can one determine whether a watermark is genuine or an impressed imitation? This requires a knowledge of certain differences between the two categories, as explained below.

A genuine watermark is formed when the designs in the cloth mold (hand-made paper) or the bits on the dandy-roll (machine-made paper) displace the fibers of the wet paper pulp sideways, so that the paper becomes thinner in these places, and therefore more translucent than the rest of the paper. The watermark thus usually takes the form of comparatively thin contour lines, an "open" watermark. Inasmuch as the bits are usually made of round wire, the thinning and translucency of the watermark will theoretically become greatest along the middle of the line, and decrease gradually toward the edges of same, as indicated in fig. 2.

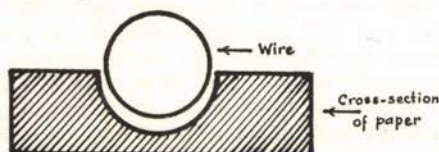


Fig. 2.

This effect is actually not very pronounced, however, on account of the fluidity of the pulp, which adversely affects the sharpness of the impression in the paper. The edges of the genuine watermark are therefore more or less fuzzy, at times even broken (in contrast to the relatively smooth and sharp edges of the impressed imitation watermark). Beadle¹⁰ says: "The fibers of the wet web being in a very soft or mouldable condition, they are readily disturbed from their former positions by the dandy-roll."

In the **impressed imitation** watermarks, there is as much fiber material in the watermark as outside of same. In the **genuine** watermark, on the other hand, there is less fiber in the watermark due to the sideways displacement of the fibers in the wet pulp by the bits on the dandy-roll. In the **impressed imitation** watermark, the fibers cannot move sideways in the relatively solid finished paper, but can only become compressed in the specific area of the watermark, as indicated in fig. 3.



Fig. 3.

While the **genuine** watermarks, such as Posthorn I, ordinarily have an open wire design, the **impressed imitation** watermarks, in view of the greater mechanical stresses involved, usually require more sturdy, stamped metal dies for the impression. These watermarks are therefore ordinarily massive, filled in, as in Posthorn II, III and IV, and with sharp edges, without gradation of translucency across the watermark. The customary test for distinguishing between genuine and impressed imitation watermarks involves soaking the paper (stamp) in dilute soda lye. A **genuine** watermark remains visible after this test. The **impressed imitation** watermark disappears, however, as the compressed fibers gradually swell up in the lye. The following quotations are of interest here. Weiss¹¹ (in translation): "The artificial watermarks differ from the natural or genuine watermarks by their much sharper design (sharp edges). The natural or genuine watermarks are produced by pulp displacement, pulp reduction (translucent watermarks), or pulp accumulation (dark watermarks) at the stage of paper formation, while the impressed watermarks are produced in the finished paper, merely by compression of the paper mass at the desired locations. Therefore, when the paper is placed in 5-10% soda lye for watermark testing, all fibers swell strongly. As a result, the artificial watermarks disappear. The natural, genuine watermarks, however, remain visible." Griffin and Little¹¹: "Many designs having the appearance of a watermark, and which are in some cases of high artistic merit, are now produced in paper by subjecting the sheet to heavy pressure under a die. Legitimate watermarks may, in this way, be closely imitated, so that occasions may arise when it becomes important to determine the manner in which the marks were made. The true watermark made by the dandy-roll, or by wires on the bottom of the mold, is thinner than the rest of the sheet, for the reason that there is actually less material where the lines occur than would be the case if they were absent. The spurious mark is thinner, merely because the material has been compressed; the lines contain as much fibr as any similar portion of the paper. Wetting the paper with strong caustic soda solution therefore renders the true mark more conspicuous, but obliterates the spurious one." Jaffé¹¹ (in translation): "These 'artificial' watermarks differ, in the finished sheet, from the genuine ones, in that their contour lines appear sharp-edged, while those of the genuine ones are somewhat fuzzy, and frequently with short breaks. The definite determination as to whether a given sheet

of paper contains a 'genuine' or an 'artificial' watermark, can be accomplished by warming a piece of the sheet in dilute soda lye. A 'genuine' watermark does not disappear, since the paper, where the watermark designs were situated on the cloth of the mold, is deposited in a thinner layer than elsewhere, and in machine-made paper, the fibers are gently displaced sideways by the dandy-roll bits. Since the soda lye causes a swelling of the compressed fibers, the 'artificial' watermarks made in the calenders will no longer be visible in the dried sheet, while the first mentioned watermarks remain unchanged after the same treatment." Similar statements are to be found elsewhere¹¹.

The terms "genuine" and "impressed imitation" watermarks have been used consistently in this article for the sake of uniformity. The corresponding terms encountered in the literature vary, however, over a wide range, as exemplified in the following tabulation.

For GENUINE	For IMPRESSED IMITATION
genuine	impressed
true	impressed pseudo-watermark
watermark properly so called	imitation
natural	simulated
legitimate	artificial
echt (Ger.)	spurious
ekte (Norw.)	not true
vanligt (Swed.)	unecht (Ger.)
	eingepresstes Kontrollzeichen (Ger.)
	transparentmärke (Swed.)
	preget (Norw.)

There is agreement, as a rule, that both the genuine and impressed imitation marks should logically be called watermarks, with or without modifying terms. This is quite reasonable, since the impressed watermarks are frequently very successful as imitations, and thus similar to the genuine watermarks in appearance. The two kinds of marks actually represent two more or less equivalent methods of arriving at substantially the same desired result, a design in the paper. The "genuine" watermark merely had the good fortune of arriving first on the scene. Most collectors and catalogs also use the term "watermark" in its broad sense, to cover both varieties.

Norway posthorn watermark I must have been known to collectors right from the start in 1872.

Watermark II (later renumbered IV) was discovered in Lyche paper by Dethloff¹² in 1893, some time after the issuance of the 1 öre stamp (Norw. cat. 49I).

Watermark II (later retained as II) was reported in Moestue paper (Johnsen printings) ab. 1925 by Opheim to Anderssen¹³, who verified this watermark on a newly discovered proof-sheet, and on two postal card issues printed by Johnsen.

Watermark IIx (later renumbered III) was reported in Moestue paper (Johnsen printings) by Opheim¹⁴ in 1928.

Anderssen¹³ remarked that these (II-IV) watermarks were distinctly impressed with sharp edges. There was much confusion among collectors for a long time as to how the issues with these rather poorly visible watermarks were to be catalogued. This was cleared up eventually in the Norwegian catalog, the finally adopted chronological sequence of watermarks I to IV being shown in the 1944 issue. Many other catalogs, however, list the issues on Moestue and Lyche papers incorrectly, usually as with watermark I or as unwatermarked.

Watermarks I and II are found in both stamps and postal cards. The postal cards¹⁵ #1-13 and 16-17 usually have watermark I, while #14-15 have a distinct, strongly impressed watermark II, which permits a close study of this watermark. It is occasionally difficult to distinguish between watermarks II and III in the stamps, since III is usually only partly visible, split at the upper and lower edges of the stamps. This strongly suggests that the impression was performed sheet by sheet. Watermark II is also rarely well placed, probably due to the somewhat inaccurate spacing in the sheet. Watermark II is easily identified by the almost straight part near the mouthpiece, which proceeds up to about in line with the upper edges of the posthorn loop and bell. Watermark III, on the other hand, has a somewhat broken appearance, the part near the mouthpiece is distinctly curved and gives an impression of hanging down. Watermark IV looks rather larger than II and III, especially the bell, and the part near the mouthpiece is curved and very long, being separated from the lower part of the loop.

