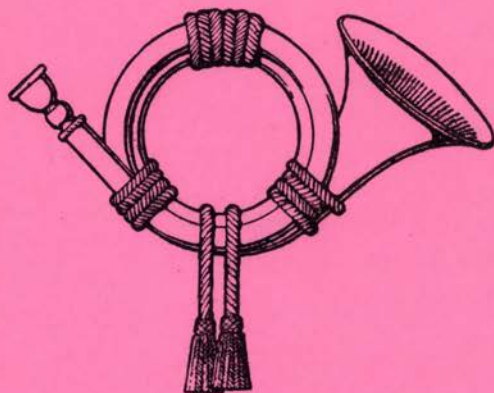


Vol. 32, No. 4, Whole No. 124, November 1975

The
POSTHORN

TM

"The Bank of Scandinavian Philatelic Knowledge"



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

THE POSTHORN

Official Publication of the
SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

Published Quarterly

\$2.00 per copy or \$5.00 per year

Vol. 32, No. 4, Whole No. 124, November 1975

Office of Publication: 821 Vermont Street, Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Second Class postage paid at Lawrence, Kansas

Postmaster: Send form 3579 to 821 Vermont St., Lawrence, Kans. 66044

Editor: Robert A. Helm, 349 Sound Beach Ave., Old Greenwich, CT 06870
to whom all material and communications concerning **The Posthorn**,
except advertising, should be sent.

Associate Editors: Carl H. Werenskiold, Harlan W. Miller (Layout),
Helen A. Helm (Copy and Galley)

Photographic Consultant: Larry McBrearty, 296 Park Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

Business Manager: Don Halpern, 709 Forest Ave., Westfield, NJ 07090

OFFICERS

President—Robert Frigstad, 2131 Lakeaires Blvd., White Bear, MN 55110
Vice President — Donald Halpern, 709 Forest Avenue, Westfield, NJ 07090
Secretary — Fred Bloedow, 5065 North Wolcott Street, Chicago, IL 60640
Treasurer—William Pieper, 22 Rice Creek Way, Minneapolis, MN 55432

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Color In Philately—C. H. Werenskiold ----- 81

Copyright S. C. C. 1975

Color In Philately

By Carl H. Werenskiold (H10)

The subject of color and color nuances is poorly understood by many collectors. The proper interpretation of variations in shades of stamps is often a matter of difficulty and frustration, particularly to the beginner. Skill in this field can be acquired only through a proper study of color in both its objective and subjective aspects. The purpose of this article is to assist the collector toward a better understanding of this subject.

The Nature of Light and Color

In the electromagnetic theory, light is objectively considered to be a form of radiation involving transverse wave motion with wavelengths within the spectrum range of about 400-700 nanometers, which is the range to which our eyes are sensitive. A nanometer (nm), also called a millimicron, is a billionth part of a meter, corresponding to a millionth of a millimeter. The wavelength range of light encompasses the well-known visible spectrum, which extends from red through innumerable nuances of orange, yellow, green, blue and violet.

Radiation of a range of wavelengths shorter than 400 nm, down to about 10 nm, is known as ultraviolet, also sometimes called black light. This radiation is invisible, but photographically highly active^{1,2} and often involved in luminescence phenomena, such as in the study of phosphorescent and fluorescent stamps.³ The essential range of ultraviolet is usually divided into long wave (ab. 320-400 nm), middle (ab. 280-320 nm), and short wave (ab. 200-280 nm). Vacuum ultraviolet (ab. 10-200 nm) is transmitted only through a vacuum, and is therefore philatelically unimportant.

Radiation of a range of wavelengths longer than 700 nm, to about 1 millimeter, is known as infrared. It is invisible, but can be felt as heat, and part of this range can be detected photographically by special methods.²

While the objective aspect of light involves consideration of wavelengths and the like, the subjective part of light has to do with our seeing in terms of color. Instead of having to consider all of the innumerable color nuances separately, it is usually more practical to divide the spectrum into a relatively small number of color sections. The approximate correlation between the visible spectrum colors and wavelength ranges is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. The Spectrum

Color, visible	Red	Orange	Yellow	Green	Blue	Violet
Wavelength range, ⁴ nm	630-700	590-630	550-590	490-550	450-490	400-450

White light, daylight, is normally made up of a mixture of all of the above spectrum colors. White light can also be produced by additive mixture of three primary colors, or by mixture of light of any one color and its complementary color, as explained later in this article.

While the details of the subjective mechanism of seeing are exceedingly complex, the process is essentially as follows:

An object, such as a green leaf in daylight, reflects mostly the rays of the green wavelength range, and absorbs most of the light of the other colors. The reflected light, mostly green, enters the eye to form an image of the leaf on the retina in the back of the eye. This sets up a complicated reaction, which is transmitted along the optic nerve to the visual center in the occipital base of the brain, where the act of conscious vision actually takes place. Note

that, objectively, the light leaves the object as rays of certain wavelengths, which after passage to the eye become translated to a subjective colored image in the visual center of the brain. Since the eyes (and related organs) vary in different people, sometimes even in an individual, it can readily be understood that various persons on occasion may disagree in matters of color and color nuances. This is particularly so in cases of the various kinds of color blindness.

Note that the predominantly green rays, mentioned above by way of example, may include not only the green wavelength range (see Table 1), but also some lesser amounts of the neighboring yellow and blue, and possibly even some of the other colors. In fact, most colors encountered in daily life are mixtures in which a color of a certain wavelength range is predominant, while other wavelengths of the spectrum may be present to a much lesser extent, as indicated in Fig. 1 for vermilion (V), carmine (C), chrome-green (C-G), and emerald green (E-G).⁵

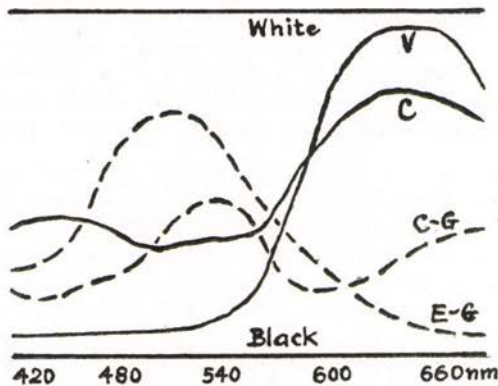


Fig. 1

The eyes and the brain then somehow manage to "average up" the total spectral response in each case above to a single integrated color impression, such as a certain shade of green in the case described, with daylight illumination. The color of an object will in all cases depend on the color of the illumination. In daylight or in green light, the "green" leaf will appear green. However, in red light, for example, the leaf will appear black, since there are no green rays available for reflection from the object.

Color Terminology

The number of distinguishable color nuances in the visible spectrum is enormous. Some colors are known by simple and readily understood names. Many of the intermediate nuances have, however, from time to time, received names which unfortunately are often quite arbitrary, trivial, or derived from some similarity to a haphazard variety of objects, as exemplified in the following list:

Claret red, cardinal red, salmon, cocoa brown, chestnut brown, beaver, lemon yellow, canary yellow, chrome yellow, ivory, sea green, emerald green, pea green, grass green, cobalt blue, sky blue, princess blue, baby blue, cerulian blue, Prussian blue, ultramarine, turquoise, magenta, lavender, lilac, mauve, beige.

Attempts have therefore been made, from time to time, to develop more precise and practical systems of color analysis and nomenclature, as will appear further on in this article.

Additive Light Primaries

There is a useful group of three colors called the additive light primaries. The choice of these colors need not be absolutely fixed, but the conventional colors, the ones usually considered most suitable in this connection, are **red** (R in Fig. 2), **green** (G), and **blue** (B, about what the philatelist would call ultramarine). When light of all primary colors is mixed in suitable proportions, the result is white (W) light. Light of primary colors may be mixed in many other proportions to produce visual responses in various colors of the spectrum. In addition, various shades of purple, which do not appear in the spectrum, can be produced by mixtures of red and blue light. Likewise, surprisingly, yellow may be produced by mixture of red and green light. These various mixtures of colored light are matters of color addition, in that the eye, in these cases, is exposed simultaneously to two or more lights or reflections of different color. The brain then integrates the visual response to one definite subjective color.

Many such color additions may be studied experimentally with light sources of the three primary colors, or with spinning disks carrying sectors in the primary colors.

Fig. 2 shows, (a) the three light primaries red (R), blue (B), and green (G) individually; (b) the result of overlapping simultaneous lights of two primary colors, namely magenta (M, a shade of purple), yellow (Y), and cyan (C, blue-green); and (c) the result of overlapping simultaneous lights of all three primary colors, namely white (W).

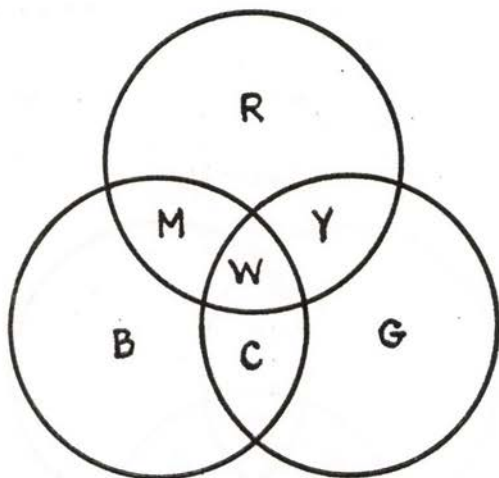


Fig. 2
Additive Light Primaries and overlapping light.

