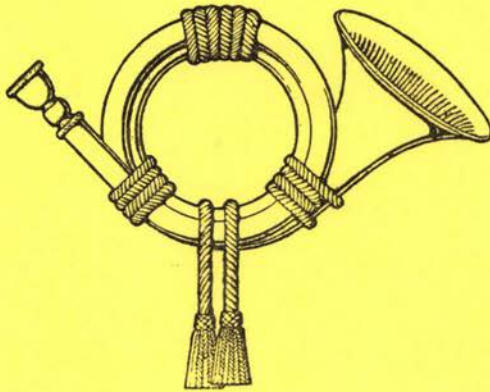


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The
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The Mystery of the Danish Three-Ring Cancellation 236

Wayne C. Sommer

The use of the Danish three-ring cancellation #236 in about 1930, long after it had ceased to be valid, remains something of a mystery (Posthorn, May 1978). This affords Iceland collectors an unusual opportunity to delve a little bit into the geography of their favorite subject of postal history.

As travelers in Iceland, my wife and I have been to the West Skaftafellssýsla (sýsla=county) on two occasions, once staying several nights at the summer hotel in Kirkjubæjarklaustur. But it is from maps and Postoffice reports that the following observations are made. Having been in the area just gives us a visual image of what is being discussed here.

In 1903, when the Icelandic numeral cancellers were distributed, twenty-one District Postoffices throughout Iceland served as the administrative channels for distribution. Kirkjubæjarklaustur was one of these, and the numeral cancellers #22 through #25 were assigned to the Collecting Stations under its supervision.

The place-names involved in the Mystery of Danish #236 are specifically located on the map in order to illustrate the hypothesis of these observations (see Figure 1), as follows:

Flaga	N. Lat. 63:40	W. Long. 18:31
Hólmur	63:46	18:05
Kirkjubæjarklaustur	64:47	18:04
Skawtárdalur	63:48	18:29

Kirkjubæjarklaustur is a very well-known place in Iceland, having long ago been the site of an important religious community, and still being the location of a fine boarding school in the public education system (as elsewhere in Iceland, such modern facilities are converted into summer vacation hotels patronized by Icelanders as well as tourists from abroad). But to character-

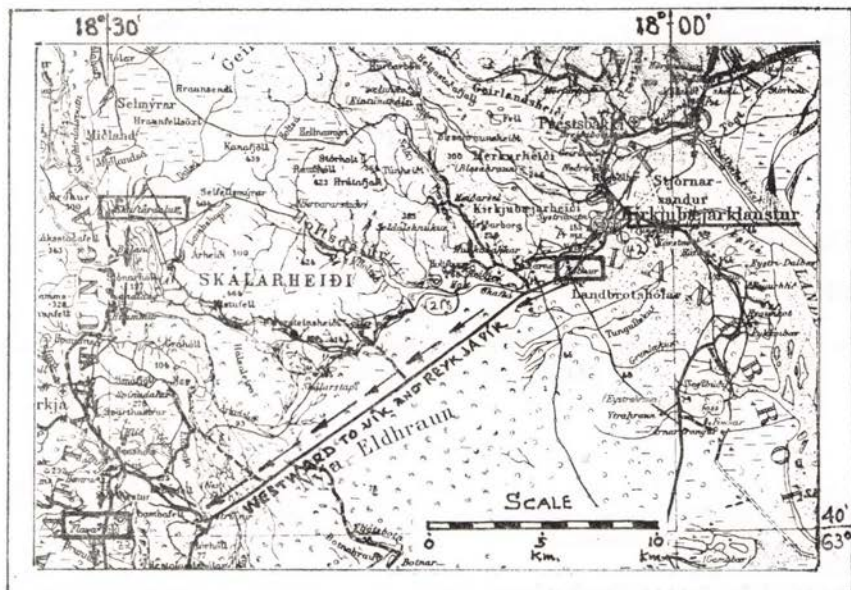


Figure 1. Part of West Skaftafells County

ize it as having a "rather big office" (i.e., postoffice) does not help much to understand its philatelic significance. It is beautiful but hardly big. (See Figure 2. Aerial View).

The other three places are simply farms that we would consider as family homesteads of varying sizes. That Flaga was a Collecting Station may be attributed to its location along a traveled pathway (in the early 1900's, a track for foot and horseback transport), or perhaps to the prominence of one of its family members.

It is useful to know some background of the Iceland Postal Service. Its antecedent was a courier service established in 1776 around Iceland for carrying royal orders to Danish officials stationed there, and to carry reports from the countryside back to Denmark. The couriers traveled from the eastern counties around the north and south coasts toward Reykjavik, the capital, where they met the ships from Denmark, then retraced the routes.

Almost a hundred years later, in 1870, when a regular postal system was established for Iceland, using Danish stamps and cancellations including our subect #236, the flow of mail was essentially the same as during the days of the couriers. Under Iceland administration after 1873, until the advent of airmail, it remained so, always dictated by the primeval nature of the land, which permits habitation only around the perimeter of the country.

This pattern of travel for carrying the mail was so arranged that the Collecting Stations in each Postal District were nearly always to the east of

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(Associate editors and Officers listed on last page)

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the District Postoffices, or, in other words, so placed that the route of the postman westbound for the capital picked up the mail and carried it on to the next District Postoffice for cancellation. On the return trip eastbound from Reykjavik, the mail could be transit-marked at the District PO before it came to the Collecting Station of the addressee.

The following data confirms this east-west orientation of the Postal Districts of Kirkjubæjarklaustur and Vík, the one located next in order toward Reykjavik:

Kirkjubæjarklaustur	W. Long.	18:04	(District PO)
Holt		18:12*	(Collecting Station)
Breidabólstaður		18:01	do
Svínafell		16:51	do
Fagurhólsmýri		16:39	do
Kálfafell		15:53	do
Hólmur		15:30	do
(not to be confused with Hólmur, the farm of our Mystery)			
Vík	W. Long.	19:01	(District PO)
Skammidalur		19:06*	(Collecting Station)
Flaga		18:31	do
Herjólfstaður		18:26	do
Strönd		18:14	do

*These are exceptions to placement of Collecting Stations, but presumably close enough not to disrupt the postmen's schedules.

Now, in the case at hand, the locations of the senders of the two letters cancelled with the Danish #236, as seen by Mr. Thorsteinsson, are such that both farms are to the west of Kirkjubæjarklaustur. One, Hólmur, is very close so that conceivably walking the letter the two or three kilometers to that District Postoffice might have expedited its ultimate delivery. However, the



Figure 2. Aerial View of Kirkjubæjarklaustur.

other farm, Skaftárdalur, is about 30 km. from it, but only 12 km. from Flaga. It seems much more probable that, from here, the letter would have been mailed at Flaga, then carried to Vík, the westward District Postoffice where it would have received whatever cancellation came to hand.

Of course, if both letters were addressed to destinations to the east of Kirkjubæjarklaustur, the normal route of the postman eastbound would have passed Flaga first (and even Skaftárdalur, if he had a friend or relative there), then Hólmur and finally the District PO at Kirkjubæjarklaustur. In that case, both letters could have received identical cancellations, whatever that might have been. And, if the addresses were in opposite directions, what then?

Thus, it is as essential to a solution of the Mystery to know the destinations of the two letters as it is to know where they originated.

Isn't it conceivable, too, that the senders themselves, or some other persons, carried the letters to some unknown place where the cancellations were applied? Suppose, for example, that a member of Parliament were scheduled to go to Reykjavik at a time between trips of the postman; mightn't he have done a favor for a constituent by carrying a letter to expedite delivery?

It will be interesting to learn what evidence is uncovered to support claims of what may have happened almost fifty years ago.

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Finland: m. 1885—Päiköt

(1885—tête-bêche Pairs)

By Juhani Olamo

Translated/excerpted by M. E. Hvidonov

Juhani Olamo of Helsinki, Finland has researched and written a treatise in Finnish, concerning the 5 and 20 penny tête-bêche pairs of the 1885 issues. It has been privately printed in a limited edition. Mr. Olamo has given permission for this excerpted translation and review of his writing.

Much of the data has been unearthed from new and old catalogues, with help from advanced collectors both here and abroad.

On the basis of the "to-date" research, Mr. Olamo has concluded that there are 18 tête-bêche pairs of the 5 penny green stamps, all of which emanate from the pale green color emission (NORMA: 28c). (For the remainder of this article we will use the letters TB to signify "tête-bêche").

It has been determined that all 5 penny TB come from just one cliché which was placed upside down in a printing form comprised of 100 clichés. It has been identified as Field Type #96.

The largest known TB item of this issue is a block of 14. Also recorded

are three blocks of 4, one each horizontal and vertical strip of 3. The rest are horizontal and vertical pairs. The most consequential and rarest item is a vertical row of 5 on a letter which was found in an old family book or bible not long ago. The letter bears a neat Railroad cancellation, 1.11.85 (Nov. 1, 1885). The letter was sold at a German auction in 1975 for a little under \$12,000. It is now in a Finnish collection.

There are three different clichés of the 20 penny yellow TB varieties, so it is important to be able to identify the various types. All of the TB errors come from the "orange-yellow" sub-group, NORMA: 30a.

Mr. Olamo notes that there are two other TB types, both cancelled in Fredrikshamn 3.6.85, but the specific cliché and its position when inverted in the printing frame has not yet been determined.

Thus far there are 22 TB examples known of cliché #11 and 30 TB of cliché #30. These have been placed in positive relationships to the stamps adjacent to the TB pairs or multiples.

Five years ago a new 20-penny TB was found, cliché #91. It is cancelled in August 1886 and has not yet been placed as to its relative position in the lock-up. So far only five of this TB type have been recorded.

The plate details that allow the researcher to place the Field positions are determined by studying photographs of a complete sheet of the 20 penny blue 1882 stamps. This sheet was once owned by the collector Rosenlew and is now the property of the Postal and Telegraph Museum in Helsinki.

It has been determined by studying archive records that, after a half-million 20-penny yellow stamps had been produced by Brandstake, a need for a rush order of 20-penny blue stamps was recognized. Thus, the same cliché identification marks and flaws appear in both the 20-penny blue (last printing, greyish ultramarine) Norma: 10z, and the 20-penny yellow stamps of 1885. Cliché #11 in TB position also is in the inverted position in the blue printing.

Mr. Olamo includes some 60-odd pictures in his work, most of which are reproduced from pictures in catalogues, and, when available, the history of each item as to where and when they were sold and resold. Wisely, he allowed a full page for each TB item so collectors have room for notes when the item shows up again in the market. It is the finest writing ever done on this subject and the author rates accolades for a job well done.

At this time the book is not available but should a demand arise it is possible that it may be reprinted . . . and, I would hope, in English too.

If any collector owns one or more of these gems, I would like to get a good photo of the item—and where it was purchased—to aid Mr. Olamo's research. In turn, I'd be happy to give the owner the cliché type and the exact Field position on the sheet where possible. Naturally all communications would be confidential.

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BRITISH USED ABROAD

The St. Thomas, D.W.I. Obliterator "C-51"

By Victor E. Engstrom

(Reprinted with permission from Postal History Journal)

The philately of the Danish West Indies relates primarily to Denmark and the United States. Stamps and covers handled through the British Post Office in St. Thomas, D.W.I., from 1865 to 1877 are considerably less known because they are unlisted in the major U. S. and Scandinavian catalogs. During these inclusive years, most of the foreign mail leaving the islands passed through the British Post Office and was franked with British stamps which were cancelled "C-51."

The Stanley Gibbons catalog enumerates the various printings of stamps that were made available in St. Thomas by the London General Post Office. My 1936 catalog records some interesting prices for stamps off cover, listing the years of use as 1865-1879; but, surely this end-date cannot be accurate. The British Post Office in St. Thomas was closed at the end of the business day on 31 August 1877, and on the next day the premises was taken over by D.W.I. Post Office personnel, this being the date the D.W.I. joined the Universal Postal Union. All mail, local and foreign, then had to pass through the D.W.I. Post Office. Moreover, mail originating in the islands had to be franked with Danish West Indies postage stamps.

British stamps with postmarks dated after the first of September 1877 are few, and I know of no examples on cover. Where a "C-51" cancellation does exist on a stamp, it must be the result of error, favor, or unauthorized British mail clandestinely cancelled and posted directly on board a British ship. It is my opinion that British stamps cancelled "C-51", issued after the first of September 1877, are not properly used.

But we are getting ahead of the proper sequence, for according to accepted research, British stamps arrived in St. Thomas in time for authorized use commencing 3 July 1865. Arriving with the stamps was the first "C-51" killer known as Type I (see Fig. 1). This marking is a distinctive horizontal oval, the only type used for about five years. The vertical killer, Type II, did not appear until 1870. My records do not show any use of the Type I marking after May of that year. Subsequent killers were used until the closing of the British Post Office on August 31, 1877.

The two single markers, Type I and Type II, were used to cancel the adhesive, but in addition, the postal clerk either had to back-stamp with a St. Thomas dater, or to stamp the front of the cover with a dated "Paid" marking. This was double work, and since the British Post Office was handling 10,000 letters a month, it was decided that the use of a duplex canceller

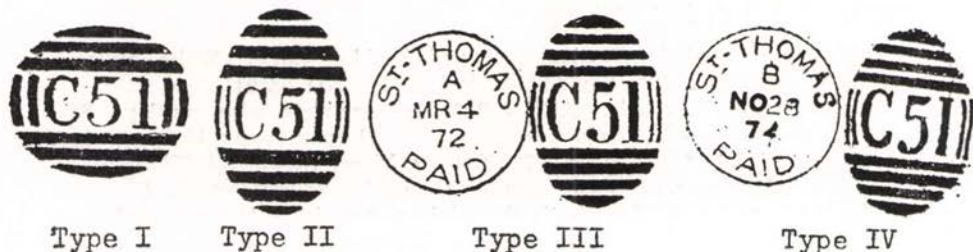


Fig. 1. The four types of the "C-51" obliterator used at St. Thomas 1865-1877.

would save time. My first record of the Type III duplex marking on a cover was in the spring of 1872. This circular paid and dated handstamp with a vertical "C-51" killer included a code letter "A".

It is interesting to note that there are differences between the Type II marking and the obliteration part of Type III. Type II numerals measure only $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm in height, while Type III numerals are 9mm high. The Type III marking is found almost as frequently as the total of all the other markings.

The Type IV marking, a duplex known by philatelists as the St. Thomas "B," probably was issued at the same time as Type III; but it was set aside as an auxiliary device, to be used at times of heavy mail loads. I have recorded only eight examples of it on cover, the earliest in March of 1874.

Years ago, I became fascinated by the various usages, combinations of stamps, and destinations of "C-51" covers, and began recording all covers. Whenever possible, I began to accumulate photographs or Xeroxes of covers. All major collectors known to me were canvassed; most were cooperative in giving details of their collections. Also I have carefully examined and tabulated covers displayed at exhibitions, and have scrutinized major U. S. and Scandinavian auction catalogs for some 30 years. Although my records are representative, they are not complete.

The tabulation that follows shows the various types of killers according to destinations, and lists each date of use of the St. Thomas postmark. Moreover, when the franking is unusual, the total franking is recorded in parentheses. The normal rate to the United States and the Caribbean area was



Fig. 2. Earliest reported "C-51" cover, 17 July 1865, St. Thomas to Haiti. The backstamp is the very rare single-line arch postmark.



Fig. 3. Type I obliterator on 1865 letter franked with a 3d and a 9d British stamps to give the usual one shilling rate to England.

four pence. While the rate to the British Isles was one shilling (1/), it is interesting to note that mail addressed to France was charged only seven pence. Where two or more covers were addressed to the same country on the same date, and I know for certain that they are not the same cover, the item listed is marked (ok). Omissions may occur when I do not have a Xerox.

J. Alfred Birch, in his *Postal History of the United States Virgin Islands*, 1966 (an American Philatelic Society pamphlet), describes the "C-51" cancellers and pictures two varieties of each of Types I, II, III. I do not consider these varieties to be of significance in this article.

From the tabulation, it readily will be seen that covers addressed to the United States and to the British Isles are the most prevalent. Mail to other destinations can be more interesting because of the varied franking. Printed matter (what today we term "junk mail") was mailed at a reduced rate and



Fig. 4. Type II obliterator on 1872 letter to Italy; franking 1/4 with red paid markings of St. Thomas and London.



Fig. 5. Type III duplex canceller on 1873 letter to Constantinople; franking includes a two-shilling stamp of which only two are known on cover.

conversely gives present day collectors a premium cover instead of one of reduced values, since the franking is different, so few covers have been saved.