Why was watermark I not used exclusively, but also II, III and IV? One must consider that a watermarking dandy-roll is quite expensive, and that its use is indicated only for reasonably large orders of paper. The paper for Norwegian stamps was acquired from time to time from a number of concerns, and when a dandy-roll was not available, or time was short, it was natural to accept paper with imitation watermarks. It is obvious that the Norwegian postal authorities preferred watermarked paper, but in at least one case (Norw. cat. #18) they were prepared, for lack of time, to use paper without watermark¹⁶, if that became necessary. In another case (Norw. cat. #53IIb), I discovered years ago that paper without watermark had actually been used¹⁷.

Using the customary test with soda lye, I have verified, beyond a shadow of doubt, that posthorn watermark I is genuine, while II, III and IV are impressed imitations. Watermarks I and IV are, as a rule, seen easily in the usual test with benzine (better: petroleum ether). Watermarks II and III are usually faint or invisible in the customary test with benzine. This suggests that the impression for watermark IV must have been quite strong, but only very light in the cases of II and III. Improved visibility of the watermarks can be obtained by wetting the stamps with the benzine (or petroleum ether) and holding the stamp against a not too strong light¹⁴. Best results can be obtained by the "wet" method¹⁸ (about 80% effective) developed by me a long time ago after a lengthy investigation of possible detection methods for the difficult watermarks II and III. This method depends on a combination of conditions, which should be adhered to as fully as possible, such as adequate, but not prolonged soaking of the stamp, strong color filter (e.g. red, not reddish), and subdued light regulated to best watermark contrast. The stamp should be examined dripping wet in the apparatus described¹⁸, where the observation chamber should be closed as much as possible to exclude extraneous light.

I have made extensive tests with a number of possible liquids for the determination of watermarks in general, and have found only two that can be used effectively and safely in a majority of cases, namely petroleum ether and water, each being subject to a few wellknown limitations. Petroleum ether is better than benzine, being more volatile, so as not to damage sensitive photogravure inks, when handled skillfully, and leaving no significant oily residue (less than with benzine). As to flammability, this merely calls for sensible precautions. Carbon tetrachloride and other related chlorinated liquids should not be used, since they are very toxic and frequently damage irreparably the color of stamps.

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ICELAND—"A Naval Cover"

Roger A. Swanson (711)

Postal history can be a rewarding part of the stamp collecting interests of any collector. Here is a cover, that to probably many collectors was passed over as a nothing.

A reused envelope, a label affixed to the back side and sent on again, was from the English ship H. M. S. Blenheim (dated 11 December 1942) to the American Supply and Repair ship U. S. S. Vulcan. (Fig 1 and 2 shows original cover and reuse) This cover in no way indicates place of origin, but the letter enclosed had a touch of Iceland in it.

We applied to Office of Records and Library, Naval Operations, for the War Diary of the U. S. S. Vulcan, for the period November 1, 1942 to December 31, 1942. The now declassified diary has proved of great help, for on November 19th, 1942 to quote

- (a) U. S. S. VULCAN operating singly (Captain Richard Tuggle, USN)
- (b) Having reported to Commander Task Group 26.6 for duty on arrival at Base CAST, the ship was directed to proceed this date to the Fleet anchorage at Hvalfjordur.
- (d) Positions: 0800 At Reykavik anchorage
1200 At Buoy C-1, Hvalfjordur anchorage
2000 Same
- (e) At 0926 got underway for Hvalfjordur; steaming at various courses and speeds to conform to channel; passed net at Harbor entrance at 1031; moored to Buoy C-1, Hvalfjordur, at 1123. The U. S. S. MACLEISH and ARIES moored alongside to port for voyage repairs.

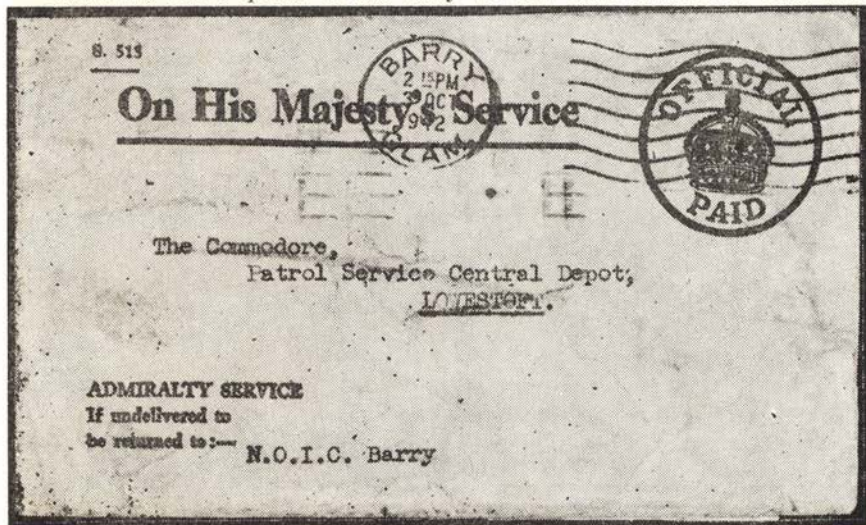
December 30

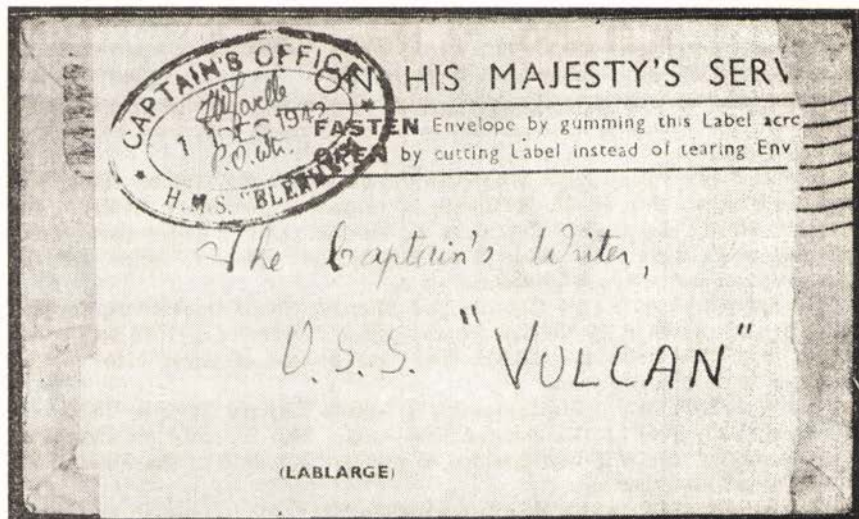
USS BABBITT and USS ARIES departed from alongside. USS LEARY and USS WILLIAMSBURG moored alongside to starboard. USS URANUS shifted to alongside HMS BLENHEIM to complete discharge of stores.

December 31

USS URANUS, having completed discharge of stores to HMS BLENHEIM, moored alongside for voyage repairs.

