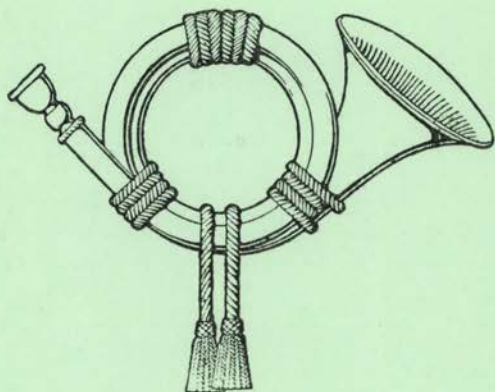


Vol. 33, No. 2, Whole No. 126, May 1976

The
POSTHORN

TM

"The Bank of Scandinavian Philatelic Knowledge"



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

THE POSTHORN

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SCC AT INTERPHIL

The SCC Convention Meeting will be held on Monday, May 31 (Memorial Day) at the Philadelphia Civic Center, in conjunction with INTERPHIL '76. The program will begin with introductory remarks by our President, Robert A. Frigstad and a slide program of Classic Covers of Sweden Showing Early Postal Rates. The slide program will be followed by the general membership meeting.

Our convention hotel is the Ben Franklin, and by now you should have made confirmed reservations as advised in the November POSTHORN. Arrangements for a Directors meeting will be announced separately by the Secretary.

In addition to the convention program, SCC has also scheduled three additional slide programs of an educational nature, open to the public. These will be held in Room 222 of the Civic Center at 4-5 p.m. on the days listed below. Admission to these programs as well as the convention meeting is free and an INTERPHIL pass is not required.

Sunday, May 30—Faroe Island Philately

Tuesday, June 1—Cancellations on Stamps of Denmark

Wednesday, June 2—Danish West Indies Philately

The slide programs are being graciously loaned by the Wilmington, Del. chapter, and special thanks go to Bob Lipscomb of Chapter 13 for making these excellent programs available.

Depending on the response, a dinner may be arranged at a restaurant in Philadelphia near the Ben Franklin Hotel. Unfortunately, the famous Viking Inn in Ardmore, Pa., with its splendid smorgasbord, closes early Sunday and is closed Monday, and the logistics do not favor our gathering there for a meal.

Separately, INTERPHIL has arranged a number of events which SCC members may want to sign up for. These should be done by mail in advance to be sure of a firm reservation. Prices shown are per person.

May 29, Saturday—Opening Night Champagne Reception at the Art Museum—\$15.00

May 30, Sunday—Buffet Supper and Skyline View of Philadelphia at Night from the Penn Mutual Tower—\$12.50

June 1, Tuesday—Reception Aboard Admiral Dewey's Flagship Olympia on the River Front—\$10.00

June 2, Wednesday—Luncheon at Germantown Cricket Club and Tour of Cliveden, Site of Revolutionary War Battle—\$10.00

June 3, Thursday—Tour of Winterthur and Longwood Gardens—\$14.00

June 4, Friday—Evening Picnic at the Rare Mammal House of the Phila. Zoo \$12.50

June 5, Saturday—Awards (Palmares) Banquet at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel \$30.00

Reservations together with payment should be sent to INTERPHIL, P. O. Box "C", Philadelphia, PA 19105.

—Alan Warren

The Skilding Stamps Of Iceland

By R. Booman, SCC 980

Over 100 years have now passed since the Iceland Postal System was established and the Skilding stamps of Iceland were issued. Even though much study has gone into this issue by philatelists, there remain questions as to their production and delivery to Iceland.

Through the study of the Danish postal records published by G. A. Hagemann¹ in his investigations of the Danish and Danish West Indies stamps, much information about the production of the Iceland Skilding stamps can be learned since the same printer was used for all three postoffices during that period of time.

Paper

The paper on which the stamps were printed was made by Drewsen and Sønner in Strandmøllens Papirfabrik at Skodsborg near Copenhagen. The specially watermarked paper was arranged so that when the stamps were printed a crown watermark (designated crown Wm II) would appear on each of the 100 stamps in a sheet. In the border of the sheet, beyond the stamp design, a watermark "KGL. POST-FRMK" appears on each of the four sides. The upper corners of the sheet have a crown and there is a posthorn in each of the lower two corners. (See Fig. 1). The paper was machine made and therefore relatively uniform in thickness. It was thin (0.05 to 0.06 mm thickness) and often semitransparent and brittle.² Differences in registration of the stamp design during the printing operation caused the crowns to be off-centered in relation to the stamp design. Occasionally, a portion of the border watermark can appear on a stamp. Inverted watermarks are caused by the printer inserting the sheet in the press backwards.

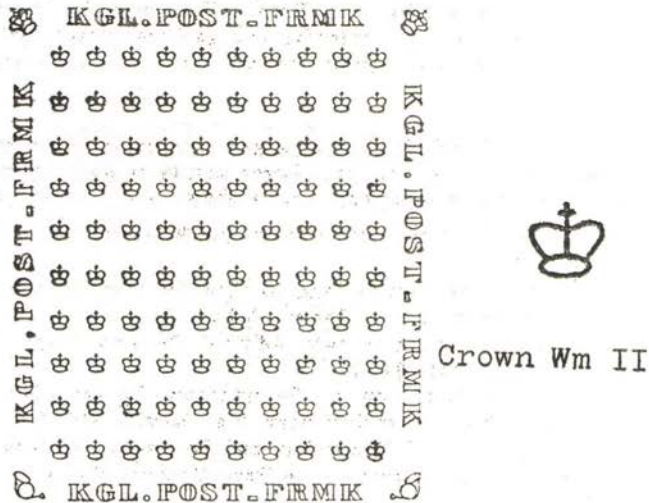


Fig. 1

Mr. R. Helm [SCC 822/L20] has done research on the Skilding stamps which has brought out the possibility that the stamps which are line-perforated 12½ may be printed on a different paper than the comb-perforated stamps. He reports that this paper is softer, rougher, and thicker than that used for the comb-perforated stamps.

After the paper was made it was carefully inventoried and delivered to the printer in accurately counted batches of approximately 40,000 double sheets to a printing run, each sheet being large enough to print two 100-stamp sheets. The printer was required to account precisely for every sheet delivered to him either through the production of stamps, proofs, or maculatur (printer's waste).

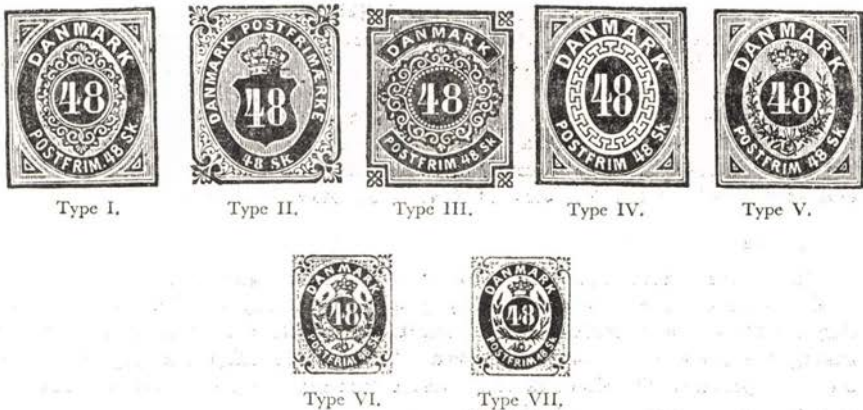


Fig. 2

Stamp Design

Seven essays for a 48 Skilling Danish stamp were made by Philip Christian Batz of Copenhagen in 1869.^{3,17} (See fig. 2). The frame design which was used for three of the rejected designs (types I, IV, & V) was selected for the Iceland stamp design, regular postage and official.



Fig. 3

The design for the oval center was copied from the center of the then current Danish bicolor Skilling stamp issue of 1870. The copy was not exact as there are differences in the crown and the stalks of grain (see fig. 3).

Printing Plate

Philip Batz engraved the original die which was common to all the Iceland Skilling stamps. This die contained the frame and oval design plus the word "ISLAND". From this original die seven second original dies were made; one for each value of regular postage and official Skilding type stamp of the series. The value in the middle of the stamp and the oval's lower textline was then engraved on each of these second originals.

The printing clichés used for the printing plate were probably made by stereotype from the second originals.⁴

Each printing plate had only 25 clichés mounted in a 5x5 pattern with the clichés fastened to each other in a notched arrangement. This meant that a 100 stamp sheet required four passes through the printing press for completion.

Proofs

Proofs of all the values exist in the issued colors, imperforate, on paper without watermark. Color proofs of the 4 Skilding stamps are found on regular watermarked paper in the definitive colors of all the values. 4 Sk. proofs in redbrown, bluegreen and dark green are found on thin paper without a watermark.

The postal records¹⁰ show that 154 sheets were used for proofs between February 21st and April 18th, 1872. These proofs may have included those for the Icelandic Skilding stamps since the colors for the stamps were selected and announced by the Ministry of Justice on May 3, 1872.¹¹

Colors

The colors throughout the issue of the Iceland Skilding stamps are relatively uniform since there was only a single printing of that issue. Some slight differences in color due to production variations such as differences in inking the plate, etc., can be observed. Since a 100 subject stamp sheet was made by printing the sheet in four passes through the press, slight variations in color can appear on a single sheet.

The colors are listed as follows:

2 Sk.—Blue

3 Sk.—Gray

4 Sk.—Rose, Red, Carmine, Rosecarmine, depending on catalog or reference

8 Sk.—Brown

16 Sk.—Yellow

4 Sk. Off.—Green

8 Sk. Off.—Lilac

Forgeries

Forgeries of all the values of the Skilding stamps exist. They are almost all on paper without watermark. In some cases a false watermark has been printed on the back. In most examples the artwork is quite different from the original. The Fournier forgeries have good artwork but are printed on poor quality paper without a watermark and have a false cancel (REYKJAVIK without date).

[Editor's Note: Most of the other forgeries are crude. I have seen a good 16 Sk. forgery (marked: Sperati—Reproduction on the back). (The only known Sperati is a 4 Sk. Red which he completed when he was 18 or so.) Much work remains to be done in this area. Album Weeds by Earee was a good start but it must be updated and pictures must be secured for all of the types.]

Gum

At the time these stamps were made, gum consisting mainly of dextrine and gum arabic was applied to the stamps after printing and before perforating, by hand with a brush or cloth-covered roller. Each sheet had to be kept separate from the others until the gum dried. This was done by means of special racks or by suspension, clothesline fashion. The yellowish or brownish gum was applied hot and had a tendency to be absorbed somewhat by the paper. As a result, the paper became brittle and somewhat transparent.

Perforation

During the 1870's, H. H. Thiele had two perforating machines. One machine was a comb-type perforator and the other was a line-perforation type machine. The comb-type machine made perforations of 14x13½ holes per 2 cm., while the line perforation type machine perforated single lines of 12½ holes per 2 cm. The comb-type perforator was the faster and more modern of the two machines and was the one which was kept in constant service. The slower, more difficult to use line-type perforator was kept in reserve and only used when the other machine was being serviced. One exception to this was the use of the line perforator in perforating the Danish West Indies 3 and 4 cents stamps in the beginning of 1872. The comb perforating machine was constructed to perforate only a particular size stamp, namely the Danish Bicolors. Since the DWI stamps were of a different size, the line perforator had to be used for these. The Iceland 3 Skilding stamps were a rush job. At the time that these stamps were being processed the comb-type perforator was in full use perforating 2, 4 and 8 Sk. Danish bicolor stamps, so the line perforator was pressed into service for the 3 Sk. Iceland stamps. It was also used for most of the 16 Sk. regular and 4 Sk. official and a small quantity of the 4 Sk. regular Iceland stamps.

Stamp Production

The Danish Postal Reports⁶ show that 3250 sheets of Icelandic stamps were printed during Post Nr. 29, which covered the financial year starting with April 1, 1872 and ended on March 31, 1873. This tallies with the quantity of Iceland Skilding stamps reported as being issued.¹⁴ They are listed as follows:

Stamp	Amount Printed
2 Sk., Blue	40,000
3 Sk., Gray	25,000
4 Sk., Rose	100,000
8 Sk., Brown	40,000
16 Sk., Yellow	40,000
4 Sk. Off., Green	50,000
8 Sk. Off., Lilac	30,000
	Total
	325,000

At 100 stamps per sheet this equals 3250 sheets.