Being interested in listing additional covers, I request information about destinations, dates, and franking. But please do not send any covers or stamps, just Xeroxes of any items that I do not list would be greatly appreciated. These items will be a definite contribution to the fund of philatelic know-

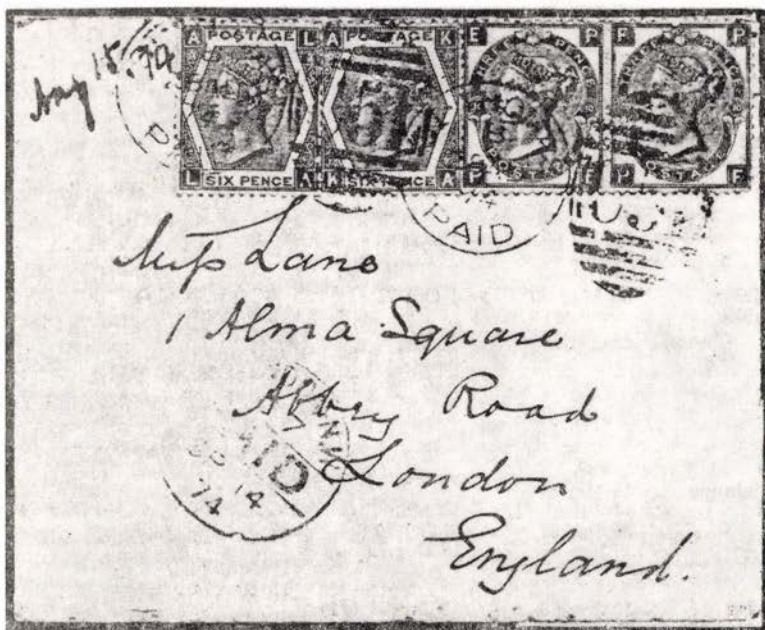


Fig. 6. Type IV duplex cancellation St. Thomas "B" on 1874 letter to London, franked with two 3d stamps and two 6d stamps.

ledge. Needless to say, all information received by me will be kept in complete confidence; no names of owners are kept in my file of Xeroxes.

Covers Franked with British Stamps Cancelled "C-51"

(Compiled from Collections of Members of the DWI Study Unit, SCC; Auction Catalogs; Dealers Stocks; Exhibitions; and Other Sources.)

Dates listed are those of the St. Thomas postmark.

Unusual franking is noted by parenthesis after the date of the cover.

Destination	TYPE I Horizontal C-51	TYPE II Vertical C-51	TYPE III Duplex "A"	TYPE IV Duplex "B"
U.S.A. (Rate 4d)				
New York	15 Jan 66 (1/)	2 May 70	16 Apr 72	
	22 Oct 66 (2/)	20 Jun 70	10 Jun 72	
	4 May 68 **	13 Oct 71	16 Sep 72 (/8)	
	31 May 68	18 Oct 71	16 Nov 72	
	10 Oct 68	12 Nov 71	11 Apr 73	
	May 69 **	12 Nov 71 (ok)	9 May 73	
	1 Oct 69	11 Mar 72	29 May 73	
		21 Mar 72	16 Oct 74 (/8)	
		13 Apr 72	15 Dec 74	
			18 Aug 75	
			3 Mar 76	
			1 Apr 76	
			2 Apr 76	
			18 Apr 76	
			27 Apr 76	
			22 Jun 76	
			17 Aug 76	
			2 Feb 77	
			17 Feb 77	
Philadelphia	6 Jul 67		14 May 72	
	3 Jun 67		14 May 72 (ok)	
			18 Jun 77	
New Haven			19 Jul 76	
Caribbean (Rate 4d)				
Barbados	15 Oct 65		16 May 73	
	18 Dec 66		27 Aug 73	
British Guiana	16 Apr 66	30 Mar 71	16 Sep 73	
	15 Jun 67	16 Sep 71	25 Apr 74	
	15 Jul 67			
	16 Mar 68			
	15 Apr 68			
	30 Jul 68 (/1)			
	31 Jul 68			
	31 Dec 68			
Dominican Republic	30 May 69	1 Oct 71	3 Nov 73 (1/)	
			3 Feb 75	
			5 Mar 75	
			16 Apr 75	
			3 Jul 75	
			2 Sep 75	
			3 Aug 76	
			4 Oct 76	
			16 Mar 77 ***	
			17 Apr 77	
Guadeloupe	15 Mar 67		15 Aug 73	
Haiti	17 Jul 65 (1/)	16 Mar 70	1 Apr 74	4 Mar 74
	16 Jun 67	16 Oct 70	17 Jul 74	
	30 Sep 67	16 Dec 70	1 Aug 74	
			17 Aug 74	
			12 Dec 74	
Jamaica	18 Jan 68	2 Jan 71 (/1)		
	31 Jul 68	17 Feb 71		
	2 Sep 68	15 Sep 71		
	16 Nov 68	11 Dec 71		
	17 Nov 69	16 Dec 71		

Destination	TYPE I Horizontal C-51	TYPE II Vertical C-51	TYPE III Duplex "A"	TYPE IV Duplex "B"
Puerto Rico		18 May 70 24 Jan 77 (/8)	1 Aug 72 (/1) 3 Feb 73 4 Feb 73 22 Aug 73 ** 4 Dec 74 3 May 75 2 Dec 75 3 Dec 75 17 Mar 76 16 Feb 77 16 Jul 77	
Trinidad	1 Oct 68	31 Mar 71	16 Sep 72 (/8) 26 Nov 76 (/8)	
Mexico (Rate 4d)	22 Jun 66	10 Aug 72 15 Aug 73 **	16 Apr 73 16 May 73 14 Jul 73 ** 30 Jan 74 ** 16 Mar 74 16 Mar 74 (ok)	17 Aug 74 2 Sep 74 (1/) 15 Sep 74 (1/)
N. America (Rate 4d)				
Bermuda			4 Apr 73 (/1)	
Canada			3 Mar 75 (/1)	
Nova Scotia	24 Sep 66 8 Apr 67 (/1) 17 Jul 67 (/1) 18 Nov 67 28 Jul 68 (/1) 21 Sep 68			
Prince Edward Isles			11 Nov 75	
St. Pierre Miquelon	2 Jul 66			
South America				
Peru	9 May 66 (4/)		1 Jul 76 (1/) 16 Sep 76 (1/)	
Europe				
British Isles (Rate 1/)				
England	13 Sep 65 13 Jan 66 30 Jan 66 27 Jun 66 31 Dec 66 1 Apr 67 27 May 67 30 Nov 67 4 Dec 67 13 May 68 28 Aug 68 13 Dec 68	23 Apr 70 8 May 70 (2/) 14 May 70 (2/) 13 Jun 71 (2/) 29 Jun 71 27 Aug 71 ** 13 Feb 72 6 Apr 73 (7/6) 10 Apr 74	12 Aug 72 13 Aug 72 (/1) 14 Dec 72 29 Aug 73 14 Jan 75 17 Jan 76 (1/2) 28 Feb 76 18 Jun 77	15 Mar 74 28 Aug 74 (1/6) 28 Nov 74 (1/6)
Scotland	12 Aug 66 29 Sep 69		13 Dec 73 (/1)	13 May 75 (1/)
Denmark	27 Mar 69 (1/3)	11 Feb 70 (2/6)	27 May 72 (1/3) 27 Oct 75 (1/1½) 15 Jan 76 (1/1½) 27 Jul 76 (1/1½)	
France	29 Jul 67 (/8) 12 Apr 69 (1/4)	29 Oct 71 (/7)	27 Sep 72 (/7) 27 Apr 73 (/7) 28 Dec 73 (/7) 17 Sep 75 (/7) 14 Nov 75 (/7) 29 Nov 75 (/7) 16 Dec 75 (/7) 15 Jan 76 (/7) 28 May 76 (/7)	

Destination	TYPE I Horizontal C-51	TYPE II Vertical C-51	TYPE III Duplex "A"	TYPE IV Duplex "B"
Germany		12 Feb 70 (1/5)	15 May 75 (2/4)	
		23 May 70 (1/5)	28 Aug 75 (1/1½)	
		29 Jun 70 (2/9)	29 Sep 75 (1/1½)	
		5 Jul 71 (1/2)	28 Oct 75 (1/1½)	
		28 Oct 71 (1/2)	15 Feb 76 (1/3)	
		28 Nov 71 (1/2)	16 May 76 (1/1½)	
Holland Italy	28 Nov 65 (1/4)	1 Jun 70 (1/9)	13 Aug 72 (/3)	
		14 Oct 71 (1/4)	23 Aug 72 (1/4)	
		13 Jan 72 (1/5)	14 Jul 73 (1/4)	
		13 Jan 72 (1/9)	28 Mar 74 (1/4)	
		13 Jan 72 (1/4)	29 Jul 74 (1/4)	
		13 Jan 72 (/2)	14 Aug 74 (1/4)	
		23 Jul 72 (1/9)	16 Dec 74 (1/4)	
		28 Jul 72 (1/5)	23 Aug 75 (1/4)	
		29 Jul 72 (1/9)		
		28 Sep 72 (1/4)		
		Dec 72 (/2)		
		13 Feb 76(1/1½)		
		10 Aug 76 (1/0)		
		23 Sep 76(1/1½)		
		18 Aug 77 (/2)		
Norway			28 May 75 (/2)	
Spain	11 Dec 68 (3/4)			
	12 Apr 70 (/10)			
Turkey			13 Jun 73 (2/8)	
Totals	59	57	106	2

(ok)=Two or more covers to the same country on the same date

**=Combination covers

***=Letter to Porto Plata via St. Thomas from Liverpool. 2/ postage from Liverpool; 2x4d at St. Thomas, cancelled "C-51"

Printed matter rates were generally 1d and 2d; possibly 3d to Italy

Type I Authorized 3 July 1865, Earliest Reported Postmark 17 July to Haiti

Type II In use 1869, ERP 12 Feb. 1870 to Germany

Type III In use 1872, ERP 16 Apr. 1872 to Philadelphia

Type IV In use 1874, ERP 4 March 1874 to Haiti

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Postal History of the United States Virgin Islands, by J. Alfred Birch, printed in pamphlet form by APS, 1966.

