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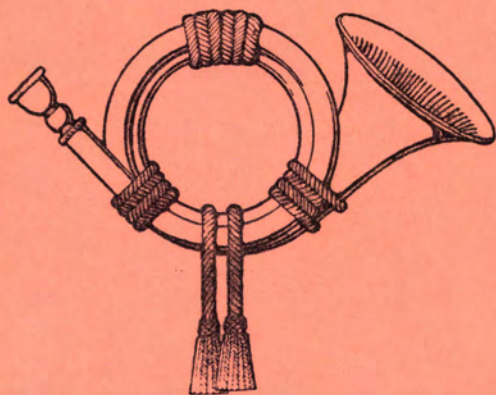
The

# POSTHORN

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**"The Bank of Scandinavian Philatelic Knowledge"**



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# The 4 and 8 Ore Values of the Issue of 1875 of Denmark

By Rev. Arthur E. Widiger



Figure 1. The "normal" or "thin" frame 8 ø 1875 design.



Figure 2. The "thick" frame variety of the 8 ø 1875 design.

Before presenting specific information regarding the 4 and 8 øre of Denmark, it might be well to add a few general remarks concerning all the values of the 1875 issue, including the 3, 5, 12, 16, 20, 25, 50 and 100 øres. They are usually called the bicolours of 1875, the term first used for the 1870 issue. This was the first venture in using two colors to print Danish stamps. The 1875 issue was the longest ever, since it covered a period of 20 years, from 1875 to 1895. A companion issue, the issue of 1896, continued for another 10 years.

The format of the stamps of 1875 was more or less the same as the one used for the issue of 1870. Only the figures were changed to conform to a new monetary system, from the skilling to the øre. An essay was first produced in which the SK was changed to ØRE, but with the places of the figures left bare. The figures were then engraved and proofs made of all the values. Both the essay and proofs are very scarce.

The paper used for the issue at first was quite thin until 1884, thereafter thicker, beginning with the "carton" paper, measuring up to .11 mm in thickness. The watermark of some of the previous issues was continued, known as watermark No. II. The perforation measured  $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ .

For most of the values, with only two exceptions, and these applying only to a single printing, only one printing plate was used. However, in the case of the 4 and 8 øre values two plates were invariably used, producing 200 stamps with every impression of the printing press.

After each printing the plates were cleaned. The frame plates usually were left intact, while the clichés of the oval plates were separated and re-assembled, thus holding different positions after each printing. This may be vital information when working with the 4 and 8 øre values, especially in finding the stamps for the many printings. When carefully comparing the stamps in relationship to the ovals and frames the collector will find differences, thus helping him to find the printings in the series in which they were printed.

## THE 4 AND 8 ØRE VALUES OF 1875

The 4 and 8 øre values of the 1875 bicolours are the most prolific and cheapest of the 19th century stamps of Denmark. A hasty decision may cause

some philatelists to shy away from collecting them because of sheer abundance and cheapness. No greater mistake can be made. As a matter of fact a "Poor Richard" in philately can easily become a "Midas" by changing paper into gold. There is ample opportunity to plunge into an area of unlimited specialization. Each stamp can become a thousand stamps, each one tagged with surprising value and joy.

### Color Proofs

Color proofs were made of the 4 øre, possibly representative also of the 8 øre. The following combinations of colors were proposed: Blue-gray, gray-blue, gray-carmine, gray-lilac, gray-brown, carmine-gray, gray-yellow green, brown-pale violet, gray-yellow orange and carmine-dark yellow. With such a conglomeration of colors it seems that the final choice of colors was very difficult. We now know that the basic color for the 4 øre was gray-blue with the first printings showing the colors of gray and shades of ultramarine and a few other colors. For the 8 øre the basic colors were gray and red with a limited color of carmine and aniline.

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### TABLE OF CONTENTS

The 4 and 8 øre Values of the 1875 Denmark Issue—Widiger .....	page 57
St. Barts—Sweden's Former West Indian Colony—Stone .....	69
GF 1: Pakke Porto Stamps 1905-1928—Wowern .....	82
The "Halved" Stamps of Finland—Mikko Ossa .....	87
SCC Chapter 13 Auction .....	95
Cancellations of Finland—Fraser .....	99
Finland Cover of the Month—Fraser .....	109
What's Happening In Finland—Hvidonov .....	118

### The "Andre Vaerdier"

G. A. Hagemann in his Volume II on the Stamps of Denmark calls the two stamps the "Andre Værdier," which means the "Other Values." The extensive use of the two values with their many printings, 75 and 79 respectively, required special procedures to print them. Some of the frame plates were used partially and sparingly for some of the other values, but otherwise almost exclusively for the 4 and 8 øre. However, in this case the same frame plates were used for both of the values; only the oval plates differed.

### Specialization

A reference has been made to specialization. It is from this standpoint that this article is being written. Every type of specialization is just waiting for the ardent collector who wishes to broaden his field of philatelic activity. The sky is the limit. The New AFA SPECIALKATALOG of 1981-82 presents a real enticement to enter this field. A special section has been added to this book, devoting many pages to the specialization of the bicolors of 1875.

### Special Frames

Perhaps highest fascination is attached to the collecting of the special frames. The author wrote a detailed article on these frames some years ago. A short summary of this article may be helpful here.

The first of such special frames may be the so-called "thick frames." The frame lines are somewhat thicker than the frames of the regular stamps, but the real identification is found in the four corner designs. The measurement across the design is fully 3 mm, whereas in the regular stamps it is only 2½ mm. They are stamps printed by the use of cliches taken from the plate by which the 48 skilling stamps of the 1870 issue were printed. They were used sparingly in the first printings, possibly as substitutes, when some cliches were no longer usable. The thick frame of the 4 øre is found only once, in printing 12, A-Plate 72. The counterpart of the 8 øre is found in printing 13. Both stamps have the "Caroe Snit," a cut in the lower part of the right frame line. Thick frames of the 6 øre are also found in positions 45 and 57, A-Plate, of printing 11, No. 45, also having the cut in the right frame line. Finding one of these stamps means that a gem is added to the collection.

A "pearl of great price" becomes a delight when a collector finds or acquires a so-called "inverted frame." Two of such, Nos. 18 and 77 in the A-plate, are found in the first two printings of both values. By the way, these are also found in the last printings of the issue of 1870, the same plates being used in the 1875 issue. Another inverted frame is found in the 7th printing of the 8 øre. No. 31, A-plate, appears in the 12th printing of the 8 øre, and in the 11th printing of the 4 øre, a real rarity in this value. 23 inverted frames are located in printing 12 of the 4 øre and printing 13 of the 8 øre.

A series of inverted frames, No. 55, A-plate, are found in printings 24-26 of the 4 øre and 27-30 of the 8 øre. They are identified by the strangely "bent out" frame lines on both right and left. No. 97 follows in the 38th printing of the 4 øre and 41st and 42nd printings of the 8 øre. This inverted frame is identified by the "worn out" appearance of the lower frame line and a blotch of color between the SE fan and the frame line to the left, not too visible in the 4 øre.

In the next series, the longest one, we find the well known inverted frame, No. 69, running through printings 39-45 (4 øre) and 43-50 (8 øre). It is difficult to identify, but any inverted frame of the 8 øre in the aniline color is

a certainty. Hidden away nearby is No. 21, in both values, respectively in printings 46 and 51. It is difficult to identify. The one positive mark is a slightly "bent out" left frame line. The stubby NW middle leaf and the defective 2nd leaf of the NE fan are matrix flaws and occur in other stamps.

In the same series of stamps we are confronted with another inverted frame, No. 70, in printings 48-49 of the 4 øre and 52-53 of the 8 øre. A spot found between the right frame lines in the lower area must be used with caution, since this matrix flaw is also found in other stamps. The more positive mark is the frayed upper side of the middle leaf of the SE corner. This special frame becomes the special NORMAL frame, No. 31, when the entire plate is inverted. The frayed leaf is now located in the NW fan. This normal frame is found in two printings of both values.

A drought of inverted frames occurs until the 63rd printing of the 4 øre and the 67th of the 8 øre, when all the clichés of the lower row were inverted in the process of printing, offering the collector a row of 10 inverted stamps in both values.

No. 13 awaits the anxious searcher for special frames in the 65th and 69th printings respectively of the 4 and 8 øre values. This becomes No. 88 (normal frame) through the next 5 printings of both values, when the plates were inverted. In addition there is a conglomeration of special normal frames along the sides and the bottom row, changing from printing to printing.

Finally, in the rest of the printings, two inverted frames, Nos. 6 and 81, may be found, together with such frames in the lower row of the last printing of each value.

The philatelist is confronted with a wonderful area of specialization which will fill the pocket book with precious values and his life with fun.

### The Printings

Sooner or later the ambitious Denmark specialist will desire to reach higher toward the sky by covering some pages of the album with stamps representing all the 75 printings of the 4 øre and 79 of the 8 øre, with possibilities of finding them in both plates. This would enhance the collection with 308 additional items. Information is now available to accomplish this venture. The AFA catalogue now contains a description of every stamp of all the printings. Many stamps, however, are so similar in appearance, often identical, that additional aid must be found. Eventually the stamps must be grouped into their respective series. They were so printed. When the printing plates became unusable from wear and tear, they were replaced with new ones. The frame plates were used for both values, while separate plates were made for the ovals.

To place the stamps into their respective series they may be arranged initially to form larger groups. Year dates are a definite necessity, but only after 1891 do they appear regularly, covering about 5 series. For the first 10 series, stamps with year dates are real "finds." During this period until 1884 numeral cancels are quite plentiful and can be used for classification. Smaller groups may be formed by noting the type of frames. The middle leaf of the SW fan is usually pointed in the first series up to 1878. Thereafter the same leaf may assume many different forms until the year 1889, when the middle leaf has a uniformly rounded appearance in all the remaining series.

Furthermore, many variations, some of them very specific, may be used to place the stamps into the respective series. First of all the frames may be used for this purpose. A separate section deals with the special inverted

frames, as well as normal frames at times, together with a few "thick frames." Most of the series are named after these frames. Closely following these special frames the many varied frame flaws may be used. They appear in the form of spots, cuts, dents, etc. Each series has its own peculiar flaws. Some of them are listed, many are not. Much information can be gleaned from the new AFA catalogue. In the case of using the frame flaws for the identification of a series, the so-called "missing pearl" flaw may be used as an example to spot the stamps for the 5th series. The order of the printings may be distinguished from the description of the stamps in each printing in a series.

Before proceeding to a description of all the 15 series it should be added that the frame flaws may be collected separately and independently from their use in finding the printings. The abundance of these flaws, especially when an effort is made to find them in all the printings in which they occur and to find them in both values, can easily result in adding volumes to the specialized collection.

#### A Description of the 15 Series of Frame Flaws

I. The first series is called "The 18 and 77 Inverted Frames Series." The stamps were printed from frame plates taken from the 1870 issue. Only 2 printings were made of each value. Two basic frame dents are listed and found in the lower frame line directly under TF and RI of POSTFRIM, in the A-plate, positions 9 and 7. Other unlisted dents are located a little to the left of the two dents.

II. This series, printings 3-8 and 3-7 respectively of the 4 and 8 øres, holds the inverted frame 60 and thick frame 25. Three almost identical dents are located in the middle of the right frame line, positions A8, 18 and 28. Other flaws: Left area of upper frame line shaved off, dent in upper area of right frame line, white spot in upper right ball.

III. It is usually called the series with the 31 inverted frame. However, it also has the thick frames 45 and 57, as well as 23 inverted frames in the last printing of each value. The printings are 9-12 and 8-13 of the respective values. Some authorities place the last two printings in a separate category, since the 2nd last printings of each value already show the change of a pointed SW middle leaf to the more or less flat type of a large number of the next series. The B-plate of the last printing likewise shows the change. It seems, theoretically, that in the manufacture of new plates, due to unknown factors, some mixup occurred. Foremost frame flaws: Compound dents in the lower frame line to the left, left frame line split and/or broken, cut into SW fan, cut into lower part of right frame line, dent in lower frame line to the right, very thick right frame lines in 2nd last printings, as well as the famous Alpha, Beta, and Gamma matrix flaws, carryovers from the 1870 issue.

IV. No special features are found in this series, comprising printings 13-16 (4 ø) and 14-17 (8 ø). Many flaws in this series beckon the collector: 1. Last leaf of SW fan distorted and large dent in lower frame line under left scroll (B75). 2. Lower frame line very irregular to right and left (B83). 3. Large dent in upper frameline far to left and another in lower frame line to left (A75). 4. Both lower frame lines blotted out in the middle (A76). 5. Left inner frame line blotted out to left of upper scroll (A65). 6. A similar flaw over left end of right upper scroll (A86). Other unlisted flaws can be found.

V. This is the series with the "missing pearl." 20 of such are found, some major, others minor. The series covers printings 17-20 and 18-22 of the

two values. An abundance of frame flaws are located in the series. 1. Two dents on upper frame line, one over NM and another close to right end, a third below tail end of lower left scroll (B60). 2. Dent in middle of lower frame line. 3. Dents in upper frame line over tail end of left scroll and another in lower frame line below the middle of left scroll (B82). 4. NE corner shaved off (A93). 5. Large single flaw in lower frame line far to left (A14). 6. SE corner mangled (B6). 7. Another, unlisted, in which the lower part of SE corner is sheared off.

VI. The 6th series contains no special features and is devoid of any listed frame flaws. It comprises printings 21-23 (4 ø) and 23-26 (8 ø). The following are some of the unlisted flaws not found in other series: 1. A dent in left frame line just below the tail of the upper scroll. 2. A squashed middle leaf of the NW fan.

VII. This is the "Inverted Frame 55" series, printings 24-26 and 27-30. No. 55 is identified by the "bent out" left and right frame lines and runs through all the printings. Only one frame flaw is listed, found also in other values, in which the two right leaves of the NW fan are damaged and a sharp dent is found in the upper frame line far to the right. A few of the unlisted flaws may be added. 1. A scratch across the lower left scroll and through the frame lines. 2. The lower right ball is "open-mouthed." Two types of a cut, one longer than the other, in the inner left frameline in the middle area of the upper scroll.

VIII. This is dubbed as the "Carton Paper" series. The paper here abruptly changes from the unusually thin to the very thick type, the latter including carton paper up to .11 mm in thickness. It covers printings 27-24 and 31-37 respectively of the two values. Many frame flaws are included. 1. A set of thick and/or broken left frame lines, Nos. B43, B67 and B45. 2. A series of thinned frame lines, some similar to those in the early series: (a) Upper frame line, 2 types, A30 and A35. (b) Upper area of right frame line, B24. (c) Left frame line, A100. (d) lower frame line, unlisted. 3. Left leaves of SW fan shaved off and frame line partially thinned.

IX. Inverted frame 97 identifies this series, printings 35-38 (4 ø) and 38-42 (8 ø). This 97 is found only in the 38th printing of the 4 øre and in printings 41-42 in the 8 øre. The series is marked more with the absence of frame flaws than with them, none listed. The foremost flaw is a significant cut in the lower frame line just below the "I" of "POSTFRIM." Another is found in the form of various scratches across the frame lines left of the upper scroll.

X. In this series we find the famous No. 69 inverted frame, running through all printings—39-45 of the 4 øre and 43-50 of the 8 øre. The first three printings of the 8 øre are noted for their aniline colors of the oval. Only two frame flaws are listed. 1. The most important one is a dent in the lower area of the left frame line (A21). 2. The other flaw is a cut down the middle leaf of the SW fan (A36).

XI. This series is dominated by the inverted frame 70, which becomes the special normal frame 31 in the last two printings when the printing plates were completely inverted. It contains printings 46-50 of the 4 øre and 51-55 for the 8 øre. In the first printing of each value we find inverted frame 21. Interesting frame flaws await the collector. 1. A squash in middle leaf of the NE fan (normal frame), melded with the leaf to the left, B8, becoming B93 in SW corner in the inverted panes. 2. Dents in lower frame lines toward the left, A46 and A47. 3. A52 with a greatly enlarged middle leaf of the SE fan. 4. A series of stamps with broken or distorted upper frames, Nos. A18, A19,



and B74, all these in the last printing(s) with the inverted frames, excepting No. 31.

XII. 1890-1891 series is the term assigned to this with stamps printed with completely new and radically different plates, the middle leaf of the SW fan now becoming uniformly rounded. It comprises printings 51-58 and 56-63 for the respective values. In the later printings a new cancel, which includes the year date, begins to appear. Appealing frame flaws call for new efforts to find them. During the printing the upper row of cliches were placed at the bottom, thus making it necessary to assign two positions for each flaw. The following are listed: 1. NW middle leaf shaved off, A73 (63). 2. Dent in upper frame line far to left, A90(80). 3. Dent on right frame line close to bottom, B30(20). 4. Scratch from NE middle leaf downward through neck of right frame line, A37(27). 5. Another similar scratch, but more diagonal, A57(47). 6. A long scratch from upper area of left frame line downward through lower left scroll and frames beneath, A77(67).

XIII. The 1892 upright (normal) and 1893 inverted frame series, printings 59-64 and 64-68. The 2nd last printing of each value has inverted frames in the lower row, while the last printing is completely inverted. Only one frame flaw is listed, the middle leaf of the SE fan is partially cut off beneath. Year dates are plentiful and can be used to determine the printings.

XIV. The 1893 upright and 1894 inverted frame series, printings 65-70 and 69-74. The 1st printing has normal frames with No. 13 inverted, all the rest are mostly inverted with No. 13 becoming the special normal frame 88. However, many of the cliches along the sides and lower row were juggled around, producing a number of special normal frames.

XV. The last series bears the special inverted frames of 6 and 81. The 72nd printing of the 4 øre values has inverted frames in the lower row, and both values have inverted frames in the last printing. Special frame flaws in both of the last series are almost totally absent and none is listed.

The above described series of frames should give the Danish philatelist many moments, days, and even years, of highest joy, not only in collecting the frame flaws and depositing them into albums, but also eventually discovering all the stamps needed to represent all the printings of the humble and often despised 4 and 8 øre adhesives.

### THE OVAL FLAWS

The oval flaws, as in the case of the frame flaws, may be used separately from other considerations as a part of the overall specialized collection. They are waiting in abundance for the collector. Incidentally they may be used also for the finding of the printings.

The inks run the gamut of colors. Since the colors of the inks were not yet standardized, and a new batch had to be mixed before each printing, there could be variations of colors equal to the number of printings.

The flaws may be collected in series, since the worn cliches and plates were replaced periodically. Each series carried its own peculiar set of flaws. These can be placed into specific time periods through various procedures. When this has been accomplished, then the printings can also be established without much trouble.

The flaws come in various types. There are many dents and cuts, large and small, in the border line of the ovals, which are not usually mentioned in catalogues but can be used in collections. Those mentioned and listed are mostly in the form of spots, cuts, scratches, etc., found in the oval itself. These flaws, too, come in large and interesting numbers.

### The Oval Flaws of the 4 Øre

The stamps with oval flaws may be placed in the following series, not always with mathematical exactness:

Series I. This series covers printings 1-6. Only one is listed, a large cut over AN of DANMARK. Others include: 1. Cut in oval line below R of POSTFRIM. 2. Cut over NM. 3. Scratch from 2nd A downward to little 4. 4. Diagonal cut under K. 5. Many dents.

Series II. Printings 6-12. Listed flaws: 1. Doubled impression above DAN. 2. Lower area of upper M damaged. 3. Spot to the left of central 4. 4. Upper part of 1st A of DANMARK blotted out. 5. NMA of DANMARK reengraved (letters are shorter).

III. Printings 13-17. Only one flaw listed, a large white spot to the right of the foot of central 4. Some unlisted flaws: 1. White spot in the shading lines to the left of the cross. 2. Cut in band 2 mm below D of DANMARK. 3. Small appendage to the right of lower M of POSTFRIM.

IV. Printings 18-21. The most prominent flaws are: 1. Large tear-drop to left of central 4. 2. Cut into the oval panel between DA. 3. A spur to left of N. 4. A large white spot below K (only in Pr. 21, a and b). 5. White line above 1st A of DANMARK. 6. Large triangular spot in upper part of left grain stalks. Many more flaws in this series, especially in the form of cuts and dents in oval line. 7. Spur on top of 1st A of DANMARK.

V. Printings 22-26. Oval flaws listed: 1. Lower part of K blotted out. 2. Cut in oval line and cuts into oval band over MA, also dent over N. Other unlisted flaws: 3. A large cut in oval line to left of N. 4. Right oval line crushed and dent in oval line below the west upper scroll.

VI. Printings 27-38. 1. Tear-drop on central 4. 2. Long white line under FRIM. 3. Another similar line as another type under FRIM. 4. Marred R of POSTFRIM. 5. White line across POS. 6. Large white line and other mars above NM.

VII. Printings 39-45. Oval flaws: 1. Irregular flaw in oval band below D. 2. Long spur on lower M, leaning to left. 3. Similar flaw leaning to right. Many other unlisted flaws.

VIII. Printings 46-49. This series includes printing 49 with the inverted frames. Main listed oval flaws: 1. Tear-drop on central 4, smaller than those in previous printings. 2. Cut through oval line into band between AN. 3. White spot impressed upon the upper right area of lower M. 4. Large spot in P of POSTFRIM. Prominent unlisted flaws: 5. Large white spot in middle of right band near the oval line. 6. Three large dents and/or cuts into left oval line.

IX. Printings 50-57. This series presents almost a total absence of oval flaws. The author has found a cut in the oval line above P, a smaller one in the middle of the right oval line, and a few minor flaws.

X. Printings 58-64. The series cannot be definitely defined from this point to the end, due to the scarcity of flaws. There is only one constant flaw in this series, a large spot in the right oval band below the K. This stamp has a matrix flaw, a number of blue spots between the oval line and the oval, found in many stamps of this series.

XI plus. In the last one or two series only one listed oval flaw is worthy of mention. This is found to be a long broken oval line between the 4 and Ø in printings 69-72. The stamp with this flaw in printing 70 is the stamp with the special normal frame No. 88. In printing 69 the flaw is located in another stamp with a special normal frame, namely No. 10.

### The Oval Flaws of the 8 Øre Value

The oval flaws of the 8 øre value make excellent companions to those of the 4 øre. They are found in numbers far exceeding those of the lesser value. Yet they are confined to only 10 well-defined series. The reader is requested to read the introductory remarks of the article on the oval flaws of the 4 øre stamp. Let us make a hurried jump to the descriptions of the 10 series together with their prominent oval flaws.

I. This series comprises printings 1-12. The following oval flaws are listed in this series: 1. "ØRF" instead of "ØRE." 2. White spot between the crown and central 8, together with a mangled P, from the 4th printing. 3. Cut into left oval band and a break below the E of ØRE. 4. Large white area under 2nd A of DANMARK. 5. Spur extending from lower left area of central 8. 6. Red blotch of color on M of POSTFRIM. 7. Long scratch from K down to E in ØRE. A few outstanding unlisted oval flaws: 8. Large white gash across the upper area of right band 2 mm below K. Only in printing 12. 9. A heavy break, seemingly from a broken cliché, across the upper part of the oval from K to D.

II. Printing 13-17. Oval flaws: 1. Damaged lower 8, appear as a "3", the only one listed in this series. 2. A white gash above the right side of 1st A of DANMARK. 3. Foot of P blotted out. 4. Spur on tail of R of POSTFRIM.

III. Printings 18-23. Listed oval flaws: 1. Cut in oval line into band between M and 8. Printing 22 has a major "missing pearl" in the frame. 2. Square break in left band 1 mm above the P. 3. Large white spot above the 2nd A of DANMARK. 4. Diagonal break through upper M to crown. 5. Long scratch below K through the band to the cross, sometimes a shorter scratch just above in the oval. 6. Scratch across the middle area of right band. 7. Scratch in lower area of right band. Unlisted flaws: 8. Another "ØRF" instead of "ØRE" in printing 19. 9. Spur on lower part of right stroke of 1st A. 10. V break across left upper ear. 11. Upper M greatly marred. 12. Large oblong spot 3 mm below K, minor "pearl" frame flaw in printing 20.

IV. Printings 24-30. Strangely, some of the flaws found in the previous series appear also in this series. Possibly some of the old clichés were used as substitutes when some of the clichés of the present series needed replacement. The series is weighted with oval flaws. Approximately 40 of them could easily be identified as constant. Two are listed: 1. A double gash across POST and FRIM. 2. Large cut to right of K. Some of the unlisted flaws: 3. Scratch across the upper right ear, cap on the left stem of lower M. 4. White spot to the upper right area of 1st A. 5. Spot 2 mm below D in left oval band. 6. Another spot 2½ mm below D. 7. Scratch between R and S, same as in previous series.

V. Printings 31-42. Listed oval flaws: 1. Appendage under the 1st A of DANMARK. 2. Long white line under M 8. Some unlisted flaws: 3. Elongated spot in lower loop of central 8, slight dent (cut) above 2nd A. 4. Large cut in oval line above AR. 5. White line between TF of POSTFRIM. 6. Fine line between lower part of K near oval to upper area of E of ØRE.

VI. Printings 43-50. This series starts with the anilines. Only a few important oval flaws are found in it. 1. Large white spot in left oval band. 2. Cut across K. Some of the unlisted flaws: 3. Cut in upper left area of central oval in line with upper part of central 8. 4. Spot 1 mm below D, same in oval line under S and dent in right oval line in printing 50. 6. Cut below small 8.

VII. Printings 51-55. This series includes the inverted frames in last two printings. A few of the listed oval flaws: 1. Large irregular flaw on top of the M of DANMARK. 2. Wedge cut from central oval into the crown. 3. Red blotch on lower M, different from the one in first series. 4. Long white diagonal line in upper left area of central oval. 5. Upper loop of little 8 partially cut off (only in printing 51). 6. Spurlike cut into central oval left of the lower loop of central 8. Many more flaws may be found, mainly in the form of dents and cuts in the oval line, and these particularly in last printing(s).

VIII. Printings 56-66. Oval flaws becoming quite scarce beginning with this series and continuing to the end of the 1875 issue. There are only two prominent flaws: 1. Large white spot in one of the lower axles of the right stalk of wheat between the E of ØRE and lower loop of central 8. 2. Triangular spot in the middle of left area of central circle. The following unlisted flaws may be mentioned: 3. Small dents in oval ring below the period with a long matrix flaw under the small 8. 4. Various flaws on or near small 8, in one of them the upper loop of 8 is open at the top, less so than in the one in 7th series.

IX. Printings 67-75. No important flaws have been listed. The following minor ones could be mentioned: 1. Small cut in oval line below and to the right of small 8, matrix flaw in form of small cut in oval line below and to right of F, small red spot(s) below lower right scroll. 2. Large cut below R of ØRE and matrix flaw below and to right of F.

X. Printings 76-79. One oval flaw has been listed, white spot in left band 2 mm above the top of P of POSTFRIM.

### Cancellations of the 1875 Bicolors

The cancels, short for cancellations, are found in unlimited numbers, forms and types. The assembling of these cancels with specialization in mind could easily cover a lifetime of pleasure.

### The Numerals

The cancels with numerals, no doubt, would first of all attract the collector. They were introduced after the first printing of the 4 RBS, 1852, and their use continued until 1884, when they were abruptly terminated. They consist of three concentric circles of many types and sizes with numerals of various sizes, types, and forms in the center, with figures 1 to 286, a few of them, beginning with 6, no longer in use. Each figure represents a city or town, some of them railroads and depots. The rule provided that the numeral cancels be impressed upon the stamp, while a town cancel was to be added near the stamp. In some of the cancels the town and the numeral were reduced to a unit, No. 34, representing the railroad and depots of Copenhagen, being the foremost one.

Cancels with the abbreviated name of a town in the center instead of the figure offer a subsidiary type. They are called the "ESROM" types, of which 29 towns are represented. Some of them are exceedingly rare.

Another type concerns only Copenhagen. They consist of 3 concentric circles with a letter, N, Ø, etc., and beneath a figure 1, 2, etc., these representing various areas in the city.

The so-called "parcel post" cancels may be added to this section. They consist of only two very heavy circles. They were used for a very short period of time, covering the years 1880-81, with a few stragglers before and after

this period. They are comparatively scarce. A sub-type has the small figures 1-10 within the two circles. The latter present a very elite and circumscribed figure and are real "finds."

#### The Town Cancels of 1875

Next in order the Danish specialist of the 1875 bicolours would want to tackle the town cancels. As said before, they were commonly used in conjunction with the numeral cancels, but separately also impressed upon the stamp itself. They were profusely used until the introduction of the "killer" cancel of 1891 with the year date. Until this time, unfortunately, the date of the year was strangely absent. Only the day dates, conversely to our procedure always mentioned first, followed by the month, were found on the stamps. The two types were named the Antiqua and Lapidar cancels, the names referring to the kind of letters used for the inscription.

Cancels with the date of the year added for this period up to 1891 are real finds and should be given a prominent place in the collection. Among them the OMB cancels may be placed, always found with the dates of the year, used in Copenhagen to cancel a letter which arrived without a cancel. An oval railroad cancel, also with a year date, makes an occasional appearance, and can be added to this part of a specific cancel collection.

Regarding the town cancel collection as a whole, the search for stamps with all the names of towns would possibly engage the efforts of the collector above all other considerations.

#### The Star Cancels

The star cancels must also be included for a complete collection of cancels. They are less common than the other types, but can be found in sufficient numbers to make a challenge.

The variety of these cancels is astounding. Besides the name of the town they vary almost from town to town. The oldest "Taarbaek" type may still be found on some of the stamps. They are smaller as a whole and the star is very simple. The more prevalent, larger and more complicated "faareville" type may have to carry the burden of collecting the star cancels.

#### "Fra" Cancels

A smaller category of cancels show the origin of certain stamps. The word "fra" means "from." Some of them refer to towns within Denmark, others to other lands.

#### The Manuals

An interesting set of cancels are manually done, that is, performed by the hand, some with the use of a pencil, but mostly with a pen. The most common type consists of lines from corner to corner. Others have the name of towns. Some show complete dates, day, month and year. There are stamps which have both the regular and the manual cancels on the same stamp.

#### Colored Cancels

The icing on the cancel collection may take the form of colored cancels. Although the rule required that only black ink was to be used, other colors were used at times. Purple is the predominant color. Other colors are the blue and even green or red, the latter found in the form of manual cancels.

The best book written on the cancels of this period is the one by Svend

Arnholz, with the title "DANSKE POSTSTEMPLER," written in 1953, under the Supervision of the KØBENHAVNS PHILATELIST KLUB.

### COVERS

No specialized collection is complete without at least some covers. They are now becoming more and more difficult to obtain. However, they are still available in sufficient numbers to make a real contribution to a collection.

They can be featured along the same lines as done with off-cover stamps. The same special frames, flaws, cancels, and other features are also found on the stamps on cover.

Ultimately there must come the desire to find covers with stamps which will represent all the printings. The problem of the absence of the dates of years emerges also in regard to the covers. On the other hand the cover may have some telltale marks to facilitate the identification of a printing. There may be a dated letter inside, a dated mark on the back side of the cover, or some other marking to put the collector on the trail of identifying the elusive item. Finally, the use of special procedures recommended for finding the printings as presented previously may be applied here. This means that a person may be able to sort the covers into the respective series and then proceed.

Most of the covers in the earlier period are of the folded type. Later manufactured envelopes appear in increasing numbers.

In conclusion the author wishes to express the hope that this article on the bicolours of 1875, especially involving the 4 and 8 øre values, may incite some collectors to reach toward specialization. It may become the entrance into another world of philatelic joy.

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## St. Barts—Sweden's Former West Indian Colony, 1785-1878

By Robert G. Stone (SCC #40)

### Introduction

We had a short article on St. Barts (St. Bartholomew, St. Barthélémy) published in *The POSTHORN* for October 1949 (v. 1, #4). Not much philatelic attention had been given to either the Swedish or French regimes in St. Barts so our remarks were mostly historical and geographical. Now we have a lot more information, especially brought to print as result of the publicity given to the Centenary of the return of St. Barts to France in 1878. As Sweden never had any other "colony" outside Europe, and this one was relatively unknown in Sweden, St. Barts is something of a curiosity to Scandinavian philately. It seems now appropriate to summarize the meagre story of its postal history. Even literature on its history, natural history, and geography is sparse and has to be sought in obscure sources.

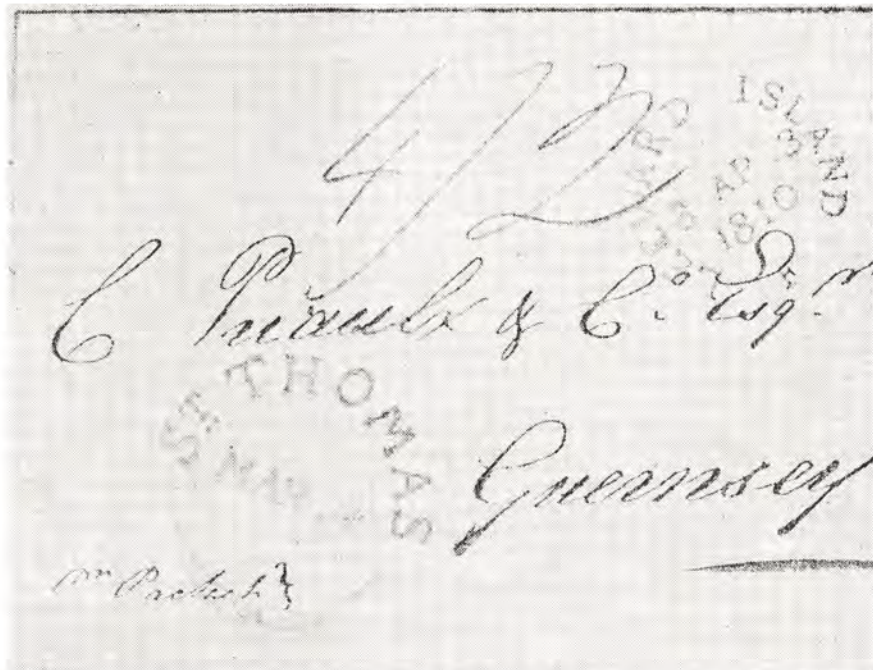


Fig. 1. Letter sheet from St. Barts to Guernsey, 1810. Docketed on back by sender "St. Bart 26th Jany 1810/Necht. I Mesurie/Cmd," with St. Thomas large-fleuron postmark dated March (?) 1810 (British P.O.) and the Falmouth "Leeward Island/F/ Ap 2/1810" mark in green ink. Very unusual (unique?) to have the Leeward Island mark on a letter already postmarked in a British P.O. as the green Falmouth marks were all intended only for loose packet-letters. Perhaps it was an oversight, or because of the Guernsey destination which could be forwarded to without going through London. (Courtesy Brad Arch).

### Geography

The island lies between St. Martin and Barbuda (nearer to St. Martin) in the Leeward Islands of the Lesser Antilles. It is about 9 x 26 km in size, of irregular outline with many bays and reefs, mostly hilly (up to 1000 feet) (Fig. 7), a semi-arid climate supporting a scrubby arborescent vegetation. Commercial crops of cotton and pineapples have been produced successfully only in wetter years, but the rural peasants have been able to support themselves with garden produce, fishing, grazing (goats), and craft products (straw hats). A salt pond produced enough for local use and some export. The cash economy has always been precarious, based on entrepôt trade (as a free port) with neighboring islands, U.S., and Europe, on local merchandise stores, occasional crops, and operation and carenage of sailing schooners. Only during the 1790s and the Brief occupation of 1801-13 was there any great prosperity.

The population, only a few 100s before and during the 18th Century, grew to 6000 in the early 1800s, then declined rapidly (—due to trade being diverted to other islands, devastating fires and hurricanes, and the supplanting of sailing vessels by steamers—) to less than 1000 by the 1840s. Natural increase of the peasant element raised the population to a stable level around 2500 since 1870. The population element engaged in trade and administration (about 40% of total) has been concentrated in the port town of Gustavia; originally of Swedish, French, and British extraction (but now all French and British). Gustavia, the only town, spreads around a deep long harbor, well-protected from trade winds and ocean swells. It can accommodate small steamers in the center but not at docks.

The peasants are an inbred close community descended from 18th Century Norman-French and Breton settlers, very conservative, illiterate and speaking an archaic French or creole dialect. There have always been many negroes and mulattos. The townspeople have generally spoken English; many have gone to sea as seamen or emigrated to the Virgin Islands.

### History

The island was discovered in late 1643 by Columbus on his 2nd Voyage



Fig. 2. Two French Colonies General Issues stamps postmarked St. Barthelémy. The 25c Cérès is dated Nov. 1879, which is the earliest use reported, one year after the P.O. opened! The 10c Sage stamp has postmark of the 1880s. (R. G. Stone coll.)



and allegedly named by him for his brother Bartolome. The French took possession in 1648, settling a few French colonists. Along with St. Martin, it was sold in 1651 to the Knights of Malta, who later ceded it to the 2nd French West India Company. In 1674 it was returned to the French state and attached to Guadeloupe. Agriculture was started and some slaves imported.

In 1784 St. Barts was offered to Sweden in exchange for French entrepôt privileges at Gothenburg. The Swedes accepted because Swedish merchants were eager for a West Indian trading base. The Swedish administration started on 7 March, 1785, and the town and port of Gustavia soon developed. In 1786 the Royal Swedish West India Company was formed to carry on trade and to administer the island.

After the British occupation (to prevent use by French privateers) ended in 1813, trade rapidly declined causing many of the Swedish merchants to leave. The budgets were now exceeding revenues, so that during the next 50 years the Swedish government made several overtures to the U. S. and to France to sell the island. The proposal made to France in 1872 involved a plebiscite of the population and a request for a payment to Sweden. Agreed to by France, a treaty was signed on 10 August, 1877. The plebiscite held in 1877 favored the return to France by 350 to 1! The Treaty was adopted by the French parliament on 22-28 February, 1878, by almost unanimous votes. Signatures were exchanged on 6 March, 1878.

The French sent a Frigate, with the Governor of Guadeloupe and the Bishop of Basse-Terre on board, to Gustavia, taking over possession on 16 March, 1878, from the Swedish Governor at a pompous ceremony. The Governor and eight other Swedish officials were then repatriated. That part of the payment which was for Swedish Royal property was turned into a King Oscar II Fund and given back to the French for health and education services in the island. It became a part of the Basse-Terre Arrondissement of Guadeloupe.

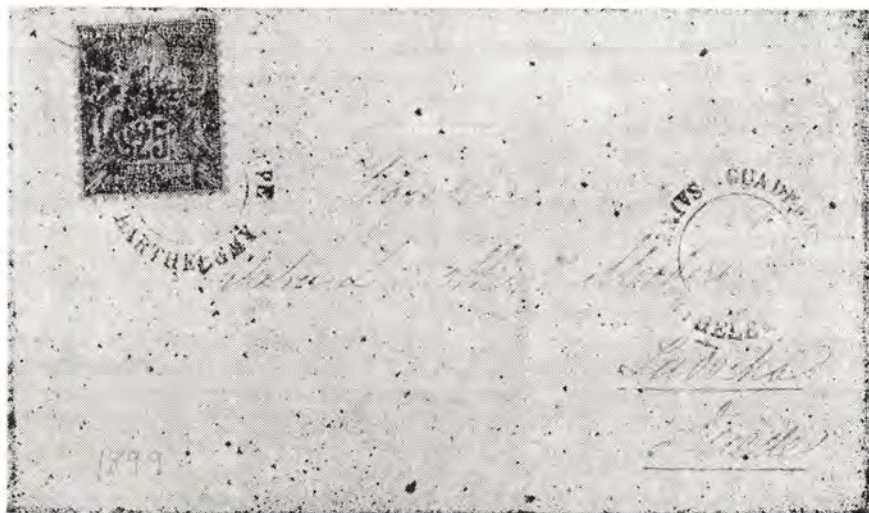


Fig 3. Cover of 1899 to Ludvika, Sweden, franked with a 25c of 1892 Guadeloupe Navigation and Commerce type, cancelled with the continuous double-ring "Saint Barthelemy/Guadeloupe" postmark on which the outer ring has worn away—typical of this mark after 1895 (which was in use from 1881 to 1905).

### St. Barts Mails in The Swedish Period

No official documents have been found on postal service for or at St. Barts. But a number of letters are recorded, the contents and markings of which tell something about handling of mail from there. It seems there never was a Swedish postoffice there, and mail was either taken privately through contacts with ship captains, traveler, friends, traders, etc., or at times through the customs officer (as an added duty) was arranged for a local sailing packet to take mail to St. Kitts to catch the British packets.

No Swedish stamps nor postmarks are recorded used at St. Barts. Several Swedish stamps and covers reported with alleged St. Barthelemy marks are now believed to be fakes. The Swedish officials at St. Barts, however, had available from 1817 on an arrangement with the British G.P.O. whereby they could forward dispatches to a paid "Government Agent" in St. Kitts (or other nearby island) who would send them by special bag in the British mail to the Danish Consul at London. The same service worked in the reverse direction too. This so-called "consular post" was not a postal service in the usual sense; it may be suspected that some favored individuals, such as prominent merchants, probably could use the consular bag on occasion.

The St. Barts administration, and in turn probably the customs officer, was directed by the Swedish government in 1817 to arrange for a more or less regular sailing-vessel connection to take and bring back mails from a nearby island that had packet service to Europe—this was to serve the public. Otherwise letters could be entrusted to local or passing ships and traders to be car-

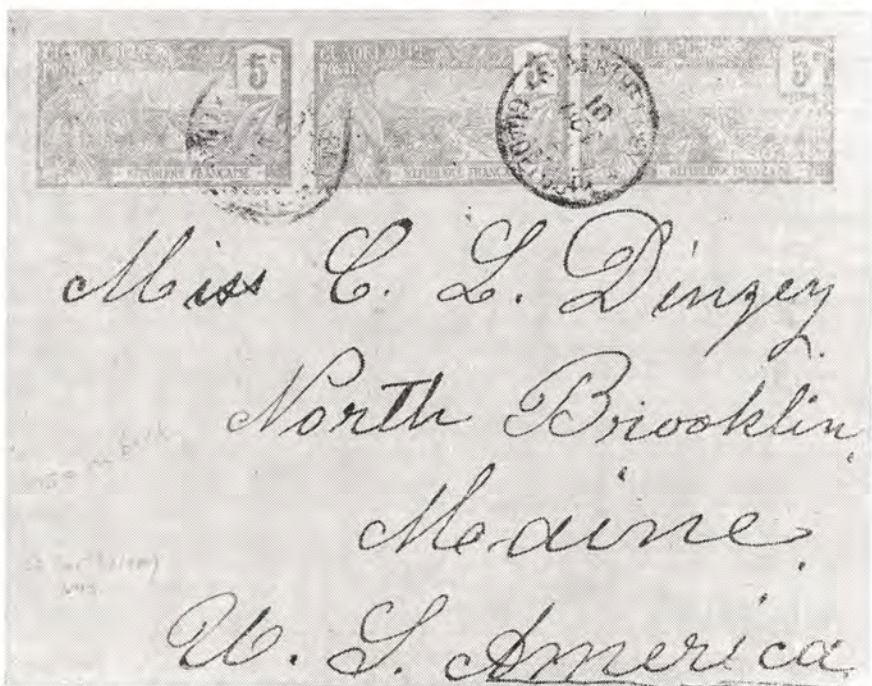


Fig. 4. Cover of 1912 to Maine, franked with 2 x 5c plus a 10c (on back) of the 1905 Guadeloupe pictorial issue. Small-postmark type used 1905-27, usually smudgy.

ried to neighboring islands or direct to the U. S. or Europe. Many merchants had close family or business relations in other islands with whom they could communicate through schooners used in their trade as owners or consignees.

From the 1790s on British mailboats or packets gave regular service to the main Leeward and Windward Islands with connections to England, Spanish Main, Jamaica, Cuba, U.S., Bermuda, Halifax, etc., via St. Thomas. St. Kitts being the nearest island with British packet service, much St. Barts



Fig. 5. Picture postcard with French St. Barthélemy Centenary stamp and the fancy Centenary First Day postmark, addressed to Stockholm.

mail probably was sent through it. (The same situation existed for St. Martin.) Before 1842 such mail via British packets had to be sent unpaid, and postage in most cases collected by the postoffice of destination or paid by an agent at London, etc. After 1841 some British-packet letters would have to be prepaid, depending on the destination (from 1865 to all destinations), in which case the St. Barts senders presumably could arrange for the party (or customs officer) taking their mail to St. Kitts to pay it for them there, and likewise to pay any due on incoming letters. Business men and firms of Gustavia could have similar arrangements with an agent or forwarder in St. Kitts.

Letters from or to St. Barts during the Swedish regime and British occupation are very rare. Appended to this article we describe about 25 letters or documents that have come to my attention, and I doubt that many more are in philatelic hands.

#### The French Regime 1878-

The French opened a P. O. at Gustavia about 1 Nov. 1878. Philatelic material from 1878 to 1892, when the French Colonies General Issues were being used, is very rare, only a few stamps off cover with St. Barthelemy postmark being reported (Fig. 2). From 1892 to 1949 the issues of Guadeloupe were current; covers are very scarce (Figs. 3 and 4). French stamps have been in use since 1949, as Guadeloupe became an overseas Department of France in 1947. A small resort business developed after W.W. II.

For many years the Guadeloupe postal service ran a mail schooner to St. Barts and St. Martin from Basse-terre twice a month. The only regular steamer service was a monthly call (with mail) by the C.G.T. company on its runs from Martinique to Haiti and back after W.W. I. Other steamers called only very occasionally. Residents have taken advantage of any local boats going to neighboring islands, to expedite their mail. Passenger cruise ships have called since the 1930s, using special cachets on the mail posted there.



Fig 6. Cover from Stockholm to France with the stamps cancelled by the special postmark used at the St. Barthelemy Exposition of 16.3.78.

The Centenary of the Return of St. Barthelemy to France was commemorated by both the French and Swedish postal services. An Exposition was organized in Stockholm at which a temporary P. O. used a special rimless circular postmark inscribed "Stockholm St. Barthelemy Expo 16/3/78 Med Svensk Krona" and a heraldic device in the center (Fig. 6). The Swedish mint published a pamphlet describing the coins used in the colony. The French souvenirs of the Centenary were on sale at the Expo.

The French PTT issued a 1.10 Fr. bicolored stamp for the Centenary, the design showing the Swedish and French flags waving over a map (Fig. 7) of the island and a facsimile of the Plebiscite document of 1877 in the corner. The first day of sale was 19 Jan., 1978, at St. Barts and the general public sale all over France began on 20 Jan. The first-day covers (both private and commercially-published ones) were cancelled with a large fancy postmark having in center a picture of the head of a St. Barts peasant woman wearing a traditional poke-bonnet (Fig.5). Editions Eurolux published a postcard in colors showing an old nautical chart of St. Barthelemy originally issued by the Institute Géographique Nationale Française. Also available was a souvenir card showing a coat of arms for St. Barts specially designed and published for the occasion by the artist Mireille Louis. The PTT as usual for all French stamps, issued a one-page "Notice" on the Centenary stamp; the stamp was designed by Odette Baillias and engraved in recess by Pierre Bequet. The PTT also published one of its series of "Documents Philatéliques Offic-



Fig. 7. French 19th Century nautical chart of St. Barts (Gustavia is on the western coast).

iel," for sale by the Musée Postal, which has an original engraving of an aerial view of Gustavia (by Biallais and Bequet) and reproductions of the stamp, with and without FDC cancel, in issued colors; the text of this "Document" is the same as in the "Notice." The date of the issue of this stamp did not for some reason correspond with an historical date, neither with the ratification of the Treaty nor the transfer to the French.

**Record of Letters From and To St. Barts During the Swedish Regime:—**

1. Letter of 14 Jan., 1800, to Maisoncelle Vertille à St. Barthelemy from his brother in Guadeloupe. M. Vertille had gone to New England, 2 years before. His family in great distress due to the French Revolution disturbances in Guadeloupe.
2. Letter of 7 March, 1801, from Philadelphia to Abraham Rennels, Gustavia, St. Barts. Rennels was an American trader.
3. Letter of 12 April, 1801, from Ed. Harzman, an American trader in Guadeloupe, to a fellow American at St. Barts, John Stockdale. Indicates difficulty in getting away with his cargo for U.S.—everything had to be done by barter rather than cash.
4. Several letters from Patrick Connor, American trade, in Guadeloupe, April-May 1801, to James Prince and others at St. Barts, trying to get advance of money to outfit and insure ships to U.S. which would go in convoy with a U.S. warship (this was during the brief US-French war).
5. Letter from sous-lt. Boucher at Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, to Bernard Leon, at St. Barts, May 1801. Sender has just escaped from St. Barts before the British came, and now is faced with a British blockade of Guadeloupe.
6. Letter 16 May, 1801, from D. Villegady in Guadeloupe to John Claveau, merchant, at St. Barts. Complains of fear of war developments, making it difficult to get boats and capital to enter trade with U.S.; dangerous to write to St. Barts.
7. Letter from Savigny with a message for Cmdt. Bigard in Guadeloupe to his daughter in St. Barts, 11 May, 1801.
8. Letter from St. Barts to Guernsey, 1810. Docketed on back by sender "St. Bart, 26th Jany 1810/Nech. I Mesurie/Cmdt," with St. Thomas postmark of March 1810 and Falmouth "Leeward Island/F/ Ap. 2/1810" fleuron mark in green ink. (See caption to Fig. 1).
9. Letter dated 11 Feb., 1817, from Royal (Swedish) Colonial Office to the Governor of St. Barts. Governor ordered to establish a regular postal service once or twice a month. He should contact a ship to deliver and collect mails to and from Europe at one of the nearby ports of call of mail packets (probably at St. Kitts to connect with the British packets to St. Thomas and Falmouth).
10. Letter of 5 March, 1818, to the Governor, stating that postage of official letters should be paid by the Government and letters to private parties in St. Barts should pay a surcharge, the receiver then to pay this fee to the Governor. All mail to the colony was to be sent via the Swedish Consul-General in London, who would determine the postage fees. (Mail from St. Barts to Europe presumably went via a nearby island to the Consul at London and thence to Sweden.)
11. Letter of 1826 from St. Barts, sold in Rigby P. H. Sale of Oct. 1965.
12. Letter from St. Barts, 4 Oct., 1827, to Baldwin Forbes, New York City, from L. P. Sage. Contents about prices of merchandise at St. Barts.
13. Letter from St. Barts dated Nov. 1828 from a Yankee seaman (Neweng) to his family in Bristol, R. I., carried privately to U. S., New Haven "yawl"

- ship-arrival mark. Letter tells of trying to sell a load of onions without much success—load becoming in "bad odor."
14. Letter in French from St. Barts, 27 Feb., 1832, from Caroline and L. G. Morsing to their mother, Madame J. M. Norderling (née Mont d'Or) c/o Mme. Henriette Chevalier (née Fraissenet) at Marseille. (The Fraissenet family were well-known wealthy ship owners of Marseille.)
  15. Four stampless letters to St. Barts from Sweden, 1832-42, sold in Wm. Fox Sale of April 10-11, 1974, lots 658-661.
  16. A report of 1845 indicated that a bag of mail had been sent from St. Barts to the Government's Agent at St. Kitts, a Mr. G. Wettley, and by him to the Consul, C. Tottie, in London. (The RMSF mail packets called at St. Kitts on their way from Barbadoes back to Southampton.)
  17. Letter from St. Barts to Nordköping, 1849, sold by Wm. Fox in his Sale of April 10-11, 1974, lot 662.
  18. Letter from Carlskrona 7.1.1859 via Hamburg and London (endorsed "via Ostende and England") to Henry de Nordenskold, Lt. on board the Swedish Corvette Nogaden at St. Barts. Franked with 244 öre of Coat of Arms type stamps. (Via Consular Post from London.)
  19. Letter from R. Ström, Gothenberg, 10.11.1870, via London (17.10) to the High School, St. Barts. Franked with 4 x 30 öre Coat of Arms type (via Consular Post?).
  20. Letter from a teacher at Wimmersby, 10 Oct., 1870, to the school Board at St. Barts, franked with 250 öre in Coat of Arms stamps plus a 20 öre Lion Type, via Denmark and London (15.10). (Consular Post?)
  21. Letter from Gothenberg, 2.8.1873, to Dr. J. J. Molin, Physician to the garrison at St. Barts, via London (5.8), arr. 5 Oct. (64 days passage), franked with 120 öre ring type. (Via Consular Post from London.)

#### References

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2. Sten Christensen: "St. Barthelemy," *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift*, Wh. No. 8, Aag. 2, #3, pp. 231-235. (Repr. from "Stockholmia '74" Bulletin Nr. 2, 1974.) (Includes original information from the archives.)
3. H. Tristant: "Antilles Francaises—L'île Saint-Barthélémy," *Documents Philatéliques*, #79, 1st Trim. 1979, pp. 34-47. (The best general postal-history survey.)
4. D. B.(ernet): "La dernière des acquisitions de la France: Saint-Barthélémy," *Philatélie*, Jan./Feb. 1978, pp. 10-11 (popular historical sketch with photos).
5. W. Skrine: "Guadaloupe Correspondence 1800-1801," *The Philatelist*, Dec. 1966, pp. 66-69, Jan. 1967, pp. 101-105 (letters between Guadeloupe and St. Barts).
6. Anon.: (A note mentioning discovery of a straightline unframed mark BARTHELEMY, 19 mm. of small thick letters and a year above it), *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, #6, 15 June, 1929, p. 172.
7. Anon.: (A note mentioning that "at H. Lichtenstein's (Stockholm) sale of March 6-14, 1926, a treasure, a cover with 2 x 24sk and 2 x 3sk stamps sent to Lt. W. Nordensköld on board the H.M.S. Lagerbjelke, addressed to St. Barthelemy, Sweden's only colony"), *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, 1926, no. 3, p. 66.
8. Anon.: (A whole-page article titled "When the Swedish flag was hauled down at St. Bartholomew"), appeared in *Svenska Dagbladet* (or *Dagens*

Nyheter?) around 1920.

9. N. Thetford: "St. Barthelemy," *Seaposter*, May-June 1963, and #207 (on an alleged "Paquebot" mark).
10. Hoegstrom: "St. Barthelemy under Svensk Vselde." Upsala, 1888.

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## President's Message

The Norwegian Postal Administration was awarded the International Philatelic Press Club Award for outstanding service to philatelic journalists, editors and columnists. The award was presented in a ceremony in New York last fall, in which the Norwegian Consul General Georg K. Thestrup accepted the honor for Ragnold R. Bru, director-general of posts and telecommunications of Norway. The plaque was presented by Ernest A. Kehr, IPPC Chairman.

Secretary Wayne Rindone has had the SCC membership application forms revised and reprinted with the new dues structure and updated details about the services SCC has to offer. Write him for a bunch of these and take them to your local club shows and meetings, and enclose them when you correspond with potential new members. Requests go to Wayne Rindone, Box 276, Newtonville, MA 02160.

Chapter 17 in Southern California continues to produce their excellent newsletter LUREN under the able editorship of Paul Nelson. Chapter 17 also has been active in working with the families of two deceased SCC members to be sure that collections are disposed of through appropriate channels. The service includes advice on value and the best method of disposal in cases where the survivors may not be at all knowledgeable about philatelic materials.

Speaking of Paul Nelson, many know of his passion for Scandinavian revenues. He is now working on a draft for a catalog of this kind of material, but he needs as much information as you can supply. Send any data you may have on the subject to Paul's attention at SCC Chapter 17, Box 57397, Los Angeles, CA 90057.

According to a news item in *Stamp Collector*, Eric Niegelberg joins Phillip F. Robbins to expand the North America marketing operation of the Swedish Post Office. Niegelberg was formerly with Scott Publishing. President of the Swedish Postal Administration (PFA) is Anna-Greta Waldemarsson. The new address for the North American Branch is 305 Northern Blvd., Great Neck, NY 11021.

Publicity Manager Marvin Hunewell has placed classified ads in *Linn's* and *Stamp Collector*, inviting membership in SCC. In the past these ads have pulled in some new members, and at the end of this year we will see how cost-effective they are. Our eagle-eyed Mart Manager Wade Beery has found a glaring error as well as what might be an oversight in the 1982 Scott catalog for Iceland listings. The error is the price for a used copy of the 5 Kr Thorfinn Karlsefni issue of 9/143 (Sc. 230) listed at \$35, which should in all probability be 35c. The oversight is the failure on the part of Scott to note that the 1973 Asgeir Asgeirsson issue is on watermarked paper. Those who are using the new Scott catalogs may want to note these items.

From E. Menne Larsen in Hobro, Denmark we learn that Aa. Kabell passed away this past winter. Kabell was author of Study No. 7 published by Posthistorisk Forlag, entitled "En dag med Vitus Bering." This excellent little monograph discussed the designs proposed for the Vitus Bering set of 1941 and the cachets used on the FDCs of that issue. Kabell was researching the early cachets on Danish FDCs prior to 1941 at the time of his death.



## Awards

Brad Arch with his Section Award, Large Gold and SCC Gold, all won at the NOJEX show with his DWI exhibit. The Section Trophy was a beautiful reproduction of the first British postal scale.



The Awards Banquet at the NOJEX SCC Convention brought a number of distinctions to Scandinavian exhibitors. A large Gold, the SCC Gold and Section Award went to Brad Arch for his "Crossroads of the Caribbean" which covered mails to, from, and through DWI during the pre-adhesive period. A NOJEX Gold, the SCC Silver and the UPSS Marcus White award went to Kauko Aro for his "Postal Cards of Finland Before Independence." A NOJEX Gold and SCC Silver also went to George Sickels for Icelandic Revenues. A Large Silver with felicitations of the NOJEX Jury, the SCC Bronze and the UPSS first place certificate went to Marvin D. Hunewell for his Postal Stationery of Denmark 1865-1896. A NOJEX Silver-Bronze was taken by Alan Warren for First Day Covers of Sweden 1935-1947. George Sickels also took a NOJEX Large Silver for his Icelandic War Covers. Two SCC Chapters competed for the Chapter Award. Both exhibits, interestingly enough, were devoted to postmarks. Delaware Chapter 13 took the award with their "Scandinavian Postmarks," while Washington, DC Chapter 12 exhibited "Postmarks of the Nordic Capitals."

The Vermeil medal with the APS Writers Unit 30 Insignia, awarded to The POSTHORN at SESCAL 81 has been forwarded to Stan Hanson for the SCC archives. The annual VAPEX show in Virginia Beach last November saw a silver go to Michael E. Falls for his exhibit of "Iceland: The First 75 Years," and a silver-bronze to Richard Julian for his "Greenland: Discontinued Post Offices."

At the FLOREX show in St. Petersburg, FL H. F. Plesner won a bronze medal for his exhibit of Denmark. At the Boston Philatelic Show last fall, Frank Shaug, former SCC Secretary, was the lucky winner of a U. S. Scott No. 1 at a special drawing. Don Halpern took a silver-bronze plus the SCC bronze medal with his "Danish Postal History—A Random Walk." Other silver-bronze award winners at this show included Arthur J. Anderson, Jr. and Marvin Hunewell.

—Alan Warren

## Scandinavian Literature Notes

By Alan Warren

Issue No. 68 of *Het Noorderlicht*, published by the Netherlands group Skandinavie, carries an article by J. C. ter Welle on the many overprinted Danish stamps prepared for various philatelic societies. This issue also contains an index to the current volume, which completes seventeen years of publication. In issue No. 69, J. A. Konings discusses the meter cancels marked "OSLO/DEP." which are used by the various ministries or departments of the government. Co-authors J. Dekker and C. Moelker review stamps of Aunus in the same issue.

Issue No. 37 of *FINDS*, published by the Scandinavian Philatelic Club of the Japan Philatelic Society, has an article by Yubun Osugi on Norwegian postal history, concentrating on the stamps Nos. NK 41-48.

Two excellent books are offered by S. Ringström, Hantverkargatan 9, 23100 Trelleborg, Sweden. First is the handbook by Sten Christensen, 2 *Rigsbank-Skilling, 1851-1852*, which details paper, gum, watermark, burelage, mother die, clichés, retouches, proofs, cancellations, reprints, etc. The second book is Part 2 of *The Private Ship Letter Stamps of the World*, by S. Ringström and H. E. Tester. Various private companies are discussed, including those of Australasia, Asia Minor, Danube and Black Sea, Pacific area, several of South America, and many others.

In 1981 Issue No. 5 of *KPK's Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, Palle Larsen continues his review of postal statistics of Danish mails in the early part of the 20th century, and Børge Schäffer supplies some additional details on the 35/16 øre provisional issue.

1981 Issue No. 4 of *Frimerker som Hobby* presents a profile of noted philatelist Trygve Sommerfeldt on his 70th birthday. Another item calls attention to the fact that SCC's Fred Brofos was presented with a gold medal and designated a Friend of the Postal Museum of Norway, in a special ceremony last year. Fred has spent many hours in the Museum's archives, researching various aspects of Norwegian philately. An example is his article in this issue of *FsH* on some of the rarer fieldpost marks in Norway in 1940.

Issue No. 4/1981 of *Postiljonen Rapport* is the last of this short-lived publication, published by the well known auction firm in Malmö. This farewell issue reviews the recent literature sale of the late George Turner, the Philatokyō 81 show, and recent auction news.

One of the major philatelic literature dealers is HJMR in Florida. In addition to being agents for Robson Lowe publications and the current source for the famed Billig Handbooks, they offer a vast selection of reference materials on just about every area a collector could imagine. A recent issue of their list describes 9 items on Denmark, four on DWI, 17 on Greenland, and 9 on Sweden. Write for a copy of their offerings: HJMR, Box 6638, Hollywood, FL 33021.

The "Letters to the Editor" column of the January issue of the APS journal *The American Philatelist* carries two interesting items. One is from Delaware Chapter 13's Al Gruber in which he points up the folly of the original gum craze (in both senses of the word) with a photograph of two mint Icelandic stamps. The ravages of gum expansion and contraction, leading to cracking and curling of the stamp paper, are seen all too well. In the effort to preserve the original gum, the stamp itself has been ruined. This brings to mind the old warning that many of the U. S. Confederate issues were "gummed" with something akin to shellac, which stains the stamps with time,

depending on storage conditions of temperature and humidity, etc. The sooner such "gum" is removed, the better life expectancy the stamps will have.

The second APS item is an addendum of corrections that Wayne Sommer supplies to his article of last July in the AP, "Post Office Locations in Iceland: A Philatelic Gazetteer." Nearly a dozen changes are listed.

Philatelic literature is a specialty of the auction house of Roger Koerber. Write for his 1982 Net Price List, which includes over two dozen titles of Scandinavian interest: Roger Koerber, 605 Northland Towers West, Southfield, MI 48075.

The December issue of *Scandinavian Contact*, published by our sister organization in England, the Scandinavia Philatelic Society, carries the fourth part in a series on Iceland entitled "A Post Office Gazetteer," and the fourth part of the on-going series on the private local posts of Scandinavia—this one on those of Norway's Kristiansund. Co-authors K. H. Beales and R. M. Fishenden have put together in this issue an extensive write-up on the 4 öre large official of Sweden. They have a detailed list of type flaws and cliché flaws which is much more extensive than any of the usual reference works.

In issue 1981.4 of *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift*, author Hans Ehlerl Jensen continues his series on postal conditions at the time of the 1864 war, particularly the Danish fieldposts. Max V. Clausen illustrates and discusses the various cancellations of Sønderborg over the period 1791 to 1920.

Issue No. 11 of *Posthistoriske Meddelelser* has an article on German Prisoner-of-War camps in Schleswig during the First World War, by John Thiesen; and P. Engelbrecht discusses machine cancellations of Denmark.

The January issue of *The Collectors Club Philatelist* carries a short article by Rolf Gummeson on "Finland Feather Covers." Collectors of Swedish pre-stamp material are familiar with these covers, but Rolf points out that special delivery of Finnish covers in those days was accomplished with use of feathers affixed with wax. Black feathers indicated night delivery; these were usually obtained from crows, and white feathers from poultry.

The January issue of *FH-NYTT*, published by Frimärkshuset AB, carries an article by Einar Lundström in which he examines price trends in the 1982 FACIT catalog, a discussion of the 1874 Swedish officials by Bo Grenstedt, and another in a series by Sven Åhman—this time on a bit of DWI postal history.

The 1981 Issue No. 6 of *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* is devoted entirely to a long and detailed article by Henning Mathiesen on postal rates in the Danish West Indies 1856-1917. Mathiesen covers local rates as well as those to the U. S., Scandinavian countries, South America and elsewhere in this comprehensive review. The article is especially well illustrated with some mouth-watering covers documenting the rates discussed.

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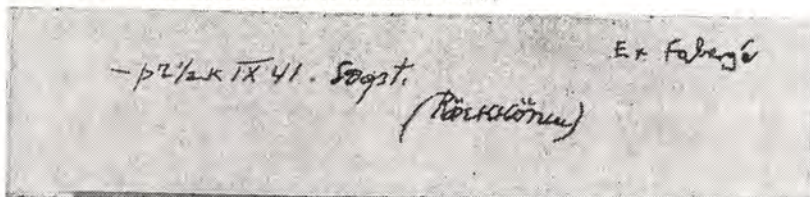
## FINLAND

The Significance of "Ex Fabergé"

By Ed Fraser

Whether they are Finnish, Russian, Polish, or other issues, there is a special aura in being "ex Fabergé." Here we are talking about Agathon Fabergé, a philatelic mentor to E. A. Hellman, and a great and diligent collector also noted for his precise, neatly penciled "goldsmith's handwriting" on the back of each stamp. This notation gives (in a code) his purchase price, time purchased, and source.

I generally associate his name with his fabulous collection of Finland #1 covers, blocks, and tête-beche pairs, as well as the very rarest varieties of serpentine roulettes, etc., that made up the Harmer's of London October 9-10, 1939 auction catalog. Hence I was surprised to find his notation on the back of the piece shown in Figure 7, of "Mr. Ansamaa and Mute Cancels at Lahti—Part II," with the later comment "ex Fabergé." As it is in much larger script than when usually seen near the edge on the back of an individual stamp, I have more easily reproduced it to show here:



Author's facsimile of back of piece with Agathon Fabergé's notation and added comment "ex Fabergé" (actual size).

As I now understand it, Fabergé collected all aspects of Finnish philately from the rarest pieces to the mundane looking mute cancels in an era when any philatelic significance in the latter was overlooked. E. A. Hellman subsequently acquired most of Fabergé's mute cancel collection, and the material would have been incorporated into the information presented in his 1961 "Die Figurenstempel Finnlands" book. However, apparently a small portion were sold elsewhere earlier—this piece among them—and it only appeared again in the late 1960's, and was then acquired by Mr. Hellman.

Many collectors, like myself, are curious to understand Fabergé's code. Additionally, other collectors of even earlier fame used similar looking codes that are undeciphered. As a caution, small script writing on the back of a Finnish stamp does not verify it is "ex Fabergé" at all, nor does it confirm that it is a rare variety, unrepaid, or even genuine.

It is very important to realize this, even if the item is in fact "ex Fabergé."

Ed Fraser, 60 Broad St., 26th Floor, N. Y., NY 10004

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## GF 1: Pakke Porto Stamps 1905-1938

by Eric Wowern

A Review, by Marvin Hunewell

The August 1981 edition of this English-language catalog has been changed considerably from the previous (1979) edition. The most significant change is the incorporation of subjects previously covered in the GF 2 and GF 3 catalogs. The GF 1 catalog has thus grown from 32 to 96 pages, and can now be referred to as "The Bible" for Greenland philately up to 1938.

About one-third of the catalog is devoted to an in-depth treatment of the Pakke Porto stamps. Wowern furnishes the user four basic prices for each stamp/printing: mint never hinged; unused, hinged; used with Copenhagen cancel; and used on entire parcel card. The various perforation varieties are also listed and priced. While the constant printing varieties are not priced, they do receive very special treatment. The varieties are illustrated in great enlargements and completely described in the introduction. The layout of the catalog is unusual in that the varieties are also illustrated by plate position in the 25-subject sheets.

Another major section (45 pages) concerns mail to, from, and within Greenland. The Copenhagen and Greenland postmarks are all illustrated and priced. Also covered are: the Avane numeral cancellations, other fiscal cancels, the savings-books, the various parcel cards used (KGH's, the Royal Greenland Trade Company's, and regular Danish post office's), parcel number labels, etc.

Rounding out Greenland philately prior to 1938 are special sections on airmail flights between 1924 and 1935, and expeditions from 1902 to 1938. The covers pertaining to these events are illustrated and priced.

The catalog is essential to the Greenland specialist, and is highly recommended to anyone interested in learning more about this special area of Scandinavia philately. Price 84 Dkrs. (or the equivalent of 90 Dkrs. in U. S. funds) postpaid from the publisher: GF Frimærker, Floradalen 31, DK-2830 Virum, Denmark. (Several U. S. Scandinavian stamp/book dealers also stock this catalog, prices unknown.)

P.S.: Eric Wowern has donated the copy of the catalog used for this review to the SCC Library.

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**WANTED**—Traders for Sweden mint, used, coil pairs, booklets, Scott catalog value. Larry P. Schultz (2460), 125 Imperial St., Kalamazoo, MI 49001.

**FINLAND WANTED:** Mute-cancelled 20th century Finnish stamps and covers. Also WW II German-Finnish Fieldpost covers. E. Fraser (#954), 26th Floor, 60 Broad St., New York, NY 10004.

**SWEDEN.** Retired collector selling Swedish mint and used sets, booklets. Send SASE for list. Want lists welcome. Robert Moorhouse (2433), 456 Gardner, El Cajon, CA 92020.

**EXCHANGE WANTED,** Iceland Fine used. Have Facit 362, 417, 424, 434, 529-31, 556, many others in quantity exchanges up to 25 from 1930. Tony Brown (1979), Hillside Road, Burnhamoncrouch, Essex, England.

**CATALOGS:** For sale—1982 Facit \$20.00; 1981-82 AFA Specialized \$24.50 (hardbound), Norsk eksilpost 1940-45 \$14.00, Norges Helpost 1872-1980 (some English) special \$9.50. All postpaid. Californians add 6% tax. Eric Roberts (#1976), P. O. Box 1304, Claremont, CA 91711.

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## GREENLAND

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Q4b	10øre 11½	48.00	27.00	33.00
Q5	15øre		96.00	110.00
Q6	20øre 11½	22.00	12.50	12.50
Q6a	20øre 11	44.00		44.00
Q7	70øre 11	40.00		80.00
Q7a	70øre 11½	130.00		95.00
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## Denmark's 40 Ore Typographed Caravel Issue— A New Variety?

By Marvin Hunewell

Is the stamp on the left, "Round dot in flag," a new variety, or has it been documented before? Do you have a copy of it, or do you know its story?



The variety on the right (Square dot in flag) is AFA No. 174x/Facit No. 226 I, and both catalogs illustrate it. The variety on the left is, to the best of my knowledge, unlisted. It has a round dot, and the lines in the flag do not touch the dot.

Could it be that the round dot variety is the original flaw or variety, and the other is a "retouch"? This is my opinion of how the listed variety came about. Perhaps both varieties should be listed by AFA and Facit if additional reports of the round dot variety can be documented.

Do you have a copy of AFA 174x? If so, take another look at it. Is it really No. 174x, or the same as the "dot" variety? If you do not collect Danish varieties, why not take a good hard look at your duplicates. You may discover one or both varieties! (The 1981-82 Specialized AFA Catalog lists No. 174x at 150 D.Krs. in used condition—about \$20.00—versus 1 D.Kr. for a normal copy.)

Correspondence regarding the round dot variety is invited: Marvin Hunewell, 6831 Ardale Dr., St. Louis, MO 63123.

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## SAVA 1982—A Review

This fascinating specialist's catalog first appeared in 1979, and is now updated in this new edition. The name SAVA comes from the words "samlevordige varianter," or collectable variants. The major steel engraved issues of Denmark, Greenland, and Faroes are covered. The catalog is designed for the fly-speck enthusiast, covering the various flaws which are repeated sufficiently to identify these stamps as distinct varieties.

The catalog begins with an in-depth study of the wavy-line issues, including the overprinted ones, followed by the Caravel issues. The detailed varieties are far greater in number than those major variants described in the AFA Specialkatalog. The two Christian X and Frederik IX series are studied extensively. Many of the Danish commemorative issues also have distinct varieties. Seven pages only are devoted to Greenland, and three to Faroes varieties. Stamps issued into 1981 are included.

Most of the stamps are quite inexpensive, and with the use of the SAVA catalog, many hours of fun are in store for the collector with patience and a good magnifying glass. The catalog is available for approximately \$17 from Scandinavian International Philately, Box 8042, Rotterdam AA 3009, Holland.

—Alan Warren



## The "Halved" Stamps of Finland

There are a group of "halved" stamps which have been postally used during various periods of Finnish history. Whenever oddities exist, people try to explain them in both "pro and con" reasonings. Most of Finland's devoted collectors are, of necessity, purists and will not quickly (if ever) welcome into their philatelic folds a bastardized item . . . nor will they accept as valid postal material or any such mail matter that was not officially issued or sanctioned by the post office of the government of Finland. I share this thinking. I'd rather be careful in acceptance than to suddenly see odd postal pieces granted the mantle of Rarity, thus commanding exorbitant prices.

None of us object to the collecting of oddities because such items have a value to those who find interest in collecting unusual material. We would rather keep our exhibitions and competitions free of questionable material until such time that an item has been proven to be "official" in the full dictionary interpretation of the word.

Lehtori Mikko Ossa again contributes to his readers a very fine article on this subject which we have translated for the benefit of those who are not familiar with Finland's "halved" stamps and to give some direction to those of us who may be offered such material at one time or another. —M.H.

\* \* \*



Picture 1 — 10 Kop—1860

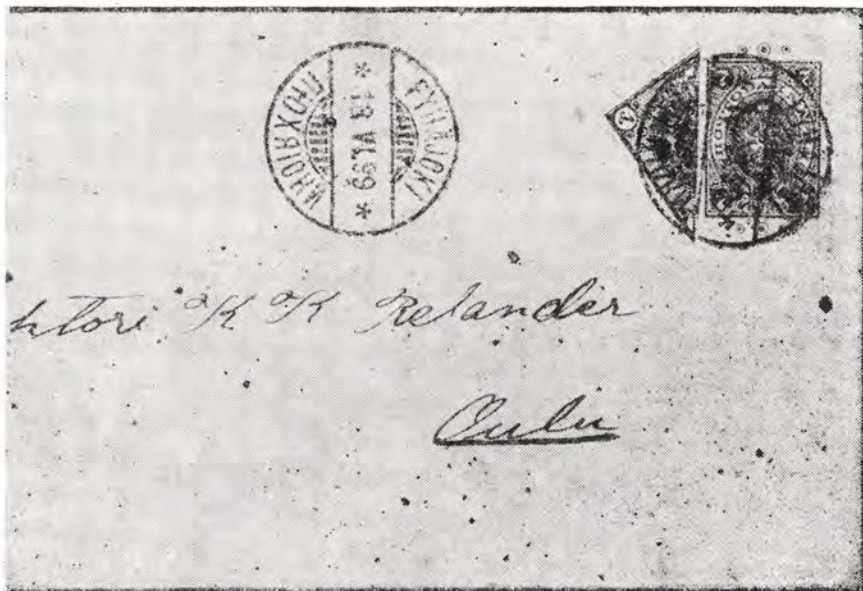
For decades collectors have been discussing those mail items that appear in Finland's philatelic history which bear stamps that have been cut in half, affixed to the missives and then passed through the postal system. They were cut in half to make the proper mailing rate fee, most often on the basis that the mailer could not get a stamp of the correct denomination.

One faction argues that items so mailed are Rarities of real value while

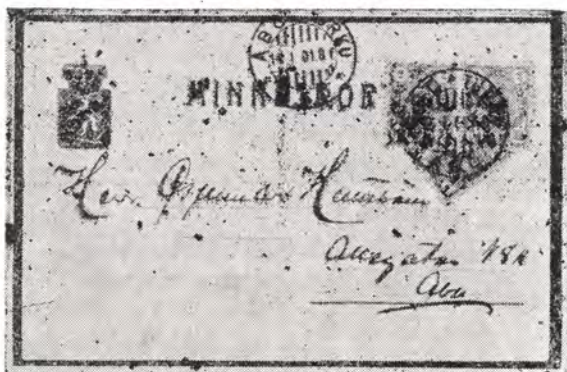
yet another states that such items are "made-up" and that such material could find its way through the mail at any time. We must keep in mind that the post office of Finland, at no time, issued "halved" stamps or sanctioned the misuse of their adhesives by the citizenry.

Until there is agreement pertaining to this eternal question from an official source all such odd material should be held by the collector even if there are doubts concerning the origin of the object. Even though the collector may include such items in his album I would not suggest that they be included in an exhibit. Until proven otherwise they are nice conversation pieces to show to friends for philatelic discussions.

In present day all "halving" of stamps for mail usage is strictly prohibited by the Finnish Postal Government.



Picture 2 — 1891/7 Kop. Postal stationery with halved 1 Kop—1891 Ringmark stamp.



Picture 3 — Commemorative 1889 card with 2/2p and a third "halved."

### Classic Examples of Halved Stamps Exist

A storm of disagreement centers around our 10 kopeck stamps of 1856, commonly called "Oval" stamps. This is prompted by the existence of some pairs, wherein one of the stamps has been cut in half vertically, thus the owner really has a stamp and one-half rather than a full pair. For some time now collectors argue that any such pair came from a Registered letter because the prevailing tariff of the period required an additional 5 kop. for the Registry factor.

This is "HOGWASH," (continues Mr. Ossa). These halved 10 kop. pairs were merely an effort to improve a badly flawed stamp by cutting away the damaged area.

5 Kop. stamps of 1856 are known with one of the paired items cut in half vertically and these are the result of negligent cutting in the post offices.

One example that bears mention is a 10 Kop. 1860 stamp on letter, halved, mailed from Helsinki to Porvoo at the start of 1860 when a 5 kop. fee was the correct postage for the weight and the distance. I strongly suspect that this was an item conceived by a philatelist to create an interesting item for his collection. (See Picture #1). It is close to impossible that the largest post-office in Finland, Helsinki, would have been out of stamps at any time in history.

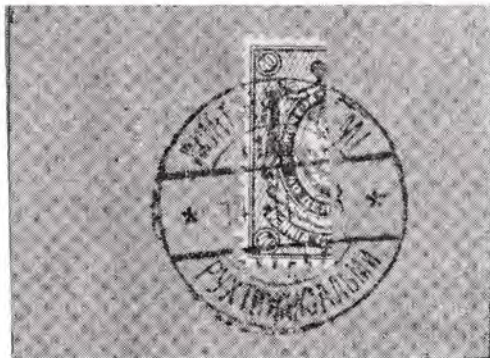
### Creations from Finland's Change-over Period

ABOPHIL #2, 1974, described a Ringmark postal stationery item with a printed 7 kop. value to which has been added a 1 kop. halved Ringmark stamp. (See Picture #2). This scissor-work in a way appears to meet one postal fee instruction of that period which required  $\frac{1}{2}$  kop. additional postage on letters. The item was cancelled in PYHAJOKI, June 1899. Others are known.

Picture #3 illustrates a commemorative card bearing 2/2 penny stamps from our so-called "upper-corner" stamps. One of the stamps has been cut in half to effect the 5 penny postal rate of the day. The cancellation is a 3-language indicia reading TURKU, Jan. 14, 1901. This is most certainly a "made-up" item. In no way could the city of TURKU have run out of proper 5 penny stamps!

### The Russian Types Most Numerous

Most of these "creations" exist from the Russian-type stamp emissions of



Picture 4 — Ruhtinansalmi "halved stamps."

1901-1917. The oddest of this lot is a New Years card bearing one quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of a Russian stamp cut in a dimension intended to represent the 5 penny postage rate. This was a way of showing "passive resistance" to the Russian rulings of the time and is fairly typical of similar examples. During this period we can find our 20 penny lithographed stamps cut in half and affixed to cards which required but 10 pennies for fee. These too, have to be attributed to the fanciful thoughts of the senders and are by no means official by and reasoning.

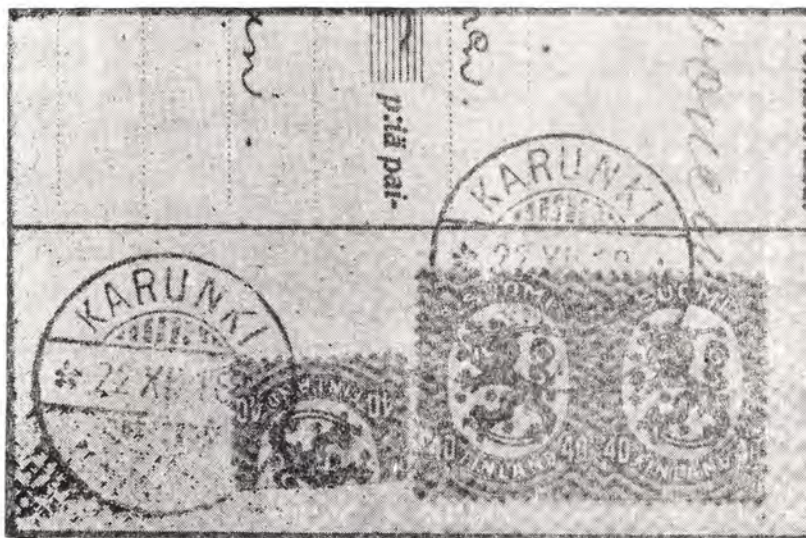
The 1911 two penny stamps are found on letters with 12 whole 2 penny stamps and just an additional single 2 penny adhesive cut in half to make the required 25 p. rate. I do not own one of these examples, but as I recall they emanate from the year 1918, when the trying political and National problems probably allowed almost anything to go through the mails.

#### RUHTINANSALMI "Halved" Stamps

These items inspire the liveliest conversations bent on proving that these items are really authentic. In January of 1918, SUOMUSSALMI P. O. placed an order to the Central PO for stamps. Because the War of Independence occurred at this time the order was never filled. This created a stamp shortage and the requesting PO never got anything but 40 penny stamps for the years 1911-1917.

The postal clerk decided to help the populace and proceeded to cut the 40 penny stamps in half and affix them to the cards using these Russian-type stamps only. All such cancellations must be from the Spring of 1918. In a way this item could be described as "official." What complicates it is that the clerk affixed many more stamps in this manner than were normally needed. One has to consider all "halved" stamps as having been addressed and mailed for the sheer purpose of "using them up." (See picture #4).

At the present time we don't see many of these but old collectors recall bundles of them appearing after the war.



Picture 5 — Package card with 2 whole 40p stamps and 1 halved to make 1 Rouble fee.

### The Saarinen-type "Halved" Stamps

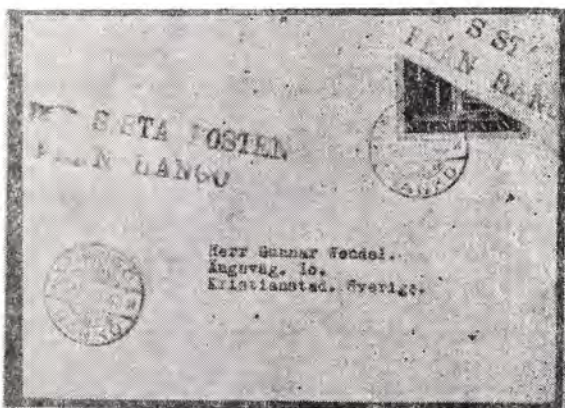
Additional interest is provided by such treatment of the Saarinen stamps. These are usually from the end of the 1910 decade or the very beginning of 1920's. The package card cancelled KARUNKI 22.12.1918 (Picture #5) has two whole 40p. stamps and one cut in half to make the postal rate of 1 Mark for a package weighing less than one kilo. It is too surprising that a post-office like KARUNKI could have been out of 1 Mark stamps. While such items got acceptance to some degree I feel that some enterprising philatelist was often behind the scene, making something nice for his collection.

### The Latest Creations

The latest of these items came to light during another time of stress in our nation. The first was created on the 16th and 17th of October, 1939, in NIINISALO, where a vast number of reserve soldiers were then on military maneuvers. The demand for 2 Mark stamps resulted in a shortage. The local PO allowed the more plentiful 4 Mark stamps to be cut in half to "keep the troops happy." According to old records less than 100 of these were mailed. Some of them were marked as "Postage Due" by the Postoffices but some were delivered with Postage Due stickers affixed. These are fairly Rare.

### The HANKO Halved Stamps

The last of these items came from HANKO in March 20 and 21, 1940, when the entire town had to evacuate to deliver this territory to the Russians,



Picture 6 — Stamp halved in Hanko by Lauri Peltonen in 1940.



Picture 7 — A "made-up" item, by a stamp dealer in 1938. Never sold.

in agreement with the Moscow Peace Treaty.

At this time Lauri Peltonen, the well known stamp dealer, decided to move to LOHJA. Because the town of HANKO had run out of 2 Mark stamps, the enterprising Mr. Peltonen elected to cut 4 Mark stamps in half and mail the advice of his new location to all those on his mailing list. (After all, doesn't the customer always come first? How I wish it were still true. M.H.) (See Picture #6).

Additionally, another latecomer that rates comment occurred in 1938, when a 3½ Mark stamp was bisected and affixed to a letter with a 25 penny stamp to make the fee of 2 Marks. The dealer who made these up never sold them. It is strictly a contrived item. (See Picture #7).

—MIKKO OSSA

\* S \* C \* C \*

## COMPEX '82 Souvenir Card



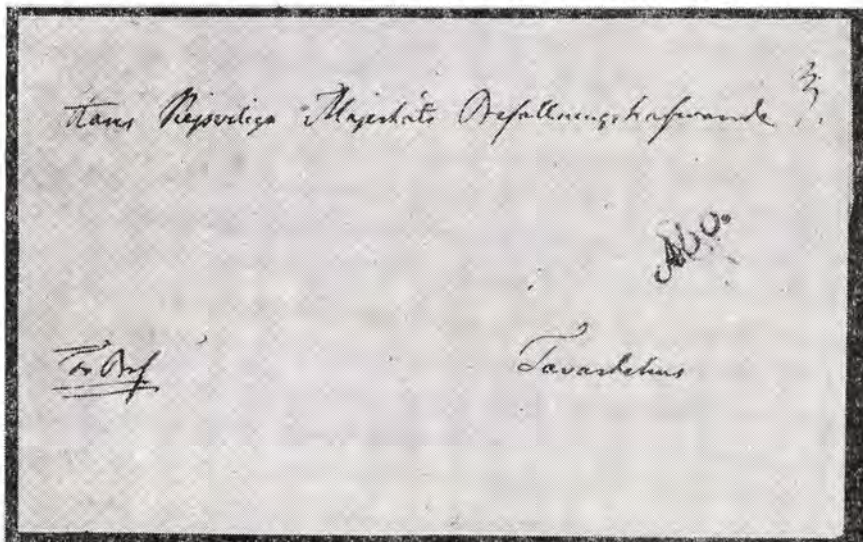
The five-color souvenir card for this year's SCC annual convention may be ordered for \$1.25 each, postpaid, from Norm Andrews, Box 731, Park Ridge, IL 60068.

Remittance in US funds drawn on US bank only, payable Scandinavian Collectors Club.

\* S \* C \* C \*

FRIMEX 1982 will be held in Reykjavik, Iceland, on August 19-23, 1982. Details from P. O. Box 101, 210 Gardhabae, Iceland. (Thanks to Wayne Sommer, member Reykjavik Philatelic Society, for this information.)

## Finland's Red Abo Cancellation of 1822



Yksirivisten Abo-leimojen hauska ristaus 1820-luvun kuorella. — An attractive cross formed from the Abo single line cancel, on a cover from the 1820s. — Eine hübsche Kreuzung der Abo-Einzeiler auf einem Brief der 20er Jahre des vorigen Jahrhunderts. (Photo courtesy of the book, "The Early Postmarks of Finland" published by Lauri Peltonen of Hanke, Finland, and Messrs. Gummesson, Ossa and Stenberg who compiled and wrote the reference work.)

In several recent articles on Classic and Modern Finnish stamps I have given both opinion and analysis of the subjects predicated on available information and experience. (See Field post M-8 and Vinkkilä articles).

Yet another favorite of Finland's cancellations, the so-called "red" ÅBO one-line indicia, comes into well deserved and timely scrutiny.

To my best knowledge, this unusual sanguine-hued "one-liner" was employed for just the brief period of April to October 1822. Of course it is possible that one or more could turn up a bit later or a month earlier to make us change our records but as of now the seven month bracket is correct.

The use of red ink in a cancellation during those early decades announced by virtue of color a fair warning that the missive had emanated from a "plague infected area." This device had been utilized to warn of contamination in disease ridden areas of Europe earlier in the 1800's.

Apparently, the postmaster of TURKU found it necessary to use this "warning" measure even though no evidence of plague had manifested in TURKU, or for that matter anywhere in Finland. He was indeed a cautious man.

According to the well kept records of the Postoffice Archives, "no official directives, orders or manifests were issued to employ a plague warning cancellation." Thus we must assume that the red ÅBO cancel was the result of concern and worry.

Later in the century (1831) when the dread disease Cholera struck Europe, mail from plague areas was disinfected by punching holes through the letters, which in turn advised a silent caution to the addressee.

Now that the history and romance aspects of our "patient" have been described let us take a look at where this cancellation now stands in the collecting world of today.

For decades this cancellation was rated RR (2-3 known) and those few examples enjoyed residence in vaunted, fairly permanent collections. Once again, the enviable seclusion and prestige of another Rarity fell when several more red ÅBO cancellations appeared in the International market in 1981.

The authenticity of these newcomers appears confirmed and with a little luck and diligence time will probably serve to disclose the number of these gems in existence.

The Finnish catalog publishers were quick to evaluate and respond with price adjustments when both NORMA and LAPE reflected changes in their 1982 issues:

NORMA		LAPE	
1981-----	\$4000	1980-----	\$3750
1982-----	\$3250	1981-----	\$4500
		1982-----	\$3500

The price drops by LAPE and NORMA of about \$750 to \$1000 serve to aid the buyer in determining the present worth of the item. I do not know of any forgeries of our subject but any buyer would do well to submit such items to a Finnish expert on cancellations before purchase or during a time extension agreed upon with the seller. The cover or contents should bear the date of 1822 to be certain of authenticity.

I feel that the value of this fine piece of postal history will remain secure and that even the appearance of those few more that have found their way into the world of philately will soon enjoy price rises of consequence.

—Mike Hvidonov

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## SCC Chapter 13 Delaware SIXTEENTH ANNUAL AUCTION

General and Specialized Scandinavia

June 22, 1982

Once again for its annual auction, Chapter 13 has assembled some unusual material, which should appeal to all collectors of Scandinavia. We regard this activity as a service to SCC and the "profit" is reinvested in memberships and in educational projects such as slide shows, which benefit Scandinavian philately.

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.

Material is conservatively described and quality is generally far above average. VF means very fine, well centered, desirable item. F means the perfs. do not touch or cut the design. Defective items may be described as F or VF but the defects are always noted or described.

Other abbreviations: VG—perfs cut design; \*—unused, hinged unless otherwise described; o—used; Cv—cover or card; NH—never hinged; LH—lightly hinged, no remant; E—est. NET value; o/w—otherwise; UL—upper left; LR—lower right, etc.; cds—circular dated cancellation.

1982 Facit numbers are used, followed by the corresponding Scott numbers in ( ). Prices are Facit's, converted to \$ at 1 Sw. Kr.=\$.18.

Send bids to Scandinavian Collectors Club, Chapter 13, P. O. Box 59, Rockland, DE 19732. Successful mail bidders will be notified and lots mailed on receipt of payment, including postage charge, or lots may be sent directly with bill enclosed to bidders known to us from 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 \$)
<b>DANISH WEST INDIES</b>		
1 o	1b (1a) 1855 3c, 4 even marg., v. minute natural pinhole, VF	198.00
2 *	1c (1) 1855 3c, brn. gum, evenly trimmed but no margins	135.00
3 o	(2) 1866 3c, 4 large even margins, VF	54.00
4 o	2 (2) 1866, 3c, 4 margin copy, close at top, FVF	54.00
5 *	3 (3) 1872 3c, cent. TL, no gum, usual rough pergs, attractive	126.00
6 o	3 (3) 1872 3c, usual rough perfs, still VF copy. Min. pinhole	144.00
7 *	4 (4) 1873 4c, color, centering, perfs all above average	180.00
8 *	5a (5) 1873-1902 p 14x13½, no gum, sht. corn. perf. o/w FVF	90.00
9 *	5a, e (5) same, 4th, 5th ptgs., one no gum, faults, fresh	72.00
10 *	6b (6) same, 3c, 2nd ptg., perfs just touch at B, part OG, VG/F	90.00
11 *	6b II (6) same, "white wedge" var., perfs nibbed L, prob. regum F	180.00
12 Cv	7 III (7c) bisect, p 14x13½, tied St. Thomas 13/2 1903 to St. Croix, backst. Fred. and Chris., Cv and stamp FVF	180.00
13 *	9b I (9b) 1873-1902 7c, Inv. fr., lt. corn. cr., perf thin, o/w VF	54.00
14 *	10f (10) same, 10c, pair, ptg. VI, no gum as always this ptg, VF	39.60
15 *	23a (14a) 1887-1905 1c surch. on 7c, 1st ptg., no gum, F	54.00
16 Cv	32 (31) 1905 5 bit, Chr. IX, on pict. pc., Fred. and Christ. 1905 can., UL corn. perfs nibbed on stamp, some aging	54.00

## DENMARK

17	o	3 (3)	1854-63	2 sk. lt. blue, 4 margin copy, FVF	54.00
18	o	5 (5a)	same	8 sk. green, 3 margins, 3-ring #8 canc., VG/F	70.00
19	o	6 (6)	same,	16 sk. gry-lilac, 4 margins, 3-ring #182 canc., FVF	180.00
20	o	6 (6)	same,	16 sk. gry-lilac, 4 margins, crease LR o/w FVF	180.00
21	o	8 (8)	1858-62,	8 sk. green, 4 large even margins, fresh and VF	90.00
22	o	10 (10)	1863	16 sk. lilac, rouletted, trimmed three sides, but margins remain all 4 sides, good color, attractive	720.00
23	o	12 (12)	1864-70	3 sk red viol. royal emblem, lt. crease o/w VF	72.00
24	o	15 (15)	same,	16 dk. gray, v. attractive but with small faults	108.00
25	o	17 (15b)	same,	16 sk. perf. 12½, rare stamp w. small faults, F	900.00
26	o	23 (19)	1870-71	8 sk. bicolor, natural (?) pinhole, o/w FVF	72.00
27	o	24 (20)	same,	16 sk. green/gray, sm. thin, o/w VF	144.00
28	o	31 (28)	1875-1904	8 sk. with (M)ERN Esrom-type canc., faults E	2.00
29	o	45A III (52a)	same,	100ö, perf 12¾, inv. frame, F	22.50
30	o	50 III (35 var)	1882-1902	arms, 5ö grn., inv. wmk., 4 miss. perfs	81.00
31	o	60 III (48 var)	same,	perf 12¾, 20ö blue, "break in circle" var., corn. perf missing, o/w F	5.40
32	*	70 II (73 var)	1907-12	10ö red, "tuft of hair" var. in pair w. normal, NH, FVF	34.00
33	*	122b I (81 var)	1912-26	surch., 35ö on 32ö grn., inv. wmk., F	45.00
34	*	162 (129)	1913-28	2 Kr. Chr. X, red lilac/gray, FVF	72.00
35	*	201-12 (164-75)	1924	Postal Ann. cpl. se-ten. blks, NH or LH, VF	135.
36	o	211 I (174 var)	same,	20ö var. "streak on forehead," FVF	29.70
37	*	213-17 (C1-5)	1925	airmail, cpl. FVF	405.00
38	*	262-6 (C6-10)	1934	airmail, cpl., LH, VF	41.40
39	o	329 I (306 var)	1948	Fr IX 15ö grn., reentry var. "dbl. ptg. of VIGGO BANG" in pair w. normal, VF	22.50
40	*	Tj1 (O1)	1871	offic. 2 sk., centered, pretty but w. faults, no gum	67.50
41	o	Tj1 (O1)	same	used, short perf LL, still v. desirable copy, FVF	58.50
42	o	Tj4 (O4)	same,	perf 12½, 4 sk. red, 2 missing perfs T, tiny thin, o/w F, a difficult stamp	234.00
43	o	Tj5 (O)	same,	16 sk. grn., normal rough perfs, tiny thin o/w F	198.00
44	o	Ti18 (P18)	1907-15	newspaper, wmk cross, 38ö, exceptional	108.00
45	o	Pf1 (Q3)	1919-45	postfaerge, 10ö red Chr. X, FVF	45.00
46	o	Pf5 (Q7)	same,	50ö black/brn-lilac Chr. X, FVF	171.00
47	o	Re15 (fr. 89b)	1929,	adv. se ten., "Rundskuedagen" pair, NH, FVF	81.
48	o	Group of 8	diff. "star" type cancellations	E	8.00
49	*o	11//Q23	Collection 393	nearly all diff. incl. vars., some small faults but most F or better. Almost all used.	Scott \$1200.00

## FAROES

50	o	10//39 (8/37)	1975-78,	9 diff. modern used stamps, FVF	15.30
51	o	Ten	diff. mute (dateless) cancellations on Dan. stamps	E	25.00

## FINLAND

52	*	24 (35)	1885	Arms 1Mk gry/red, few perf tips show aging o/w F	22.50
53	o	33 (44)	1889-1900	Arms 5 Mk, perf 12½, sm thin in margin o/w VF	54.
54	o	34 (45)	same,	10 Mk red/brn, centered, VF	68.40
55	o	Group of 111	diff. from 1972-81,	used, incl. some semipostals	E 7.00
56	*	A1-4 (N1-4)	AUNUS 1919	overprints, short set, VF	28.80

## GREENLAND

57	*	1-5, 7, 9 (1-7)	The 1938 Chr. X issue, VF	43.50
58	*	34-5 (33-4)	1950 Gustav Holm 1 Kr, 2 Kr, NH, VF	21.60
59	o	Group of 19	diff. from 1963-79, used	16.75

## ICELAND

60	o	10b IV (16 var)	1876-1901 5a grn., inv. wmk., weak corn. perf o/w F	16.20
61	o	17 (18)	same, 40a lilac, perf 14x13½, VF	25.00
62	o	64 II (35 var)	1902-05 4a red/gray "AUP" var. minor wrinkle o/w VF	76.50
63	*	90 (85)	1907 Two Kings 5 Kr, wmk crown, no gum, fresh, VG	130.00
64	o	114 II (92 var)	1912 Fr. VIII 5a grn., inv. wmk. var., FVF	9.90
65	o	123 II (141R)	1924-26 Opt., 10 Kr on 1 Kr yellow, TOLLUR canc. FVF	36.00
66	o	157 (187)	1931-7 Chr. X reengr., 10 Kr post. used, sl. aging, VF	54.00
67	o	170 171 (146-7)	1925, 2 diff. EDINBURGH canc. FVF strikes E	8.00
68	o	171 (147)	same, BERGEN canc., stamp and strike both VF E	6.00
69	o	204, 206-9 (C15, 17-20)	1934 Aírs, all w. TOLLUR canc., av. F can	55.
70	o	218-20 (199-201)	1937 Chr. X 25th Anniv. used, FVF	21.50
71	*	321-5 (278-82)	1953 Manuscripts cpl., VLH, VF	31.50
72	*	358 II (310 var.)	1958 Flowers, "color specks" variety, VF	2.50
73	o	Tj13 (O12)	1876-1900 Arms, 10a ultram. official, perf 12½, F	49.50
74	*	Tj15 (O25)	1902, "I GILDI" opt. on 3a yellow, perf. 14x13½, F	162.00
75	*	Tj17 (O27)	same on 10a blue, another difficult stamp, VF	225.00
76	o	Tj18b (O28)	same on 16a red, used, FVF	36.00
77	o	Tj53a (O50)	1922-36, 2Kr red, pjonusta opt., perf. missing o/w F	40.50
78	*	Tj53b (O50a)	same, var. "larger print w/out period," NH, FVF	23.40
79	*	Tj54 (O51)	same, 5 Kr brown, VLH, FVF	180.00
80	*o	STIMPILMERKI (8 diff.)	(see POSTHORN, Nov. 1973), FVF E	24.00
81	*o	Greidslumerki opt. on Fac. 198-9,	also 10a blue (Fac. Ty K) *o E	12.00
82	o	Group of 20	diff. modern used betw. 1972-79 (Fac 497//583) FVF	17.
83	Cv	Ten covers	with special cancellations—8 unaddressed	E 10.00
84	o	Group of 40	diff. stamps w. TOLLUR canc. Avg to VF strikes	69.00
85	o	COLLECTION, 383	diff., betw. 10//O72, incl. vars. V few faults, mostly FVF. '82 Scott cat. value	2100.00

## NORWAY

86	o	5 (5)	1856-7 Oscar I, 8 Sk brn/red, attractive, tiny thin o/w VF	45.00
87	o	2 (2)	same, 2 Sk, blue num. canc., repair at B, VF appearance	144.00
88	o	7 (7)	1863-4 3 Sk Lion, lt. Thronhjelm canc., trivial thin, VF	468.00
89	*	72C (49 var)	1893-1908 3ö yellow. p. 14½x13½, Central Printing, one perf short, very scarce and VF	243.00
90	*	75C (51 var)	same, 10ö rose, Central Ptg., 2 sm. thins o/w F	144.00
91	*	78C (53 var)	same, 20ö blue, Central Ptg., a beauty, VF	315.00
92	*	H11 (83a)	1909-29, 15ö brn. (Fac. -09B) in cpl. booklet, FVF	108.00
93	*	159-62 (132-5)	1928 Ibsen set cpl., fresh, FVF	30.50
94	*	H50, 839, 855 (733, 753, 765)	Bklt+2 sheets iss. for NORWEX-80, NH, VF	23.40
95	*o	COLLECTION	remainder, 296 mostly diff. on Scott spec. pages, a few faults but mostly F or better. '82 Scott cat.	640.00

## SWEDEN

96	o	2 (2)	1855 4 Sk bco., lt. blue, sl. toning, VF	99.00
----	---	-------	--	-------

- 97 o 2 (2) same, 4 sk., dark blue shade, Stockh. box canc., F ----- 99.00  
 98 o 3c (3) same, 6 sk. bco., brn-gray, reperf. L, tiny thin o/w FVF 1080.  
 99 o 4 (4) same, 8 sk. bco., orange, small faults, appears VF ----- 540.00  
 100 o 8 (7) 1858 Arms, 96 blue-lilac, cent. Stock. canc. sl toning FVF 234.00  
 101 o 9, 10 (8, 10) same, 126 (2) 246 (2) w. VF town cancellations -- 68.00  
 102 Cv 9, 11 (8, 11) same, 12 and 306 tied on cv. to USA (1 126 missing)  
     Red NY and London transit mks. Cv tattered and stained still  
     rare use. Cat. as stamps only ----- 36.00  
 103 o 10 (10) same, 246 orange, weak corn. perf., o/w FVF ----- 30.50  
 104 o 12 (12) same, 506 carm.-rose, thin, deep color, FVF ----- 81.00  
 105 o 15 (14) 1862 Lion, 176 red lilac, sm. margin thin o/w FVF -- 198.00  
 106 o 16 (16) same, 206 red, son Karlsborg cds, sl. nibbed perfs T, VF 23.40  
 107 o 18 (18) 1872-76 Ring type, perf 14, 46 gray, F ----- 117.00  
 108 o 26 (26) same, 506 rose, btr. color, one shortened perf, still FVF 36.00  
 109 o 27 (27) same, 1 riksd., perf 14, few nibbed perfs L o/w VF -- 63.00  
 110 o 37 (37) 1877-9, 1 riksd., p. 13, son Mariestad cds, faults -- 432.00  
 111 o 44 (44) 1886-91 Ring type, 66 blue-lilac, sl. aging still VF -- 30.50  
 112 o 126-34 (B22-30) 1918 semipostals, short set, FVF ----- 31.00  
 113 o 162cx (161 var) 1920-33, 606, type 1 w. wmk., usual irreg. perfs,  
     FVF ----- 63.00  
 114 o 196-207 (197-208) 1924 Postal Congress through 806, a few perf.  
     faults as normal this issue. gen. much above ave., FVF 316.00  
 115 \* 197cx,212cx (212,228) 1924 Congr., UPU, 106 grn, wmk. vars. VF 40.50  
 116 o 201b (202a) 1924 Congress, 306 grn-blu var, attractive but faults 36.00  
 117 o 208 (209) same, 1 Kr green, VF used copy ----- 117.00  
 118 o 209 (210) same, 2 Kr red, faint cr. LL, centered, VF ----- 288.00  
 119 o 210 (211) same, 5 Kr blue, sht. perf T and lt. diag. cr., FVF - 594.00  
 120 o 211-222 (213-224) 1924 UPU through 806, some irreg. perfs as  
     normal this issue but gen. well above ave., FVF ----- 327.00  
 121 o 216b (218a) same, 306 green-blue var., VF ----- 40.50  
 122 o 223 (225) same, 1 Kr. green, VF ----- 94.50  
 123 o 224 (226) same, 2 Kr. red, very fresh and VF ----- 180.00  
 124 o 225 (227) same, 5 Kr. blue, missing perf BR but o/w FVF copy 378.00  
 125 \* 234A,C,-5A,C,-6,7 (230-5) 1932 Lutzen cpl., all perf. vars. VLH 72.00  
 126 \* 240A,-1A,-2A,-3-5 (242-7) 1935 Parlia. coils cpl. some rough  
     perfs. as usual, LH, FVF ----- 93.50  
 127 \* 246A,C,247A,C,248A,C,249-57 (248-62) 1936 Postal Anni. cpl., LH 216.  
 128 o Tj1,5,9 (O1,6,10) 1874-7 officials, perf. 14, all w. VF town cds 92.00  
 129 o Tj4c (O5) same, 66 lt. olive gray, centered SKARA cds, VF -- 72.00  
 130 o Tj11//53 (O12/54) Officials, perf. 13, 20 stamps, clean lot --- 18.90  
 131 o L9 (J10) 1874 Post. due, 506 brn., cent TL, F ----- 36.00  
 132 o L5/20 (J5/22) Dues, 13 stamps (9 diff.), few faults o/w FVF 93.60  
 133 o REVENUES, 36 diff. betw. 1900-1912, interesting lot ----- E 10.00  
 134 o POSTMARKS, 44 diff. STOCKHOLM betw. 1876-1977, stamps alone  
     catalog \$125. Few sm. faults, unusual collection ---- 125.00+  
 135 \* Ju2, 4a Xmas seals 1905 and 1907, sm. faults, one no gum o/w  
     FVF ----- E 5.00  
 136 \*o COLLECTION remainder, 400 stamps, mostly diff. on Scott spec.  
     pages, some faults but most F to VF. '82 Scott cat. ---- 1550.00  
     End of Sale — Thank you

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

## Cancellations of Finland

By Ed Fraser

### The 20th Century "Six Petal" Mute Cancel

New discovery shows that this mute cancel (#431) can probably be deleted from Finnish philately.



\* Nr. 431

Figure 1

20th century six-petal mute cancel described as #431 (actual size)



Figure 2

German cover cancelled 28 May, 1918, to "Helsingfors via Reval."

Appears to have been initially cancelled with crossed ink lines, and "subsequently cancelled" with the mute cancel shown in Fig. 1.

In collecting information about the use of "subsequently cancelled" Lahti mute cancels, I found an apparently "subsequently cancelled" German cover that suggested I re-examine the cover shown in Figure 2, and its cancel shown in Figure 1. (Footnote 1.) Considering that the use of mute cancels was not common in Germany, and that Germany used specific "Nachträglich entwertet" cancels, (Footnote 2) it would seem unlikely that a German cover to Finland subsequently mute cancelled would be anything but Finnish. So it seems log-

ical that when E. A. Hellman wrote his 1961 book on Finnish mute cancels, he deduced that the cancels on the stamps in Figure 2 were probably Finnish. (Footnote 3.)

However, since the 1961 book, neither the 1974 nor the 1981 books showed that this cancel had been found on other than a few German stamps. In fact, by the 1981 book, it was the **only** listed "Finnish mute cancel" **only** known on non-Scandinavian stamps!

The cover I found is shown in Figures 3 and 4—apparently with these same cancels. Like Figure 2, it too appears to have been "subsequently cancelled." The mute cancel was used to clearly cancel stamps the machine cancel missed. However, this cover did not go to Finland, so instead of a very unusual Finnish cover, we can probably safely delete mute cancel #431 from Finnish philately. (Footnote 4.)

\* \* \*

Reader's additions or comments would be appreciated. Also if any reader could tell me if there is a "German" (or Danish?) story about this mute cancel, please let me know.

Ed Fraser, 60 Broad St., 26th Floor, New York, NY 10004



Figure 3a  
Cancelled in Frankfurt, 7 December, 1917. (Reverse shown in Fig. 4.)

Figure 3b

Tracing of cancel on Figure 3a, actual size.

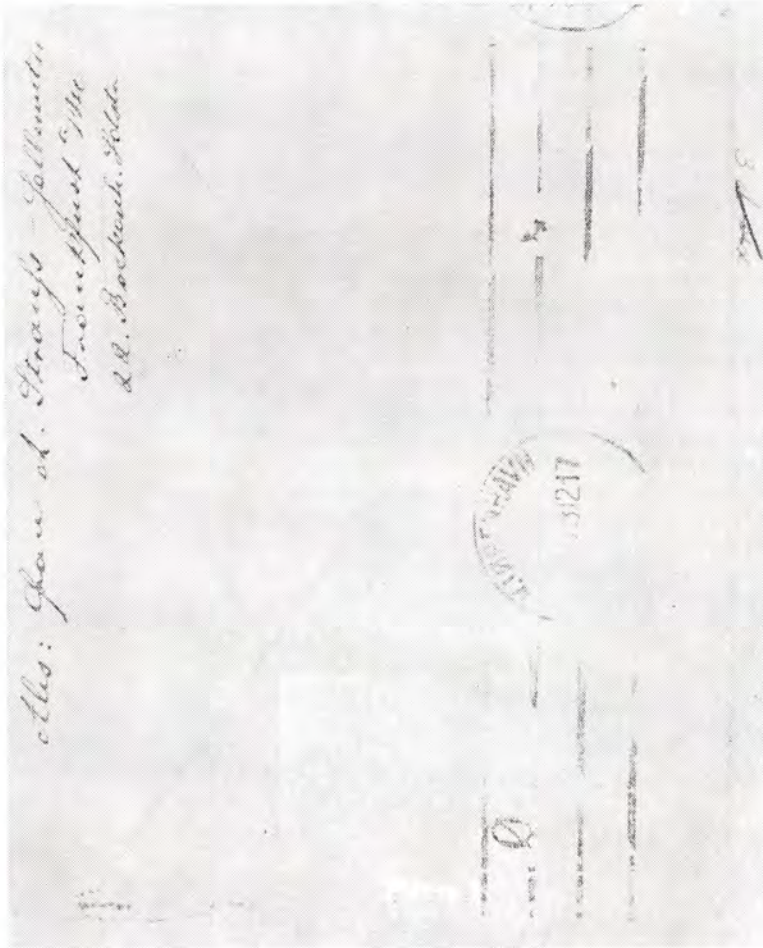


Figure 4

Reverse of Fig 3a, cancelled "KJØBENHAVN—13 December, 1917."

## Footnotes:

1. Figures 1 and 2 are from page 348 of the E. A. Hellman 1961 book, "Die Figurenstempel Finnlands." Other references are the 1974 E. A. Hellman and A. Laitinen update notes, also called "Die Figurenstempel Finnlands," and the new 1981 catalog by A. Laitinen "The Figure Cancellations of Finland."

Concerning the German ship cancel on the cover in Figure 2, the number "15" is the boat "Westfalen" (Linienschiff), and like many German ships late in WW I, was "in port" continuously from January 1915 to August 1918. Prior to July 1914 it had been based in Wilhelmshaven and normally went to Scandinavia. Perhaps the difference in "petal" spacing is due to the mute canceller being a soft material.

2. For a discussion and examples of German "Nachträglich entwertet" (or "subsequently cancelled") cancels, see my article about the 20th century use of mute cancels at Lahti—part II.

3. The "uncertain" or "needs further study" aspect of this cancel is indicated by the use of an asterisk or star with the cancel number in all three references (Figure 1 and Footnote 1).

4. A. Laitinen has indicated that a photocopy of this cover (Fig. 3 and 4) confirms to him that mute cancel #431 is a German cancel. He apparently had suspicions about it for a long time, too.

The primary use of mute cancels seems to be on Danzig parcel post mail where their use is noted in the catalogs as reducing the stamp's value. For example, see Danzig Scott #164-167 under "parcel post cancel." Note that Danzig only began issuing their own stamps in 1920. Previously, ordinary German stamps were used. Some mute-cancelled examples are shown in Figures 5 and 6:



Figure 5  
Typical Danzig "parcel post cancels"



Figure 6  
Danzig Parcel Post Cancels That Look Like "Mute #431."

\* \* \*

#### Mr. V. I. Ansamaa and Mute Cancels at Lahti

##### "Subsequently Cancelled" Usage, Part II

By Ed Fraser

(Continued from November 1981 "Posthorn")

Since writing the previous article about the 20th century use of mute cancels by the Lahti railway station post office, several additional observations can now be made. These mute cancel usages were described as they occurred on uncanceled mail arriving in Lahti from other post offices, as in



Figure 1 here, and also in Figures 4 and 6 of the November 1981 article. (Footnote 7.) However, some additional illustrations show that other uses occurred.

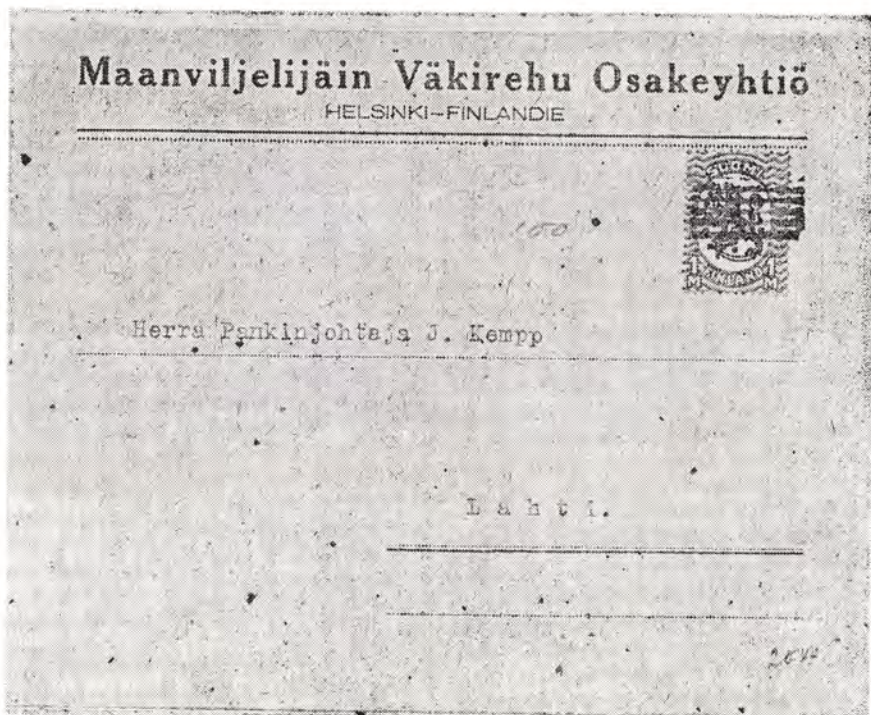


Figure 1

The six-bar Lahti mute cancel used where cover arrived at Lahti uncanceled. (Backstamped "LAHTI-26.IX.25.8a")

Figure 2 is an interesting piece from a package card, showing the unusual use of the mute cancel alone beside, and, on, the stamps. Perhaps like Figure 3 it was used to obliterate something besides the franking—here the wording on the card, next to the postage. (Footnote 2.)



Figure 2

A Mute Cancel Alone on Piece. Pretty, but seldom done.

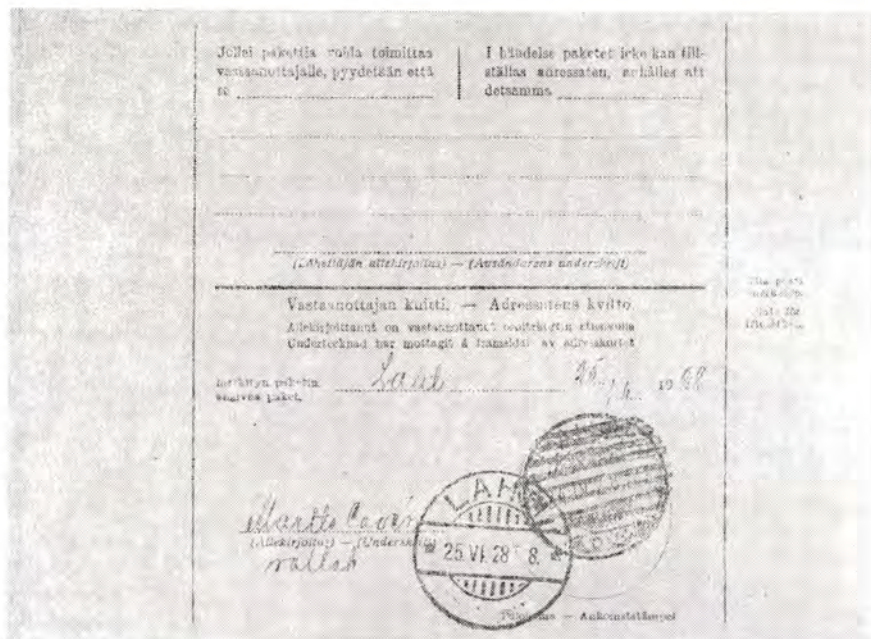


Figure 3

Reverse of package card, where a Lahti mute cancel has been used to void a regular cancel that had an incorrect date. (Finland Cover of the Month—November 1981).

Figure 4 shows a 60 penni postal card where the imprinted stamp design is diligently cancelled with the same mute cancel as in Figures 2 and 3. Unfortunately it is not evident whether this card was mailed at Lahti and cancelled “LAHTI 23 VI 23,” or if it was forwarded uncanceled from another post office, and the Lahti date cancel is a receiving cancel. (Footnote 3.) The message is undated and does not indicate where it was written. (Footnote 4.) In either event, this mute cancel can be consistent with the “subsequently cancelled” Lahti procedure—if we go one step further.

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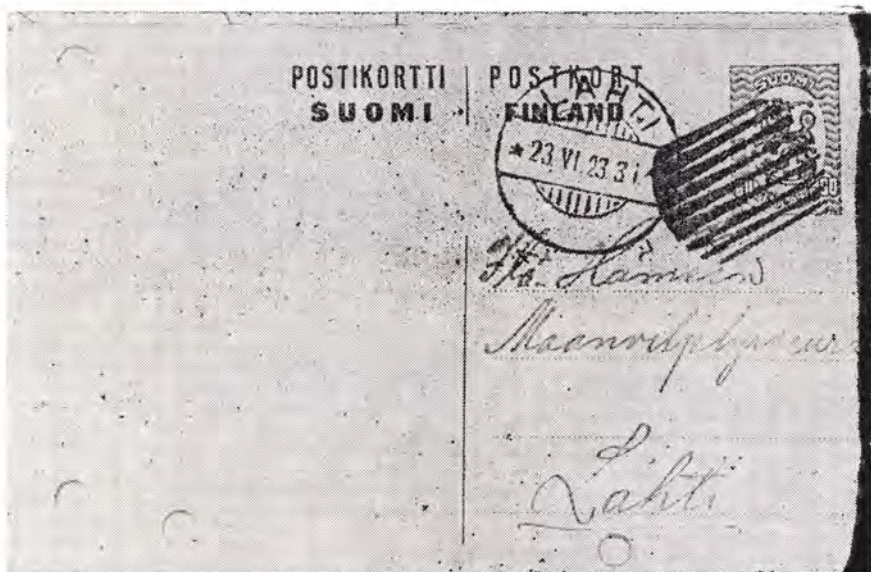


Figure 4

Lahti Mute Cancel and dated cancel "LAHTI 23.VI.23.31."

Examination of several stamps-on-piece items with this Lahti mute shows that not just incoming Lahti mail from other post offices was so cancelled, but so was some mail originating at Lahti. It appears from Figures 5, 6, and 7 that after mail originating at Lahti was cancelled with a dated Lahti cancel, stamps accidentally left uncanceled or weakly cancelled were subsequently darkly and clearly cancelled by the mute canceller. Perhaps this was done to avoid cancelling with the dated canceller where either the date or the time may have changed, which would make the new cancellation "misleading." This would fit the explanation of the "subsequently cancelled" character of the Lahti mute cancels.



Figure 5

Mute cancel used to clearly cancel stamps where Lahti machine cancel is too faint. 21 November 1928.



Figure 6

Same mute cancel applied to uncanceled 5 pen. and 50 pen. (+5 pen) weakly cancelled by "LAHTI 23.VIII.41.15" cancel. This is over 18 years after usage in Figure 4.



Figure 7

Unusual use of same mute cancel on large multiple. Only the 8 stamps on the right were originally cancelled with a poorly inked Lahti cancel—six left uncanceled. Dated cancel is unclear—perhaps "July 1935." (Illustration underexposed to accentuate black cancels on gray stamps.) Ex Fabergé.

(Footnote 5.)

\* \* \*

Looking beyond Finland, the postal practices in Germany turn out to be an interesting comparison. Apparently also having faced Mr. Ansamaa's quandry about "misleading" usage of the regular date cancel, their postal system had adopted the widespread use of cancellers that read "NACHTRAGLICH ENTWERTET," which translates to "subsequently cancelled." This procedure was used in Germany at least from the early 1900's. Mr. Arthur Hecker, a collector of Berlin postal history, has provided 2 more recent examples shown here as Figures 8 and 9.

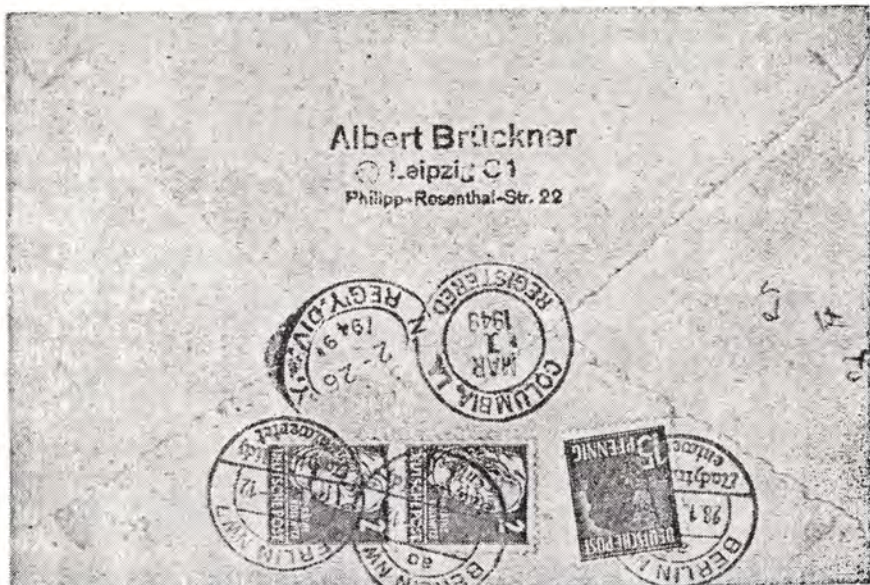


Figure 8

German "Nachträglich entwertet" cancels on the back of a registered cover from Leipzig to Columbia, La. The stamps on the front are all properly cancelled in Leipzig on January 25, 1949, but these 3 had been overlooked. They received the (East) "Berlin NW7—Nachträglich entwertet" cancel dated 28.1.49.

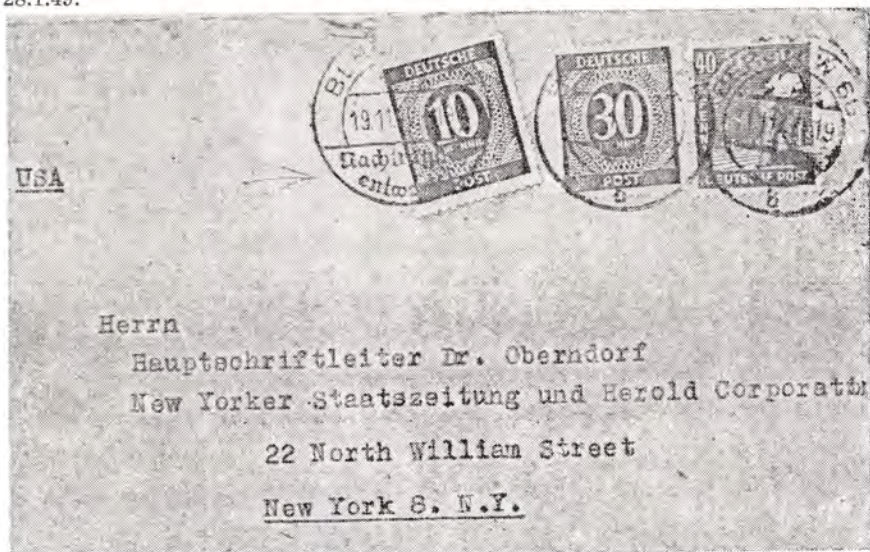


Figure 9

A cover from East Berlin where the 10 pf stamp was not cancelled by the (East) "Berlin W66-11.11.47" cancel. This stamp was later cancelled by the (East) "Berlin NW7—19.11.47—Nachträglich entwertet" cancel (Footnote 6.)

\* \* \*

As a follow up on "Subsequently Cancelled" practices in Germany and Finland, please see the story of a new discovery about Finnish mute cancel #431.

Any comments or additions appreciated: Ed Fraser, 60 Broad Street, 26th Floor, New York, NY 10004.

Footnotes:

1. Hellman and Laitinen "Die Figurenstempel Finnlands—1974": On page 41 it states that, concerning cancel shown in Figure 1, (Figure 7 in Nov. 1981 "Posthorn"), a known cover has a dated cancel "VIIPURI-WIBORG 23.IV.25.6i" and a receiving cancel "LAHTI 24.IV.25.8a."

On page 51 it states that a known cover with the same cancel as shown in Figure 6 in the Nov. 1981 "Posthorn" has a dated town cancel "JAMSA 14.V.24" and a receiving cancel "LAHTI 16.V.24.2i."

2. The rate for a package of 1 to 3 kg. was 7 marks from 1.1.1922 to 1.9.1942.

3. Postal cards frequently have the stamp design uncanceled. Re-use would certainly be unlikely, especially where other postal markings or receiving cancels are also on the card. Note that these 20th century Lahti mute cancels cannot be identified by the cancel of the point of mailing, whereas on almost all 19th century mute cancels that would be the case. In the 19th century, the mute cancel was applied to the stamp design, and the dated cancel applied only once, for clarity, alongside. The use of mute cancels then was probably mainly to save wear on the dated cancellers and to avoid buying extra dated cancellers.

4. The message is from an estate owner agreeing to have an agricultural society group see his farm. Hole punching in mail was an unfortunate practice of many record filing methods.

5. See brief story in this issue on "ex Fabergé items."

6. Notice the long delay in mail leaving East Berlin? It had been agreed under the terms of the occupation by the 4 powers that any mail opened for censorship be so marked. Even in 1946 the U. S. was officially protesting the frequently unmarked Russian censorship of mail. The Russians would inconspicuously slit mail and reseal it from the inside to leave minimal trace. Here the 8-day delay (due to the censorship procedure) in leaving East Berlin is confirmed by the post office dated "nachträglich entwertet" cancel.

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## Finland Cover of the Month

By Ed Fraser

### PRE-FIRST DAY USAGES

Back in grammar school I am sure I was not alone in imagining what it would be like to get a new stamp before anyone else had it—a “pre-first day”—and how valuable or newsworthy it might be. This aura still surrounds pre-first day usage, I think, but now I'd like to pursue the philatelic reality. Through the years I've seen a small number of 20th century Finnish covers that are apparently genuine in all respects, but are dated one or several days before the catalog-listed first day of issue. Is the listed first day date in error, or is there another reason? Unfortunately it is often hard to conclusively prove the reason on many issues as recently as the pre-WW II era, when the collecting of first day covers was not as popular and well documented as later on. A good example of this situation follows.

Perhaps the most memorable date in modern Finnish history is Independence Day, Dec. 6, 1917,—somewhat analogous to our July 4, 1776. Finland's first commemorative stamps were issued on the 10th anniversary of the nation's independence, and the stamp design incorporated these dates—Dec. 6, 1917 and Dec. 6, 1927 (see figure 1). Shown in figure 2 is a commercial, certainly non-philatelic, usage cancelled in Helsinki one day too early—5 Dec., 1927. The reverse is shown in figure 3 and is backstamped “NARPES 6 Dec. 1927.” (Footnote 1.) Not only is Dec. 6th a meaningful date worthy of a commemorative issue, but all the references I've seen clearly state that Dec. 6th was the first day of issue. The backstamp seems good assurance that the Dec. 5th Helsinki cancel is not in error. (Footnote 2.) Yet probably the most convincing evidence is the existence of a second Helsinki usage, also dated 5 Dec., 1927, shown as figure 4. This has a different style postmark, although I suspect both figure 2 and figure 4 emanated from the same postal clerk. (Does any reader have additional information?)



Figure 1

The First Finnish Commemoratives.

Issued for the 10th Anniversary of Finnish Independence, text in vertical borders reads: “19 VI XII 17” at left and “19 VI XII 27” at right. They were valid for postage until March 6, 1928.

#### The Philatelic Status of Pre-First Day Usage:

When the official first day is uncertain, the earliest usage date is the most practical criterion, and the “first day” value goes with it. However, all this changes when the first day is an officially announced fact established by the postal administration, and directing that usage should only begin on or after the “first day.” “Pre-first day” then becomes an “unauthorized usage”—really an accident—by a particular post office or postal clerk.

It is only in more recent decades that the philatelic significance of "first day" usage has been widely recognized, and postal employees are more carefully instructed about it. Years ago, it would be more likely that when the postal clerk need a stamp denomination, he simply opened the "next" package of stamps and began using them. Complaints from the public or the postal administration were probably unlikely. As "first day" became a philatelic event, postal authorities became far fussier about the rules. Pre-first day usages inevitably appear to have occurred from human error, not from postal employees deliberately breaking the rules. A further confirmation of this is that pre-first day usages also inevitably are non-cacheted, proper rate, ordinary-looking commercial covers.

Pre-first day covers that are cacheted, improper rate, or possibly "philatelic" require individual evaluation. The 1974-1975 edition of *Facit*, a well-recommended reference book, makes the following points about Finnish first day covers:

"Some stamps have been issued without any advance information at all. Hence, there exists no official first day of issue. In these cases . . . the first day of issue at the Philatelic Section in Helsinki has been given. It is possible that such stamps in some single cases might exist cancelled some days earlier" (page F248).

Obviously more information on the "advance information" provided with issues is needed. Also, did stamps distributed by the post office department to post offices throughout the country ever carry instructions to "use as required upon receipt"?

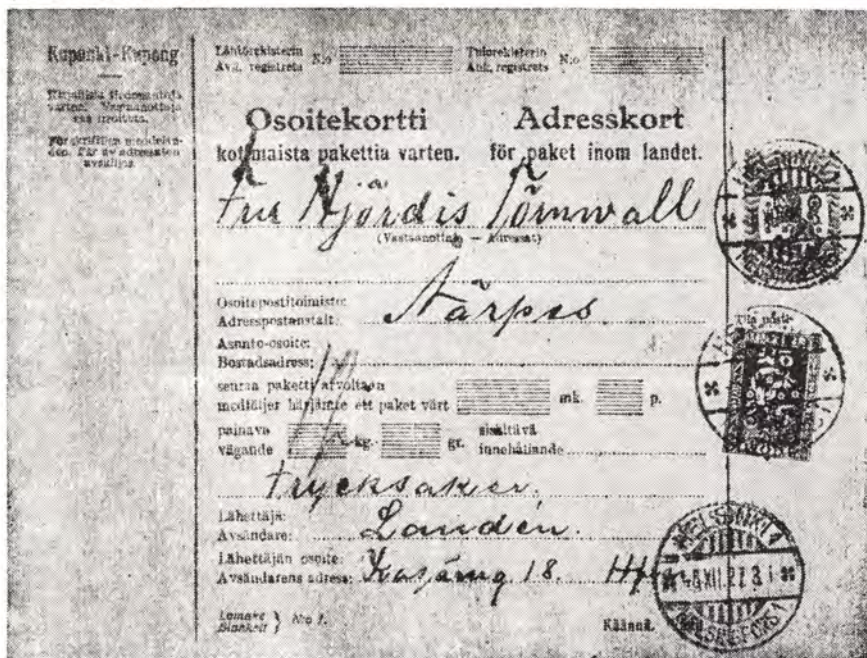


Figure 2

Commercial usage of 2 mark Independence commemorative cancelled "Helsinki 1, 5.XII.27.31" and backstamped "Narpes 6.XII.27." Official first day was December 6, 1927.



Perhaps this explanation in *Facit* explains the covers shown in Figures 5 and 6. Figure 5 shows an unusual registered cover overfranked with the 10 mark 1930 issue (Scott #178), cancelled "Abo/Turku 21 Jan. 1930," and back-stamped in New York and Boston. As the cover brings into question the first day listing regularly given as 24 January, can any reader offer photocopies or any additional information on apparently genuinely-cancelled pre-24 January, 1930, usages of the 5, 10, or 25 mark values (Scott #177-179)?

A collector in Finland advises that some references can be found giving January 1, 1930 as the first day for the whole set (5 pen.-25 mark), and some covers are known so cancelled. However, he notes, they may well be fakes. For example, the 25 pen (Scott #161) was not ordered until January 1930, and therefore would not have been available on January 1st.

Figure 6 shows the 1.25 mark on 50 pen. yellow (Scott #196), which has its first day listed as December 12, 1931. Yet this registered cover is clearly cancelled at Turku on 11 December, 1931. The advice from Finland was that an earlier date was probably the first day, and to support this, the illustration shown here as Figure 7 was enclosed. It shows the same stamp cancelled "Viipuri-9 Dec. 1931."

Concerning the 1,25 mark stamps in Figures 6 and 7, I think that it is significant that some new postage rates went into effect on December 1, 1931. One of the changes was that the domestic rate for a post card went from 1 mark to 1,25 mark. No 1,25 mark stamps were printed before 1932 except for this "1,25/50" value. Even the 1 mark postal card was overprinted 1,25 mark, but apparently had its "first day" on December 7, 1931. Surely the

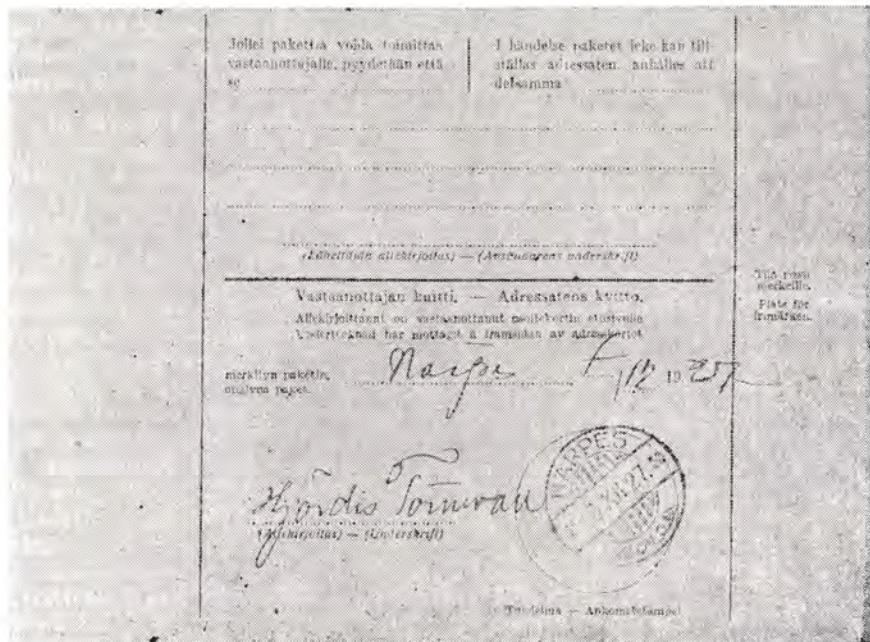


Figure 3

Reverse of Figure 2, showing "NARPES 6.XII.27." receiving cancel. Package was signed for and picked up on "7/12 1927."



Figure 4

Another commercial usage of the 2 mark Independence Issue with a different "HELSINKI -5 XII 27" cancel, and backstamped "NARPES 7.XII.27."

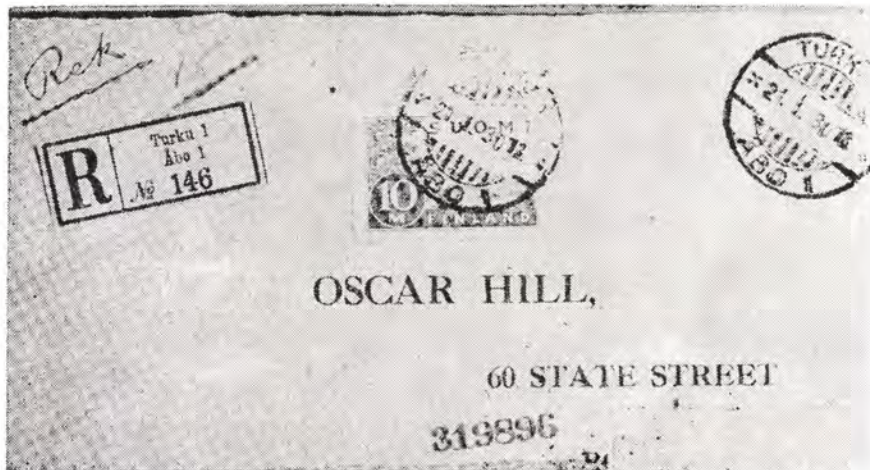


Figure 5

Part of registered cover cancelled at Turku, 21 January 1930, and backstamped in New York and Boston.



Figure 6

Is the First Day Dec. 12, 1931? Cancel here of "TURKU 11.XII,31." Is this commercial-looking cover to a collector, Oscar Hill, pre-first day usage? It is more difficult to evaluate on a regular issue where the commemorative theme is not there to give special significance to a specific date. (Back-stamped New York 12-22-1931 and Boston 12-23-1931).



Figure 7

A loose "1,25/50" stamp like on the cover shown in figure 5, but cancelled "VIIPURI -9 XII 31.11" (only the black overprint and cancel show in this illustration of this yellow stamp).

need existed to use this value beginning December 1st, even though other values including 5p, 20p, 25p, and 1 mk issues were available.

Finally, Figure 8 shows a cover originally shown in an article by Alan Warren on page 5 of the April 1981 "Luren." (Footnote 4.) Here a First Day usage of the 1941 Red Cross "Reconstruction" semi-postal set is cancelled Helsinki January 1, 1941, apparently by the Philatelic Section in Helsinki. While Facit beginning with the 1976/1977 edition, lists this as the first day, the earlier Facit and the current Norma and Scott catalogs specify January 2, 1941, as the first day!

Suomen Postimerkkeily Oy, the publishers of Norma, informed Alan Warren that Norma uses the data from the Finnish Handbook (Suomen Postimerkkien Kasikirja) which shows January 2nd. However they did admit that some of the major post offices in Helsinki are open on New Year's Day, although it is normally considered a holiday. One thing is certain—according to Facit it is a First Day Cover, and according to Norma it is a Pre-First Day Cover.



Figure 8

What Is The Correct First Day?

Registered First Day Cover to Sweden, cancelled in Helsinki on January 1, 1941, and backstamped "HÖGLANDSTORGET 3.1.41."

\* \* \*

Value of a Pre-First Day Cover:

Pre-first day covers are scarce, but like "second day" covers, being scarcer

than first day covers does not automatically make them more valuable. While some collectors feel that definite pre-first day covers should be "Lp" or "connoisseur priced," such pre-first day covers usually have some stigma—that of being unauthorized usage. (Footnote 3.) Consequently, are these "routine" or "accidental" usages worth as much as an identical genuine first day usage?

Considering the 1920's to 1940's first day covers of both the United States and Germany where first day cover collecting was more popular and where reliable market information is available, pe-first day covers do sell for less. However, it also should be considered that older cacheted FDC's sometimes may sell for more, as may some older proper rate commercial first day usages.

It may also be necessary for each country's philatelists to re-define the term "first day" by era to reflect the specific postal administration distribution procedures and instructions in effect at the time—but this is a topic for additional study.

Comments and/or information on possible pre-first day usage, especially of Finnish regular and pre-WW II issues, would be greatly appreciated. Ed Fraser, 60 Broad St., 26th Floor, New York, NY 10004.

#### Footnotes:

1. The digits and letter that sometimes follow the year digits in a cancel indicate the hour of the day, and either "AM" or "PM."
2. I have seen several items of the 1920's on cover where the year date is erroneous, e.g. "1919" instead of "1929," etc. Mistakes in the day or month in a postmark are probably even more likely to occur, and in some cases virtually impossible to recognize.
3. In order to give a description of value on very unusual items where no current market price is available, a common practice in some foreign catalogs is to use the letters "Lp" for "Liebhaberpreis" (German) to mean a high price that a "connoisseur" will pay, or perhaps "priceless."
4. Luren, published monthly by Chapter 17, is a very helpful and worthwhile publication. It is available thru S.C.C. Chapter 17, P. O. Box 57397, Los Angeles, CA 90057.

#### Miscellaneous

It's interesting to compare some first day cover facts:

1. The first FDC was prepared for the British Penny Black, issued May 6, 1840. None are known of the first U. S. stamps in 1847.
2. The first U. S. First Day of Issue Ceremony is considered that for the 11c Hayes definitive on Oct. 4, 1922, in Fremont, OH.
3. The first U. S. commercially-produced "cachet" is considered the one made up by George Linn for the 2c Harding issue of September 1, 1923.
4. A (U. S.) machine cancel with "First Day Of Issue" was first used on the Northwest Territory issue of July 13, 1937.
5. The (U. S.) hand canceller with "First Day Of Issue" was first used on two Famous American issues of January 29, 1940.

From: "First Day Facts" by Marjory J. Sente, Linn's, Dec. 7, 1981.

\* \* \*

#### Note on the use of Copiers in studying postmarks:

Although copy machines will usually produce a copy larger than the original (typically from an insignificant ½% to over 8%), they are an excellent

study and illustration aid. If you have access to different model machines, try them all for color sensitivity. The resulting variation in contrast may be amazing. An example of this can be seen in Figures 6 and 7 of the "Finland Pre-First Day" article. Here the same issues were copied on different copiers. One does not pick up yellow while the other accentuates it.

While less dramatic, it is worth noting that darker surrounding backgrounds may lighten or highlight item to be copied. Lastly, using colored filters with a copier doesn't work well.

\* S \* C \* C \*

## The Faroes "Slogan" Cancel Date Stamp

By Marvin Hunewell



Illustrated is the only "slogan" cancel date stamp (c.d.s.) we know of used by Faroes post offices. The cover was one of the first to receive this c.d.s. as it was cancelled on its first day of use, October 28, 1935, and shows the inland printed matter rate at the time.

This c.d.s. is called a "slogan" postmark due to its exhortation "Spis Faaerösk Klipfisk" ("Eat Faroese dried fish"). The fields above and below the horizontal line for date and time carry an illustration of something which resembles a kipper, which is presumably a "klipfisk."

There are two basic types of this c.d.s. The first was used from 1935 to May 31, 1962. The second from June 1, 1962, to January 29, 1975. A review of Eric Wowern's GF 110 catalog ("The Faroe Islands, Postage Stamps and Postmarks") discloses that these postmarks were used as follows:

Office *	Type 1, first use	Type 2, first use
Thorshavn (Torshavn)	10.28.35	06.01.62
Trangisvaag (Tvøroyri)	10.28.35	06.01.62
Klaksvig (Klaksvik)	10.31.35	06.01.62
Vaag (Vágur)	11.05.35	06.01.62
Vestmanhavn (Vestmanna)		06.01.62

\*Names are first original Danish spelling, and current Faroese spelling. (For example, type 1 from Vaag comes with two spellings, Vaag and Vág, with type 2 with Vágur spelling.)

Type 2 referred to here is the basic type illustrating the "klipfisk" in a more modern appearance/style. The reader is referred to the GF 10 catalog for a more detailed treatment of the various cancels. These cancels were discontinued upon the introduction of Faroese postage stamps, January 30, 1975.

## FINLAND'S FIELD POST ISSUE — 1963



I have observed the steady and predictable growth of Finland's very popular blue Field Post stamp, NORMA 8, with both casual and semi-professional interest.

The predictability of M-8 has been evident by catalog study alone for some time. The catalog(s) of Finland have a good grasp on cost and you and I should learn to use them as one would use a text book, with a studious and analytical approach.

The chart, though concise, tells the story:

	Unused	Used	Covers
1977	130 FM	180 FM	220 FM
1978	150	200	250
1979	300	350	400
1980	600	600	650
1981	650	600	650
1982	750	600	650

I have used Norma for the charting, though Lape essentially reflects the same growth. Pricings are in Finn Marks. For rough transposition into US dollars divide by four.

This basic chart shows without frills the "predictability" of the M-8's. If we glance at 1975 NORMA we find unused copies selling at a mere 75 Finn marks! Used copies were selling at 120 FM and covers at 150 FM. Except for the price rises in '78 and '79 the market values of 1980 and 1981 remain at "mark-time" with some conservative gains as noted in mint or unused copies.

The containment of further sharp rises in the M-8 categories are in part due to the reserved approaches of the publishers of Finland's catalogs. I have noted some increases of availability of the M-8 since the selling prices have risen. . . a natural result. Mostly unused stamps with a few blocks of 4, some with illegible cancellations and several covers.

Recently ABOPHIL reported that someone had found a parcel, tucked away for years, which yielded some seventy (70) postal package cards all (or many?) bearing our M-8 stamp properly affixed. I do not believe that even this finding will seriously injure the market value of our "patient."

My personal view on M-8 is that collectors interested in this stamp should get at least one unused copy and a minimum of one letter used between Sept. 26 and Oct. 3, 1963, or even dated one day later than the final date of validity (Oct. 4).

Of the 2 million printed, only 85,550 stamps were released—in lots of five

(5) to those participating in the Field Maneuvers in 1963. It is a moot point as to how many of these prospective gems were affixed to letters, mailed and then legibly cancelled. **Think about it!**

Keep in mind that even loose stamps **must** have legible cancels within the period of validity to enjoy the high catalog value. To my knowledge the balance of the 2 million stamps printed, less 85,500 are still retained by the Military Dept. of Finland's Postal Service.

—Mike Hvidonov

\* S \* C \* C \*

## What's Happening In Finland

By M. E. Hvidonov

ABOPHIL (Oct. 1981) reported that their September mail auction was very successful. Here are just a few of the realized prices:

1860—10 kop. cover .....	\$380.00
1866—8 p. pair with 40 p. on letter .....	\$2775.00
1875—32 p. