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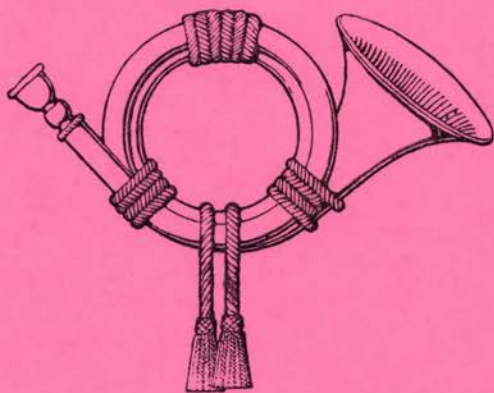
The

POSTHORN

TM

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"The Bank of Scandinavian Philatelic Knowledge"



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

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The New Danish West Indies Reprint

An insert in Volume II,
Danish West Indies Mails, 1754-1917

When G. A. Hagemann wrote his books on Danish and Danish West Indies stamps in 1930 and 1942, the Danish Government, recognizing the historical importance of these works, permitted a few sheets of the earliest stamps to be reprinted from the original plates. Strictly limited quantities of single stamps were then used in some of Hagemann's books in place of illustrations.

Schmidt-Andersen in 1951 was also permitted reprints of the Danish 4 RBS stamps in 10 typical shades for insertion in his noteworthy book on the stamps of Denmark.

When ideas were germinating for writing and publishing an "encyclopedia" or handbook of Danish West Indies philately, I contacted persons high in D.W.I. philately in Denmark about getting a reprint for inclusion in my book. I was given early encouragement, and boldly requested that a 4-block of the 50c stamp in the bicolor series be reprinted. This block was to include the prominent varieties and be in the shade of Printing II, to assist collectors in identifying this characteristic shade.



By this time, HAFNIA '76, the international philatelic show in Copenhagen, was a reality, and I was there. My good friends Ib Eichner-Larsen and Dr. Torben Geill suggested that if I was to get a reprint, I should request an interview with the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs so that approval and direction would come from the top. This was arranged and I met with the Director General Poul Hansen and the Administrator of the Danish Postal Museum, Postmaster H. M. Jensen. The meeting went off well. The Director said that he was enthusiastic about the project, and gave the nod to Postmaster Jensen. Minor details were discussed at the conference table, followed by a small glass of wine.

The actual machinery of preparing the reprint was assigned to the Advisory Committee of the Danish Postal Museum, Hans Ehlern Jessen, Henning Kaaber, and Henrik Eis, with primary responsibility given to Director Kaaber in consultation with Dr. Geill.

Affiliate 79, A. P. S.

Branch 88469, S.P.A.

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THE POSTHORN

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to whom all material and communications concerning The Posthorn, except
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(Associate editors and Officers listed on last page)

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The idea about using the 50c "bicolor" soon had to be discarded. Mr. Kaaber wrote me, "We have had all sorts of problems, first in finding suitable clichés. All of them were in unmounted condition, and nobody in Denmark was able to master the old techniques needed to bring us to a position where we could print without risking destruction of the clichés."

Finally, the committee and Dr. Geill settled on the 3c classic, Plate I with the challenge of duplicating the carmine shade of the original "white gum" stamp.

Even this presented almost insurmountable problems: The old plate was slightly warped, so a modern press produced a sheet with 90% of the stamps incomplete. This same plate, last used for the Hagemann reprints, had recesses filled with old dried ink, almost impossible to remove without scratching the plate. The problems were finally solved by trial and error and with the help of an old-time printer. Much credit is due Mr. Kaaber and Dr. Geill for their perseverance, patience, and skill. Without them, there would not have been a reprint.

The burelage, printed first, gave no problems other than to reproduce the original shade. The deep carmine color of the stamp finally selected was a compromise between several originals supplied by Dr. Geill, and the original full sheet in the vaults of the Postal Museum.

Exactly 350 full sheets were reprinted, and numbered. All waste material was destroyed.

I was given a choice then (in November, 1979), as to how the reprint would be displayed in Volume II of the book: a single stamp, a 4-block, or a multiple. I opted for a quarter sheet to be lightly fastened to a separate page of Volume II, **Danish West Indies Mails, 1754-1917**. Since our total printing of Volume II will be only 700 copies, quarter sheets would be available, and will give collectors the opportunity to study varieties afforded by a large block. Also, the collector will be able to see a large margin of Printing I burelage (NW to SE, points up).

With this decided, I sent Director Kaaber my personal check in payment of actual costs of preparing the reprints, and in turn received from him 175 full sheets of the reprint, 100 stamps per sheet. They are now resting safely in my safe deposit box where they will be until Volume II has been returned from the binders. The other 175 sheets are in the vaults of the Danish Postal Museum, for use only if a further printing of Volume II is ever needed and their use is authorized by me, or the Scandinavian Collectors Club, for that purpose only.

Security is strict and must be maintained so that, as Director Kaaber writes, "future publishers will be able to get support." Should there be any damage to any of the sheets in my possession or during the printing process, they must be returned to Denmark for destruction. Further, I must insure that no multiple larger than a quarter sheet shall ever appear in circulation. The books in Volume II will be numbered and the quarter sheets will also be numbered. Printed on the back of each horizontal pair of stamps, there appears in three lines: "REPRINT BY / DANSK POST-OG TELEGRAF MUSEUM / 1978." The sheets are without gum.

The result is most satisfying. To me the color of the reprint is breathtaking. Many of the original plate flaws and varieties are visible, although heavy inking may make some of the variations between stamps a bit difficult to distinguish.

Victor E. Engstrom, Editor
Danish West Indies Mails, 1754-1917

The Skilling Posthorn Issue

by Harry Snarvold

(Reprinted by permission from Bulletin 2 of the International Stamp Exhibition NORWEX 80)

On May 3, 1871, a law about the Norwegian Postal Service reduced the fee for domestic letters in the lowest weight category to 3 skilling, from a previous rate of 4 skilling.

The rate change created a large need of 3 skilling stamps, and for this reason it was decided to introduce a stamp of entirely new design, to become known later as the "Posthorn type."

The design was created by W. von Hanno, an architect, who achieved an artistically very attractive and timelessly successful stamp. Its symbols, the royal crown, the posthorn, and the winged wheels of transportation merged in harmonic context with the inscription and the numeral.



von Hannos essay The original die

This design has proved exceptionally durable through numerous posthorn issues since it first saw the light of day more than 100 years ago. It has remained in use for Norwegian stamps until this day and may be the oldest continuous stamp design in the world. By contrast to other countries, Norway had private printers produce the stamps. This led to varying printing methods, and frequently to experiments.

During the period 1872-1875, six different skilling values of the posthorn issue appeared—1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 skilling.

Printing

The printing of Norway's first posthorn issue was entrusted to P. Petersen, a photographer in Christiania, by contract of July 10, 1871. He made the printing plates by a new method which led to several subtypes of the small indication (in letters) of the value in the oval band around the dominant central numeral.

The original die in steel was executed by Philip Batz, of Copenhagen, who was the engraver for the Danish postal administration. This die was made without a numeral indicating the value, and supplemented by loose value numerals affixed to the center of the die.

From the steel die a counter-matrix was made in lead. By galvanic precipitation, this counter-matrix received copper coatings, which after engraving of the value (in letters) in the lower part of the oval band surrounding the posthorn with its numeral yielded a certain number of copper clichés.

It was impossible for the engraver to make these letter value indications



1875 letter with 7+2+2x3 skilling, posthorn=15 skilling rate to Pont-de-Bordes, France.

exactly alike, and the result was as many engraving types as there were clichés. The clichés were then soldered together into a larger block, the "mother block" for the clichés needed to produce stamps for the printing plate (100 plus extra clichés held in reserve).

The number of engraving types varies for the different denominations, from 12 to 22 subtypes.

Philatelically, the posthorn issues are therefore a large and complicated field for the collector, but for the student they are also very interesting and stimulating.

Paper

The paper was supplied by the Bentse Brug paper-mill. For the first printing it was largely thin and poorly sized. Printing ink and gum had a tendency to come through, making the stamps partly transparent. Later deliveries of paper were about one-tenth of a millimeter thicker, and the paper was generally white, with some batches of yellowish paper.

Each sheet had watermarks of the posthorn type, arranged to give each stamp one watermark. The gum, as a rule, was thin and white, but there are stamps with thick, yellow gum.

Proofs

The first proofs were ready in October 1871, and the result was judged to be very good.

Other proofs were printed on lithographed carton, size 210x142 millimeters, with two stamps on each carton, in the denominations of 1, 2, 3 and 4 skilling,



1878 letter with 2x6 skilling, posthorn, to St. Thomas, West Indies, arrival postmark St. Thomas 26.2.78 on reverse=12 skilling rate.

Perforation

The perforation is $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, but there are scarce irregularities such as double perforation, "diamond perforation," faulty perforation and wide perfs, and also entirely imperforate stamps. The 4 and 7 skilling denominations are known imperforate as printer's waste.

1 skilling

This value was introduced in the summer of 1873 and is sometimes seen used alone on domestic circulars or other printed matter items. The stamp also appears in pairs as postage for local letters, and as a strip of three on ordinary domestic letters.

The value was also used for uneven rates, e.g. for the 4 skilling rate to Sweden 1872-1876, and for the 5 skilling rate to Denmark 1874-1876. The unused remainder was relatively large at the time the "øre" stamps were introduced, about 600,000. As a result this is the most common of the skilling stamps unused. By contrast, larger used multiples in strips or blocks with older cancellations are rarities.

2 skilling

This denomination is rather rarely found on cover. It is sometimes seen alone on Christiania local letters, or on bills of lading or as printed matter postage abroad.

The stamp is also known together with 7 skilling on letters to Holland 1873-1874, and together with 3 skilling on letters to Germany during the period 1872-1874. Most commonly, perhaps, it is seen together with 1 skilling to make up the normal 3 skilling rate.

This stamp is therefore very scarce in pairs and strips cancelled before 1877, and used blocks are rarities. It also comes in a very rare greenish-blue shade, often called Prussian blue, of which single stamps today command lieb-



1874 letter with 7+2 skilling, so-called Prussian blue=9 skilling rate to Purmerende, Holland.

haber prices. Only a few covers with this shade are known and count as rarities.

3 skilling

This value was delivered to the post offices before the turn of the year 1872, when the Coat of Arms type "3 skill 3" was sold out.

It was used in large quantities as single-rate domestic franking, but also comes in pairs on covers of double weight.

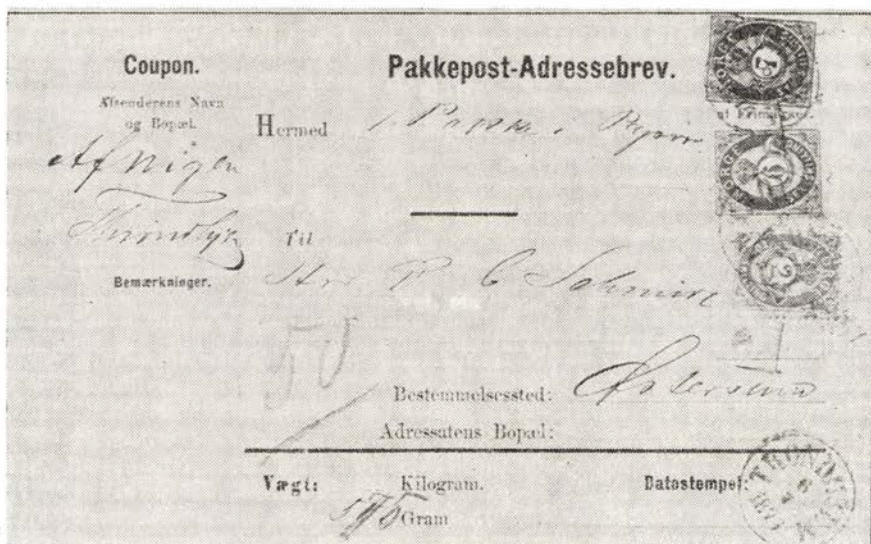
On letters abroad this stamp is found in pairs to European countries, but it is also often seen in combination with the lower values of the Coat of Arms and posthorn types. To Germany, they appear for the 7 skilling rate before this denomination was issued.

To France, this stamp can be found used in 1872 together with the "4 skill 4" and "8 skill 8" stamps of the Coat of Arms type, to form the 15 skilling rate. Combinations with stamps of the "øre" issue occur and are much sought after. Unused blocks on ordinary white or yellowish paper are relatively common, while both used and unused multiples on thin paper (first printing) are very scarce. Used pairs are not common from any printing, and larger strips are rare, blocks of four very rare.

The printing of the 3 skilling began in December 1871, and Christmas Day of that year has commonly been stated to be the first day it was in use. The earliest known cancellation, however, is from December 22, 1871.

4 skilling

Simultaneously with the 3 skilling, from December 1871 until the autumn of 1873, a new 4 skilling stamp of the posthorn type was printed and mainly used for letters to Sweden and Denmark. In combination with the 3 skilling stamp, it was also used for the 7 skilling rate to Germany, and also for the 11 skilling rate to England and Switzerland.



1876 parcel post notice to Ostersund, Sweden, from Throndeim with 2+6+7 skilling, posthorn=15 skilling rate.

Plate I, on thin bluish paper, was sold out in 1875, and used and unused pairs are scarce, strips and blocks rarities. Thus only two unused blocks of four and one strip of four are known from this plate.

From plate II, a number of unused blocks and whole sheets are owned by private collectors and the Postal Museum. The remainder was surcharged "15 ØRE" in 1908.

6 skilling

At the Postal Congress in Berne in 1874, a flat foreign rate was agreed upon, for Norway 6 skilling to European countries.

The 6 skilling denomination was introduced in the summer of 1875 and remained in use far into 1878. It is mainly seen used on domestic letters of double weight, and of course on letters abroad.

From 1877, the rate for single-weight registered domestic letters was fixed at 20 øre, and we find the 6 skilling stamp used as such for a short time beyond the date when the 20 øre stamp was issued in the autumn of 1877. During the same period, the 6 skilling is also found on registered letters, money orders, and parcel post cards, the latter a very rare use. Equally rare is the use of the stamp in combination with the new øre stamps.

The 6 skilling was also used on letters to distant countries such as the Danish West Indies and South America. These are scarce and much sought after. The denomination is scarce in unused blocks compared to many of the other values. A block of 25 is in the Postal Museum. Used, no block of four is known, and pairs and strips are very scarce.

7 skilling

The 7 skilling value, which was introduced in the autumn of 1873, ranks among the scarcest skilling stamps on cover.

180-0

Post-Anviisning

for den Sum **160 Kroner** — (at gjestaae med Bogstaver).