Complementary Colors

When two colors can be added to produce white, they are called **complementary**. If colors A and B are complementary, A may also be called minus B, and B likewise minus A. Since the addition of red, blue and green in Fig. 2 produces white, the complementary of red, for example, is obviously the integrated color of the other two primaries, namely blue-green, which also can be called minus red. Fig. 2 thus shows:

Primary	Complementary	Complementary also called
Red	Blue+Green=Cyan	Minus Red
Blue (ultramarine)	Green+Red=Yellow	Minus Blue
Green	Red+Blue=Magenta	Minus Green

The complementary of a color can usually be determined by a simple test: Stare for say 10 seconds at, for example, a solid red surface under adequate, but not excessively bright, illumination, and then look at a white surface. An "after-image" is seen, usually in the complementary color, in this case blue-green. The eye, in staring at a colored object, suffers fatigue for that color within a short time, and on looking at the white surface, one will then usually see the unfatigued complementary color.

Subtractive Pigment Primaries

These relate to color subtraction due to light absorption, reflection, or transmission through color filters (such as of glass or gelatin) or other colored materials. The term pigment refers to colorants in paints and printing inks, in fact to all surface materials from which light is reflected (or transmitted).

The subtractive primaries are yellow (Y in Fig. 3), magenta (M), and cyan (C, blue-green). The printers call these yellow, magenta or process red, and cyan or process blue, respectively. The subtractive primaries are thus the complementaries of the additive light primaries. When white light is passed through color filters of the subtractive primary colors, each filter subtracts (absorbs) one, and transmits the other two, of the additive light primaries. We thus have (Fig. 3):

Filter	Transmits	But Subtracts the Complementary
Yellow	Red and Green=Yellow	Blue
Magenta	Red and Blue=Magenta	Green
Cyan	Blue and Green=Cyan	Red

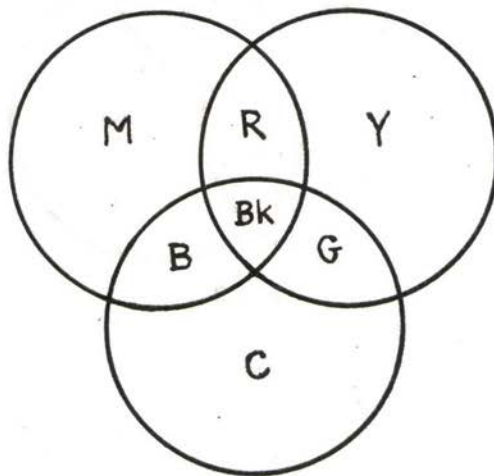


Fig. 3

Subtractive Pigment Primaries and overlapping subtractions

The same situations prevail with colorants and surface materials from which light is reflected, since these materials reflect those colors that were not subtracted (absorbed), in a manner similar to the action of filters. The light not absorbed by the medium is also called residual light.

When white light is passed through a combination or pack of two filters of **subtractive primary colors**, two complementary light primaries are subtracted (absorbed), and the remaining one transmitted (Fig. 3), as follows:

Filter Combination	Subtracts	But Transmits
Yellow and Magenta	the Complementaries Green and Blue	Red
Magenta and Cyan	Green and Red	Blue
Cyan and Yellow	Red and Blue	Green

When a pack of all three subtractive filters is used, light of all three light primaries (white light) is subtracted, leaving black (Bk), the total absorption of the incident light.

Four Color Printing

The principles of light addition and subtraction are utilized effectively in color process photoengraving, in color photography, and in color television.

In the color photoengraving process, for example, the colored object or design (called "copy") is photographed four times on panchromatic film, using color filters, substantially as follows:

1. Through blue filter, for later printing of the complementary yellow areas.
2. Through green filter, for later printing of the complementary magenta areas.
3. Through red filter, for later printing of the complementary cyan areas.
4. Through special yellow filter for later printing of the black accent.

The printing is done in four steps from halftone plates, that is in a dot pattern, for the three colors proper, and for the black (here consider a color) to give sharpness and snap. The printed design will be seen, under a magnifier, to consist of a tight network of colored and black dots, some side by side, and others superimposed on one another. The side by side dots will blend or integrate into the proper color by **addition**. The superimposed dots give rise to **color subtractions**, since the incident white light must first penetrate the two or more thin layers of ink on its way down to the white paper, and then once again on its way out as reflected residual light. The various color nuances, as seen by the eye, thus depend partly on color addition and partly on subtraction.

Physiological Primaries

There are (by convention) four physiological primaries, namely red, yellow, green and blue. Since they are included in the various color analysis systems described below, there is no need to discuss these primaries in detail here.

Color Analysis

The customary trivial names for colors and color nuances are, as mentioned above, often vague and inexact, and therefore at times poorly adapted to the requirements of modern life, where more definite practical specifications and notations for color are frequently needed. The broad subject of light and color has been under study for a long time, both from the standpoint of precise scientific exploration, and of methods adapted to practical color analysis for everyday use. Present day practical color systems are usually based on the so-called Color Circle, in which the colors of the spectrum are arranged in a circle with space allowed for the non-spectral purple colors (mixtures of blue and red).

Color Analysis by Spectrophotometer

This is a highly sophisticated scientific method requiring expensive equipment and skilled operator, and it is therefore unsuited to routine philatelic requirements.

Color Analysis by Visual Comparisons with Color Standards

The **Munsell Color System**⁶ is widely used in the United States. It is based on a color circle featuring essentially five **principal hues** (colors) red (R), yellow (Y), green (G), blue (B), and purple (P), and five **intermediate hues** yellow-red (YR), green-yellow (GY), blue-green (BG), purple-blue (PB), and red-purple (RP), ten **major hues** in all, as indicated in Fig. 4.

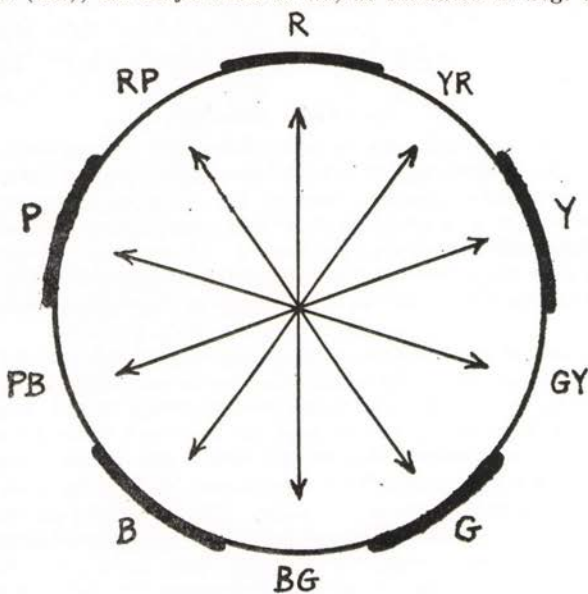


Fig 4

The colors diametrically opposite in the circle are complementary.

The colors are considered as having three distinct dimensions or qualities: hue, value and chroma. By hue is meant a color, such as red or blue. Value distinguishes a light color from a dark one. Chroma has to do with color intensity. The various colors with their nuances can be set up in color charts, each covering one given hue, and showing a number of colored chips arranged horizontally by chroma (increasing to the right), and vertically by value (proceeding upwardly from 1 to 9, 0 representing black, and 10 white). The color notation is strictly in terms of the colors in the color circle (Fig. 4), followed by numerals for value and chroma. A turquoise blue, for example, becomes 5 BG 7/4. The 5 refers to a characteristic medium hue 5 in the blue-green, where the blue-green sector is divided into 10 smaller hues of slightly different blue and green content. A Student Chart Set with 247 color chips for insertion in 10 charts of the major hues, and a copy of booklet "A Color Notation" is available at \$10.00. The booklet explains the System and also contains a section correlating traditional color names with the Munsell notation. Commercial sets with a larger number of color chips are quite expensive. A similar color chart is also available from National Bureau of Standards⁷ at

\$13.00. A related NBS Circular 553, The ISCC-NBS Method of Designating Colors and a Dictionary of Color Names, is unfortunately out of print.

The Ostwald System⁸ is well known in Europe. It is in some respects similar to the Munsell System, but employs a color circle of eight main hues: yellow, orange, red, violet, ultramarine blue, ice blue, sea green, and leaf green. Each of these is divided into 3 parts so as to provide a total number of 24 hues around the circle. The charts are in triangular form.

The Kornerup and Wanscher System⁹ is embodied in the book "Farver i Farver" (Danish=Colors in Color), first published in Danish, later in Norwegian⁹ and English⁹ translations. The book contains an extensive dissertation on color, a color atlas involving 30 hues with 1266 printed color standards arranged in a manner similar to that of the Munsell system, and a chapter correlating the Kornerup and Wanscher color notations with a number of traditional color names. The English version of the book, unfortunately out of print at this time, also contains a correlation of the Kornerup and Wanscher color notations with those of the Munsell System.

