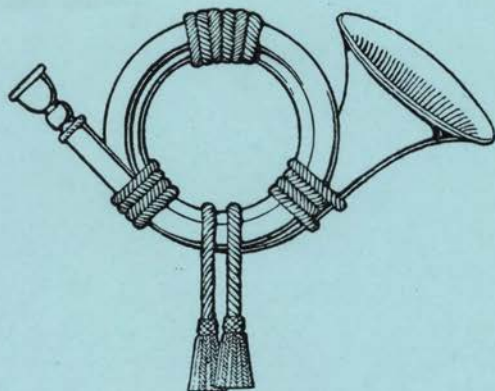


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The
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TM

"The Bank of Scandinavian Philatelic Knowledge"



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

THE POSTHORN

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FILAFAIR CANCELLED !!

Ouch . . . Chapter 17 regrets (and so does ye Ed) that, since there will be no show, they will be unable to host our 1974 Convention. So . . . LA is out for May . . . but we will have a national **meeting** at Sojex. SOJEX will be in Atlantic City, NJ on 19, 20, and 21 April, 1974. The meeting will be on Saturday, 20 April, circa 1:00 p.m., somewhere in the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel.

Mrs. Helen Rocco, 405 N. 8th St., Vineland, NJ 08360, will provide you with either a prospectus or a rate card or both.

OUR THIRTY-FIRST YEAR

As we begin our 31st year of publication, Ye Ed wishes to thank all those who made it happen . . . all the contributors, and especially Harlan Miller for doing his usual professional job as our printer (and de facto Associate Editor); Carl Werenskiold, for all his endless assistance (and the 1973 Index); Art Lind and Larry Mcbrearty for their invaluable photographic help (they both did the pictures for the Stimplemerki and Larry did some of the Finland in this issue); and, most of all, Helen Ann, for proofing galleys until all hours (she has said that if she ever sees a shaded post horn, she'll shoot it!)

FINAL CALL — STOCKHOLMIA CHARTER FLIGHT

The tentative date for the charter flight to Stockholm is September 18th, 1974 and the return from Copenhagen is October 6th, 1974. If you are interested, no firm commitment is necessary at this time, send a note with the number of passengers AND a STAMPED ADDRESSED ENVELOPE to: Don Halpern, 10-31A Whitestone Pkwy., Whitestone, N. Y. 11357 AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. There is a lot of talk in S. C. C. about this flight, but nobody is sending me their names. If this charter is going to be feasible send me a note as soon as you read this announcement. Tomorrow will be too late because tomorrow you will forget it. I must have a passenger list in order to make a firm commitment with S. A. S.

A CHANGE IN THE MASTHEAD

Don Halpern has returned as Business Manager, now that his new job provides him with more leisure time. We wish to take this opportunity to thank Art Silverstadt for stepping into the breach last year when Don was unable to continue. He did yeoman service in providing continuity in the position and we are very grateful.

A Castle, A Lake and A Woodsman

Finland's First Pictorial Definitive Stamps

By Ernest H. Wise (SCC 885Q)

This article was first published in the British weekly "Stamp Collecting" and is reprinted with the kind permission of Stamp Collecting Ltd.

As anyone recalling my first contribution to STAMP COLLECTING, "Slumming through Scandinavia"¹ will realize, there is immense pleasure and satisfaction to be derived from the detailed study of very common stamps. Any stamp can be made to reveal something when a hundred copies are scrutinized. Scrutiny of 100,000 copies will reveal rather more, but can be guaranteed to take a thousand times as long and to cost many times as much. That some stamps more richly repay study than others must be acknowledged, but, however limited, such study enables the stamp collector to "cut his teeth" as a philatelist.

As a recent writer has made clear, the word "research" is much misused for study which breaks no new ground, but because of the lack of a comprehensive index, it is often difficult to establish the current frontier of knowledge in a philatelic field. One may strike out, Scott-like, towards a philatelic pole unaware that an Amundsen has planted a foreign flag there months, or years, before. Yet, even then the sense of achievement is not diminished.

In attempting the study now described, I recognized the possibility that it had all been done before. As the Finland pictorial definitives of 1930 onwards are so plentiful, and the Finnish winter evenings so long, that it would be remarkable if it hadn't. Yet there is no evidence of any record of it in philatelic literature; only evidence of the need for it.

In 1968 that veteran of Merseyside philatelists, Thomas H. Wilcox, took a breather from his beloved Austrian stamps to tell me that the Finland 1930 5 mk. blue stamp, showing the castle of Olavinlinna, had once attracted his scrutiny. He had found that an early printing revealed consistent variation showing five different types of frame set-tenant in a vertical strip. He was curious as to the method of production which generated such variation. A spur to study was provided when I consulted the principal handbook of Finland² and found its account of the production of these stamps quite inconsistent with Mr. Wilcox's findings. The handbook suggested that the method was employed also for the contemporary 10 mk. stamp showing a view over Lake Saimaa and the 25 mk. showing a mural-design depicting a wood-cutter at work.

Thus began the most difficult part of any philatelic research project, the accumulation of a sufficient quantity of material to investigate. Four years, and many letters, later I have still not been able to run to earth even one full sheet of any value, so that the study described has been a limited one based on only a few hundred copies of each value. Even this has revealed enough to give me a fascinating tale to tell and the urge to tell it.

Pictorial Definitive Designs

When new definitives were planned for the beginning of 1930, Mrs. Signe Hammarsten Jansson produced the well-known Lion design on the lines of a

1. "Slumming Through Scandinavia," STAMP COLLECTING August 14th, 1959.
2. "Helsingfors Frimärkssamlare Förening r.f. 1893-1943": Jubilee commentary on the Kohl handbook (in Swedish).

sketch by the then Minister of Communications. It was agreed that the high values of 5, 10 and 25 marks should be larger stamps in more pictorial designs. Mrs. Jansson submitted designs for these also, and essays were prepared (they are displayed in the Helsinki Postal Museum) but they were rejected. The accepted designs of the 5 mk. and 10 mk. based on tourist-publicity photographs, were submitted by Aarne Karjalainen, then the chief draughtsman at Tilgmann's printing works. The 25 mk. is by Professor Akseli Gallen-Kallela based on his own mural-painting. Though a fine design, it was received by the populace without enthusiasm, and much less acclaim than that given to the two pictorial views.

Production

Though the lower values were typographed like their predecessors, it was agreed that the high values should be recess-printed from copper plates produced from an engraved die by a new technique of galvanic reproduction evolved by the printers, the Bank of Finland.

Master-dies of all three values were engraved in Vienna by the celebrated Austrian engraver, A. Schuricht, whose name is discernible in the 5 mk. design. Instead of reproducing this design in relief on a transfer-roller and rocking this into the printing-plate to give the necessary number of impressions, it was reproduced electrolytically.

A positive electrotype copy was taken from the die and used as a matrix on which to deposit five negative copies of the die which were united into a strip, with the correct separation of the eventual impressions. The handbook states categorically that it was a horizontal strip and that five galvanic reproductions of it were arranged vertically to give a block of 25. As will be seen, this technique was used, if at all, only for the first plate of the 10 mk. Lake Saimaa stamp. The variations found in subsequent printings of the 10 mk., all printings of the 5 mk. and printings of the 25 mk. up to 1949, belie the use of this method as described.

The three quintets of negative copies exactly reproduced the master-die, and upon these, subsequently united into vertical (and not horizontal) strips, the frame-lines were re-engraved; not in Vienna but in Helsinki; not in steel but in much softer copper which dragged on the burin; and not by an engraver of Schuricht's ability but by a lesser mortal. And this is the origin of the five frame-types of each value which are readily, if not easily, discernible in the printings described (except for early 10 mk. and late 25 mk. printings).