Erl. Konrad, Sær

Til **Herr Arthur Casper**
Med. Jørgt

Bestemmelsessted: **Dresden**

Adressatens Bopæl, naar den med Sikkerhed kan angives **Polyschnikern**

Ludleveringstedet: **Strickandern 28 Sept. 1878**

444

CHRISTIANIA 27 9 1878



Adressatens Kvittering.

At omstaaende Beløb er mig rigtig udbetalt af Postkassen, erkjendes herved.

(Sted) **Dresden den 30 Septbr 1878**

(Navn) **Casper** Post-Udbetnings-Stempel.

Post-Ankomst Beg. No **17604**

Bemærkninger med Hensyn til Brugen af Postanviisninger.

1. Denne Blad Postanstalt
2. Gennemgaa nyttelig og endelig Adressatens og Gæsternes Hjemme alle Kvitteringer senest Postanviisning




1878 money order in the amount of 160 Kroner to Dresden, franked with four 6 skilling on the obverse and two strips of five of the 6 skilling on the reverse = rate 84 skilling.

Domestically, the stamp is found used alone particularly on registered letters in 1873-1876, and sometimes it can be seen alone on letters to Germany in 1873-1874.

The stamp is also found used together with other skilling values on letters to France and Great Britain, less frequently on money orders or parcel post cards. The denomination was not sold out at the end of the skilling stamp period, and some 40,000 stamps were sold to collectors after 1888, while the rest were surcharged "30 øre" in 1906. Strips and blocks cancelled before 1877 are very rare, only one block of four being known. Unused, larger units are common, and several entire sheets are known.

None of the posthorn type skilling stamps were sold out when the succeeding øre issue appeared in 1877.

Because of the difficult calculation involved in conversion to the new currency, it was decided to withdraw the 1, 2, 4 and 7 skilling values, while the 3 and 6 skilling, which corresponded exactly to 10 and 20 øre, respectively, were kept in use until sold out in the autumn of 1877.

All the skilling values, however, were valid for franking until April 1, 1908, and a large number of stamps were sold to dealers and collectors at home and abroad, which explains why certain values are cheaper unused than used today.

The skilling stamps with the posthorn design have received much attention from philatelists not only in Scandinavia, but also in many other European countries and in the United States. Over the years, a considerable number of large Norwegian posthorn collections have been formed, and it is to be expected that a number of these will be much in evidence at the Norwex 80 stamp exhibition.

* S * C * C *

Scandinavian Stamp Mart 1979 Activities

By Jed Richter

Your MART continues to provide a desirable service to both buyers and sellers, but (like the economy) demand exceeds supply. Wade Beery, the capable Mart manager, is hard pressed to find enough books to supply the regular chapter and individual requests. The last annual report to you (in the May, 1978, POSTHORN) was for the year 1977, the high point in sales since the Mart was established in 1965. Since then, the lack of supply has shown a downward trend in sales.

One member, long retired, decided both to remove the burden from his wife in disposing of his collection and to get top dollar for his effort, so he put his entire remaining collection in the Mart for sale. And he had fun again looking at each individual stamp and the memories they brought back to him as he prepared over 300 Mart books for distribution. He now has a high five figure bank balance, with one-third of the books still to be retired. I know there are a number of you in similar circumstances, and you can help yourselves, your spouse, and SCC by doing likewise. No one can do a better job of selling your collection or your duplicates than you can. Think about it! And then act! Even with all the increased costs of postage, insurance, labor, and supplies, the Scandinavian Stamp Mart hasn't changed the computation of the net amount due the seller since 1965. Can any other public or private organization make the same claim?

Here is the summary of the Mart for 1979:

Sales	\$24,146.49	
Less due members submitting the books	— 19,317.19	
Gross margin on sales		\$ 4,829.30
Interest income		+ 1,776.23
Gross income		6,605.53

Expenses:

Mart manager's expenses	\$ 2,414.65	
Postage and registration fees	1,253.88	
Commissions to chapters	592.36	
Expendable supplies, etc.	289.91	
Total expenses		4,550.80
Addition to insurance fund		\$ 2,054.73
Recognized insurance losses		— 1.05
Insurance fund balance January 1, 1979		+ 11,618.53
Insurance fund balance December 31, 1979		\$13,672.21

* S * C * C *

Faroese Stamps 1940-1941

By Ingvard Jacobsen, Tórshavn, Faroes

Reprinted, by permission of the author, from NORDATLANTEX '76
Exhibition Catalog.

In the autumn of 1938 it seemed probable that war would break out between Germany and the other great powers in Europe, in particular England. The war occurred a year later. It was strange that the postal authorities in Denmark and the Faroes did not have the foresight to supply Thorshavn's Post Office with a large supply of stamps so it could be self-sufficient in case of war, or communication between Denmark and the Faroes being suspended. Most people felt that war was unavoidable and it was very likely that Germany would occupy Denmark; the fate of the Faroes would be more uncertain, but it was readily recognized that the Faroes were strategically important to England. The possibility that these two localities could become separated during an eventual war was not remote, and that is exactly what happened.

The stamp shortage of 1919 had created a great deal of trouble, and as strange as it seemed, the same thing happened again. It had been said and recorded that sufficient stamps were provided and available, but the fact that postage increases could take place was overlooked and there would not be enough of some denominations and too many of others. It was possible that one may have foreseen a war of only a few months' duration and not five years, because the letter rate for most local letters was 15 øre, and the 15 øre stamps were used up after a few months.

It seemed reasonable that the Thorshavn Post Office could have been supplied with large quantities of stamps if one considered that war began in late September 1939, Denmark was not occupied until April 9, 1940, and there was regular passage between Denmark and the Faroes until April 9, 1940. If the shipping schedules were not regular, it was due more to icy conditions in the Skagerrak and the Kattegat than because of the war. On April 9, 1940, Denmark was occupied by Germany and all regular communication between the two parts of the Kingdom was halted a couple of days later when the British occupied the Faroes.

Fortunately, the Postmaster in Thorshavn had more foresight than many others in his position. It was immediately clear to him that there would be a shortage of stamps. He approached the appropriate parties to see if he could obtain more Danish stamps. The stamps would be shipped from Denmark to Switzerland, then Portugal, transshipped to England and from there to the Faroes. In response, this approach was approved, but a relatively long period of time passed until he received the first shipment of stamps.

In the meantime, the letter rate had gone from 15 to 20 øre. Since the supply of 20 øre stamp was minimal a shortage of 20 øre stamps quickly occurred, and they had to be acquired otherwise. At the same time the 15 øre stamps were, if not superfluous, less necessary. The Postmaster knew that in 1919 a 5 øre was overprinted with 2 øre, to be used with another 5 øre to total 7 øre. To avoid using two stamps where one was enough he decided to overprint stamps by increasing the denomination, thereby conserving his meager supply. No additional stamps had arrived from Denmark by the autumn of 1940, and the situation with 20 øre stamps became critical. The Postmaster decided to have a portion of the 15 øre stamps overprinted 20 øre, and these went on sale in the Post Office in Thorshavn on November 2, 1940. The overprinting was done in the book printing shop of H. N. Jacobsen.

The Postmaster was an elderly man who had several long periods of illness during the war. He was ill around November 2. Thus, it fell to the Post Controller or Acting Postmaster to supervise this overprinting. First, two test sheets of the 15 øre red caravel were made, with the 20 overprinted on the 15. One of these sheets went through the press twice, and thus a double print occurred. These two sheets were never intended to be sold, and they were carefully put away. It was rumored that these sheets were later sold over the counter by mistake. This is doubtful since it was known that the sheets were sold to a friend, and that the same person received both sheets. Some stamps from these sheets were used for postage, and they are known with quite a number of different cancellations. A portion of these stamps later ended up in collections and different stamp magazines made reference to them. In addition, questions have been raised as to whether these sheets were the same, or if it were two different sets. I have no answer for that, but it is certain that the sheet with the double overprint is No. 101-200, and the other sheet is No. 1-100. The writer has stamp No. 55 (net in the dolphin) among others, and a few double overprints where it is easy to plate them, especially stamps Nos. 6-10, 16-20, etc. Since the Postmaster was not satisfied with the above-mentioned two sheets, he decided that a dash be applied under the 20 in order to further emphasize the overprint, and about 140,000 stamps were overprinted in this fashion.

With the stamps being overprinted in a book printing shop, it is easy to understand why certain variations could appear in the overprints, and much has been written about this in various stamp magazines. In some plate positions the dash is offset a bit to the left and in others to the right; and it is a constant plate variety. The offset is greater in some places than in others. Further, there are defects in some of the 2's and the same holds true for the 0's.

About a month following the overprinting, Thorshavn's Post Office received the first shipment of Danish stamps sent via Switzerland, Portugal, and England, containing the following denominations:

5 øre burgundy red	Afa No. 246
6 øre yellow	Afa No. 254
20 øre red	Afa No. 258
40 øre blue	Afa No. 260

Due to a great shortage of 50 øre stamps at this particular time, it was decided to overprint a portion of the new 5 øre stamp with 50 øre. This was done by the same shop which produced all the overprints. The 50 overprint is placed on the middle of the stamp in the left and the right side with three horizontal dashes over the 5. This stamp went on sale for the first time on December 6, 1940, which was also the first day of sale for the 6, 20 and 40

øre. The 5 øre was not sold as is, but was used for overprinting. Like the 20/15, the 50/5 had several varieties of the overprint: dash varieties and numeral defects. About 25,000 stamps were overprinted at this time. In May of the following year another 2500 stamps were overprinted. There are minor differences between the first and second overprintings.

In December, 1940, there was a shortage of 60 øre stamps, and 17,500 yellow or orange 6 øre were overprinted. These had come from Denmark around the end of November, 1940. The overprinting was done in the same manner as the 50/5; the numerals were placed to the left and right on the stamps, and there were three horizontal dashes over the numeral-6. The same varieties existed in both the 50/5 and 60/6. The plating from 50/5 was retained and the numeral 5 was simply replaced with the numeral 6.

The story of the 50/5 repeated itself for the 60/6. The first printing was too small, and in May, 1941, a second printing of 5,000 was prepared. The second printings of both the 50/5 and 60/6 have the same overprint varieties as the initial printings, but they do not appear in the same sheet position as the initial printings. The sheet positions of the second printings of the 50/5 and 60/6 were the same since only the numeral 5 was replaced by a 6.

During the war years, with the exception of the mail from England, only a small quantity of mail arrived in the Faroes, and even less mail leaving. Quite a number of money letters, parcel post and other mailable items were sent locally, which meant that the letter rate was the most common, and that in turn meant that the stamps overprinted 20/15 were used up. A smaller shipment of 20 øre stamps was received from Denmark during November, 1940, but these were soon sold out. In March, 1941, it appeared necessary to make another provisional stamp; this time it was 20 øre overprinted on a 5 øre stamp, the same stamp previously used for the 50/5. To distinguish it from the 50/5, this overprinting had 4 vertical lines over the numeral 5 instead of 3 horizontal lines. The 20 was positioned in the same fashion as the 50. Again, various overprinting errors appeared.

The left and the right halves were overprinted separately, and since the sheets were not always properly positioned, substantial shifts appear between positions 5 and 6, as well as 15 and 16, and so on. Occasionally, the overprint is much higher or lower on positions 5 and 6.

In case of the other overprints, the entire sheet of 100 stamps was overprinted in one operation.

The next printing of the 20 over 5 øre consisted of about 70,000 overprints. They were issued on March 17, 1941.

These stamps satisfied demand until April, when no more 5 øre stamps were available for overprinting, and no shipments were received from Denmark. This time the 1 øre was overprinted 20 øre, and it was done in the same manner as 50/5 and 60/6 with 3 horizontal dashes over the numerals 1 and 20 along both sides. The type used for this provisional stamp was the same as the 50/5 and 60/6, but the settings had not been maintained in the meantime, since the varieties are not in the same positions. In position No. 17 in the 50/5 and 60/6 there is an indentation in the lower part of the dash. The same dash also occurs as position No. 28 in 20 over 1, in the middle with the indentation in the upper part. The same dash also appears in the second printing as No. 28 in 20/5, 50/5 and 60/6.

There is also another significant variety in these stamps; the overprint in its entirety is placed considerably higher than normal. In the normal overprints, the 20 is placed a little lower than the word DANMARK, but in this

variety the 20 appears almost at the very top of DANMARK. This was caused by the fact that some sheets had a wider margin, and therefore had been positioned differently in the press than the other sheets. Of course, this latter variety has all of the previous overprint varieties. The stamps were issued on May 2, 1941.

During the spring of 1941 no further stamps came from Denmark and the situation got worse every day. By April-May the war was raging intensely, and the Postmaster in Thorshavn and the County Commissioners (who were the highest authorities in many areas) wanted to postpone as long as possible the use of British stamps in the Faroes.

At this time the Faroes had its main post office in Thorshavn; three postal stations: Trangisvaag, Vaag and Klaksvig; and 34 mail sorting points. Most of the mail was routed through one of the four "major" post offices. Some hand stamps were then manufactured which were supposed to be used in lieu of postage stamps. The design was a circle having the words FAERØERNE (The Faroes) in the upper half and FRANCO BETALT (postage paid) in the lower half. There were three different denominations indicated in the middle: 5, 10, and 20 øre. Four devices were made, one each for Thorshavn, Trangisvaag, Vaag and Klaksvig. Later it appeared that since there was no particular need for the 5 øre, and other denominations were needed, the 5 øre was cut out of the device, and it was subsequently used without any denomination or the rate was added in ink within the circle. Shortly after these devices were put into use, a new shipment of stamps was received from Denmark, and the Postal Authorities were informed that it was quite likely that regular shipments could be expected in the future. The result was that the circular hand stamps were used to a very small extent, in Vaag and Trangisvaag, and to a somewhat greater extent in Klaksvig. It was used most often in Thorshavn.

For a while in May, 1941, an office canceler was used in Thorshavn in lieu of postage stamps and the rate was written in ink.

As mentioned earlier, the situation was rather critical toward the beginning of May 1941, and for a while Thorshavn's Post Office had no 5 øre stamps. They sold the 6 øre stamps for 5 øre, a rather unusual situation. In order to cut down on the use of stamps, the Postmaster had ordered a postage meter from England. It turned out that delivery time was very long; it was not received until 1943. This postage meter was used for a short while, in denominations of 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, and 50 øre. It was not used to any great extent because it was impractical and after 1943 the Postmaster correctly expected sufficient supplies of stamps from Denmark. Thus, the use of provisional stamps in the Faroes during the 1940-1945 War came to an end.

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The Svalbard Issue 1925

Norgeskatologen Nos. 137-140 and 158

Translated to English by Ingolf Kapelrud* by permission of the author, Eivind Evensen, Bergen, Norway. First published in Norwegian in the NIDARØ '78 catalogue.