The color plates of Munsell, National Bureau of Standards, and Kornerup-Wanscher are all of high quality and of similar systematic arrangement, and are thus well adapted to the requirements of American collectors. The author prefers the Kornerup-Wanscher system for reasons of economy and convenience, description and plates being contained in a single volume. It is also interesting to note that the recent catalog of Norwegian postal stationery¹⁰ lists all colors in conformity with the Kornerup-Wanscher system.

The following color plates are of lesser quality, and are not recommended, for reasons stated in each case:

The Schwaneberger¹¹ system is embodied in a small color atlas of 158 color fields with traditional names in German, English and French. (Many colors poorly reproduced).

The Göransson¹² system involves a small color atlas of 52 color chips with arbitrary numbers, and traditional names in Swedish, English, French and German. (Too few colors to be of much philatelic use.)

Stanley Gibbons¹³ Colour Guide for Stamp Collectors comprises a chart with 100 printed colors. (Some colors poorly reproduced.)

Stanley Gibbons¹³ Stamp Colour Key contains 40 strips with in all 200 colors (poor color reproduction).

Harco: Wonder Color Gage (poor color reproduction.)

Color and the Philatelist

Now that the philatelist reader has learned "all" about color, he may think that the accurate determination of color of stamps should be fairly easy by comparison with the standard colors. However, we run into a fundamental difficulty right at the start. What is to be compared, the actual colored ink as seen under a magnifier, or the overall color effect of a stamp, or part of a stamp, as seen from more of a distance? The answer is sometimes difficult, it depends to a great extent on the stamp design. If the stamp exhibits large solid color areas, we would likely choose to base our comparisons on these parts. Examples of stamps exhibiting such massive color areas are:

Denmark, bicolors: Oval band

Denmark, wavy lines, typographed: Background

Finland 1875-1890: Oval band

Finland 1930-1946 Lion: Background

Norway, posthorn: Oval band

Norway, official: Background

Sweden, ring type: Center field

If, however, the stamp design is made up largely of lines and dots, the ink may appear fairly dark under a magnifier, but the stamp as a whole may nevertheless present a much lighter appearance, in that we, in such cases, almost instinctively choose the overall color, as seen from a distance. The great majority of stamps fall in this group. Consider, for example, the modern Swedish stamps, which nearly all have backgrounds of parallel or crossed lines. It is obvious that, in many cases, there can be no great accuracy in the determination of stamp colors, except where the design includes fairly large massive color areas.

As a general rule, color comparisons between stamps and the color standards in color atlases should be made with a mask or background of neutral grey, because a white or black background will affect the color comparison. It is also absolutely necessary, in the case of luminescent stamps, to employ a non-luminescent grey or neutral background, since a background of white luminescent paper will most seriously affect the results. As an experiment, take two luminescent stamps of the same issue, examine one on a neutral grey background, and the other simultaneously on a luminescent white background, and note the startling difference in the appearance of the stamps under the ultraviolet lamp.

Fortunately, high accuracy in the color determination of stamps is usually not necessary. The color variation within a given issue was often considerable in the good old days, when the ingredients of printing inks for stamps were mixed by hand, such as in the case of the Swedish ring type stamps. In our present era, inks are ordered by specification, and there is usually very little variation in the color in a given stamp issue. In cases where colors vary within an issue, and where the various nuances cannot be identified with definite printings within the issue, the catalogs should reflect this variation by a statement such as green in nuances. In some cases, definite nuances can be referred to specific printings, such as in Norway, Nk 52, 5 öre green, which comes in several distinguishable "plates," where the catalog listing would be:

- 52I—grey green in nuances
- 52IIa—emerald green
- 52IIb and c—blue green in nuances
- 52IIIa and b—grass green
- 52IVa—grass green
- 52IVb—olive green

In cases such as these, fairly accurate determinations of color are obviously important.

It is difficult to study details of design on stamps of pale color, such as yellow, particularly in connection with accurate measurements. The remedy lies in darkening the color of the stamp by viewing it through a color filter of the complementary color, in this case blue, or a similar color. Alternatively, the stamp may be studied under a lamp providing light of the desired color, where in fact the colored glass of the light bulb serves as a filter. The filters, whether hand-held or in form of colored light bulbs,¹⁴ should be of fairly strong color. With too light filter color, the darkening of the stamp will be inadequate, and the use of a too dark filter will result in eyestrain. A set of red, blue and green filters is adequate for most philatelic purposes. When a yellow filter is indicated, as for pale blue stamps, a red filter (being "stronger") will usually give better results.

When stamps are examined, wet or dry, for watermark, by light transmitted through the stamp, the colored design on the stamp often interferes. The contrast of the design may be subdued more or less by using a filter of

approximately the same color as the stamp. The filter may be held in the hand, or incorporated in a simple light box. The box shown in Fig. 5 is very convenient for this kind of work.¹⁵

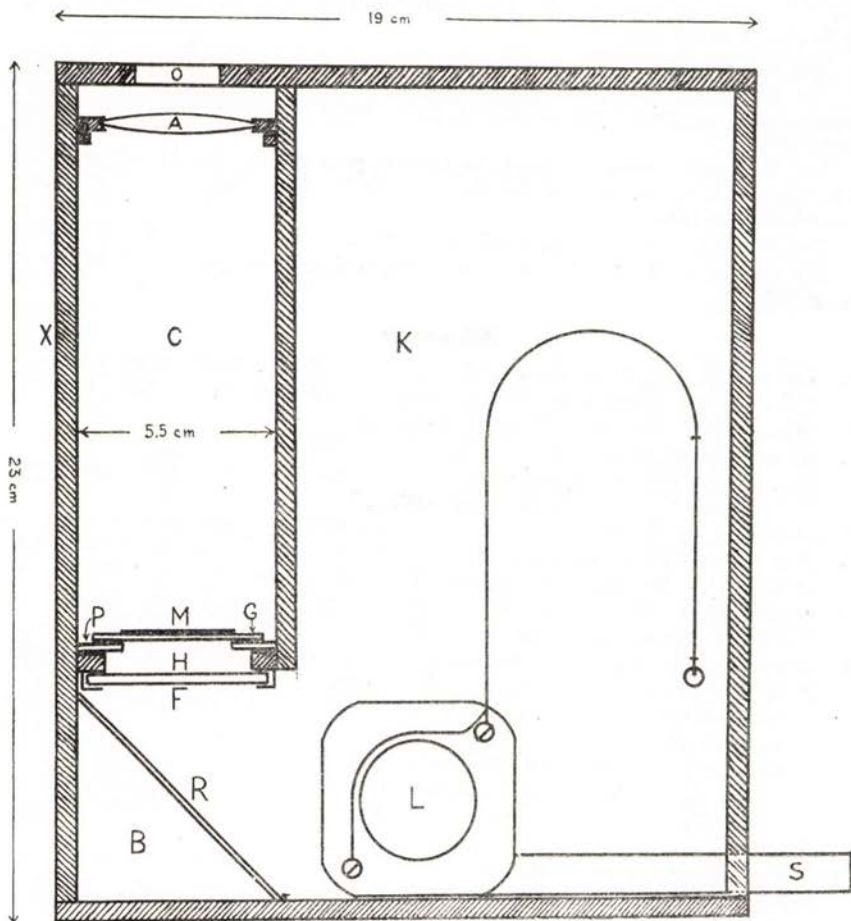


Fig. 5
Light box for watermark examination

- L—Five watt frosted white electric bulb with flexible cord passing through an opening in the wall of the box.
- S—A flat handle carrying the lamp L.
- B—Triangular block with white cardboard R.
- F—Color filter.
- H—Central large square opening.
- P—Black cardboard with smaller opening of slightly less than stamp size, about 18x22 mm.
- G—Glass plate.
- M—Stamp.
- A—Lens of about six inches focal length.
- O—Central opening for observation.

Fig. 5 shows the right side of the box, the viewer sitting at the side marked X. Glass plate G carrying stamp M (face down) is slid into place in chamber C, the upper part of which is closed to exclude light. Large chamber K is left open for ventilation. The light intensity may be varied by sliding the handle S in or out.

The rules for philatelic use of color filters may be summarized as follows:

For decreasing color contrast, to minimize interference from the colored design, as in watermark examinations, use a color filter of approximately the same color.

For increasing color contrast, to darken pale colors, for examination or measurement of stamp design details, use a color filter of approximately the complementary color.

For further details on the subject of color, consult the literature.¹⁶

My thanks to Arthur L. Lind for many valuable suggestions relating to this article.