Gibbons' Priced Catalog 1936, Part 1, Stamps of the British Empire.

Correspondence and conversations with my friends Robert G. Stone, Svend Yort, and Erik Bengtson. (These men have not edited this article.)

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"Made-Up" Philatelic Junk



According to an article by Mikko Ossa, "... philately always has been plagued by the curse of contrived stamps and covers foisted upon the market so that even good collections sometimes contain non-philatelic items believed to be correct." He notes (and I agree) that more of these items appear in the U. S. and in other world stamp areas than in Finland, no doubt due to the lack of knowledge of postal rates, etc.

Some of the items that collectors should be especially aware of are those high-value 5 and 10 Mark stamps from the so-called "upper corner" stamps of the 1889 period. When properly used, on letter, these are rarities. However, large numbers of the entire 1889 series were cancelled during the final days of validity January 13 and 14, 1901. These items are now sold as rarities at large sums.

As examples: one sold recently in a NY auction for over \$900.00. Though it had been cancelled a few days earlier than date of expiration it still belongs to the common group of "manufactured" philatelic covers. The other piece sold in Germany recently (pictured) was offered with a reserve of about \$1000.

For 5 or 10 Mark covers to be validly franked the item must be insured for a great deal of money. Registration or other vague markings are not sufficient to warrant such high franking.

If a collector chooses to buy a letter like this as a curio, the value would be a little more than that of a cancelled stamp. But . . . to pay a thousand dollars or more for a cover that cannot be exhibited is certainly beyond understanding.

The 1891 Russian type "ring stamps" are also often seen with the high value stamps used and cancelled on Registered mail. They clearly show how important it is that the collector know the postage rates for the time period. If the buyer knows that "ring" mail sent abroad required just 10 kopecks for a regular letter and an added 10 kopecks if Registered, perhaps bad buys would be averted. If the franking exceeds the 10 or 20 k. then there must be over weight or other "value" writings on the face of the letter.

Mail used in Finland and within the Russian Empire required just 7 k. for a regular piece and 7 k. for registration. So here again, any excessive postage must be explained."

(MEH) Should any collector be offered a questionably franked item I would be pleased to comment on the postage validity, preferring, of course, to see the item. Always request an extension from a dealer and be certain to inform the seller that the item is approved as soon as it is determined.

Mike Hvidonov



28 March 1978—Honorary Membership Citation presented to Svend Yort by Chapter 12 SCC past-president Jon R. Ives.

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Library News

by Stanley H. Hanson, SCC Librarian

SCC's Library will be closed during September. We will be in Czechoslovakia for "Praga '78" and in Norway for "Nidarø '78" at Trondheim. Your inquiries will be handled promptly when we return.

Thanks to: Ben Cohen, Ernst M. Cohn, Victor Engstrom, Joe F. Frye, Donald Halpern, Michael Hvidonov, Edward Hopps, "Whitey" Johnson, Bob Ramsay, Phil Robbins, Jan Untviel, the Austin Philatelic Club and the Iceland Philatelic Study Committee for their contributions to the SCC's Library. Do you have any material which would be of use for our Library?

Need original or photocopy of Prices Realized of Pelander's auctions of the 1950 period to fill requests received by the Library.

The first supplement to the Library Index appears in this issue of the Posthorn. Keep your Index current by adding this supplementary information to it as you receive it in the journal. Supplements will appear in each issue of the Posthorn.

When requesting Library material, enclose your check for \$4.00, payable to SCC Librarian, with your list of material. Any excess will be refunded. By your cooperation, we can continue and improve our service to all.

Your suggestions for the improvement of the Library will be welcomed. Open up and write.

LIBRARY INDEX

Supplement No. 1 June 1st, 1978

Danish West Indies

- C-21-D Dansk Vestindiens Frimærker. E. Hvidberg-Hansen. 1976. Danish. Handbook lists all DWI issues, printings, rates and cancels. 6x8½". 52 pp.
- C-22-E DWI: Check For Major Varieties. Svend Yort, SCC. 1978. English. Article from Stamp Collector. 10x14". 1 pp.

Finland

- F-14-G Die Postzensur in Finnland. 1976. Hans G. Moxter. German. Handbook published by the Finnish Study Unit of the Philatelic Society of Germany. Most comprehensive on this type of material, well illustrated, on Finnish Mail Censorship. 6x8½". 100 pages.
- F-16-S Katalog över Direktör Rieh. Granberg's Samling Av Finlands Hellsaker. Post och Telegrafstyrelsen. 1934. Swedish. The complete listing of Finnish Stationery in Postal Museum. Illustrated. 6½x9½" 116 pp.
- F-17-FE Suomen Postimerkkien Vaareneita. Miikko Osso. 1977. Finnish and English. English translation by Mr. and Mrs. Michael E. Hvidonov, SCC. Forgeries of Finnish Postage Stamps and Cancels. Illustrated. 7x10". 108 pp.
- F-32-E Interesting Watermarks Abound In Finnish Stamps. W. E. Bullard, SCC. 1971. English. Article from Linn's. 10½x8". 2 pp.
- F-33-FRE Suomen Postileimojen Kasikirja II. 1978. Finnish, German, English. Continuation of F-6-FGE. 144 pp., illustrated.
- F-34-FE Norma Postimerkkiluettelo Stamp Catalogue. 1978. Finnish, English. Standard catalog Finland postal issues—stamps, stationery, Christmas seals, priced Finnish Marks. 5x8½ inches. 202 pp., color-illustrated.
- F-35-E Finnish Oval Stamps. 1978. Jaan Untveil, SCC. 6-page study, 8½x11, illustrated.

Denmark

- D-49-D Om at samle, Sma Kvadrater. 1974. Max Meedom. Danish. Excellent handbook on the issues 1851—1863. 5x7". 48 pages.
- ✓ D-65-D Om at samle, Danske Poststempler. 1976. Hans Ehler Jessen. Danish. Well-illustrated handbook on all Danish Postal Cancellations. 5x7". 48 pages.
- D-66-G Danische Nummern und Sternstempel. 1976. German. Dipil. Volkswirt Deiter Mickel. Catalog of all Numeral and Star Cancels. Well illustrated, priced in DM. 6x8". 72 pages. Published by the Danish Study Unit of the Philatelic Society of Germany.
- D-67-D Stjernestempler 1973-74. K. E. Special Katalog. 1973. Arne Begtrup. Danish. Priced in DK—all the Star cancels, illustrated. 7x7". 65 pp.
- D-75-E Denmark's Non-Existant Parcel Post Stamps. Svend Yort, SCC. 1978. English. Article from Stamp Collector. 10x14". 2 pp.
- D-76-D Danmarks Tøfarvede Frimærker, 1875 udgaven. Howald Petersen and J. Schmidt-Andersen. 1958-61. Danish. Various articles on this issue. Information on plate flaws, printings, etc, illustrated. From

- Nordisk Filatelist Tidsskrift. 8½x11". 19 pp.
- D-77-D Bergedorfs Postebet. A. Tholl. 1958. Danish. Monograph on this Branch Office. Official decrees, etc., illustrated. From Nordisk Filatelist Tidsskrift. 8½x11". 18 pp.
- D-78-D Bornholmske Poststempler. R. King-Farlow and N. Hauberg. (Undated). Danish. Complete listing of Bornholm Province Postal, R. R. and Ship Cancels, illustrated. From N. F. T. 8½x11". 13 pp.
- D-79-D Provisoriet 80 øre på 8 øre Tjenestemærke, 1915; 15/40 øre, 40/30 øre Karavel 1934-40. J. V. Gerts and A. Tholl. (Undated). Danish. Lists plate flaws on this issue. Illustrated. From N. F. T. 8½x11". 11 pp.
- D-80-D Lyngby Postkontor og stempler samt Viruimo poststempler. A. Tholl. (Undated). Danish. Lists all cancels from these Post Offices. Illustrated. From N. F. T. 8½x11". 13 pp.
- D-81-D Stemplerne "Utilstr. Frigi." og. "Utilstrækkelig Franeret." A. Tholl. (Undated). Danish. Monograph on these cancels. Illustrated. From N. F. T. 8½x11". 6 pp.
- D-82-D Pladning af Danmarks Bogtrykte Bølgelinie-mærker. N. F. Alsen. 1962. Danish. Study on the 2 øre: printings, plating and plate flaws. Illustrated. From N. F. T. 8½x11". 8 pp.
- D-83-D Frimærkebreve med Frankopåtegning. A. Tholl. (Undated). Danish. Article on pre-stamp cancels. Illustrated. From N. F. T. 8½x11". 4 pp.
- D-84-D Falske Luftpostmærker. Facit 215: 25 øre Luftpost. Danish. Describes the Italian forgeries. Illustrated. From N. F. T. 8½x11". 2 pp.
- D-85-DE Schroder's Catalog Essays and Proofs. Denmark. (Undated). English. Special (Specia) Katalog Frederick VII og Mercur. 1964. Catalog/monograph on Denmark's early essays and proofs. Danish. Illustrated. From N. F. T. 8½x11". 12 pp.
- D-86-D Special (Specia) Katalog øver 3, 4, 8 and 12 Skilling 1864-70. 1968. Danish. Lists printings, plate flaws and paper. Illustrated. 7x10". 12 pp.
- D-87-D Ring and Star Cancellations. A. Tholl. 1955. Danish. Lists types of cancellation. Illustrated. From N. F. T. 8½x11". 14 pp.
- D-88-D Danmarks Første Frimærke. J. Schmidt-Andersen. (Undated). Danish. Details regarding the first issue: Proposed costs, paper, engraving, essays and proofs. Illustrated. 8½x11". 5 pp.
- D-89-D Holte Landpost; Lyksborgs Poststempel; Crown and Scepter Issue; Pre-usage of Air Post Labels for postage; Lubeck, Hamborg via Stettin. Articles on these four subjects. 1955. From N. F. T. 8½x11". 13 pp.
- D-90-DE Fire Rigsbankskillig Pladning af Plade 1. H. Schønning and E. Paaskesen. 1976. Danish and English. Handbook on plating Plate 1. Each of the 100 stamps illustrated. 9½x9". 80 pp.
- D-91-D K. E.: Fortegnelse øver Nummerstempler på 1875 udgaven. 1973-74. Danish. Numeral Cancels, priced in Dkr. 6x8". 16 pp.
- D-92-D Danske Maskinstempler 1945-1973. U. Munch-Andersen. 1974. Danish. Complete list slogan machine cancels, with check list. Illustrated. 8½x11". 100 pp.
- ✓ D-92-D Kilder til post censurers historie. 1977. E. Menne-Larsen. Danish; English summary. Postal Censorship in Denmark during 1940-45. 62 pp, 8x10, illustrated.

- D-93-D Sønderjyske Censorstempler 1914-20 and 1944-47. 1977. E. Menne-Larsen. Danish. Postal Censorship, Slesvig and "C.I.S." in noted periods. 6x8, 4 pp., illustrated.

Danish West Indies

- C-23-E Santomas and Framed S. Tomas. J. Dekker. 1962. English. Two DWI Covers Documented. Illustrated. From N. F. T. 8½x11". 2 pp.

Faroe Islands and Greenland

- G-16-G Heft 40 Grönland (1938-1970). Dr. Arno Debo, SCC. 1970. German. Handbook published by the Greenland Study Unit of the Philatelic Society of Germany. Well illustrated and annotated, covers all issues, cancels, 1st Days, printings and errors, priced in DM. 6x8½". 24 pages.
- G-18-E Mysterious Treasure Islands in the North Atlantic. H. Bernstein, SCC. 1972. English. Article from Linn's on the Faroe Islands. 8½x11". 1 pp.
- C-24-E Photocopy of Victor E. Engstrom's Gold medal-winning collection as mounted for exhibit. 1978. English. 8½x11, 500 pp, hardbound.
- C-25-E The Collectors Club Philatelist, September, 1977 edition. 8-page article by Victor E. Engstrom, in English, "The Danish West Indies—1777-1877." Illustrated postal history work. 6½x9½.

Sweden

- S-55-G Die Schwedischen Postgebühren 1636-1976. 1976. Wolfgang Lohrich. German. Handbook published by the Swedish Study Unit of the Philatelic Society of Germany. Covers completely the postal rates of Sweden from 1936-1976. 6x8½". 60 pages.
- S-59-S SFF Specialkatalog 1977-78. Swedish. Same format as S-47-S. 378 pp.
- S-60-S SFF Specialkatalog 1974-75. Swedish. Format as S-47-E. 360 pp.
- S-61-S SFF Specialkatalog 1975-76. Swedish. Format as S-47-E. 486 pp.

Iceland

- I-15-I Sogupaettir Landpostanna Volume III. (Undated). Icelandic. [Note correction in title.] For information, Vol. III is bound into Vol. II, I-14-I.
- I-16-D Island Poststempler Supplerende Oplysninger. F. Østergaard. 1961. Danish. Supplemental listing of cancels. From N. F. T. 8½x11". 3 pp.

Catalogs and Miscellaneous

- A-82-S Jördens Frimarksländer. 1945. Olle Cronsjo. Swedish. Stories about stamps world wide, A to Z. Very interesting and illustrated. 5½x7½". 3 Volumes, 600 pages.
- A-83-E Europa Stamps. 1962. By the Europa Study Unit of ATA, Topical Handbook No. 34. English. Much information on Scandinavian material. 6x9". 35 pp.
- A-84-E 29th American Philatelic Congress, 1963. 10x7". 200 pp.
- A-85-E 30th American Philatelic Congress, 1964. 10x7". 172 pp. Contains monograph on Norway Coat-of-Arms Issue, 1863-66. Original drawing used for all denominations. By Reidar Norby, SCC.
- A-86-E 31st American Philatelic Congress, 1965. 10x7". 158 pp.

- A-87-E 32nd American Philatelic Congress, 1966. 10x7". 170 pp.
 A-88-E 33rd American Philatelic Congress, 1967. 10x7". 170 pp.
 A-89-E 34th American Philatelic Congress, 1968. 10x7". 202 pp.
 A-90-E 35th American Philatelic Congress, 1969. 10x7". 233 pp.
 A-91-E 36th American Philatelic Congress, 1970. 10x7". 226 pp. Contains monograph, 'Norway, The Queen Maud Expedition, 1918-1925.' By Wm. R. Benfield, SCC.
- A-92-E 37th American Philatelic Congress, 1971. 10x7". 228 pp.
 A-97-ESGFr. Stockholmia '74 Bulletin #2. 106 pp.
 A-98-E Bale Catalogue of Israel. M. H. Bale. 1969. English. Lists all issues, 1st Days, Tabs and Postal Stationery. Priced in English Pounds. 7½x8½". 132 pp.
- A-99-D 1. ZONE. Katalogisering of Prislister Slesvig. R. Bechsgaard. 1970. Danish. List all issues and plate flaws. Priced in DKr. 6x8". 12 pp.
- A-100-E The Complicated Stamps of Schleswig-Holstein. Svend Yort, SCC. 1978. English. Article from Stamp Collector. 11x14". 1 pp.
- A-101-E Compex 1972
 A-102-E Complex 1973
 A-103-S Falska Frimarken. 1947. S. Tullberg. Swedish. Handbook on stamp forgeries of the world. 6½x9½, 202 pp, illustrated.
- A-104-E ASDA Membership Directory, 1977-78. 5½x8½. 162 pp. Complete roster of members of The American Stamp Dealers Association, Inc. of New York, with addresses and specialties/services.
- A-105-Fr Yvert et Tellier, Tome 1—Timbres de France. 1973. French. Standard French catalog of the postal issues of France. 6½x9½. 528 pp, illustrated.
- A-106-Fr Yvert et Tellier, Tome 1—Timbres de France. 1975. 576 pp, illustrated. See A-105-Fr.
- A-107-E 1976 Air Transport Label Catalog—Section 4, Scandinavia. English. W. D. Thomas. Handbook on the subject. 8½x11. Illustrated. 20 pp.
- A-108-E "CAPEX '78" Catalogue (of the) Canadian International Philatelic Exhibition (in Toronto), June 9-18, 1978. 6x8½. 168 pp, illustrated.

Norway

- N-75-D Cover with Bickerdyke Machine Cancel, with Norge and large "R" in the cancel. (Undated). Danish. Illustrated. From N. F. T. 8½x11". 2 pp.
- N-76-E The Classical Stamps of Norway. Dr. E. G. Jacobsen. 1970. English. From article in Linn's. 8½x11". 2 pp.
- N-77-N Den Norske Stempelmaskine. Norwegian. Article on the Krag Machine canceller and the inventor, Gustave Hansen. From Posthornet. 1905. 8½x11". 3 pp.

Audio and Visual Library Index

- AV-11 Iceland's District PO's and Selected Collecting Stations. Fifty 1973-77 views of District Post Office sites from which the Numeral Cancellers were distributed in 1903 and later, and a selection of Collecting Cancellers that were used. Slides and script by W. C. Sommer, SCC.

Periodicals

- V-37-E The American Philatelist. Year 1975. Contains articles on Estonian Airmail Forgeries.

The New Type of Posthorn Watermark In Norwegian Stamps

By Carl H. Werenskiold (H-10)

In my article in *The Posthorn*, 1975, p. 49-53 I called attention to a new type of watermark, which I tentatively gave the designation Ib.

This watermark Ib is somewhat similar to type I of the Norwegian catalog, in that both are open line or contour designs of a posthorn. Watermark Ib, however, has a much smaller bell, thicker coil and characteristically somewhat oblong form, and a thick, blunt end at the mouthpiece. But this is by no means the whole story, so let us go a little deeper into the matter.

An egoutteur (dandy roll) for impressing a watermark into wet paper pulp consists of a cylindrical metallic frfame covered with metal cloth carrying soldered-on watermark "bits" of thin wire. The bits were originally made by hand, but later they were, according to Hunter¹, produced by electrotypy.



Ia



Ib



Ic

The types

There are two such egoutteurs in the Postmuseum in Oslo, Norway, both with bits for posthorn watermarks. In my article, I called these egoutteurs Ib and Ic, where Ib is 15 cm in diameter and of German manufacture, by Kuffeathr; while Ic is 10 cm in diameter and of English manufacture, probably by Marshall Egoutteur Co., London.

It is practically certain that the English 10 cm egoutteur Ic with early watermarks of the posthorn form Ia (I in the Norw. cat.) is identical with the original egoutteur used by Bentse for the skilling posthorn stamps in 1872 and other subsequent issues, and later by Alvöen, "Helbut," and Hamang to 1935. During use of the equipment, some of the watermark bits became loose and fell off. This is shown plainly in certain stamps² of Nk (Norw. cat.) #77II and 79, cancelled 1907-1909, with watermarks in the most peculiar positions. It thus became necessary, from time to time, to repair the egoutteur by renewing the metal cloth and the wire bits. This was actually done in 1910, according to Alvöen files, and likely also on other occasions. The watermarks in the stamps of 1872-ca. 1909 are of type Ia (I in the Norw. cat.) with considerable variation in form and position (frequently damaged and/or on a slant) as a result of rather unsuccessful preparation of the wire bits by hand. After the repair in 1910, the watermarks became much more uniform, again type Ia, good handwork on the bits. When the same egoutteur was later repaired again to the watermark form Ic, we do not know when, it is highly probable that the bits were produced by electrotypy, since they are strikingly uniform both in form and position. This watermark Ic has never been used in Norwegian stamps, as far as I have been able to determine.

When paper was to be made for the stamps of 1937, the 15 cm egoutteur had just been received from Germany, and it was then used for production of paper for the 1937 and 1938 stamp issues.

The history of the open posthorn watermarks in Norwegian stamps is thus broadly as follows:

1872-ca. 1909. English 10 cm egoutteur. Watermark Ia (I in Norw. cat.) with variations in form, various damages and variable position (level

or somewhat on a slant) as a result of poor handwork on the watermark bits. Possibly a reparation with renewal of metal cloth and bits in this period.

1910-1935. The 10 cm egoutteur was repaired in 1910. Watermark again Ia (I in Norw. cat.), but with far less variation in form and position, good handwork on the watermark bits. This egoutteur was not used after 1935. It thus terminated its activity and is now a museum piece. Illustrated in the Handbook³.

1937-1938. German 15 cm egoutteur. New watermark form Ib, uniform, well placed and non-slanting, with much smaller bell, thicker coil of characteristically somewhat oblong form, and a thick, blunt end at the mouthpiece. The bits probably produced by electrotypy. Norwegian stamps printed after 1938 are without watermark. The 15 cm egoutteur has thus terminated its activity and is now a museum piece.

It is my hope that this new watermark, tentatively called Ib, will in time be both described and illustrated in the Norwegian catalog under the designation Posthorn watermark V, to distinguish it from the four previous types already illustrated.

References

1. Dard Hunter: Paper Making, p. 405.
2. Frimerke-Kontakt 1956, nr. 2, s. 3 and 11.
3. Håndbok over Norges Frimerker, I, s. 20.

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28 March 1978—Honorary Membership Citation presented to Reidar Norby by Chapter 12 SCC past-president James R. Shepard.

Book Review

by Wayne C. Sommer

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF ICELANDIC STAMPS 1873-1973. By Jon Adalsteinn Jonsson. Published by the Post and Telecommunications Administration, Reykjavik, 1977. Hard-bound, 471 pp., illustrated in color, with bibliography and index. English translation from the original Icelandic language edition by Petur (Kidson) Karlsson. 25,000 Iceland kronur, postpaid (May 1978 about \$99.00), from the publisher.

The Iceland Postal Administration makes a major contribution to the literature of philately in publishing ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF ICELANDIC STAMPS 1873-1973, producing an indispensable reference for serious collectors of Iceland's postal emissions and a model of research of postal history.

As the postal system of this sparsely populated island country in the North Atlantic Ocean originated while it was governed by a distant monarchical hierarchy in Denmark, the recording of its early postal history was of little direct concern to Iceland's inhabitants except those "foreigners" sent there to govern. Thus, earlier philatelic writings of classic stature have come from non-Icelandic sources. The new book is by the native Icelander, Jon Adalsteinn Jonsson, noted as a leading scholar and philatelist.

Twenty-one chapters, plus a preface, bibliography, and index comprise the contents. Every stamp issued during the one-hundred period is illustrated in color. No attempt is made to illustrate varieties or anomalies (one illustration on p. 419, however, does show a non-existent variety—the 1969 13kr Europa wherein the numerals 1969 do not appear in the bottom margin of the stamp as they should). Colors generally are good representations but, as the author acknowledges in the preface, the matching of some was very difficult and, in fact, caused much of the long delay in completion of the book.

The contents are divided into the chronological events of postal history, including the Icelandic pre-stamp time from 1852-1870, Danish postoffices in Iceland 1870-1873, and Iceland's own postal system from 1873 which, of course, constitutes most of the book. The reader will begin immediately to appreciate the paucity of philatelic material in the light of only six or seven ships arriving in a year's time, none of which touched a port in the eastern fjords in 1871. From the period 1870-1872, when Danish stamps were used, and when Iceland had only two authorized postoffices, one using the Danish three-ringed cancellation #236 (Reykjavik), and one using #237 (Seydisfjordur), only three covers are known to be preserved. Two of these are illustrated on p. 35.

The comings and goings of ships played a prominent, probably dominant, role in Iceland's early postal service. The author has detailed these meticulously, especially concerning the delivery dates of the first issues of Iceland's own stamps and consequent beginning of operations under Iceland management. As will be noted, Danish bureaucracy maintained a heavy hand in administration.

The first Icelandic stamps, the skilding issues (1873-76), are not only illustrated and their production described in great detail, but ten covers are also shown with these stamps in use. As most, even serious, collectors rarely see such specimens except fleetingly in stamp exhibitions, their inclusion in this book might almost be said to be "worth the price of admission."

That much controversy surrounded certain issues of stamps, particularly the 1897 overprints "thrir" and the 1902-03 overprints "I GILDI," is treated in great detail, while at the same time admitting to the lack of conclusive evidence, either of proper postal procedures or of alleged skulduggery. As

these stamps today still command a kind of blind attention, it is especially useful to better judgement of values by collectors to have knowledge of their production and use.

A few specific omissions and errors are noted. Reference has already been made to the illustration of a 1969 stamp without appropriate date (p. 419). Reference is omitted to the "lotus flower" watermark in paper of the 1930 Millenary Airmail Stamp (p. 52); also omitted is reference to the actual gauge of perforations in the 1939 reprints of the 1934 Airmails (p. 354), and the 1947 Geysir 60a and 1948 5kr Karlsefni (p. 372); also, the watermark in paper of the 1973 Asgeirsson issue is omitted (p. 430). The text of the 1930 Millenary Officials is erroneously quoted as "Thjonustufrikerki" instead of "Thjonustumerki" (p. 452).

The organization of the material might be considered as somewhat whimsical because the main text and the quoted references are intermingled in such a way as to require careful attention to the reading continuity. In one case, the illustrations are, while appropriately enough used as a frontispiece to illuminate the book's title, not found in the sequence of their date of issue (p. 429-30). In another instance, one has to read a number of pages to find the citation of evidence of the first use of the 1911 Jon Sigurdsson issue (pp. 308 to 335).

The English translation is generally "the Queen's English" which at times seems circumlocutory, but except for the tedious repetition of the Latin phrase "inter alia," it is well done.