It is apparent that any fault in Schuricht's original engraving or in the positive copy of it will appear on every single stamp of that particular value from first to last. Several such primary varieties can be identified. The vertical strip of five was used, then, as a secondary die from which after major or minor re-engraving, five galvanic copies were taken and united horizontally into a block-cliché of 25. Four galvanic copies of the block-cliché were then taken and united into a sheet-cliché of 100 subjects (10x10). Clearly, all stamps emanating from one position in the first strip of five will have the same frame-characteristics, common throughout two horizontal rows of 10 in the finished sheet. Any damage to the strip will show as a secondary variety, likewise on 20 stamps per sheet and always in conjunction with particular frame-characteristics.

Flaws occurring in one of the five strips of the block-cliché will show as tertiary flaws occurring four times in the sheet always with the same frame-type, that is, twice in each of two horizontal and vertical rows.

The sheet-cliché was not itself used as a printing-plate but further copied to provide shells of 100 subjects which were then suitably backed for use as working plates. Any flaw in the sheet-cliché will be reproduced on every

working plate so that a flaw appearing there will show as a quaternary variety, once only but in a fixed position on sheets of every printing. Finally, flaws entering a working-plate will appear only once each and fix both a sheet-position and a printing when found on a loose stamp. Naturally, in addition there will be the true "fly-speck" varieties devoid of philatelic significance but each in its way unique.

For a comprehensive and authoritative study, tens of thousands, rather than a few hundred, copies are required, in order to say, from the number of examples of a variety found, whether it occurs on 20%, 4%, 1% of copies or less frequently, to mark the flaw as secondary, tertiary, quaternary or transient, within the normal statistical levels of probability.

In the margins of the sheet-cliché a skeletal marginal inscription "N:0" and "19..." was inserted. In 1940, postal clerks were instructed to sell from the right of the sheet and the remaining sheet-value was marked in the top and bottom margins of the sheet-cliché. The order number and the month and year of the date were then hammered into the working plate, and, if this was used more than once, these details were readily hammered out and new ones inserted.

The stamps were printed on a special flat-bed press manufactured by the Köping Engineering Works in Sweden. The sheets were comb-perforated to a gauge of 14x14. In the 1930s the holes were relatively small but in 1940 larger pins were fitted increasing the hole-diameter from 0.8 to 0.9 mm in order to improve separation and preserve a greater proportion of single stamps from damage. Considerable care was exercised in perforating; double and multiple perforation is sometimes found in the top margin of the sheets while they were being aligned but up to the end of the War bad centering of the design is quite unusual. By 1944 there was some loss of quality though I have found very few copies of even subsequent stamps with perforation cutting into the design—principally because the spacing of the designs was more than usually generous. Nevertheless, good centering is a feature of these stamps.

With maintenance problems increasing after 1944, perforation defects begin to appear. In 1943 and 1948 some printings have characteristically rough perforation which is sufficiently unusual to have catalogue-status. In 1944, the socket for one of the pins in the perforator head, and the hole in the stripper-plate and base below was carelessly drilled so that the perforation produced by this pin was a noticeable $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. out of alignment with the remainder. This normally identifies stamps as emanating from the sixth vertical row from the left (stamps nos. 6, 16, 26 . . . 96). This defect appears to have gone uncorrected for over three years as it can still be observed on 1947 printings. (Figs. 1 and 2).



Fig. 1. Rough perf.

Fig. 2. Misplaced perf (constant)

The papers on which these pictorial definitives and their contemporary stamps were printed have been investigated by Ahlfors³ and his findings subsequently catalogued.⁴ Up to 1942, a rag paper was used, fairly thick and strong but soft in texture. A shortage of rags compelled blending with wood-pulp in equal amounts from then until 1944. This so-called rag-cellulose paper is thinner but harder and stiffer than the previous paper. After 1944 wood pulp was used alone and the resulting paper, though usually thinner still, shows fair variation in thickness. It is colder-looking than earlier papers which were faintly creamy, against the blue-grey tone of this cellulose paper. After 1948, bleaching produced an almost pure-white paper of similar texture on which, alone of the three values, the 25 mk. was printed. This value, however, does not seem to occur on the rag-cellulose paper used extensively for the 5 mk. and 10 mk.

The early rag and late white papers were given an almost colorless gum; any yellowing is the result of "ageing." The rag-cellulose and grey cellulose papers were given a much inferior yellow gum quite difficult to wash off a stamp and more shiny than the previous. For a short period in 1944-45 a dull, almost invisible, gum based on dextrin was utilized for the 5 mk. and 10 mk., though this "invisible" gum is not found on the 25 mk.

5 mark

This value has probably the most popular of the three designs, depicting the fortress called, in Finnish, Olavinlinna and in Swedish, Olofsborg, which stands on a tongue of land in the lake-country of south-eastern Finland near the town of Savonlinna (in Swedish: Nyslott). It was completed in 1475 and, after five centuries guarding the central plain of Finland against marauders from the east, is the best-preserved mediaeval fortress in Northern Europe, a popular tourist attraction.

The 5 mk. stamp was at the time of its appearance on January 24th, 1930, a high-value used principally for franking parcels (the stamps being affixed to an accompanying docket and not to the parcel itself, so being spared the barbaric treatment meted out to British parcel-stamps). Over 15 years and 53 million copies later, it was superseded in July 1945, by a blue stamp in the "Lion" series. By this time, inflation had taken such toll of the currency that it franked only a single-weight foreign letter.

During its lifetime it underwent a sequence of shade and other changes. The plate-numbers have been reported by H. S. Hughes.⁵

Rag paper—small-hole perf.—dark blue (1930);—indigo blue.

Plates 183, 228, 254, 269, 322, 354, 385, 397.

Rag paper—large-hole perf.—pale diffuse blue.

Plates 417, 474, 477.

Rag-cellulose paper (1942)—deep grey-blue; bright blue; deep blue.

Plates 493, 526, 537, 549, 555, 564, 569, 586.

Cellulose paper (1944)—deep bright blue.

Plates 587, 593, 598, 617, 628.

This value, alone of the three, was produced by an unchanged process throughout its life. The name of the engraver A. SCHURICHT can be discerned among the shading beneath the second "N" of "FINLAND". All copies

3. "Finlands bruksmärken 1930-52"—Osvald Ahlfors: Studier och Meddelanden No. 8, pp. 206-210. (Frimärkssamlarföreningen i Finland r.f. 1956).
4. Facit specialkatalog 1972 pp. F26-7.
5. "Finland: the Definitive Issues 1930-53," H. S. Hughes: The West End Philatelist Nos. 448, 449, 450 and 451 (1954-55).



Fig. 3. Primary flaws on 5 mark

show the following primary flaws illustrated in Fig. 3.

- A: Small line in white frame above S.
- B: Dot in top right corner of M.
- C: Dot in down-stroke of figure "5".

Frame-lines were separately engraved on five replicas of the original die, giving rise to five frame-types arranged in the sheet as shown in Fig. 4. From this it follows that if you are fortunate enough to stumble on a vertical strip of five, you have all the types se-tenant. I have never, in fact, been so fortunate. However, because all horizontal multiples are of the same type, it is possible to build up the type-sequence from smaller vertical multiples down to pairs as in Fig. 5.

The problem, in identifying the types, has been to pick out, from a welter of minor varieties, flaws which are invariant in a particular type and so characterize it. Usually, such flaws occur in several states, prominent in some printings, usually early ones, faint in others.

Within a particular type, tertiary flaws originating in the block-cliché occur on 20% of the printed stamps, while quarternary flaws on the sheet-cliché occur on 5%. True plate-flaws occur on 5% of the stamps within a single printing only.

The type-characteristics are as follows:

Type 1: stamps 1-10 and 51-60 in the sheet (Fig. 6).

- 1a. Top outer frame markedly thicker above O; invariant and a certain guide.
- 1b. Large dot in center of white frame at left, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm above base (easily confused with a Type 5 characteristic). Prominent on early printings, faint after 1937 but always discernible.
- 1c. Top outer frame uneven; very thin over M and at right end. Prominent on early printings but later corrected, together with a thin section in the center of the right frame.

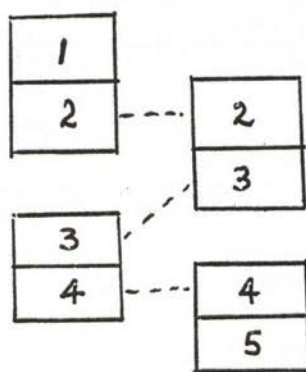
Tertiary flaw

- 1.1. Small streak in angle of upper right corner.

Type 2: stamps 11-20 and 61-70 in sheet (Fig. 7).

- 2a. Right end of top frame much thickened. Invariant.
- 2b. "Grave accent" in white frame over O, prominent on early printings, faint later.

1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	2
3	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	3
4	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	4
5	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	5
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-



Above
Fig. 4 showing spacing of the five frame types of the 5 mark

At left
Fig. 5. Building up the types from vertical pairs

Tertiary flaws

- 2.1. Stroke in top margin over O.
- 2.2. Right inner frame stops short at upper end.
- 2.3. "Tail" into margin from lower right corner.
- 2.4. Right outer frame thin beyond ramparts, thickened at base.
- 2.5. Burr in white frame at top left corner.

Type 3: stamps 21-30 and 71-80 (Fig. 8).

- 3a. Small tick in lower white frame to left of I and small dot in margin below NL. Invariant.
- 3b. Dot in white frame at right, beyond shore-line, prominent in early printings.

Tertiary flaws (none apparently persisted after 1937).

- 3.1. Small dot in right margin beyond 5.
- 3.2. Line running S.S.W. from lower-right corner.
- 3.3. As 3.2. also line running S.S.E. from dot (3b).
- 3.4. Burr in top white frame above I . . . 5.



Fig. 6. Type 1 characteristics



Fig. 7. Type 2 characteristics

Quaternary flaws

- 3.5. Heavily damaged frame-line at right.
- 3.6. Scratches down left margin level with tower.
- 3.7. Small curved scratch in left margin.
- 3.8. Dot in margin over SU.
- 3.9. Heavy scratch through right frame beyond ramparts.

Type 4: stamps 31-40 and 81-90 in sheet (Fig. 9).

- 4a. Tiny dot suspended from lower right corner. Invariant.
- 4b. Left outer frame-line split beyond distant tower, appearing as a smudge on late printings.
- 4c. Burr in lower frame below FIN.
- 4d. Top frame-line thin above UOM.

Tertiary flaws

- 4.1. Scratches in top margin above UO.
- 4.2. Line entering top right corner (continuation of 3.2).
- 4.3. Two lines in top right corner (continuation of 3.3).
- 4.4. Scratch in lower white frame at left.
- 4.5. Line in left margin (continuation of 4.3. horizontally), also cut by curved scratch.

Quaternary flaws

- 4.6. Left frame disintegrating (progressive flaw).
- 4.7. Right frame-line split.



Fig. 8. Type 3 characteristics



Fig. 9. Type 4 characteristics

Type 5: stamps 41-50 and 91-100 (Fig. 10).

- 5a. Tiny dot in white frame at left, nearer outer frame than 1b and 1 mm above base; faint on late printings.
- 5b. Tiny projection at lower right, invariant.

Tertiary flaw

- 5.1. Scratches in right margin beyond figure "5".

Quaternary flaws

- 5.2. Right outer frame thin beyond "5".
- 5.3. Small wisp in top left margin.
- 5.4. Large dot 2 mm. S.E. of lower right corner.
- 5.5. Smaller dot under 1 mm. S.E. of same corner.
- 5.6. Similar dot but S.W. of same corner.

Varieties have been tentatively classified on the basis of frequency, but each of even the quaternary flaws has been confirmed as constant by its occurrence on at least two stamps in my possession.



Fig. 10. Type 5 characteristics

10 mark

This design was intended to depict a landscape typical of Finland, and is a view over the labyrinth of waterways which make up Lake Saimaa. They



Fig. 11a. Die I, insipid in appearance

are deep and navigable even by large ships. Between the wars, the vast lake-land was opened up by the cutting of the Saimaa Canal north from Viipuri. The canal was unused with the cession of Viipuri itself and its hinterland to Russia; but, in 1968, the Soviet Government saw fit to grant Finland extra-territorial rights along the canal. The Finns renovated it and its re-opening has since been commemorated philatelically. Ocean-going ships can again penetrate into this heartland of Finland. A Finnish Tourist Association publicity photograph is the basis of the design of the 10 mark stamp.

The die, engraved by Schuricht, was delivered 2 July 1929, but the first printings from it evoked protests for their insipid appearance. It appears that this was the first value to be tackled by the printers using the new production process. (Fig. 11a.)

Five secondary dies produced from the master-die needed little re-engraving. Then, 100 identical electros were produced and united to a master-plate which was galvanically copied to give working-plates. It is this so-called Die I which gives rise to the 10 mark pale lilac stamp (S.G. 276) on which the cloud-line is very ill-defined. Examination of a limited number of this rather elusive stamp has failed to reveal significant frame variation, and points to the production of identical copies from a single master. Just over ½ million stamps served the high-value duty from its first appearance on January 24th, 1930, to mid-1932 or after.



Fig. 11b. Die II, Primary flaws on the 10m.



Fig. 12. Varieties on the Type 1 frame

Meanwhile, the die was returned to Schuricht in Vienna for re-engraving, and came back 8 May 1930 with the whole landscape, but notably the cloud-pattern, more deeply engraved. This, the so-called Die II, was used from 1932 until superseded by a violet stamp in the Lion design early in 1947. About 14½ million were issued in a range of shades as follows:

Rag paper—small-hole perf.—deep lilac (1.8 million).

Plates 239, 297.

Rag paper—small-hole perf.—dark lilac.

Plate 561.

Rag paper—large-hole perf.—dark lilac.

Plates 426, 433.

Rag-cellulose paper—large-hole perf.; deep red-lilac (1942).

Plates 550, 563.

Cellulose paper—large-hole perf.; bright red-lilac (1944).

Plates 589, 596, 623, 655, 662.

The production of Die II followed the procedure employed for the 5 mk., in that five copies of the die had frame-lines re-engraved upon them when united into a vertical strip, subsequently multiplied 20 times in two stages. There are, thus, again five frame-types with identifiable secondary variations. Within each, tertiary flaws again occur on 20% of the printings and quaternary flaws on 5%; beyond which more transient variations may again be found.

Primary flaws are illustrated on Fig. 11b.

A: Elbow in right inner frame near base.

B: Small blemish on inner frame-line at right.

C: Small doubling at base of right leg of M in circle.

The secondary variations which characterize the frame-types I have identified as follows together with some flaws.

Type 1: stamps 1-10 and 51-60 (Fig. 12).

1a. Small stroke in top margin over I of SUOMI.

1b. Top frame-line thickened above top of branch.

1c. Spot in lower white frame between IN. (not illus.)



Fig. 13. Type 2. Frame varieties and tertiary flaws



Fig. 14. Type 3. Frame varieties and tertiary flaws

Tertiary flaws

- 1.1. Burr in top white frame above SUO.
- 1.2. Burr in left white frame beside tree trunk.

Type 2: stamps 11-20 and 61-70 (Fig. 13).

- 2a. Small chamfer with dot at top left corner.
- 2b. Lower frame thickens towards right (not illus.)
- 2c. Burr at right end of top frame, more prominent on later printings.
- 2d. Dot between branches in top left corner (This I am happy to designate "the Hughes dot"!).

Tertiary flaws

- 2.1. Burr in top margin above SUO (distinguish from 1.1.)
- 2.2. Burr in right margin beyond cloud-level.
- 2.3. Burr in left white frame beside tree branches (distinguish from 1.2.)

Type 3: stamps 21-30 and 71-80 (Fig. 14)

- 3a. Top frame thin over SU.
- 3b. Lower frame thick at extreme right (distinguish from 2b).

Tertiary flaws

- 3.1. Burr in white frame below 10M.
- 3.2. Strong burr in top white frame over S.
- 3.3. Bubble in top frame over S.
- 3.4. Burr in whole of lower right corner margin.

Type 4: stamps 31-40 and 81-90 (Fig. 15).

- 4a. Color spot on "0" of "10".
- 4b. Lower right corner open at base.
- 4c. Top frame thin at left end and thick over O.