References

1. Ultraviolet and Fluorescence Photography, Kodak Publ. M-27 (1972).
2. Infrared and Ultraviolet Photography, Kodak Pub. M-3 (1963).
3. Werenskiold, Posthorn 1974, p. 34-41, 64.
4. Howe: Introduction to Physics (1948), p. 550.
5. Fig. 1 reprinted with permission of the Encyclopedia Americana, copyright 1955, The Americana Corporation.
6. Marketed by Munsell Color, 2441 No. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md. 21218.
7. May be ordered as Standard Material No. 2106 (color charts) from Office of Standard Reference Materials, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. 20234. The charts comprise 251 mounted color chips.
8. Southall: Physiological Optics, p. 360-365.
9. Kornerup and Wanscher: Farver i Farver (Colors in Color, in Danish). Politikens Forlag, Copenhagen, DKr 49.00.
(Same authors): Fargene i Farger. In Norwegian. Olaf Norlis Bokhandel, Oslo. Nkr 40.50.
(Same authors): Methuen Handbook of Colour. In English. Methuen & Co. Ltd.—U. S. distributor is Barnes & Noble, New York. Out of print.
10. (T. Soot-Ryen): Katalog over Norges Helsepost (Oslo Filatelistklubb, Oslo, Norway).
11. Schwaneberger Farben-Führer—Colour Guide—Guide de Couleurs, Verlag des Schwaneberger Album, Eugen Berlin GMBH, 8 München 12, West Germany.
12. Färgkartan "55", Frimärkshuset AB, Stockholm, Sweden.
13. Stan Gib, Ltd., 320 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N. Y. 11550.
14. Westinghouse "Colortone" 25 W Bulbs, and colored General Electric 25 W bulbs are quite serviceable.
15. For a fuller description, see Werenskiold, Posthorn 1952, p. 53-56 or Norsk F. T. 1952, p. 126-128.
16. In addition to the literature already referred to above, consult:
Encyclopedias, various.
Sears: Optics (1956), p. 350-369.
Blackwood, Herron and Kelly: High School Physics (1951), p. 552-588.
Kodak Data Book: Filters (1953).
Kodak Photo Book, Publ. AB-1: Filters (1974).
Kodak Filters, Publ. B-3 (1972).
Larmore: Introduction to Photographic Principles, 2nd Ed., p. 183-201.
Life (Magazine), July 3, 1944.

- Whetton: Practical Printing and Binding, p. 272-278.
 International Paper (220 E. 42 St., New York, N. Y. 10017): Pocket Pal (1968), p. 98-113.
 Monk: Light, p. 100-119, 272-274, 323-339.
 Costa: Beginners Guide to Color Photography, p. 65-72.
 Raytech Equipment Company: The Story of Fluorescence.
 Williams: Fundamentals of Philately, Sect. 5, p. 453-472.
 Dickey: Color Determination, The United States Specialist, 1975, p. 253-262.
 Crandall: Scott No. 279 Bc—Rose Carmine?, The United States Specialist, 1975, p. 262-267.
 Philatelic Society of Sweden, Specialized Catalogue 1975-76, p. VI-IX.
 Biefeld and Griffing: Color Nomenclature in Qualitative Analysis, Journal of Chemical Education, 1942, p. 282-286, 307-312.

* S * C * C *

Vacation Stamps (Orlofsmerki)

Translation from "Handbook About Icelandic Stamps"
 Utgefandi, Folag Frimerkjasafnara, Reykjavik, 1973
 Section VI, pages 59, 60

Translated by Thora and George Sickels

Law #16, 26 February 1943, was approved in parliament about summer vacation payments. This law required every employer to pay his employees four per cent of their wages with so-called vacation stamps, which would be redeemed when the employee went on summer vacation. The vacation year was figured from May fifteenth to May fourteenth a year later.

The regulation determined when the stamps would be made and with what amounts (values) in krona and aurar they should be issued. In accordance with the law, it was the duty of the postal administration to see about the execution and to administer the sale of the stamps at all postoffices at which stamps were sold.

Since the practice in question was previously unknown, no vacation stamps existed, and there was not sufficient time to design, print, and distribute such stamps throughout the land before the law was to take effect.

Therefore, the plan of the postal administration was to overprint postage stamps and use them temporarily to comply with the law in place of the required vacation stamps. The State Printing Company, Gutenberg, took care of the overprinting. The overprint was made with black letters which fell across the narrow side of the stamp, thus spreading the longer stamp on its side. The overprinted vacation stamps had no validity for postal use. One sheet of the 25 aurar fish stamp is known on which the first two rows are overprinted with a different letter arrangement for experimentation.

Those stamps which were needed in the beginning were: 10 aurar, 20 aurar, 50 aurar, 1 krona, 2 kronur, 5 kronur, and 10 kronur. It was decided to have all stamps with the same dimensions, 21x25 mm; like the various king stamps, fish stamps, etc.

So that the owner of the stamps could get payment for them, he had to paste them in a special vacation stamp book, and thereafter they were validated by the rubber stamp cancel of either his employer or the postoffice.

Next, the post station paid out the value of the stamps in money later

when the vacation was taken. Vacation stamps are rarely seen because, among other reasons, there would be a financial loss for the ordinary person who did not bring back his stamps and take the money instead.

In April 1944, the new vacation stamps were ready and replaced these overprints, which were then taken out of circulation. These new vacation stamps were printed by Thomas de La Rue and Co. of London.

The following listed stamps were overprinted:

I. Prepared by Gutenberg 10-18 June 1943:

Issue	Overprinted: ORLOF	Amount printed
10 aur fish	10 aur	120,000
25 aur red fish	20 aur	120,000
25 aur Christian X 1920	50 aur	120,000
60 aur Gullfoss	1 Kr	120,000
2 kr Two Kings	2 Kr	70,000
2 kr Christian X official	2 Kr	50,000
5 kr Two Kings	5 Kr	32,500
5 kr Frederick VIII	5 Kr	27,500
1 kr Two Kings	10 Kr	50,000

II. Prepared by Gutenberg 30 Sept.-18 Nov. 1943:

12 aur fish	10 aur	50,000
35 aur fish	20 aur	50,000
50 aur Christian IX Official	5 Kr	30,000
50 aur Two Kings Official	10 Kr	30,000
1 Kr Christian IX	10 Kr	30,000

III. Prepared by Gutenberg 10 Jan.-13 April 1944:

10 aur Two Kings	50 aur	15,000
25 aur Christian X	50 aur	10,000
60 aur Gullfoss	1 Kr	40,000
2 Kr Christian X Official	2 Kr	20,000
5 Kr Christian X Official	5 Kr	32,500
10 aur Two Kings Official	10 Kr	20,000
10 aur Christian X Official	10 Kr	30,000
16 aur Two Kings Official	10 Kr	30,000

Translators Notes:

1. Illustrations included seven of the overprinted stamps. Two of the fish stamps, 10 aurar on 10 aurar, 20 aurar on 35 aurar; three of the Christian X, 1920, 50 aurar on 25 aurar, 2 kronur on 2 kronur, 5 kronur on 5 kronur; 1 krona on 60 aurar Gullfoss; and 10 kronur on 16 aur Two Kings Official. Also, illustrated were three of the new Orlof stamps, 10 aurar, 2 kronur, 500 kronur. The latter was double sized in length.

2. We offer the following information concerning the actual Orlof stamps. They have continued in use through the years at least through 1972, according to the 1972 Annual put out by the Post and Telegraph Administration. The Annual listed the number of Orlofsmerki sold and the number redeemed for the years 1971 and 1972.

3. We obtained a lot of seventeen Orlof stamps, 1974, containing six different values: 1, 2, 5, 10, 50 and 100 Kronur. These vary only by denomination and color. A postoffice invoice of their purchase bears the date of 1969. There is some unsubstantiated evidence that there was at least one earlier printing with different colors and with a burelage.

Book Reviews

By Victor E. Engstrom, SCC #911

Two very recently published works, the first on the philately of Denmark, Iceland, and Norway, and the second book covering Sweden and Finland, will fill a great need for English-speaking collectors. These two books, written by the well known philatelist, Ernest H. Wise (SCC #885) of Hull, England, cover in considerable detail the early issues of these popular Scandinavian countries.

Mr. Wise writes briefly of the pre-stamp era of each country, but his main effort is stamps, describing each issue with well-illustrated varieties and enough detail to satisfy the advanced collector, without losing the beginner.

These volumes, with hard cover and convenient sized pages, go into considerably more detail than the well-known Scandinavian catalogs, but do not go into the great depth and length of the standard Handbooks for each of the countries. The important points are covered and in English.

To illustrate the scope of the books, the Denmark portion includes essays, the classic squares, emblems, bicolors, arms, and early official issues with detail sufficient to satisfy all but the most intense research student. The bicolors are explained in detail that I have previously seen only in the Danish literature, with the various types of bottom left corner ornaments illustrated and identified according to printing. Also, Mr. Wise illustrates the ALPHA, BETA and "X" flaws, varieties known to the specialized collector.

I have read the Danish West Indies section, (20 pages) with considerable interest since this is my current specialty. Discounting some incorrect dates and a few questionable statements, the student will find this to be a valuable guide to the building of a representative collection of D. W. I. stamps.

Iceland and Norway are handled in similar fashion to Denmark, with enlightening descriptions of varieties and cancellations. Mr. Wise devotes 9 pages to the Iceland "I GILDI" issues including illustrations, extensive charts, and important details, such as the "fat" and "skinny" apostrophies. The approximately 100 pages of Norway are filled with valuable line-drawings describing varieties of the skilling issues, and more on the "small dies," C.P.W. printings, and the Knudsen printings. The paragraphs on the postage dues were especially revealing to me.