From the above quotes of the diary we now have established that both



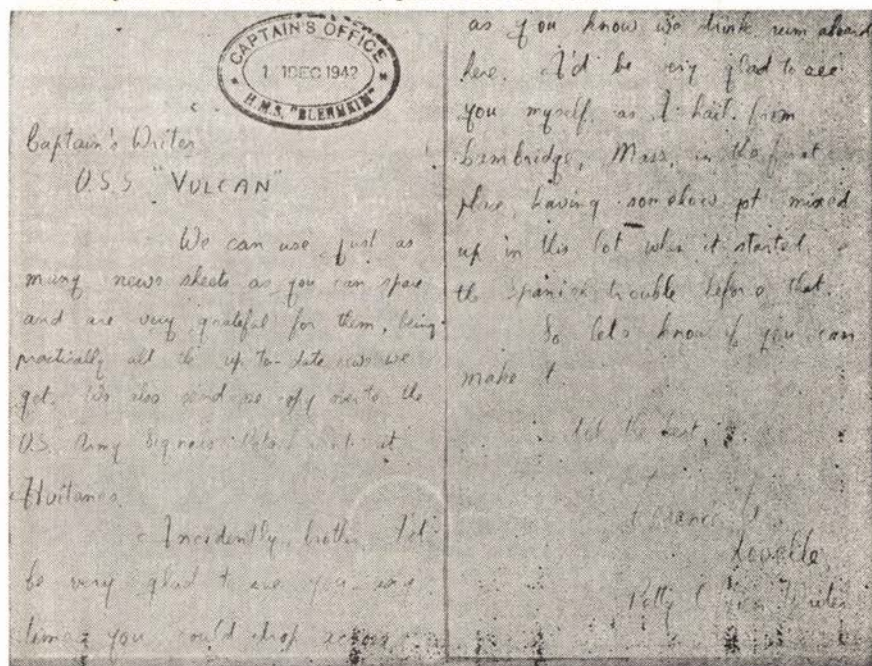


ships were in Icelandic waters on December 11, 1942.

The letter that was enclosed asks for paper for their news letter which they publish daily with hopes that the USS VULCAN can assist, and in return he invites the captain's writer over for a drink of rum. (Figure 3 and 4).

The cover with its contents, traveling outside the normal mails as we know it, was probably carried by Naval courier to our American ship USS VULCAN. This usage we have never run across before.

If anyone has a similar item, please let us know.



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GRAND AWARD—Svend Yort—Norway Skilling Issues of 1855-76.

RESERVE GRAND AWARD—Dr. Earl G. Jacobsen—Norway 1868, a study of the combinations of stamps making up the 15 skilling rate to France.

GOLD AWARDS—G. M. Hulin—Greenland 1905-1972.

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Robert A. Frigstad—Cancellations of early Norway.

SILVER AWARDS—Roger A. Swanson—Iceland Christian IX/Frederik VIII issues of 1907.

Victor E. Engstrom—Sweden ringtype sets.

Paul Mead—Early Finland.

BRONZE AWARDS—W. J. Banks—Denmark Frederik IX issues.

W. J. Gaarsøe—Denmark 1858-62.

Thorfinnur Karlsefni—Iceland manuscript cancels.

Harvey Gudmundson—Postal stationery of Iceland.

Dr. E. G. Jacobsen—Norway postage dues.

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Affixing the Correct Rate

By George W. Sickels, SCC 1545

In cover collecting these days, more and more frequently collectors are challenging the authenticity of the cover. Most desirable are those which went through the mails legitimately, not those that were rigged philatelic covers nor those with a favor cancel struck to order. There are many tests but one which is quite popular is to match the value of the stamps on the cover with the official rate of the country during the time period in which the date of the cover falls.

Who sets the rates for postage? Of course the postal system lists the official rates established by law. However, in a less official way, so does the sender and the postal employee who processes the piece of mail. The sender determines the postage affixed by what he has on hand especially if all he has is a single Icelandic postcard. If the card he had was 10 aurar instead of 8 aurar, and he had to write to Denmark, he did, and his different rate was established. As long as it is over-rate his cover exists without question. (Have you never put 3 eight cent stamps in place of a 21 cent air mail? I have, and no one cared! Will the European air mail rate be 24 cents in a couple of years hence??)

Insufficient rate is yet another thing! Here the sender should be supervised by the postal employee. (Your letter needs more postage, sir.) But what if the clerk is day dreaming, what if he fought with his wife that day—a quick stroke of the canceller and another suspect cover moves through the mail.

Since I first located rate discrepancies in my Icelandic Postal Stationery collection, I decided to examine what was there. This is an easy area with which to work because, first: the rates were constant from 1880 to 1919, a period of forty years; second: the normal variable of the weight of the contents of a cover happens to be a constant on postcard mail. There were four basic rates during this period; 3 aurar for local town rate, 5 aurar for use within Iceland, 8 aurar for mail to Denmark, and 10 aurar for all other foreign countries. Most of the discrepancies appear to be in the Danish rate.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

In my used collection I find 28 cards mailed to Denmark. Of these seven had insufficient postage and were delivered without trace of postage due. Twenty-five per cent is hardly a suggestion of the one-of-a-kind fluke. As a matter of fact six others were more than the 8 aurar rate. This suggests a great variation of rates in postal practice.

The cards with rate deficiency fall into two classes: simply a wrong rate card used or insufficient postage stamps added for completion of necessary postage. The first class is shown in figure 1. This is the first card of 1879, however it is postmarked in 1895 so certainly the rate was in effect long enough so that the postal clerk could not claim ignorance of the rate. With the provincial Seydisfjörður cancel, one might glibly say that post offices outside of Reykjavik could be the likely culprits, but four of my seven cards were cancelled with Reykjavik strikes.

Figure 2 shows the second type of rate violation. I picked this card for



Fig. 3

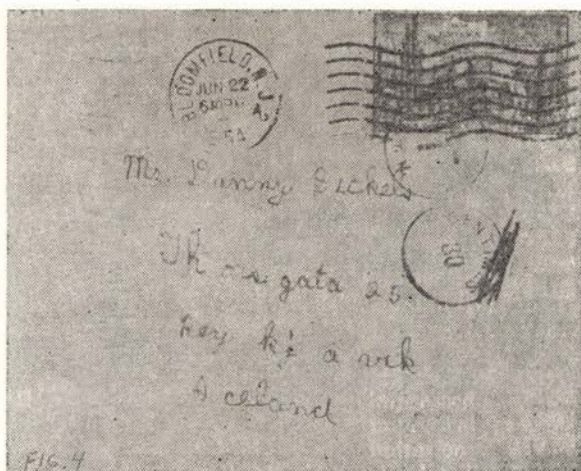


Fig. 4

illustration because it has 3 different arrival cancels showing the forwarding necessary when the address is incorrect. Would a forger go through all this effort? Certainly this card is conspicuous enough for the postal clerk to be clearly conscious of the rate used, unlike the card (Figure 3) which might have been confusing because the green coloring would suggest a 5 plus 3 rate even though that is wrong because the overprint of the cut-out 3 makes it a 3 plus 3 rate. Regardless, the authenticity of these cards seems unquestionable on other tests.

I tend to attribute the frequency of the irregularities to the strong independent feeling of the Icelander who would be perfectly capable of making individual decisions in spite of official regulations.