Fig. 15. Type 4. Varieties and tertiary flaws



Fig. 16. Type 5

Tertiary flaws

- 4.1. Burr in white frame over SU and I.
- 4.2. Right frame-line doubled just above conifer.
- 4.3. Line in right margin $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. beyond frame, level with conifer.

Type 5: stamps 41-50 and 91-100 (Fig. 16).

- 5a. Tiny "flagstaff" above top right corner.
- 5b. Top frame thick to left of S and over MI.
- 5c. Top left corner of white frame partly filled in.
- 5d. Lower right corner rounded.

Tertiary flaws

- 5.1. Burrs in top margin above MI and in white frame above tree.
- 5.2. Burrs in white frame beside circle at left and below FIN at base.

Anyone disposed to embark on his own study of these stamps is recommended to start with the re-engraved 10 mk. The type characteristics are clearly defined and very nearly all are invariant throughout the life of the stamp. Flaws are relatively few and usually apparent to the naked eye. Certainly, he would be well advised to defer the 25 mk. until the last and to complete any pressing tasks before doing battle with it.

25 mark

When asked to submit for the top value of the 1930 series a design symbolic of the life of the Finnish people, Professor Akseli Gallen-Kallela featured his mural in the Parliament Building showing a woodcutter at work. This particular stamp has been acclaimed as among the world's finest examples of postage-stamp design but, as already indicated, it was received coolly by his countrymen who seemed to prefer pictorialism to symbolism. However, it acknowledges Finland's dependence on her forest products, timber and paper, which constitute the bulk of her exports.

The design contains the designer's initials, AGK, in the top right corner and those of the engraver—AS—in the log at top left center. The 25 mk. value appeared with the 10 mk. on January 24th, 1930, and continued in use until January, 1952, when the 25 mk. became the single-weight foreign letter rate which the U.P.U. required to be prepaid by a blue stamp. It was then replaced by a "Lion" definitive in this color, while the Woodcutter design was re-allocated to a 40 mk. stamp, serving the same purpose of franking parcels as had the 25 mk. and printed in the same color.

The stamp was originally produced by the same complex process of galvanic reproduction as the 5 mk. and the subsequent 10 mk. from Die II. Based, like them, on a vertical strip of five copies of the master-die with frame-lines re-engraved, it also occurs in five frame-types vertically se-tenant. These are, however, not easy to identify and the number of additional varieties is so great as to make the study of this stamp no mean assignment. I had found on the



Fig. 17 Isacsson's line which characterises Die II.

5 mk. that many of the distinguishing characteristics of the types fade away on the later printings but, always, an invariant feature or two remained, so was quite prepared for similar findings on the 25 mk.

However, on 25 mk. stamps dated 1949 or later, even previously invariant features seemed to vanish. It was only when, in an attempt to identify types by measuring the overall dimensions of the stamp, I discovered that the format was different from all pre-1949 stamps that it became apparent that here, in fact, was an entirely new stamp, printed by a different process and devoid of any frame differences. Stamps from what may be styled Die I, printed before 1949, measure 31.1x20.6 mm. overall and come in five frame-types, whereas the later productions, styled Die II, measure 30.8x20.7 mm. and are identical reproductions of a single second-original, without frame-types. Die II may be identified by what shall be called Isacsson's Line, a heavily re-engraved line in the lower left corner (Fig. 17).

It had been apparent that the 15 mk. lilac-rose and the 35 mk. violet, both showing Olavinlinna like the earlier 5 mk., showed none of the frame-variation found on their predecessor in the same design, and it became apparent that the later printings of the 25 mk. employed the same technique used for these 15 mk. and 35 mk. values, and which was repeated when the Wood-cutter design was switched to the 40 mk. Thus, the 25 mk. resembles the 10 mk. in being two-stamps-in-one, though this is never anything like so obvious! Unravelling the complexities of the 25 mk. was not simplified by the discovery that the fragmentary information on the sheet-position of certain varieties is demonstrably incorrect.

A check-list of the principal variations is as follows:

Die I—five frame types.

Rag paper—brown-black (1930).

Plates 185, 332.

Cellulose paper—Greenish grey-brown.

Plates 608, 664.

Cellulose paper—Greyish brown.

Plates 693, 721, 745.

White cellulose paper—brownish grey-black (1948).

Plate 801.

Die II—one type only.

White cellulose paper—brown black (1949).

Plates 814, 874, 907, 919.



The
POST HORN

I N D E X

1973

Compiled by Carl H. Werenskiold, H-10

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N 28

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N 29

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N 30

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Fig. 18. Dies I and II of the 25m—primary flaws

The production-process for stamps from Die I seems to have been that employed for the 5 mk. and 10 mk. Die II, but then it appears that a new daughter-die was made in 1949 and a frame finely re-engraved on it. It was used to reproduce 100 identical electros from which to make a master-plate for the Die II stamps.

Primary flaws appearing on all stamps from Die I continue to appear on those from Die II (Fig. 18).

A: Small dot at top of centre white frame at right.

B: Dot on second frame-line at right, level with top of M.

C: Ruling-dot in lower white frame-line below inner right frame-line.

These apart, no varieties have been found on stamps from Die II though some stamps with 1951 cancellations have rather rough perforation. All the complexities of this stamp arise on the pre-1949 printings from Die I of which the type-characteristics are discussed below.

Type 1: stamps no. 1-10 and 51-60 (Fig. 19).

1a. Scratch in inner white frame above log.

1b. Slight protrusion from bottom left corner.

1c. Right frame thickened at base.

Tertiary flaws

1.1. Burr in outer white frame at top left (two different), one also dot in triangle of A.



Fig. 19. Die I—Type I characteristics



Fig. 20. Die 1—Type 2 characteristics

- 1.2. Doubling or burring in top frame (two different).
- 1.3. One or two dots in outer white frame at top right.
- 1.4. Similar dot on outside of right frame-line.

Quaternary flaws

- 1.5. Dot to right of A.
- 1.6. Doubling of thick stroke of second N of FINLAND.

Type 2: stamps no. 11-20 and 61-70 (Fig. 20).

- 2a. Right frame line thin near upper end.
- 2b. Lower inner frame line stops fractionally short of right frame.
- 2c. Left outer frame thin beyond A of FINLAND.
- 2d. Top frame thick especially at extreme left giving this corner a rounded look.

Tertiary flaws

- 2.1. Doubling of figures "25" at top (found also on other types).
- 2.2. Shadowy blob or streak at left end of bottom frame.
- 2.3. Whole or several parts of top frame line burred (three different).

Quaternary flaws

- 2.4. As 2.1 also line through INL and out into margin.
- 2.5. Slight doubling of both circles.
- 2.6. Broken bar of A, burr in lower left and top right white frames all on same stamp.



Fig. 21. Die 1—Type 3 characteristics



Fig. 22. Die I—Type 4 characteristics

- 2.7. Dot on "2" (stated to occur on stamp No. 65).
- 2.8. Wrinkled inner frame at left below A.
- 2.9. Scratches in right margin.

Type 3: stamps no. 21-30 and 71-80 (Fig. 21).

- 3a. Top frame very thick at left-center.
- 3b. Left frame curves in at base and is thick except at very top.
- 3c. Top frame lines close together and outer one is thin over AGK.

Tertiary flaws

- 3.1. Doubling of "25" different from 2.1., and pearl at top of right outer frame.
- 3.2. Small burr below S.
- 3.3. Burr in top margin above axe and in top white frame over AGK.
- 3.4. Burrs in bottom inner frame below SUOMI.

Quaternary flaw

- 3.5. Spot in second N of FINLAND.

Type 4: stamps no. 31-40 and 81-90 (Fig. 22).

- 4a. Two tiny dots at lower left corner.
- 4b. Top of left frame thick tapering towards bottom.
- 4c. Right frame tapers in reverse direction.



Fig. 23. Die I—Type 5 characteristics

Tertiary flaws

- 4.1. Doubling of right circle over M.
- 4.2. Burr in left margin over LA.
- 4.3. Doubling of figures "25", different from 2.1. and 3.1.
- 4.4. Primary dot at lower right much larger than usual.