The actual dates of printing and delivery of the Icelandic Skilding stamps have puzzled philatelists for many years. Some light can be shed on the situation by utilizing the records published in Hagemann's book.¹ Unfortunately Hagemann was writing about the Danish and Danish West Indies stamps and any conclusions about the Iceland stamps are based on omission in the records published in the book rather than printed fact.

The situation concerning the 3 Skilding stamp is clearer than the others. This stamp had not been included in the original production order but was proposed by Óli Finsen, the Postmaster-Elect, who spent the winter of 1872-73 in Copenhagen consulting with the Danish postal authorities.⁹ The records show that the paper used for this stamp was "used up" (forbrugt) on Feb. 28, 1873.⁸ One assumption is that the production took place after January 6, 1873 when the paper was issued and shortly before Feb. 28. Finsen left Denmark by steamer on March 1, 1873, and was scheduled to arrive in Reykjavik on March 15, 1873, carrying the 3 Sk. stamps with him. The stamps were issued for use in Iceland shortly after Finsen's arrival. The High Sher-

iff's announcement of 22 March 1873⁹ indicates that the stamps were issued prior to that date.

We also know that 151 double sheets of paper were used for this printing. Since only 125 double sheets were required to produce 25,000 good stamps, we can see that 26 double sheets (52 single sheets) must have been maculatur (printer's waste).

The production and delivery of the remaining Skilding stamps is more difficult to determine. As previously mentioned, it is known that the stamps were printed during Post Nr. 29. This printing period used three batches of paper issued to Thiele by the Postal authorities. They are as follows:

39,996 sheets issued on February 21, 1872

39,999 sheets issued on August 6, 1872

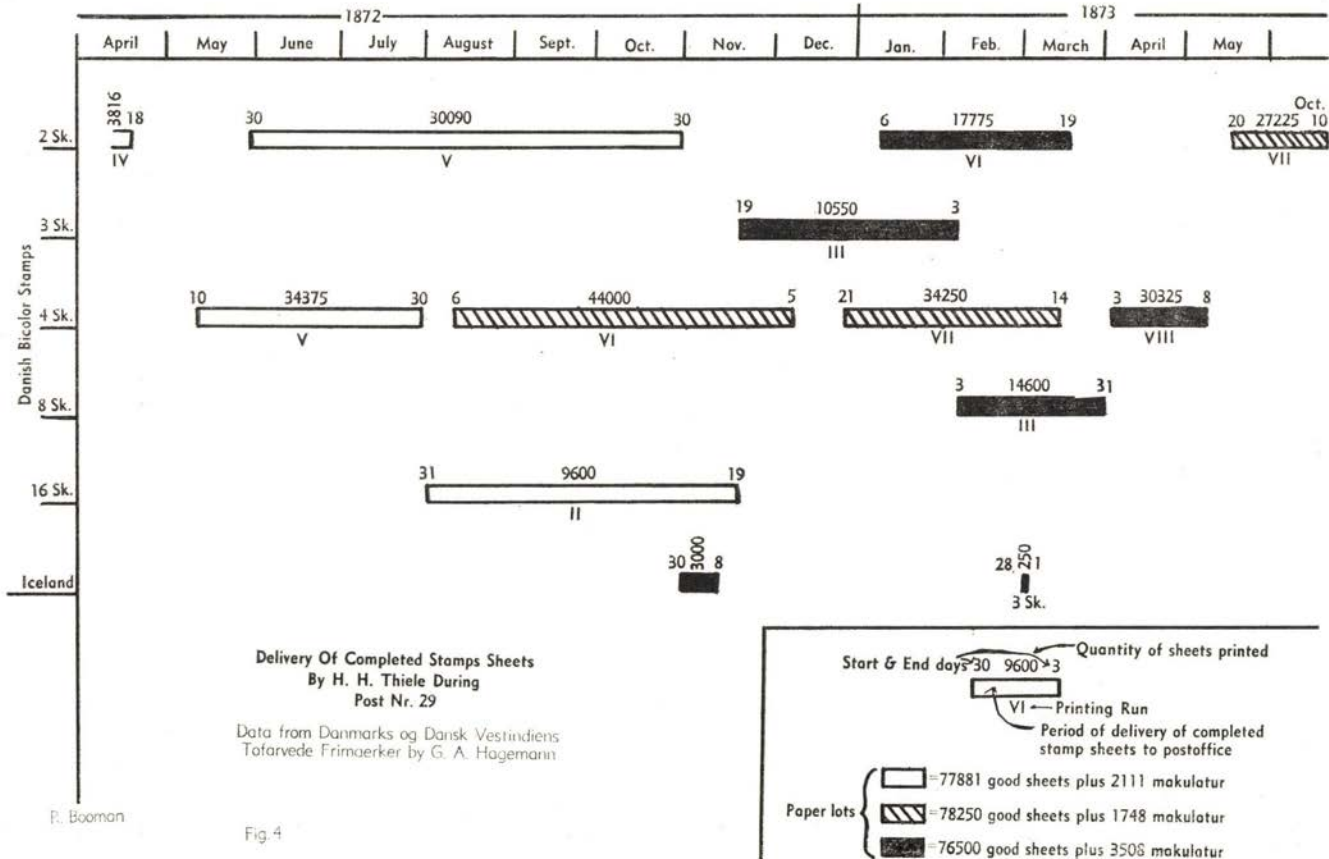
40,004 sheets issued in parts starting no earlier than August 6, 1872 and ending on January 6, 1873.

The first two batches are not of interest as they are accounted for in the production of 2, 4, and 16 Skilling Danish bicolor stamps. In examining the third batch of paper we find that the records account for 38,010 sheets used in the production of Danish stamps and 151 sheets used for the Iceland 3 Sk. This leaves 1843 double sheets still to be accounted for. These sheets must have been the ones used for printing the Iceland Skilding stamps. Printing of the 300,000 Skilding stamps (all values except the 3 Sk.) required 1500 double sheets. This leaves 343 double sheets as maculatur. We can now deduce that the Iceland stamps were printed sometime after August 6, 1872.

If we next examine the Thiele production by plotting the various stamp deliveries made during the financial year of interest we find that Thiele had no more than three different stamps in production at a single time. The period of time between October 30, 1872 and January 6, 1873 shows only two Danish stamps being delivered (see fig. 4). Assuming that Thiele was an efficient businessman who used his equipment and manpower to the greatest extent possible, it appears that the delivery of three different stamps at one time was the maximum capability of his resources due to some limiting factor, such as 3 inspectors. Under these circumstances the Icelandic Skilding stamps probably were delivered to the postal authorities between October 30 and November 8, 1872. The end date is set because the last regular ship for the winter from Copenhagen to Reykjavik for the year 1872 left Copenhagen on November 8, 1872. If the stamps were to arrive in Iceland to be a "New Year's Gift,"¹² they would have to be shipped on this vessel.

A bit of information can be deduced from the relative scarcity of the perforated 12½ stamps to the 14x13½ stamps. From the catalog value of the stamps and the total number of sheets printed for each type we can calculate the probable number of sheets which were perforated 12½ (see appendix A). This calculates to a bit less than 1000 sheets or approximately 30% of the total amount printed. The comb-type perforator was at least twice as fast as the line-type perforator since a sheet had to pass through the line perforator twice to produce perforations in the horizontal and vertical directions while the comb perforator supplied perforations in both directions with one pass of the sheet. It is possible that Thiele, being pressed for time, put both perforators to work on the Iceland stamps since the quantity of stamps of one perforation versus the other is what could be expected under this situation.

Another possibility for the two types of perforations rests on Mr. Helm's dual paper theory. Thiele may have had trouble perforating the soft, rough paper with the comb-type perforator and used the line-type perforator with its larger diameter needles to obtain satisfactory perforations.



Imperforate Stamps

Imperforate, unused stamps of all values of the Skilding issue are found, both regular and official. These stamps were never issued by the Iceland Postal Authorities but were stolen from Thiele's print shop about 1880 and are from the unfinished and excess sheets of maculatur left from the printing that were not delivered to the Icelandic Postal Authorities.⁵ Such items come under the category of printer's waste and are not collectable in the proper sense.

1872												1873																																																																									
JANUARY				MAY				SEPTEMBER				JANUARY				MAY				SEPTEMBER																																																																	
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S																																																			
1	2	3	4	5	6		5	6	7	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEBRUARY				JUNE				OCTOBER				FEBRUARY				JUNE				OCTOBER																																																																	
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S																														
1	2	3					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31																											
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31																																		

Fig. 5

Period of Use

Even though the Iceland stamps may have been in Reykjavik in December 1872,¹⁸ the actual use of the stamps outside Reykjavik probably did not start until February 1873 with the Inland Post.¹⁵ Overseas service from Iceland started with a steamer sailing to Denmark on March 24, 1873. The stamps remained officially valid for use until August 1, 1876. On that date a new series of stamps was issued in Aur values because the Icelandic currency had been changed from skilding to aur on January 1, 1876. Between January and August of 1876 a conversion arrangement was used where skilding was convertible to aur at a rate of 1 Sk.=2 aur. This exchange was not quite correct since 48 Sk.=100 aur. To equalize the situation it was prescribed that 12 Sk.=25 aur, not 24. This resulted in a 16 Sk. stamp costing 33 aur but two 8 Sk. stamps bought separately cost only 32 aur. There is some evidence that the Skilding stamps may have continued to be used without official sanction in some of the outlying provinces until as late as 1879. Unused Skilding stamps were permitted to be exchanged for aur stamps until September 27, 1877. Skilding stamps remained on sale after this date (although invalid for postage) at face value for small quantities and at a 50% discount if a quantity of 500 Kr worth were purchased at one time. In November 1890, D. Thomsen, the German consul, purchased all the remaining Skilding stamps at 25% over face value.¹³

Cancellations

The Skilding stamps are found with any one of seven different types of cancels (see fig. 6). Facit¹⁶ has named six of the types as A, B, C1, C2, F and G. The seventh type is the manuscript cancel.

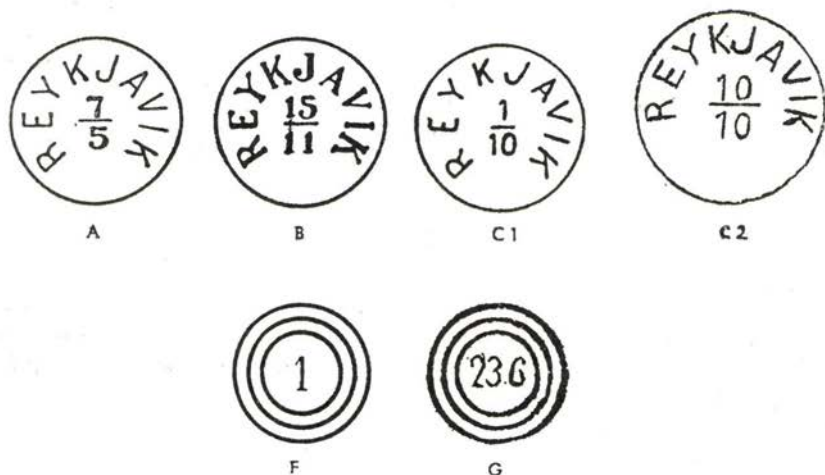


Fig. 6

Type A is the old Danish postoffice day postmark given to Reykjavík (REYKJAVIK) and Berufjörður (BERUFJÖRÐ) in 1870. It was intended to be used on the envelope but not to cancel the stamps prior to 1873. It continued in use as a cancel for stamps during the Skilding stamp period. The type A cancel is similar to the type C1 cancel except the date numerals are seriffed on type A and without serifs on type C1.