My conclusion would be that not all covers without the proper postage affixed should be considered suspect by the philatelist. A more detailed examination is usually in order, with a little heart and feeling. To crystalize this attitude let me show just one more of my Icelandic covers (figure 4). It was sent by a very young man who knew nothing of correct postage rates from the United States to Iceland. It was handled by two understanding postal employees, one American and one Icelandic. The first put on all the proper postal markings according to official policy and, with heart, sent it on its way; the second merely delivered it with neither comment nor collection. Will the 21st Century Philatelist declare this cover a rigged contrivance which could not possibly be sent through the mail?

EPILOGUE: If any reader has information shedding light on such rate discrepancies on Icelandic Postal Stationery, the author would appreciate same, with xerox copies of material if possible.

* S * C * C *

AREA SPECIALIST FOR FINLAND

Annual Report of Activities for 1972. Not too many things happened during 1972, probably because my address only appeared in the November issue of the Posthorn. One request for information was received in December but it was not answered until 1973. Nothing else to report.

Kauko Aro, Area Specialist

21 Roanoke Ave., Rockaway, N. J. 07866

Norway—Shaded Posthorn Øre Issues, Types

By Carl H. Werenskiold (H10)

Part 9

50 Øre — Norw. Cat. #30

The 50 øre shaded posthorn stamps, Norw. Cat. #30, were printed on paper with vertical watermark, Posthorn I. The color of the stamps varies in shades of red-brown. There are 6 engraving types, most of them difficult to distinguish visually, but separable by the tests outlined in the following table:

Type identification tests on 50 øre stamps

Test		Types					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
AB	Period position	$\underline{6}3$	$5\bar{2}$	$\underline{6}\bar{2}$	$6\bar{3}$	$\bar{5}\bar{2}$	$6\bar{2}$
D	M to 5	$1\bar{2}$	11	12	11	$1\bar{2}$	12
O	O to Ø	10	10	10	10	$\bar{9}$	10
Pos. 0	Position of 0	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Low	Low

Fig. 18

All measurements are in dmm as before.

The following notations will serve as reminders and aids as to the nature of the tests employed here:

AB—Period position.

D—From left side of right leg of M horizontally to left side of ball of 5.

O—From left contour of the right part of O to left side of Ø at the shortest distance.

Pos. 0—Position of 0 (zero), whether normal or low in the oval band, as determined, if necessary, by K and L measurements.

Fortunately, some of the types exhibit certain characteristics helpful in the type determination work, as follows:

Type 1—I have discovered an apparently constant flaw, in other words a matrix flaw, consisting of a tiny break in the inner frame in line with the upper right spoke of the lower right wheel. The small 5 is poorly formed.

Type 2—has a weak engraving line, matrix flaw, up into the bell of the horn. I have also seen such an engraving line on a few type 6 stamps, and proper control tests are therefore in order.

Type 3—The outer frame is usually, but not always, dented in lower left corner.

Type 6—The straight downstroke in small 5 leans more strongly to the left than in the other types. The downstroke is almost out of line with the ball of that numeral, more so than in type 4.

Make the D measurements first, to divide into two groups of types:

D=about 11—Group X—Types 2 and 4, then separate by AB and type 2,

matrix flaw.

D=about 12—Group Y—Types 1, 3, 5 and 6, then separate by:

Type 1—matrix flaw.

Type 3—matrix flaw (usually)

Type 5—test O

Type 6—test O, and zero is low.

Comparisons should, of course, always be made with available type illustrations.¹

References

1—Norgeskatologen (Norwegian catalog).

Håndbok over Norges Frimerker, I (1963), p. 251.

Norges Frimerker 1855-1924, p. 96.

American Philatelist, Dec. 1933, p. 155.

Part 10

60 Øre — Norw. Cat. #31

The 60 øre shaded posthorn stamps, Norw. Cat. #31, were printed on paper with horizontal watermark, Posthorn I. The color of the stamps usually varies from blue to dark blue, but a very small proportion of the stamps are of a decidedly light blue color. There are 6 engraving types somewhat difficult to distinguish by visual examination alone, but readily separated by the tests outlined in the following table:

Type identification tests on 60 øre stamps

Test		Types					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
AB	Period position	7 $\bar{2}$	6 $\bar{2}$	6 $\bar{2}$	6 $\bar{3}$	6 $\bar{3}$	5 $\bar{2}$
C	Period to 6	8	8	6 $\bar{}$	8	8	8
F(6)	Height of 6	12	14	13 $\bar{}$	14	13	13
F(0)	Height of 0	1 $\bar{2}$	1 $\bar{3}$	1 $\bar{2}$	1 $\bar{2}$	1 $\bar{2}$	1 $\bar{3}$
O	O to Ø	10	10	10 $\bar{}$	10	11	11

Fig. 19

All measurements are in dmm as before.

The following notations will serve as reminders and aids as to the nature of the tests employed here:

AB—Period position.

C—From left side of period to left side of small 6 at the shortest distance.

F(6)—Part height of small 6, from the lower side of its upper curve to the lowest contour of the numeral at the greatest distance.

F(0)—Part height of small zero, down from lower side of the upper part, to the lowest contour of the zero.

O—From left contour of the right part of O to left side of Ø at the shortest distance.

The print is usually very clear, and there does not seem to be any secondary characteristics suitable for separation of the types.

Make the O measurements first, to divide into two groups of types:

O=about 10—Group X—Types 1, 2, 3 and 4, then separate by:

Type 1—test F(6)

Type 3—test C

Types 2 and 4—test F(0)

O=about 11—Group Y—Types 5 and 6, then separate by AB.

Comparisons should, of course, always be made with available type illustrations¹.

References

1—Norgeskatalogen (The Norwegian Catalog).

Håndbok over Norges Frimerker, I (1963), p. 254.

Norges Frimerker 1855-1924, p. 96.

American Philatelist, Dec. 1933, p. 157.



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FORGERIES OF THE SWEDEN TERRITORIAL DEFENSE ISSUE
OF 1916



Fig. 1. Surcharged on Scott No. 32 (Facit 32)

It was a number of years ago that I acquired from a dealer three stamps of the types issued by Sweden in 1916 as their Territorial Defense issues. My inexperience at that time led me to consider them as errors or freaks, since these particular denominations were not listed in the Scott catalog.

Later it became apparent that these were out-and-out fakes with surcharges of 5 öre on the 12 and 20 öre stamps of 1877 (Scott Nos 32 and 33 (Facit 32 and 33) and on the 50 öre stamp of 1886 (Scott 48, Facit 46).

The most outstanding characteristic of all of these is the deformed tail which through damage in the upper and lower parts causes the tail to end in a point. Other differences from the legitimate 5 öre surcharge are:

- a. Letters are heavier on the forgeries.
- b. The umlaut on the "O" of "öre" is heavier and the left dot is higher than the right one.
- c. The details of the crown are coarser on the forgeries, especially the curved points rising from the band of the crown.

Interestingly enough, my copy of the surcharged 20 öre value has a very clear cancel of 7/2/1884, and this might well be the only undeniable proof of fraud if the surcharges were on the correct values.

Except for the damaged tail on the "5." none of the differences are so

outstanding as to be beyond the scope of inking varieties, in my estimation. Has anyone else encountered this particular counterfeit?

