

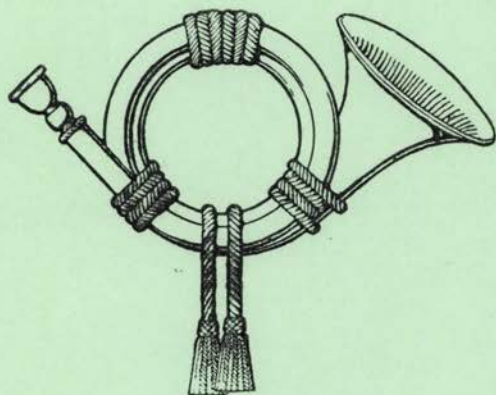
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Forgeries of the Stamps of Norway

By Carl H. Werenskiold (H10)

Part I. Norwegian Catalog No. 1, 4 Skilling 1855

The information on forgeries of Norwegian stamps is widely scattered throughout the literature, and is thus not readily available to the collector. The author has therefore searched the primary literature covering this subject, mainly *The Posthorn*, *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* and *Frimerke-Kontakt* (Horten, Norway), in an effort to present a summary outline of the forgeries in the approximate sequence of the issue numbers in *Norges-katalogen* (The Norwegian Catalog).

A distinction is sometimes made between forgeries and counterfeits, forgeries to designate imitations aiming at depriving the postal services of revenue, and counterfeits for imitations to deceive the collector. The necessity for this distinction is not very convincing, and the broad term forgery will be used in this article for any form of stamp falsification.



Genuine



Forgery 1



Forgery 2



Forgery 3

Two forgeries of Nk (Norw. Cat.) 1 have been known for a very long time, and have been described by Earée¹ under the designations First and Second Forgeries (Forgeries 1 and 2). The main distinctive features of the genuine stamp and these forgeries are:

Genuine—Typographed, on hand-made paper with thick watermark lion with axe. 39 horizontal lines in left side of the circle. 24 vertical lines in shield, counting at top. Lion's head properly shaped, mouth closed, eye placed well to the front. Crown small, on back of head. 5 horizontal dashes

along base of large crown. Thick line at right of shield ends on a slant at top.

Forgery 1—Lithographed, blotchy, on machine-made paper, unwatermarked. 37 irregularly spaced lines in left side of the circle. 21 lines in shield. Lion's head shapeless, mouth wide open with tongue sticking out. 4 dashes in large crown. Thin printed clipping line 1 mm. outside the design.

Forgery 2—Lithographed, very clear print, on machine-made paper, unwatermarked. 35 lines in left side of the circle. 22 lines in shield. No axe-head, no cross over large crown. Thick line at right of shield is square at top.

Brofos² has presented the full description by Earée, and also showed a

Forgery 3—Lithographed, 56 horizontal and 24 vertical lines, more rounded (less squarish) lower outline of shield, and with an imaginary blue square cancellation with dots.

Years ago, the late Dr. E. G. Jacobsen showed me two forgeries, which I shall refer to here as forgeries 4 and 5.

Forgery 4—Lithographed, unwatermarked, bright ultramarine on soft white paper (vs. usually yellowish in genuine stamp). The number of lines in circle and shield is correct. This forgery has obviously been prepared via

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tracing from a genuine stamp, but corner ornaments and letters are too wide. The three upper right corner ornaments are joined and show a colored dot. The Cross is much too open. The right part of the lion's crown is missing and the tail very badly drawn. No shading on legs of lion.

Forgery 5—Lithographed, unwatermarked, dull blue on rather stiff and smooth grey, machine-made paper. The number of lines in circle and shield is correct. Designwise, this is a very dangerous forgery, obviously prepared by photography of genuine stamp, as the design and mottled appearance are exceedingly close to those of the genuine stamp. The first line from left in the shield goes all the way down (which is not the case in the genuine stamp). The corner ornaments, particularly those of the lower right corner, are a trifle thinner than in most of the genuine stamps. This forgery bears part of a fake 3-ring cancellation, apparently too large and with part of a somewhat misdirected numeral 1. Lines, mostly in somewhat darker color, have been drawn along the edges of this particular copy to give it a smoother outline.

Forgery 6—The Philatelist, 1868, p. 70, mentions a lithographed forgery, stating "the words FRIMAERKE and SKILLING are smaller and very indistinct: the color ultramarine." This seems to be different from the ones described above, and thus appears to be another forgery.

Forgery 7—Spikula³ mentions a dangerous forgery. The stamp had an apparently forged bar cancellation and was unwatermarked. It was discussed in many articles by Melbye,³ Hannevig³ and Moldenhauer³. Opinions are divided as to whether the stamp is a forgery or repaired. This object is the same as the one referred to by Brofos² as a "fourth forgery." A corresponding stamp with inverted 3-ring 306 cancellation and guarantee-stamped Richter has been described by Melbye³, who considered it to be a forgery.

Forgery 8—A forged stamp on a forged cover, reported by Moldenhauer⁴. The stamp is printed in dots (half-tone) with a 12-line bar cancellation drawn in ink. The cover is home-made from blue packing paper, with a clumsy address drawn in ink over pencil lines.

Nordisk F. T. 1899, p. 21 contains the following statement about a forgery: "Close to the original, to a hair, but the more elegant execution and lack of watermark gives it away." This was very likely what we now call Forgery 2.

A print⁵ on thick carton, assumed by Col. Lagerlöf to be a proof of Norway No. 1, was included in his fine donation, ab. 1948, of a 5-volume Norway collection to the Postmuseum in Oslo. Unfortunately, later critical scrutiny has shown that the item must be considered an imitation.

Many cases are known of forged cancellations on both genuine and forged stamps of Norway No. 1. Those noted in the literature are summarized below:

Anderssen⁶ wrote about forgery 2 with fake 3-ring cancellation 424, and also about a genuine stamp with genuine 4-ring cancellation 195 over a partially removed ink cancellation, a combination amounting to fraud.

Frimerke-Kontakt⁷ mentions a stamp with a strange 7-ring cancellation over an unsuccessful removal of ink cancellation. Likewise, a 10-bar cancellation covering a removed ink cancellation, on a piece on which was written Tjömö 3/7 (no year).

Moldenhauer⁸ has shown 2 copies of forgery 1 (one with fake bar cancellation), copies of forgery 2 with fake 3-ring cancellations 306, 424, 480 and 541, also a genuine stamp with removed ink cancellation. He has also reported⁹ on Norway No. 1 with fraudulent steamship cancellations Dampskibet

Bergen and Prinds Carl, as well as octagonal Christiania over bar cancellation, in the so-called Bodö affair (forger being of that city). Also a stamp¹⁰ with numeral cancellation 53 forged by a boy in Oslo.

Repairing of stamps is an old business, and it is still practiced on a large scale, particularly in Germany. The following cases are perhaps typical:

Anonymus¹¹ has described an item composed of a severely thinned front of a genuine stamp, a cut-out paper lion, and a backing paper, all glued together to show a thick lion "watermark." The stamp fell apart in boiling water.

Winther-Sörensen¹² has reported on stamps with added backing and margins and provided with forged cancellations (in part or in whole) over the false margins.

A so-called "experimental pin-perforation" and an "experimental roulette perforation" on genuine ex-Burrus Norway No. 1 stamps were offered at a San Francisco auction¹³ in 1975. The "perforated" stamp was about 27 gage, and the "rouletted" one ab. 9, very uneven. The items are considered manipulations.

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1. Earée: *Album Weeds* (1892). See also 3rd Ed., vol. 2, p. 145-146; *Collectors Club Philatelist* 1922, p. 83; and *Håndbok over Norges Frimerker*, I, p. 64.
2. Brofos, *Posthorn* 1958, p. 25-27, 70.
3. Spikula, *Frimerke-Kontakt* 1956, nr. 5, p. 9; nr. 6, p. 12; 1957, nr. 2, p. 1; 1958, nr. 3, p. 3; nr. 6, p. 5.
Melbye, *Norsk F. T.* 1956, p. 146, 202-203; 1958, p. 53-54 (ill.), 168.
Hannevig, *Frimerke-Kontakt* 1956, nr. 7, p. 12.
Moldenhauer, *Norsk F. T.* 1964, p. 128.
4. Moldenhauer, *Norsk F. T.* 1976, p. 86-88.
5. Stensdal, *Norsk F. T.* 1948, p. 30-31.
Hannevig, *Frimerke-Kontakt* 1961, nr. 6, p. 14.
Tommelstad, *Frimerke-Kontakt* 1962, nr. 1, p. 3.
6. Anderssen, *Nord. F. T.* 1921, p. 54-55.
7. *Frimerke-Kontakt* 1956, nr. 1, p. 6; nr. 4, p. 11; 1972, nr. 20, p. 8.
8. Moldenhauer, *Norsk F. T.* 1966, p. 192-193 (ill.); 1974, p. 11 (ill.).
9. Moldenhauer, *Norsk F. T.* 1965, p. 68-69 (ill.), 123 (ill.), 138-139, 198.
10. Moldenhauer, *Norsk F. T.* 1967, p. 14.
11. Anonymus, *Frimerke-Kontakt* 1960, nr. 2, p. 2.
12. Winther-Sörensen, *Norsk F. T.* 1974, p. 250-251 (ill.).
13. *Norsk F. T.* 1975, p. 47 (ill.).

Part 2. Norwegian Catalog Nos. 2-5, Skilling Oscar 1856-57

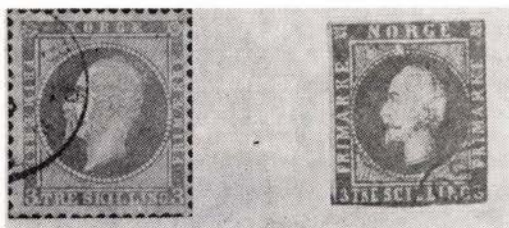
Nk (Norw. Cat.) 2—2 Skilling

An imitation or forgery in blue instead of yellow has been described by Bye¹. The design is poor, particularly the portrait. The purpose of such an item in the wrong color is somewhat of a mystery.

A stamp perforated 13½, on the right side, at first thought to be a variant, was shown to be one of the many known cases of reperforation².

Norgeskatologen (The Norwegian Catalog), as late as 1975, listed two color variants, lemon yellow and dark brown orange at a premium. These two color variants were omitted in the 1976 catalog, with a statement that these nuances are probably due to chemical action. This change in the catalog was made as a result of numerous articles³ on the question.

Nk 3 — 3 Skilling



Genuine

Forgery

A red-brown forgery⁴ exists, in which the bottom inscription reads 3 TRE SCILLING 3. The word FRIMARKE reads upward in both side panels. The rosettes are squarish, and many pearls are missing at right.

Moldenhauer⁵ has shown a stamp with forged cancellation Dampskibet Nordcap over ink-cross as part of the Bodö forgeries.

Nk 4—4 Skilling

The following bisected stamps⁶ on piece were among the Bodö forgeries:

Cancelled 25

Cancelled Swiss type Christiania 12 V 81.

Cancelled Swiss type Christiania 16 V 81.

Cancelled illegible number and Flekkefjord 18/4-1859.

A bisected stamp⁷ on piece cancelled 2-ring Christiania 12 V 81 figured at a German auction. This was possibly the same as the stamp listed above of that date.

A boy in Oslo tried to sell, with the aid of a forged guarantee certificate, a bisected stamp⁸ on cover with clumsy handwritten cancellation Brönö 7/3 60.

The following stamps⁶ with forged cancellations were also among the Bodö forgeries:

Cancelled Dampskibet Nordcap on apparently unused stamp.

Cancelled Dampskibet Nordcap over ink-cross.

Cancelled Prinds Carl over ink-cross.

Cancelled Dampskibet Bergen over removed ink-cross.

Nk 5—8 Skilling



Genuine

Forgery

Brofos⁹ has described a crude forgery as follows: "There is an irregular perforation of square-shaped holes. The pale carmine color is passing, but the drawing of the design is badly copied. The most prominent mistakes are that the word "FRIMARKE" is broken into two parts and all the lettering is without serifs. The figures "8" in the bottom left and right corners have

been replaced with rosettes on the counterfeit. Poor King Oscar has raised his eyebrows in a startled expression, and no wonder—the “G” of “SKILLING” is even missing! The blurred black (numeral 7—) postmark is also a fake and of a type never used on Norwegian stamps.”

The following two old forgeries¹⁰ are very similar, but not identical, in design. They differ as to paper and color.



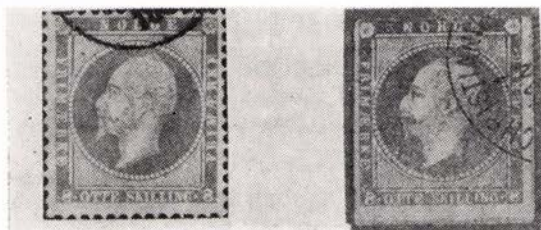
Genuine

Forgery A

Forgery B

Forgery A: Black on smooth light tan paper, 0.08 mm thick. Inscription is much more condensed in the left panel than in the right one. Size of design is 19.3x22.8 mm.

Forgery B: Similar, but black on very porous rough paper, 0.08 mm thick. Stamp design area colored greenish grey, margins uncolored. Size of design is 19.3x22.4 mm.



Genuine

Forgery

A lithographed or offset forgery¹¹ exists on thin carton, the brownish orange print being in dots (half-tone). Parallel dotted lines appear in the margin between stamps. A sharp, intensely black cancellation CHRISTIANIA is obviously hand-drawn. Much of FRIMÆRKE is sans serif. The rosettes are irregular with faulty details.

A stamp¹² cancelled 4-ring 185 is considered by some to be a cancellation forgery, but it could be genuine.

A stamp¹³ with false cancellation Dampskibet Nordcap was a part of the Bodø forgeries.

A cover with one 3-skilling and four 8-skilling stamps, and one bisected 8-skilling stamp¹⁴ has been known for a long time, and is said to have been a sensation at HAFNIA 76. Its status has been debated¹⁴ for years, but most experts consider the bisect to be a manipulated forgery.

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2. Berge, Norsk F. T. 1977, p. 357.
(Moldenhauer), Norsk F. T. 1978, p. 41.
3. Gellein, Wirsching, Berntsen, Kjiholt, Norsk F. T. 1972, p. 183-184.

- Berntsen, Norsk F. T. 1972, p. 185-186; 1975, p. 50-51, 318-319.
 Grundvig, Norsk F. T. 1973, p. 17-18.
 Moldenhauer, Norsk F. T. 1973, p. 24-25.
 Gjelsvik, Norsk F. T. 1973, p. 74-76; 1974, p. 151-152, 229; 1975, p. 153-157, 320-321.
 Bugge, Norsk F. T. 1974, p. 151, 228-229.
4. Specimen in Luff Collection, courtesy of The Philatelic Foundation, New York.
 5. Moldenhauer, Norsk F. T. 1965, p. 123 (ill.), 138-139.
 6. Moldenhauer, Norsk F. T. 1965, p. 68-69 (ill.), 123 (ill.), 138-139, 198.
 7. Frimerke-Kontakt 1967, nr. 2, p. 2.
 8. Moldenhauer, Norsk F. T. 1964, p. 175-176 (ill.).
 9. Brofos, Posthorn 1958, p. 70.
 10. Specimens provided by courtesy of Carl Probst, New York.
 11. Specimen provided by courtesy of Henrik Pollak, New York.
 12. Melbye, Norsk F. T. 1958, p. 119-120.
 13. Moldenhauer, Norsk F. T. 1965, p. 68 (ill.), 138.
 14. Bye, Frimerke-Kontakt 1965, nr. 6, p. 11-12.
 Sjong, Norsk F. T. 1977, p. 4-9, including references to many others involved.
 Bugge, Norsk F. T. 1977, p. 92-93.
 Fogh-Nielsen, Norsk F. T. 1977, p. 118-120; 1978, p. 10.
 Hannevig, Norsk F. T. 1977, p. 235.

Part 3. Arms 1863 Issues

Nk 7—3 Skill



Genuine

Forgery

The following is quoted from an earlier article in *The Posthorn*¹:

"This forgery appears to have been discovered about 1926. A. Pihl thus describes the forgery in *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* 1926, p. 233. He had examined a copy that had been bought cheaply by a friend from a Bulgarian dealer, and several other copies had been offered to various parties, apparently from or through a dealer J. G. in Belgium. Pihl found the design in the forgery a little too wide, but in a copy in my collection the width is within reason, while the height of the design is shorter than in the genuine stamps.

	Perf.	Height	Width
Genuine Lithography	14½x13½ (comb)	Ab. 20.4-20.5 mm	Ab. 16.7 mm
Forgery Typography	14x14 (line)	Ab. 20.1 mm	Ab. 16.7 mm

The color of the forgery is light grey, considerably lighter than in the genuine stamps. Of the more definite differences in appearance and design in the forgery as compared with the genuine stamps (partly Pihl's observations and partly mine) may be mentioned:

1. Design is very clear, "too good."
2. The outer frameline is very thin, in some places hardly visible.
3. The space inside the outer frameline is entirely free of stray cross-hatching lines.
4. The letters in NORGE are too thick.
5. The ornaments in the upper corners are too thick.
6. The horizontal distance between the valleys of the perforation holes is about 18.3-18.5 mm in the genuine stamps (comb perforation), while in my copy of the forgery this distance is 19.0 mm, and may be different, of course, in other copies (line perforation). The corresponding vertical distances vary in both comb and line perforation and are thus of no significance here.