Type B was used at Reykjavík and 19 other secondary postoffices. It can be found with the following names:

AKUREYRI
BJARNARNES
BÆR

DALASÝSLA
DJÚPIVOGUR
EGILSTAÐIR
GRENJADARSTAÐUR
HJARÐARHOLT
HRAUNGERÐI
ÍSAFJÖRÐUR

KIRJUBÆJARKLAUST
MIKLAHOLT
MIKLIBÆR
REYKJAVÍK
SEYÐISFJÖRÐUR
STRANDASÝSLA
STYKKISHÓLMUR
SVEINSTAÐIR
VESTMANNÆYJAR
VÖLLUR

Types C1 and C2 cancels were used to pre-cancel the Skilding stamps when they were sold by the Postoffice after their valid period of use. Cancel C1 is 22 mm in diameter and C2 is 25 mm in diameter. Cancel C1 was only used in Reykjavík and is only found with that name. Cancel C2 was used by postoffices in Reykjavík, Dýrafjörður, Skagafardarsýsla, Saudarkrökur, Þingeyjarsýsla and Vopnafjörður and has these respective names in the cancel. The Skagafjardarsýsla cancel has the year in addition to the month and day.

The type F cancel is the Danish cancel for Copenhagen. It was used to cancel letters on arrival in Copenhagen when the Iceland stamps had not been cancelled in Iceland. The numeral 1 is found both with and without serifs.

Type G cancel is also a Danish postoffice cancel and is the type given to Reykjavík (236) and Seyðisfjörður (237) in 1870 when they were under the Danish Postal Authority. They continued to be used in Iceland during the Skilding stamp period.

The manuscript cancels are pen and ink cancels consisting of an X, a postoffice abbreviation or even a postmaster's initials or name written across the face of the stamp. These were used primarily at collecting offices which had no formal canceller at the time.

Postscript: I wish to thank Mr. Svend Yort and Mr. Robert Helm for their assistance and comments in the preparation of this article. They have kept this author from wandering astray in a number of areas and thereby, hopefully, made the information useful to the reader.

Appendix A

Calculations for determining the number of sheets perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$:

Formula:

$$\text{No. of sheets} = \frac{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Value of unused stamp perf. } 14 \times 13\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{perf. } 12\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}}{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Value of unused stamp perf. } 12\frac{1}{2} + \text{perf. } 14 \times 13\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{Total} \\ \text{No. sheets} \\ \text{printed} \end{array}$$

From Facit 73

$$\begin{array}{r} 225 \text{ Sw. Kr.} \\ 4 \text{ Sk.} \quad \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times 1000 = 123 \\ 225 + 1600 \text{ Sw. Kr.} \\ 1700 \text{ Sw. Kr.} \\ 16 \text{ Sk.} \quad \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times 400 = 370 \\ 1700 + 140 \text{ Sw. Kr.} \\ 8500 \text{ Sw. Kr.} \\ 4 \text{ Sk Off.} \quad \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times 500 = 494 \\ 8500 + 100 \text{ Sw. Kr.} \end{array}$$

Total 987 Sheets

From AFA 73

$$\begin{array}{r} 180 \text{ D. Kr.} \\ 4 \text{ Sk.} \quad \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times 1000 = 107 \\ 180 + 1500 \text{ D. Kr.} \\ 1500 \text{ D. Kr.} \\ 16 \text{ Sk.} \quad \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times 400 = 375 \\ 1500 + 100 \text{ D. Kr.} \\ 7500 \text{ D. Kr.} \\ 4 \text{ Sk. Off.} \quad \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times 500 = 493 \\ 7500 + 100 \text{ D. Kr.} \end{array}$$

Total 975 Sheets

From Islandzk 73

$$\begin{array}{r} 3500 \text{ I. Kr.} \\ 4 \text{ Sk.} \quad \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times 1000 = 123 \\ 3500 + 25000 \text{ I. Kr.} \\ 28000 \text{ I. Kr.} \\ 16 \text{ Sk.} \quad \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times 400 = 368 \\ 28000 + 2400 \text{ I. Kr.} \\ 12500 \text{ I. Kr.} \\ 4 \text{ Sk. Off.} \quad \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times 500 = 490 \\ 12500 + 250 \text{ I. Kr.} \end{array}$$

Total 981 Sheets

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SCC National Meeting At Interphil 76

The Scandinavian Collectors Club will hold its 1976 National Convention Meeting on Monday, May 31, 1976, at 2 p.m. in Room 232 of the Philadelphia Civic Center. Immediately preceding the meeting, a slide program, "Classic Covers of Sweden Showing Early Postal Rates," will be shown, commencing at 1 p.m. The SCC Board of Directors will hold a meeting on Sunday, May 30, 1976. Members having matters to be brought to the attention of the Board of Directors should submit them to the Secretary in writing prior to May 24.

— SEE YOU AT INTERPHIL '76 —

LITERATURE ON SCANDINAVIAN FORGERIES

As reported elsewhere in this issue, New York City Chapter 7 is embarking on a Scandinavian forgery project. The chapter will be preparing slides and descriptive material on Scandinavian philatelic forgeries. Chapter 7 would greatly appreciate help from fellow SCC members in the form of literature on Scandinavian forgeries. Please send reproductions or the original copy to Reino Merikallio, 388 West Road, New Canaan, Connecticut 06840. Your original copies will be returned promptly after they have been reproduced.

American Military Post In Iceland

THE USN VP 84 AIR SQUADRON

By George W. Sickels, SCC 1545

Covers mailed from Iceland during WW II by U. S. Naval personnel stationed or berthed there have been relatively scarce, difficult to find, and even more difficult to identify positively. Thus this story should be of interest to other collectors of the military as it was to me. The first inkling I had that VP 84 squadron might have been based in Iceland in WW II came from a stamp publication from Great Britain in 1973. In a listing of U-Boat sinkings off Iceland was an entry giving USN 84 Sqdr credit for sinking the German submarine U403 on 5 November 1942.(1)

Since then I had searched in vain for a Naval Cover with the 84th Squadron in the return address. Then in February 1976, out of the blue, came a letter from one John R. Kane, previously unknown to me, requesting copies of POSTHORN articles which I had written. A quote from the letter follows: "Enclosed is an Iceland Cover which I hope you can use. VP 84 was a PBY patrol squadron stationed at Reykjavik."(2) EUREKA, I finally had a USN 84 Sqdr cover!!! (Fig. 1)

Being nefariously curious and naturally cautious about the cover's authenticity, I immediately wrote John a return inquiry about the source of his knowledge about this naval unit. His prompt reply contained two more covers, photocopies of five more, and the news that the sender in the return address was his brother-in-law. Thus we have an "I was there" account, and from R. C. Eden's flight book and his "34 year old" recollections, we piece and trace the 84 story.

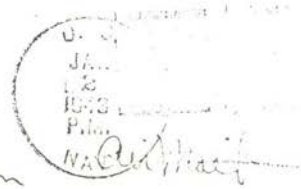
The 84th squadron patrolled Iceland's waters with Catalinas, specifically PBY5A, which is either a land or sea plane as needed. Prior to being based in Iceland, 84 was located at Argentia Naval Air Station, Newfoundland, from June 1942 up to November 1942. The squadron traveled to Iceland in two echelons; the first group went by air and the remainder followed by sea. Since R. C. Eden was in the second group, his recollection of the exact date of arrival in Iceland is somewhat hazy, but he places the date as 1 November 1942, which seems to be reasonably verified by the U-Boat sinking Nov. 5th.

R. C.'s own flight book supplied the information that he was transported from Newfoundland on the USS Vulcan, and landed at Reykjavik on 18 November. By sheer co-incidence, Roger Swanson of SCC had in his possession a copy of the ship's log of the Vulcan for the period 1 November-31 December, a copy of which he graciously sent to me. Although there was no mention of carrying the 84th on board, it did in fact arrive Reykjavik on 18 November, and an earlier entry has it moving underway from Placentia Harbor, Newfoundland, on 14 November.(3) Therefore, any 84 covers postmarked after 14 November can be considered Icelandic covers.

VP 84 was not the first patrol squadron in Iceland as it replaced an earlier unit which left its planes behind, the PBY Catalinas. Possibly, but not confirmed, this unit might be VP 73 which was also credited with a U-Boat sinking on 10 August 1942.(1) 84 was based on the airfield located 2 or 3 miles from downtown Reykjavik. At the same time, there were two army squadrons, P 38's and P 40's, and two British Spitfire squadrons on the field as well. The army units kept two planes in the air twenty-four hours a day.

Now let us turn to the philatelic problem of cover identification. Examine the illustrated covers. (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2). Figure 1 is an Icelandic cover; Figure 2 is a Newfoundland cover from Argentia. Note they are identical except for the censor's initials and the date in the Neutral Navy cancellation.

R. C. Eden Administ.
Y.P.M.
Postmaster.
New York, N. Y.

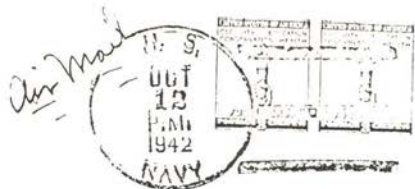


Mrs. Robert C. Eden
14 1/2 Frederick Street
Cortland,
New York
U. S. A.

Kul

FIG. 1

R. C. Eden
Administ.
N. Y. P. M.
Y.P.M.

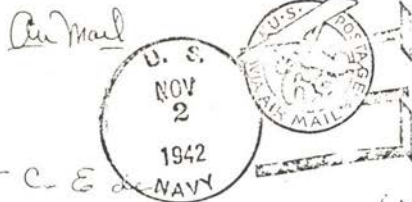


Mrs. Robert C. Eden
14 1/2 Frederick Street
Cortland
New York
U. S. A.



FIG. 2

R. C. Eden
Administ.
N. Y. P. M.



Mrs. Robert C. Eden
14 1/2 Frederick Street
Cortland,
New York

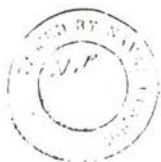


FIG. 3

To identify by the first difference would be a stroke of good fortune because these individuals vary so much. Of the eight 84 covers I've seen, all are different. The only instance of consistency I've seen of censor's initials was for a Construction Battalion, and even then all covers were written by the same sender. So we are left with only the date of cancellation for positive identification. It seems that direct knowledge of the unit's whereabouts on what dates is needed.

The third cover (Fig. 3) accentuates the problem. (Eden added to the dilemma by omitting the Unit designation in his return address.) Knowing what we know, and applying the 1 November arrival of the first echelon, one could think it an Iceland cover; yet, since Eden didn't leave Newfoundland until the 14th, it is a Newfoundland cover. The collector must know the individual sender's whereabouts on a given date rather than just the unit's location.

John Kane became aware of this and mentioned a sidelight to add to the confusion of identifying Icelandic VP 84 covers. He noticed that R. C. Eden's crew flew an old PBV back to the States for reconditioning in May of 1943. He reproduced the exact notations found in R. C.'s flight book:

May 1943	12th	Reykjavik to BW-1 (Greenland)
	15th	BW-1 to Goose Bay
	16th	Goose Bay to Quonsett (Rhode Island)
	27th	Quonsett to Boston
	28th	Boston to Moncton (New Brunswick)
	29th	Moncton to Argentia (Newfoundland)
June 1943	8th	Argentia to Goose Bay
	9th	Goose Bay to BW-1
	10th	BW-1 to Reykjavik (2)

Look what we find; any letters written by this crew between May 12 and June 10 would not be Icelandic Covers. For we Greenland enthusiasts, about three of these dates would produce a Greenland jackpot. Alas, there are no R. C. Eden covers during this period; but could there be others?? Join me in happy hunting!!!

The Facit catalogue lists Naval covers in several ways: by Navy Numbers; by Navy Operations Base, Iceland; and by Fleet Air Base, Iceland.(4) VP 84 never used any of these designations. However, between 18 Jan. and 27 Jan., 84 started to use Fleet Post Office in the return address. The previously mentioned construction battalion also used this designation. Perhaps Facit should include this text wording with a cautionary note about the identification of the Unit.

In conclusion we might say that the perils of collecting Icelandic Naval Covers are readily seen from the VP 84 Squadron story. Certainly to positively identify many a Naval cover as Icelandic requires research, and then the cover commands premium stature above other Icelandic War covers.