—Robert J. Gustafson, S.C.C. 676



Fig. 2. Surcharged on
Scott No. 33 (Facit 33)



Fig. 3. Surcharged on
Scott No. 48 (Facit 46)



Fig. 4

* S * C * C *

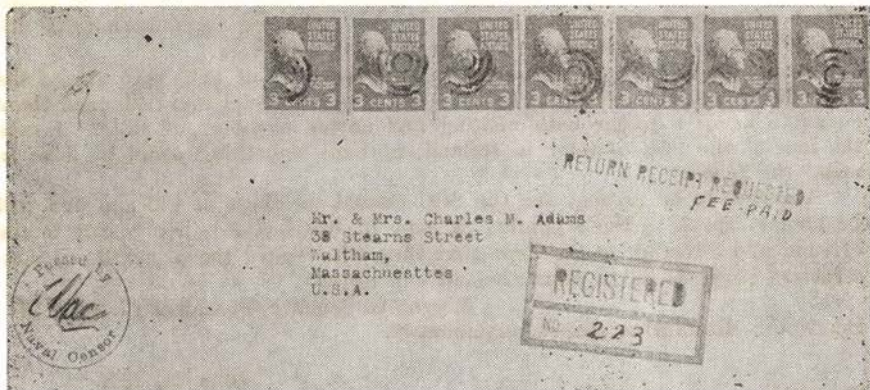
ANNOUNCEMENT OF CHAPTER ACTIVITIES

The Southern California Chapter 17 will have a floor and mail auction at its October 3, 1973, meeting. In the sale, which will have about 200 lots, are several beautiful Norway #1's and other classic Norway, Sweden and Finland; many better stamps including a KOBFNHAVN error on the 5 Kr Post-office of Denmark; better Iceland; and a good selection of general-interest Scandinavian stamps and covers for all collecting levels.

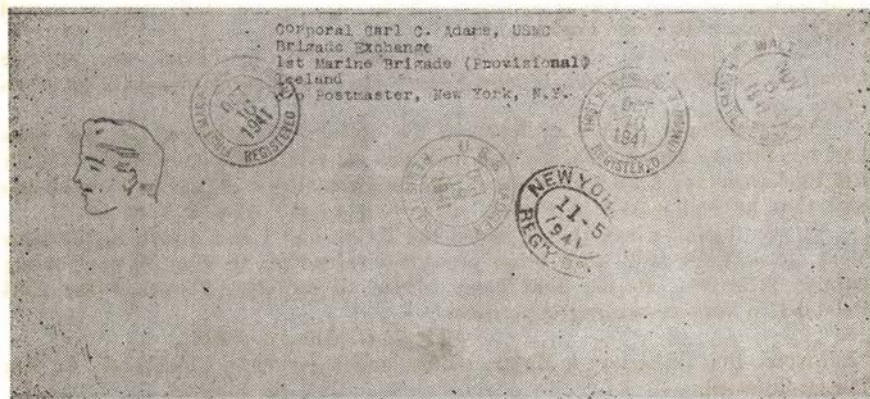
Letters

Dear Bob,

Enclosed are three photos of the cover with the postal marking First Marine Brigade (Provisional) Registered. I think that the cover is pretty self explanatory, but I should add the colors;



on front: stamp cancelled in black, censor mark in blue, other marking in violet,



on back: First Marine Brigade and Waltham markings in violet, USS Badger marking in red, New York marking in black,

on front: the letters and numbers R, P, Q, D, 8, A, E have been filled in by someone doodling with a pencil.

Sincerely,

Fred H. Bloodow

Mr. Robert A. Frigstad, President
Scandinavian Collectors Club
White Bear Lake, Minnesota 55110

15 May 1973

Dear Mr. Frigstad:

It appears from all information at hand that no recognition is in the making in the U. S. for Iceland's celebration of the 100th anniversary of its first issue of postage stamps. As you know, the event, ISLANDIA 73, is scheduled in Reykjavik in early September.

I believe that the Scandinavian Collectors Club, as an organization ded-

icated to the promotion of our interests, would be remiss if it did not extend appropriate courtesy for the occasion.

As a regional director of SCC, I respectfully request that a resolution be introduced into our forthcoming 1973 annual meetings to express our interest in and appreciation for the accomplishments of the postal service of Iceland and for its contributions to the field of philately, this resolution to be transmitted with our compliments directly to the managing organization for ISLANDIA 73 as a communication between fellow-collectors.

Inasmuch as it is probable that several members of SCC may attend the Icelandic Exhibition, could there not be an informal social event planned there so as to bring together both visiting and native members of SCC? I note the loss of the SCC Chapter in Iceland; perhaps something could be done to mend the fences!

I expect to be present for the SCC annual meetings in Chicago and will be glad to speak to these points. A copy of this letter is being sent to the officers and directors in the hope that they will regard the proposals as constructive suggestions to which we all can agree.

Wayne C. Sommer, President Chapter 12

Ed. Note: Resolution passed unanimously.

June 21, 1973

Dear Sir:

The picture which you published in the May, 1973 Posthorn was apparently taken in the S. C. C. Booth at Cipex which was held in May, 1947 at Grand Central Palace in New York.

The gentleman at the table at right was Mr. Einar Ernst who at that time was the Club Librarian in New York. He passed away about six or seven years ago.

The gentleman seated at left was Lt. Robert W. Scherer, U.S.A.F. who had recently returned from Iceland and was eagerly building his collection of the Parliamentary Issues of Iceland. My last knowledge as to his whereabouts was that he had moved to Florida after leaving the Armed Forces.*

It was during Cipex that I joined the S.C.C. and I was active in the New York Group until 1952 when other pressures forced me to give up part of my outside interests. During that same period of activity, I worked for Carl Pelander, a very rewarding experience.

R. G. Gibson, #408

*Ed. Note: Bob retired as a Major, USAF, and is living in Florida—P. O. Box 710, Hollywood.

June 1, 1973

Dear Bob:

The picture on page 62 of The Posthorn, May 1973 issue was apparently taken just before the Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition, May 17-25, 1947 in Grand Central Palace, New York City. The picture apparently shows the members and probably friends setting up the booth prior to the opening of the Exhibition. The man on the left is Capt. Robert Scherer and the one on the right Mr. Einar Ernst (who died a few years ago). The other persons in the picture I cannot identify, but Carl E. Pelander is definitely not in this picture. The date of the picture would be May 16 or 17, 1947.

Now turn to the picture on page 70 of The Posthorn, July 1947. Note the same sign with an apparently bent nail at right, the American flag has been turned around and is now accompanied by other Scandinavian flags, the posts in the foreground are the same, and the stamp exhibit in the right background is the same. Note Mr. Ernst, sitting third from left, and Capt. Scher-

er standing third from right. Pelander is at right table with the literature.

Best regards

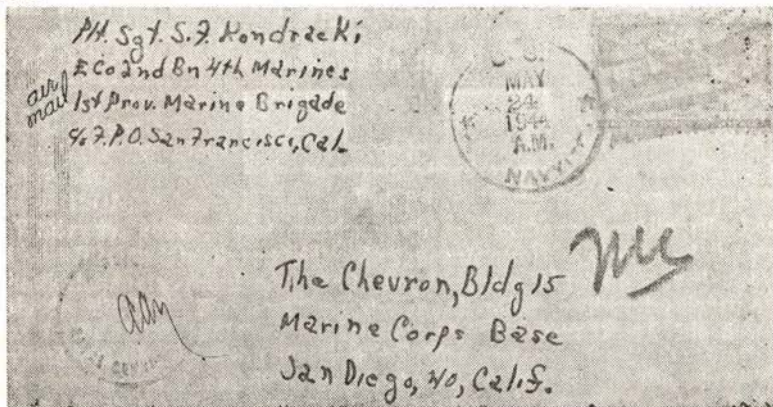
Carl H. Werenskiold

Nov. 22, 1972

Dear Bob:

I bid \$16.00 on lot 1695 in this auction and got the lot at \$16.00 plus 50c postage.