Quaternary flaws

- 4.5. "Quotation marks" in lower white frame below M.
- 4.6. Strong doubling of left outer and adjacent frame lines.
- 4.7. Spot on left outer frame beyond A, later becoming a break.
- 4.8. Curved wisp in figure "5".

Type 5: stamps no. 41-50 and 91-100 (Fig. 23).

- 5a. Left frame thick at top and bottom, thin in center.
- 5b. Lower right corner droops.

Tertiary flaws

- 5.1. Burr in circle below "2".
- 5.2. Figures "25" doubled at top, again distinctly.

Quaternary flaws

- 5.3. Spot over LA (stated to be stamp no. 50).
- 5.4. Scratches in top right corner one appearing at top left of a stamp off-center to right.

The Zeppelin Overprints

Discussion of this trio of stamps would hardly be complete without mention of the special overprint applied to the 10 mk. in pale violet from Die I to a total of 500 sheets (50,000 stamps) to frank mail carried by the Graf Zeppelin on its flight from Helsinki to its base at Freidrichshafen on September 24th, 1930. Stamp no. 86 in the sheet contained the date-error "1830" for "1930" and round about 300 sheets had been broken up before the error was noticed and the faulty stamp removed from the remaining sheets. Of the 300 examples of the error reaching the public not more than 10 have been preserved on flown covers.

Naturally, the overprint has been extensively forged and Pollard⁶ chronicles several forgeries. One, of Estonian origin, is on the 10 mk. from the re-engraved Die II so is all the wrong color but, nevertheless, a hazard to a collector unfamiliar with the original. The genuine overprint is 16 mm. long and shows through on the back of the stamp. Of three forgeries on the correct stamp, none has this feature, one is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. too short, another 1 mm. too long. The third and most dangerous is the right length but the letters of ZEPPELIN are uneven, getting larger to the second E then smaller again, while the letters PPE are too far apart, so that the alignment of 1930 (or the error, 1830) below them is incorrect. Linder⁷ illustrates this forgery in a Swedish handbook.

A fake of the error from a genuine overprint breaks down because under a rather unconvincing "8" on the front is an all-too-obvious "9" on the back. An interesting flown card in the writer's collection advises the publisher of the handbook, a Stockholm dealer, to pay up to 2,000 Swedish kroner (£150) for the error.

Acknowledgments

I wish to acknowledge the help of several noble souls in the study now reported and in the preparation of this article. Mr. B. Shephard and Professor

6. "The Forgeries of Finland"—Stanley Pollard: SCANDINAVIAN CONTACT, Vol. 4, Nos. 2 and 3 (1962).

7. Katalog Handbook 1952 (Wennberg, Stockholm), p. 577.

P. D. Ritchie supplied material in quantity, while Capt. K. Jahr, Mr. A. Pinnell, Dr. N. C. Franklin and Mr. A. P. Watson produced crucial marginal copies which enabled the frame-types to be positioned with certainty.

I am grateful to Mr. T. H. Wilcox for compelling me to write this article and to Mr. H. S. Hughes for reading it and offering suggestions.

Supplement

"Ask and ye shall receive; seek and ye shall find," says the Bible. While you were reading my lament over the distance apparently separating me from a full sheet of any of the Finland 1930 pictorial definitives, help was at hand.

A friend, paying a last visit to his wife's native Finland prior to starting a new life in Australia, learned of my need. From a small dealer in Hangö he acquired a sheet of the 5 mk Olavinlinna Castle stamp which he most kindly put at my disposal to permit detailed scrutiny, with some positional blocks that he was able to abandon to my care. To John Ogle, therefore, must go greetings and thanks for making possible this additional contribution to the study of these fascinating stamps.

The sheet of the 5 mk. examined is from a late printing, to order No. 617 of July 1944 according to the marginal inscription, on cellulose paper. The perforation is rather rough due to wear on the perforator head (see Fig. 1) and the sheet has the "invisible" dextrin gum of all issues of the period.

A most interesting observation is that the horizontal centering of the stamps varies across the sheet, and can, in these late printings at least, be utilized to position a stamp in the sheet. This stems from a slight disparity between the spacings of the perforating combs and of the stamp designs.

The horizontal distance between the vertical perforations on the left of stamps 1 and 10 is 310 mm., but between the left extremities of their designs is 312 mm. The vertical distances between the top perforations of stamps 1 and 91 and the top of their designs differs by under 0.5 mm. (221.5 mm. against 222 mm.) so that the whole sheet has uniform vertical centering. However, in a horizontal row while the center stamps were perfectly centered, those at the extremities of the row were centered outwards relative to the perforations. Stamps 1, 11 . . . 91 have the designs 1 mm. off-center to the left and stamps 10, 20 . . . 100 the same distance off-center to the right. It seems that this must apply to most sheets as, out of some hundreds of stamps examined, I picked out only two or three on which the perforations cut into the side-frames. These were all from late printings. It arises from the cellulose paper, introduced in 1944, shrinking less than the earlier papers. It suggests also that the horizontal centering can make up the plating-value lost by the steady disappearance of plate-flaws from printings of the 5 mk. of this period. Presumably, this variation of centering across the sheet occurs on the 10 mk. and 25 mk. values also.

Printing varieties—5 mk.

It is most gratifying to note that conclusions deduced by studying multiples no larger than a block of four and strip of three, besides single stamps, have been completely vindicated by the sight of a sheet.

First, the primary flaws, A, B, C, thought invariant, duly appeared in every sheet position. The frame types 1 to 5 were confirmed to have been correctly positioned in the sheet. However, the prominence of some of the secondary varieties in the master-strip of five, which give the types their characteristics, while it probably does vary with the printing as stated, certainly also varies considerably within the same sheet.

Thus, my flaw 1b on Type 1 (stamps 1-10, 51-60), a dot in the lower left

corner, though never so bold as on early printings is still clear on stamps Nos. 2, 5, 53, 54, 57, faint on others and virtually non-existent on stamps Nos. 1, 9, 10, 56, 58-60. The unevenness of the top frame (flaw 1c) has, by contrast, been expunged throughout the sheet.

The Type 2 flaw 2b, an apparent "accent" over the O of SUOMI is prominent only in position 11 and discernible on stamps 12, 20 and 65; but absent on the remaining 16 stamps in this frame-type. The tertiary flaw 2.3, a "tail" from the lower right corner, has been located on stamps 11, 16 (faint), 61 and 66. Similarly, flaw 2.4, the uneven lower right frame, characterizes numbers 12, 17, 62, 67, and the burr at top left (flaw 2.5) occurs on stamps 13 and 18.

The prominent quaternary flaw designated 3.9, a scratch down the right side, extends from stamp 66 across 76 to the top of stamp 86, but this is the only plate-flaw surviving in Type 3. The characteristic, 3b, of this type, the dot beyond the shore-line at right, features prominently on stamps 22, 27, 72, 77 and is discernible on 74-5, and 79; but other stamps in the 3rd and 8th rows lack it.

The split outer-frame of Type 4, designated 4b, has been retouched throughout the sheet. The thin top frame over UOM (4d.), has been corrected except in positions 38, 81-3 and 86. The variety 4.7, a split in the center of the right frame, has been located on stamp No. 33.

The Type 5 characteristic, a dot in the bottom left corner quite like that of Type 1, is also found in widely-varying states being prominent on stamps 41-5 but otherwise indistinct or missing. Variety 5.3, the wisp in the top left margin, occurs on stamp 97. An interesting variety not noted previously was pointed out to me by Mr. Ogle and is unusual in being a center defect. Just under the lower window of the tower on stamp No. 46 there is a bold white pearl. I have since found the variety on several loose stamps to confirm it as a constant flaw. The right frame-line of the same stamp has been re-cut and is quite thick.

Among other positional flaws observed on the sheet, and confirmed as constant from other stamps, the following are perhaps most deserving of mention.

Type 1—No. 1. Dot in top-stroke of 5, central.

Type 2—Nos. 13, 18, 63, 68 have a weak point in the center of the right frame.