Svalbard is an arctic group of islands between lat. 74° and 81° North and long. 10° and 35° East. The islands are part of Norway and the name means "the land of cool coasts." The largest island is Spitsbergen. Thereafter comes Nordaustlandet, Edgeøya, Barentsøya, Prins Karls Førland, Kong Karls Land, and Bjørnøya. The distance from Sorkapp to the Norwegian coast is 637 km.

In spite of the tough nature, Svalbard has been a popular country through years because of its rich fisheries and game. It became particularly attractive when coal was discovered in the end of the last century. An intense period of Norwegian and foreign annexations took place, and at the end of numerous conferences Norway got the sovereignty of the entire group of islands through the Svalbard Treaty set up in Paris on February 9, 1920. However, with the provision that foreigners should have equal rights to exploit the country as well as the Norwegians. Svalbard was officially taken over by Norway August 14, 1925.

From several sources the idea of separate stamps issued for use at Svalbard was raised as soon as Norway took over the islands. Since 1896 "stamps" for Spitsbergen—being the main island in the group—had been made, but these stamps are rather to be called labels, although they were valid postage for transport from Spitsbergen to Norway. Fortunately we may leave that discussion as the Post Administration made a firm decision against the idea. They would go no further than a commemorative issue, an idea supported by the Government. The surprising thing with this issue is the slowness in preparing it. Five years passed from the time the treaty was set up in Paris until the islands were taken over. Even so, the preparing of the issue became—either due to lack of time or money—a rush job. Early in the period of the Lion I issue, it was decided that neither the layout nor the design was good enough, and the issue was to be replaced by a new one made from clichés based on a mother die engraved in steel. Lion I was carved in wood. This work was completed from engraver Rui's hand early 1925, and then someone employed the ingenious idea of using Rui's drawing for Lion II and incorporating the Svalbard name in that.

Rui made several drafts. Four are exhibited at the Postmuseum in Oslo. Two of them have, surprisingly, the name Spitsbergen. Here Rui has lowered the lion slightly compared to Lion II and put the name at the top of the stamp. (Fig. 1.) In the other case, the Lion II drawing is kept unaltered, and "1925" and "Svalbard" made in two lines over NORGE. (Fig. 2.) None of these were accepted, but a combination where "SVALBARD" got its place at the top of the stamp, the lion lowered slightly as in the Spitsbergen-draft, and the "1925" got its position to the right of the lion's tail. (Fig. 3.) This draft, dated in 1925 and signed by bureau manager Hennub, was approved and Rui started engraving the mother die. (Fig. 4.) We see Rui commenting on the final drawing "20 m/m exactly." (Fig. 5.) The letters of SVALBARD having

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Fig. 1. Rui's draft with text "Spitsbergen" at top. The lion is lowered compared with Lion II as in the final draft.



Fig. 2. Rui's draft with the text "1925" and "Svalbard" in two lines above "NORGE." The lion is positioned as in Lion II.

the same size as ØRE POST, 1925 being somewhat smaller.

When I, some years ago, worked and wrote about the lions for Vol. II of *Håndbok over Norges Frimerker*, time and space did not allow for the Svalbard issue. The work concentrated on Lion II and the other issues were only summarized. Therefore it has always been my intention to do more on this particular issue. Working with Lion II, I found that the sub-types were done over a block of eight. Thereby it was particularly interesting to visit the Postmuseum for the Svalbard issue this winter, and find from the material Mr. Aarak—our always helping hand—provided, that for the 10-øre there were exactly 8 third-originals in lead, and that over such blocks of eight the 400 clichés of Lion II were sub-typed. Not just once, but several times as a set of clichés was worn out.

My first idea was that the Svalbard issue was done like the Lion II: sub-typed over a block of 8 and printplates of 400 stamps. Material at the Postmuseum could lead you to think so. As for Lion II, I found an original—a mother die, without engraved value. (Fig. 5.) From this mother die one sub-typed in wax four second-originals where the numerals were engraved. From these second-originals, two third-originals were sub-typed. These are put together in pairs (see Fig. 6.)—and for Lion II one has, strange as it is, made fourth-originals, eight in all. From these the clichés were made.

Therefore I started searching for the same pattern of eight sub-types in the Svalbard issue. First I concentrated on the 20 øre. It was difficult to find any variation in the drawing itself, but in the year-date "1925" were distinct differences. By enlarging 20 times I found what I thought to be 8 sub-types. On the other values it was difficult, if not to say impossible, to find anything similar. Eventually I had to change my opinion and realize that there are only two sub-types of each value. The clichés are done from the pairwise third-originals that exist at the Postmuseum. But the clichés are,

Fig. 3. By comparing the Svalbard stamp and a Lion II, it is easily seen how the Lion is positioned and that the lion, digits, and letters are identical.



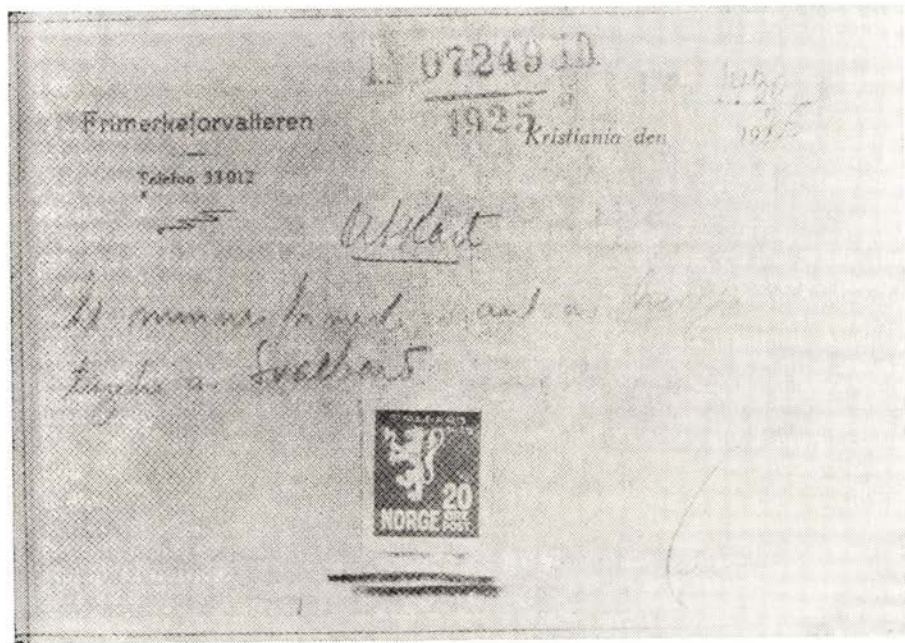


Fig. 4. The final draft for "commemorative issue in connection with Norwegian sovereignty at Svalbard" mounted on letter from Bureau Manager Hennem. The year is 1925, unfortunately the date is missing.

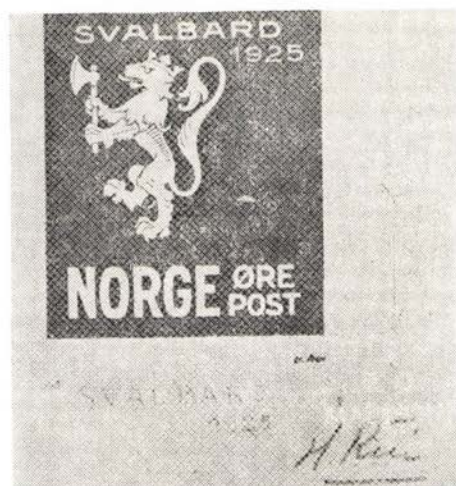


Figure 5. The final drawing by Rui for engraving the mother die. Note comment at right "20 m/m exactly."



The finished mother die, without numerals.



Figure 6. Third-originals mounted pairwise for cliché production. These are the originals for the sub-types—or the sub-types themselves, although that is impossible to recognize from the photo—it is in fact almost impossible to characterize them from these originals. One has to look at the finished printing.



Fig. 7. Subtypes for 10 øre: Subtype 1: all digits in "1925" are even. Subtype 2: Stem of digit 2 is thin, and will often be broken.

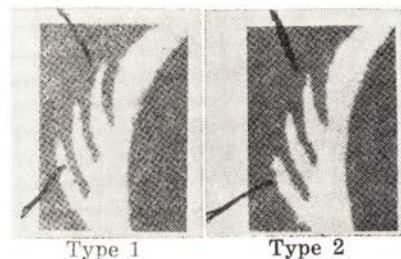


Fig. 8. Subtypes for 15 øre:
Subtype 1: Lower feather of tail is pointed, upper feather parallel to top of tail.
Subtype 2: Lower feather cut-off, upper feather out-of-angle with top of tail.

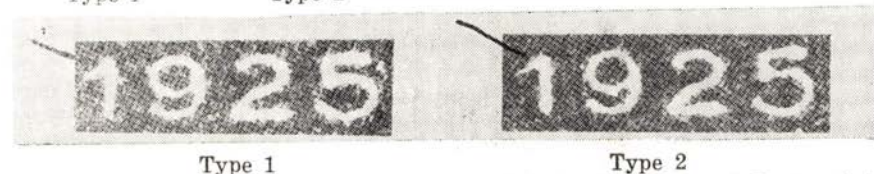


Fig. 9. Subtypes for 20 øre: Type 1: Digit 1 in "1925" has a bent point. Type 2: Digit 1 has a straight point.

however, broken up into singles, as the sub-types are all mixed up in the sheets. I also had to revise my idea of sheets of 400 stamps. I now think there are only 200—that is, two plates of 100 clichés.

What is the reason for this difference from the Lion II? Probably that the Svalbard issue was a commemorative and therefore limited in printing. And further, the Svalbard issue was printed before Lion II, and previously one had always made print-plates of 200 stamps. As I have been successful with my anticipations of Lion II, let us hope I am so with the Svalbard issue: Two sub-types and printplate of 2x100 stamps.

When I at first found "more sub-types" for 20 øre, this was due to the figures in "1925" being only 1 mm high and the porosity of the paper producing "variants." And some of the clichés for the 20 øre have been repaired. This is particularly visible in the digit 2—like the reproduced no. 92 of every second sheet. (Fig. 15.) Several others are almost as much re-engraved. The digit 5 has also been "doctored." Another thing is the hard pressure of lithography leading to "growing" in the thin figures of the clichés, sometimes giving small breaks in the figures. In particular this can be seen in the digit 9, where the lobe is often broken from the back of the digit. (Fig. 16.) This is neither sub-types or plate errors, but simply growing—printing ink stuck in the engraved lines. Growing is quite frequent, leading to missing parts of text or picture. Funny variations, but neither plate errors nor sub-types.

The sub-types of the different values have, as I have found them, the following characteristics:

- 10 øre: Digit 2 of "1925" is for sub-type II much thinner in the stem—and frequently broken—compared to sub-type I. (Fig. 7.)
- 10 øre: The lowest "feather" of the lion's tail is pointed for type I, while type II is cut-off and slightly out-of-angle with the others. (Fig.8.)
- 20 øre: The point of digit I in "1925" is bent on type I, while type II has a straight point. (Fig. 9.)
- 45 øre: The colored line in the bush at the tip of the tail is even and complete for type I, while in type II it is narrowed in the upper end and often leading to a dash and a dot.(Figs. 10, 17.)

Even though the clichés are generally poor, it is possible to distinguish the sub-types of each value, but there are always stamps where growing or poor cliché quality makes it impossible. Typical for the quality is that in the proof sheets in the Postmuseum—there is one for each value—there are stamps where both text and picture are just shadows. Probably these clichés were replaced before printing, as the finished sheets are much better than the proofs. There is just one plating for each value.

Variants like: small axehandle, lion without tongue, lion without eye, broken lower jaw, and so on, as we know them from Lion II, also exist on the Svalbard issue.

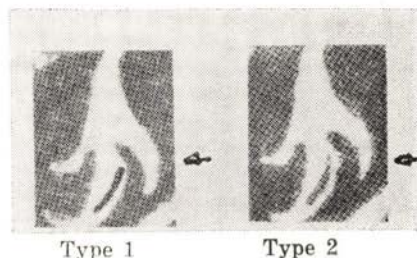


Fig. 10. Subtypes of 45 øre:

Type 1: Colored line in bush of tail even and complete.

Type 2: Line narrowed at top, often leading to a dash and a dot.

/	/	/	/	2	2	/	/	2	/
2	2	2	/	2	/	/	/	/	2
/	2	2	2	2	2	/	/	2	2
2	/	2	2	/	2	/	/	/	/
2	2	2	2	/	/	2	2	/	/
2	2	/	/	/	2	2	2	/	/
2	2	/	2	2	2	/	/	/	/
2	/	2	/	/	/	/	2	/	/
2	2	/	/	2	/	/	/	/	2
2	2	/	/	/	2	2	2	/	2

Fig. 11. Subtype positions in one half-sheet of 10 øre. Ironically all four sheets I have studied as well as the Postmuseum's proof sheets are all the same half-sheet.

2	2	2	/	2	/	2	/	2	2
2	/	/	2	2	/	/	2	/	2
/	/	2	2	/	/	2	2	/	/
/	/	/	2	/	/	/	/	2	2
/	2	/	/	/	/	2	2	/	2
2	/	/	/	/	2	/	2	/	2
/	/	2	2	/	/	2	2	/	2
/	/	/	2	/	/	2	2	2	2
/	/	2	/	2	/	/	/	2	2
2	2	/	/	/	2	/	/	/	2

2	2	2	2	/	/	2	/	/	2
2	2	/	2	/	2	2	/	2	2
/	2	2	/	/	/	2	2	/	2
/	/	2	2	/	/	2	2	/	/
/	2	/	2	/	/	2	2	2	/
2	2	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
2	2	2	2	/	/	/	2	2	2
2	2	2	/	2	/	/	/	2	/
2	2	/	/	/	/	2	/	/	2
/	2	2	/	/	/	/	2	2	2

Fig. 12. Subtype positions in the sheets of 15 øre.

2	2	/	/	2	/	/	2	/	2
2	2	2	/	/	/	2	/	/	2
2	2	/	2	2	/	/	2	/	/
/	2	/	/	2	/	2	2	/	/
2	2	2	/	/	/	2	2	2	/
/	2	2	/	2	2	/	2	/	/
/	/	/	2	2	2	2	/	/	/
2	/	2	/	2	2	/	/	2	2
/	2	/	/	2	/	2	/	/	/
2	/	2	2	/	2	2	2	2	/

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2	/	/	2	/	/	/	2	/	/
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/	/	2	2	2	/	/	/	/	/
/	2	2	/	/	2	2	2	2	/
/	/	2	2	2	2	/	2	/	/
2	2	2	2	2	/	2	2	2	/
2	/	2	/	2	2	/	/	2	2
/	2	2	/	/	/	2	2	/	/
2	/	2	2	2	/	/	2	/	/

Fig. 13. Subtype positions in the sheets of 20 øre.

2	2	2	/	/	2	/	/	/	2
2	2	/	2	/	/	/	2	2	/
2	2	/	2	/	2	/	/	/	2
2	2	/	/	/	2	/	2	/	/
/	2	/	/	/	2	/	2	/	2
2	2	/	/	/	2	/	2	/	2
2	2	/	2	2	/	/	2	/	2
/	/	/	2	/	/	2	/	/	/
/	2	/	2	2	/	/	2	2	2
/	2	/	2	2	/	/	2	/	/

/	/	2	2	2	/	2	2	/	/
/	2	/	2	/	2	/	2	2	/
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/	/	/	2	2	2	/	/	2	/
/	2	/	2	2	/	/	/	/	2
2	/	2	2	/	/	2	2	2	2
/	/	2	2	/	2	/	2	2	/
/	2	2	2	2	/	/	/	/	/
/	2	2	2	/	2	/	2	/	/
/	2	2	2	/	/	/	2	/	/

Fig. 14. Subtype positions in sheets of 45 øre.



Fig. 15. Obvious re-engraving of the year date. Most typical is digit 2 on no. 92 of every second sheet of 20 øre.

No. 5 in every second sheet of 20 øre also shows marks of re-engraving. Several variants of all digits exist for all values.



Fig. 16. The end of the lobe on digit 9 is very shallow towards the stem in the mother die. This often leads to a narrow or even broken line by the stem. This is neither subtype or plate-error, but "growing." Ink sticks in the shallow engraving. Appears on all values.

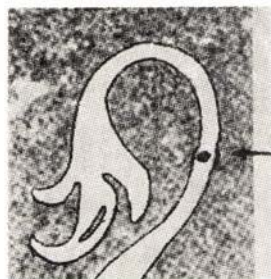


Fig. 17. No. 8 of every second sheet of 45 øre blue.

The stamps were printed on paper from Hamang Papirfabrikk A/S with watermark I in horizontal positions. All four positions exist, although posi-

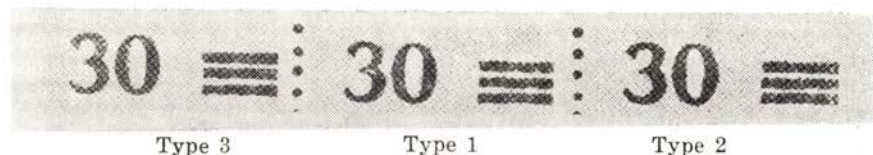


Fig. 18. The three types of overprint 30/45 øre Svalbard.

tion 3 for 10 øre and position 2 for 45 øre are the least common.

Printing was done by Chr. H. Knudsen. There are no marginals on the sheets. Perforation is $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ and varying in quality as was usual at that time. The issue was released on August 19, 1925, five days after the official take-over of Svalbard by Norway.

Colors vary quite distinctly, and it is strange that the colors vary so much as the entire printing was done in one process. Obviously it was more important to have the stamps ready than to have an even quality.

The values of the Svalbard issue covered the then-current postal rates of 10 øre (green) for local letters, 15 øre (blackish-blue) for cards, 20 øre (red-violet) for domestic letters and 45 øre (blue) for foreign letters.

The Svalbard issue has Norgeskatalogen No. 137-140. In 1969 a reprint of 4,000 stamps of the 45 øre was made for inserting in *Håndbok over Norske Filatelistika*. For the 50 years anniversary of the takeover in 1975 we got new Svalbard stamps with motifs from nature and commercial life of the islands. The Post Administration also issued a postcard with pictures of the stamps of the 1925 issue.

And now, for Nidarø 78, comes a booklet where half of the stamps depict the four Svalbard stamps from 1925 in original size—"exactly 20 m/m"—to keep to Mr. Rui. These stamps are neither based on the mother die nor the third-originals, but engraved after a drawing; so they are not a reprint, but new stamps.

After the change in postal rates in 1927, stamps of 30 øre in blue color were needed for foreign rates. As there was a quite large stock left of 45 øre Lion I and 45 øre Svalbard, these were not sold as waste, but overprinted as 30 øre.

The same printer, Chr. H. Knudsen, got the job, and the overprint was

/	/	2	/	/	/	/	/	2	2
3	/	2	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
3	2	2	/	2	/	/	/	/	/
2	3	2	2	2	2	/	/	/	2
2	/	/	/	/	2	/	/	/	/
/	2	/	/	/	2	/	/	/	2
/	/	/	2	/	2	/	/	/	2
2	/	2	2	/	/	2	/	/	/
3	3	2	2	/	2	/	2	/	/
2	2	/	/	/	/	2	/	/	2

Fig. 19. Distribution of the three types of overprint 30 on 45 øre Svalbard.

done at the same time for 45 øre Lion I and 45 øre Svalbard. The overprint was set by hand. The number 30 at left, and over the old value 3 horizontal bars. Overprint color is black, and there is one plate of 100 overprints—the plate being set by hand and the same plate used for for Lion I and Svalbard.

My conclusion of the plate being set by hand is due to the fact that distance between the horizontal bars vary. There are 3 different types: (Fig. 18.)

1. Equal distance between bars, 62 overprints.
2. Distance between line 2 and 3 smaller, 33 overprints.
3. Distance between line 1 and 2 smaller, 5 overprints.

The overprint is mainly well done. Although there is a distinct dot between lines 2 and 3 on stamp no. 25, making the lines stick together at left. I have been unable to find irregularities in the digits. Spots of missing color exist, but are due to imperfect inking. (Fig. 19.)

Issue date for the Svalbard stamps was August 19, 1925, while the overprint 30/45 øre came June 13, 1927. Values, colors and quantities issued were:

10 øre green	2,020,000
15 øre blackish blue	2,027,000
20 øre red violet	5,040,900
45 øre blue	1,328,600
30/45 øre black/blue	579,000

Finally, my thanks to Post Museet and Postens Informasjonstjeneste for all help in studying and photographing the material. In the Museum, Harald H. Johannesen, Tromsø, for micro-photography and F. C. Moldenhauer, Jr., Bergen, for study material.



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Finland — Cover Of The Month

By Ed Fraser

Kiloware clippings, package cards, fiscal records with stamps canceled them, covers, and postal stationery can be good sources for information about a particular issue and its usage. Catalogs list the more sought-after area of postal stationery and covers, sometimes in great detail, but perhaps a better understanding of a country's stamps can come from seeing other usages. I think this ordinary package card (Figure 1.) is interesting because it shows typical parcel forwarding and postage due practices of the period, and is a fairly clear example of an "educational" item of low value.

As Finland didn't issue special postage due stamps, the regular stamps were used instead. (Footnote 1.) Postage due labels were put on the card en route, and the amount of postage due was written in. Two distinctive types of labels are commonly found: straight-line rouletted and line perforated. (This card has had both types added.) To indicate payment of the postage due, the regular stamps were applied and canceled at the final destination when the item was delivered.

Detailing the travels of this card:

The original 7 marks postage (upper right, Figure 1) on this card to "Poste Restante" in Rauma was canceled "Helsinki 27 July 1931" (Footnote 2.)

In Rauma, it was backstamped "Rauma 28 July 1931" and redirected to Poste Restante, Forssa.

At Forssa there was now 7 marks postage due. In Forssa it was back-stamped "Forssa 31 July 1931." However this time it needed to be forwarded to Salo Poste Restante.

At Salo there was now another 7 marks postage due. The item was received and backstamped "Salo 2 August 1931."

The back of the card (Figure 2.) was signed and dated "Salo 10 August



Fig. 1 — Front

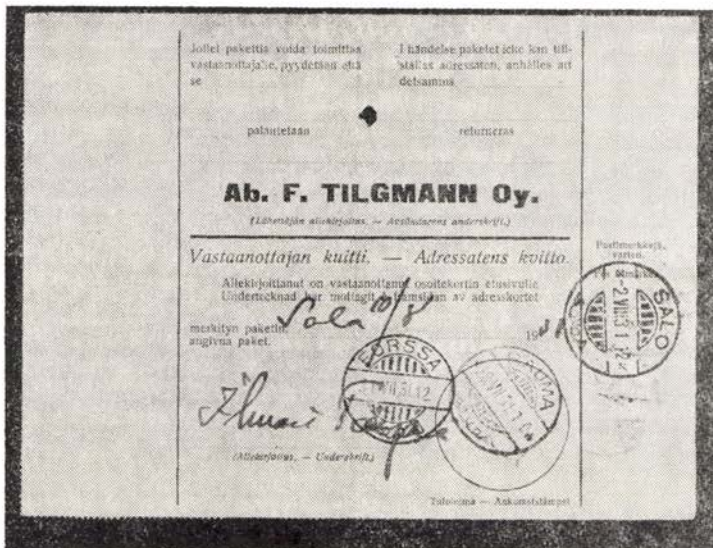


Fig. 2 — Back

1931", the apparent date of actual pick up of the package and payment of the 14 marks postage due. The 14 marks in stamps—three 1 mk, two 3 mk, two 2 mk, and one 1 mk—are also canceled "Salo 10 August 1931."

Footnotes:

1. Other practices, not using stamps, were followed in earlier periods.
2. "Poste restante" is a common postal term worldwide, equivalent to "general delivery." The word "Painotuote" is Finnish for "printed matter."

* * *

I would be interested in reference information any readers have on the different services offered using package cards, delivery notification cards and receipts, money order cards, etc., with the postal charges involved and optional services available. Ed Fraser, 60 Broad Street, 26th Floor, New York, N. Y. 10004.

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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. Almost all 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 or card; NH—never hinged; LH—lightly hinged, no remnant; E—est. NET value; o/w—otherwise; UL—upper left, LR—lower right, etc.; cds—circular dated cancellation. Defects are always described.

1980 Facit numbers are used, followed by the corresponding Scott numbers in (). Prices are Facit's, converted to \$ at 1 Sw. Kr.=\$.25.

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. 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, 4 margins, lt. crease at top, o/w F	50.00
2	★	9b (9) 1878 7c, 2nd ptg, usual rough perfs, part o.g., F+	25.00
3	○	16Vb (18a) 1903, 4c bisect, tied on piece, canc. 21-2-1903, VF	20.00
4	○	19-22 (21-2, 29-30) 1900-03 arms type, p 12¾, F	45.00
5	○	27 (28) 1902, 8c on 10c surch., VF	8.75
6	★	38 (37) 1905, St. Thomas harbor, 1fr green/blue, NH, VF	16.25
7	○	38 (37) 1905, same stamp used, VF	22.50
8	★	39 (38) 1905, the 2fr orange and brown, NH, VF+	31.25
9	○	40 (39) 1905, 5fr, cent. St. Thomas cds, beautiful but thin	187.50
10	○	42 (44) 1908, 10b Fr. VIII, partial (Kings)hill canc, VF	E4.00
11	○	F1 (U1) 1879, corner of stamped env., pretty strike of St. St. Thomas 21-5-1881 cds, cat. Kr. 3350 as entire	E10-15.00
12	★	J1 1907 Xmas Seal, no gum, very scarce, FVF, 1978 Julem. cat.	360.00

DENMARK

13	○	2 (2) 1851, 4rbs, 4 margins, clear 65 3-ring canc., F	43.75
----	---	---	-------

14	○	2C (2) same, Thiele II ptg., full margins, FVF -----	56.25
15	○	8 (8) 1858, 8sk green, 4 margins close B and L, good color, F $\frac{3}{4}$	75.00
16	○	30 (27) 1875-1904, 5ö ultram/rose, FVF -----	40.00
17	○	46 IV (55 var) 1904 overprint, inv. wmk III, VF -----	10.00
18	○	47-8 (79-80) 1912, 35ö surcharges, F -----	33.75
19	○	48 (80) 1912, 35ö on 20ö gry/red, F -----	13.75
20	★	95AI (94+89) 1921, vert. se-tenant pr., tiny thin o/w FVF --	12.50
21	★	95AII (89+94) 1921, vert. se-tenant pair, FVF -----	15.00
22	○	120 (82) 1912 Central Postoffice 5 Kr., cent. R, VG -----	112.50
23	★	132AIy, 138AI (95+104, 87+98) 1913-28, 2 vert. se-ten. prs., VF	11.25
24	○	196 I (157 var) 1920-1 Reunion, 20ö, "no pearl in O" var., F _	5.00
25	★	262-6 (C6-10) 1934 Air post, cpl. set, FVF -----	35.00
26	★	267-72 (246-51) 1935, H. C. Andersen, cpl. set, VF -----	50.00
27	○	284 I (261 var) 1937, 25th Ann., dbl. frameline var., 3 mm tear	27.50
28	○	329 I (306 var) 1948, Fr IX, reentry var. in pr. w. normal, VF	18.75
29	★	Re64 (213a) 1930, adv. se ten., full pane, F -----	16.00
30	★Cv	10a 1952 Aerogram, var w/o control no., Hig.&Gage 1966 cat. val.	7.50
31	★○	Locals, 40 diff. from 9 byposts -----	E15.00

FINLAND

32	○	15S (20) 1881, 10p brown, perf 11, FVF -----	56.25
33	★	31A (42a) 1889, 25p blue, perf. 12½, small thin o/w FVF --	35.00
34	○	42 (53) 1891, 20 kop blue/varmine, VF -----	13.00
35	★	43 (54) same, 35 kop violet/green, VF -----	23.75
36	○	45 (56) same, 1 r brn/org, 3 sh perfs UL, several pulled perfs	68.75
37	○	46 (57) same, 3r 50k, lt. canc., thin, sm tear, scarce stamp --	375.00
38	★	106 (106) 1917-25, 3m blue/black, tiny shallow thin o/w VF --	45.00
39	○Cv	Postcards (3) H&G 117, diff. views, canc. J. L. Runeberg 11-7-56	E3.00
40	Cv	Covers (2), 1941 censored stampless fieldpost to Swed. (see Facit p. F159); envelope, H&G, 37A, used to Holland, 1898	E10-15.00
41	★	A5 (N5) AUNUS 1919 opt. on 50p Lion type, VF -----	75.00
42	○	A6 (N6) same, opt. on 1M Lion type, F -----	75.00
43	○	A7 (N7) same, opt. on 5M Lion type, pulled perf at top, o/w F	225.00
44	★	K115- (1-15) KARELIA, 1922 coat of arms cpl., signed B. D. Locher, Togna and (high vals.) J. H. Stolow, FVF -----	225.00

GREENLAND

45	○	7, 9 (6-7) 2938, 30ö, 1Kr., København canc., FVF -----	18.75
46	★	16 (14) 1945, 1Kr., tiny paper inclusion, still FVF -----	31.25
47	Cv	Fifth Anniv. of liberation card w/cachet, Denm. 322 tied w. Gronlands Styrelse canc., also Julianehaab canc. -----	E10-15.00
48	○	Two presentation cards w Greenland stamps tied w special cancellations, in folder, 1974, 1975, VF -----	E10-15.00
49	—	33 Color slides showing the Greenland parcel post issues incl. vars., cancels, w. explanatory cards. Good for reference --	E15.00

ICELAND

50	★	5 (5) 1873, 3sk, no gum, thins, sm. ink spot, looks VF ----	200.00
51	○	8c (15) 1882, 3a, w rare Dan. 236 num. canc., almost full strike. Stamp has thin and hole -----	E5-10.00
52	○	8e (15) 1882, 3a, skipped perf (2-3) var., F -----	E5-7.00

53	○	11d (10) 1876-1901, 6a, cent. to rt., F -----	20.00
54	○	12d (11) same, 10a red, skip perf (4-5) var., sm thin, o/w VF E2-3.00	
55	○	13c (12) same, 16a brn., Cpl. Reykjavik type C canc., F+ ---	25.00
56	○	13 (12) same, 16a brn, another shade, F+ -----	25.00
57	○	17b (18) same, 40a lt. lilac, FVF -----	27.50
58	○	26 (26) same, 10a red, perf 13, alm. full LEITH canc., F --	E10.00
59	○	50 II (51 var) 1902-03, I GILDI opt., 4a, inv. wmk., just F -	31.25
60	★	74 (44A) 1902-5, 2 Kr Chr. IX blue/olive, NH, F+ -----	15.00
61	○	76, 8, 9, 81 (71, 3, 4, 6) 1907-18, 4 diff w part FRA ISLAND canc E10.	
62	○	100 (134) 1922 surch., 20a on 40a violet, F -----	10.00
63	○	116 (94) 1912 Fr. VIII 20a blue w EDINBURGH canc., VF strike E12	
64	○	116 II (94 var) same, 20a blue with inv. wmk., F -----	11.25
65	○	168 II-172 II (144-8 rev) 1925 set cpl. w. TOLLUR canc., FVF 11.50	
66	★	179 I (158 var) 1930, 25a brn, "white spot under 25' var., FVF 16.25	
67	★	182S (161 var) 1930, 40a handstpd "SPECIMEN," 425 issued E12.50	
68	○	218-20 (199-201) 1937 Chr. X 25th Anniv. cpl. set used, VF --	21.25
69	★	227 (203) 1938 Geysir, 15a viol., block of 4, NH, VF -----	28.00
70	★	227 (203) same, pair, NH, VF -----	8.00
71	★	227 (203) same, complete sheet of 50, NH, VF Est. cat. val. 300.00	
72	★	297-306, 330-1 (257-68) 1950-4 Tractors etc., cpl. set, LH, FVF 60.00	
73	○	327-9 (284-6) 1954 Hafstein, cpl set used, VF -----	18.00
74	★	Tj4a,b (O4) 1876-1900 Arms, both printings, FVF -----	80.00
75	★	Tj51-2 (O48-9) 1930 Chr. X, 2Kr., 5Kr., the two high vals., VF 30.00	
76	★	Tj58 (O69) 1936 overprint, fresh and FVF -----	13.75
77	★	Tj59-67 (O53-61) 1930 Parlia. Offic., Tj62 is var. "no dot over j" (Tj62 I), one stamp (Tj66) sm. thin, LH, FVF -----	135.00
78	Cv	Military post, censored, handstamped Amer. Base Forces APO 810, Dec. 29, 1941, addressed to New Jersey -----	31.25

NORWAY

79	○	1 (1) 1855, 4sk, even 1mm margins, some paper adhering, F 150.00	
80	○	2 (2) 1856, 2sk, Oscar, centered, num. canc., repair at bottom 175.00	
81	○	3 (3) 1856, 3sk, Oscar, good color, signed Stolow, almost VF 93.75	
82	○	5 (5) 1856, 8sk, Oscar, well centered but thin, looks VF ----	50.00
83	○	6 (6) 1863-6, 2sk arms, early type SKI(EN) canc., FVF ---	250.00
84	○	7 (7) same, 3sk arms, centered but thin, v nice space filler -	425.00
85	○	9 (9) same, 8sk arms, light rose shade, F -----	56.25
86	○	10 (10) same, 24sk arms, 1863 (first year of use) canc., FVF 150.00	
87	★	11 (11) 1867-68, 1sk arms, few perfs touch at B, fresh, alm F 112.50	
88	○	12 (12) same, 2sk arms, early type cancellation, F -----	68.25
89	○	13a (13) same, 3sk arms, grey-violet shade, F -----	87.50
90	○	13b (13) same, 3sk arms, red-violet, clear ptg., sh. perf B, F 200.00	
91	○	84 (58) 1900, 60ö blue, posthorn, FVF -----	18.75
92	○	87 (59) 1905, 1Kr surch. on 2 sk, boxed Bergen canc., F -----	50.00
93	○	88 (60) same, 1.5Kr on 2sk, circular canc., cent. R, F -----	93.75
94	○	89 (61) same, 2Kr on 2sk, box type canc., F -----	68.75
95	★	151 I (104 var) 1925, 2ö, var "plane without rudder," FVF ----	22.50
96	★○	181-3 (B1-3) 1930 North Cape, 30ö used, 20, 30ö have faults 131.25	
97	★	189 (B4) 1931, 20+10ö red, Radium Hospital, FVF -----	13.75
98	★	279-298 (220-239) 1937-41, V opts, unwmkd set cpl., LH, FVF 41.25	
99	○	RML 1872 Returned letter stamp on sm. piece, good color, probably thin as usual, well above ave. for this -----	337.50
100	★	RM2 1872 Returned letter stamp, tiny thin, very nice for this 87.50	

SWEDEN

101	○	1 (1)	1855, 3sk bco, thin and top margin added, looks v. nice	3500.00
102	○	2 (2)	same, 4sk bco, unclear box canc., FVF	81.25
103	○	3 (3)	same, 6sk bco, thin, well centered, fine appearance	950.00
104	○	4 (4)	same, 8sk bco, perfs touch at top, almost F	450.00
105	○	5 (5)	same, 24sk bco, thin and repaired, nice cds, useful	1625.00
106	○	5(5)	same, another similar copy	1625.00
107	○	6A (LX1)	1856-62, Local (1sk bco) Stockholm, star canc., well centered, sm. thin, still a fine stamp	350.00
108	○	6B (LX1)	same, Stock. local (3ö) black, sar canc., F	212.50
109	○	7 (6)	1858, Arms, 5ö, p. 14, nice SKOFDE 1871 canc., VF	23.75
110	○	8b (7a)	same, Arms, 9ö lilac, tiny thins o_w VF	250.00
111	○	8c (7)	same, Arms, 9ö violet, usual rough perfs, 1 pulled o/w F	212.50
112	○	10 (10)	same, Arms, 24ö orange, canc. 1872, VF	25.00
113	○	12 (12)	same, Arms, 50ö rose, 2 shortened perfs B, VF	81.25
114	○	13 (LX2)	Stock. local (3ö) brn, minor perf defect, still VF	325.00
115	○	14A (13)	1862 Lion, 3ö type I, good color, FVF	300.00
116	○	15 (14)	1866 Lion, 17ö red lilac, good color, F	150.00
117	○	15c (15)	1869 Lion, 17ö gray, sm. pinhole in upper margin, v. well centered, a very attractive and rare stamp	625.00
118	○	16d (16)	1866, Lion, 20ö red, bright shade, FVF	32.50
119	○	18 (18)	1872-76, Numeral, 4ö gry, nice KARLSHAMN 1877 canc., VF	118.75
120	○	20f (21)	same, Numeral, 6ö gray shade, F	43.75
121	○	26 (26)	1872-6, Numeral, 50ö carmine, 1 sh. perf., o/w F	37.50
122	○	27 (27)	same, 1 Riksdaler, p. 14, FVF	56.25
123	○	37 (37)	1877-9, 1 Riksdaler, p. 13, nice centered NORA 1879 cancellation, sl. age stain 1 perf., still FVF and scarce	400.00
124	○	65 (66)	1903, 5Kr postoffice, sl. soiling, still F+	27.50
125	○	105-114 (B1-10)	1916 Landstorm opts. on numeral type, cpl., F	85.00
126	○	115-9 (B12-16)	1916 Opts on postage dues, the 5 low vals., F	39.75
127	○	120 (B17)	1916, same, 10 on 20ö blue, FVF	18.75
128	○	121 (B18)	1916, same, 10 on 24ö lilac, F+	93.75
129	○	122-3 (B19-20)	, same, 10 on 30ö and 50ö, F	42.50
130	★	124 (B21)	same, 10 + nittio on 1Kr, scarce, fresh and F	175.00
131	★	125 (B11)	1916 Opt on 5Kr blue, LH, FVF	156.25
132	★	138 III (C5)	1920 Air, 50 on 4ö lilac, wmk. crown, scarce, F	150.00
133	★	186a (179)	1925, 30ö coil, minute pin hole, NH and FVF	50.00
134	○	199, 200-1, 203, 206 (200-2, 204, 207)	1924 Congress, 5 values all with minor defects, still a useful lot	181.25
135	○	220 (222)	1924, UPU, 50ö grey, good perfs, FVF	75.00
136	○	222 (224)	1924, same, 80ö blue-grn, above ave. perfs, FVF	43.75
137	★	L1-2 (J1-2)	1874, Postage due, LH, VF	50.00
138	○	L3 (J3)	1874, same, 5ö lt. brown, VF	23.75
139	★	L4 (J4)	1874, same, 6ö orange, cent. to L, F	60.00
140	○	L7a (J7)	1874, same, 24ö red-violet, F	150.00
141	★	L7c (J8)	1874, same, 24ö olive gray, FVF	25.00
142	★	L8 (J9)	1874, same, 30ö green, F	23.75

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.

Library News

By Stanley H. Hanson, SCC Librarian

SCC Library will be closed during the month of June. We will be in Oslo, Norway, for the International exhibition NORWEX '80. Hold those requests until July.

Thanks to Wade Berry, Ron Collin, Bob Lipscomb, Phil Robbins, Alan Warren, and Delaware Chapter 13 for their contributions of material to our Library.

Our request on the Iceland section of Kohl's Briefmarke Handbuch was answered by Wade Berry and Wilbur Jonsson, thank you.

The Library could use a blade paper cutter. We will pay all expenses in shipping it to the Library. Dollars saved can be used to purchase Library material.

Supplement #8 to THE LIBRARY INDEX — May 1, 1980

Catalogs and Miscellaneous

- A-154-E The Compleat Philatelist. Herman Herst Jr. 1979. English. 66 stories and experiences on stamp collecting. 6x8". 116 pp.
- A-155-E ASDA Membership Directory. Complete roster of The American Stamp Dealers Association, Inc. of New York, with addresses, specialties, services. 5½x8½". 180 pp.
- A-156-E How To Detect Damaged, Altered and Repaired Stamps. Paul Schmidt. 1979. English. A thorough textbook, trade secrets disclosed. Illustrated. 6½x8". 105 pp.
- A-157-Est,G,E Eesti Filatelist, Der Estnische Filatelist, Estonian Philatelist. 1979. Estonian, German, English. Estonian Philatelic Society. The annual edition covers Smith and Weaver Stamps 1922-28. German Field Post, Ostsee 1917-18. Saksa Occupation Stamps. Imperial Russian Field Post of 20th Century of Estonia. Bank Notes of the Bank of Estonia. Estonian PTT Offices and Sub-Post Offices. Plus 18 other monographs. Illustrated. 6x8½". 248 pp.
- A-158-E Estonian Airmail Forgeries (C1-6). Peter Gleason, APS. 1975. English. 4-page monograph, illustrations 3 times originals. Compares originals and forgeries. From The American Philatelist, Sept., 1975. 6½x9½". 4 pp.

Denmark

- D-121-D The Railway Post Offices of Denmark. Anthony Goodbody. 1979. English. Handbook issued by **Mobile Post Office Society**. Lists all Railway Post Offices in 4 periods, 1844 to date. All postmarks and map of R.P.O. routes. Illustrated. 8½x11". 28 pp.
- D-122-D Danske Særstempler I. E. Menne Larsen. 1978. Danish. Lists, illustrates special cancels 1 to 397, 1901 to 1962. Valuation in point system. 5½x8½". 50 pp.
- D-123-D Danske Særstempler II. E. Menne Larsen. 1978. Danish. Lists, illustrates special cancels 398 to 690, 1962 to 1976. Also lists "Det Rullende Postkontor" 1936 to 1952. Indexes special cancels by towns. Valuation in point system. 5½x8½". 48 pp.

Iceland

- I-38-G Dreikreis Nummernstempel 236 in Gebrauch bei der Posthilfsstelle in Flaga Wahrende der Zeit. 1931-1936. W. Holz and T. Runeborg. 1979. German. From Icelandic Study Group for the German Philatelic Club. Monograph on cancel 236. Illustrated. 8x11". 8 pp.
- I-39-G Anlandungsstempel aus Islandmärker. H. Holz. 1979. German. From

the Icelandic Study Group of the German Philatelic Club. Study of foreign postmarks on Icelandic stamps. Illustrated. 8½x11". 5 pp.

- I-40-G Ascher's Postal Stationery Catalog. German. Iceland Postal Stationery 1883-1923. Excellent reference. 5x8". 5 pp.
- I-41-G Kohl's Briefmarken Handbuch. Dr. Herbert Munk. 1876-1935. German. Handbook and Catalog on Icelandic postal issues. Details types, papers, and printings. 6x8". 132 pp.
- I-42-S Islands Aerogram. Ulla Lindberg. 1980. Swedish. Catalogs all Aerograms issued. Details types, papers, and printing. Illustrated. From *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift*. 7x9½". 3 pp.

Norway

- N-104-N 1979 Gruppe-Korsband, 1 Juli 1979-30 Juni 1980. Postdirektoratet. 1980. Norwegian. Lists postal codes, towns, population by households, businesses, stores, tradesmen, and merchants. Lists all of Norway's (Flyke) Districts and counties. 8¼x11½". 100 pp.
- N-105-N Post Adressebok. Postdirektoratet. Oct., 1978. Norwegian. Alphabetical town listing, postal codes, discontinued postal offices. 5½x8". 92 pp.
- N-106-G Die Automatendruck-Wertzeichen von Norwegen. G. Trogel. 1979. German. By Norwegian Study Group of the German Philatelic Club. Details usage of meter machines by patrons in the Post Offices of Oslo, Oslo Sentrum, Bergen, Trondheim, Tromsø, and Oslo Lufthavn. Illustrated. 8½x11". 2 pp.
- N-107-G (Update) Norwegian Postal Stationery Catalog. By the Norwegian Study Group of the German Philatelic Club. German. Illustrated. 8½x11". 10 pp.
- N-108-S Norges Aerogram-Ulla Lindberg. 1980. Swedish. Catalogs all Aerograms issued. Details types, papers, and printings. Illustrated. From *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift*. 7x9½". 4 pp.

Sweden

S-86-S *Postryttaren Postmusei Årsbok 1964*. Swedish. Postal Museum annual handbook. All these have excellent philatelic articles. Illustrated. 6x9". 148 pp.

S-87-S	<i>Postryttaren Postmusei Årsbok 1965</i> .	6x9".	188	pp.
S-88-S	"	"	166	"
S-89-S	"	"	186	"
S-90-S	"	"	216	"
S-91-S	"	"	214	"
S-92-S	"	"	216	"
S-93-S	"	"	266	"
S-94-S	"	"	230	"
S-95-S	"	"	222	"
S-96-S	"	"	246	"

S-97-S *Samlingsregister över Artiklar i Postryttaren, Arg. 1-20. 1950 to 1970*. Swedish. Index of all articles in the year books 1950-1970. 6x9". 6 pp.

S-98-S *Sveriges Aerogram*. Ulla Lindberg. 1980. Swedish. Catalogs all Aerograms issued. Details types, papers, and printings. Illustrated. From *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift*. 7x9½". 5 pp.

Audio Visual Library Index

AV-17 *Scandinavian Airmails*. Excellent program of thirty-three 35 mm slides of stamps and covers. Covering all issues of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. 6-page narration, 30-minute tape cassette.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

To the Officers and Board of Directors of The Scandinavian Collectors Club
For the Year 1979

Receipts:

Balance on hand January 1st, 1979	\$16.37
Donations from SCC Members	10.00
SCC Treasurer	300.00
From Members for postage and photocopies	139.56

Total	\$465.93
-------	----------

Disbursements:

Purchase of philatelic books, monographs, etc.	\$136.48
Excess postage refunds to members	36.42
Postage expense	65.32
Photocopy expense	81.70
Slide program and duplication expense	27.68
Library supplies	3.16

Total	\$350.76
-------	----------

Recap. Receipts	\$465.93
Disbursements	350.76

Balance in Checking Account	\$115.17*
at The Irving Bank, Chicago, Ill.	*Includes \$5.99 Members Postage Account

1979 Resumé

Library material sent out	122
Audio-Visual programs sent out	26
Photocopies, members 817, Library 76	893
Library references	163
New philatelic material added to SCC Library	139
New Audio-Visual programs	5
Slide duplication for archives	168
New Cassettes added	5
New Philatelic Journals—exchange	5

1979, an excellent year for the SCC Library. Thru the cooperation of the membership and officers. Prudent purchases of philatelic material and donations from the membership have been responsible in keeping our costs down.

I wish to thank the officers and membership for their help and cooperation the past year.

Stanley H. Hanson, SCC Librarian

SWEDEN - ICELAND - FAROES
DENMARK - NORWAY

Recent Issues Year Sets New Issue Service

Vikingaskepp Philatelic Service

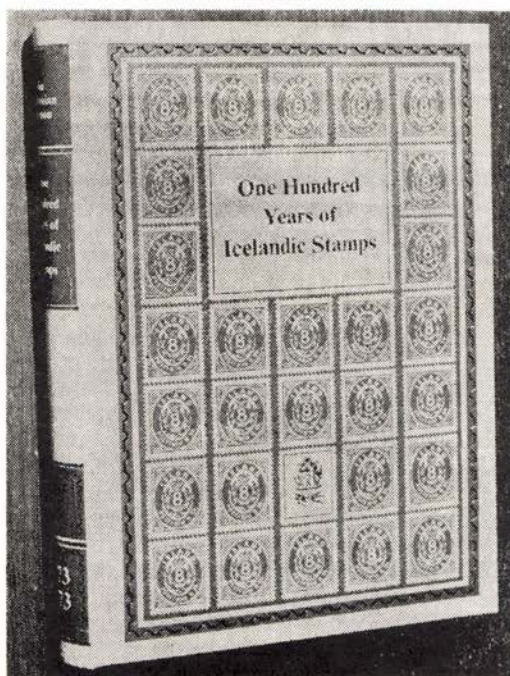
Box 5072, Station F
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2C 3H3

One Hundred Years Of Icelandic Stamps

Reprinted with the permission of the Director General of Posts and Telecommunications, Reykjavik, Iceland

The Cancellation Of Icelandic Stamps of 1873

by Jón Adalsteinn Jónsson



(pages 55-57)

(The cancellation of Icelandic stamps) was contrary to the Danish custom and it is appropriate to consider why there was this divergence from it when Iceland acquired its own postage stamps.

In the autumn of 1872 instructions were drawn up for the benefit of branch postmasters and managers of collecting offices. These were confirmed by the High Sheriff on 31st October, after which they were printed. Part of Article 7 of the instructions for branch postmasters read as follows:

"As soon as the post has arrived and the items have been compared with the postal list, letters and packets shall be collected, both those from nearby collecting office directed to the post office as well as those received en route. The items shall be recorded in the lists, after the postmark has been placed on the address side, and the postage stamps have been properly annulled by the postmark, which is intended for that purpose."

In Article 16 of the same instructions, the equipment received by the postmaster from the Reykjavik Post Office is enumerated. Under item "h" it is stated that he receives:

"1 post mark, with 14 loose figures to be inserted in it."

Under item "i" it is stated that he receives:

"1 postmark (for the cancellation of postage stamps.)"

Clear reference is thus made here to two special marks, and it is likely that the annulment postmark was intended as a 3-ringed, numbered cancellation stamp after the Danish model.

Then there is reference to the cancellation of letters in the Regulation concerning the implementation of the announcement dated 26th September, 1872, about the domestic relations between the general Danish and the special Icelandic postal affairs, drawn up by the Danish Postal Administration in Copenhagen and the High Sheriff of Iceland and issued on 6th and 24th November, 1872. Article 10 includes the following:

"On the address side of all letters and advice notes from both postal districts shall be placed the postmark of the place of departure together the date."

This wording clearly indicates that the Danish General Postal Administration and the High Sheriff, as the head of Icelandic affairs, intended to let the same custom concerning the cancellation of postage stamps continue to apply in Iceland as before. But why was this later amended in such a way that the same mark, the postmark, was used both for the cancellation of letters and packets and for the "annulment" of postage stamps?

The High Sheriff wrote to the Ministry of Justice in Copenhagen on 26th November, 1872, asking among other things to have 16 annulment postmarks made and sent for use in post offices. While awaiting the reply, the High Sheriff issued the following instructions for the cancellation of stamps in a letter of 2nd December to the branch postmaster at Isafjörður:

"The annulment postmark referred to in Article 1, item 1, is not enclosed, so that for the time being postage stamps must be annulled on letters with the use of the postmark (Art. 7)."

All other branch postmasters doubtless received similar instructions.

On 28th February, 1873, the Ministry of Justice answered the High Sheriff's letter after consulting H. Petersen, the postal inspector for the island districts (Östifterne), to the effect that the annulment of stamps in Iceland should be accomplished with the use of the postmark, as had previously been decided.

It is clear from these comments that the senior postal officials were at that time in doubt as to what method should be used in the future for the cancellation of postage stamps in Iceland. It is stated here categorically, however, that it had been previously decided to use only one mark. Nowhere else have I been able to find such authorization, and the High Sheriff would hardly have requested a special annulment mark, if this had been firmly decided.

The Ministry of Justice enclosed a copy of Petersen's letter with its reply. The letter is dated 14th February, in answer to the letter from the Ministry of Justice dated 8th February. As this letter had a decisive effect on the matter, it will be useful to describe its main points.

Petersen first points out that the postal administrations previously attached more importance to the type (beskaffenhed) of those marks used for the cancellation of postage stamps than to the ink used for annulments. This resulted in the universal use of special annulment postmarks. People in the various postal districts gradually came to the conclusion, on the basis of experience, that it was the ink, and not the type of mark, that was the main point in enabling the stamps to be annulled satisfactorily. Therefore the postmark is now used in Sweden, Norway, Germany, Russia, Austria, Belgium, and Switzerland for the annulment of stamps. A special annulment postmark is still used only in Denmark, Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, France, Spain, and Portugal.

Petersen continues and states: "Here in Denmark, people having after many years' experience succeeded in getting an excellent black ink are considering the abolition of the special annulment marks in the near future and instead annulling postage stamps with the usual name- and date-postmarks." Petersen mentions that the Icelandic Postal Administration had been sent a reasonable amount of this excellent ink. He also says that the only justifiable arguments against the use of postmarks are that the name of the place and the date may become illegible when dark postage stamps are canceled. But he points out that this can be remedied, as has been done in many other countries when the mark was not distinct, by ordering post offices to repeat the cancellation.

Petersen's final conclusion in his letter was as follows:

"As the use of two marks instead of one at post offices involves more work and also often the disadvantage that the cancellation renders names indistinct, whereas this disadvantage disappears in most cases if a postmark is used on the stamps, it seems to me that we can safely dispense with the making of special annulment postmarks for the Icelandic post offices."

It has to be admitted that Petersen's opinion was well founded, and in fact the Ministry of Justice acted on his proposals. Special annulment marks were therefore never made for the Icelandic post offices, and postmarks were used exclusively.

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President's Message

NATIONAL PHILATELIC COLLECTIONS

Former POSTHORN editor Reidar Norby, who has been with the Postal History Division of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, has been named Associate Curator. At the same time, the Division has been redesignated as The National Philatelic Collections. An executive director, Robert G. Tillotson, replaces the late Franklin R. Bruns, Jr. Norby was editor of the POSTHORN from 1967 to 1970, and is currently publisher and associate editor of the handbook *Danish West Indies Mails*, edited by Victor E. Engstrom. We wish Ray well in his new responsibilities.

MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS

S. C. C. Dues notices for 1980 were sent out late, but we hope that you have sent your check to our Treasurer. If you haven't, please renew your membership now by sending your \$6 to Ron Collin, Box 63, River Grove, IL 60171. To save first class postage and to assure a timely reminder for 1981 dues, a return envelope and dues notice will be sent with the November POSTHORN.

LINN'S SPECIAL EDITION

The January 28 issue of Linn's emphasized Scandinavian philately with some twenty articles on the subject. Many hard-working SCC members contributed to this special issue, and helped acquaint Linn's audience with the many facets of collecting the nordic countries. A vote of thanks goes to those members who spent many hours authoring the articles which helped make this issue so successful.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ASSOCIATIONS

This work, published by the Gale Research Company in Detroit, is a standard reference guide to various societies, associations and other nonprofit organizations. SCC has been listed in the work for some time, and our Publicity Manager, Marv Hunewell, recently revised copy for the forthcoming 15th edition.

SCC SLIDE PROGRAMS

Delaware Chapter 13 has sent another slide program to SCC Librarian Stanley Hanson: on airmail stamps of the Scandinavian countries, a nice overview of this subject. The script has been recorded on tape cassette. If your chapter needs a topic for a future meeting, we recommend this program, available from Stan. Chapter 13 continues to prepare and furnish a number of excellent slide programs of this type for use by other chapters, and their efforts are very much appreciated.

Speaking of Chapter 13, elsewhere in this issue you will find a copy of their auction listing. If other SCC chapters would like to use the pages of the PH for this purpose, drop a line to editor Joe Frye. A page charge is required, to offset the cost to SCC.

NORWEX '80

The big show for Scandinavian area collectors will be the show in Oslo, June 13-22. Details on SCC's participation in this international show can be found elsewhere in this issue.

AWARDS

Our award-winning Associate Editor for Iceland, Barbara R. LeBlanc, took a silver at last year's CALPEX in San Francisco, with her Iceland postal stationery, 1879-1907. Howard Hotchner took a second place award with his Faroe Islands exhibit at the recent Dolley Madison Stamp Club Show in McLean, VA. Orjan Luning's excellent monograph *The History of Airmail in Scandinavia* took the grand prize for best literature in the American Airmail Society's aerophilatelic literature competition, during the recent AAMS convention at HOUPEX 79 in Houston, TX.

While many are looking forward to the upcoming international LONDON 80 show, the recent national stamp exhibition STAMPEX, also held in London, saw a silver award and the Argyll silver tray for best postal history exhibit go to Olga Ellis for her "Norway 1940-45." Mrs. Ellis authors a column on Norway in the *Scandinavian Contact*.

INDIA 80 was held in New Delhi January 25-February 3. Several Scandinavian exhibits took awards here, and we note especially in the literature class that a silver-bronze and a bronze were both awarded to Sigurdur H. Thorsteinsson.

Alan Warren

* S * C * C *

Scandinavian Literature Notes

By Alan Warren

The September/October 1979 issue of *Union Postale*, journal of the UPU, carries an item concerning the Swedish Postal Administration's research of the health of urban mail carriers. A study found that most mailmen in Sweden were between 25 and 35 years of age, whereas women in the postal service generally fall in the bracket of 40 to 55.

Bodily fatigue and other functions are being measured on a group of postal employees. The results may lead to changes in work assignments with increasing age of employees. In Denmark, postmen over 50 years of age are permitted greater time to make their rounds. (A study in Finland found that rural postmen exert more physical effort than urban mailmen who deliver in tall buildings!)

The international flavor of philately is illustrated in the recent appearance of a booklet on Danish RPOs, authored by an Englishman, and published by an American organization! It is a splendid work entitled **The Railway Post Offices of Denmark** and was written by the world authority on railway postal markings, Dr. Anthony M. Goodbody of Liverpool.

The author begins with an introduction to the history of railroads in Denmark, followed by discussions of RPOs during four different periods: 1844-1883, 1884-1891, 1892-1908, and 1910 to date. The railway lines are listed alphabetically by town name with an indication of the period each was in use. A handy appendix identifies those numeral cancels assigned to railway post offices.

A map is included on which the various rail lines have been superimposed, and these are identified by number in an accompanying table. Copies of the booklet may be obtained by forwarding \$4 to Warren F. Kimball, Jr., 21 Stonebridge Lane, West Hartford, CT 06107. This monograph is the first in a series on international T. P. O. markings, to be published by the Mobile Post Office Society.

Issue No. 4 (1979) of **Posthistorisk Tidsskrift** contains an article on censorship in the Faroes mails during the period 1940-45, by A. Kjeldsen Larsen. Hans Ehlern Jessen continues his series on postal conditions prior to the use of Danish stamps for prepayment of postage.

The December 1979 issue of **Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift** features another in the extensive series on the Danish provisionals, this one on the 80 øre overprint. In another article, author Børge Schäffer discusses the bi-color inverted frames issues of Denmark and DWL. This issue also announces the awarding of medals by KPK to two outstanding philatelists. Folmer Østergaard is cited for his extensive knowledge of Scandinavian philately, especially that of Iceland. The second medal goes to Jørgen Gotfredsen for his major contributions to the literature of Scandinavian philately, most recently exemplified by the 2-volume **Danske Breve**, of which he was co-author. These two distinguished gentlemen join the list of about two dozen eminent philatelists who have received the KPK medals—a list which boasts such names as G. A. Hagemann, Hans Lagerlöff, J. Schmidt-Andersen, R. King Farlow, J. Alfred Birch, and Hans Ehlern Jessen.

Book 2 for the LONDON 1980 International Stamp Exhibition contains a colorful souvenir sheet of labels, several of which bear reproductions of early British stamps (the sheet carries a warning that the "labels" are not to be used on the address side of envelopes!) The 4,000-frame exhibit has long been sold out, and the dealers' bourse has a waiting list. Nearly two dozen philatelic societies plan meetings during the international show, including our sister group in England, the Scandinavia Philatelic Society. The "standholders" include such familiar names as Bengt Lilja, Danam Stamp Co., and Frimärkshuset.

Our prolific Norwegian specialist and philatelic author Carl H. Werenskiold has had another of his fine articles updated and reprinted in the **APS' The American Philatelist**. This time it is Carl's discussion of "Philatelic Measurement," which originally appeared in the 1965 **American Philatelic Congress Book**.

The January 1980 issue No. 26 of **FINDS**, published by the Scandinavian Philatelic Club of the Japan Philatelic Society carries an article on the Royal Emblems issue of Denmark by H. Harada, and one on philatelic travel in Scandinavian countries by M. Shigaki.

The December, 1979, issue of **Scandinavian Contact**, published in England, carries a continuation of an article on old Norwegian official postcards by T. Soot-Ryen, a discussion on postal transport between mainland Sweden and Aaland by Sten Cederbom, and a description of flaws to be found on the 12 öre large official of Sweden by R. M. Fishenden.

The first issue of **Posthistorisk Tidsskrift** for 1980 is devoted almost entirely to a feature article by Palle Laursen on a number of Scandinavian covers, discussing various rates, uses and other documented aspects of postal history.

The first 1980 issue of **Postiljonen Rapport** carries a nice feature on **NORDIA 80**, held March 22-30 in Malmö. Over 900 frames of exhibits are listed, including 5 of Finland, 12 Iceland, 8 Norway, 27 Sweden, 13 Denmark, and two each of Faroes, Greenland, and Schleswig. Many of the prizes to be awarded at this show are illustrated, including one of the SCC medals which Ron Collin provided to the jury. Other articles in this issue discuss Greenland, and Swedish postal history.

Stanley Gibbons has begun issuing a world catalog over a period of two years, calling it a **Philatelic Encyclopedia**, and breaking their world catalog down into major areas. Part 11 covers Scandinavia and was issued this winter. It contains more information on the early issues of each country than **Scott**, but not nearly as much as **Facit**. Sweden gets preferred treatment by StanGib in that the general listing is followed by separate listings of definitive and commemorative booklets, and a thematic listing of subjects on Swedish stamps for the topical collector. The catalog would be useful for the general collector or beginner. However, considering its price (\$13 plus \$1.50 postage), it would be worth spending a little more to get the **Facit** catalog which is much more comprehensive. The catalog is available from StanGib Ltd., Box 603, Garden City, NY 11530.

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SCC "EXECUTOR" LABELS AVAILABLE

SCC has prepared an adhesive label which can be placed on the inside of members' albums, stockbooks, and literature. It is designed to help guide relatives or executors of estates left by members, so that equitable value will be obtained, and the collection disposed of through proper philatelic channels. SCC Chapter 17 in Southern California has permitted use of their postal address and members of their Advisory Committee to help in these matters. The label reads:

ATTENTION: EXECUTOR

The collector of this material was a member of the Scandinavian Collectors Club, P. O. Box 57397, Los Angeles, CA 90057. The Club has an Advisory Committee to protect members and their heirs against unscrupulous buyers. Please contact the Committee before you sell this collection. An unbiased estimate of the value of these items will be made without cost. The Committee is prepared to provide a detailed appraisal at cost if such is required.

Copies are available gratis as a service of SCC to its members. Send your request, indicating the number of labels needed, together with a stamped return envelope, to Alan Warren, Box 17124, Philadelphia, PA 19105.

Finland

Fournier's Forgeries of the 1890 Issue 5 and 10 Mark Values

By Ed Fraser #954

These are probably Fournier's most dangerous Finnish forgeries. Because they are not rare stamps, and have a much lower catalog value than the other Finnish stamps he forged, the collector often may not examine these stamps closely. Certainly he is not likely to submit them for an expert opinion. Fortunately, once alerted, detection of the forgeries is not difficult at all. The key is the examination of genuine items.



Figure 1
Genuine



Figure 2
Forgery

The forgeries:

Fournier apparently printed many thousands of the 5 and 10 mark values in sheets of 25 (5x5). They exist tête-bêche, imperforate, and perforated 13½. One printing of the forgery does not have the periods after the words "MARK" and "MAPK" in the lower circles. The forgeries are common mint, with gum. The colors are slightly different, perhaps somewhat "matte." (Footnote 1.)

The forged cancels used by Fournier are identical to those found on the 3½ and 7 ruble forgeries illustrated on page 15, Figure 4, of the February, 1980, POSTHORN. They are the bridge cancels:

TAMMERFORS 8 V 98

KUOPIO 1 IV 98

WIBORG 11 XI 97

HELSINGFORS 5 III 00

and additionally: WIBORG 6 XI 89. (Footnote 2.)

Note that the date 1889 is earlier than either the appearance of bridge cancels, which began in 1893, or the stamps themselves, which were issued in 1890. While I said in the February, 1980, POSTHORN that the cancels are not clear, I find that they are often clear and sharp on these 5 and 10 mark forgeries. As Fournier's practice was to forge stamps after they were no longer postally valid, perhaps these forgeries were made years earlier and his cancel devices were not very worn. The 3½ and 7 ruble stamps were invalid after May 14, 1911, whereas the mark values were invalid over 10 years earlier (from Jan. 15, 1901).



Figure 3

Other forgeries:

Numerous forgeries of this issue have been made. Figure 3 shows a Fazer candy paper cutting. These come "canceled" and "uncanceled," and have been used to make some forgeries. Some forgeries, even when of far poorer quality than Fournier's, may have much more accurate central backgrounds.

Genuine imperf color proofs and various printer's waste have provided material for the perf forger. Double printings are forgeries, as are mint and used tête-bêche pairs. (Footnote 3.)

Figure 4
GenuineFigure 5
Forgery

Other cancellation forgeries: (Footnote 4.)

Bridge style cancels—TAIVASSALO 9 III 97, and PIELISJARVI 9 X 97.

Circle or dots style—ABO FINLAND (a common type of genuine cancel).

Bridge style—LIETO and POITYA, which may be forged from the genuine cancel that a forger got hold of.

Some 5 and 10 mark stamps also are known apparently cancelled to order in sheets. This was believed done during their validity, typically in Helsinki.

Printing Characteristic Differences

Quality of:	Genuine (Figures 1 and 4)	Forgery (Figures 2 and 5)
Central analine red colored background	Precise "engine work" type pattern .	Random dots.
Border lines and corner "boxes" embellishing value circles	See Figures 1 and 4.	Some "boxes" are complete that shouldn't be. Too "accurate."
Line detail	Excellent, sharp,	Slightly coarser edges to all printing detail.
Lettering	Note exact location of periods after MARK and MAPK.	Periods may be farther from circle or omitted. Top of upper "5" figures are different.
Plate flaws and plating (Footnote 5.)	There are various plate flaws. Probably many positions can be plated.	

Other Information

Paper	Wove, unwatermarked.	Wove, unwatermarked.
Sheet size	50 (10x5 on earlier printing, 5x10 on later two printings).	Known in sheets of 25 (5x5).
Perforation	12.5x12.5.	13.5x13.5; maybe others.
Perf Hole Alignment	Parallel.	Not always parallel.
Perf hole size	There are several sizes, generally described as normal, large hole (sharp) perf. The 10 mark does not have a "large hole" variety.	May be very slightly undersized.
Perf hole spacing	Generally fairly regularly spaced.	Generally fairly regularly spaced.
Printing process	Typography.	Lithography.
Embossing	Shield and central lion may show slight apparent embossing. Not generally any impression through paper.	

SCC At Norwex 80

STOCKHOLMIA '74, HAFNIA '76, and now NORWEX '80. The Norwegian Trade Fair Sjølyst in Oslo will be the focal point of international philatelic activity June 13-22. With each show held in the heart of Scandinavia SCC has taken increasing part. This year two prominent SCC members former President Victor E. Engstrom, and POSTHORN Editor Joe F. Frye, are serving as the U. S. Commissioners to NORWEX '80.

Through the efforts of Stanley Hanson, who does a lot more for SCC than just serving as Librarian, and member Sigurdur H. Thorsteinsson, SCC has planned a great time in Norway. Sig. Thorsteinsson, who has edited the Islenzk Frimerki Catalog for many years, currently resides in Asker, just outside Oslo. He has been working diligently with the NORWEX officials to arrange a "dutch treat" luncheon, followed by a meeting on Thursday, June 19 which is, appropriately, Nordens Dag. The location of these activities is the Hotel Scandinavia, Holbergsgate 30, near the Slottsparken with the Royal Palace, and also quite near the Historical Museum.

The buffet luncheon takes place in the Hotel's Cafe Royal from 12 Noon to 1:00 PM. The meeting will be held from 1 to 4 PM in the Norges Suiten. At that time there will be introductions of members and guests, a formal presentation, and discussions on such topics as translation projects and reprint exchange rights for republication of articles.

Invitations to this meeting have been extended to several groups, including the Scandinavia Philatelic Society of Great Britain, the Forschungsgemeinschaft Nordische Staaten in Germany, the Nederlandse Filatelisten Vereniging Skandinavie, and the various Scandinavian clubs in the Nordic countries.

While philately will be the major attraction during our stay in Oslo, there are a number of sights not to be missed. Foremost is a visit to the peninsula Bygdøy, preferably by ferry, where one can see the Viking Ships and other relics of the Viking Age; the Norwegian Folk Museum with its unusual outdoor as well as indoor exhibits; the Kon-Tiki Museum which houses Thor Heyerdahl's famous raft; and the polar exploration ship "Fram," used by Fridtjof Nansen in the arctic in the 1890's and later by Roald Amundsen for his successful expedition to the South Pole in 1910-12.

In downtown Oslo there is the City Hall, the Akershus Castle and Fortress dating from the 14th-16th centuries, the 17th century Oslo Cathedral, the National Gallery, Historical Museum, and the Museum of Applied Arts. In the western end of the city are the Vigeland Sculpture Garden in Frogner Park and the nearby Vigeland Museum (with over 15,000 examples of the artist's work), and the Ski Museum near Holmenkollen Ski Jump. To the east may be found the Edvard Munch Museum, the Norwegian Museum of Science and Industry, and the University's Natural History Museums (geology, palaeontology, and zoology).

All in all this will be an exciting show and experience for SCC'ers. The NORWEX show will have 4,000 frames of top-notch exhibits, and 100 stands offering all sorts of philatelic wares. See you in Oslo!

. . . Alan Warren



Icelandic Maritime Cover?

By Ronald B. Collin



I have been able to learn that this cover was written and posted in Reykjavik. It was deposited into a post box alongside a ship of the Icelandic Steamship Company leaving for England in the latter part of November 1939.

The cancel is a single-ring with only the number 29-203-6 being in the lower left section of the circle.

I would appreciate any aid in determining whether the cancel is British (and if so, what does it represent); or is it a marking of the Icelandic Steamship Company?

Kindly address any reply to Ronald B. Collin, P. O. Box 63, River Grove, IL 60171. Any help will be appreciated and will be acknowledged in a future issue of the POSTHORN.

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Fra Island—A Ship Letter Cancellation From The Faroes

By Henning Kaaber, SCC 2190



The ship letter mark illustrated is well known to the collector of the Faroes, but it was not known until 1978 that three Faroese post offices used this mark.

That grand old master of Danish postmarks, Sven Arnhiltz, listed only one "Fra Island" mark as having been used at Thorshavn, from about 1942. The late R. King-Farlow, in his very accurate studies of the Faroese postmarks, also failed to find more than the one from Thorshavn. I believe it was Eric Wowern who first published the fact that Klaksvig also used this mark.

Investigations concluded in the summer of 1978 now reveal that Trangisvaag also must have received this mark. Among the vast holdings of material left by the late A. Tholl, who was perhaps the most knowledgeable student of Danish postal history of all time, I found the original document dealing with the assignment of the "Fra Island" mark to the Klaksvig post office. It is dated 20 March, 1890, when the status of the Faroese post offices were as follows: Thorshavn—major postoffice; Klaksvig and Trangisvaag—minor postoffices; all the others being subordinate letter-collecting offices.

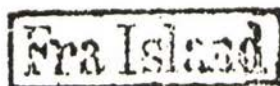
The fact that Klaksvig was assigned a "Fra Island" mark directly, rather than through Thorshavn, is a strong indication that all three post offices received the mark directly from the Danish Postal Authorities in Copenhagen. The proof that three marks were assigned comes from the following facts:

1) In 1945, the Thorshavn postoffice informed Max Nørregaard that they only had one "Fra Island" mark.

2) In 1958, the Thorshavn postoffice furnished A. Tholl proof impressions from all of the postmarks in their possession at the time. (Two different "Fra Island" marks were included.) Now Thorshavn has two such cancellers, the extra one being the one identified above as belonging to Trangisvaag.


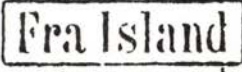

3) In 1969, I personally checked the Klaksvig postoffice, and they still had their "Fra Island" mark, although it was only being used at the request of collectors.

The proof that Trangisvaag had a "Fra Island" mark is further amplified by the illustrated cover. Here a collector obtained "favor" cancellations of both the "Fra Island" mark and the "Eat Faroe split cod" postmark.




It now remains to be determined WHEN the "Fra Island" mark was transferred from Trangisvaag to Thorshavn. It must have taken place between 1945 and 1958, but the gap can be narrowed down if collectors find covers, postcards, or pieces with the Trangisvaag "Fra Island" mark used in Thorshavn before 1958.

In clear impressions, it is relatively easy to distinguish between the three different marks:

① THORSHAVN		Isl	lan	d
② KLAKSIVIG		Isl	lan +a	d
③ TRANGISVAAG		Isl. S→	lan a→	d

Postoffice**Distinguishing Characteristics**

Thorshavn

In "Fra," the "F" and "R" normally touch each other; the "D" is rather narrow; and a cut in the upper frame is clearly seen on most copies.

Klaksvig

In "lan," the "A" appears to be closer to the "L" than the "N"; two tiny cuts can often be seen in the lower frame; and the "D" is bolder than in the Thorshavn mark.

Trangisvaag

In "lan," the "A" appears to be closer to the "N" than the "L"; the "S" is much closer to "L" than the "I"; the "I" is generally slimmer than in the other two marks; and the "D" is bolder than in the Thorshavn mark.

Eric Wowern has followed my suggestion to include all three types of this mark in his 9th Edition of the "Faroe Islands 1980; GF10 Postage Stamps and Postmarks" Catalog; and, to use "approx. 1950" as the date of transfer. Anyone able to more exactly fix the date of transfer is encouraged to write to me, Henning Kaaber, Den Gamle Skole, DK-3520 Farum, Denmark.

(Translation of the document on the following page was made by Paul B. Herrman, thru the SPA translation service.)

The General Directorate

Copenhagen, 20 March 1890

for

the Postal Service

III No. 335 N.

The postal expedition is hereby informed, that there is given same one cancel, marked "Fra Island" (from Iceland) for use in canceling of the letters, found in the special mail boxes, which according to the from here made decision, shall be dispatched on mail steamships on their trip between the Faroes and Iceland, and the other way around.

This cancel will be listed in the inventory.

Signature,

GENERALDIREKTORATET
FOR
POSTVÆSENET.

№ 1. j. 1880 N. Y. Kjøbenhavn, den 20. Marts 1880.

III. Nr. 335. B.

Det meddeles herved Post-
expeditionen, at der er tilbuddet
Samme 1 Skermpel, maages Fra
Island til Brug ved Gæstemp-
lingen af de Breve, der fore-
findes i de særlige Brevkasser,
som ifølge den herfra truffne
Bestemmelse anbringes paa
Postdampskibene paa deres
Fart mellem Farøerne og Island
og omvendt.

Det omhandlede Skermpel
bliver at opføre paa Livrentarier
listen.

E. D.

E. D.

til
Postexpeditionen

i
Klakovig.

* S * C * C *

Linn's Special Scandinavia Edition—Reprint Offer

By Marv Hunewell, SCC 1561

The January 28, 1980 issue of LINN'S Stamp News is now history. This was their special Scandinavian edition, and a lot of effort by SCC members went into its preparation. This issue contained articles covering the Danish West Indies, the Faroes, Finland, Iceland, Sweden, and one on Scandinavian revenues.

SCC members who may want to add a copy of this special edition to their library can obtain an 18-page (8½x11") reprint of the articles pertaining to Scandinavian philately and SCC. Made possible by the kind permission of LINN'S Stamp News, the reprint is \$1.50 (postpaid U. S., Canada); or \$2.25 (Airmail A.O.) overseas. U. S. and Canadian members are requested to remit by personal check or money order. Overseas members may remit the equivalent of U.S. \$2.25 in mint postage stamps of their country.

Please send your order TODAY to: Marvin D. Hunewell, 6831 Ardale Dr., St. Louis, MO 63123. All orders MUST be received not later than June 30th, and mailing of the reprints will be made by mid-July.

Editor's Mailbag

. . . by Joe F. Frye

HAFTESSAMLAREN, the first issue for their third year of publication, dated March, 1980, is a neat and interesting (Swedish text, well illustrated, 5x8" magazine-format) journal of the Association of Swedish Slot-Machine Booklet Collectors. Details from Lennart Lagerström, Ekhagsvägen 10, 104 05 Stockholm (Sweden).

This issue not only deals in some depth with Swedish but Finnish and Norwegian booklets, and the specialist can certainly benefit from the journal even if the language is a barrier, since the illustrations are quite useful.

* * *

THE POSTAGE STAMPS AND CANCELLATIONS OF THE POST OFFICES IN GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA (English translation edition) by Dr. Heinrich Wittman, with complete price revision and additional information by R. F. Putzel and P. J. Morrison. This doubly-reworked hardcover 9x12" book was the result of Albert Friedemann's original work being updated about 1968 by Dr. Wittmann and the reviewed copy in English has the further benefit of Putzel and Morrison's contributions. Published (by permission of Dr. H. Wittman, Munich) by Collectors Mail Auctions (Pty.) Ltd., Box 20, Bergvliet 7864, South Africa. ISBN 0 620 03312 6, 197 well-illustrated pages, \$20.37 (U.S.) postpaid by sea mail from the publishers.

No, it isn't "Scandinavian," but many of our members are devout students and collectors of postal history and this is a "must" for such individuals' libraries. Exhaustive, thorough and beautifully done in all respects.

* * *

WAR COVER CLUB, L. E. Kieffer, Secretary-Treasurer, Box 173, Jamesburg, NJ 08831. 6 times-annually War Cover Club Bulletin capably edited by Ray Merriam brings worthwhile details on the named subject, and their services offer a source of material of interest to the specialist.

The War Cover Club's annual convention will be held at SEPAD, the Sheraton Hotel, 7th St. and JFK Blvd., Philadelphia, PA on Oct. 17-19, 1980.

* * *

Classic Philatelics, Box 5637, Huntington Beach, CA 92646 offers their Price Supplement Section 11/L, Labuan to Luxembourg, to the Higgins & Gage WORLD POSTAL STATIONERY CATALOG, which they publish. Including "our" country of Norway, this supplement is available for \$2.50 (US and Canada, postpaid) from the California publishers.

* * *

Jay Smith, SCC member and POSTHORN advertiser, has announced their 11th pricelist of Scandinavian philatelic and Literature materials, which may be had for 45c postage (no envelopes, please!) from his firm, Jay Smith & Associates, at their NEW ADDRESS: Box 9630, Madison, WI 53715. A mention of the POSTHORN would be helpful in encouraging this or any other advertiser contacted to continue patronage of our pages.

* * *

Did you know there was such a society as 'Finlands Stampelmarkessamlaforening'? Their journal, issued 1950-1956, dealt with the fiscal issues of Finland. This is but one of the several dozen such groups past and present listed in "The American Revenuer," journal of the American Revenue Assn., February, 1980, vol. 34, no. 2, whole no. 321. Details from editor Kenneth Trettin, Box 573, Rockford, IA 50468. The group deals with revenue issues in depth and not just "American" revenues!

The January, 1980 issue, for example, brought an interesting little article on the Local Fiscals of Gothenburg (Sweden), by Esbjorn Janson.

* * *

The Philatelic Foundation, in its March, 1980, "Foundation Bulletin," notes the 80,000th certificate of their Expert Committee was issued on Nov. 20, 1979. Good "insurance" for the more expensive material—a certificate from "The Foundation," or—

The APS-ASDA Expert Committee is earnestly searching for more "experts." Of particular need at the moment are individuals with the knowledge, time, and reference material to handle Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Sweden. Other areas and countries' material is similarly wanting for the expert touch, and if you feel qualified in any field of philately, contact: Col. James T. DeVoss, Box 800, State College, PA 16801. Jim is the Executive Director of the American Philatelic Society, of course, and controls the Central Office of the APS' efforts in this field.

* * *

Effective with this issue of the POSTHORN, the "name of the game" will be "Faroes" when referring to that group of islands, the associate editor's title, and the like. Marvin Hunewell has labored long and well, and the results of some of his efforts are reflected in this issue.

* * *

The POSTHORN is still in need of an Associate Editor for Denmark and Greenland—one or more knowledgeable people—and we can use much help for A. E. Sweden, G. H. Grosso, showing little coverage for his efforts in that country's direction of late. Contact the editor concerning Denmark and Greenland; Mr. Grosso at his address inside back cover about Sweden. ALL the A. E.s can use more response from the membership—manuscripts and ideas.

* * *

"My Favorite Cover." A new department in the POSTHORN will be provided for illustrated articles—brief ones will be welcome as well as exhaustive studies—dealing with the authors' covers. You may submit direct to me or to the A. E. for the country involved as you prefer. Glossy black and white photos, please. Photocopies don't reproduce at all well except for heavy cancels, and sometimes not even for those. Thanks to George Kuhhorn for the suggestion for this new department.

* * *

"COMPLEX '80," 9,000-page exhibit; 86 dealer bourse; The Expoenter, 350 North Orleans St. across from the Merchandise Mart, Chicago, IL, May 23-25, 1980. Special Holiday Inn room rate cards available at the show.

* * *

Ernst M. Cohn writes to mention the Swedish Post Museum's annual "Yearbook," and wonders if the other of "our" countries might not produce such an item of philatelic value and content, since he has four such from Norway, issues of 1969-1974.

* * *

President John E. Foxworth, Jr., of the American Philatelic Society asks in his "President's Message" on page 349 of the APS' "American Philatelist," April, 1980, issue that the philatelic public be informed that the reason why APS asks for two character and two credit references from all prospective members is "... because membership in the Society (the APS. Ed.) is a privilege that is extended only after we have received replies from the refer-

ences given." "This assures . . . that the Society continues to make every effort to maintain the high standards. . ."

* * *

The Norwegian Post Office will issue a special souvenir card (invalid for postal use) in a numbered issue of 50,000 copies in commemoration of Norway's first stamp. The card may be had for Nkr 30,— from NORWEX-DAG, Norsk Filatelistforbund, Postboks 875 Sentrum, Oslo 1, Norway. It depicts the issued design of Norway No. 1 and three essays of not-accepted designs for that issue. The latter are copies of original sketches in the Norwegian Postal Museum.

* * *

Norwegian Stamps in Color 1979-80 (Norges Frimerker I Farger), Oslo Filatelistklubb, publisher, 1979, Nkr. 24,— from Wennergren-Cappelen A. S. Nedre Vollgatan 9, Boks 738, Sentrum, Oslo 1, Norway. 64 pages 5x9" with actual size and color reproduction of every face-different design of Norwegian stamps, plus sufficient specialized information to be of benefit. Intended for, and excellently fulfils the purpose of, use with the "Norgeskatalogen."

Norwegian text, but provides Norgeskatalogen numbering and a 2-box check-off space for each catalog number.

Remarkably accurate color printing, highly recommended for those requiring this sort of reference.

* * *

The American Philatelic Society and Pennsylvania State University present a summer philatelic seminar July 7-11, 1980 at Penn State University Park campus in State College, PA. Details from APS, Box 800, State College, PA 16801.

* * *

Don Halpern, Box 846, New Providence, NJ 07974 advises that tickets purchased prior to the next round of air fare increases "may" be valid at original ticketed prices, and he recommends earliest possible purchase of tickets by those planning to attend NORWEX '80. If you're interested in taking part in the special tour arrangements he has made again this year, contact him immediately.

* * *

Jared H. Richter of San Diego has advised that he and his wife, Barbara, have reserved a suite at the Hotel Scandinavia in Oslo (Suite 2018-20) for the duration of NORWEX 1980 and welcome SCCers to drop by.

* * *

MEMPHEX-SCC '80, annual SCC Exhibition-Convention, Oct. 4-5, 1980; Memphis, TN earnestly solicits your exhibit of not only Scandinavian but any other area of philately! Prospectus and dealer bourse information free from the editor of the POSTHORN. Your personal attendance is also most welcome and requested.

* S * C * C *

ICELAND REVENUES

John B. Norton, Sr., has recently published three articles in the *Iceland Philatelic Journal* entitled "The Revenue Stamps (and other Non-Listed Material) of Iceland." The articles are in Volume 5: Numbers 2, 3 and 4. For those who are interested, write to IPJ at P. O. Box K, Graton, CA 95444 for copies. Readers of the *Scandinavian Scribe* in 1971 will remember Mr. Norton's articles on "Iceland Revenue Stamps." Our POSTHORN author, George Sickels, has also published extensively in this field in 1972, 1973 and 1974.

Chapter News

Chapter 2—Philadelphia

The January meeting featured Vic Engstrom's DWI-II slide program on Forwarding Agents and Foreign Post Offices in St. Thomas, borrowed from the SCC Library. The March meeting offered a discussion of Danish covers bearing special cancelation. Reference material for the covers, shown by Alan Warren, included "Danske Saerstempler og Førstedagsstempler 1901-1947," and E. Menne Larsen's more recent "Danske Saerstempler I & II, 1901-1976."

Chapter 21

Our February meeting was held at the Filatelic Fiesta in San Jose, CA. Rene Reboh spoke on Swedish postmarks and he brought with him a large library of philatelic information and a superb collection.

We met in our regular meeting place on the second Thursday evening of March, the Salvation Army Building, 810 Clay St., Oakland, CA. Bryan Whipple, editor of the *Iceland Philatelic Journal* spoke on Postmarks of Iceland and illustrated the talk with many rare markings.

In months when a large show takes place, we do not meet in Oakland.

Chapter 13's slide program on the Pakke-Porto (Parcel Post) Issues of Greenland, "The Bears" plus Matt Hedley of San Mateo, CA and Gerald Silberman of Sacramento, CA discussing Greenland philately were features of our April meetings at WESTPEX.

Please call President Jerry Moore at 415-470-6231 for our latest plans if you are coming to visit us. We'll be glad to see you.

* S * C * C *

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90010
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- 2336 ROSE, Robert J., 62 Therburn Road, St. John's, Nfld. A1B 3M1, Canada

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 2149 JORGENSEN, Anita, 921 69 St., Kenosha, WI 53140
 2150 KOPPANG, James A., 1868 Main St. W., Apt. 909, Hamilton, Ont. Can.
 1830 LARMAY, Joseph E., 48 48th Ave., Bellwood, IL 60104
 752 NOECKER, I. H., 208 Bellevue Ave., Muhlenberg Pk., Reading, PA 19603
 2079 VAN COTT, Gary A., PSC Box 2432, Plattsburgh AFB, NY 12903
 471 VIGNOS, P., 1011 24th St., N. E., Canton, OH 44714

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- 1267 ANDERSEN, Norman A., 34 Old Colony Rd., Weston, MA 02193
 866 JONES, Edgar W., 2007 Teaneck Circle, Wixom, MI 48096
 476 ODDEN, Conrad, 5422 Daniel Dr., Indianapolis, IN 46226
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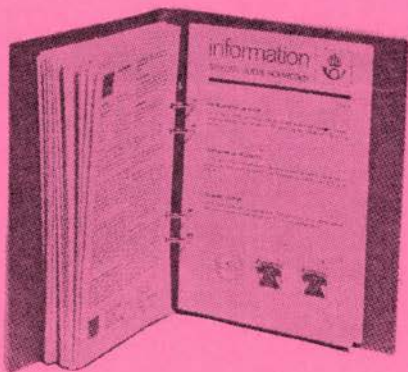
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