In the second book covering Sweden and Finland, the Swedish section includes descriptions and illustrations of the otherwise confusing differences in the early perforations 1855-72, and illustrates the "broken pin" (perf skips) flaw. The Finnish section, 68 pages, covers issues from pre-stamp postal stationery through the difficult lithographed and letter-press issues of 1901-03, and the 1911-17 issue. Final paragraphs cover and illustrate Russian stamps used in Finland, and stamps cancelled abroad.

Mr. Wise has produced two valuable books which will fill a great need for the collector who wants to go beyond the "one-of-each" collection. The works of Ernest Wise go beyond the scope of the annual catalogs, and are completely in the English language. They are not a substitute for the current catalogs nor the Handbooks, but a guide to the earlier issues of Scandinavia. I recommend them completely.

The Stamps of Denmark, Iceland, and Norway at \$14.00, and The Stamps of Sweden and Finland at \$12.00, post paid, are available from the publisher: Messrs. William Heinemann, 15-16 Queen Street, London, W. 1, England.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Bob:

Here is a report from Chapter 20, Western Pennsylvania. SCC is alive and thriving in the Pittsburgh area.

We recently moved to new quarters for our second Tuesday of the month meetings— one of the first floor Conference Rooms of the PPG Industries Building. That's Building No. 1 of the famous Gateway Center in downtown Pittsburgh. Our meetings start at 8:00 p.m.

It would be helpful to have this new address announced in *The Posthorn*— especially should an SCCer visit our busy town. We have had guests at the last three meetings—at least two responded to notices of our new address in other, "lesser" philatelic publications.

In the past year, we have added several new members. Our programs include films, auctions, Show n' Tell sessions and Mart books from SCC and APS. We'd be delighted to host any SCC member who happens to visit Pittsburgh and if he or she knows a smidgin more than we do (which wouldn't be difficult) we'll make 'em a Guest Speaker!

Cordially, Richard S. Wahlberg

Dear Mr. Helm,

No doubt you will be very surprised at receiving this letter from me, but our postal rates are being increased tomorrow, so I am taking this opportunity of working through my files, and I see with sincere regret that you have been neglected by me some time now, and I am very sorry for the long silence, but as I expect you find with the work connected with *POSTHORN* and the S.C.C. days pass into weeks very quickly, and although I seem to spare every moment for this work I can never seem to control everything, but I feel you understand.

However, I can now forward your Membership Card for 1975 and I hope you are receiving the *CONTACT* by airmail, for I instructed our Editor Vic Daniels to do this, and despite the extra costs involved a number of members are requesting *CONTACT* by airmail as it takes so long to arrive by surface mail.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking you for all the work you do on the *POSTHORN* which I enjoy reading very much and although I seem to get very little time for my own collection when I am dealing with it I concentrate on the Military Mail of Sweden, and WWII mail, and if you could make a note in a future issue of *POSTHORN* that I would be willing to exchange both material and information of these subjects, I would certainly welcome correspondence.

I have just written to our mutual friend Don Halpern whom I met in Stockholm during *STOCKHOLMIA 74*, and I hope that we can meet again in Copenhagen next year when we visit *HAFNIA 76*, and maybe you too will make the trip over in the party.

I am always ready to welcome S.C.C. members during any visits to London, and my present address is not too far out of the City and I can always be contacted by telephone 554-3718, so if any member needs advice or wants to look at any Scandinavian stamps he can drop in at any time (providing of course I am not in Spain!).

I will not bore you with a long letter now, but hope we shall be able to correspond more regularly in the future, and if I can be of any assistance to you in the future, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Cheerio for now, very best wishes,

Yours sincerely, Herbert T. Pritchett

Dear Bob:

Hello, and how are you? Well and happy I hope. I am getting along fine, busy at all times.

Among all my other club activities, I have a new one added to these. I am president of the Zippy Collectors Club International, since our annual meeting at Sojex this past spring. First president.

Planning on attending Nojex next month on Sunday.

Bob, I have some sad news to report, that I would like you to put into the next Posthorn. I had written to someone last year about Ethel Swift, but for some reason or other it wasn't recorded because her husband received the notice this January, that S.C.C. dues were due. He called me up and asked me to take care of the matter for him, which I did by writing to the new treasurer. So I would like to have it mentioned in the deceased section that Mrs. William Swift had passed away, rather than to take a chance that her name would appear in the dropped membership column.

Another member or past member of our chapter, who was a chapter member until he and his wife moved to Texas. Cliff Bieber had been an S.C.C. member also. He passed away August the 8th. His number was 879 and Ethel's was 1391.

Our little chapter keeps tugging along. Our meetings are brief, attendance small, but we always enjoy one another's company, and have good stamp sessions with usually 21 mart books, sometimes less. Just made up the package to mail them back tomorrow, to keep Wade happy.

Keep well and always be happy.

Sincerely, Helen Rocco

Secretary, Southern New Jersey Chapter #8

Dear Bob,

I just received the Posthorn yesterday, and was especially interested in the article on Iceland cancellations, and Caroe's and your comments on it. I will leave the questions on the Crown & Posthorn cancels to the two of you, since I never had enough of them to be able to enter the argument, but I would like to put in a comment or two on the single-ring cancels. Although the newer classification of these differs from Kohl's handbook (which was based chiefly on Hans Hals' collection, and on which I leaned heavily), I go along in the main with Caroe's comments, but I wonder if a "typo" crept in under the heading of Type A-3b—this is actually Kohl's Type IV, and should be 25 mm. in diameter. Caroe didn't mention this in his critique, and neither did you, which is why I think it is merely an error in copying, but should be corrected for the benefit of those who will use this classification for their collecting.

The "Schweizer-brücken" are less exciting, but they deserve to be listed correctly. A-9 is really just a general heading; the first actual listings are under A-9a. But there are no offices or dates listed opposite this—should the "138 places" and "1894" be moved down to this line? In that case, I think the date is too late—Kohl says the first postmark of this type was issued to Reykjavik in 1891. And in the next subdivision, A-9b, Blonduos, which was the first provincial post office to receive a "brückenstempel," got it around 1899 (also according to Kohl). I don't have any of these that early, but they are supposedly based on Hans Hals again; perhaps you could check them in Caroes' book.

As an old college chemistry professor of mine used to say, "It's accuracy that counts"—yours for more of it in philatelic writing!

Sincerely, Svend Yort

The Finnish Imperforate Plate Proofs

By Jakob von Uexkull

At "Stampex" a few years ago, the director of a well-known British stamp company asked for my opinion about some imperforate proof sheets of Finnish stamps from the 1930's which had been offered to him. I advised him to proceed with the utmost care, as Finnish proofs had to my knowledge never before been offered for sale, and certainly not in sheets.

When I saw these sheets in 1973, as they were about to be divided and sold, I was impressed both by the magnitude of this philatelic discovery and by the care which had been taken to dispel any doubts as to their authenticity and the legality of their sale. Each proof sheet bore the original signature of the then Minister of Posts in the sheet margin and his handwritten "approval for printing." The sheets were imperforate and un gummed but in the issued colors. They were obviously the final proofs made by the printers and kept by them for comparison during the printing process.

The proofs were accompanied by a certified affidavit from Mr. Unto Juortti in Helsinki, stating that he had "procured them in an honest way" and was "entitled to sell and cede them further." There was indeed nothing dishonest about Mr. Juortti's acquisition, for he had found the sheets in the attic of the house he had inherited from his father! This house had once been one of the locations of the Finnish Stamp Office, which, until it was closed down in 1949, was responsible for the production of Finnish stamps. The sheets had been forgotten or left there, as nobody was interested in them or realized their value! Nor did Mr. Juortti at first. "My children played with them and quite a few were lost, destroyed or thrown away," he told me. "They had no perforations and were not valid for postage, so to me, they were worthless." And thus they remained until a friend of the family alerted a local stamp dealer.

London was decided upon as the best place to sell such a large collection, and the dealer took the sheets on consignment. But first the Finnish Post Office was asked through a local lawyer if they had any objections to the sale of these proofs. Were they Post Office property? The reply from the Post Office Department, dated 15.6.1972 (Ref. No. VI 3302) was very definite. The official explanation of how the proofs found their way into Mr. Juortti's attic was a bit vague. "The transfer of the trial proofs of the stamps into the possession of private persons is a result of the manner of proceeding of the Finnish Stamp Office"—but there was nothing vague about the rest: "After the above mentioned has taken place, and since the proofs in question do not correspond to any stamps which are postally valid today, the economical section of the Post Office and Telegraph Service Department is informing herewith that there is not any hindrance for a course of action of this kind with regard to the mentioned proofs."

This "course of action" is referred to earlier in the letter, namely "that the proofs in question could be sold and changed among stamp collectors." Nobody was claiming the proofs as their property. The Postal Museum already had proof sheets of these issues. Mr. Juortti saw no reason to hesitate any longer. Rarely have proofs been sold with such a complete absence of official disapproval! The collection, consisting of complete proof sheets of most stamps issued between 1931-39 (some had been destroyed, as mentioned above), was divided. The proofs of the definitives were sold intact to a Finnish philatelist. The commemoratives were divided and sold in sets or complete units. Some sets were auctioned and fetched high prices, being both

popular thematics (Red Cross, etc.) and coming from a country of high philatelic standards and popularity, from which proofs are very rarely offered. Complete half sheets of these proofs with the Minister's signature remain intact in a Scandinavian collection. Some were displayed at Stockholmia 1974.

Shortly afterwards an attempt by some prominent Finnish philatelists to discredit the status of these proofs began. Confusing and conflicting statements were published in Finland and distributed abroad, where, when translated, they became even more confusing and conflicting.

Thus the Finnish Philatelic Society last November declared, in a statement signed by the Chairman and Secretary, that "these stamps cannot be considered as official proof printings . . . on any grounds"—which prompted S.F.T., the Journal of the Swedish Philatelic Society to wonder "how the [Finnish] Society defines an official proof? Must the whole government have signed it in the margin before it is recognized?"

In the same November statement, these proofs are referred to as "sample sheets." The new statement issued on April 5th, 1975, signed both by the Finnish Post Office and the Philatelic Society, uses the terms "proofs," "specimen stamps," "samples" and "introduction sheets," all referring to the same items. The statement is trilingual and sometimes non-identical expressions are used in different languages.

The Philatelic Society's November statement claim that these proofs "have no special philatelic importance nor any economic value," which is plain nonsense. Economic values are governed by supply and demand—and the demand for Finnish proofs has always been greater than the available supply. The Society also promised to reveal "where and how" these proofs "found their way into the market." They have not yet done so. The story is told for the first time in this article.

The question remains why a National Philatelic Society misuses its position to engage in spreading confusion and polemics under the guise of furnishing important information. The answer is rather simple. Finland is a small and patriotic country and some local collectors were incensed when they learned that the proof sheets had been exported, divided and sold. There was a feeling that the sale would damage Finland's philatelic reputation and naturally also some jealousy of the Finnish dealer who had made the "coup."

The Philatelic Society prevailed upon the Post Office to issue the joint April statement. It claims that the above-mentioned letter from the Post Office to Mr. Juortti's lawyer "cannot be interpreted as a permission to sell. The letter only states that the Post and Telegraph Department cannot prevent the sale." That is a very strange interpretation of the letter, which, in fact, did not say a word about a desire to prevent the sale! The Post Office moreover makes it clear again in the new statement that they "at no time had this material in their possession or have had the right to decide over it." Apparently, there were no provisions for these proofs to become Post Office property when the Finnish Stamp Office closed down.

Another curious factor should be mentioned. The new statement is accompanied by a list purporting to enumerate the proofs missing from the printers' archives when they closed down, based on their last inventory. While this list contains all proofs listed by Mr. Juortti in 1972 and subsequently sold, it is NOT a complete list of the sheets originally discovered in Mr. Juortti's house, of which many were inadvertently destroyed! Did the Post Office copy Mr. Juortti's 1972 list, which has been widely published, believing it to be a full inventory of the discovered items, to avoid revealing that the Department has no detailed record of the abandoned material?

The Finnish statements have spread insecurity and suspicion in the phil-

atic world. Well-known dealers and auctioneers have been wrongly accused of selling stolen or doubtful items. In a profession built on trust, this is a serious matter. Two examples of the reigning confusion:

—In the FACIT catalogue (1975), a “warning” against these proofs was inserted. After enquiries from a leading British dealer, who had handled these items, the editor of FACIT replied that this was a regrettable error, based on faulty information, which will be corrected in the 1976 edition.

—An English collector recently sent one of these proof sets to each of the two leading British philatelic expert committees. One certified them as “unauthorized,” the other as “genuine plate proofs” . . .

To conclude, the answers to the questions of interest to past or future buyers of these proofs are as follows:

(1) Are these items genuine proofs? The answer is YES.

(2) Are these proofs stolen or claimed by anyone and could possession of them be illegal in any way? The answer is NO.

* * * *

Dear Bob,

You have asked me for an opinion of the Finnish imperforate stamps that have come on the market the past two years.

We are talking about FACIT numbers 171-72, 176, 177-9, 185-7, 188-90, 191, 192-4, 195-7, 198-200, 203-5, 208-11, 212-14, 221-24. These correspond to Scott 182-83, 197, 206, 207-9, B9-33, B35-38; a total of 36 stamps.

It seems clear to me that these stamps are normal color proofs in the accepted colors.

As a brief background, I don't think that any country is really proud of some of the ways that many of their official proofs have reached the public. True, some have been donated to National Philatelic or Postal Museums by postal administrators, and others have been presented to favored officials, but many have reached the open market through careless official handling or outright dishonesty.

From a review of the literature that I have seen, including the article by Jakob von Uexkull, I am of the opinion that the stamps are truly collectable normal color proofs.

I am suspicious of the manner in which material that should have been closely guarded government property reached the market.

At this late date, it appears that the Finnish Postal Administration has failed to take timely steps to recover the property, and therefore, should I choose to collect 20th century Finland proofs, I would not hesitate going after a set for my own collection.

Sincerely, Victor E. Engstrom

* S * C * C *

MEASUREMENTS ON STAMPS

For those who are somewhat sceptical about the value of measurements on stamps, allow me to quote from Lord Kelvin (William Thomson), the famous British mathematician and physicist (1824-1907):

“I often say that when you can measure what you are speaking about, and express it in numbers, you know something about it; but when you cannot express it in numbers, your knowledge is of a meagre and unsatisfactory kind; it may be the beginning of knowledge, but you have scarcely, in your thoughts, advanced to the stage of science, whatever the matter may be.”

(This quotation was taken from Sears: Optics, p. 350.—C.H.W.)

**A REVIEW OF ISLENZK FRIMERKI 1976,
THE BILINGUAL CATALOGUE OF ICELANDIC PHILATELY**

By **Wayne C. Sommer**

Iceland collectors will be greatly pleased with the contents of Islenzk Frimerki 1976, the catalogue of Icelandic Stamps, edited by S. H. Thorsteins-son, noted philatelic journalist. Now the only available bilingual catalogue for English-speaking collectors (Facit 1976 is to be in Swedish only), it contains considerably more information than any previous edition.

Islenzk Frimerki includes the following changes and additions in its contents:

1. A much-expanded section titled "Postal History Cancellations" covering the following: Danish Offices, Manuscript (not illustrated), District, Crown, Numeral, Schweizer—meaning Swiss-type, Special (not illustrated), Foreign—meaning Military, Franking Meters (not illustrated).
2. The early circular date cancellations are properly identified as "District" postal markings rather than "Provincial."
3. The coverage of numeral cancellations helpfully shows relevant year dates-of-use by the respective collecting stations.
4. The listing of fiscal cancellations (Tollur) and of Christmas Seals is not included in this edition.

The distributor of Islenzk Frimerki in the United States and Canada is Scanstamps, Ltd., P. O. Box 28054, Washington, D. C. 20005. The price is \$8.25 per copy for the 160-page catalogue.

Editor's Notes on Islenzk Frimerki review by Wayne Sommer.

I have in my possession the corrected galley for IF 76, courtesy of my dear friend, Sig Thorsteinsson. It is too bad that the short-sighted financial policy on the part of the catalogue's printer is allowed to mar the otherwise excellent job done by Siggy.

This provincial attitude on the part of the Printer/Publisher has been in evidence since I helped Sig set up IF 1967 in Hafnarfjörður in July/August 1966.

Two examples will suffice. In the "Foreword" to the Postal History section, Sig corrected the misspelling of fyrst in the second sentence of the third paragraph. The Printer/Publisher did not bother to change the type or the plate.

In the third line from the bottom, Sig corrected "Forerign" to read Foreign. Again, the Printer/Publisher ignored the Editor's change.

SCANDINAVIA
Large Stock — Moderate Prices

Strong in 19th Century, including the better items; Covers, Postal Stationery, Cancels, Errors, Proofs, Varieties, etc. Please call for an appointment before coming.

HENRIK POLLAK

55 West 42nd Street

New York, N. Y. 10036

Phone (212) OX-5-1348

APS

SPA

SCC

ASDA

What Happened to the Book?

A Commentary by Wayne C. Sommer

The book is: ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF ICELAND'S POSTAGE STAMPS. It was advertised in September of 1973, but has not yet been published by September 1975. Subscribers in the U. S. A. and elsewhere are understandably impatient—especially those who plunked down the advance price of \$36. Those who adopted a "wait and see" position also question the long delay.

Among the latter group eagerly awaiting appearance of this book, we recently enjoyed a six-week visit to Iceland. It seems evident now that there are reasonable problems of research and production that continue to impede completion of this important philatelic work. The postal administration archives which are providing the information, never before examined in such detail, are very tedious to analyze, especially so because, while the time-span of the study reaches back only one hundred years, it covers a time when the government of Iceland was a function administered from Denmark. Even though postage stamps were first authorized for Iceland in 1872-73, Iceland then was an integral part of a distant monarchy and thereafter for almost fifty years before "home rule" was granted. It is easy to believe that few Icelanders cared much about government records in those early years. Genealogy, ja—ja; but bureaucracy, well—hardly!