While unquestionably the mss. of this book could have benefitted from a peer review, especially by knowledgeable philatelists in Iceland, the Postal Administration, rather than the author, imposed the condition that only one person should have access to the postal archives. Consequently, as he acknowledges in the preface, Jon Adalsteinn Jonsson assumes responsibility. He also gets well-deserved credit for writing a classic and indispensable philatelic history of ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF ICELANDIC STAMPS 1873-1973.

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Editorial

The "CAPEX '78" show in June saw considerable activity by both the SCC Officers and the individual members of our group. A major result of that event was acceptance by the American Philatelic Society of the SCC's application for affiliate status. This action will allow full access to the American Philatelic Research Library by all SCC members; access to the A. P. S. Sales Division; a forum to publicize information about SCC and its activities, services and membership in the APS Journal and its Affiliates column and many other benefits . . . all at no cost* to SCC in any amount worthy of consideration. (*Small fees are of course charged for Library services and Sales Division books to be filled by sellers, etc.) The APS is the United States' representative society in and for the International Federation of Philately (F.I.P.), and this gives us direct contact with this worldwide group as well.

While APS requires only that at least ten members of SCC or any other group applying for affiliate status be members of APS, there are many benefits—not the least of which is the APS Journal, The American Philatelist—of actual membership in APS available for the modest membership fee involved. A 15-cent stamp will bring you a postage-free inquiry card from the Posthorn editor with which you can request free information on APS membership. As a member of APS since 1964 and present member of several

APS committees plus being a Trustee of the American Philatelic Research Library, Inc., your editor feels qualified to recommend APS membership—active membership—to everyone with the slightest interest in any of the myriad facets of philately. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose, since APS does not “absorb” you (nor did it “absorb” SCC or any of the other approximately 100 affiliates!) but welcomes you to the full spectrum of philately through their many services to their membership.

My sole effort in the editor's post for your group is to promote enjoyment of our hobby, and this includes friendly exchange of information between those increasing numbers of collectors being attracted by philately. If you have a question, a suggestion for an article or series of articles, specialized information of interest to the SCC's membership, by all means write me and make it known. The majority of the benefit most of our members receive for their dues payments is this journal. Your contributions of suggestions and content make it a better value for all.

Joe F. Frye

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The Editor's Mailbag

LUREN, monthly bulletin of SCC Chapter 17, brings the fourth portion of “Finland's Cards,” by Kauko Aro, covering this little-known (to English-language collectors) area of Finnish philately; a reprint of SCC Director Jared H. Richter's article from the June, 1978 AMERICAN PHILATELIST on tax problems of philatelists and several other interesting articles on various Scandinavian-area items of philatelic interest. \$5 per year (includes use of the Chapter 17 library!) brings this worthy journal to your mailbox. Address: SCC Chapter 17, Box 57397, Los Angeles, CA 90057. Paul Nelson is LUREN's editor, and is well known to SCC members.

POSTAL HISTORY JOURNAL, Volume 22, No. 49, June 1978 issue, pages 13-19 brings VICTOR E. ENGSTROM's article “British Used Abroad—The St. Thomas D.W.I. Obliterator C—51.” By gracious permission of and splendid cooperation by the Postal History Society's ERNST M. COHN and DR. WILLIAM REINER-DEUTSCH, plus author Engstrom, this article—with the cuts used by the PHJ—is reprinted in this issue of the Posthorn.

U. S. MARKETING, 7520 S. E. 45th, Portland, OR 97206 sends a folder offering the A.F.A. and other publications/catalogs for sale.

JAY SMITH, Box 5485, Madison, WI 53705, the up-and-coming Sweden specialist dealer and Posthorn advertiser/SCC member, sends his press release noting discovery of the 30ö Drinking Horn and 85ö Industrial Safety issues of Sept. 9 and Oct. 9, 1976 having been printed on both the older fluorescent and later new, non-fluorescent papers. These Swedish issues join another such “error of paper,” the 150 öre 3-crown design, Scott 397, issued and in use late 1960s from its 1948 origins, one of the many printings over the 20-year life of the issue having been discovered to be a 1968 printing on fluorescent—as opposed to the non-fluorescence of other issues—paper. The total on both papers printed approximates 73,000,000 copies, but the quantity on “error paper” produced is not now known. The fluorescent paper shows bright yellow under ultraviolet light on these items.

GEORGE W. SICKELS of Chapter 9 was awarded the research medal of the Society of Philatelic Americans at the Garden State Stamp Show in Wayne, NJ recently for his exhibit of Icelandic Revenues. This is the first showing of Icelandic Revenues known to the editor in a major U. S. exhibition in recent years. Our compliments, George, not only on your recognition by

this distinguished award, but for demonstrating another of the fascinations of our area of the hobby!

MEL (M. J.) LEWIS of Columbia, MD writes to generously offer help with the Posthorn's aims, and we eagerly accept his, and any other, offers of aid. He joins this editor in urging those who have specific needs to write the editor and make them known. What do you need—in a research article, help with writing such, general or specific information or service which the Posthorn, and/or the SCC can provide? Yes, it costs 15 cents now, but write!

The "Mailbag" is being closed on many more welcome tidbits to give more space in this issue for meaty items. Don't fail to communicate—with the editor, the associate editors, and your philatelic friends.

Joe F. Frye

* S * C * C *

Election of Officers—Call For Nominations

1978 is an election year for S.C.C. officers; the following officers are to be elected for a two year term commencing 1 January 1979: President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and three (3) Directors-at-Large.

President Donald F. Halpern has appointed a nominating committee consisting of Robert Brandeberry, Russell Mascieri, and Robert Lipscomb. Members or Chapters may also present nominations for any or all officers as specified in Article VI, Sections 6 and 7 or the S.C.C. By-Laws.

Slate of candidates presented by the Nominating Committee for election:

For President	-----	Alan Warren
For Vice-President	-----	Fred Bloedow
For Secretary	-----	Kauko I. Aro
For Treasurer	-----	Ron Collin
For Director positions	-----	George Koplowitz
		Wayne Sommer
		Willard Johnson

FØROYAR = FÆRØERNE = FAROE ISLANDS (The Faroes)

by Marvin Hunewell

"CARL H. WERENSKIOLD notes that the word 'Islands' after 'Faroe' is redundant, since the native language word 'Førøyaner' is properly translated 'Sheep Islands' (plural), and the proper English word would then be simply 'Faroes'.¹

This statement came as a slight shock to one who is used to using the term "Faroe Islands" as part of the title of stamp exhibits over the past several years. So, we did a little research on the subject.

In reviewing several publications (non-philatelic) from the Faroes, it was found that "Faroe Islands" and "The Faroes" are used interchangeably, while "Faroes" usually does not stand alone in English usage.

The Faroese Tourist Information and Travel Bureau was also contacted regarding the correct and proper English name for the islands. They indicated that the matter is inconclusive when it comes to English usage; however, when coming to Danish and Faroese words it is clearer. The Danish word is "FÆRØERNE" (originally, it ought to be "FÆR/ØERNE"—FÆR meaning sheep and ØERNE meaning islands). The Faroese word is "FØROYAR".

Several philatelic references were also reviewed or surveyed. SCOTT

uses "Faroe Islands (The Faroes)" while FACIT uses "The Faroe Islands." The late R. King-Farlow and Eric Wowern also use the terms "The Faroe Islands" and "Faroe Islands" extensively in titles and quite often in the actual text too.²

The correct and proper English name for the islands is therefore controversial; however, it appears that "Faroe Islands" (or "The Faroe Islands") is the most commonly used English-language term in philatelic writings and publications. Further, it is the most descriptive term and makes it very clear to anyone as to what a writer refers. This is why "Faroe Islands" was chosen for use on the inside cover of this publication.

P.S.: The purpose of this article was to set the record straight. CARL H. WERENSKIOLD is an eminent authority regarding Norwegian Philately; however, the English-language is one of the most difficult to master. If this article has appeared to be "filler material" to any reader, the associate editor (and the Editor, Joe Frye) extend an invitation to the reader to write an article relative to the Faroes—or, at least let him know what topic(s) you would like to see covered in future issues of the Posthorn.

1 The Posthorn, Vol. 35, No. 1, Whole No. 133, page 20.

2 The Postmarks and Provisional Stamps of the Faroe Islands. R. King-Farlow. 1946. From the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

GF Catalog No. 10. Eric Wowern. Published by GF Frimærker of Denmark.

HAFNIA 76 Exhibition Catalog No. 3. Page 57. The Faroe Islands by Eric Wowern.

KUDOS: BOB STONE AND ERNST COHN

These two good SCC members have recently been recognized by being elected to the prestigious Académie de Philatélie in Paris. The Académie is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. Its membership is limited to 40 regulars living in and around Paris, and 40 Corresponding non-resident members. They hold monthly meetings and publish a journal "Documents Philatéliques," similar to the New York Collectors Club Philatelist.