The forgery illustrated in Pihl's article was uncanceled, while my copy has a cancellation HRIST (of CHRISTIANIA), obviously fraudulent, being made up of strings of closely positioned dots. My copy is without gum and was marked "Faux" (=fraudulent) already by a former owner."

The same forgery has been described by Melbye².

Bonsaksen³ mentions a forgery (probably the same as described above) with a watermark consisting of a part of a letter "a".

Moldenhauer⁴ has called attention to a presumably forged cover with 3 and 8 Skill stamps offered for auction sale, by H. Steinberg, W. Germany.

Repair of two copies of 3 Skill has been reported by Moldenhauer⁵, mostly addition of perfs. One copy had been given a new back, complete reperforation and guarantee stamp RICHTER.

Nk 8—4 Skill

An imperforate, rather clumsy forgery in dots (half-tone) has been reported by Moldenhauer⁶. The margins are very wide and have 6 nibs of paper protruding from the edges of the stamp, one each at top and bottom, and two on each side. The cancellation Christiania is obviously forged.

The Bodö forgeries included a stamp with a forged (steamship) Jupiter cancellation⁷ in two parts over an ink cross.

Nk 9—8 Skill

See above and reference 4.

Nk 10—24 Skill

The following Bodö forgeries of steamship and 3-ring cancellations have been reported by Moldenhauer⁸:

Jupiter—unused 4-block with 3 cancellations 10/11-1863.

Constitutionen—unused 4-block with 2 cancellations.

Constitutionen—single stamps on piece.

Dampskibet Bergen—single stamp.

Nidelven—single stamp on piece.

Haakon Jarl—single stamp on piece.

3-ring 25—unused 4-block with 4 cancellations.

3-ring 25—unused 4-block with 3 cancellations.

References

1. Werenskiold, Posthorn 1971, p. 97, which refers to:
Pihl, Nord. F. T. 1926, p. 233.
Melbye, Norsk F. T. 1956, s. 52.
Håndbok over Norges Frimerker I, p. 36.
Norgeskatalogen 1971 (which corresponds to the 1979 issue, p. 14, 21).

2. Melbye, Norsk F. T. 1956, p. 52.
3. Bonsaksen, Norsk F. T. 1974, p. 89.
4. Moldenhauer, Norsk F. T. 1978, p. 157.
5. Moldenhauer, Norsk F. T. 1974, p. 339.
6. Moldenhauer, Norsk F. T. 1974, p. 11-13 (ill.).
7. Moldenhauer, Norsk 1965, p. 123 (ill.), 138.
8. Moldenhauer, Norsk 1965, p. 68-69 (ill.), 123 (ill.), 138-139.

Part 4. Arms 1867 and Skilling Posthorn Issues, Etc.

Nk 11—1 Skill 1

The Bodö forgeries included a stamp on piece with forged steamship cancellation¹ Jupiter.

Nk 12—2 Skill 2

The Bodö forgeries included a stamp with forged steamship cancellation¹ Constitutionen over ink cross.

Nk 14—4 Skill 4

Two stamps with false steamship cancellations² Prinds Carl over ink cross have been reported by Moldenhauer as part of the Bodö forgeries.

Nk 16II—1 Skilling Posthorn

Bodö forgery: A 4-block³ on piece with two 3-ring 25 cancellations.

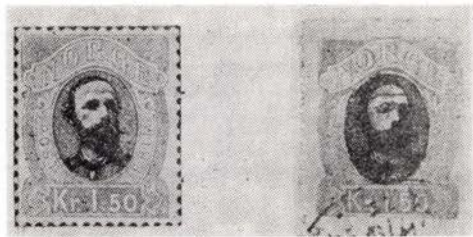
Nk 18—3 Skilling Posthorn

A number of false cancellations on Nk 18 and 10 öre sans serif (issue not specified) have been reported by Bernstsen⁴.

A stamp with 3-ring cancellation **reversed** 35 from a wooden canceller has been reported by Moldenhauer⁵.

Nk 19—4 Skilling Posthorn

A crude imperforate imitation or forgery has been reported by Moldenhauer⁶. Very wide margins, brown cancellation consisting of 7 parallel lines at upper left.



Genuine

Forgery

Nk 33—Kr. 1.50 Oscar II

A forged stamp, perf. 10%, unwatermarked, and with deviations in design, particularly in the letters O and R in NORGE, and in the shading of the face, has been reported by Bonsaksen⁷.

Nk 44—12 Øre Olive Green 1884

Forgery of this stamp has been mentioned by Bernsten⁸.

Norgeskatalogen⁹ (The Norwegian Catalog) states that the forgery, discovered in 1958, lacks period after POSTFRIM.

A stamp with added perfs at both upper corners has been reported by Moldenhauer¹⁰.

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1. Moldenhauer, Norsk F. T. 1965, p. 123 (ill.), 139.
2. Moldenhauer, Norsk F. T. 1965, p. 68, 139.
3. Moldenhauer, Norsk F. T. 1965, p. 139 (ill.).
4. Bernsten, Norsk F. T. 1948, p. 200.
5. Moldenhauer, Norsk F. T. 1974, p. 126 (ill.).
6. Moldenhauer, Norsk F. T. 1976, p. 86-87 (ill.).
7. Bonsaksen, Norsk F. T. 1974, p. 89 (ill.).
8. Berntsen, Norsk F. T. 1969, p. 88.
9. Norgeskatalogen 1979, p. 14.
10. Moldenhauer, Norsk F. T. 1974, p. 339.

Part 5. Stamps of Period 1905-1927

Nk 85-87—Krone Provisionals 1905

Forged overprints¹ are known.

On a provisional (does not say which) on piece, a parcel post cancellation Kristiania 2V07 is combined with part of a circular cancellation and further manipulated to produce a strange cancellation² with two lower large, curved corners.

A 2 SKILL 2 (Nk 12) stamp with forged Kr. 1.50 overprint and an old one-ring Christiania cancellation has been reported by Lökeberg³.

Nk 88—30 Øre on 7 Skilling

Forged overprints¹ are known.

Nk 98—3 øre 1910

Stamps with a too short V-overprint, as part of a third series of forged V-overprints⁴, are known.

Nk 113—Kr. 5.00 Haakon 1918

Stamps with forged cancellations⁵ are known.

Nk 141, 145—10 and 20 Øre Lion II



Genuine

Forgeries

The forgeries of these stamps have been mentioned or described in a number of articles⁶. A good summary in Nord. F. T. 1931 has been translated by Werenskiöld⁶ as follows:

"The well-known Danish philatelist O. Bøgh in Copenhagen, on looking over some letters, noticed a Norwegian 20 øre stamp of unusual perforation, 11 instead of normally 14½x13½, and soon realized that it was a matter of fraud. The Norwegian postal authorities were notified immediately, and the police in Oslo soon obtained sufficiently good clues, partly from a business man who had received an offer of some unused 20 øre stamps that he thought were



Genuine

Forgery

somewhat strange, that the perpetrators were apprehended shortly thereafter. It turned out to be a lithographer and an agent—an earlier 'overprinter,' who had made fraudulent 10 and 20 øre stamps. The 10 øre stamps, however, were so poor that the men did not dare circulate them, while the 20 øre stamps were considered passable. The police seized the 'factory,' where they found some zinc plates and lithographic stones. The stamps were produced by lithography, the paper is very thin, without watermark, of course, the color dull and in a not too well-matched shade, and the perforation was 11, as noted above. Close study of the details of the design show a number of departures, the most striking one being the O in POST, which is circular instead of oval. The sales must have been rather small, since the stamps were usually offered in lots of Kr. 2.00. Total sales of 20 øre stamps are said to have been in the amount of Kr. 77. The agent was sentenced to 1 year, and the lithographer to 8 months in jail."

Further information is contained in *Frimerke-Kontakt* (Horten, Norway) 1957, no. 1, p. 8, of which the following is a translation in part:

"Dr. Justus Anderssen, after the seizure, had the opportunity, as expert, to investigate the fraudulent 10 and 20 øre lion stamps, and he came to the following results:

The swindlers had used thin unwatermarked writing paper for the printing. Experiments had been made with various papers before the final printing was started. The colors used were a little on the dull side and the shades not too well matched. The 10 øre stamps were perforated with a sewing machine, but a conventional line perforation machine with perforation 11 (instead of normal $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$) had otherwise been employed. No less than 8 stamp designs had been drawn on the printing plates, all somewhat different from the design of the genuine stamp." "All preparations for the swindle as well as the printing had to be done in greatest secrecy, partly in the private den of one of the fellows." "Several of these stamps have been used, with Bergen cancellation."

References

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Norgeskatologen 1979, p. 14, 22.

Part 6. V Overprints and Others, 1937-1941

Nk 212, 253—Air Mail, Akershus

A forgery in dark blue (without greenish tint) on coarse, grayish paper without watermark has been reported¹.

Nk 214-216—Krone Haakon 1938

Forged cancellations² on the Kr. 5.00 stamp are known.

Forged Larvik cancellation 6/10 1939 on the Kr. 1.50 stamp and 4/12 1939 on the Kr. 2.00 stamp are known³.

Forged cancellations Hallandvik⁴ on the Kr. 1.50, 2.00 and 5.00 stamps are known.

Kr. 1.50 and 2.00 stamps have been fraudulently cancelled⁵ parts of Vennesla.

Forged first day covers⁶ cancelled Oslo 18.2.1938 are in circulation.

Nk 225-228—Maud 1939

Forged Larvik cancellations 1/9 1939 on the 10 and 20 öre stamps, and 4/12 1939 on the 15 öre stamp are known³.

Forged cancellations Hallandvik⁴ are known on all 4 issues.

A 10 öre stamp has been reported⁷ with a forged first day cancellation 12.6.4(2), long after the invalidation date.

The entire series has been fraudulently cancelled⁵ two-ring Svelvik 15 IX 39.

The entire series has been fraudulently cancelled⁸ what was reconstructed to ROTTERDAM BREDE HELLEDIJK.

Nk 259—Legion

The stamp has been reported with forged corner cancellation⁵ part of Vennesla.

Nk 260—University 1941

Known with forged cancellation⁴.

Nk 261-292—V overprints, particularly on 50 öre watermarked

First Forgery of 50 öre V-overprint (by H. J. and J. S. in Oslo). Witzøe⁹ and others contacted the Norw. Postal Administration in Aug. 1944 for comparison of suspicious material with genuine stamps. A check by state guardian Holwech disclosed that the V's on the suspected material measured 9.0-9.1 mm inside length x 1.30 mm width vs. 8.7-8.8 x 1.35 for the genuine stamps. The spacing and alinement of the V's were also different. The printers at Moestue stated that the V's in the suspected material could not have been printed from the Ludlow V castings used for the genuine stamps.

Second Forgery of 50 öre V-overprint (by B. S. and E. E. in Oslo). The overprint¹⁰ was set up in strips of 5. The dimensions of the V's are partly close to those of the genuine, and partly ab. ¼ mm too large. The stamps

were usually offered for sale through a fictitious "Universal Filatelistklubb."

Third Forgery of 50 öre V-overprint (Vienna). Comprised a complete unused series¹¹ (does not state whether with or without watermark) including the 50 öre watermarked. The 3 öre was actually on overprinted Nk 98 (1910). The V's are ab. 1.5 mm too short, and this forgery is thus easily identified.

Fourth (?) Forgery of 50 öre V-overprint (by A. H. in Oslo). Involves an unused and a used 50 öre overprint¹² by a boy using his own false guarantee certificate under assumed name "Jörgen Vaughn."

Stamps from Switzerland. A lot received from Switzerland¹³ comprised a number of issues (did not specify which, beyond the 1 and 2 öre stamps illustrated). They appear to have V's of slightly different dimensions as compared with the genuine, and are suspected of being forgeries.

Nk 264—5 öre V overprint, watermarked

Stamps with forged displaced and inverted displaced V overprints¹⁴ are known, in which the watermarked stamp was used in error.

Nk 277—5 öre V overprint, unwatermarked

Stamps with forged displaced V overprint¹⁵ on unwatermarked paper are known.

Nk 282—20 öre V overprint

Stamps with forged inverted V overprint¹⁶ are known.

Nk 283—25 öre V overprint

Forgery of this overprint¹⁷ on used stamps has been discovered. The ink is heavy and squashed so as to make overprint slightly too wide and fuzzy.

Nk 290—1½ krone V overprint

The forged V is not good, drawn with India ink¹⁸. The forgery originated near Bergen.

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2. Norsk F. T. 1949, p. 61.
3. Bredal, Norsk F. T. 1974, p. 273.
4. Moldenhauer, Norsk F. T. 1977, p. 234-235 (ill.).
Kampestuen, Norsk F. T. 1978, p. 8.
5. Moldenhauer, Norsk F. T. 1977, p. 349.
6. Norgeskatalogen 1979, p. 119.
7. Moldenhauer, Norsk F. T. 1977, p. 210.
8. Moldenhauer, Norsk F. T. 1978, p. 67.
9. Witzøe, Holwech, Kritoffersen, Borge, Norsk F. T. 1944, p. 169-172.
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Durban-Hansen, Norsk F. T. 1948, p. 247.
10. Berntsen, Norsk F. T. 1948, p. 158; 1952, p. 180-181; 1957, p. 61-62;
1959, p. 72 (ill.); 1961, p. 136 (ill.); 1966, p. 191 (ill.).
11. Berntsen, Norsk F. T. 1952, p. 180-181.
12. Moldenhauer, Norsk F. T. 1967, p. 14.
13. Pihl, Posthorn 1948, p. 23-24.
14. Berntsen, Norsk F. T. 1948, p. 231-233; 1959, p. 72 (ill.); 1966, p. 191 (ill.).
15. Berntsen, Norsk F. T. 1966, p. 191 (ill.).
16. Berntsen, Norsk F. T. 1948, p. 158; 1959, p. 72 (ill.); 1966, p. 191 (ill.).
17. Amons, Norsk F. T. 1959, p. 112.
18. Gellein, Norsk F. T. 1944, p. 230.

Part 7. Stamps of Period 1942-1944, Etc.

Nk 300-301—Quisling

These stamps are known with forged cancellation¹ Larvik 5/4 1945.

The stamps are known with fraudulent cancellation² Hallandvik of various, in part improper dates.

The stamps are known with fraudulent modern 22 mm corner cancellation³ with a few letters of Vennesla, year not visible.

Nk 306, 318—Quisling Rikstinget and Frontkjemper

Stamps are known with fraudulent cancellation² Hallandvik of various dates.

Stamps have been cancelled⁴ fraudulently, mostly in corner, with what could be reconstructed as ROTTERDAM BREDE HELLEDIJK.

Nk 319-329—Semipostals 1943-1944

The stamps are known with fraudulent cancellation² Hallandvik of various dates.

Stamp Nk 328 is known with fraudulent cancellation⁵ Sandnes 25/8-44 (too early).

Return Stamps 1 and 2

These stamps⁶ in fraudulent imperforate or reperforated form, on cover or on piece, were produced as part of the Bodö forgeries referred to in Part 1 of this article series, reference 9.

Nationens Flyvepost, etc.

A letter and a card with forged cancellation⁷ "Nationens Flyvepost" (private air mail) were offered for sale through a tobacco store in Oslo, also skilling stamps and shoe rationing cards with fraudulent cancellations 16.1.72 and 7.5.41, resp.

Forgers, etc.

Attention is called to some of the large scale forgers and repairers of stamps⁸, Sperati, Heinz Wedy, and Steinberg.

Acknowledgments

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Mail From Norway To France and the United Kingdom 1744-1844

By R. G. Jones

(continued)

SECTION FOUR. 1814-1844

Before dealing with the individual sections on mail to France and the United Kingdom, I would like to deal with two towns in Sweden which were concerned in the transit of mail to both countries.

The first and the more important is Strömstad. Lying just across the border with Norway, it was a transit town for all mail to France routed through the Royal Prussian Post Office in Hamburg or via the much less-used route via Ystad, which is the second Swedish town concerned. Strömstad also appears to have handled mail routed via the Thurn & Taxis Post Office in Hamburg during the period 1830-1831, when letters were subject to disinfection during the epidemic of cholera which swept through Europe. No letters sent through the Thurn & Taxis Post Office bear Strömstad transit marks other than during this short period.

As far as the United Kingdom was concerned Strömstad was a transit town for mail carried via the overland route of Helsingor, Hamburg and Holland and also for the mail by the sea route from Gothenburg. The very few letters seen sent to the United Kingdom via Ystad also passed through Strömstad.

Strömstad Transit Marks

1. Straight line STRÖMSTAD. In use 1819-1830.


 A rectangular stamp with the word "STRÖMSTAD" in a bold, sans-serif font.

2. Circular date stamp. 20½mm. In use 1830-1833.



3. Circular date stamp. 21mm. In use 1834-1837.

4. Boxed STRÖMSTAD. 27mm x 19mm. In use 1837-1841.



5. Boxed STRÖMSTAD. 31mm x 18mm. In use 1841-1856.



The route via Ystad, Greifswald and Stralsund

I propose to deal with this route in its entirety, as it differed in many aspects from the other routes which are concerned in this article. Mail sent to France via Ystad did not pass through Hamburg, at that time the focal point in most route from Norway to both France and the United Kingdom.

Greifswald Transit Marks

1. Straight line GREIFSWALD.
Used in 1830's.

GREIFSWALD
7. JULI.

2. Circular date stamp. 29mm. Used in 1830's.



3. Circular date stamp. 21mm. Used 1835-1850.



Too few covers have been seen to attempt a closer definition of the periods of use of these three marks.