First-hand experience with these archives came when we spent several hours in the National Library in Reykjavik where they are stored. On 27 August 1975, we were privileged to open and examine postal files of 1893 and 1903 to look specifically for evidence of the authorizations, specifications, manufacture, deliveries, and payment vouchers for the Crown and Posthorn and the Numeral Cancellers familiar to all Iceland collectors. (Such information would be relevant to our interest in a Handbook of Icelandic Postal Markings currently in beginning stages by the Scandinavian Collectors Club.) What we found were records of the operations of individual district postoffices and collecting stations—such things as monthly reports of stamp sales, payrolls, and similar interesting stuff, but not what we wanted. It is not difficult to envision the frustrations and surprises, even perhaps heretofore unknown or long-glossed-over evidence of human frailty, that might be encountered by an author attempting to do a 100 year history of the postage stamps of Iceland.

Physical production entails few intangibles as might research. But publication has been drawn out by the decision to reproduce the stamp illustrations in color. Matching shades simply takes time. Furthermore, an English-language version of the book was promised in the original 1973 brochure. Obviously, this cannot be prepared until the Icelandic version is finished. So, add the translation and its production time to the delay of final delivery. In this connection, a final thought comes to mind about a universal problem of our times. Cost overruns, to say nothing of inflation, are not peculiar to the U. S. A. In the long run, those who paid for the book in advance may benefit from their foresight. Fears now are that the original cost estimate may balloon to a considerably higher figure.

We take full responsibility for all of the foregoing commentary. It was composed from impressions gained by talking with many reliable sources, including competent postal officials in Reykjavik and other Icelandic communities, the very highly esteemed author-elect, knowledgeable collectors in several parts of Iceland, well-respected stamp dealers, and foremost philatelic journalists in Iceland and the U.S. We believe that this book will be produced as soon as the many problems of fact and feasibility are resolved.

Nojex Report—Executive Committee Has Quorum

1. Subscriptions to the POSTHORN will be \$7.50/annum for non-members. Orders to be addressed to the Secretary.
2. Sale of SCC Literature: Members wishing back issues of the POSTHORN or Monographs or Supplements may obtain them from the Secretary. Discounts are available.
3. Earl Grant Jacobsen Memorial Award for Philatelic Research is established.
4. HAFNIA 76 TRIPS being organized.
5. Interphil 76 site of 1976 International Convention of SCC. Convention Meeting will be Sunday, 5/30/76, 1 to 4 p.m., and Executive Committee Meeting will be Monday, 5/31/76. Plans include a Sunday evening dinner and other SCC entertainment. SCC will award a gold medal to the best Scandinavian Exhibit in Interphil.

• S • C • C •

"Dubbeltrea" or Three or Four

by Robert A. Helm, L20

When Bernhard Beskow was in NYC last Spring, Helen Ann and I had dinner with him and Birit. After this delightful repast, Bernie and I talked Iceland until the wee hours.

During this discussion, he pointed out to me that I had a double three variety (Facit #8 IV) among my district post office cancellations.



Fig. 1

Fig. 2

When I returned home, I searched further among my "duplicates" and came up with a mint "dubbeltrea" (Fig. 1) and a strange companion (Fig. 2). Fig. 2 has the obvious extra foot on the stamp, but, as you can see, the three is doubled at the top, also.

Bernhard—professional sceptic that he is—insisted upon studying the stamp himself in Stockholm . . . where it still is.

Has lightning finally struck? Do I really have a unique piece?

Time (and Bernhard) will tell.

SCC Convention Call, Interphil '76

SCC plans to meet in Philadelphia in 1976 during the INTERPHIL show which will be held May 29 to June 6. Convention dates Sunday and Monday, May 30th and 31st. Although international philatelic exhibitions have been held every ten years in the U. S. in recent times, this will be the first one under the patronage of the Federation Internationale de Philatelie (F.I.P.). The 45th Congress of FIP will be held in conjunction with the show.

Applications have already been received in excess of the more than 3,000 available frames, and sales booths are sold out. Foreign Commissioners for over 40 countries have been selected including Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

INTERPHIL will attract more foreign visitors than any other bicentennial activity next year. All major philatelic societies are planning get-togethers, and SCC is no exception. A slide program on some aspect of Scandinavian philately is planned, which will be open to the interested public.

Many postal agencies including the United States Postal Service will have display and sales areas.

Georg Menzinsky and Svend Yort are two judges serving on the jury who will provide input on Scandinavia.

SCC has reserved a block of 20 double rooms at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, 9th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, PA 19107. One night's deposit (approx. \$24) is required (refundable if the reservation is cancelled up to 30 days before arrival date).

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

Title of publication, **The Posthorn**

Date of filing: Sept. 21, 1975

Annual subscription price: \$5.00

Frequency of issue, Quarterly

Location of known office of publication, 821 Vermont St., Lawrence, Kans. 66044

Location of the Headquarters or General Business Offices of the publishers:

5065 North Wolcott St., Chicago, Ill. 60640

Publisher:

Scandinavian Collectors Club, 5065 N. Wolcott, Chicago, Ill. 60640

Editor: Robert A. Helm, 349 Sound Beach Ave., Old Greenwich, Ct. 06870

Managing Editor: None

Owner: Scandinavian Collectors Club, 5065 N. Wolcott, Chicago, Ill. 60640

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, etc.: None

For optional completion by publishers mailing at the regular rates

Fred H. Bloedow, Secretary

Extent and nature of circulation

	Ave. No. copies prec. 12 months	Single issue nearest filing
Total no. copies printed	1195	1210
Paid circulation		
Sales thru dealers, carriers, street vendors, counter	0	0
Mail subscriptions	920	936
Total paid circulation	920	936
Free distribution, samples, compliment., free, etc.	11	11
Total distribution	931	947
Copies left over, office use, spoiled, etc.	264	263
Returns from news agents	0	0
Total	1195	1210

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

Fred H. Bloedow, Secretary

NEW MEMBERS

- 1920 EBERS, Mabel H., P. O. Box 1448, Wilkes-Barre, PA 18703
Scandinavia, Christmas Seals by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1921 BELL, Jonathan, 800 Oxford Rd., #21, Ann Arbor, MI 48104
Finland & Assoc., U.S. by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1922 MATLACK, Chuck, 68 Lavender Lane, Levittown, PA 19054
Iceland by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1923 KING, Thomas Letson, III, 7710 La Roche, Houston, TX 77036
Sweden by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1924 LYNCH, O. E., 3130 Silverleaf Ave., Springfield, MO 65807
Scandinavia, Irish postal history by B. R. Whipple #1354
- 1925 ROHDE, Harry Q., P. O. Box 319, Chicago, IL 60690
Sweden by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1926 PLESNER, Frederik H., 101 Live Oak Circle, Milton, FL 32570
Norway, Worldwide used by H. F. Plesner #1602
- 1927 SWEETSER, Frank L., 35 Leslie Rd., Auburndale, MA 02166
Scandinavia, Australia, US by F. H. Bloedow #L-24

ADDRESS CHANGES

- 1129 ANDERSON, Robert W., 824 Echo Rd., RD 2, Vestal, NY 13850
- 773 KJELLING, Edgar, Asbjornsenget 16, Bergen, Norway
- 1319 SPENCER, Eugene, Cypress Tree Condos, Bldg. 2, Apt. 310, 2251 N.W.
41st Ave., Lauderhill, FL 33313
- 1724 SPOERL, Steve, P. O. Box 1804, Iowa City, IA 52240
- 1906 OMDAHL, Donald L., 825 5th Ave., S., Glasgow, MT 59230
- 1093 PAINE, Bela B., P. O. Box 75, Concord, NH 03301
- 1172 THORUP, Clifford A., 7901 Baymeadows Cr., E 327, Jacksonville, FL
32216
- 1702 LARSEN, LCDR James, U. S. Army Logistics Mgt Center, Fort Lee, VA
23801
- 1383 LARSON, Leslie L., 3530 Damien Ave., Space 22B, La Verne, CA 91750
- 41 BLACK, Irving E., 2291 Drummond Rd., Shaker Heights, OH 44120
- 1902 BESOM, Dale B., 6829 Lambert Rd., Orient, OH 43146
- 1158 SEQUINO, Frank, Jr., 311 S. 11th St., New Hyde Park, NY 11040
- 383 BROWNYER, Burt, Rt. 6, Box 437, Gainesville, GA 30501
- 1201 HALPERN, Donald F., 209 Forest Ave., Westfield, NJ 07090
- 1783 LaFOUNTAIN, Edward C., 26288 Byron St., Highland, CA 92346
- 1913 JOSEFSKI, Virginia, 2205 Oriole, Ponca City, OK 74601
- 1653 NORDHAVN, Ole, 1220 Georgetown Ave., San Leandro, CA 94579
- 815 JESPERSEN, Henry L., III, 54 Grannys Lane, South Orleans, MA 02662
- 1314 SCHMIDT, Jack F., 3065 E. Hwy 50, Apt. M-1, Canon City, CO 81212
- 1810 SAUKKO, Wayne K., c/o General Delivery, Richards Gebaur AFB, MO
64030
- 1917 MATHIESEN, Henning, Orstedsgade 52E, DK-6400 Sonderborg, Denm'k
- 1203 HINZ, Walter H., P. O. Box 464, Vineland, NJ 08360
- 1103 THORSTEINSSON, Sigurdur H., Kirkjuvegi 8, 1S-530 Hvammstangi,
Iceland
- 1762 WYMAN, William N., 4875 Kingshill Dr., Apt. 106, Columbus, OH 43229
- 120 STEEFEL, Lawrence D., 3420 Heritage Dr., Apt. 117, Edina, MN 55435
- 144 FINK, Ernesto, P. O. Box 2554, Mexico 1, D. F., Mexico
- 320 FRIERSON, Col. Samuel G., 3041 N. 44th St., C-48, Phoenix, AZ 85018
- 703 PRITCHETT, Herbert T., 60 Headley Dr., Gants Hill, Ilford, Essex,
England