The white "pearl" on Stamp No. 46

Type 3—No. 24 Prominent dot in D of FINLAND.

No. 30 Dot in top of F of FINLAND.

Type 4—No. 37 Top frame retouched over OM.

No. 89 Line in white frame below I of FINLAND.

Type 5—No. 47 Dot in top stroke of "5", different from that on No. 1.

No. 48 Scratch in first N of Finland.

Printing Varieties—10 mk.

Mr. Bo Isacson of Tidaholm, Sweden, has suggested that the first printings in pale lilac from what is styled Die I also emanate from a master-strip of five, each with identifiable frame characteristics. One of these, he claims, shows a scratch between the frame lines under I; another has a slight thickening of the top frame over OM. I have examples but any differences between the stamps from Die I are so minuscule that I hesitate to deduce anything from them. I will need rather more convincing of the existence of well defined frame-types of Die I. To me, stamps from Die I are as nearly identical as recess-printed stamps can be.

Some flaws on the 10 mk. were wrongly identified by their frequency as tertiary flaws. On Type 2 flaw 2.1, a burr over SUO in the top frame and, on Type 3, flaws 3.1 and 3.2, burrs below "10M" at bottom left and above S all prove to be secondary characteristics of all 20 stamps in each of these frame types on particular, late printings.

The Type 4 flaw designated 4.3, a line in the right margin, should have been described as a quaternary and not as a tertiary flaw as it occurs only once and not four times in a sheet.

Printing Varieties—25 mk.

Mr. Isacson has pointed out that the first order-number of invariant stamps from what I have called Die II is No. 814, dated December 1948, which dates the appearance of these stamps to the first quarter of 1949, and the modification of the die to mid-1948; rather earlier than previously suggested. He points out a certain means of separating these Die II stamps from those of 1930-48 from Die I. The inner frame-line to the left below the encircled "25" is thick on Die II due to re-engraving of the weak lines of Die I.

On this value what appears to be a mysterious letter "N" followed by other characters, is visible above the I of SUOMI.

Mr. Ogle has been able to translate from the Finnish a checklist of varieties of the 25 mk. which forms part of a levyvirheluettelo (lexicon) produced by a Mr. Saarinen. In addition to a dot at the top of figure "2" on stamp No. 65, already cited, he lists invariant flaws consisting of a dot in the top of S on stamp No. 9, and a dot on the axe blade on stamp No. 60. These I am unable to confirm on stamps of Type 1.

Of Saarinen's occasional flaws on a proportion of printings, a spot over the right angle of the encircled M, which he locates on stamp No. 20, I can confirm on a stamp of the correct Type 2. A slight doubling of the circle over the same letter found on stamps of Type 3 may be the "colored hook over M" which he positions on stamp No. 22.

Issues for Eastern Karelia

If evidence were needed that my original article attracted critical scrutiny, it is to be found in the number of people who wrote to tell me that I had omitted any mention of the wartime issues of Eastern Karelia. Indeed I had; their significance had escaped me completely.

In the late summer of 1941 with the Russians and Germans locked in mortal combat from the Baltic to the Carpathians the Finns imagined—wrong-

ly, to their eternal sorrow—that a chance to settle scores with the bully from the east was at hand. War again flared all along Finland's eastern frontier as Finnish troops reconquered those parts of Finnish Carelia ceded after the Winter War of 1939-40, including Viipuri. In the isthmus south of Lake Ladoga, they stopped at the old frontier, but to the north, against light resistance, they continued into Russian Carelia to a readily-held line along the west shore of Lake Onega.

As the population of the occupied territory were kinsmen of the Karelian Finns, an extensive postal load was predicted. Arrangements were announced to provide overprinted stamps to last at least five years. From the start, the proposed issue attracted the attention of speculators, and to prevent any chance of forgery if overprints were applied to normal Finnish definitives, it was decided to print the values for overprinting in different colors.

The five lowest values were in the "Lion" type, but the higher values of 5 mk. upwards were in the pictorial designs that are the subject of this study. The first issue, on October 1st, 1941, consisted of 100,000 each of the 5 mk. Olavinlinna Castle, printed in purple instead of blue to order No. 442, and the 10 mk. Lake Saimaa, printed in yellow-brown instead of purple to order No. 443, and overprinted "ITA-KARJALA—Sot. hallinto" (Eastern Karelia—Military Administration) in black.

The worst fears of speculation in these stamps were realized when the issue was used up in a few days, extensively on philatelic first-day covers like that illustrated.

Evidently realizing that this was, at least, bringing in money for the war-effort a further printing of the differently-colored Lion and pictorial definitives was made and, additionally, the 25 mk. Woodcutter stamp was printed in green instead of brown. The overprint was from a new plate and applied in green instead of black: 150,000 of the 5 mk. were produced to order No. 456 and 100,000 each of the 10 mk. and 25 mk. to orders 457 and 458. The second issue appeared a month after the first on November 1st, 1941, and appears to have met a similar fate in being bought up for preservation mint or for servicing first-day covers.

Since the pictorials differed only in color, and by the overprint, from the stamps of the same value used in Finland proper, they show the same characteristics. Five frame-types of each value can again be identified by anyone who still has the energy, after so much earlier effort, to plumb the long-unexplored depths of these fascinating designs.

Further acknowledgments of invaluable help are due to Mr. Bo Isacson who has offered many useful suggestions and translated this long article into Swedish, and to Mr. D. A. Dromberg, editor of *Philatelica Fennica* whose expertise on Finnish printing methods has enabled a number of inaccuracies in the original now to be corrected.



The upper part of a registered first day cover from Aunus with a set of the Eastern Karelia Military Administration issue

Recording Important Collections

By Victor E. Engstrom (SCC #911)

A column entitled "Philatelomania" by Sherman E. Rogers in STAMPS MAGAZINE of 1 September 1973 prompts me to ask several questions and make some suggestions.

Mr. Sherman recalls a book written in 1898 describing some of the most famous collections of the time. Included were the collections of Hiram Deats and John F. Seybold, names familiar to me because I had knowledge of the former and have a cover (Danish West Indies) from the Seybold collection. The book devoted one chapter to leading collections and their contents.

Today, we have important Scandinavian stamp collections, well written up, and describing more accurately than catalogues, books and articles, the varieties, cancellations, postal history, and bits of information that is not common knowledge. How can we, as Scandinavian collectors, preserve an account of today's important collections? How can we best have a record of our own collections?

At COMPEX this year, I displayed a modest collection of Swedish "Ring-type" stamps and covers. The exhibit lacks the 30/20 ore error and some of the rare covers, so I was very much pleased to be awarded one of the new silver SCC medals. Since I had to mail my exhibit from my home to Chicago, I thought that an easy way for me to have a record of what was sent would be to Xerox the collection page by page. I did this with surprisingly good results at our local library at a cost of 10c per sheet.

I personally would like to be able to examine other Scandinavian collections at my leisure at my desk at home. I am sure that others would like this also. This being impractical, the next best thing could be a photo copy of that collection. SCC has an active library and more important, an active librarian. I propose that, whenever a Scandinavian exhibit at any National or International Show is awarded a gold medal, that the exhibit be photo copied (at SCC expense) by the owner and sent to the SCC library. Then it could be publicized, with or without the owners name, and lent to the membership for their enjoyment, for research, for an idea of what a gold medal collection looks like, and as a permanent record of an important collection.

A further thought might be that the proper officials of SCC reviewing these photo-copied collections might well determine that some collections should get further recognition and be made into color slides or a slide plus talk program, by the owner.

Certainly the owner of an important collection wants a record of his own material. I personally have carried this idea further in the protection of my better philatelic items. This material is stored in a bank vault except when I happen to be working on a particular narrow area. At home, I have Xerox books, by country, where it is available for ready reference. Should a question arise or should complementary material show up in an auction catalog, the Xerox is available for immediate comparison.

It is a sad commentary of the times when we cannot keep our collections conveniently at home. However, I find that the Xerox serves very well as a substitute, and gets considerable use. I have peace of mind about my collection. True, if a stamp friend drops in unexpectedly, he has to look at a Xerox instead of the real thing.

A letter to the Editor expressing your thoughts on the subject will be brought to the attention of the Board of Directors, SCC.

SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB — FINANCIAL REPORT 1973

CASH BALANCE END OF 1972 -----		\$4963.63
RECEIPTS:		
Membership dues	2314.77	
New members entry fees	127.00	
Life memberships	180.00	
Advertising	151.00	
Interest income	240.22	
Posthorn sales	39.00	
Posthorn reprints	248.50	
SCC medals	37.20	
Chapter #17 auction	37.88	
TOTAL RECEIPTS 1973 -----		\$3375.07
EXPENSES:		
Publications (Posthorns, Norway Reprints)	\$2129.40	
SCC President (Postage)	49.20	
SCC Editor (Telephone, Postage)	565.54	
SCC Secretary (Postage, Printing)	459.85	
SCC Treasurer (Postage, Embossing)	310.80	
Stationery, Special Mailing	244.09	
Election expenses	3.02	
Taxes, Dues and Fees	68.30	
SCC Medallions	309.52	
Chapter Grants, Exhibitions, Awards	100.00	
TOTAL EXPENSES 1973 -----		\$4239.72
NET GAIN 1973 -----		—864.65
CASH BALANCE END OF 1973 -----		\$4098.98
Net worth December 31, 1973		
Bank Balance, Santa Barbara Savings and Loan ----	\$4066.43	
Bank Balance, First Western Bank -----	32.55	
Total Net Worth -----		\$4098.98

Ben de Lambert, Treasurer 1973-74

October 6, 1973

Dear Bob,

Enclosed is a photo copy of the item of Icelandic Postal Stationery that I showed to you which belongs to Harvey Gudmundson, SCC #945. You and I discussed this and thought we might find out what is known by others regarding this item.

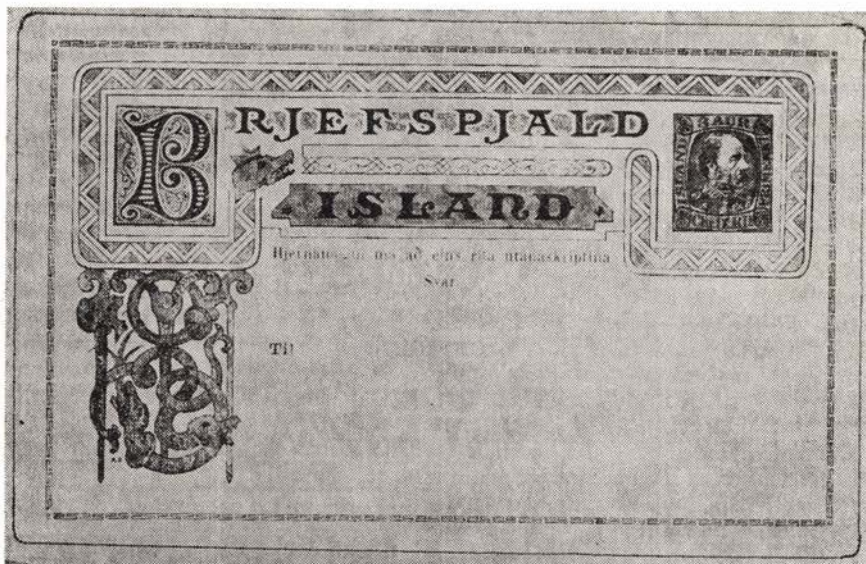
Since the illustration does not show all the pertinent information, a little explanation is in order. The photo shows a reply card printed on the bottom of a double fold of paper. What it does not show is that the reverse side is blank; thus no impression of a message card. Also the thickness of the paper is extremely thin, not more than half the thickness of an ordinary card. In addition there is no glazing on the reverse side of the card.

Could this be printer's waste, when the wrong paper was discovered prior to the second impression as you suggested, or could it be printed on duplex paper which separated for some reason as I theorized? As you know it was difficult to tell if the middle crease showed a severance from an original message card. What light can Posthorn readers shed on this item?

Sincerely,

George W. Sickels, SCC1545

Editor's Note: All SCC postal stationery collectors please help . . .



Denmark, DWI, Iceland, etc. Roger, Vic, Svend, Sven, George, Carl, Eric, Lawson, Art, Bob, Siggy, Ray, et al . . . (I skipped a few names . . . one cannot have a Directory every month!)

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Iceland

Table of Catalogue Numbers — Major Varieties
R. Helm (L-20)

Part I: The Skilling Stamps

Value	Perf.	If	POSTAGE							MI**
			F	A	Sc	SG	Mk	Z*		
2 sk	14x13½	(c)	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1
3	12½	(l)	2	5	5	5	1	5	2	2
4	14x13½	(c)	3	2	2	2	5	2	3	3A
4	12½	(l)	3A	6	2B	6	2	6	3	3B
8	14x13½	(c)	4	3	3	3	6	3	4	4
16	14x13½	(c)	5	4	4	4	7	4	5	5A
16	12½	(l)	5A	7	4B	7	3	7	5	5B
OFFICIAL										
4	14x13½	(c)	Tj1	Tj1	1A	O1	O2	8	1	1A
4	12½	(l)	Tj1A	Tj3	1B	O3	O1	10	1	1B
8	14x13½	(c)	Tj2	Tj2	2	O2	O3	9	2	2

*Zumstein uses large and small arabic numbers. The large ones are their "continuous numbering system."

**Michel lists Type C—imperforate for al.

If—Islenzk frimerki

Sc—Scott

Z—Zumstein

F—Facit

SG—Stanley Gibbons

MI—Michel

A—AFA

Mk—Minkus

It is planned to continue this table in future issues of The Posthorn.

Ye Ed collects Iceland and has this table 70% complete. Those who collect the other areas of Scandinavia might do the same for their favorite love and the Posthorn will print it. Perhaps, in a few years, we would get it all together and put it out as a supplement to a Posthorn.

(Ed. Note: An article concerning the Skilling stamps, actual date of issue, perforation explanation, etc., is forthcoming soon from Bob Booman.

SCC SECRETARY'S MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Total Membership, 31 March 1973	820
New Members	59
Members Reinstated	4
Total Gains	63
Resignations Received	13
Deceased	7
Removed from Rolls	2
Dropped, nonpayment	26
Total Losses	48
Total Membership, 31 December 1973	835
Regular Members, 818 — Life Members, 16 — Honorary Members, 7	

NEW MEMBERS

- 1801 ANDERSON, Albert J., 39-29 220 Street, Bayside, New York 11361
Sweden, U.S. by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1802 CRUMLEY, Alonzo R., 2175 Turnage N. W., Salem, Oregon 97304
Iceland, Greenland, DWI by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1803 MAY, H. H., Jr., P. O. Box 1327, Garland, Texas 75040
Brit. Comm., Canada, U.S., Germany by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1804 NERBO, Gunnar, 3058 Cherry Blossom Lane, East Point, Ga. 30344
Scandinavia by F. E. Shaug L-22
- 1805 SAVIK, Endel, Unit 3—29 Coorara Ave., Payneham South 5070, South
Australia, Australia — Norway by F. H. Bloedow #975

- 1806 YEATON, Vinton R., 219 Washington St., Dover, New Hamp. 03820
Dealer by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1807 APFELBAUM, John D., 1420 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102
Denmark cancellations by R. Mascieri #1388
- 1808 GLATT, Ellis, P. O. Box 66573, Baton Rouge, La. 70806
Scandinavia by E. R. Gunter #835
- 1809 ROSEN, Ronald Earl, 1609 Redd Street, Austin, Texas 78745
Sweden, Scandinavia, U.S., Vatican by R. Norby #985
- 1810 SAUKKO, Wayne K., 104 A Gunter Circle, Big Spring, Texas 79720
Scandinavia, U.S. by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1811 TING, Sik Woo, P. O. Box 2472, Dearborn, Mich. 48123
Scandinavia, China, France, Greece by P. A. Poppe #1369
- 1812 ANONBY, E. Allen, 2100 Skarnes, Norway
Scandinavia, U.S., Canada by W. B. Spaid #935
- 1813 BLYTMANN, Tage W., Rt. 8, Box 8202, Bainbridge Island, Wash. 98110
Denmark, DWI, Brit. Virgin Islands by V. E. Engstrom #911
- 1814 CLEARY, Elmer W. A., 6485 Hochelaga St., Apt. R-31, Montreal, Que.,
Canada H1N 1X7 — Sweden, Denmark, Greenland, Canada, Mexico,
Austria, Netherlands by F. E. Shaug #L-22
- 1815 GUNDERSON, Russell B., P. O. Box 219, Hawley, Minn. 56549
Norway, Sweden by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1816 LIPSCOMB, Robert D., 300 Jackson Blvd., Deerhurst, Wilmington, Del.
19803 — Scandinavia, Netherlands, Australia. by J. Siverts #1024
- 1817 PARTINGTON, Paul G., 7320 S. Gretna Ave., Whittier, Cal. 90606
Folklore by F. E. Shaug #L-22
- 1818 SANNE, Karl Ulrik, c/o Hoogewerf & Co., Case Postale 1632, 43 rue
Goethe, Luxembourg — Norway postal hist. by B. de Lambert #1337
- 1819 STEIN, Henry, 2541 Sweetbriar Dr., Campbell, Cal. 95008
Denmark, Netherlands, Israel. by SCC Chapter #21
- 1820 TRASK, Belle, 1429 Ridge Drive, Redding, Cal. 96001
Norway. by J. E. Frye #1031
- 1821 KABELL, Aage, Prof., Marselisboulevard 21, DK-8000 Aarhus C, Den-
mark by B. Knutson #1156

ADDRESS CHANGES

- 981 BEAVER, James E., 1502 S. Fernside Dr., Tacoma, WA 98465
- 1114 BESKOW, Bernhard, Sturegatan 19 V, 114 36 Stockholm, Sweden
- 879 BIEBER, Clifford F., 502 W. Calhoun #210, Temple, TX 76501
- 41 BLACK, Irving E., 1248 Knossos Drive, Whitehall, PA 18052
- 980 BOOMAN, Robert, 102 Carolana Circle, Summerville, SC 29483
- 1512 BROWN, Jerry M., P. O. Box 424, Natick, MA 01760
- 1228 EGY, Harold A., 6123 N. 31st Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85017
- 1796 GIBSON, David, 14101 Domingo N. E., Albuquerque, NM 87123
- 1527 HANSEN, Viggo M., 636 Atterdag Rd., Solvang, CA 93463
- 1517 HELLER, Stanley, 101 Continental #810, El Segundo, CA 90245
- 1374 HENDRICKSON, Roger C., P. O. Box 3283, Cheyenne, WY 82001
- 1681 IVES, Jon R., 6821 Stoneybrooke Lane, Alexandria, VA 22306
- 1597 JESSEN, Gunnar, 39 Dan-y-bryn Ave., Radyr, Cardiff CF4 8DD, Great
Britain
- 1489 LaNOUE, George R., 2433 Pickwick Rd., Baltimore, MD 21707
- 1617 LEE, Leslie Warren, 356 Holiday Ave., Sioux Falls, SD 57103
- 735 MacDONALD, Mrs. James J., 1030 Lyndhurst Rd., Waynesboro, VA 22980
- 965 PETERSON, Harold D., 1403 S. E. Ogden St., Portland, OR 97202
- 1479 SIMMERMAN, Byron C., 929 N. Van Dorn St., Apt. 200, Alexandria,
VA 22304
- 1580 WINTHER, Bertil A., 13400 Cordary Ave., Apt. #56, Hawthorne, CA
90250

- 1640 ERIKSSON, Anne M. S., 2165 Chatterton Ave., Bronx, NY 10472
 1234 LAINE, Mauno W., 2700 Bayshore Blvd., Apt. 1108, Dunedin, FL 33528
 1366 LANDE, Orville K., Space 9, 1527 S. Standard, Anata Ane, CA 92707
 1520 STAIGER, Martin, 312 Bertwick Lane, Chesapeake, VA 23325
 1157 KNUTSCN, Bent, Havtornvej 10B, 8200 Aarhus N, Denmark
 924 HOUELAND, Per, Strandgaten 143, N-5500 Haugesund, Norway

RESIGNED

- 1359 BLAUSTEIN, Alvin B., 350 Central Park West, New York, NY 10025
 1430 LOVINS, Roger M., 23-B Hampshire Dr., Nashua, NH 03060
 1757 MASIS, Ralph W., 5055 Guava St., Le Mesa, CA 92041
 1333 THERP, Hans J., 2 Liberty St., Petaluma, CA 94952
 1607 BENSON, Royal V., 73 Colingwood Apt. Bdgs., Davison, MI 48423
 3610 Rue Foret Dr. #128, Flint, MI 48504

ADMITTED TO LIFE MEMBERSHIP

- L24 975 BLOEDOW, Fred H., 5065 N. Wolcott Ave., Chicago, IL 60640

REINSTATED

- 450 HILL, Roy, 1140 Sutter St., San Francisco, CA 94109
 Finland, Greenland by SCC Chapter #21

DECEASED

- 1384 CHRISTIANSEN, Henry C., 4349 Snelling Ave., S., Minneapolis, MN 55406
 1098 GUSTAFSON, Stanley R.
 1140 MALM, I. L., 137 W. Wakeford Ave., Santa Paula, CA 93060
 1668 Kahn, Leon, 52-40 39th Dr., Woodside, NY 11377

DROPPED FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES

- 33 ZIERAU, Niels P., 247 Cambridge Ave., Englewood, NJ 07631
 296 KNOLL, Arthur F., 405 Stanley St., Middletown, OH 45042
 983 BLOOM, Alvin I., 2 Academic Rd., East Brunswick, NJ 08816
 1011 STROM, Herbert M., Rt. 7 Box 9, Boscowen Sta., Concord, NH 03301
 1052 RAMSCAK, Frank, Jr., 1260 Maple Ave., Roebling, NJ 08554
 1117 ANDERSEN, August P., RR 1, Long Eddy, NY 12760
 1160 ERNST, Leonard J., 40 Pitt Road, Boonton, NJ 07005
 1438 LILLEY, Charles H. W., 372 Mangorei Rd., New Plymouth, New Zealand
 1449 DALLOF, Herman K., 4307 Dragonwick Dr., Houston, TX 77245
 1492 RICE, Richard L., 774 Belmont St., Watertown, MA 02172
 1507 McDANIEL, J. W., Jr., 210 Park Ave., N., Winter Park, FL 32789
 1525 JACKSON, Ronald R., 1904 Valle Vista Dr., Modesto, CA 95350
 1566 KEOGH, Richard Paul, 53 Yorktown Rd., North Kingston, RI 02852
 1567 LAMANTIA, Ann, 115 Babylon Ave., West Islip, NY 11795
 1577 SORENSON, Alma, 638 W. Surf St., Chicago, IL 60657
 1589 COLLARD, Douglas, 12 Wilson Rd., Wallasey, Cheshire L44-8BU, Engl.
 1590 DANIELS, David, General Delivery, uneau, AK 99801
 1595 GRUENZNER, Randall W., 30 Adm. Co., APO New York, NY 09036
 1609 HOLTSMARK, E. B., 734 Keokuk Ct., Iowa City, IA 52240
 1612 ROSS, Bert, 1631 Crescent Place, Venice, CA 90291
 1618 MARJAMAA, David E., 3967 Brittany Circle, #D, Bridgeton, MO 63044
 1630 McBETH, Dr. Charles H., 221 Welford Road, Lutherville, MD 21093
 1641 BROWN, Ronald E., 103 Princetown Rd., Schenectady, NY 12306
 1648 ROMARY, Ronald, 512 Hartung Dr., Wyckoff, NJ 07481
 1649 BLASER, Mark, RD #1, Center Valley, PA 18034
 1654 SHREVE, Charles F., 16760 Fierson, Detroit, MI 48219

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