As you can see, from the copy of the cover that is enclosed, it is described correctly AS FAR AS IT GOES. They neglected to mention the FPO from California. We finally traced the cover as coming from the British Solomon Islands.



The catalog listing:

1695 ICELAND, 1944, U. S. "1st Prov. Marine Brigade" m/s endorsement on an env posted to San Diego, Calif. f

FACIT NET KR 200.00

I would not mention the auction house—just say a "big California auction house."

They never bothered to reply to my letter.

Lester E. Winick

April 28, 1973

Dear Bob:

Enclosed is the program from the recent Stamp-O-Rama held in Detroit on March 24th-25th, 1973, in which the Detroit Chapter of S.C.C. participated.

Enclosed are the results of the judging. Ken Brown won first place and the John T. Kroon Memorial Award for his excellent display of the stamps of the Republic of Finland. Verner Andersen took second with his Danish stamps and Petter A. Poppe received the third award for his collection of Norway.

Petter A. Poppe

Secretary, Detroit Chapter of S.C.C.

* S * C * C *

Chapter 21 Arrives

Pending approval by the Board of Governors; Secretary has designated Chapter 21, The Golden Gate Chapter of S. C. C. Officers: President, Thomas F. Olson; Vice-Pres. and Treasurer, Bryan Whipple; Secretary, Ole Nordhaven and also Regional Directory. Interested in Chapter 21? Contact: Ole Nordhaven, P. O. Box 1762, San Leandro, CA 94577.

SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB—FINANCIAL REPORT, 1972

CASH BALANCE END OF 1972		\$ 4882.20
RECEIPTS:		
Membership dues	\$2211.63	
New members entry fees	134.00	
Life membership	60.00	
Advertising (Posthorn, Index, Directory)	1305.11	
Interest income	304.32	
Sale of Posthorns, Envelopes	92.00	
Contribution	5.00	
Repayment of Advance to Chapter #4	100.00	
Total Receipts 1972		\$4212.06
EXPENSES:		
Publications (Posthorn, Index, Directory, By-Laws)	\$2878.12	
Exhibitions (Awards, Chapter Grants)	191.48	
Grant to New Chapter #20	25.00	
SCC Editor (Telephone, Postage)	270.30	
SCC Secretary (Postage, Printing)	140.66	
SCC Treasurer (Postage, Embossing)	202.16	
SCC Publicity Chairman (Telephone, Postage)	111.02	
Posthorn Business Manager	255.39	
SCC Librarian	6.50	
Delaware Incorporation	50.00	
Total Expenses 1972		\$4130.63
NET GAIN 1972		81.43
CASH BALANCE END OF 1972		\$4963.63
Net Worth Dec. 31, 1972		
Bank Balance, Santa Barbara Savings and Loan	\$4926.21	
Bank Balance, First Western Bank, Santa Barbara, Cal.	37.42	
Total Net Worth		\$4963.63
Ben de Lambert, Treasurer 1971-72		

REPORT OF THE POSTHORN REPRINT PROJECT

May 17, 1973

The Posthorn Reprint Project was conceived about 18 months ago. It was determined that if about 75 orders could be obtained at \$14.50 per set we could reprint 100 sets of volumes 1 through 12 without any expenditure of SCC funds. Commencing early in 1972 orders were solicited.

By the close of COMPEX '72 nearly 100 orders were in hand. In consultation with then President Engstrom it was determined to order 250 sets. Printing was completed in the early fall. Chapter 4 members spent several evenings collating the nearly 50,000 sheets of paper. By the end of the year orders for unbound sets had been mailed and arrangements were in process for binding. It is hoped that bound sets will be available for distribution in time for COMPEX '73.

In addition to 120 complete sets sold, the Project distributed a free set to the American Philatelic Research Library and completed the run of the Royal Philatelic Society (London).

Financially the project has been highly successful. A complete report of receipts and disbursements is attached. With bindery charges to pay and mailing expenses for bound volumes, it appears that the Project will have turned over to the SCC treasure about \$240 (not including \$33 paid for the advertisement in the Posthorn). The debt of Chapter 4 to SCC, in the amount of \$200, has been forgiven, in consideration of the work done by its

members, but even deducting that amount, the Project paid its own way.

Approximately 22 sets of reprints have been turned over to the librarian and additional sets and loose issues are being held by Chapter 4 for SCC. At the current price of \$20 per set these sets will have brought a profit of over \$2000 to SCC when all have been sold.

Respectfully submitted,
Benjamin H. Cohen, Chairman

Posthorn Reprint Project

RECEIPTS

Gross Receipts --		\$2194.99
Less—Overpayments refunded	35.00	
Net Receipts		2159.99
Breakdown of net receipts		
for Reprints	1755.99*	
Binding	348.50	
Plate Blocks and Postage Sold	18.50	
Posthorn Stock**	35.00	
Index Sales**	2.00	2159.99

*odd amount due to foreign exchange

**includes only amount made payable to Project

DISBURSEMENTS

Printing and Paper, Vol. 1-12 Reprints	1374.82	
Printing Vol. 16 #1	21.50	
Postage & Mailing Supplies***	58.15	
Posthorn Insert	33.00	
Refund	20.50	
Transfer to SCC Treasury	150.00	
To SCC for Posthorn Stock Sold	35.00	
To SCC for Index Sold	2.00	1694.97

***Gross; net after sale of Cape Hatteras plate blocks and postage of \$18.50, \$39.65; net profit on sales of about \$6.65. Additional \$9.43 postage purchased at 5% discount for savings of 47c.

Cash on hand 465.02

LIABILITY — Bindery Expense	348.50
Gross Equity	116.52
Less cost of mailing and supplies for bound volumes, estimated not to exceed \$25.00.	

S. C. C. PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

17 May 1973

During the past year, 15 press releases covering various SCC activities were prepared and mailed to some 20 odd philatelic press outlets. I have noted that these releases have appeared in a number of the publications.

I would like to thank those individuals who have sent out press releases for their own Chapter events.

I suggest to the Board that a new Publicity Chairman be found, as I feel that I have plenty to do being the National Secretary. I thought for a while that Richard Wahlberg would be available to undertake these duties, but unfortunately he found that he would be unable to do so.

Copies of the press releases prepared in the past year are attached, as is a copy of my mailing list.

Respectfully submitted,
Fred H. Bloedow

BY-LAWS COMMITTEE REPORT — ANNUAL CONVENTION 1973

The By-Laws Committee has been essentially inactive in 1973. The Chairman has been in consultation with the Secretary to explain the reasons behind some of the provisions of the By-Laws which have not been apparent.

In 1971 and 1972, under the chairmanship of Alan Warren, the committee drafted the revised by-laws and supervised the reorganization of SCC into the organization which now exists.