The author wishes to thank the following people who made this story possible: Roger Swanson of SCC, John Kane of the War Cover Club, and R. C. Eden, a member of the 84th Naval Air Squadron.

Sources

1. Scandinavian Contact, March 1973. Great Britain.
2. Correspondence with John Kane of the War Cover Club. (February-April 1976.) (Including recollections and Flight Book quotations of R. C. Eden, who was stationed in Iceland with VP 84).
3. Ship's Log of the USS VULCAN, for the period 1 Nov.-31 Dec. 1942. (Courtesy of Roger Swanson, SCC.)
4. Facit Scandinavian Catalogue 1974-75. Sweden.

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Usual auction rules prevail with lots sold to the highest bidder at a small advance over the second high bidder, or to the earlier bidder in case of ties. All lots guaranteed genuine or as described. Condition is conservatively described and gum can be assumed unless otherwise stated.

Abbreviations: VF—well centered, fresh; F—perfs clear of design; VG—sound stamp but perfs cut design; G—defective, usually described; Cv—cover; NH—never hinged; LH—lightly hinged; ★—unused; ○—used; E—est. net value; o/w—otherwise.

1976 Facit numbers are used followed by the corresponding Scott numbers in (). Prices are Facit's converted to \$, at 1 Sw. Kr.=\$.23. Where other catalogs are used this is indicated in the description.

Send bids to R. D. Lipscomb, 300 Jackson Blvd., Deerhurst, Wilmington, DE 19803. The sale begins at 8:30 p.m. Successful mail bidders will be notified and lots mailed on receipt of payment, including postage charge. Lots may be sent directly, with bill enclosed, to buyers from our earlier sales. Prices realized may be obtained by sending a stamped envelope.

Lot Facit # (Scott) Facit (in \$)

DANISH WEST INDIES

1	○	2 (2)	1866 3c rose, 4 marg. copy, 2 ring canc. FVF	-----	28.75
2	○	8 (8)	1873-1902, 5c, perfs trifle ragged at top, still F	-----	10.35
3	○	27 (28)	1902 opt. 8c on 10c, F	-----	6.44
4	○	33, 35, 36 (32, 34, 35)	1905 Chr. IX, 3 vals., F	-----	11.96
5	★	38 (37)	1905 St. Thomas harbor, 1 franc, F-VF	-----	9.20
6	○	38 (37)	same used, VF	-----	13.80
7	★	39 (38)	1905 St. Thomas harbor, 2 francs, F	-----	16.10

DENMARK

8	○	2A (2a)	4 RBS, 1st ptg, cut-in on rt., nice target canc., G+	-	19.55
9	○	2B (2)	same, 2nd ptg., close to large margins, F	-----	17.25
10	○	2C (2)	same, 3rd ptg., margins all around, F-VF	-----	25.30
11	○	2Dd (2b)	same, 4th ptg., small margins but clear, F	-----	34.50
12	○	5 (5)	8 sk green, 4 margins but close at left, F	-----	32.20
13	○	8 (8)	8 sk green, good color and even margins, F-VF	-----	40.25
14	○	26 (22)	4 sk, perf 12½, usual rough perfs, small tear in margin at top, still fine looking stamp, G	-----	28.75
15	○	63-68 (65-71)	1904-6 Chr. IX, cpl. used set, VG-F	-----	26.91

16	★	70 III (73 var) 1907-12 Fr. VIII, marg. blk. of 4 with inv. wmk, NH, F -----	9.20+
17	○	122 (81) 1912 opt., 35 ö on 32 ö green, VF -----	13.80
18	★	123 (137) 1915 opt., 80 ö on 8 ö red, F -----	20.70
19	○	123 (137) same, used, VF -----	34.50
20	★	124-130 (185-191) 1926 opts. cpl., all LH, fresh, ave. F -----	43.70
21	★	127 (188) 1926 opt., 7 ö on 5 ö, the key stamp in set, F -----	23.00
22	○	161-7 (128-34) 1913-28 Chr. X, all seven kroner vals., F-VF -----	29.73
23	★	178 (139) 1918 opt., crown wmk., NH, F-VF -----	57.50
24	○	201-12 (164-75) Post. Anniv. cpl. set, select copies, VF -----	12.65
25	★	201-12 (164-75) same in se-tenant blks. of 4, VF -----	46.00
26	★	213-217 (C1-5) Airs, Cpl. set, C1, C3 minor perf. defects, others VF -----	132.25
27	★	218-20 (178-80) 1926, 75th Anniv. 1st Dan. post. stamp, F -----	5.75
28	★	267, 269 (246, 8) with Horsens NEPA exhib. label ptd se-tenant on gutter, plus news clipping, 1 perf. stained, o/w VF -----	E 8.00
29	★	278 (3) + 102 (223d) 1937 Dybbøl mill bkt. pane, VF -----	12.65
30	○	308 I (288 var) 1942 Round Tower, "bomb" var., VF -----	13.80
31	○	330 I (319 var) "Viggo Bang" reentry, VF -----	6.90
32	★	425 x, y (400) 25 kr. val., ord.+fluorescent papers, NH, VF -----	16.68
33	○	Tjla, b (O1) 1871 offic., 2 shades, 1b is thin, other has perf stain, still well centered, attractive stamps, G-F -----	74.75
34	★	1968 Grundtvigs Kirke essay, Ty A on ordinary paper, NH VF E -----	8.00
35	★	1952 Aerogram var. no control no., VF (H. & G. 10a, 1966 ed.) -----	7.50
36	○	1879-88, 4 diff. used postcards, one to Finl. via Swed., one to Hamburg, interesting transit markings -----	E 4.00
37	○	Group of 18 diff. "star" cancellations, all clear strikes -----	E 6.00

FINLAND

38	○	1 II (3) 1858, pen (lightened) and town cancellation, repaired, very attractive looking copy -----	966.00
39	★	46 (57) 3½r blk and gray 1891, hinge remnant, F -----	115.00
40	○	61a (82) 1915 10 mark black and greenish gray, F -----	46.00
41	○	60b (75) 1903 10 mark, black and gray, F -----	13.80
42	★	165 (C1) "ZEPPELIN 1930" opt., LH, F-VF -----	86.25
43	★	203-205 (B24-6) 1937 Red Cross, ships, NH, VF -----	15.40
44	★	461 TB1 (341a) 1956 Finlandia Exh. tete-beche pr. w. marg. NH -----	4.15
45	Cv	461 (341a) same, FD cover with tete-beche pair, reg. to USA -----	5.75
46	★	Ö1-13, 16-28 (N1-13, 16-27, NB1) KARELIA, O13 is used, F-VF -----	10.80
47	★	I1-5 (1-5) NORTH INGERMANLAND, short set, F-VF -----	17.25
48	★	I8-14 (8-14) NORTH INGERMANLAND, cpl. set, F-VF -----	28.75
49	○	I13-4 (13-4) same, two top vals. in set, used, VG-F -----	13.80
50	○	7 diff. used postcards (H. & G. 15-6, 20, 24a, 25, 31, 60) -----	E 10.00
51	★	2 diff. unused postcards (H. & G. 20, 25) -----	E 10.00

GREENLAND

52	★	1-5, 7, 9 (1-7) the 1938 issue, F-VF -----	10.75
53	★	22 (20) 1945 "Danmark Befriet" overprint, 10 ö, VF -----	32.20
54	★	24 I (22a) same, 30 ö, red opt. color "error", faint gum cr. -----	43.70
55	○	P9 (Q6) Pakke-Porto, crown in oval Gronlands Styrelse carc VF -----	6.90
56	★	T1-5 Thule locals, F-VF -----	13.80

(continued on page 48)

Iceland's Vacation Stamps (Orlofsmerki)

By Roger A. Swanson, SCC 711

Background information for this article was obtained from Vol. No. 32, No. 4, page 91 and 92 of the November '75 issue of the POSTHORN. The original article (in Icelandic) was translated by Thora and George Sickels, and a good job they did. The translation has opened the door to quite a few questions. This article which I present is not a rebuttal but rather is written to question the information gathered on the ORLOF overprints, as well as catalog and handbook information with reference to quantities of issue.

We as collectors at times may take a published article (or catalog) as the work of many hours, and accept it, but sometimes the author needs help. This is why the POSTHORN is of such value to us.

FIRST: From my collection of ORLOF overprints, I must add one more item not found in any publication:

Christian IX, 10 aur (blue) official /10Kronur.

SECOND: In my collection of these overprints which I acquired many years ago, I find the following items missing. I should like verification before considering the published listing as correct.

ORLOF OVERPRINTS	Overprint Value	June 1943	Nov. 1943	April 1944	Total Overprint
Christian IX issue					
1 Kr Regular	10 Kr		30,000		30,000
10 Aur Official	10 Kr		30,000		30,000
50 Aur Official	5 Kr		30,000		30,000
Two Kings Issue					
10 Aur Regular	50 Aur			15,000	15,000
1 Kr. Regular	10 Kr	50,000			50,000
2 Kr. Regular	2 Kr	70,000			70,000
5 Kr. Regular	5 Kr	32,500			32,500
10 Aur Official	10 Kr			20,000	20,000
16 Aur Official	10 Kr			30,000	30,000
50 Aur Official	10 Kr		30,000		30,000
Frederick VIII Issue					
5 Kr	5 Kr	27,500			27,500
Christian X Issue					
25 Aur Regular	50 Aur	120,000		10,000	130,000
10 Aur Official	10 Kr			30,000	30,000
2 Kr. Official	2 Kr	50,000		20,000	70,000
5 Kr. Official	5 Kr			32,500	32,500
Gullfoss Issue					
60 Aur Regular	1 Kr	120,000		40,000	160,000
Fish Issue					
10 Aur Regular	10 Aur	120,000			120,000
12 Aur Regular	10 Aur		50,000		50,000
25 Aur Regular	20 Aur	120,000			120,000
35 Aur Regular	20 Aur		50,000		50,000

- (a) Two Kings 1KR regular issue ----- /10KR
 (b) Two Kings 16 Aur official issue ----- /10KR
 (c) Frederick VIII 5KR ----- /5KR
 (d) Christian X 10 Aur official issue ----- /10KR

THIRD: Because the charting of basic stamps, totals of overprinting, and totals of printing quantities as reflected in the most popular catalogs do not agree, I now question the whole information gathering system.

CONCLUSION: The more obvious errors the chart shows are:

- 1) Two Kings Issue, 1 KR regular issue—50,000 printed__ 50,000 overprinted
- 2) Two Kings Issue, 2 KR regular issue—30,000 printed__ 70,000 overprinted
- 3) Two Kings Issue, 5 KR regular issue—17,500 printed__ 32,500 overprinted
- 4) Frederick VIII, 5 KR regular issue—17,000 printed __ 27,500 overprinted
- 5) Christian X Issue, 2 KR official issue—44,000 printed__70,000 overprinted
- 6) Christian X Issue, 5 KR official issue—22,500 printed__32,500 overprinted

Maybe the recording devices used in the old days were not as good as the computers of today.

Please refer any new information to the POSTHORN editor.

FACIT		ISLENZK FRIMERKI		A F A		KOHLHANDBOOK	
No.	Issued	No.	Issued	No.	Issued	No.	Issued
73	83,000	66	83,400	45	83,000	40	113,500
Tj 29	190,000	O26	190,000	O20	188,000	O15	218,500
Tj 32	81,000	O29	81,000	O23	81,000	O18	110,000
96	2,000,000	88	2,083,700	81	2,100,000	88	2,100,000
88	50,000	80	50,000	60	50,000	65	100,000
89	30,000	81	90,000	61	30,000	66	100,000
90	17,500	82	17,000	62	17,500	67	100,000
Tj 36	180,000	O33	200,000	O27	182,000	O29	202,500
Tj 38	72,000	O35	72,000	O29	73,000	O30	102,500
Tj 40	72,000	O37	72,000	O31	73,000	O32	102,500
120	17,000	101	17,800	75	17,300	82	54,800
137	285,000	116	180,000	102	184,000	107	314,200
Tj 45	500,000	O41	500,000	O36	500,000	O38	500,000
Tj 51	44,000	O69	44,000	O60	44,000	O62	114,000
Tj 52	22,500	O70	22,500	O61	22,000	O63	55,000
197	440,000	173	440,000	153	440,000		
245	1,900,000	245	1,900,000	216	880,000		
247	1,500,000	247	1,500,000	227	1,500,000		
249	4,000,000	249	4,000,000	239	4,000,000		
250	1,600,000	250	1,600,000	228	1,500,000		

(continued from page 45)

ICELAND

57	★	2 (2)	1873	4sk red, no gum, sl. toning, cent. UL, VG	63.25
58	○	2 (2)	same, usual sl. irreg. perfs, nice Reyk. CTO, fresh, F	9.20	
59	★	3 (3)	8 sk brn., no gum, centered right, rounded corner, VG	86.25	
60	○	8 IV (15 var)	3 aur, "double three" var., weak corner perf.	57.50	
61	○	8e (15)	3 a, Dan. 3 ring cancel partial no. 7 (3) ?, F-VF	10.35+	
62	★	9 (9)	1876, perf. 14x13½, LH, fresh beautiful copy, F-VF	92.00	
63	○	11c, d, e (10)	6 a, ptgs. 3, 4, 5, last is skip-perf. var. F-VF	38.00	
64	○	13b (12)	16 a, clean ptg. on thin paper, VF	46.00	
65	○	13c (12)	same, third ptg., VF	13.80	
66	○	13c (12)	same, third ptg., cent. UR, 1 perf shortened, G-VG	13.80	
67	○	13d (12)	same, fourth ptg., F-VF	16.10	
68	★	14a, b (13)	20 a, both ptgs., 1st no gum, 2nd is part OG, F	296.70	
69	○	14a (13)	same, 1st ptg. used, rounded corner, G-F	150.00	
70	○	15a (17a)	20a ultram., good color, short perf at T, G-F	51.75	
71	○	15b, c (17)	same, 2 shades of blue, F	23.00	
72	○	16 (14)	40 a, sl. nibbed perf UL corner, fresh and still F-VF	38.00	
73	★	17c (18)	40 a, brn. lilac, 3rd ptg., F	10.35	
74	★	18 (19)	50 a, red and blue, no gum, o/w fresh and VF	23.00	
75	○	21 (21)	1901, "large 3", perf 12%, F	6.90	
76	○	57 (58)	1902-03 "I GILDI", 40 a, VF	13.80	
77	○	114-117 (92-95)	1912, Fr. VIII, short set, F	19.55	
78	★	118 (96)	same, 1 kr. yellow, fresh, VF	10.35	
79	○	118 (96)	same stamp, used, F	11.50	
80	○	119 (97)	same, 2 kr. rose, F	13.80	
81	○	120 (98)	same Fr. VIII issue, 5 kr. brown, F-VF	63.25	
82	○	107 II, 121 II, 132 I (143r, 149r, 187r)	TOLLUR revenue canc., F-VF	7.60	
83	★	107 (143)	1930 10 kr on 5 kr opt., LH, fresh and F-VF	103.50	
84	○	122 II (140r)	10 kr on 50 a opt., TOLLUR canc., F	8.00	
85	★	123 (141)	10 kr opt. on 1 kr, NH, nice stamp, F-VF	115.00	
86	○	123 II (141a)	same used with full strike TOLLUR canc. VF	25.30	
87	○	162-4 (C9-11)	ZEPP. opt. 1931, perf thin in 30 a, o/w F-VF	103.50	
88	★	165 (C12)	1933 Hopflug Itala opt. 1 kr., LH, VF	103.50	
89	★	166 (C13)	same, the 5 kr value, LH, VF	299.00	
90	★	169 III (145 var)	10 aur, "hook on M" var., F-VF	3.45	
91	★	188 (C3)	1930, 10 a blue airmail, pair, NH, VF	23.00	
92	★	189-93 (C4-8)	1930 Millenary airs cpl., hinge remnants, F-VF	78.20	
93	★	224-6 (B6)	1938 Ericsson Souv. sheet, hinge remnants, VG-F	3.00	
94	○	224-6 (B6)	same used, scarce thus, F-VF	15.00	
95	★	250var (226)	the 1947 ptg., perf 14x13.6, unlisted Facit, VF	?	
96	○	280 (231a)	10 kr Karlsefni, perf 11½, very scarce used, VF	15.00	
97	★	321-26 (278-82)	1953 Old manuscripts set cpl., NH, F-VF	9.20	
98	Cv	368 (C31)	Glider Post (Hella-Reyk), postcard canc. Hella 8.VIII.69; backstamped Reykjavik, unaddressed, VF	E 6.00	
99	★	Tj74 (O1)	1930 official air, opt., LH, VF	23.00	
100	Cv	Aerogram No. 2, FDC used to USA, 1.III.50, VF	2.50		
101	★	PC17, 24	Postcards, hinge remn. on 17, lt. toning on 24, VG	6.00	
102	★	PC1, 2, 3,	Three postcards, some light toning spots, still F,	E 5.00	
103	★	DPC 11 IV	Double postcard, I GILDI, 1904 Berne reprint, F-VF	10.35	
104	★	DPC 18, 19	Two dbl. postcards, Ch. IX+Fr. VIII, 5a, 8a, F-VF	5.50	

NORWAY

105	○	1 (1)	1855 4 sk blue, small margins, 10 bar grid canc., F	69.00
106	○	6 (6)	1863 2 sk yel., 2 tiny natural pinholes, centered Christiania 1868 cancel, about F	120.00
107	○	6 (6)	same, centered Tjømmø cancel, faint thins, G+	120.00
108	○	7 (7)	3 sk lilac-gray, Bergen canc., cent. to LL, still F	172.50
109	○	9 (9)	8 sk pale rose, small thins, G+	27.60
110	○	10 (10)	24 sk brown, shallow thin, cent. to B, clean, G	63.25
111	○	11 (11)	1867 1 sk black, 2 slightly nibbed perfs, still F	25.30
112	○	13a (13)	same, 3 sk dull lilac, cent. to B, thin, G	40.25
113	○	20 (20)	1875, 6 sk brn, cent. to BL, F	43.70
114	○	34-6 (32-4)	1878 Oscar II, one stamp has pulled perf (36) o/wF	55.90
115	○	90 (64)	1907 King Haakon, Die A, 1 kr green, F-VF	20.70
116	○	92 (66)	same, 2 kr red, faint thin o/w F	38.00
117	★	151-57 (104-10)	1925 Polar bear set cpl., F	32.20
118	○	163-71 (136-44)	1929 opts., 1 ø rough perfs, F	10.35
119	★	181-3 (B1-3)	1930 North Cape semi-postal set cpl., F-VF	48.30
120	○	L13-18 (J7-12)	1921-3 Dues, 4 ø val. (L13) is ★, F-VF	31.00
121	Cv	Tj42 (O35)	"War Economy" OHMS cover franked w. 10 ø grn. official to Oslo, also Headquarters No. 1 British Liaison hand stamp. Vert. file crease not near stamp. (29.546)	E 10.00

SWEDEN

122	○	2al (2)	1855 4 sk blue, dated '58, good color, 1 perf missing, F	43.70
123	○	7f (6)	1858, 5 ö yellow green, dated '72, F-VF	10.35
124	○	8c (7)	9 ö blue-violet, cent. to R, corner crease, G	103.50
125	★	10d (10)	24 ö org. yel., cent LR, few short perfs, no gum, VG	138.00
126	○	10 (10)	same used, F	11.50
127	○	14 (13)	1862 Lion type, Type II, centered to right, F	9.20
128	★	18a (18)	1872-76, 4 ö gray, no gum, cent. B, just F	92.00
129	○	27c (27a)	same, perf 14, 1 riksdaler, rounded corner, still F	25.30
130	○	26 (26)	same, 50 ö, fresh, cent. to left, VG	16.00
131	○	37 (37)	1877-9 perf. 13, 1 riksd., corn. perf off, still nice	184.00
132	○	65 (66)	1903, Postoffice, 5 kr blue, F-VF	15.00
133	○	226-30 (B32-36)	70th birthday Gustav V, 1928, cpl. set, F	15.00
134	○	233a (229)	1931 Palace, 5 kr green, F	10.35
135	★	L4a (J4)	1874 Post. due, 6 ö, no gum, thin, fresh bright, G	40.25
136	○	L10 (J11)	same, 1 kr., centered to right, VG	28.75

CABOOSE

137	★	1956 Northern countries issue, "Swans," cpl. sets, F-VF	16.00
138	Cv	30 Modern Scand. covers, cards, incl. 13 Iceland	E 12.00
139	Cc	14 Covers from Denm., Greenl., Norw., including 7 FDC, 6 first flt., 1 spec. cancel, ave. F	E 15.00

End of Sale—Thank You

Send bids in on any piece of paper. Be sure to list Lot Number and Bid, and don't forget your name and address and, if SCC member, your number. Please type or print clearly. A Xerox copy of any stamp will be provided on request if you send an addressed, stamped return envelope.

Metire ut certo scire
Measure to know for certain

Norway—Oscar II Krone Issues, Types

Norwegian Catalog Nos. 32-34

By Carl H. Werenskiold (H-10)



Oscar II Krone Issues

The stamps in these issues were printed in bicolor typography, requiring two sets of clichés, one for the frame parts, and another for the central vignette. The clichés were produced as electros via matricing in lead, as described elsewhere¹.

The **original** frame die had a blank space after "Kr." in the value tablet, and the values were engraved by hand separately on six **second original** dies in each issue. There are thus six engraving types in the stamps of each issue, the types being characterized by small differences in the **shape and position** of the figures of value and the periods associated therewith.

Only one printing form ("plate") was prepared for the central vignette, and it was used for all three issues, as shown by occasional secondary flaws recurring in the issues.

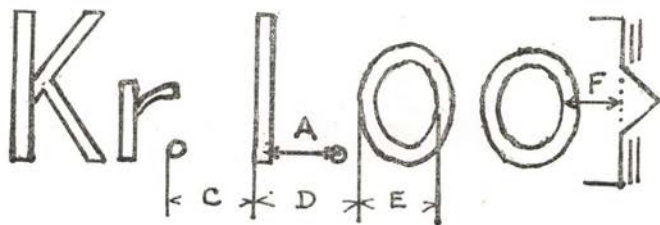
The knowledge of the types in these issues goes back to 1897, when Dethloff noticed some irregularities in the figures of value in the Kr. 1.50 issue. Jellestad², in 1925, demonstrated that there were six engraving types in each of these issues, and provided drawings of the figures of value in these types, together with information on the distribution of types in the stamp sheets.

The 1943 and 1944 editions of *Norgeskatalogen* (The Norwegian Catalog) contained a set of **half-tone** illustrations of the types, apparently based on photographs and therefore showing fairly correct shapes and positionings of the figures. However, a clamor arose for illustrations in **line** cuts instead of half-tone. Accordingly, the 1945 and later editions of *Norgeskatalogen*, as well as the *Handbook*³, have shown the types in **line** cuts, but unfortunately based on **drawings**. While the shapes of the figures are thus fairly correct, the positionings or spacings are not accurate, particularly in the space next to the right frame of the value tablet. The measurements in the tables below, on type identification tests, have therefore been developed on the basis of stamps in conjunction with the half-tone sets in the 1943 issue of *Norgeskatalogen*. All measurements are in **tenths** of a millimeter, which I call **decimillimeter** (dmm). One or two short lines over, or one line under a figure in a table signify a plus of about 0.3 and 0.5 dmm, and a minus of about 0.3 dmm, resp., as described in detail elsewhere³.

The types are quite difficult to distinguish, by ordinary means, in the Kr. 1.00 and Kr. 2.00 stamps, but less so in the Kr. 1.50 stamps. They can be **determined with certainty** by **accurate** measurements. It is absolutely essential, however, that the type determining philatelist study and practice, so as to become proficient in the method of **accurate** measurements, as described in detail elsewhere³.

Kr. 1.00—Norw. Cat. No. 32

The frame of this stamp is dull olive green, variable, while the center vignette is a darker olive green, likewise variable.



The type identification tests involve the measurements of the following distances: A—Period position, horizontal distance only, from center of numeral 1 to center of period, as described elsewhere³.

C—Left side of period after r to left side of numeral 1.

D—Left side of numeral 1 to left side of first 0.

E—Left side of left part of first 0 to left side of right part of same.

F—Left side of right part of second 0 to projected continuation of inner contour of right tablet frame. (Measure leftward from projected line).

Type identification tests on Kr. 1.00 stamps

Test	Types					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
A Period position, horizontal	11	11	10	11	10	9
C Period after r to 1	15	16	15	16	17	17
D 1 to first 0	17	19	20	18	19	17
E First 0	13	12	12	12	12	13
F Second 0 to tablet frame	9	8	10	10	8	9

Divide the stamps into two groups based on the A—measurements, as follows:

Group X: A is 11 or more—Types 1, 2, 4

Group Y: A is 10 or less—Types 3, 5, 6.

Then make further separations on the basis of the other (C to F) measurements. This can be done most expeditiously by an elimination process. If, for example, a stamp has an A-measurement of 11, it belongs in Group X, types 1, 2, 4, and we write 1 2 4 on a piece of paper. We now consult the table in regard to the other measurements of the stamp and cross out the types having one or more obviously non-corresponding measurements. In this way we finally arrive at the correct "surviving" type. Comparisons should, of course, always be made with the available illustrations of types. The numeral 1 leans slightly to the left in type 4.



HAFNIA 76

FIRST INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION IN DENMARK

The Exhibition Block:

The exhibition block is as shown above. It will be on sale from the 17th June, 1976, up to and including the last day of the exhibition, the 29th August, 1976.

The price is D.kr. 15.00 and also includes a ticket to the exhibition. The block can solely be bought in connection with a ticket.

The subject of the block, which is printed in 6-color steel plate printing, is Otto Bache's painting from about 1876 "A String of Horses Outside an Inn." The actual stamp shows the mail coach driver.

The dimensions of the block are 80x102 mm, and the dimensions of the actual stamp are 40.4x23.6 mm.

On the day of issue, First Day Cancellations will be arranged by POSTENS FILATELI.

Please send your order and payment to:

POSTENS FILATELI
59, Raadhustpladsen
Dk-1530 Koebenhavn V.
Danish postal giro account:
3 02 14 83.

You may also use an International Money Order.

If you want FDC, POSTENS FILATELI must have your order at the latest on the 10th June, 1976.

Hafnia 76

is the first international stamp exhibition in Denmark and will be held from the 20th-29th August, 1976.

The occasion is the 125th anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps in Denmark. The day of the introduction was the 1st April, 1851.

The exhibition has F.I.P. patronage and will comprise about 4,500 exhibition frames. 54 countries participate in the Competitive Class and 138 countries in the Official Class.

The exhibition will be held in the Bella Center, a very new, modern exhibition center of in all 73,000 sq. m. The exhibition center has all modern facilities, etc.

For a tourist, the month of August is the best time to visit Denmark, and Koebenhavn offers many events which have made the city known all over the world as an international tourist city.

If you want further information about HAFNIA 76, please write to:

HAFNIA 76
P. O. Box 362
DK-1503 Koebenhavn V.

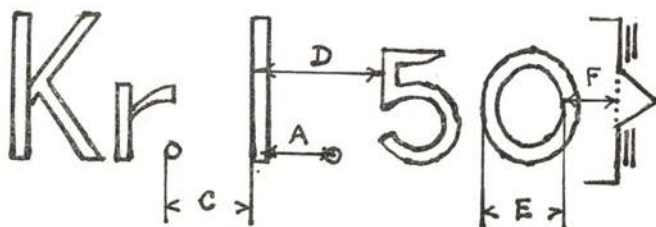


Welcome To Hafnia 76

Welcome To Denmark

Kr. 1.50—Norw. Cat. No. 33

The frame of this stamp is light blue, variable, while the center vignette is a fairly dark greenish blue, likewise variable.



The type identification tests involve the measurements of the following distances:

- A—Period position, horizontal distance only, from center of numeral 1 to center of period, as described elsewhere³.
 C—Left side of period after r to left side of numeral 1.
 D—Left side of numeral 1 to left side of middle of straight part of numeral 5.
 E—Left side of left part of 0 to left side of right part of same.
 F—Left side of right part of 0 to projected continuation of inner contour of right tablet frame. (Measure leftward from projected line).

Type identification tests on Kr. 1.50 stamps

Test	Types					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
A Period position, horizontal	9̄	9̄	11	10̄	10̄	10
C Period after r to 1	17	18̄	17̄	19̄	19	18̄
D 1 to 5	22	18̄	23	21̄	21̄	22
E Part width of 0	13̄	13	12	12̄	12̄	11̄
F 0 to tablet frame	8̄	8̄	8̄	10	8̄	8̄

Divide the stamps into 3 groups based on A-measurements, as follows:

Group X: A is distinctly below 10—Types 1, 2

Group Y: A is about 10—Types 4, 5, 6

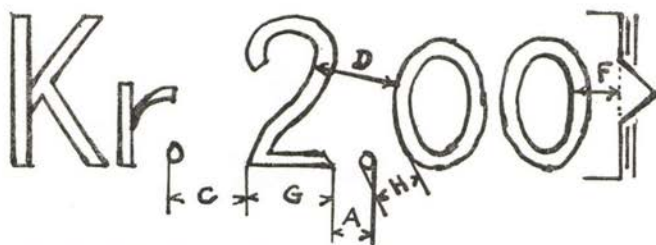
Group Z: A is about 11—Type 3

Then make further separations, using the elimination method described above. Comparisons should, of course, always be made with the available illustrations of types.

While some of the types are rather easy to identify on the basis of visual appearance, it is often desirable to secure verifications by measurements. Type 4 has a secondary tiny break in the outer left frame-line just below the lower inward angle.

Kr. 2.00—Norw. Cat. No. 34

The frame of this stamp is rose, variable, while the center vignette is dark brown to violet-brown.



The type identification tests involve the measurements of the following distances:

- A—Period position, horizontal distance only, from right end of foot of 2 to right side of period as indicated in above diagram.
 C—Left side of period after r to left side of foot of 2.
 D—Left contour of large curve in 2 to left side of first 0, at minimum distance.
 F—Left side of right part of second 0 to projected continuation of inner contour of right tablet frame. (Measure leftward from projected line).
 G—Length of foot of 2.
 H—Left side of period to left side of first 0, at minimum distance.

Type identification tests on Kr. 2.00 stamps

Test	Types					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
A Period position, horizontal	<u>8</u>	7	<u>7</u>	7	8	8
C Period to 2	<u>12</u>	14	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	11	<u>13</u>
D 2 to 0	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>	16	17	15
F Second 0 to tablet frame	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	10	8	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
G Foot of 2	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	14	16	16	<u>15</u>
H Period to 0	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>

Divide the stamps into 2 groups based on the C-measurements, as follows:

Group X: C is 11 to 12—Types 1, 3, 5

Group Y: C is about 13 to 14—Types 2, 4, 6.

Then make further separations on the basis of the other (A, D to H) measurements, using the elimination method described above. Comparisons should, of course, always be made with the available illustrations of types.

Types 2 and 4 are sometimes difficult to distinguish. The period after 2 is slightly low in type 2, while it is at normal height in type 4. Also, the upper inner contour in the second 0 is nicely curved in type 2, while it is rather squarish in type 4.

References

1. Werenskiold, Posthorn 1971, p. 27.
Norsk F. T. 1957, p. 4-6; 1971, p. 48.
De Norske Posthorn Frimerker—100 År; Norway Posthorn Stamps
100 Years (Postmuseet, Oslo, 1972), p. 9 and 24-25.
2. Jellestad, Nord. F. T. 1925, p. 1--5.
Håndbok over Norges Frimerker I, p. 256-263.
3. Werenskiold, Posthorn 1954, p. 1-8, 20-26, 38-41; 1972, p. 2-4.
Posthorn, Nov. 1973 Supplement, p. 1-3.
Norsk F. T. 1975, p. 182-184.
Amer. Phil. Congress Bk. 1965, p. 107-116
Het Noorderlicht 1973, p. 59-62.

Chapter News

New York City Chapter 7

The 1975-76 monthly meetings of New York City Chapter 7 have featured a variety of interesting speakers. The highlight has been chapter member Victor Engstrom's showing on March 10th of selected frames from his prize-winning exhibit of "Danish West Indies Postal History." Vic Engstrom's material won the highest U. S. philatelic exhibit award—the Champion of Champions trophy at the annual APS convention in Columbus, Ohio in September, 1975. A NOJEX gold medal had qualified Vic Engstrom to compete against 18 other U. S. gold medal exhibit winners in Columbus.

Earlier in the year on October 8th, Kauko Aro, SCC specialist on Finland, presented "Further Observations on Finnish Aerogrammes." This talk extended Kauko Aro's two Posthorn articles on Finnish aerogrammes (November, 1974, pp. 85-88 and August, 1975, pp. 68-71). On November 12th Lawson Stone, SCC specialist on the Finnish associate group, brought forth from his Sweden collection a marvelous showing of "Swedish Classic Skilling Banco Stamps and Covers." The December meeting, rather than on the usual second Wednesday night, was a Christmas party on Saturday afternoon, December 13th, at Harry Wines' home. Harry Wines was the best of philatelic hosts and presented a color slide showing of his Norway collection.

Reino Merikallio spoke on January 14th on "Finland's Political History as Revealed by Its Postal History." Finland's political history, which is the most turbulent of all the Scandinavian countries, is revealed most dramatically in Finland's stamps, cancels and covers. This talk became a philatelic inaugural address since Reino Merikallio was elected chapter president earlier in the evening. On February 11th Robert Helm, Posthorn Editor, spoke on his outstanding collection of "Iceland's Classic Skilling Issues."

Future monthly meetings will feature Eric Kindquist, SCC specialist on Sweden, on April 14th discussing the "Swedish Stickney Press Issues of 1920-1938." On May 12th George Sickels of the Northern New Jersey Chapter will travel across the Hudson River to talk on "Iceland's Stimpelmerki Revenue Issues." On June 9th a roundtable of chapter members will share "Interphil '76 Impressions and Recollections."

On July 14th Robert Lipscomb, the principal photographer of the Delaware Chapter, will journey up the Jersey Turnpike to talk on "Philatelic Photography" with examples from the excellent slide shows developed by the Delaware Chapter. Bob Lipscomb will be joined by members of the newly formed Chapter 7 photography committee: Arthur Lind, Bjorn Lydersen, Arthur Silverstadt, Bernard Tepper and Harry Wines. Larry McBrearty, photographic consultant to the POSTHORN, will assist the Chapter 7 photographers.

The Chapter 7 officers elected on January 14th for 1976 are: Reino Merikallio, President; Carl Dahlstrom, Vice President; George Koplowitz, Treasurer; Harry Wines, Secretary.

Various activities for the 1976-1977 chapter year have already been firmed up. The principal event will undoubtedly be the annual chapter exhibit which will be held after a lapse of several years at the Collectors Club in Manhattan on Saturday, March 12th, during the INTERPEX weekend. Past chapter president, George Koplowitz, will serve as exhibit chairman.

Another major event will be "Scandinavian Forgery Panorama" at the November 10th chapter meeting. Henrik Pollak, Chapter 7 dealer member and chairman of the SCC Counterfeit Committee, will coordinate a showing of Scandinavian forgery material and literature by Chapter 7 members. Henrik Pollak will present the SCC forgery reference collection and his own personal collection of forgery material. The chapter photography committee will present slide photographs of the forgery material. Forgery subcommittees are being set up for each Scandinavian country. The Finland forgery subcommittee has the following chapter members; Kauko Aro, Michael Hvidonov, Reino Merikallio and Richard Taylor.

As a longer range project, Chapter 7 is considering making the forgery slides and descriptions available to other SCC chapters. Chapter 7 would initially appreciate receiving literature on Scandinavian forgeries from fellow SCC members. Later, if the forgery project fares well, Chapter 7 would hope to borrow forgery material from other SCC members for analysis and photographing. If you have any literature on Scandinavian forgeries, please send a reproduction or the original to Reino Merikallio, 388 West Road, New Canaan, Connecticut 06840. Originals copies will be returned promptly to the owner after being reproduced.

On October 13th another guest speaker from the Delaware Chapter, Russell Mascieri of the Danam Stamp Co., will journey up the Jersey Turnpike to present one of the Delaware Chapter's slide shows on "Faeroes Postal History." Chapter 7 extends an invitation to all SCC members to visit and, if they would like to, talk on Scandinavian philately at the monthly second Wednesday meeting. The chapter meets at 7:30 p.m. at the Swedish Seamen's Church, 235 East 49th Street, between 2nd and 3rd Avenues in Manhattan. By way of a quid pro quo chapter president Reino Merikallio is giving his January talk on Finland's political and postal history to the following SCC chapter monthly meetings: Northern New Jersey, March; Philadelphia, April; Washington May; Delaware, September; Florida, January, 1977.

Several business trips have facilitated the above agenda. Please contact Reino Merikallio if you can talk to Chapter 7 on a second Wednesday night.

Letters

14 March 1976

Dear Bob:

In response to your remarks in the February issue of THE POSTHORN, and in defense of Chapter 20, I would like to point out that we did ballot on the recent motion to discontinue the 5% commission for SCC Mart purchases. In fact, we balloted TWICE, the second time on notice that our first ballot had not been received. We have no idea why neither of these was counted.

Since its inception, Chapter 20 has taken at least average interest in SCC affairs, and I would like to dispel any thoughts to the contrary.

Sincerely, Ron Nadler

Mr. Robert A. Helm
349 Sound Beach Avenue
Old Greenwich, Connecticut 06870

March 15, 1976

Dear Bob:

Had great fun comparing my Iceland numeral cancellations to those in the February Posthorn article "Latest Stamp Issues Known, etc." Below are a few "improvements" I can make:

Numeral Cancel	Facit #
35	170
57	170
75	81
77	170
129	171
133	170
151	170
260	282
279	228

All are on clear strikes; perhaps you can pass these along to the score-keeper.

**FOUND-IN-FND
WITHOUT CONTENTS**



Monsieur F Sabjonau
30. Justice.

Invité de R Poulé Ben Lucie

Also, I have attached a copy of a DWI envelope with a marking I can't seem to track down. I've talked to some DWI experts and a Caribbean expert and "Found-in-F.N.D. Without Contents" is a marking that has baffled all. The major questions are:

1. Where was it applied (what Post Office in what country)?
2. What is an F.N.D.(O)? and was there truly enough mail found without contents to justify a cancelling devise? (Obviously so.)

Perhaps one of your readers could shed some light on this . . . much appreciated.

Best regards, Jerry Birdsall

Postmarks Of Iceland

By Tore Runeborg, Stockholm

A translation of my article in Swedish—first published in "FH-Nytt" for September 1973—appeared in the June 1974 issue of "Contact." In the December issue Sir Athelstan Caroe, OBE, commented on my article.

I was most flattered when I learned that the Nestor among us Icelandic collectors cared to give his opinion on my system of classification, and I looked forward with the greatest excitement to reading his comments.

With some disappointment, I found a tendency in Sir Athelstan's comments to consider my article as a beginner's attempt, "a repetition of old Scandinavian articles, errors and all"—even though it was based on a considerably wider background of literature, correspondence with collectors in several countries, and the big collections in Swedish private hands, which are among the most complete ones anywhere. [Sic!]

I must admit, however, that when I wrote my article in 1973 one particular source of knowledge was unknown to me and was brought to my attention and my bookshelf a few months later. I refer to Sir Athelstan's outstanding book "Icelandic Posts 1776-1919" with its appendix covering the Icelandic post offices of 1873-1919. This book is really wonderful, and the research is documented in a way that one is not used to finding in philatelic literature. It is a great pity that the edition in book form was limited to 100 copies. This means that most interested collectors of Iceland have small chance to acquire it. I want to thank Sir Athelstan for this book. I have learned a lot from reading it.

I also thank Sir Athelstan for correcting a couple of mistakes in the translated articles (Dyrafjörður and Skagafjardarsýsla). There were also some other mistakes made in the translation which were not quite so apparent, e.g. my "Prephilatelic postmarks" had been translated "Philatelic postmarks" (I may mention that I have since abolished this as a separate group).

In spite of what Sir Athelstan has said I maintain that a complete system of classification of the Icelandic postmarks has previously existed neither in stamp catalogues nor in the specialized literature. Nørgaard, for instance, contributed, in many ways excellently, to the knowledge of these postmarks, but he did not build up a classification system. He described all the postmarks then existing—with two, in my opinion, important exceptions, machine postmarks and roll postmarks—but only in separate groups Lapidar (L), Antigua (A), Crown (types 1, 2, 3) and Swiss postmarks (SI, SII, etc.)

For classification, as I and many others see it, one should have a complete and coordinated system. This is what I have tried to construct by my main groups A, B, C, types within the groups A1, A2—B1, B2, and sub-types a, b, c., to differentiate chronologically with regard to types of letters. For instance, A9a was introduced in about 1893, A9b in 1899, A9c not until 1909 and so on. A further subdivision may be necessary in certain cases for smaller variations. Thus, there are considerable differences in appearance of the ornaments within the lower part of the frame of type A10 where 38 places all have three 6-pointed stars (A10c¹) but the other 40 places all have individualized ornaments (A10c²—A10c⁴¹).

As to my "elevating minor varieties to the status of types" (A4 and A7), I have not done so without first having discussed the problems with a great number of collectors of Icelandic postmarks, mainly in Iceland and Sweden. Since I wrote my article, I have had an opportunity to read copies of letters once exchanged between Sir Athelstan Caroe, Max Nørgaard and Hans Hals, and thus I know what position Sir Athelstan then took as to this problem. It

seems to me that Sir Athelstan has not changed his position since. Then Sir Athelstan seems to have meant that if there is **only one** postmark which deviates—even if the deviation is distinct—from the main type, this postmark is not entitled to the status of a type of its own. But in that case not even Type A13 Vopnarfjörður (Nørgaard's SVI) should be called a main type. Where should one draw the dividing line?

Of the Crown and Posthorn cancellations (my groups A5-A8), I have already mentioned Type A7 Stóri-Nupur. With regard to Hals and Vedrará I must admit to an oversight. I have them listed under A6c "Egyptian letters, small letters" a sub-group I forgot to include in my article. Perhaps, however, they ought to be included under A6b (Egyptian letters) with a remark "small letters."

Before I answer Sir Athelstan's comments regarding crown postmarks type A8 (Nørgaard's crown Type 3A and 3B), I want to mention that I do not myself collect the crown postmarks, but I had talked with three or four big collectors of these postmarks [but not Helm or Lind or Booman or Sickles or Swanson] and had seen their collections. None of them had any doubts as to the status of type A8. After having read Sir Athelstan's comments I again contacted these collectors and asked them to lend me their copies of Botn, Brú, Höfn and Stadur.

As a result of this further research, I would like to state that I feel fairly certain that there has never been a Botn of type A8b, but only of type A5b. On the other hand, I have come to the conclusion that there exist postmarks of type A8 both for Stadur (A8a) and for Brú and Höfn (A8b), even though Stadur and Höfn can not be referred to any specific collecting offices (briefhirdingar).

In order to illuminate the problem we meet with here, I must start with a review of all the different types of Crown and Posthorn postmarks which are as follows:

A5a, b=Nørgaard type 1A, B

Single-ring circular postmark with crown and posthorn. Straight down from the posthorn, one filled-in star with many points. In most cases the star seems to have a hole in the center. Letters: a=Antique, b=Egyptian.

A6a, b=Nørgaard type 2A, B

Three-ring frame with two outer and one inner ring. Between the rings the name of the place in the upper part of the postmark and 1 to 3 "streaked stars" (*) in the lower part. Letters: a=Grotesque, b=Egyptian.

(A7 for Stóri-Nupur I will by-pass here.)

A8a, b=Nørgaard type 3A, B

Two-ring outer frame. Below the posthorn two 6-pointed filled-in stars. Letters: a=Antique, b=Egyptian.

The Crown and Posthorn postmarks were intended for the collecting offices=brjefhirdingar (abbr. BH). No BH except Keflavik has had more than one type of Crown and Posthorn postmark. They were in regular use between 1893-4 [1893!] and 1903, when they were replaced by numeral postmarks. From this it follows the crown postmarks should not exist on later stamps than Christian IX and I Gildi [how many have you seen on I Gildi?]. After-cancellations exist, however, from a number of places as late as the 1960's.

Stadur.

During the period of interest, 1893-1903, there was only one BH by name of Stadur: Stadur i Grunnavik, N. Isf. (1896-1963). But this Stadur had its own Crown and Posthorn postmark, type A5a with the text "Stadur I Grunna-

vik". The other BH's with the name Stadur either had ceased working before crown postmarks were introduced (Stadur, Hrofbergs, Strandasysla 1873-1878) or were not established until long after 1903 (the first one of these was Stadur i Adalvik, Sletter, N. Isf. 1907—).

I have seen cancellations by postmark Stadur type A8a on the following stamps. (The colour in each case is dark brown to black).

(a) 3 aur yellow oval type perf. 12¼ 2 or 3 different copies, all with nicely placed cancellations, type "favour cancellation" (as in the Hals collection).

(b) 5 aur green oval type perf. 12¼, doubly cancelled.

This generally confirms Sir Athelstan's idea that this is a misused "postmaster's signet" from postafgreidslu Stadur. But why did the postmaster stop using it thus wrongfully? He had at least the chance to use it on 3 aur yellow Christian IX which would have given quite as nice impressions and within the correct period.

Brú.

Brú, Jökuldsla, N. Mulasysla was BH 1895-1904, and as far as I can find it received Crown postmark type A8b. I have seen the following cancellations:

(a) 5 aur Christian IX, a strip of three on piece. Two cancels normally placed. On one of them the two 6-pointed stars are clearly seen, on the other one only the upper part of the cancel is visible.

(b) 5 aur Christian IX, a pair. Only the upper part of the cancel is visible.

In both cases, the two outer rings are parallel. There is not the slightest trace of an inner ring or of streaked stars. No "sliding" is possible.

Höfn.

The following three BH's existed during the period of interest:(?)

(1) Höfn i Bakkafirdi, Skjeggjastada, N. Mul. (1899-1945) (=Bakki). This used Crown postmark type A6a (Grotesque letters) with the text "Bakki".

(2) Höfn i Hornafirdi, Nesja, A. Skaft. (1898—). This used Crown postmark A6b (Egyptian letters) with the text "Hornafjörður".

(3) Höfn, Sletter, N. Isf. (1899-1934). This used Crown postmark A6a (Grotesque letters) with the text "Höfn".

There are no more BH's with the name Höfn but there is **one more postmark** containing the word Höfn, viz.

Type A8b Höfn (Egyptian letters).

I have studied the following cancellations:

(I) Postmark A6a, Höfn with Grotesque letters, two outer and one inner ring, **two streaked stars**. I have only seen one example of this, which is on a pair of 5 aur green oval type perf. 12¼. About a third of the postmark can be seen.

(II) Postmark A8b, Höfn with Egyptian letters, two outer and no inner ring and **two 6-pointed filled-in stars**. I have seen 7 copies, one of which is Mr. Folmer Østergaard's piece with 5 aur Christian IX. The rings are definitely parallel and the position of the 6-pointed stars can not be mistaken. No inner ring can be seen anywhere, not even on Østergaard's copy. Sir Athelstan's recollection of this copy must be mistaken.

Now I have some questions and hope I can get the help of Sir Athelstan in answering them. I am rather at a loss myself.

(1) Why was Brú given a postmark type A8 for use on the **front** of covers? Should it have been used on the back? If so, what did the postmaster have that could be used on the fronts?

(2) Why was postafgreidslu Stáður i Hrutafirdi given a postmark or signet of the same type A8 to use on backs when—or if—the postmaster of Brú could use his on fronts?