- 832 POLLAK, Henrik, 55 W. 42nd St., Rm. 825, New York, NY 10036
 875 PANARELLO, Biagio, 240 Railroad Ave., Hammonton, NJ 08037
 885 WISE, Ernest H., 76 Plane St., Hull, HU3 6BX, England
 901 ANDERSEN, Verner, 19633 Woodcrest Dr., Harper Woods, MI 48225
 963 NIELSEN, Gordon, 127 Stonyridge Dr., E-114, Sandusky, OH 44870
 1054 BOGG, William G., c/o New England Stamp Co., 643 Fifth Ave., S.,
 Naples, FL 33940
 1085 DUNCAN, M. M., Jr., Physics Dept., Univ. of Ga., 156 Riverdale Dr.,
 Athens, GA 30601
 1325 SAXBERG, Borje O., 4323 N. E. 44th, Seattle, WA 98105
 1335 JACOBSEN, Mogens R., 330 Sunrise Dr., Nokomis, FL 33555
 1364 HENDLER, Pennard, 305 Barracuda St., Apt. A, Fort Walton Beach,
 FL 32548
 1383 LARSON, Leslie L., 3530 Damien Ave., Space 22B, La Verne, CA 91750
 1474 Nash, Morton, Box 34, Williamstown, MA 01267
 1493 SASS, Allan, P. O. Box 36693, Los Angeles, CA 90036
 1603 SAUVAGE, Herbert P., 10537 S. Hale, Apt. 2A, Chicago, IL 60643
 1657 DEBO, Dr. Arno, Laufzornner Strasse 7, D-8 Munchen 90, West Germany
 1725 JENSEN, Allan, Pilegaards Vaenge 11, DK-2635 Ishoj, Denmark
 1760 TODD, Raymond, 19 High St., South Perth 6151, W. A., Australia
 1786 SHIVE, Ribert G., Jr., P. O. Box 15, Elsberry, MO 63343
 1814 CLEARY, Elmer W. A., 1768 Boul. Boucherville, St. Bruno, Que., J3V
 4H3, Canada
 1826 CONELLY, Patrick L., 3770-B Sierra Dr., Honolulu, HI 96816
 1308 HANSEN, Soren, 3967 Longhill Dr., S. E., Warren, OH 44484
 1750 CARLSON, Harvey C., 18509 E. 27th St., S., Independence, MO 64057
 1449 DALLOF, Herman K., 820 Rockledge Dr., Saginaw, TX 76179
 1774 GOINS, Ova David, P. O. Box 2256, Minneapolis, MN 55402
 1093 PAINE, Bela B., P. O. Box 29, Yarmouth Port, MA 02675
 1535 CHRISTIANSON, Rev. C. J., Rt. 5, Box 881, Winchester, VA 22601
 1145 GEIERSBACH, Allois, P. O. Box 14325, West Allis, WI 53214
 1271 HANSON, Charles A., 308 Kenyon Dr., Springfield, IL 62704
 1881 HATCH, Robert D., 27785 Wellington, Farmington Hills, MI 48024
 1781 GLASSPOOL, H. Walter, 7001 Bear Creek Ln., Beacon Woods, New Port
 Richey, FL 33552
 1290 RANTA, Arthur W., 27 Franklin St., Islip, NY 11751
 835 GUNTER, Erin R., 8865 Syble Dr., Baton Rouge, LA 70814

REMOVED FROM ROLLS

- 515-L7 Jeffrey L. Foulk, 212 N. Main St., Doylestown, PA 18901
 1401 Stanley Lundgren, 506 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, CA 90014
 1332 Donald M. Rubin, 1 Glennway Dr., Holyoke, MA 01040
 708 W. H. Dickinson, 503 Eugene Pl., Garden City, Ks. 67846
 1426 Lars G. Carlsson, 615 S. Flower St., Suite 402, Los Angeles, CA 90046

DECEASED

- 1026 Sidney L. Jaffee, 608 Martense Ave., Teaneck, NJ 07666
 879 Clifford Bieber
 1391 Mrs. William Swift

REINSTATED

- 1124 NIELSEN, Axel H., 778 7th Ave., N., Castlegar, BC, V1N 1W6, Canada
 Scandinavia, Western Europe, US by V. E. Engstrom #911

Start collecting Swedish stamps

Börja samla svenska frimärken



The new Swedish king, Carl XVI Gustaf, is the youngest reigning monarch in the world. The first two stamps with his portrait were issued 29 April 1974, the day before his 28th birthday.

Världens yngste regerande monark är den nye, svenske kungen, Carl XVI Gustaf. De första två frimärkena med hans bild gavs ut den 29 april 1974, dagen innan han fyllde 28 år.

Start now with the new king

Starta nu med den nye kungen

The new royal era that has just begun in our country is a natural starting point for collecting Swedish stamps. By and by you will have an interesting, ever growing and more detailed picture of Sweden that your children and grandchildren may also enjoy some day.

Nu när en ny kungaepok just börjat i vårt land är det ett bra tillfälle att börja samla svenska frimärken. Er samling får en naturlig startpunkt och efterhand kommer ni att få ett intressant och ständigt växande Sverige-minne, som kanske också barn och barnbarn en gång kommer att ha glädje av.

The motifs reflect Sweden

Today Sweden is considered to be one of the most interesting stamp countries in Europe. Our stamps have typically Swedish motifs reflecting the history, culture and landscape of our country. Prominent artists are responsible for the designs, and most of the stamps are printed in steel engraving. The issues are comparatively limited. Significant for Swedish stamps is also that they always retain their collector's value.

Motiven speglar Sverige

Sverige anses idag vara ett av de mest intressanta frimärksländerna i Europa. Våra märken har typiskt svenska motiv, som speglar vårt lands historia, kultur och natur. För den konstnärliga utformningen svarar framstående konstnärer och grafiker. De flesta märken trycks i stålgravyr. Upplagorna är relativt små. Svenska märken utmärks också av att de alltid behåller sitt samlarvärde.

It is easy to collect new Swedish stamps

Lätt att samla nya svenska frimärken

A good way of obtaining Swedish stamps is to buy them from stamp dealers. If you cannot find them there, write for details about subscriptions to The Post Office Section for Philately PFA, Fack, S-10110 STOCKHOLM, Sweden.

Ett bra sätt att skaffa svenska frimärken är att vända sig till en frimärkshandlare. Har ni svårt att få tag på dem, så kan ni skriva efter upplysningar och anmälningsformulär till Postens Filateliavdelning PFA, Fack, S-10110 STOCKHOLM, Sweden.

The Royal Swedish Post Office



WE ALSO BUY

Many Scandinavian collectors know our auctions as a very good place to buy and sell stamps and postal history. However, we are also interested in buying directly for cash. With the strong market we are able to offer very high prices. Listed below are some typical prices we pay for very fine material:

Country	Scott #	We pay	Country	Scott #	We pay
Denmark			Greenland		
1 used	-----	\$425.00	8-16 * NH	-----	45.00
1b used	-----	725.00	8-16 *	-----	40.00
1b *	-----	2100.00	8-16 used	-----	45.00
82 *	-----	120.00	17-25 * NH	-----	80.00
82 used	-----	25.00	17-25 *	-----	70.00
P18	-----	625.00	17-25 used	-----	80.00
Faroe Is.			17-25 invert overprints		
(Scott listed under Denmark)			(8 val) * NH -- 1400.00		
60 bisect	-----	2000.00	same *	-----	1150.00
88a	-----	475.00	Q1a, 3a, 4a * or used	70% cat.	
155 * NH	-----	300.00	other parcel post	60% cat.	
155 *	-----	220.00	Iceland		
155 used	-----	140.00	4 *	-----	400.00
155 on cover	-----	200.00	6 used	-----	475.00
272A-76 *	-----	150.00	prir ovpts, better I GILDI		
All covers and specialized material wanted			we pay 65% catalog		
			246-52 * NH	-----	23.00
			273 * NH	-----	60.00
			273 *	-----	42.00

Norway & Sweden

All classic material wanted. For used copies with perfect socked on the nose cancels we pay from 100% catalog and up.

All specialized items and covers wanted, as well as large collections. We are serious buyers and will travel anywhere in the US and Europe.

PUBLIC AUCTION

Our next auction is in preparation and will be held in either mid December or very early January. Many good items from all the Scandinavian countries. Especially impressive will be the Greenland section, which is estimated will bring in excess of \$40,000! The Faroe Is. will also be a fantastic showing, highlighted by a strip of 3 of the 2/5 øre, with one value the double overprint. Request your free catalog of this important sale.

SCC

DANAM STAMP COMPANY



P. O. Box 273

Springfield, Pa. 19064

Phone (215) 853-2862