Only two other Americans have been previously thus honored: John Boker and Harry Lindquist. Evidently Bob Stone was elected in recognition of his many studies on French Colonies and promotion of French philately in the U. S. as editor of the "France and Colonies Philatelist." Ernst Cohn has done much research on Balloon Mail and has published several articles on the subject.

—Victor E. Engstrom

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Proposal To Amend The By-Laws of SCC

The proposal and the report of the SCC By-Laws Committee concerning the proposal follow. This proposed amendment will be submitted to a vote of the SCC membership in February 1979.

Any SCC member wishing to comment on the proposal is urged to submit same to the Editor of The POSTHORN by 1 October 1978 for publication in the November issue of The POSTHORN.

Proposed Amendment to ARTICLE X (DIVISIONS), SECTION 2, (OPERATION OF DIVISIONS).

Add the following to the cited section:

"As long as the Scandinavian Collectors Club shall operate the division known as the Scandinavian Stamp Mart, the Scandinavian Collectors Club shall absorb all expenses of the Mart's operation, including, but not limited to, all postage fees, printing, insurance, Mart Manager's honorarium, etc.

"Every three months, each chapter's Mart Representative shall send an accounting of his expenses to the Mart Manager for re-imburement."

Proposed by: Robert A. Helm, L-20

Raymond Leth, #1037

Harold W. Raimert, #1036

George W. Sickels, #1545

Rolf Linder, #1600

Report of the SCC By-Laws Committee

The amendment proposes that the Stamp Mart be named as a division in the By-Laws and that all expenses of the Mart's operations, including, but not limited to, all postage fees, printing, insurance, Mart Manager's honorarium, etc., be absorbed by the Club. A requirement for an accounting from each chapter representative every three months is also added.

It is the considered opinion of the By-Laws Committee that this amendment to the By-Laws should not be passed. The amendment deals with matters operational in nature which should be left to the discretion of the Board. It should be pointed out that the literal wording of the amendment proposed would prevent the Mart from charging any fee to the seller, also.

The matter of the management of the Mart was considered by the Board at NAPEX last year, and changes were made at that time. The considerations which were before the Board may change from time to time, and it should not require a vote of the entire membership to determine what should be done, as would be required with a By-Law provision as proposed.

Mr. Helm indicated, in response to questions from the By-Laws Committee, that it was his intent that this service be provided to all members regardless of minimum purchase levels. The wisdom of allowing a member or chapter the luxury of perusing Mart books at the expense of others without making any purchases seems questionable. As pointed out by Committee Member Victor E. Engstrom, this could result in an increase in dues to all members, including those who do not utilize the Mart.

* S * C * C *

President's Message

For the first time in my memory, S.C.C. held its Annual Meeting at an international exhibition outside the United States. Once again, the entire Executive Committee was present and there was a quorum at the Board of Directors meeting so that we could conduct the business of the Scandinavian Collectors Club.

Chapter 10, our Toronto Chapter, hosted the meeting and they did a re-

markable job. Friday evening the S.C.C. members attending CAPEX were guests of Chapter 10 at a cocktail party in the S.C.C. Suite. What a nice way to start an Annual Meeting! Saturday, after the Board Meeting, Chapter 10 had made reservations for an excellent smörgåsbord dinner that was very well attended by North American and European Scandinavian Philatelists. Sunday's Annual Meeting had some very special nuggets. Vic Engstrom presented the S.C.C. Library with a bound copy of his internationally recognized Danish West Indies collection. It was received by Stan Hanson, our dynamic Librarian (I hope I have as much energy and enthusiasm when I retire). In addition, our Delaware Chapter provided another excellent slide show.

Up to this point, I haven't mentioned one stamp. I was surprised at the high quality of the Scandinavian exhibits. There were Iceland Skilling covers, the best of D.W.I., one of the three best Swedish collections, and a superb Danish collection, just to mention a few. All things considered, Scandinavia was well represented.

With a show of this caliber as a background, we had a Board meeting whose outcome charted a new and dynamic course for S.C.C. Alan Warren, our V.P. and the S.C.C. liaison with Chapter 10 for CAPEX did his usual outstanding job. Next, Ron Collin presented our first formal budget. Ron's work was so well received that we voted to put S.C.C. on a two year budget cycle using Ron's efforts as a model. Fred Bloedow did his best as our perennial anchor man and secretary.

Director at Large George Koplowitz presented a progress report on "The Foundation." George is working to set up a foundation so that S.C.C. can receive gifts (money, stamps, books, etc.) and the donors will be able to take a tax deduction. The money will be used to publish new material and translate foreign language philatelic works into English. George seemed to be able to thread his way through the maze of bureaucracies with uncanny accuracy. When this project reaches completion it will be a very personal success story and a compliment to the natural talents of George Koplowitz.

Joe Frye, our Editor, presented a long-term publication plan for the POSTHORN and supplements. The scheduling depends on our printer's available time and the cooperation of a number of other people. My compliments to Joe for his dedication to S.C.C. and his continuing efforts to improve the POSTHORN.

One of the perennial problems of S.C.C. is the question of the role and function of an Estate Committee. Administratively this has been solved by the generous cooperation of Chapter 17 and its functioning Estate Committee. Chapter 17 has agreed to allow National S.C.C. to use the Chapter 17 P. O. Box for this important service to our members. National will have labels printed with the Chapter 17 address and distributed to our membership in the near future. Then our members can put these labels on the inside front covers of their albums. If a widow or beneficiary wishes to receive help with anything having to do with the collection, they can contact S.C.C. National via the Chapter 17 P. O. Box. Thank you Chapter 17.

Another milestone was the vote to affiliate with both the American Philatelic Society and the Society for Philatelic Americans. I think this vote will be a big step for us nationally and will further strengthen our role internationally. As of now the philatelic organizations of the Scandinavian Countries are eager to develop or maintain ties with us. In addition, Herbert Pritchett of the Scandinavia Philatelic Society has continually encouraged mutual good will and close communications between our two groups.

Yes, we had an unusually fine convention at CAPEX. I hope this momentum, direction and dedication will continue for many years to come.

Donald F. Halpern

* S * C * C *

Norway's '21 MM' and '20 MM' Issues

by Jed Richter

It must be easy to go beyond the basic Scott Catalog in collecting the 1882-1893 Unshaded Posthorn issues, because Scott says the "dies" vary from 20 to 21 MM high. I started measuring my stamps, ended up with everything but 21 MM high stamps, was thoroughly confused, and didn't think it was easy at all!

Ah, my one grey cell said, let's look at Facit or Norgeskatalog and learn how to separate the two groups. Facit (1974-75 English edition) differentiates them by (1) Height of frame: 21 MM (so-called large die), and (2) Height of frame 20 MM (so-called small die.) Norgeskatalogen (1948 English edition) differentiates them by (1) 21 MM issue, and (2) design slightly smaller, hence the term "20 MM".

Well, that wasn't any help, (Facit and Norgeskatalogen, are you listening?), but it piqued my curiosity because there were some big differences in prices between the large and small stamps, so I didn't give up, kept everything that came my way, and set the entire group away for another rainy day.

Rain came to Southern California, so stamp measuring started again! So did the solution, since confirmed by others with more grey cells than I. First, the method of measuring the stamps is important. Start at the center of the stamp (not at either edge because of elongated corners), and then measure from the center of the lower outside frame line to the center of the upper outside frame line (because of different thickness in the frame line).

If the stamp measures $20\frac{1}{4}$ MM or more, it belongs in the earlier, "large," group, produced by Johnsen, (except for four cliches of the 10 ore from plate IV of the small group). If the stamp measures 20 MM or less, it belongs in the latter, "small," group, produced by Central Printing Works.

After you have done some preliminary measuring, check the accuracy of your work, using the following guide. The 12 ore (both green and yellow brown) and the 20 ore brown exist only in the "large" group, while the 1 ore and the 2 ore exist only in the "small" group.

Shade variations, clarity of print, and the shape of the small numeral also differentiate the "large" from the "small" group, but these aren't of any help to the average collector with only a few copies in his collection. Watch out, though, because if you accumulate enough copies, you will soon be bitten-by-the-bug on this fascinating series of stamps, and you may end up with a collection based on printings, types, perforation errors, paper varieties, watermark positions, minor varieties, and/or plate positions. But set your goals one step at a time. That way you will enjoy each step.

What happens if your stamp measures more than 20 MM high but less than $20\frac{1}{4}$ MM? Measure it again, because there aren't supposed to be any. If you are still not sure, send it to me and I'll try to help out. If I can't answer your question, those others with more grey cells will help us, I'm sure.

Oh yes, those four cliches of the 10 ore from plate IV that measure with the "large" group, but came from a plate of the "small" group, can be distinguished by their rose-red color. Good hunting—they are scarce!

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