Stralsund Transit Marks

1. Two ring Stralsund. In use 1840-1855.



Only one example of this transit mark has been seen on pre-adhesive mail. This is on a letter to Bordeaux, dated September 9th, 1843.

All mail taking this route was found with the small Swedish Hand-struck mark "frco Stralsund" impressed.

frco Stralsund

The Frontier Posts of Forbach and Givet

All mail routed via Ystad entered France through one of these frontier posts. Apart from the letter mentioned in the previous paragraph, which bears a circular Givet entry mark, which will be illustrated later in this article, the two marks illustrated here have been, as yet, the only marks discovered.



I have as yet seen no example on mail passing through Givet with this mark.

Mail passing through Forbach is sometimes impressed with a handstruck "10" in red. This is a French currency mark and was used to indicate the foreign postage due, in decimes. To this was added the French internal charge and the total of both was the amount due from the addressee.



10

Mail to the United Kingdom via Ystad

This was a most unusual route for United Kingdom mail to take. Only one example has been seen. This, unlike the mail to France, was sent from Greifswald to the Royal Prussian Post Office in Hamburg, where it was handed on to the Hamburg State Post for transmission to the United Kingdom.

Hamburg. Mail to France

The mail to France was dealt with by three of the Post Offices established in Hamburg. These were the Thurn & Taxis Postal Administration, The Royal Prussian Post Office and the Royal Swedish and Norwegian Post Office. The transit marks of these offices are dealt with individually.

Postal Administration of Thurn & Taxis

Following the Congress of Vienna, consultations were started with this Post Office to arrange a new postal agreement. This came into operation on May 20th, 1818. In 1832, the French Post Office tried to insist that all mail to France should be carried by this postal service, but as there was in being an agreement between Sweden and Prussia this was rejected.

Transit Marks

1. Straight line HAMBOURG.
Period of use 1814-1819.
2. Two lined T.T.R. 4.
HAMBOURG. Two types in use
1818-1836.
3. Two lined DANEMARCK PAR
HAMBOURG. Two types in use
1830's.

HAMBOURG

T.T.R. 4.
HAMBOURG

T.T.R. 4.
HAMBOURG

DANEMARCK
PAR HAMBOURG

DANEMARCK
PAR HAMBOURG

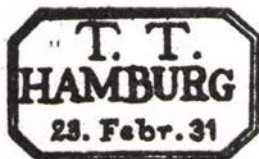
4. Straight line SUEDE.
In use 1818-1832.

SUEDE

5. Straight line T.T.R. 4.
In use 1816-1836.

T.T.R.4.

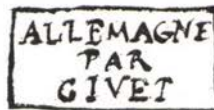
6. Boxed T. T. HAMBURG.
In use 1830-1845.



Givet Frontier Post

Mail from the Thurn and Taxis Postal Administration entered France at the frontier post of Givet. Two types of marks were in use.

1. Boxed ALLEMAGNE PAR GIVET.
In use 1819-1827.
Struck in black until 1826, red in 1827.



2. ALLEMAGNE P. GIVET in semi-circle.
In use 1827-1844.



Postal Rates. Mail to France

During this period two factors have to be taken into account in attempting to work out the postal charges levied on the addressee.

In the 12th article of the Treaty of 1818 a fixed charge of 9 decimes was levied on letters passing through Givet into France. To this fixed charge had to be added the internal French postage, based on the distance of the point of destination from Givet and the weight of the letter. During the whole of the period 1814-1844, the single-letter rate from Givet to Bordeaux was 10 decimes. There were however two different rates in operation during the period.

In operation until 1827. Up to 6 grammes
6-8 grammes
8-10 grammes
10-15 grammes
15-20 grammes
Above 20 grammes

Single rate.
1 decime in addition.
1½ times single rate.
Double rate.
2½ times single rate.
Half single rate per
5 grammes.

In operation from 1827. Up to 7½ grammes
7½-10 grammes
10-15 grammes
15-20 grammes
Above 20 grammes

Single rate.
1½ times single rate.
Double rate.
2½ times single rate.
As before.

Disinfected mail via the Thurn & Taxis Post Office

All the letters seen used during the period when mail was subject to disinfection have been pierced by a rastel-spiked sugar tongs. This method of piercing is usually found in North Germany and in Austria. It is most likely therefore that mail was dealt with at Cuxhaven where most, but not all, of the Hamburg mail was treated.

The Royal Prussian Post Office

Following the Congress of Vienna, a new Postal agreement was made with the Royal Prussian Post Office. This came into operation on February 6th, 1818.

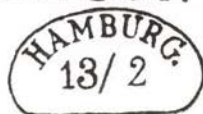
Two problems are raised by the mail passed through this Post Office. One is that of rates, the other the correct use of the C.P.R. 4 and C.P.R. 5 marks. Both these problems will be dealt with later in this section.

Transit Marks

1. Hamburg/Date. Two lined mark.
Many different types.
In use 1818 to 1848.

HAMBURG

26. OCT.



2. Hamburg/Date. In semi-circle.
In use in the 1830's.

3. Hamburg Circular date stamp.
No year.
In use 1841 to 1845.



4. C.P.R. 3.
Small type. In use from 1830.

CPR.3

5. C.P.R. 3.
Large type. In use from 1830.

CPR3

The mystery of the C.P.R. 4 and C.P.R. 5 Transit marks

The splitting of France and Prussia into five postal rayons each followed the Postal agreement of 1818. It was this same treaty which established the Bureaux D'Exchange in both countries. The C.P.R. 3 marks, which are listed above, were used in Hamburg. It is the use of the C.P.R. 4 and C.P.R. 5 marks which pose the problem. These appear, in many types, on mail following the same route and entering at the same frontier station without logical pattern. Many suggestions have been made as to how these marks were used. Every explana-

C. P. R. 4.

CPR 5

tion has so far floundered on the evidence of the covers themselves. Any suggestion would be welcome. A single example is shown of the many types recorded.

The Frontier Post of Givet

Mail from the Royal Prussian Post Office in Hamburg entered France through the frontier post at Givet. Examples have been seen with the *Allemagne par Givet* handstamps used in error.

Transit Marks

1. Boxed PRUSSE/PAR/GIVET.
In three lines. Frame complete.
In use from 1823.



2. Boxed PRUSSE/PAR/GIVET.
In three lines. Frame broken.
In use from 1834.



3. Circular TOUR-T/GIVET.
In use 1838-1858.



Disinfected mail via the Royal Prussian Post Office

Unlike the examples seen which passed through the Thurn & Taxis Post Office, mail passing through the Royal Prussian Post Office appears to have been disinfected at Bordeaux. The letters have been cut into many times and bear the marks of steam or vapour treatment.

Postal Rates

The postage rates on letters sent through the Royal Prussian Post Office are confusing. They do not seem to follow any logical pattern. A wide disparity of rates has been recorded. Any information on this subject would be welcome. The French Postal Museum seems unable to provide an answer.

Mail Routed via Holland

A small proportion of mail was routed direct to Holland. This mail did not go overland but by direct sea passage. These arrangements were as the result of a Postal agreement dated September 12th, 1817.

Transit Marks

1. L.P.B. 5. R.
In use 1818-1848.



2. Straight-line AMSTERDAM.
In use 1815-1830.

AMSTERDAM

3. Circular AMSTERDAM/DATE.
In use 1837-1845.



The Frontier Post of Valenciennes

The Postal agreement of 1817 laid down that mail from the Netherlands to France should be dealt with at the frontier stations of Dunkerque, Lille, Givet, Sedan, Thionville and Valenciennes. The last named station however appears to have dealt with all mail sent by direct sea mail from Norway to Holland.

Transit Mark

1. Boxed PAYS BAS/PAR/VALENCIENNES.
In three lines.
In use from 1819 in black.
Used in red from 1827.

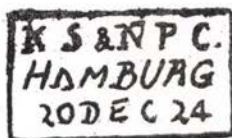


The Royal Swedish and Norwegian Post Office in Hamburg

The Swedish Post Office in Hamburg was opened in 1685. It was re-named the Royal Swedish and Norwegian Post Office in the 1820's and reverted to being a Swedish Post Office alone in 1858.

Transit Marks

1. Boxed K.S. & N.P.C./HAMBURG/DATE.
Three-line mark.
In use 1823 to 1842.



2. Straight-line FRANCO HAMBURG.
In use 1823 to 1848.

FRANCO HAMBURG

This mark was used by the Royal Swedish and Norwegian Post Office on mail that had been passed to or from it to one or another of the established Post Offices in Hamburg. A bigger type came in use in 1848, but this is outside the scope of this article.

Mail to the United Kingdom

The mail to the United Kingdom via Strömstad to Ystad, Griefswald or Stralsund and via the direct sea route from Gothenburg has already been dealt with at the start of Section 4 of this article. I now want to deal with the other routes which existed, and the towns concerned.

1. Gohenburg

Although this route was much used I have found only one Gothenburg handstamp used on mail. This is in the early years 1819-1824.

1. Straight line GÖTHEBORG.
Period of use 1819-1830.

GÖTHEBORG

2. Altona

Two routes used this port. One was the direct sea route via the Danish Post Office in Altona. I can give no dates as to the time this route was in use, as examples found have been very few. The only examples I have seen are dated 1837 and bear the same handstruck mark.

1. Altona circular date stamp.
Period of use 1837-1846.



The second route is via Copenhagen and Altona. The examples seen date from 1838/39 and bear Altona and Copenhagen handstruck marks.

1. Altona boxed mark with date.
Period of use 1836-1844.



2. Altona Ship letter mark.
In oval.
Period of use 1839-1844.



3. Copenhagen boxed mark.
Period of use 1838-1841.



3. Hamburg

The main mail route to England however remained the route via Strömstad, Hamburg and Holland. This important route must be dealt with in some detail and some background information given.

After the collapse of the French Empire the foreign postal services in Hamburg became reestablished one by one. The Hamburg Post Office empowered a Dr. Jonas Ludwig von Hesse to commence negotiations with the British Post Office. In due course a new agreement was signed by the General Post Office in London and the Post Office of the Free Imperial City of Hamburg on July 4th, 1814. This treaty was in force until January 27th, 1841, although the Hamburg Post Office, which at the time of the signing had been privately owned, was taken over by the state. From July 4th, 1814, to December 31st, 1821, the proprietors of the post were merchant members of the Borsenalte and were known as the Post-Interessenten. They ran the Holländisches und Englisches Post Wessen which was situated at the Posthaus im Grim Nr. 49. Following the takeover by the state on January 1st, 1822, the post continued to be housed in the same building but mail to England was now handled by the Englisches und Holländisches Post Comptoir.

There is in the Post Office Record Office in London a letter which should be quoted in full. It is written in German and a translation, made at the time, is attached. It reads as follows:

"Hamburg March 17th 1813.

Sir,

By the direction of Divine Providence and the conquering army of Russia the city of Hamburg is at length freed from its oppressors. The French withdrew quietly on the 12th instant. May they never return. Today a Corps of Russians is expected under General Tettenborn.

We may now therefore hope that there will be no further obstruction to our renewing our happy connection with Great Britain; and I hasten to request that the former communications of the Post Office by means of packet boats by way of Cuxhaven may be renewed with us under the ancient form 'To the Old Hamburg City Post in Hamburg'—everything which you shall think proper to send us will be attended to with the same fidelity and punctuality as heretofore previous to the year 1806 provided it is not intended for countries and places actually under the dominion of the French.

I flatter myself that the General Post Office will not lose a moment in reestablishing our former connection on the ground of the old agreement of 1795. Any alterations or regulations which the circumstances of the times may render necessary may be the subject of future consideration.

Though my health has suffered much from the oppressions of the French I think myself happy that Heaven has suffered me to live to write to you and send you this intelligence. The worthy Doctor von Hesse will likewise send you a few lines. I have the honour to remain with the highest esteem your most obedient servant

W. Hencke, Secretary to the Old Hamburg Post Office."

"P.S. The above letter I transmitted on the 17th by way of Heligoland. The day before yesterday however General Tettenborn entered the city with about 2,000 cavalry and immediately restored the communication with England in consequence of which we to-day send you a mail accompanied by Mr. Rengstorff. I refer you to the above letter and remain your most obedient servant
March 20 1813. W. Hencke."

Hamburg Marks

Hollandisches und Englisches Post Wessen. 1814 to 1822

Only one handstruck mark in use during the entire period. Good strikes of this mark are very unusual. All impressions I have seen have been faint or indistinct.

1. Heraldic Castle. Two line mark. In use 1814-1821



HAMBURG.

17 OCT 1820

Englisches und Hollandisches Post-Comptoir. 1822 (January 1st) to 1844

1. Hamburg. Straight line with date. In use 1822-1823.

HAMBURG.

7 AUG. 1823

2. Hamburg Butterfly or Fleuron mark.
There were very many different types of this mark which was in use from 1823-1860.



3. T. in oval with date. Period of use 1841-1846.
These handstruck marks were an indication that the Hamburg Stadtpost could claim 2sch on the letter. A letter so marked had been prepaid to Hamburg. Postage to the United Kingdom was to be charged.

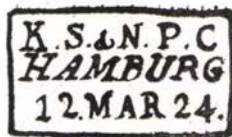


4. Hamburg circular Ship letter mark.
In use 1826-1867.



Royal Swedish-Norwegian Post Office in Hamburg

1. Boxed K.S.& N.P.C./HAMBURG and date.
In use 1822-1841.



The transport of mail by sea. Packet Boats

In the agreement signed in 1814 the General Post Office in London was solely responsible for the packet boats. As early as 1824 mail-carrying packet steamers were proving more reliable than the packet boats, which were gradually superceded by 1830. In 1824 the General Steam Navigation Company was formed and in August 1825 the offices in both London and Hamburg announced that the closed mail bags would be despatched by "the fast steam boat 'Hylton Jolliffe'." This steamer was named after the first Chairman of the Company. In 1831 the first Post Office contract was made with the General Steam Navigation Company. This led to the closing of the old established Harwich packet boat station.

The Transport of Mail by Sea. Private Ship

During the period 1814 to 1844 mail was also carried by private ship. This was handled in a different way by the General Post Office and was subject to different postage rates. These rates will be dealt with later in this article.

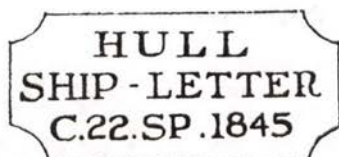
The General Post Office laid down that any mail carried by private ship had to be landed at the first port of call of the ship which carried it. The mail from Norway was for obvious reasons usually landed at the ports on the eastern seaboard of the United Kingdom. When landed it was struck with

the Ship Letter handstamp of the port and despatched to its destination.

The only ports I have found which appear to have handled mail from Norway are Leith, Harwich, Mull and London. As any of the handstruck Ship Letter marks of these ports in use between 1814 and 1844 can be found, the individual examples of each type are not illustrated. I have illustrated only the types of marks in general use during this period.



HULL
SHIPLETTER



Postage Rates

These are always confusing, no matter from what period of time or country they originate. As far as mail from Norway to England during the period 1814 to 1844 is concerned, the rates are fairly standard and as simple as any of which I know. To make them clear, however, there is a need to define certain terms. If these are not clearly understood the rates will never be worked out correctly. The General Post Office gives the following definition:

"A single letter shall mean a letter consisting of one piece of paper and under the weight of an ounce. The term treble letter shall mean a letter consisting of more than two sheets of paper, whatever the number, under the weight of an ounce."

It is this latter definition that is most often misunderstood.

A further definition which is of use is: "The term 'Ship letter' shall mean a letter transmitted inwards or outwards overseas by a vessel not being a Packet boat." Both these definitions are to be found in the Act of 12 July 1837.

In what follows the rates are for single letters, be they carried by packet or private ship.

The packet rates for letters sent via Hamburg remained unaltered during the whole of the period 1814 to 1844. The rates in force were 1/4d via France, 1/8d via Holland and 1/10d via Belgium. The route via Holland was the one most used, in fact it was used almost without exception since although it was more expensive than the route via France it was a great deal quicker.

Collectors who are making a study of these rates may find themselves confused by letters addressed to places other than London. The packet rate brought letters to London only. Letters going elsewhere were charged the inland postage rate in addition but this was reduced by a 1d for places not exceeding 20 miles from London and 2d for places in excess of that distance. This reduction applied to single letters and a proportionate reduction applied to heavier letters.

I am not including in this article a list of the internal postage rates from 1814-1840, thereafter the uniform 1d postage was in force, as these can be found with ease in any book relating to United Kingdom postal charges.

There were changes, however, in the ship letter rates during the period 1814 to 1844. In the period 1814 to 1839 single letters were charged inland postage plus 6d packet rate plus 2d for Captain's pence. This was an allowance to the ship's captain for any letters he carried. In 1840 the ship letter rate was lowered to 8d per ½ ounce. This fee covered the letter from the point of exit to the addressee in the United Kingdom. In the new agreement made on April 6th, 1841 between the General Post Office and the Hamburg Post Office the rates were again reduced: "Letters passing direct from the Hamburg packet or a private ship be charged an uniform rate of 6d per ½ ounce."

United Kingdom Entry Marks

Mail landed from abroad until 1840, when it was amalgamated with the inland office, was handled by the Foreign Post Office in London. This office was older in origin than the Inland Office and had dthalth with merchants' mail from about 1620. During the period 1814 to 1844 three handstamps were in use.

1. Circular date stamp with dotted circle. In use 1816-1836.



2. Circular date stamp. In use 1836-1838.



3. Circular date stamp. In use 1838-1840.



Mail Carried by other than the Normal Route

There are always exceptions to the usual in postal history. These are recorded to make this section of the article complete and to show the type of exceptions that exist.

I have seen letters carried by hand to London and Hull and then posted. These letters were charged the normal inland postage rates, according to the method they were posted. I have seen other letters which were carried by hand all the way. These are usually marked with the name of the ship and its captain. I have also seen a letter posted direct from France which paid the normal charge for letters from France to the United Kingdom. Doubtless

many other similar covers exist. It is always wise to check the town at which the letter was written, as it is possible to find a letter from Norway routed in an unusual way, either by design or accident.

I have attempted to cover in this article the carriage of mail from Norway to France and the United Kingdom over a period of one hundred years. As I explained in the first paragraph, my choice of countries and period was to a large extent limited by the availability of material. I also realize that this is far from being a definitive article, even within the narrow scope that it attempts to cover. A great deal remains to be discovered.

I have posed in the article two major problems which remain unsolved. These are the postage rates on letters carried via the Royal Prussian Post Office in Hamburg and the use of the C.P.R.4 and C.P.R.5 transit marks. I hope that those who read what I have written may perhaps have the information which is required to answer the questions that are posed. If they have, I shall be delighted to receive their letters.

Bibliography

Most of what I have written is based on my own collection but I must acknowledge the information contained in the articles of Dr. Donald S. Patton, which appeared in the Philatelic Journal, published by Robson Lowe Limited, and the book by Dr. Ernst Meyer-Margreth on the handstamps of Hamburg, the copyright of which is by Scheffler-Verlag, Hamburg 36.

. . .

(Editor's note: This is the conclusion of Mr. Jones' article which began on page 4 of the Posthorn, February, 1979. His address is 37 Woodhill Road, Colwyn Bay, Clwyd LL29 7ES, United Kingdom.)

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MILCOPEX '79 Vignettes—SCC Was There

Three days of cold, foggy, rainy weather, which did not diminish the spirits of those who managed to attend the show . . . Gloria Jean Vollbrecht (#2064) towing (and in tow of) two year old son Andy here and there about the exhibition hall. . . Mary Ann Owens (#1841), Exhibition Awards and Judges Chairperson, worrying about the weather-delayed arrival of out-of-town judges. . . Daniel (Revenue) Rhoades (#2061) acknowledging the announcement of his election as a Regional V. P. of the Wisconsin Federation of Stamp Clubs. . . William Radford (#1208) sporting a tie with 5 "erst-while" swans. . .

Lester Winick (#1606), Apprentice Judge, presenting the Bronze Awards, one of which went to Fred Bloedow (#975) for an exhibit of Iceland. . . Jay Smith (#1824) arriving early on opening day to raid the dealers. . . James deVoss (#1769), APS Executive Secretary, signing up Carolyn Briggs (#2129) as an APS member.

SCCers Wallace Gaarsoe, Fred Bloedow, Jay Smith, Carolyn Briggs, and Alan and Lorraine Warren having a late dinner at The Three Brothers, a Serbian restaurant with Vasilije (Braca) Kopic, who manned the United Nations Sales Stand at the exhibition. Vasilije, a Serbian national, was our guide thru the subtleties of the completely ethnic menu and wine list. It was a great party.

Alan Warren (#1087), SCC President, presiding at our meeting on Saturday morning. . . Evelyn Rowley (#2182) searching for Danish railway stamps. . . Wallace Gaarsoe (#955) just enjoying a stamping weekend. . . Roger Swanson (#711), with wife Arlene, showing off a BAER postmark he picked up at the show. . . Herbert Sauvage (#1603) sitting in at the American Topical Association table. . . C. Norman Andrews (#1846) searching thru dealers' stocks for the ever-elusive bargain.

Robert Fashingbauer (#1939) and son wandering from dealer to dealer. Robert Jenson, (#1497) dashing in and out of the show on Sunday afternoon. Carolyn Briggs (#2129) discovering that C. Slania had also engraved a stamp for Ireland, dashing to the bourse to find one for her collection, and returning in triumph to the SCC Hospitality Room.

Stanley Hanson (#974), SCC Librarian, up and getting around very well, after suffering a fractured pelvis in late December. . . Dr. W. Melberg (#1678) and son Anders looking for Danish Star cancels, and showing off a København Clock cancellation recently acquired. . . James R. Baker (#1061) filling out an application for re-instatement as a member of SCC, welcome back, Jim.

A New Scandinavian Philatelic Magazine is Born

FRIMERKER som HOPPY (Stamps as a Hobby)

A quarterly magazine published in Norway and edited by Ole B. Haugli, who for nine years has been editor of "Frimerke Forum," will include articles on Norwegian and Icelandic philately in 1979. Also planned for 1979 are articles on "Cinderellas," WW II, Postal History, Scouts on Stamps, and much more.

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DELAWARE CHAPTER 13 SCC

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL AUCTION

General and Specialized Scandinavia

June 12, 1979

Chapter 13 has again assembled many unusual lots for its annual sale. All collectors of Scandinavia from beginners to specialists will likely find items of interest. Quality is generally far above average and our descriptions are always conservative. Most lots are unreserved.

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

Abbreviations: VF—well centered, fresh; F—perfs clear of design; VG—sound stamp but perfs cut design; ★—unused, with gum, may be hinged; ○—used; Cv—cover; NH—never hinged; LH—lightly hinged, no remnant; E—est. NET value; o/w—otherwise; UL—upper left; LR—lower right, etc. Defects are always described.

1979 Facit numbers are used, followed by the corresponding Scott numbers in (). Prices are Facit's, converted to \$ at 1 S.Kr.= \$0.23.

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, at our option. A Xerox copy of any lot will be sent on request accompanied by an addressed, stamped envelope. A list of prices realized will be sent to all bidders.

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

DANISH WEST INDIES

1	○ 2 (2) 1866 3c, touches at top, natural pinhole, lt. canc., VG --	40.25
2	Cv 10g (10) 10c tied 4-ring canc. to Denm., backstamped London, Helsingor and St. Thomas all 1897. Cv and stamp F+ -----	138.00
3	Cv 16Vb (18a) bisect, p 12½, tied St. Thomas 12/2 1903 to Frederiksted. Cv and stamp F -----	23.00
4	○ 19-22 (21-22, 29-30, 1900-03 arms type, p 12¾, F ave. -----	34.75
5	Cv 27 (28) 8c on 10c surch., 4-ring canc. (not tied) on cv. to Denm., backst. St. Thom. and Cph., sm. tear not near stp. --	149.50

DENMARK

6	○ 1B (1) 1851 2 RBS blue, 2nd ptg., large to full margins, FVF	862.50
7	○ 2B (2) 1851 4 RBS brown, 3-ring #47 canc., 4 margins, VF -	31.00
8	○ 2CIIA (2) same, 3rd ptg., close at top, good color, F -----	41.40
9	○ 3 (3) 1854-57 2 sk. light blue, 4 even margins, VF -----	43.70
10	○ 4 (4) same, 4 sk. brown, faint diag. crease o/w VF -----	9.20
11	○ 5 (5) same, 8 sk. green, 3-ring #26 canc., 4 full margins, FVF	51.75

12	○	6 (6)	same, 16 sk. grey-lilac, 4 full even margins, VF	-----	97.75
13	○	6 (6)	same, 16 sk. grey-lilac, another VF copy	-----	97.75
14	○	7 (7)	1858-62 4 sk. brown, an exceptionally nice copy, VF	----	5.75
15	○	8 (8)	same, 8 sk. green, 4 full margins, VF	-----	57.50
16	○	10 (10)	1863 16 sk. lilac, small repair LR, VF appearance	-	345.00
17	○	10 (10)	same, 16 sk. lilac, thin but attractive copy	-----	345.00
18	○	11 (11)	1864-70, 2 sk. royal emblem, p. 13x12½, VF	-----	23.00
19	○	12 (12)	same, 3 sk. lilac, two shortened perfs, o/w VF	-----	34.50
20	○	12 (12)	same, another attractive copy, FVF	-----	34.50
21	○	12 (12)	same, still another desirable copy, FVF	-----	34.50
22	○	14 (14)	same, 8 sk. brown, FVF	-----	57.50
23	○	15b (15)	same, 16 sk. olive grey, one rd. corner, VF cent.	---	74.75
24	○	15 (15)	same, one shortened perf., part marg. wmk., FVF	--	74.75
25	○	16 (11b)	1864-70, 2 sk. blue, line perf. 12½, F	-----	92.00
26	○	18 (14b)	same, 8 sk. yel. brn., line perf. 12½, F	-----	126.50
27	○	20 (16)	1870-71, 2 sk. bicolor, sm. thin, 3 weak/missing perfs		16.10
28	○	21III (17)	1870-71, 3 sk. bicolor, inv. wmk., F-VF	-----	103.50
29	○	22 (18)	same, 4 sk. carmine, FVF	-----	10.35
30	○	22II (18b)	same, 4 sk. carm. inv. frame, 3 clipped perfs o/w VF		92.00
31	○	23 (19)	same, 8 sk. grey/brown, F	-----	43.70
32	○	24 (20)	same, 16 sk. green/gray, tiny tear in marg., o/w FVF		80.50
33	○	24IV (20b)	same, 16 sk., inv. frame, 3 missg prfs BR o/w F		690.00
34	★	25 (21)	1870-71, 2 sk. line perf. 12½, defective at top and perfs stained, no gum (may be used), very scarce stamp	--	1035.00
35	○	26 (18)	same, 4 sk. line perf. 12½, 3 short perfs L o/w FVF		46.00
36	○	27 (24)	same, 48 sk., 1 short perf., small thin, still F for this		138.00
37	★	30 (27)	1875-1904, 5ö ultram./rose, FVF	-----	34.50
38	○	36a (33a)	same, 50ö 1st ptg., weak corner perf. o/w FVF	---	40.25
39	○	37 (26)	same, 100ö yel./gray, 2 nibbed perfs o/w F	-----	14.95
40	○	43A, B (50, b)	1875-1904, 25ö perf. 12½, both wmk., F	----	10.35
41	○	47 (79)	1904-15, 35ö on 16ö brown/gray, FVF	-----	14.95
42	○	48 (80)	same, 35ö surch. on 20ö gray/red, F	-----	11.50
43	★	49 (136)	same, 80ö surch. on 12ö grey/red, LH, F	-----	25.30
44	★	49IV (136a)	same, 80ö surch., inv. frame, 1 short perf o/w F+		276.00
45	○	50 (35)	1882 arms, 5ö green, small corner numerals, F	-----	32.20
46	○	52 (37)	same, 20ö blue, small corner figures, VF	-----	11.50
47	★	62, 62III (56, 56a)	1904-12 surch., short "15" var. in pair, VF		21.15
48	★	117 type A (268 var.)	1921-26 surch., 6ö on 8ö grey, VF	----	28.75
49	○	120 (82)	1912 Post Office, wmk. crowns, cent. to L, F	-----	74.75
50	○	120 (82)	same, another copy, cent. to top, F	-----	74.75
51	○	121 (135)	1915, 5Kr. Post Office, wmk crosses, FVF	-----	74.75
52	○	122 (81)	1912-26 surch., 35ö on 32ö green, crown wmk., F+		18.40
53	★	123 (137)	same, 80ö on 8ö red, LH, FVF	-----	31.00
54	★	124-30 (185-91)	1926, 7ö surch. on officials, cpl. set, LH, FVF		92.00
55	★	138AI (89, 104)	1913-28, se tenant ven. mach. pair, VF	-----	2.88
56	○	196I (157)	1920-21 Reunion issue, 20ö blue, no pearl in "0", VF		3.45
57	★	383I (355 var.)	1955 surch., 5ö on 6ö org., "knob on five" var. VF		9.20
58	○	199-200 (B1-2)	1921 semipost set, weak corn. perf on B2 o/w F		34.50
59	○	Tj3 (O3)	1871, 16 sk. grn., missing corn. perf. o/w fresh+VF		126.50
60	○	Re18 (89b)	1930, adv. se ten., full used pane, FVF	-----	23.00
61	○	Group of 14 diff.	"star" type cancels, all clear strikes	----	E 15.00
62	○	Accum. of perfs	ins, about 125 vars. on 5000 items	----	E5.00-10.00
63	★	Accum. of 22 diff.	hospital seals, 1927-68	-----	E5.00

FAROES

64	Cv	1AI (Dk 88a) 4ö bisect with 5ö green on 6x5" cover, postmark Thorshavn 13.1.19, addr. to Thorshavn. V. rare and F -----	805.00
65	○	3II (1) 2ö surch. on 5ö green plus part of 5ö green (Dk 131) on piece, cancelled Thorshavn 22.1.19. Scarce -----	368.00
66	★	4A (2) 1940-41, 20ö surch. on 1ö black, LH, FVF -----	51.75
67	★	5 (3) same, 20ö surch. on 5ö red lilac, LH, FVF -----	46.00
68	★	6 (4) same, 20ö surch. on 15ö red, LH, VF -----	69.00
69	★	7A (5) same, 50ö surch. on 5ö red lilac, LH, VF -----	172.50
70	★	8A (6) same, 60ö surch. on 6ö orange, LH, VF -----	126.50

FINLAND

71	○	7BW (13a) 1866-68, 10p buff, laid paper, sev. short perfs, F	80.50
72	★	13S (18) 1875-84, 5p orange, perf 11, part o.g., sm. thin, F	103.50
73	★	22 (33) 1885, 20p orange, FVF -----	18.40
74	★	34 (45) 1889-90, 10 mk. brown/rose, fresh, VF -----	46.00
75	★	203-5 (B24-6) 1937 semipostal set, ships, FVF -----	20.70
76	★	208-11 (B27-30) 1938 semipostal set, VF -----	12.65
77	○	Ship cancellations, two main types on two stamps, one VF	E10-15.00

GREENLAND

78	★	P4D (Q1) 1927 pakke-porto, 1ö green, perf. 11½, NH, VF --	20.70
79	○	P11 (Q8a) 1930, same, 1 Kr. yellow-orange, canc. SL Handelstedet Kutdligssat (Wowern 52.11), VF -----	20.70
80	○	P11 (Q8a) 1930, another copy with oval type IVA canc., F --	20.70
81	★	17 (15) 1945, 2 Kr. green/brown, NH, fresh, VF -----	27.60
82	○	T1-5 1935-36 Thule district locals, FVF -----	23.00

ICELAND

83	★	1 (1) 1873, 2 sk. blue, pinhead thin, sm. repair UR, looks F+	460.00
84	★	5 (5) 1873, 3 sk. grey, crease, usual rough perfs, centered--	161.00
85	○	9 (8) 1876, 5a blue, back stained, not visible on face, o/w VG	230.00
86	○	11d (10) same, 6a gray, sl. toning, just F -----	10.35
87	○	13c (12) same, 16a brown, fresh, F -----	20.70
88	○	18 (19) 1876-1901, 50a blue/carm., F -----	26.45
89	★	89 (84) 1907-18, double portrait, 2 Kr. green/brn., NH, just F	11.50
90	○	126 (178) 1931-3 Chr. X, 4a red/gray with num. canc. 22 ----	28.52
91	○	162-4 (C9-11) 1931 zeppel. opts., 30a tiny marg. thin o/w FVF	195.50
92	○	171 (147) 1925, 35a blue w. rt. half of Germ. boxed paquebot canc. "Schiffsbrief Paquebot überHamburg," VF -----	E7.50
93	★	160-161 (C1-2) 1928-9, 10a and 50a airpost opts., LH, FVF	30.59
94	★	179I (158var) 1930, 25a brown, "white spot" under 25 var., F	12.65
95	★	188 (C3) 1930 airmail, 10a blue, NH, VF -----	18.40
96	★	188 (C3) same, 10a blue, margin copy, sm. corn. crease, o/w F	18.40
97	○	200-3 (B1-4) 1933 semipostals used, F -----	10.35
98	★	227 (203) 1938-47 Geysir, 15a lilac, NH block of 4, VF -----	22.54
99	★	227 (203) same, 15a NH LR blk w. marg. & control no. 1, NH	22.54+
100	○	252-4 (213-5) 1939 Worlds Fair, 3 low vals. used, FVF -----	15.64
101	★	227 (203) 1938 Geysir, 15a lilac, cpl. mint sheet of 50 ----	257.60
102	Cv	288-92 (B7-11) 1949 semipostals on FDC to Can., nice, VF --	3.68

103	○	Tj2 (O2) 1873, 8sk, sm. thin, canc. faint, priced as CTO, G	80.50
104	○	Tja (O6a) 1876-95, 10a ultram., faint and partial Aegissida crown cancellation, stamp sl. toned, F	63.25
105	○	Tj56 (O70) 1936, 7a green, official opt. FVF	11.50
106	★	Tj59-67 (O53-61) 1930 parliam. sht. set, 3 sm. flts. o/w F	93.15
107	○	Tj59 (O53) 1930, same, 3a used, VF	20.70
108	○	Tj61 (O55) 1930, same, 7a green, used, FVF	20.70
109	○	Tj65 (O59) 1930, same, 25a brn., used, Thingvellir canc. FVF	25.76
110	○	Tj66 (O60) 1930, same, 30a green, used, FVF	20.70
111	○	Tj68 (O62) 1930, same, 40a red/blue/grn, used, FVF	20.70
112	★	PC21 Postcard, 3a surch. opt., VF condition	2.76
113	★	DPC1-2 Dbl. postcards, grey carton paper, some aging, still F	8.28
114	○	Numeral canc. 8, 36, 48, 60, 154, on 5 cop. Fac. #76. All clear, F	13.23

NORWAY

115	Cv	Stampless, to Christiania, cds DRAMMEN 8-1-1855, attractive	E20.00
116	○	11 (11) 1867-8, 1 sk black, 1 sh. perf., sm. tear B, looks F	39.10
117	○	13a (13) same, 3 sk dull lilac, cent. TL, still F#	69.00
118	○	19c (19) 1871-5, 4 sk violet, short perf at top, o/w VF	40.25
119	○	20 (20) same, 6 sk orange-brn, corn. perf missing, o/w F	63.25
120	○	21 (21) same, 7 sk brown, part. Drammen 1874 cds, F	51.75
121	★	56C (47a) 1893-8, perf 13½x12½, 1ö grey, NH, FVF	12.65
122	★	60 (50a) same, 5ö green, 2 missing perfs. o/w F	32.20
123	Cv	75C (51) same, perf 14½x13½, 10ö rose on viewcard of Florø Strandgaden. Florø 5.11.07 cds, interesting	11.50
124	○	90 (64) 1907, Haakon VII, 1 Kr green, Die A, F	40.25
125	★	Tj 56-66 (O44-54) 1942-44 official set cpl., NH, VF	11.50

SWEDEN

126	Cv	Stampless, to Paris, cds Stockholm 10-2-1864 and Suede- Quievrain 17 Fevr 64. Backstamped Paris. Attractive item	E15.00
127	○	14Ab (13 var) 1862, 3ö brn., Type I, perfs touch at top, VG-F	230.00
128	★	79, 81-2, 84-6 (77, 79, 80, 82-4) 1910-19 Gustav V, all KPV wmks, VF	40.94+
129	★	88 (86) 1910-19, same, 30ö claret brown, KVP wmk., VF	32.20+
130	★	89 (87) 1910-19, same, 35ö dk. violet, KVP wmk., VF	34.50+
131	★	171 (156) 1920-33, 120ö black, 2 short perfs., o/w F	69.00
132	★	176A (168) 1921-36, 15ö type I, 2 short perfs., o/w fresh, F	23.00
133	★	193 (186) 1921-36, Gustav V, 85ö deep green, VF	13.80
134	★	192b (185) 1921-36, same, 50ö grey, toned paper, VF	34.50
135	★	211, 3, 5 (213, 5, 7) 1924 UPU issue, 5, 15, 25ö vals., F+	31.05
136	○	222 (224) 1924, same, 80ö deep green, F	34.50
137	★	240-5 (239-47), 1935, parliament iss., cpl., all perfs. FVF	128.80
138	★	413SX1, 416SX2 (505+13, 508+14) 1957-61 Ty II seten prs NH	11.96
139	Cv	Scand. cvrs., Dk, Swed, Nor, 6FF, 8FDC, 1 paquebot, 2 misc.	E5.00

End of Sale—Thank you

Send bids in on any piece of paper. Be sure to list Lot Number and your bid and don't forget your name and address and, if SCC member, your number. Please print clearly or type.

Norway—4 Skilling Posthorn, Types

Norwegian Catalog No. 19

By Carl H. Werenskiold (H10)

This stamp was printed in typography by P. Petersen on paper from Bentse Brug (pronounced Broohk), and was issued in 1872.

The original steel die was a patrix, reading from right to left in reverse. It had a blank surface where the value FIRE (pronounced fee'reh), four, was to be in the oval band. The die was reproduced by electrotypy to form twelve second originals, on which the value FIRE was engraved individually by hand. The slight variations in position and shape of these engravings thus gave rise to twelve recognizable types in the stamps. The second originals were reproduced some ten times, again by electrotypy, to form a sufficient supply of printing clichés for a printing form ("plate") of 100, plus reserves.



Original die

Second originals
and printing clichés

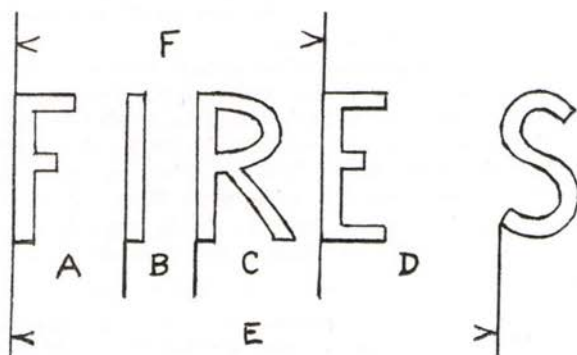
Stamp

The 12 types are illustrated in *Norgeskatalogen* (pronounced Norr'guess-kahtahlaw'guen), *The Norwegian Catalog*, and in *Håndbok over Norges Fri-merker*, I, p. 201-204. One will notice that the engraving has been done very skillfully, so that it is rather difficult to pinpoint the differences between the types with any reasonable degree of accuracy. The determination of types in this issue thus becomes, to an uncomfortable degree, a matter of guesswork, and exceedingly few are the albums in which all types have been determined correctly. It becomes necessary, therefore, to resort to accurate measurements of the word FIRE on the stamps in an attempt to separate the types with certainty. Unfortunately, I found the variations in the measurements from type to type to be frequently very small, and the work must accordingly be done with the greatest care.

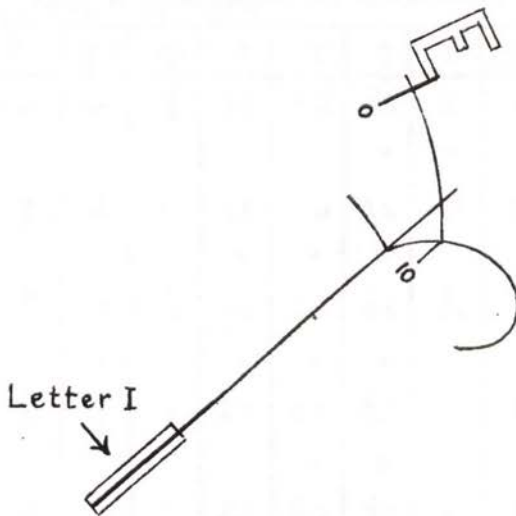
The general measuring procedure has already been described in *The Posthorn*, Nov. 1973 Supplement, and the reader should familiarize himself with this procedure and practice it until he becomes proficient in its use. The measurements should be made and recorded in **tenths** of a millimeter, which I have called **decimillimeter**, dmm. With practice, one can measure a little closer than to the nearest dmm. A **trifle** more than a given dmm is designated by a dash **over** the number, halfway to the next dmm by two **dashes** over the number, and a trifle less than a full number by a dash **below** it, as in $\bar{6}$, $\bar{\bar{6}}$ and $\underline{7}$ for approximately 6.3, 6.5 and 6.7, resp. I refer to these small dimensional differences as **points**. That it is possible to estimate to this closeness with a loupe and a ruler divided into half-millimeters (=5 dmm), will become evident from the following table.

Table for Estimating Measurements

Fraction of half-millimeter	Equal to about	Record	
		as	or as
On the line	0 dmm	0	5
Barely off the line	0.3 "	$\overline{0}$	$\overline{5}$
	0.5 "	$\overline{\overline{0}}$	$\overline{\overline{5}}$
More off the line, but less than 1/5	0.7 "	$\underline{1}$	$\underline{6}$
1/5	1 "	1	6
1/4	1.3 "	$\overline{1}$	$\overline{6}$
	1.5 "	$\overline{\overline{1}}$	$\overline{\overline{6}}$
1/3	1.7 "	$\underline{2}$	$\underline{7}$
2/5	2 "	2	7
1/2 and very close to 1/2	2.3 "	$\overline{2}$	$\overline{7}$
	2.5 "	$\overline{\overline{2}}$	$\overline{\overline{7}}$
3/5	2.7 "	$\underline{3}$	$\underline{8}$
	3 "	3	8
2/3	3.3 "	$\overline{3}$	$\overline{8}$
	3.5 "	$\overline{\overline{3}}$	$\overline{\overline{8}}$
3/4	3.7 "	$\underline{4}$	$\underline{9}$
4/5	4 "	4	9
Barely more than 4/5	4.3 "	$\overline{4}$	$\overline{9}$
	4.5 "	$\overline{\overline{4}}$	$\overline{\overline{9}}$
Barely off the line	4.7 "	$\underline{5}$	$\underline{0}$
On the line	5 "	5	0



Measurements A-F



Test NI

The following measurements A-F, and if necessary NI, NE and E width, should be made to establish characteristic "fingerprints" for determination of types:

- A—from lower left corner of F to lower left corner of I.
- B—from lower left corner of I to lower left corner of R.
- C—from lower left corner of R to lower left corner of E.
- D—from lower left corner of E to lower left end of S.
- E—from lower left corner of F to lower left end of S.
- F—from upper left corner of F to upper left corner of E. Reverse ruler to measure from above.
- NI—Make an "alinement test N," laying the direction line along the center line of the letter I, and use the inside curve of the oval band, between E and the posthorn bell, as built-in scale 0-10. If the line happens to cut exactly the corner left of the bell, the reading will be $\bar{7}$. For other directions, estimate the readings proportionately.
- NE—Make the same test, but laying the direction line along the center line of the downward stroke of the letter E in FIRE, and use the same scale. If the line happens to cut exactly the corner left of the bell, the reading will be 8. For other directions, estimate the readings proportionately.
- E width—Measure the width of the top stroke T, of the middle stroke M, and of the bottom stroke B, all from the left side of the letter to the right end of the stroke.

The following data were obtained from measurements on a photo of a full sheet of Nk 19II provided by courtesy of the Postmuseum in Oslo.

Measurements for Determination of Types

A	Type	B	C	D	E	F	NI	NE	E		
									T	width M	B
15	9	9	16̄ x	24̄ x	62̄	33	8̄	6	9	8	10̄
14̄	8	9	15	27̄ x	63 x	33 x	9̄	6	8̄	7̄	10
14̄	12	9̄	15̄	24̄ x	62 x	34 x	8̄	6 x	7̄	7̄	9̄
14̄	4	9̄	15̄	23̄ x	60 x	33	8	5̄	8̄	8̄	10
14	2	8̄	16 x	26̄	62̄	33	9̄ x	6̄	8̄	7̄	10
14	7	8̄ x	16̄	26̄	62̄	33 x	8̄	7̄	8̄	8̄	10̄
14̄	11	9̄	16 x	26̄ x	63 x	34 x	9̄	6̄	8̄	7̄	10
13̄	3	8̄	17̄ x	25̄ x	62	33̄ x	8̄ x	6̄	8̄	8̄ x	10
13̄	6	9̄	14̄ x	27̄	61̄ x	31̄ x	10	6̄	8̄	6̄	10̄
13	1	8̄	16̄ x	26	61̄ x	32̄	9	7̄ x	9	7̄	10̄
13	10	8̄	16̄ x	26̄ x	62	32̄	10 x	5̄	9̄	8	10̄
12̄	5	8̄	15̄	27	62̄	32̄	8̄	6̄	9̄	7̄	10

Stamp in position 89 of the sheet is of Type 11 according to measurements, not type 9 as shown in the Handbook.

In our special case of routine measurements on stamps, recording in single dmm's and points is much more convenient and rapid than working with dmm

in the customary decimal form, in several digits, say 6.3 dmm. Do not let the measurement technique scare you, with practice it works well. This article, for example, involved about 1200 measurements, all done in 2 evenings or so.

You will notice that the measurements A-F in the tables are all of Class "B" and should therefore be reasonably free from systematic errors due to differences in inking of the stamps. E width measurements are, however, necessarily of Class "C", sensitive to inking differences, and the figures for T, M and B should therefore be considered in a relative, rather than absolute sense. Here we notice particularly type 6, where the middle stroke in E is very short in relation to the top and bottom ones.

Due to a number of circumstances, a given measurement on two stamps of the same type may differ by a point (sometimes even 2 points), and one should therefore make several kind of measurements before making a final decision as to type.

In order to determine the type of a stamp, start with the A measurement. Let us say, by way of example, that you have estimated it at 14. The table then indicates that your choice will likely be between types 4, 2, 7 and 11. Distinctions between these types will appear in some of the other measurements (such as B-F), particularly where indicated by x between the corresponding measurements. The most difficult distinction will, in this case, be between types 2 and 7, where the figures are almost alike. Here you will seek help from the visual appearance of the letter R as described for types 2 and 7 in the table below.

In the N tests, NI and NE, note that the lower numbers indicate a more erect direction of the letters, while the higher numbers show a tendency toward the horizontal. For final type control compare with illustrations in *Norgeskatologen* and the *Handbook*, keeping in mind the visual distinctions outlined in the following table.

Type	Visual Distinctions
1	Upper left corner is distinctly rounded.
2	(Compared to type 7): Right leg of R issues from the loop of the letter and is usually rather short. Dent in right side of letter is small.
3.	Colored line across, or small dent into, right side of loop of R.
5	Upper stroke in E usually appears unduly long.
6	Middle stroke in E is unusually short as compared to the top and bottom strokes.
7	(Compared to type 2): Right leg of R issues from vertical main stroke and is rather long. Deep dent into right side of letter. In some cases, the top stroke of F is almost pinched off.
8	Middle stroke in E is almost as short as in type 6, but top and bottom strokes are shorter in type 8.
10.	Middle stroke in E is low. All three strokes are almost equal in length.
11	I is rather long, 16 dmm. Other types show measurements of 15 dmm or only slightly more.
12	In some cases, the upper corner of F is flattened. I is usually displaced slightly upward.

Acknowledgement

My sincere thanks to Postmuseet, Oslo, for photo of Nk 19II full sheet, enabling me to make the necessary measurements for distinction of types.

Method Of Producing the Cliches For Norway No. 1

By Carl H. Werenskiold

I have read, with great interest, an article on this subject by Arne Törud in the new Norwegian periodical "Frimerker som hobby" (Stamps as hobby), March 1979, p. 6-7. He calls attention to the fact that the original protocols on this stamp contain the expression "Zink aftryk af Originalstemplet" (zinc impressions from the original die). He is therefore of the opinion that zinc was used for the production of the clichés for Norway No. 1.

When years ago, after a very thorough review of the literature, I wrote an article¹ about Norway No. 1, I was fully aware of the word zinc, but though it was likely a minor inaccuracy in the record. It is known that Zarbell, the originator of the stamp, traveled abroad to learn the technique of type founding—where type metal, a lead alloy, was employed. It was thus a matter of casting, a form of stereotypy with a matrix of metal. It was therefore quite natural to assume that the customary lead alloy had been used for the clichés of Norway No. 1.

But,— on the other hand, there is nothing to prevent the possibility that zinc **could** have been used, in conformity with the wording in the protocols. If, in fact, zinc was used, we have then come a little further in our understanding of this stamp issue. If we are to arrive at a clear understanding, we must not be too hasty, but take all pertinent facts into consideration, and I shall try to do just that here:

Fig. 1 in my article shows a wooden block with the original die, the copper matrix and the watermark die. On the lid is written: "Normalstempler til Postfrimerker 1854" (Original dies for postage stamps 1854). We must therefore assume that all three objects, including the matrix, were actually used for the production of clichés and paper for this issue.

How, then, were the clichés for Norway No. 1 made? Two possibilities are mentioned in Törud's article:

1. The clichés were cast with zinc in the copper matrix.
2. The clichés were impressed as thin zinc plates, etc.

In my opinion, method 1 is undoubtedly the correct one. We know that the matrix was used, and this method would be quite obvious, simple and practical. That zinc can be cast in a copper matrix is evident from the melting points², 1083°C for copper, and 419°C for zinc. That such casting entails no dimensional difficulties in connection with the cooling of the clichés, is obvious from the following:

One must keep clearly in mind that **both the copper and the zinc** were first **heated** up simultaneously to the same degree, and then **cooled**, likewise to the same degree. The difference in size, **after cooling of both metals**, depends on the difference between the coefficients of expansion³. The coefficient is ab. 0.000016 for copper and ab. 0.000026 for zinc, difference ab. 0.00001 per °C. A 20mm cliché of zinc after 400°C cooling will thus be ab. 20x400x0.00001 mm=ab. 0.08 mm smaller than the cooled copper matrix, an amount of no practical significance here. There is thus no good reason to doubt that the copper matrix could have been used for casting of zinc clichés.

The theory in method 2 with zinc plates is, in my opinion, quite untenable. It would have been a highly unnecessary, complicated and impractical procedure, particularly if we keep in mind the economical attitude of the authorities at the time. With the copper matrix known to have been involved, the impression of zinc against copper, both metals being of about

same hardness⁴ (Brinell 40 and 38), would wear the copper matrix badly. Furthermore, there is nothing in the 7-hole arrangement in the matrix that could fit an embossing process. One may also ask here: Could a cliché consisting of a thin plate of zinc backed by a much greater quantity of lead alloy type metal reasonably be called a zinc cliché? And if the whole cliché were to consist of zinc, why would there be any need of a zinc plate?

The copper matrix is not too shallow for casting, see my article p. 92-93 on how the casting probably was done in harmony with the customary technique of type founding.

The original die, a patrix, could not have been used for any embossing here, since the zinc plate in that case would become a matrix, which could not be used for printing.

We thus arrive at the following conclusion:

If we accept Mr. Törud's method 1, casting of zinc clichés in the copper matrix, we have likely made some progress in our understanding of Norway No. 1.

References

1. Werenskiöld, Posthorn 1968, p. 89-97, 106-114.
2. Hodgman: Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, 30th Ed., p. 1798.
3. Hodgman, p. 1747, 1750.
4. Encyclopedia Americana (1955), vol. 29, p. 710.

* S * C * C *

The Paquebot Marks of Reykjavik, Iceland

Reprinted with the kind permission of the author and publisher from "The Paquebot Marks of Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden" by Edwin Drechsel, published by Robson Lowe Ltd., 1977. This book may be obtained from H.J.M.R. Co., Box 610308, North Miami, Florida 33161 for US \$5.

Skipsbrjef

Reykjavik 1

Paquebot

Reykjavik 2

Skipsbrjef

Reykjavik 3

Skipsbrief

Reykjavik 4

Paquebot

Reykjavik 5

Reykjavik 1 was used from 1902(?) to 1911. The mark size is 24 mm. and the frame size is 35x10 mm.

Reykjavik 2 was used from 1918 to 1968. The mark size is 30 mm. and the frame size is 32x10 mm.

Reykjavik 3 was used from 1920(?) to 1930. The mark size is 30 mm. and the frame size is 32x10 mm.

Reykjavik 4 was used from 1931 to 1951. The mark size is 30 mm. and the frame size is 32x10 mm. There is speculation that this mark may be a worn Reykjavik 3.

Reykjavik 5 was used from 1972 to 1975 and probably later. The mark size is 32 mm. Measurements are from the left side of the P to the right side of the T to the nearest millimeter.

Scandinavian Literature Notes

by Alan Warren

The December issue of *Scandinavian Contact*, published in England, contains a series of items written by country specialists. In her column on Norway, Olga Ellis cautions collectors on the appearance of forgeries of early letters from Norway to foreign countries. Used and mint stamps have been applied to forged letters, and the fakes appear to be the work of an operator in Muehlertal, Germany.

In the column on Iceland, author V. A. Daniels reviews the reasons for lack of first day information on the 2 Kr. value of the 1939 World's Fair issue, as that stamp was not originally intended to be part of the set.

In his review of CAPEX 78, Herb Pritchett recalls his visits with SCC members. He also suggests the possibility of a merger between SCC and the Scandinavia Philatelic Society of Great Britain. While the idea is not without merit, it would take considerable thought by the memberships of both organizations to explore the benefits that might be derived by such a move.

In *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift* No. 4, 1978, Ib Eichner-Larsen reviews Orjan Luening's recent book on "The History of Airmail in Scandinavia," and in another article discusses the institution of copyrighting U. S. stamps and the appearance of the copyright information in sheet margins. A. Kjeldsen Larsen discusses the SS Volunteer Panzer-Grenadier Division "Nordland" (Regiment 23 in Norway and Regiment 24 in Denmark), and field post censor markings of WW II.

Union Postale, the bimonthly journal of the UPU, which is published in seven languages (!), carries two interesting items in the November-December 1978 issue.

Two Swedish professors discuss postal services in that country, based on their studies of population growth, size of households, growth of built-up areas, and changes in the population of urban and rural areas.

In another brief item, attention is drawn to recent discussions within the Danish postal administration between management and the trade unions at all levels. Subjects under discussion include training, legitimate complaints of service vs. those circulated by the media, repair of postal vehicles, and reducing "red tape."

The January, 1979 issue of the ARA journal *The American Revenuer*, leads off with an excellent article on the Swedish *Charta Sigillata*. The author, Esbjorn Janson, discusses the use of revenue stamped paper in Sweden as early as 1660, and the introduction of revenue stamps in that country in 1881. However, from 1811 to 1881 a third means was in use, namely the *Charta Sigillata*, which involved tying a document on ordinary paper to revenue stamped paper by means of sewing or with sealing wax. Several examples are illustrated in the article.

The February issue of the same ARA journal contains a brief item on current pricing of Norwegian revenues, based on the Brofos catalog numbers.

—Alan Warren

* S * C * C *

"Faroe Islands 1979; GF10 Postage Stamps and Postmarks" by Eric Wowern

A review, by Marvin D. Hunewell

This, the 8th edition of this catalog, is the finest and most complete yet

produced by Eric Wowern, of Denmark. It is more than just a catalog and deserves a subtitle, "A working handbook." Printed in English, some 82 pages with countless illustrations, it is divided into two major sections and all items listed are priced in Danish crowns.

The first section covers the various postage stamps, beginning with the 1919 provisional issues. Sixteen pages are used to fully cover the 1919 and 1940/41 provisionals. All known type-settings are described, listed by sheet position, and illustrated in detail. Another eight pages cover the independent postage stamp emissions commencing in 1975, Christmas seals, year sets, booklets, etc.

The second section, 47 pages, prices and illustrates all postmarks used in the Faroes from 1870 to 1978. It covers all 50 postoffices, their individual postmarks and period of usage. Rounding out this section is a rundown on the postmarks used in Denmark, and other countries, for cancellation of "ship mail" (and other uncancelled mail) arriving from the Faroe islands.

The final six pages cover a few specialties relating to World War II: the Statsministeriet Cancels; Faero AMT Cancels; a special Military Censor marking; Red Cross Letters; British Field Post Offices and British Registration Labels.

This is a comprehensive handbook, indispensable to the development of a Faroese collection or exhibit. It is the most important philatelic literature item pertaining to Faroese philately.

Important Philatelic Literature for The Faroes

Most Important:

1. "Faroe Islands 1979," reviewed above.
2. "The Postmarks and Provisional Stamps of the Faroe Islands," by R. King-Farlow. 1946. (Reprint) From the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain. (SCC Library No. G-12-E.)
3. NORDATLANTEX '76 Exhibition Catalogue. Interesting articles in Danish and Faroese on Faroe Philately.

Important Special Purpose Reference Works:

For Meter Marks:

"Faroe Meter Marks," GF12 catalog, by Eric Wowern. (In English.)

For Freight Stamps:

"Faroe Freight Stamps," GF12 catalog, by Eric Wowern. (In English.)

* S * C * C *

A MESSAGE TO CHAPTER PRESIDENTS

One of the strengths of SCC is the network of chapters which bring together collectors with common interests for discussion of ideas, fellowship, trading, reviewing the latest shipment of Mart material, and informal exchange of news and views.

The chapters also serve an important educational function, whether it be simply passing along ideas to fellow members, or more dynamic efforts to invite speakers, and to bring along the novices and juniors.

In order to build on the strengths of both the chapters and national SCC, I encourage Chapter Presidents to have all Chapter members become SCC members as well. Chapter 4, and possibly others, has already achieved 100% SCC membership.

What else should SCC offer individual members? By increasing member benefits we should be able to attract more members. The Library, the POST-

HORN, the Mart, the SCC pins, the SCC medals awarded through major stamp shows are some of the tangibles that members can take advantage of. I am open to suggestions on how SCC and its Chapters can help each other to improve in services and grow.

—Alan Warren, President, SCC

* S * C * C *

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FOR SALE: Lighthouse regular pages for FINLAND complete thru 1977. Some spaces have clear Hawid mounts. \$20.00. Arthur Steinberg (#2078), 709 Beverly, Alexandria, VA 22302.

COMPLETE SHEET of DENMARK; Scott numbers 288 and Q15 for sale, at \$10.00 and \$8.00 respectively. Marvin Hunewell (#1561), 6831 Ardale Dr., St. Louis, MO 63123.

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Notes On Norway

by Jed Richter

NK7 FORGERIES STILL ON THE MARKET

The 1926 Belgian forgery of the 3 skilling 1863-66 Arms issue continues to show up at auction. During the past few years I have been able to have two used copies withdrawn from sale after having been listed in the auction catalogs. This particular forgery was excellently described by Carl Wereniskiold in *The POSTHORN* (1971, page 97). It is also mentioned in the Norwegian Handbook, *Norgeskatalogen*, and *Facit*.

The latest such forgery seen advertised was an unused copy, described as "#7, 3s grey lilac o.g., extremely fine". Luckily two other 3 skilling copies were also offered, and the photos really made the forgery noticeable. No one had questioned the lot before my telephone call two hours before bidding started. The authors, associate editors, and editor of *The POSTHORN* are constantly on the lookout to protect your interests and the reputation of the Scandinavian field of philately.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In addition to the Handbook on Crown and Posthorn postmarks reviewed so capably by Ernst Cohn in *The POSTHORN* (1977, page 96), three other HANDBOOKS have been published during the past two years:

Norgeskatalogens Nr. 25III 10 ore skravert posthorn, published by Norgesgruppen, April 1976.

NORSK Luftpost 1911-1977 by Erling Stark, published by Norsk Filatelistforbund, 1978.

NK 53, plade IV, published by Norgesgruppen, December 1977.

Although none are in English, illustrations make each Handbook easy to follow. The platings of NK 25III and NK 53IV go beyond information contained in the Norwegian Handbooks. Mr. Stark's study of Airpost is already available in SCC's Library.

SKILLING VALUES CANCELLED 1888-1908

WHY SHOULD THE CATALOGS MENTION THAT SOME SKILLING VALUES ARE WORTH LESS WHEN CANCELLED BETWEEN 1888 and 1908? AND WHY ARE THE SAME VALUES WORTH LESS MINT THAN USED?

The values in question are Scott, *Facit*, and NK #'s 10, 12, 16, 17, 19, and 21 (Note 1). Although the currency changed from skilling to ore on January 1, 1877, skilling values were still valid for use as domestic postage until 1908, at a conversion rate of 3 skilling equals 10 ore. Since the 3 sk and 6 sk posthorn issues (Scott, *Facit*, and NK #'s 18 and 20) had exact decimal equivalents, they were in demand and most were sold before 1888.

During 1888, the Post Office entered into a long-term contract with W. Collett, allowing him to purchase the skilling stamps still held by the Post Office. This contract remained in effect until cancelled by the Post Office in 1903. Ernest Wise (Note 2) stated that these were sold to Collett by the Post Office cancelled-to-order, but the Handbook (Note 3) and *Norgeskatalogen* (Note 4) are silent on this subject.

From 1903 to 1908, the Post Office offered the remaining skilling stamps to the general public, who could use them for domestic postage (Note 3).

The Post Office also used some of the remainders in 1905, 1906, and 1908 to make overprinted provisionals.

Additional quantities were sold to dealers and collectors from late 1913 to the end of 1914 (Note 3). Remainders of the 2 skilling posthorn (NK #17) were destroyed in 1916, while those of the 24 skilling 1863-66 Arms type (NK #10) were destroyed in 1938. The 2sk2 1867-68 Arms type (NK #12) was again overprinted in 1929.

I have not seen anything published as to the exact quantities sold or used during the periods 1877-1888, 1888-1903, 1903-1908, and 1913-14, but this is not unusual when you consider that remainders of at least one value were held by the Post Office for seventy-five years before being destroyed!

Some generalized assumptions can be made, however, since the Handbook (Note 3) published the quantities remaining in 1888. Deducting from these quantities those known to have been subsequently overprinted or destroyed, only from 4% to 14% of the six values under discussion could have been sold after 1888. It is hard to understand why Scott lists only the post-1888 used price. Facit and NK both list the pre-1888 used price in the primary spot, with footnotes quoting the post-1888 used price.

If you have only a Scott catalog, how much should you pay for a pre-1888 used copy?

Here are the Facit and NK answers:

	FACIT 1978-9	NK 1979
NK #10—24 sk Arms 1863-66	2.3 times	2.9 times
NK #12—2sk2 Arms 1867-68	2.3 times	2.4 times
NK #16—1 sk Posthorn 1872-75	2.1 times	2.3 times
NK #17—2 sk Posthorn 1872-75	2.5 times	2.4 times
NK #19—4 sk Posthorn 1872-75	2.0 times	2.0 times
NK #21—7 sk Posthorn 1872-75	1.3 times	1.3 times

How can you tell whether the stamp was postmarked before or after 1888, if you can not read the postmark year date?

Up to 1878 the great majority of post offices were using a single ring circular date canceller, so any stamps so cancelled is assumed to be pre-1888 usage. Between 1878 and 1888 most post offices changed to the double ring circular date canceller. Unfortunately, if you can't read the year date of a double ring cancel, it is assumed to be post-1888 usage.

Can any of our readers answer some remaining questions? Could Collett buy all the remaining skilling stamps or only the six mentioned in the catalogs? Were the stamps cancelled-to-order by the Post Office before sale to Collett? Why wasn't the 24 sk 1863-66 Arms value used up before 1888, since it also had an exact decimal equivalent? Why did the Post Office destroy some remainders in 1916, while retaining others until later periods? Were the skilling values demonetized for use on mail going to foreign countries before they were demonetized for domestic use?

References:

1. NK—Norgeskatalogen. A catalog of the Postage Stamps of Norway, published annually by OSLO FILATELISTKLUBB.
2. Stamps of Denmark, Iceland, and Norway, by Ernest H. Wise, published by HEINEMANN-LONDON 1975—page 136.
3. Handbok over Norges Frimerke, published by NORSK FILATELISTFORBUND 1963—pages 177, 186-187.
4. Norgeskatalogen 1979, page 78.

... J. H. R.

The Posthorn Gets A Silver

by Stanley H. Hanson, SCC 974

NORDPHIL 79, a National Show held February 15-18, 1979, at Hvidovre Medborgerhus, Hvidovre, Denmark, was sponsored by Hvidovre Frimærke Klub and Danmarks Filatelist Forbund. It was a joint effort of the philatelic clubs of the five Nordic countries.

With 393 frames of Philatelic and 14 Literature exhibits, the exhibition covered two floors plus the dealers stands. The awards included 37 Silver, 22 Silver-Bronze, 15 Bronze and 12 Diplomas. In addition to the above, 17 philatelic clubs gave Ærespraemier (prizes). The **Scandinavian Collectors Club** presented a set of our medals: Gold, Silver and Bronze.

The POSTHORN received one of the five Silver medals awarded in the Literature Class.

The SCC Medals awarded to the following:

Gold—Palle Laursen, Denmark, 12 Frames, Sverige, Svensk postal dokumentation 1650-1911.

Silver—Ole Frederiksen, Denmark, 6 Frames, Dansk Vestindien. Uddrag af specialsamling medførfilateli.

Bronze—JKE, v/Henrik Eis, Denmark, Literature, Diverse artikler fra tidsskrifter og udstillingskataloger m.m.

In addition to our SCC Medals the three listed above received Silver medals from the Exhibition. SCC's was the only Gold medal awarded. At National shows on the Continent, Silver is usually the highest award given.

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Library News

By Stanley H. Hanson, SCC Librarian

Thanks to Ron Collin, G. Detjen, G. Henni, R. Murray, E. Rebolledo, A. Shore and to Chapters 13 and 17, for library material.

To secure library material, send check for \$4.00 payable to SCC Librarian. Any excess will be refunded. This charge is for insured parcel post. 21 day loan on library material and material MUST be returned by insured parcel post.

The SCC Library was established in 1945. Our early members made notable contributions to the Library of books, periodicals and other library materials.

In cross-checking the Library Index with contributions listed in the early issues of The POSTHORN, I find the following material missing: The Philatelic Gazette, Vol. 1 to 8 Cloth Bound. The Stamp Collectors Magazine, 1863-1874, complete, 6 Vol. Leather Bound. History of U.S.A. Postage Stamps by Tiffany, Vol. 1, Leather Bound. Scott's Monthly Journal, Vol. 1 to 15 Cloth Bound. Scott's Standard Catalog 1945. Norges Frimerker Katalog 1929. Confederate States Catalog and Handbook by Aug. Dietz, autographed. Handbok över Sverges Frankotecken 1855-1915, SFF.

These missing items should be returned to the Library. They may or may not be marked as SCC Library property.

Thanks for the many calls and cards during my stay at hospital and home. A fractured pelvis, caused by an icy pavement, was the miscreant.

Supplemental Listing #4 to THE LIBRARY INDEX

May 1, 1979

Catalogs and Miscellaneous

- A-131-D "Nordphil 79" Catalog of National Philatelic Exhibition, February 1979, Hvidovre, Denmark. Danish. Includes Palmares. Several articles have been excerpted and listed under proper country. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ " 80 pp.
- A-132-E Forty-Fourth American Philatelic Congress, 1978. 10×7 ", 212 pp.

Danish West Indies

- C-26-E Danish West Indies Mail Service of 1910. M. Bjerregaard, Date unknown, English. From *Linn's*. 8×12 ". 1 pp.
- C-27-E Revenue Stamps of the U. S. Virgin Islands. R. B. Preston, SCC. April, 1965. English. Article on the 1907 Revenues. From *Stamps*. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ ". 1 pp.
- C-28-E Danish West Indies. R. B. Preston, SCC. November, 1970. English. Article on the "Bit overprints 1905". From *Stamps*. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ ". 1 pp.
- C-29-E The Bi-Colored Stamps of Denmark and Danish West Indies. D. M. Collard. October, 1967. English. Flaws, paper, printings and watermarks. Illustrated. From *Gibbons Stamp Monthly*. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ ". 4 pp.

Denmark

- D-105-E A Study of the 5 Øre with the Small Corner Numerals, Arms Type Issut 1882. G. Henni, R. Murray and A. Shore. 1978. English. Excellent research study of the 5 Øre Arms type of 1882. Well documented, lists all plate flaws, printings and paper. Illustrated. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ ". 32 pp.

Faroe Islands and Greenland

- G-20-E Faroes—Not Pharaohs. Tom Lloyd. January, 1979. English. An interesting study of this group of islands, their people and stamps. Illustrated. From *The Stamp Lover*. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ ". 2 pp.