(3) Which one of three different Höfn postmasters was given the postmark Höfn type A8b to use where—fronts or backs?

Finally I would like to emphasize that the purpose of my article in "FH-Nytt" was not to publish any epoch-making philatelic discoveries but only an attempt to build a system of classification.

The article did not contain a list of the post offices which was of course a disadvantage. However, a complete list would have made the article longer than space permitted. Also, at that time I had many questions as to the classification in sub-types of a number of postmarks.

Further study and discoveries during the intervening two years has shown me that rather substantial changes ought to be made in this classification system. With the help of Förensiggen Islandssamlarna, the Swedish society of Iceland collectors, I hope to be able to publish, within a not too distant future, a little book in English covering groups A-D with descriptions, lists of post offices, comments and so on.

[Editor's Note: Islandssamlarna is cooperating with SCC in the preparation of the Icelandic Cancellation Handbook. Mr. Runeborg is involved in this undertaking with us.]

"THE COLLECTOR"

"The Collector," in issue No. 2 (No. 1 was published last December) contained in its front page article "New Icelandic Stamps," description of the 150,00 krónur Ásgrímur Jónsson stamp, plus the program of the year. Other articles included numismatic news about the new 1 króna coin in 17 mm diameter and news of the last auction held by Felag frimerkjasafnara; the new Postcode plus the code of all the stations; the "Postage Paid" cancellations from 1897 to date; the Postage of 1872; and a warning against misused motifs and "two ways of collecting cancellations."

"The Collector," Kirkjuvegi 8, IS-530 Hvammstangi, Iceland, is an independent publication in Icelandic, with news and articles plus advertisements for collectors. Annual subscription, payable in advance, US \$5.00, for three copies a year, April-September-December.

Advertising rates: 1 page US \$30.00, ½ page US \$18.00. Manuscript of advertisement must be in the exact size, and will appear only as set up by advertiser.

The editor is Sigurdur H. Thorstenson, Kirkjuvegi 8, IS-530 Hvammstangi, Iceland.

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NEW MEMBERS

- 1944 BARTLETT, Charles F., 5251 Keepport Drive, Pittsburgh, PA 15236
Sweden, Great Britain, Ireland by R. S. Wahlberg #694
- 1945 ELLINGSON, Paul S., 640 Olson Road, #37, Longview, WA 98632
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, by D. F. Halpern #1201
Canada, US, UN
- 1946 NORRHOLM, Leif J., 628 Glen Ct., Turnersville, NJ 08012
Finland by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1947 OBERG, Herbert E., 315 N. Hamlin Ave., Park Ridge, IL 60068
Scandinavia by R. P. Stevens #236
- 1948 THUNE-LARSEN, Arne, Kongensgt. 33, Oslo 1, Norway
Norway, Norwegian Postal History by R. A. Helm #L-20
- 1949 CERAOLO, Pat R., 410 Tanglewood Dr., Pensacola, FL 32503
US, Sweden (Nobel Prize winners) by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1950 DeNINO, Kevin, 10606 Arboretum Pl., San Diego, CA 92131
Scandinavia, Italy, US, UN, Canada by J. M. Horn #1895
- 1951 HYDER, Ellinor, 225 Pacific Oaks Rd., #203, Goleta, CA 93017
Scandinavia by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1952 KARLSON, Eric P., 70 S. Clinton Ave., Apt. C8, Bay Shore, NY 11706
Sweden by G. B. Koplowitz #925
- 1953 LARSON, Jon Erik, 1704 Hillcrest Dr., Apt. D, Durham, NC 27705
Sweden, Finland by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1954 LEIDEN, Carl, 3301 Stoneridge Rd., Austin, TX 78746
Sweden by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1955 MEYER, Robert A., Mellon Bank, Kittanning, PA 16201
Sweden, Norway, Denmark by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1956 SCHLOSS, Howard H., 261 Congressional Ln., Apt 515, Rockville, MD
20852 — Scandinavia by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1957 BALDWIN, Stuart F., 50 Hemlock St., Arlington, MA 02174
Finland by R. Norby #985
- 1958 DAUBEK, LTC Joseph L., 563606180, 203-1 Meade, Fort Leavenworth,
KS 66027 — Scandinavia by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1959 ESTEVE, John L., 1312 Francis Ave., Metairie, LA 70003
Scandinavia, U.S., Germany by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1960 HUTCHINSON, Victor N., P. O. Box 725, Glen Burnie, MD 21061
Sweden, Faroes by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1961 JACKSON, Roderick, 906-350 Lynnwood Dr., Oakville, Ont., L6H 1M8,
Canada — Iceland by W. J. Banks #790
- 1962 REIM, William, 209-30 34th Road, Bayside, NY 11361
Scandinavia, U.S. plate blocks by R. Merikallio #1736
- 1963 ROBERTS, Eric, P. O. Box 4086, El Monte, CA 91734
Norway by H. J. Schlueter #661
- 1964 SNELSIRE, Robert W., 204 Blue Ridge Dr., Clemson, SC 29631
Sweden, Norway, Iceland by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1965 WALLACE, Robert J., 11249 Grand, Kansas City, MO 64114
Scandinavia, U.S. by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1966 AMYES, J. S., 1 McCart Ct., Tiburon, CA 94920
Scandinavia by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1967 CHARLES, Randolph R., 295 Central Park West, New York, NY 10024
Finland by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1968 CORNELIUS, W. O. David B., c/o WG.CDR. P. M. Hosea, 9567 Fern
Hollow Way, Gaithersburg, MD 20760—Denmark, by F. H. Bloedow L24
- 1969 ELLENBOGEN, Stanley K., 8020 West Lake Drive, West Palm Beach,
FL 33406 — Norway, Sweden by F. H. Bloedow #L-24

- 1970 EMPSON, C. R., 748 Nottingham Av., Winnipeg, Man., R2K 2C6 Canada
Iceland by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1971 GILES, Jay, P. O. Box 4536, Trenton, NJ 08611
Iceland, Greenland, US by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1972 HANCE, Charles, RFD 1 Box 91, Deer Isle, ME 04627
Finland by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1973 KNUDSEN, Harold, Box 5151, Viewmont Sta., Hickory, NC 28601
Norway, Scandinavia by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1974 LOWELL, Dr. Anthony G., 940 Sutter St., Apt. 219, San Francisco, CA
94109 — Norway by P. Alexander #1379
- 1975 WALKER, Floyd A., P. O. Box 82, Grandview, MO 64030
Scandinavia, Perfins by F. H. Bloedow #L-24
- 1976 POTTS, Donald H., 7017 Armstrong Rd., Goleta, CA 93017
All countries 1840-1869 by B. de Lambert #L-27

ADDRESS CHANGES

- 1671 RASMUS, Alfred A., 5748 S. E. Reedway St., Portland, OR 97206
- 991 APFELBAUM, Earl P., 1819 JFK Blvd., Philadelphia, PA 19103
- 1807 APFELBAUM, John D., 1819 JFK Blvd., Philadelphia, PA 19103
- 1448 BJORNSTAD, Gayland, 17750 Hemmingway St., Reseda, CA 91335
- 1808 GLATT, Ellis, P. O. Box 482, Calabasas, CA 91302
- 1133 GREEN, Tore E., 1494 Hannah, Merrit Island, FL 32952
- 1881 HATCH, Robert D., 19609 Raleigh Circle, S., Southfield, MI 48076
- 187 KNOLLMUELLER, J., 4004 Snead Dr., Las Vegas, NV 89107
- 1128 MARTINS, James K., 9216 Cedar Forest Rd., Eden Prairie, MN 55343
- 1440 OSTERBERG, Dr. Donald H., 55 Winslow Rd., Belmont, MA 02178
- 1573 ROOS, Dr. Floyd D., 870 Millwood Road, Mt. Kisco, NY 10549
- 1901 TASKINEN, Timo, 68 Oriole, Kitimat, B. C., V8C 1M7, Canada
- 1747 WINEBURGH, Elaine K., The Oaks, Davenport Ave., New Rochelle, NY
10805
- 1009 L-26 COHEN, Benjamin H., Box 1674, Chicago, IL 60690
- 1659 GREEN, Robert Yancey, 656 Madison Ave., Memphis, TN 38103
- 267 ANDERSON, Roland E., 137 South Shore Rd., Beau Rivage, Stuart, FL
33494
- 599 ANDERSON, Mrs. Roland E., 137 South Shore Road, Beau Rivage,
Stuart, FL 33494
- 1920 BEERS, Mabel, 517 S. Narberth Ave., Merion Station, PA 19066
- 1038 SHAW, H. Walter, 225 Central Park West, New York, NY 10024
- 1746 VOSS, Rev. Robert T., P. O. Box 488, LaSalle, CO 80645

REINSTATEMENT

- 1276 MOORE, Dr. Robert L., 6708 Avalon, Dallas, TX 75214
Scandinavia, Austria, Netherlands by F. H. Bloedow #L-24

DECEASED

- 759 OBERG, Emil, 2325 Farragut Ave., Chicago, IL 60625
- 1138 POHL, John J., 105 35th St., Newport News, VA 23607
- 1557 EKENVALL, Verner, Stubbeledsgatan 10, 414 76 Goteborg, Sweden

REMOVED FROM ROLLS

- 1159 De LAIN, Patricia A., 302 W. 105th St., New York, NY 10025
- 1279 L-23 THOMPSON, Neil D., 420 Riverside Dr., 10-G, New York, NY 10025

RESIGNED

- 1891 TOCK, Lance, 8049 N. 67th St., Milwaukee, WI 53223

BULLETIN

**A
TWO
WEEK
TRIP**



**A
THREE
WEEK
TRIP**

Sunday, AUGUST 15

We will take off from J. F. Kennedy International Airport in the evening on ICELANDIC AIRLINES for REYKJAVIK, ICELAND.

Monday, AUGUST 16

We will land at Keflavik Airport early in the morning. You will have all morning to relax before you are invited on our afternoon tour of Reykjavik, to acquaint you with this charming city.

Tuesday, AUGUST 17

This will be a full day's outing in the country. We will drive by motorcoach to Pingvellir, and to such natural wonders as geysers, postglacial lava fields, and to the awesome Golden Falls.

Wednesday, AUGUST 18

This is a day for you to do just what you want, whether it be around the hotel swimming pool, or an excursion through the countryside, or shopping in Reykjavik.

Thursday, AUGUST 19

A bus will take us from the hotel in the morning to the airport for our short flight to COPENHAGEN. There we will be met at Kastrup Airport and driven to the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, our home right in the heart of the city.

Friday, AUGUST 20—Sunday, AUGUST 29 HAFNIA

The TWO WEEK GROUP returns August 30 from Copenhagen.
The THREE WEEK GROUP returns Sept. 6 from Copenhagen.

COST—\$709.00 per person for either trip includes:

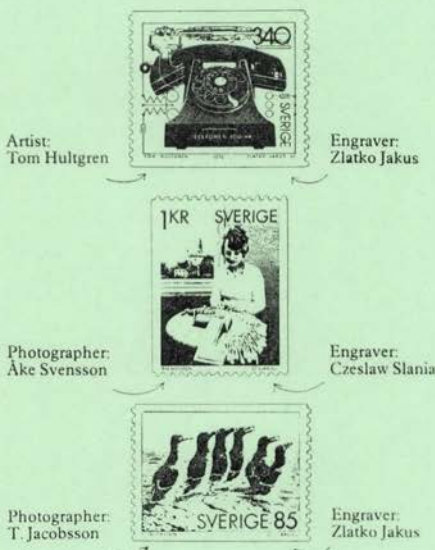
Land—arrival and departure transfers in Reykjavik and arrival transfer in Copenhagen. One full day and one half day sightseeing in Reykjavik. August 16-19, three nights in a first class hotel in Reykjavik and August 19-24, five nights at the Alexandra Hotel in Copenhagen, first class accommodations in twin rooms with private bath, continental breakfast, tax and service included

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3 New Swedish Stamps. The stamps "The Telephone Centenary", "Bobbin Lace Maker" and "Auks" will be issued on 10 March, 1976.

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