Benjamin H. Cohen, Chairman

NORWAY AREA SPECIALIST REPORT FOR 1972

1—May 12. Geraint Jones, of Wales wrote Engstrom urging S.C.C. to take public stand against a miniature memorial sheet issued by Norway, not valid for postage, in connection with "Posthornet 100 År" exhibition in May, 1972 in Oslo. I answered Engstrom stating that Norwegian postal authorities had expense, no profit, from this, merely helping hand to Norw. philatelists, hence I recommended no action be taken.

2—May 26. I examined above memorial sheet, found it was incorrectly described in Norway as containing reprints which I found were reproductions. I advised Engstrom and several parties in Norway about this and wrote an explanatory article in Posthorn 1972, p. 113-114.

3—Aug. 19. Request by Engstrom for advice on measuring postmarks. Replied, giving detailed advice on what I considered better than ordinary measuring procedures.

1973—No requests so far beyond occasional ordinary aid to fellow collectors.

Carl H. Werenskiold

REPORT ON ACTIVITY FOR SWEDEN SPECIALISTS

There have been but four requests for help in the area of Sweden. In all cases I was able to supply information and assistance. Would suggest that once a year a published listing be made of the area specialists in order to remind members that assistance can and will be given.

Eric B. T. Kindquist

FINLAND AREA REPORT

So far I have had one inquiry from a collector in the Associate Group of Finland area for information. I sent a rather lengthy reply to this individual giving him what information I could. I also referred him to some literature on the subject and sent him a xerox copy of one item which appeared some years ago in the Posthorn.

I gave a talk on the Associated Group to the New York Chapter in February which I illustrated with my collection.

I know of no recent interesting developments in this area. No specialist material seems to come on the market and I am not aware of any discoveries or finds in the area.

Lauson H. Stone

41 Garden Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11201

* S * C * C *

SCC AT ISLANDIA '73

Due to the fact that many SCC members may be visiting Iceland during ISLANDIA '73, an informal get together is being planned. Any SCC members planning to visit this exhibition, from 31 August thru 9 September 1973, should contact Wayne Sommer, c/o Mrs. Sigridur Erlingsdottir, Miklubraut 7, Reykjavik, Iceland, prior to 1 September 1973. Those of us going hope to have a grand time!

Chapter 2 Moves to Swedish Museum

For several years Philadelphia's Chapter 2 has been meeting in one of the City's recreation centers. However, the noise generated by activities such as basketball games and chorus rehearsals, together with the unsavory location in a city section having poor public transportation, has resulted in something less than an environment suited to the serious study of Scandinavian philately. Then in the fall of 1972 a happy solution fell into our laps.

The first step in the favorable chain reaction was appointment of veteran radio and TV man Gunnar Back as Director of The American Swedish Historical Foundation. The Foundation's major facility is the Museum located on Pattison Avenue in Roosevelt Park, South Philadelphia. One of Mr. Back's early discoveries while poking about the museum was two collections of Swedish stamps which have been part of the museum's holdings for many years. He contacted members of Philadelphia's SEPAD, to which Chapter 2 belongs. Chapter 2 members Wally Gaarsoe and Pete Peterson met with Mr. Back at the museum to inspect the holdings, and arrangements were made immediately to donate Chapter 2's SEPAD frame at the October show to display of the museum material. Pete Peterson then concluded preliminary arrangements with Mr. Back to have Chapter 2 meet at the museum in November for a trial get-together.

On our arrival, Mr. Back conducted us on a whirlwind tour of the museum, following which Wally showed an engaging slide program on Norwegian varieties, borrowed from Chapter 13. Afterwards, Mr. Back joined us for Scandinavian pastries, and outlined areas in which the two organizations could cooperate to mutual benefit. The "engagement" in November proved successful, and the "marriage" should be consummated in 1973 when Chapter 2 plans to meet at the museum on a regular basis.

Pete Peterson has already undertaken the major project of examining the museum's stamp holdings with a view to mounting them for better display. The historic and distinctly Swedish atmosphere which pervades the museum was certainly conducive to our purpose in furthering Scandinavian philately, and the Chapter 2 members who were present already look forward to future meetings in the famous setting.

Mr. Back was born of Swedish parents who lived in Finland. He served as correspondent for CBS and ABC in Washington, reporting on World War II, the Korean and Vietnam conflicts, the 1958 Berlin crisis, and the Army-McCarthy hearings. In Philadelphia he served in the broadcasting field for 18 years. He is a member of the Swedish Colonial Society and presented the memorial address for Dag Hammarskjöld at Philadelphia's Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) Church. His dynamic personality has already done much to bring attention to the American Swedish Historical Foundation and its museum.

The Foundation is devoted to preservation of the Swedish heritage and to recording American-Swedish accomplishments. Founded in 1926, the non-profit educational institution has acquired an extensive research library as well as articles representing American-Swedish contributions to industry, science, religion and the arts. Special rooms are devoted to collections relating to John Ericsson, Jenny Lind, Emanuel Swedenborg, Frederika Bremer and others. The cornerstone of the museum was laid in 1926 by King Gustav VI Adolf, then Crown Prince of Sweden, on land which in the 1600's was known as New Sweden. The initial cost and endowment were raised by Dr. Amandus Johnson, historian of the Swedes in America.

The Gold Map Room depicts on its walls a "tilted" map of Sweden and its dominions in 1638. The Pioneer Room holds copper, pewter, and wood utensils, and simulates an 18th century Dalarna farmhouse. The Nord Library

holds over 10,000 volumes and documents in both Swedish and English, The Kalm/Seaborg room holds American-Swedish contributions to science, and also contains a special display on the atomic elements donated by Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, the former chairman of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

The museum is located across the Street from the U. S. Naval Hospital and within a few blocks of the new Veterans Stadium. When the Broad Street subway extension is completed, the visitor will be able to make the trip from center city in 20 minutes with a 4½ block walk. The location of the Museum near the Walt Whitman Bridge and the Industrial Highway should attract members from the Delaware and Southern New Jersey chapters of SCC. Members of SCC who are visiting in the Philadelphia area should make it a point to see the American Swedish Museum, open weekdays, and Saturday afternoon.

—Alan Warren

* S * C * C *

NEW SERVICE TO SCC MEMBERS

The SCC Board of Directors has decided to offer SCC members the opportunity of obtaining hard bound year sets of THE POSTHORN (including any supplements). This is now offered for 1973 issues on a limited basis at a cost of \$5.00. Please send your request for this service to the SCC Secretary.

Our present supply of back issues for 1973 should cover a great many requests for this service, but the offer will be withdrawn when supplies are exhausted. In the future this offer will be included with your annual dues notice on an unlimited basis, provide you respond by a stated cut-off date.

ISLANDSSAMLARNA

(The Swedish Society of Collectors of Icelandic Stamps)

will be holding a big specialized auction of stamps,
letters, etc. from

ICELAND

in the Royal Postal Museum in Stockholm, Sweden,
on December 2, 1973.

Mail bids invited. Illustrated catalog in English will be published about November 1. It will be sent air mailed to those having sent \$1 to Mr. Svante Gustavsson, Box 3066, S-136 03 Handen, Sweden.

NOTICE OF FUTURE SCC MEETINGS

The Board of Directors has scheduled the following meetings of the SCC:
 Regional Meetings: NOJEX 73, 26-28 October 1973, Coachman Inn, Cranford, N. J., hosted by SCC Chapter 9. For information contact Raymond Leth, 349 Windsor Terr., Ridgewood, N. J. 07450 or Bradley Arch, 144 Hamilton Ave., Clifton, N. J. 07011.

INTERPEX 74, March 1974, New York, N. Y., hosted by SCC Chapter 7. Watch future issues of THE POSTHORN for more data.

* S • C • C • *

NEW MEMBERS

- 1763 BOIG, Fletcher S., 125 Tiffany Road, Norwell, Mass. 02061
 Scandinavia, Brit. Amer., U. S., Germany by J. F. Frye #1031
- 1764 BRANDAL, Ole L., 3415 San Sevilla Court, Bridgeton, MO 63042
 Scandinavia by J. F. Frye #1031
- 1765 CARLSON, Richard H., 3817 Rugen Road, Glenview, IL 60025
 Sweden by F. E. Shaug #L-22
- 1766 ERISON, Robert enneth, 35 Pond Path, Lake Grove, NY 11755
 Norway, France by J. F. Frye #1031
- 1767 HRUSKA, Miroslov, 15 High Tor, Castlecrag, Sydney, N.S.W. Australia
 Scandinavia, India by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1768 McGEE, John F., 805 West Oak, Independence, KS 67301—1823 Hodson
 Wichita, KS 67211 — Scandinavia by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1769 DeVOSS, James T., Col., P. O. Box 800, State College, PA 16801
 Covers "via Panama" prior to 1881 by S. Yort #158
- 1770 BATESTIN, Henry F., Jr., 16 Concord Road, Ardsley, NY 10502
 Scandinavia, Germany, Israel, U.S. by F. E. Shaug L-22
- 1771 BURG, Forrest A., 84 Silver St., Galesburg, IL 61401
 Sweden, U.S., U.N. by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1772 FRIDGE, David L., 1334 Journeys End, La Cadada, CA 91011
 Denmark & Colonies, Iceland, Scand. by J. V. V. Kasper #1660
- 1773 HOLTON, William J., 17W 735 71 Place, Darien, IL 60559
 Scandinavia, Western Europe by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1774 GOINS, Ova David, Box 35061, Minneapolis, MN 55435
 Scandinavia by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1775 LADENTHIN, Lawrence R., 2011 N. Seminary Ave., Chicago, IL 60614
 Scandinavia, U.S., U.N. by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1776 LARSEN, Folmer, 113 E. Gladys St., Sikeston, MO 63801
 Scandinavia by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1777 LJUNGBERG, Erik H., RR 1, Box 103, Westerly, RI 02891
 Scandinavia, Germany, Great Britain, U.S. by F. E. Shaug L-22
- 1778 SIEGEL, Abraham, c/o Kover King, 120 West 44th St., New York, NY
 10036 — World wide covers by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1779 TOSHACH, Janet, 103 Summer St., Haverhill, MA 01830
 Scandinavia, U.S. by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1780 VAN DAM, Theo., P. O. Box 26, Brewster, NY 10509
 Postal history by R. A. Helm L.20
- 1781 GLASSPOOL, H. Walter, P. O. Box 297, Wilbraham, MA 01095
 Scandinavia, Western Europe by J. F. Frye #1031
- 1782 JANGAARD, P. M., 25 Guysborough Ave., Dartmouth, Nova Scotia,
 Canada — Norway, Canada, Scandinavia by F. E. Shaug L-22
- 1783 LaFOUNTAIN, Edward C., Capt., 5 West Glebe Road, Apt. C-10, Alex-
 andria, VA 22305 — Iceland by R. Norby #985

- 1784 LINDEMUTH, James T., HHC 1st Infantry Division—Information Office
Fort Riley, KS 66442—Finland, U.S., U.N., Monaco by A. Rasmus 1671
- 1785 MITCHELL, James R., Jr., 7317 Kenmoor Dr., Chattanooga, TN 37421
Scandinavia, Netherlands, Italy, Russia, China by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1786 SHIVE, Robert G., Jr., P. O. Box 101, Elsberry, MO 63343
Scandinavia by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1787 SIMSON, James P., 84 Willowgrove Ct., Tonawanda, NY 14150
Scandinavia, U.S., U.N., Canada by J. F. Frye #1031
- 1788 SORENSON, Brian B., 828 Margret, Des Plaines, IL 60016
Iceland, Greenland, Norway by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1789 THOMPSON, Norman J., 815 Lea Drive, Miamisburg, OH 45342
Scandinavia by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1790 WAGGONER, Melvin E., Box 263 (1810 Rainier), Steilacoom, WA 98388
Norway by F. H. Bloedow #975

ADDRESS CHANGES

- 262 LIDMAN, David, 163 B Heritage Village, Southbury, CT 06488
- L-7 FOULK, Jeffrey L., 212 N. Main St., Doylestown, PA 18901
- 1378 WENNERMARK, Bitten, 581 S. E. 13 Court, Pompano Beach, FL 33060
- 1566 KEOGH, Richard Paul, 27 Gillen Ave., Apt. 208c, North Providence, RI
02904
- 1603 SAUVAGE, Herbert P., 10537 S. Hale, Apt. 2B, Chicago, IL 60643
- 1617 LEE, Leslie Warren, 12025 County Road 11, Apt. 102, Burnsville, MN
55337
- 209 NELSON, C. H., R. 3, Willow Creek Rd., Trumansburg, NY 14886
- 1243 RODLAND, Olav, Kyrkasvagen 1, Arjang, Sweden
- 1665 TRIBKEN, Bennett, P. O. Box 184, Cromwell, Ct. 06416
- 879 BIEBER, Clifford F., 1302 E. Avenue "G", Killeen, TX 76541
- 1331 ROSS, Robert C., 28 Kenmore Place, Glen Rock, NJ 07452
- 1671 RASMUS, Alfred A., P. O. Box 17797, San Diego, CA 92117
- 1592 DONEGAN, George J., Jr., P. O. Box 28054, Washington, DC 20005
- 1470 HILL, Vernon, P. O. Box 700, Lomita, CA 90717
- 1562 ISAACS, Jerome P., 114 Hamilton Ave., Staten Island, NY 10301

CORRECTION

Due to a clerical error the last issue of THE POSTHORN reported that

Carl O. Malmberg, SCC #442; P. O. Box 98, Merrimac, WI 53516
had resigned, this was in error, be it known that Carl was and is a member
in good standing. Our apologies to Carl for any inconveniences this brought
about.

DECEASED

- 707 FAIRCHILD, Edmund, 310 Glenneyre, Laguna Beach, CA 92651
- 549 LEAF, Axel F., 2726 Alderwood St., Bellingham, WA 98225

DIRECTORY CORRECTION

- 1561 HUNEWELL, Marvin D., 6831 Ardale Dr. St. Louis, MO 63123

REINSTATED

- 891 WENNERSTEN, Harold, 3811 N. Tripp Ave., Chicago, IL 60641
Scandinavia by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1547 TATHAM, William C., P. O. Box 1116, Downey, CA 90240
Dealer by B. de Lambert #1337

RESIGNED

- 1083 MILLER, John C., 1090 Robin St., Reno, NV 89502

LISTING CORRECTIONS

- 1512 BROWN, Jerry M., P. O. Box 617, Edgewood, MD 21040
- 796 L-22 SHAUG, Frank E., 10 Continental Drive, Middletown, RI 02840

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