Norway

- N-87-E Tryggve Gran—First over the North Sea. S. T. Nathness. February, 1979. English. Interesting half-page article on the crossing of the North Sea by Aviator Gran from Scotland to Norway on July 30, 1914. Norway issued a stamp on the 30th anniversary—Scott #267. From *The Stamp Collector*. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ ".
- N-88-N Norske Postempler, Fortegnelse og Typer. Arne Bye. 1977. Norwegian. Index of postmarks and special markings, 1790-1938. Well illustrated with complete index of all Norwegian Post Offices, Special Offices and usage. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ ". 79 pp.

Sweden

- S-75-E The Most Valuable Stamp in the World. *The Philatelic Journal*. December, 1978. English. Excellent story article on the 3 Skilling Yellow stamp. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ". 2 pp.
- S-76-E The Yellow Three Skilling Banco. S. Åhman, SCC. 1976. English. Summary in English on the world's most valuable stamp and its history. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ ". 40 pp.

Periodicals

- V-40-E Postal History Journal. English. Issued 3 times a year. February, 1979. World wide postal history. Well illustrated. 7×10 ".
- V-41-D Postiljonen Rapport. Danish. Quarterly. A new philatelic journal on the horizon. Excellent editing and illustrations. Good coverage on Scandinavian subjects. 7×10 ".

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1978

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand January 1st 1978	\$ 47.66
Insurance Refund USPS	50.16
Chicago Chapter #4 Binding Donation	4.00
Donations from SCC Members	15.00
From SCC Treasurer	300.00
From Members for Postage and Photocopies	109.18
Total	\$526.00

DISBURSEMENTS:

Purchase of Philatelic Books, Monographs, etc.	233.78
Excess Postage Refunds to Members	16.31
Postage Expense	77.71
Photo Copy Expense	49.40
Slide Program and Duplication Expense	132.43
Total	\$509.63

Recap. Receipts	\$526.00
Disbursements	509.63

Balance in Checking Account
at The Irving Bank, Chicago, Ill. \$ 16.37

1978 Resumé

Library Material Sent Out -----	275
Audio-Visual Material Sent Out -----	8
Photo Copies Sent Out -----	494
Library References -----	117
New Philatelic Library Material -----	161
New Audio-Visual Material -----	7
Slide Duplication for Archives -----	213
New Cassettes added -----	5
Exchange Philatelic Journal -----	1

1978 was a banner year for the SCC Library. Better than 100% increase in the circulation of ALL library material. A 125% increase in the purchase of new library material. It is our hope that for the year 1979 we will exceed the previous year. Only thru the help of the Officers and general membership this can be done.

I wish to thank the Officers and Membership for their help and cooperation for the past year.

—Stanley H. Hanson, SCC Librarian

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FULL ADDRESSES

We should warn members that FULL ADDRESSES should be used on all mail, both U. S. and foreign. A magazine addressed to one of our members in Munchen (Munich) Germany, was returned because it had "insufficient" address—"East or West?" Are the U.S.P.S. employees getting stupider, don't they care, or do they want us all to be "perfect."

We continually get magazines returned for insufficient address, unknown or for similar reasons—after such magazines have been going under that labeling for possibly ten to twenty years. Why?

Editorial

The kind words heard about the Silver medal awarded the POSTHORN at NORDPHIL '79 in Hvidovre, Denmark were welcome praise—for those who contributed their time, efforts and above all knowledge towards making this possible—the authors of this journal's content. The in-depth research and archival reference quality of articles received for the POSTHORN continues to improve, as this issue will further demonstrate. The editor sincerely offers the authors his congratulations on the excellence of their works, and adds the thanks of not only our membership—who immediately benefit—but philatelic posterity, to which group the written words of philatelic literature may well mean more over the years.

For the first time at "deadline" date for this May, 1979 issue, the editor finds his files contain several worthwhile articles of real merit and interest for which no space is available in this issue! Please do not rest your typewriters and brains, dear friends, for though these held-back items will brighten upcoming issues, much more in the way of copy is and will continue to be needed!

If the rising tide of worthwhile contributions of studies and articles continues, our journal will soon present an enviable goal toward which other such publications can aim their efforts. Again, it is due to the authors. Anyone who can cope can be an editor, and the quality of the manuscripts passing over my desk recently has made my task even more quickly and efficiently concluded. Thank you all.

* * *

Of the nearly one thousand members of SCC, there are roughly 750 individuals from whom not a word has been heard by this editor during his two-year tenure. What do YOU want to find in your Posthorn? It will be distinctly beneficial to not only the editor but those of similar interests to yourself if you will drop the editor a note and comment on the POSTHORN.

Such letters will almost certainly not be answered directly, since time and facilities will not allow it to be done, but the effects will be noted in future issues and wider-interest comments and suggestions will find their way into the "Mailbag" column, as space permits. Let me hear from you! If you have a bubble of knowledge welling up in your soul but haven't the incentive to put it on paper and submit it for publication, I'll do all possible to assist you in completing that worthwhile action. —J.F.F.

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Editor's Mailbag

A few who have become aware of the proposed "Special" issues of the POSTHORN, with one of "our" countries of Scandinavia being featured at various times in such "Special" issues, have expressed concern that other countries' coverage would suffer thereby. If they will review this issue they will see their fears were not justified. While "Special" issues will be prepared as copy and time permit, it will not be a case of all gravy and no meat for anyone. Those desiring increased coverage of a particular country, or sub-topic of a country, need only communicate with the appropriate Associate Editor (see facing inside back cover for names) and things will happen to the limit of space and manuscripts received.

Gordon A. Hughmark of Baton Rouge, LA responded quickly to R. G. Jones' "Mail from Norway to France and the United Kingdom 1744-1844" article—the first portion of which appeared in the February, 1979 POSTHORN

—by suggesting further data for the interested specialists might be found in "Die Poststempel von Hamburg," by Dr. Ernst Meyer-Margreth, Scheffler-Verlag, Hamburg, 1965 (German text), and "The Transit Cancellations of Hamburg on Letters from the Monarchies of Denmark and Sweden until September, 1806," by Børge Lundh, from the KPK Journal, Copenhagen, about 1977. A glance at my paper pile reveals "De Norske Poststempler i tiden 1/1 1845-31/12 1854" by Torsten Ahlström and F. C. Moldenhauer, Jr., published by Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, 1965. (Norwegian text). For those interested, a partial and condensed translation of the latter work into English is available from the SCC Librarian as soon as I can get it to him. The original work was published in 300 copies and may be elusive.

Edwin W. Fraser is to be sincerely thanked for his several distinguished articles on the Finland philately recently received. These will be included in future issues of the POSTHORN.

Theodore H. Erbe's article "Norway" in the April, 1979 issue of "The Philatelic Reporter and Digest" (single copy \$1; from Erbe at 230 Tyrone Circle, Baltimore, MD 21212) seems to be a first portion of a "continued story" upcoming in the May issue of that publication. Considerable "quantities issued" details of Scott nos. 2//153 and current price activity of the older items are in the April issue article noted.

C. Nieuwland, 3009 AA Rotterdam (Netherlands) announces availability of "Atlas / Handbook on Greenland," non-philatelic place-name register, geographic, biologic and other details about the country. Text English plus Danish and Greenlandic. U.S. \$24.00 postpaid by surface mail—\$1.00 extra for private check exchange charges. 128 Pages, cloth-bound, over 50 maps and plates.

"COMPLEX '79" will be held at Expo Center, 350 North Orleans Street, Chicago, IL—next door to the Merchandise Mart—May 25-27, 1979. SCC and 16 other clubs will participate. Friday May 27th dinner at the Swedish Club where awards will be distributed; Saturday May 28th 2 p.m. General Meeting of SCC Chapter 4, then an auction. Social hour follows auction. Location of the show is same as upcoming 1986 International. President Harvey G. Gudmundson of SCC Chapter 4 invites all of you to come and enjoy.

SCC Annual Convention will be held in conjunction with "MEMPHEX '80" at the home of the Holiday Inns here in Memphis, Holiday City Inn, on Sept. 27-28, 1980. Further details will be announced later.

Jared H. Richter of San Diego, CA has been in touch with Carl A. Werenskiold by letter recently to express Jed's pleasure at Carl's in-depth work on Norway Fakes and Forgeries (appearing in this issue). Carl writes the editor that his article/study is the result "of digesting 107 Norwegian and 5 English articles, disclosing that some 75 Norwegian stamp issues have been falsified in various ways, in the stamps, the overprints or the cancellations—certainly much more than collectors imagine. . . No. 1 alone has not the traditional 2-3 forgeries known since Adam was a small boy in knickers, but at least EIGHT forgeries. . ."

Marvin D. Hunewell, Posthorn Associate Editor for the Faroe Islands, advises that The Washington Press has recently announced an attractive album, "Postage Stamps of the Faroe Islands," available from philatelic dealers or direct from Washington Press, Maplewood, NJ 07040. Page set 1975-79 \$1.50; ten matching-border blank pages \$1.50; Gold-stamped, deluxe binder \$6.95; matching binder dust cover \$3.85. Mail orders add \$1.25 (\$3.00 to Canada) extra for packing/shipping if ordering direct. US funds all quotations.

Jay Smith, Box 5485, Madison, WI 53705 sent a copy of his "Scandinavia Price List no. 9," which is 30-plus pages 8½x11-inch offset, quite attractive, and includes offerings of Scandinavian-area philatelic literature as well as an in-depth listing of stamps which rivals a "catalog" of the area—all priced net for outright sale. List available for 30c postage.

Robert J. Gustafson responded to Ed Fraser's piece in the February, 1979 POSTHORN "The Post Offices of Finland" by submitting a combined list of these offices to which Mr. Gustafson has added the Cyrillic alphabet equivalents! After a bit of further discussion we will try to publish Mr. Gustafson's list in a future POSTHORN. It is amazing how much information and talent lies in our membership!

Frimerker som Hoppy—Scandinavian stamp news magazine for collectors—volume 1, number 1, March, 1979 issue, brings a new and fresh perspective, and a wealth of informative detail, to its readers. The issue includes such articles as "Cliche manufacture for Norway No. 1," copyrighted by Arne Törud, discussing and illustrating some remarkable activities regarding this (1855) first Norway issue—in 1888. . .; **Sigurdur H. Thorsteinsson's** excellently-illustrated article "Icelandic provisionals 1921-1930"; "The Norwegian/Danish German Brigade," by Andr. Larsen; "Smaalens Railways 100 years 1879-1979," by Arne J. Bay, illustrating many scarce "Railroad" stamps and one Railroad Lettercard, cancels, etc., and much more. Many advertisements, of course, in this beautifully-printed 70-page 7x10-inch first effort. Subscription (by Air to USA) US 12.00 per year; address: P. O. Box 73, Hauge-rul, Oslo 6, Norway. Postgirokonto 2 33 73 27 for those desiring to use this method. (Norwegian text, of course.)

"Scandinavian Contact," published by the (Great Britain) Scandinavia Philatelic Society is \$6 per year (US—approximately) from their treasurer, A. J. S. Riddell, 2c Aberdeen Road, London N5 2UH, England. If you have not seen this—or not seen it recently—you have been missing a considerable portion of the entrancing story of our interest IN ENGLISH!

To be certain of coverage at the risk of possible repetition:

SCC's medals awarded to "NORDPHIL '79" went to: (Gold) Swedish Postal Documentation, by Palle Laursen, best exhibit in show; (Silver) Ole Frederiksen's Danish West Indies; and (Bronze) to Literature—various articles entered by the JKE Group, by Mr. Henrik Eis, who will be remembered from "HAFNIA '76."

Those of our members residing in Canada, or traveling in the area, might appreciate this bit of information: The National Postal Museum of Canada, which has a Library, is located on Confederation Heights, Ottawa, ONT K1A 0B1, and their Librarian is Cimon N. Morin. Telephone (613) 998-8451.

—Joe F. Frye

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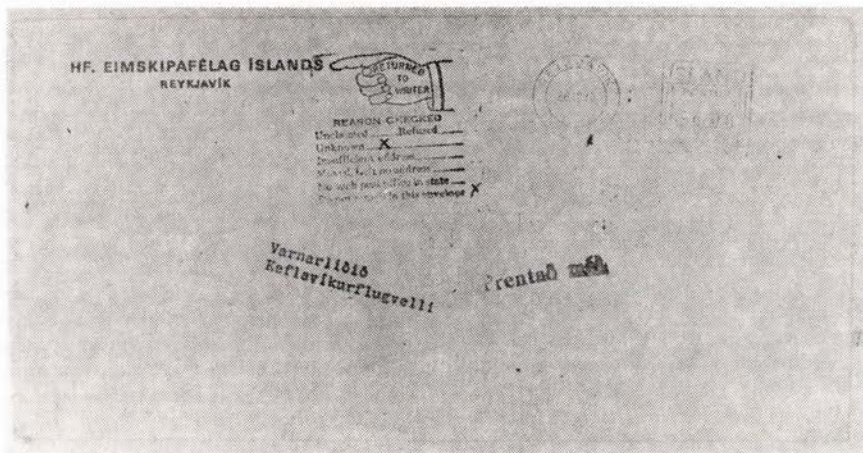
SEPAD '79 PROSPECTUS AVAILABLE

The Associated Stamp Clubs of Southeastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, Inc., hosts of the 39th annual National Stamp Exposition at the Sheraton Hotel, 17th and Kennedy Blvd., Philadelphia, PA on Oct. 5-7, 1979, announce the availability of the prospectus for philatelic exhibits in this major show.

Send a 15c o.g. stamp with your name, address and ZIP code to SEPAD, Box F, Horsham, PA 19044 for a copy.

A long and mouth-watering list of awards is available, according to the prospectus, and the show's Grand Award winner is expected and qualified to show his winning exhibit at the APS Champion-of-Champions competition in 1980.

My Favorite Iceland Cover



Larry Held of Foster City, Cal. has shown us his favorite Iceland cover. From 1969 to 1972, Larry was the Industrial Relations Officer (a civil service position) attached to Base Headquarters at Keflavik, Iceland.

The cover illustrated above was sent by the Iceland Steamship Company to Varnarlíðid at Keflavik Airport. The U. S. Naval Post Office did not recognize the recipient and returned the letter to the Icelandic Post Office which was across the street from Larry's office.

The Icelanders thought this was a great joke and brought it over to Larry who joined in their laughter because Varnarlíðid is the Icelandic word for Defense Forces.

The Posthorn invites photographs and stories about "My Favorite Iceland Cover." Please send them to the Associate Editor, Iceland, The Posthorn, 997 Alameda, Redwood City, CA 94061.

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MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

As the readers of the POSTHORN noticed, the February issue contained a ballot for an amendment to the SCC By-Laws, Article X, Section 2. This section dealt with the operation of SCC Stamp Mart.

Total ballots received	-----	120
In favor of change	-----	57
Opposed to change	-----	61
Blank ballots	-----	2

The proposal to amend the By-Laws was defeated.

Please note that I have only recently taken over as the Secretary and have realized how much work goes into the proper running of this aspect of SCC. Thus, I have been somewhat tardy on my replies to a few members. Bear with me, because I will get off the ground. My apologies to anyone who feels neglected in any way.

—Kauko I. Aro

President's Message

News Items

I am pleased to announce two more appointments, subject to approval by the Board of Directors of SCC. Ron Collin, our Treasurer, has assumed the additional responsibilities of Awards Chairman. In this capacity Ron is promoting Scandinavian philately and SCC in particular by offering our SCC medals to national and international shows, together with a set of guidelines and conditions under which they may be awarded to exhibitors. Through Ron's efforts, SCC medals are being awarded at NORDPHIL '79 this spring in Hvidovre, Denmark.

In response to my appeal in the last PH, Don Himer, former president of Chapter 17 and currently their auction chairman, has volunteered to serve as Literature Promotion Chairman. In this capacity Don is responsible for entering The POSTHORN and other SCC publications in the various philatelic literature competitions both here and abroad. The activity will help bring attention to the quality of our publications and also help bring SCC's accomplishments before a wider audience.

Readers of **Stamp Collector** may have noticed a letter to the editor from SCC member John Siverts of Chapter 13. John's letter was in response to a complaint from a reader who wondered why his exhibit had won a bronze in one show and a vermeil in another. John points out that such things happen for a variety of reasons, including the relative quality of exhibits within any one show, the time difference between the two showings, and whether a show is considered a "local" or "national." In his letter John goes on to emphasize that several of the major philatelic organizations are improving guidelines for judges, developing better standards, and entering into productive two-way dialogues with collectors via the judging seminars and critiques which are increasingly found on show program schedules.

Speaking of shows, SCC member Gary Athelstan took the Foreign Postal History Award at TMPS '78, the annual show of the Trans-Mississippi Philatelic Society in Minneapolis, with his entry of Greenland Parcel Post.

MILCOPEX '79

Elsewhere in this issue of the POSTHORN there is a detailed report on the SCC regional meeting in Milwaukee. Despite the lack of cooperation from the weather, the small but enthusiastic group of SCC'ers had a great time. Some Milwaukee highlights, for those of you who may be traveling in that area, include the Serbian restaurant The Three Brothers, the "Domes" which are three glass enclosures containing beautiful displays of tropical and desert plants and flowers (formally known as the Mitchell Park Conservatory), Sunday brunch at Benjamin's Deli, and the Milwaukee Public Museum which houses the fourth largest natural history collection in the country.

Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation

George Koplowitz reports further progress on establishing the Foundation which will help us enlarge our research and educational activities. He has discussed details with IRS representatives, and their opinion is expected shortly.

Mart

Wade Beery continues to do a bang-up job with the SCC Mart. The amount of detail required to run this operation smoothly and efficiently

amazes me each month when I see Wade's reports, yet he seems to keep on top of it all.

Wade reports that the last two years have been very good for Mart business, but he is desperate once again for fresh material.

Let me reiterate Wade's pleas for more Mart books. As with so many things, the demand seems greater than the supply. If the latter continues to dwindle, Wade must deny new buyers coming onto the circuit roles. Dig through those cigar boxes, extra albums, and glassines of material you don't quite know what to do with, and prepare some books for the SCC Mart.

Be reasonable in assigning selling prices. Wade has a system of "gold" and "silver" star books, so named based on the per cent of net value sold. Best of all, he loves to return books to owners which are 100% sold!

Scott Catalogues

For several years the Scott Catalogues have carried an incorrect address for SCC. Since we are incorporated in the state of Delaware, Bob Brandberry of Wilmington has agreed to have Scott list his address as the official location for initial contact with SCC. The Chief Editor of the Scott Catalogues has been so advised.

STaMpsHOW '79

This annual APS event takes place at the Sheraton Boston Hotel this year, August 23-26. An APS Affiliates meeting is planned for 1:00 p.m. on Saturday, August 25th. If any SCC member plans to attend this show and would like to serve as the SCC representative at this meeting, drop me a line.

—Alan Warren

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Unlisted Danish Variety

By F. H. Bloedow

Recently, while scanning one of the SCC Stamp Mart sales books, I chanced to notice a stamp which just didn't look right. The stamp in question was the 1934 4 ore provisional surcharge on 25 ore blue Caravel type stamp of Denmark (AFA #221, Facit #238, Scott #244). I noted that the 3 bars used to obliterate the old value had a pronounced stagger, the upper bar being about 1/3 mm further right than the lower bar.

While this stamp is rather common, a survey of the literature available to me fails to contain any record of this particular variety. I would appreciate hearing from other readers of The POSTHORN concerning this "new" variety.



—Photo by W. R. Grayczyk

More On Finnish Forgeries

Total forgeries of Finnish material continue to plague the market. Since collectors seem to think only the older and more expensive items are forged, I have translated a brief article on some items showing up with some frequency.

A recent auction contained two (2) of the 1891 ring mark 3.50 Rouble color error forgeries of Fournier, which were withdrawn upon advisement.

From the modern material aspect, Mr. Jorma Leinonen (Finland) recently wrote a brief article in Suomen Postimerkki Lehti concerning "made-up," non-philatelic covers of the 1930 period.

. . . Mike Hvidonov

* * *

Collectors:

Beware of 1930 Cover Forgeries—As Well As Others

by Jorma Leinonen

Two or three years ago a number of postal items bearing 1930 stamps appeared in the market, bearing single-ring cancellations of MURAKKA or



Figure 1

NUMMENKYLA, and with varying dates. The earliest that I have found is dated Jan. 9, 1950.

At first glance there were noticeable differences, one of which being that even postcards bore arrival cancellations, etc. This prompted me to check the postal archives to determine when the cancelling devices were issued to the towns under discussion. I learned that MURAKKA got their canceller on August 18, 1952, and NUMMENKYLA on June 5, 1959!

Thus far the items that have come to light are usually forged on brownish paper covers sent either from MURAKKA to NUMMENKYLA or vice-versa.

The same typewriter was used for all correspondence and the postcards are handwritten by the same person and all are signed either Esko or Väinö.

Registered letter sent from NUMMENKYLA to MURAKKA. I have cut the flap of the envelope to show the arrival cancellation on the back. Note that the letter was mailed on July 4, 1950 and received on July 2, 1950. The cover lacks the usual PO markings that must be put on Registered letters at both the points of mailing and the receiving offices.

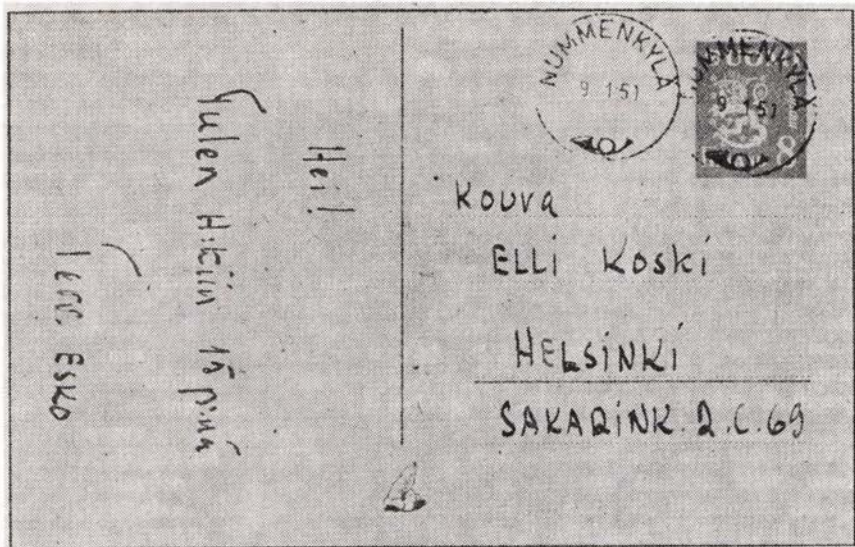


Figure 2

This card bears a pretty 8 Mark green stamp on First Day of Use. It is over-postaged. This 8 Mark denomination was created to be used on printed matter sent abroad, and I cannot recall ever having seen the correct application of this stamp as postally intended.

Also emanating from the same source we have found both Red Cross and Tuberculosis issues on letters with fraudulent postal cancellations.

All items should be checked carefully by the buyer for validity and no such material may be displayed in exhibitions.

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1978-79 FACIT AVAILABLE

Jay Smith, Box 5485, Madison, WI 53705 offers the 1978-79 FACIT Specialized catalog of Scandinavian philately (in Swedish) for \$13.00 postpaid in the USA. This item has been almost impossible to secure in the USA thus far.

1979 ÍSLENZK FRIMERKI—A CATALOG OF ICELANDIC STAMPS

The new 1979 *Íslenzk Frimerki* catalog of Icelandic stamps, edited by Sigurdur Thorsteinsson, is now available from Scanstamps Ltd., P. O. Box 28054, Washington, D. C. 20005. The catalog contains 118 pages and the price is US \$7.50 postpaid.

With both Icelandic and English texts, this issue contains 5 pages on Christmas seals and local stamps in addition to the regular format. The prices given for the stamps, FDCs and special cancellations closely reflect the retail market in Reykjavik and the international auction market.

The *Íslenzk Frimerki* catalogs have been published since 1958 and are a definitive source of information on Iceland philately because of the articles which accompany the catalog listings. This year it is Christmas seals; in 1976, it was foreign post offices in Iceland and postal meter users; in 1972, it was crown and posthorn cancellations and numeral cancellations—to name a few.

For collectors of Iceland stamps, it is a valuable resource and anyone with older catalogs who wish to donate them to the S.C.C. Library would be providing a great service. Please write to Stanley Hanson, 4317 N. Monitor Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60634.

... Barbara LeBlanc

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Iceland Variety



As illustrated here, in this copy of the aurar numeral of value, perf 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ stamp, there is a break in the frame on the left side 7 mm. down from the top frame. Collectors who have a similar variety in their collections should let us know.

Collectors wishing to share their other Iceland varieties with the readers of *The Posthorn* are invited to send photographs and descriptions to the Associate Editor, Iceland, *The Posthorn*, 997 Alameda, Redwood City, CA 94061.

NEW MEMBERS

- 2197 WICKWIRE, Charles F., c/o Bechtel Int. Inc., B.P. 44, Bethiolla, Algeria
Greenland, Iceland, Faroe Islands by F. H. Bloedow L-24
- 2198 FUNCH, Allen L., Jr., 5080 N. Wishon, Apt. A, Fresno, CA 93704
Denmark, DWI, Greenland, Iceland, Norway by F. H. Bloedow L-24
- 2199 NOFTSGER, Raymond L., 328 E. 9th St., Apt. 4, New York, NY 10003
Scandinavia, esp. Denmark, Sweden, USA by F. H. Bloedow L-24
- 2200 BOLTON, Mary A., 2116 Claremont Terr., Utica, NY 13501
Iceland, USA by F. H. Bloedow L-24
- 2201 BEACH, Allan B., 441 Deanview Dr., Cincinnati, Ohio 45224
Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Can., Austria, by F. Bloedow L-24
- 2202 SLEE, David S., 16 The Links Rd., Apt. 211, Willowdale, Ontario M2P
1T5, Canada — Finland, Canada, QE II (U.K.) by R. A. German 1451
- 2203 STEAD, Geoffrey, 130 Rosedale Valley Rd., Apt. 208, Toronto, Ontario
M4W 1P9, Canada—Iceland, Denmark, Greenland, by R. A. German 1451
- 2204 OTT, Russell E., 3541 Calle Del Sol, Irving, Texas 75062
Scandinavia, Finland used by Albert Little 2109
- 2205 CARPENTER, Kenneth Alan, P. O. Box 109, Hancock, Mich. 49930
USA, Canada, W. Europe, Scandinavia by F. H. Bloedow L-24
- 2206 PETERSON, James, 111 Lawton Blvd., Apt. 1107, Toronto, Ontario
M4V 1Z9, Canada — Denmark & poss., Finland, Iceland, Norway,
Sweden by R. A. German 1451
- 2207 DIRAN, Richard, Box 432, Belmont, MA 02178
Scandinavia, Japan, SEAsia/Pacific by W. Rindone 2101
- 2208 HOLLINBECK, Richard Oftebro, 6109 Tingdale Ave., Edina, Minn. 55436
Norway #1-15 by F. H. Bloedow L-24
- 2209 SCHOLL, Robert, 18 Lincoln Dr., Dallas, PA 18612
Denmark, Germany, Australia, USA, Faroe Islands, by F. Bloedow L-24
- 2210 ALANEN, Arnold R., 1910 West Lawn Ave., Madison, WI 53711
Finland by F. H. Bloedow L-24
- 2211 SCINTO, Fred, Resurrection College, Westmount Road North, Waterloo,
Ontario N2L 3G7 Canada — Worldd by F. H. Bloedow L-24
- 2212 HARNLY, Rosemary M., Route 3, Sindelar Dr., Eau Claire, Wis. 54701
Scandinavia, esp. Iceland by Ronald Collin 1132
- 2213 GARGIULO, Gabriel F., 160 Elm St., Apt. SM, North Haven, Conn. 06473
Sweden, Denmark by F. H. Bloedow L-24
- 2214 GALIETTA, John, 125 Cedarhill Ave., So. Nyack, NY 10960
Iceland by G. Koplowitz 925
- 2215 GREGORY, John D., 535 East 86th St., New York, NY 10028
Iceland by A. Silverstadt 1291
- 2216 PECKER, Allan K., 55 E. Mt. Airy Road, Croton-on-Hudson, NY 10520
Scandinavia by A. Silverstadt 1291
- 2217 SCHUMAN, Allan, 57 W. 9th Street, New York, NY 10011
by G. Koplowitz 925
- 2218 STEIN, Samuel, 1814 East 2nd St., Brooklyn, NY 11223
Scandinavia, Netherlands by A. Silverstadt 1291
- 2219 BIZE, David, Rt. #5, Lincoln, Neb. 68508
by F. H. Bloedow L-24
- 2220 NIELSEN, Helmer L., 1980 Laver Court, Los Altos, Cal. 94022
Denmark, Greenland, DWI, Faroes by Thomas F. Olson 1601

REINSTATED

- 1061 BAKER, James R., 32 Monaville Rd., Lake Villa, Ill. 60046
Denmark, DWI by F. H. Bloedow L-24
- 1636 PAULSON, Robert E., 6110 Renwick, Apt. 205A, Houston, Texas 77081
Scandinavia, USA by F. H. Bloedow L-24
- 962 NELSON, Lester M., 6165 Blain Place, La Mesa, Cal. 92041
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Greenland by Ron Collin 1132

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

- L-31 was 2128 BLACKBURN, Edwin H., 2030 Latham St., Apt. 15, Mountain View, Cal. 94040
- L-32 ARNRUP, Claes, c/o Postiljonen Ab, Sodra Tullg. 3, S-21140 Malmö, Sweden

RESIGNED

- 1240 Erik A. Blinko, 135-A Little Glen Rd., Glen Parva, Leicester, England
- 1931 Freer, Arthur T., 15 Spring St., Gilbertsville, NY 13776
- 932 Riccio, Joseph, 405 N. 8th St., Vineland, NJ 08360
- 882 Rocco, Helen, 405 North 8th St., Vineland, NJ 08360
- 2099 Nielsen, Esther, 265 Davidson Ave., Ramsey, NJ 07446
- 1547 Tatham, William C., P. O. Box 968, Whittier, CA 90608
- 2070 Thorsell, Carl W., Jr., 2912 West 67th Terr., Shawnee Mission, Ks 66208
- 1434 Brander, Erik, 1644 San Leandro Lane, Santa Barbara, CA 93105
- 990 Springer, Robert W., 2431 F St., Eureka, CA 95501
- 1975 Walker, Floyd A., P. O. Box 82, Grandview, MO 64030

DECEASED

- 789 Waines, R. T., 19229 Middletown Rd., Parkton, MD 21120

NEW ADDRESSES AND CORRECTIONS

- 638 LESCH, Helge G., 1315N Detroit St., Apt. 6, Los Angeles, CA 90046
- 800 JOHNSON, Vernon A., 121 Jeannie Ct., Hurst, TX 76053
- 815 JESPERSEN, Henry L., III, Box 252—54 Granny's Lane, South Orleans, MA 02662
- 954 FRASER, Edwin, P. O. Box 1052, Wall Street Sta., New York, NY 10005
- 1022 ARCH, Brad, P. O. Box A, New Vernon, NJ 07976
- 1066 CRUMPTON, Bruce D., P. O. Box 1358, Plant City, FL 33566
- 1103 L-29 THORSTEINSSON, Sigurdur H., P. O. Box 26, IS-220 Hafnarfjörður Iceland
- 1114 BESKOW, Bernhard, Lillpalsen Osby, 180 40 Brottbby, Sweden
- 1116 DUNDSTEDT, Goesta, Wesley Terrace Apt. 632, 816 S. 216 St., Des Moines, WA 98188
- 1208 RADFORD, William D., 5144 I-Ah-Maytah Road, Oshkosh, WI 54901
- 1266 THORSTEINS, Thor, Laugarasvegur 50, 104 Reykjavik, Iceland
- 1270 DOUGLAS, A. Gustav, 1398 N. W. 79 St., D423, Miami, FL 33147
- 1291 SILVERSTADT, Arthur, P. O. Box 2110, New York, NY 10009
- 1446 BASURTO, Prof. Alfreda V., 42 Shipley Ave., Daly City, CA 94015
- 1548 van HELLENS, Bjorn, 4411 Ventura Cyn Ave. #106, Sherman Oaks, CA 91423
- 1572 RAPHAEL, Stephen M., 551 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10017
- 1600 LINDER, Rolf, 44 Stelfox Road, Demarest, NJ 07627

- 1610 HANSEN, Erik Hvidberg, Masten 50, DK-3070 Snekkersten, Denmark
 1657 DEBO, Dr. Arno, Laufzorn Str. 5, 8000 Muenchen 90, West Germany
 1694 GIBSON, Joyce B., 430 Mistletoe Ave., Bosque Farms, NM 87068
 1711 SIETINS, Udo I., 840 Foxland Dr., Mt. Lebanon, PA 15243
 1762 WYMAN, Cpt. William N., 5647 Wyckfield Way, Indianapolis, IN 46220
 1765 CARLSON, Richard H., 3101 W. Pratt Ave., Chicago, IL 60645
 1788 SORENSON, Brian B., Box 716, Park Ridge, IL 60068
 1797 GROSSO, Gerald H., 1131 Mitchell Ave., Post Orchard, WA 98366
 1804 NERBO, Gunnar, 8230 Tynecastle Dr., Dunwoody, GA 30338
 1920 BEERS, M. H., P. O. Box 28, Pottstown, PA 19464
 1958 DAUBEK, LTC Joseph L., 563606180, Anesthesia & Operative Service,
 97th General Hospital, APO New York 09757
 1976 POTTS, Donald H., P. O. Box 2413, Goleta, CA 93018
 2013 BROWN, Robert E., 4802 Olney St., San Diego, CA 92109
 2016 VILLADSEN, David, P. O. Box 2452, Goleta, CA 93018
 2018 JONSSON, Wilbur, Dept. of Math, McGill Univ., 805 Sherbrooke St., W.,
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 2074 FRAAS, Capt. G. Richard, PSC Box 32, APO New York 09289
 2075 JONES, Frank N., 15531 Holdridge Dr., Minnetonka, Minn. 55343
 2086 EGGERS, Ted, P. O. Box 4091, Malibu, CA 90365
 2156 PAASKESSEN, Erik, Vestenstraat 46, 1980 Tervuren, Belgium
 2183 SWANSON, Arthur E., 1395 Carlin St., Apt. C. Reno, NV 89503
 2187 BROWN, Mari J. K., 2016 N. Bissell, Chicago, IL 60614
 1280 WALTER, Mercer C., 1104 Emerald Dr., Alexandria, VA 22308

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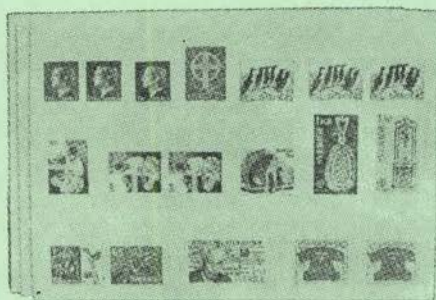
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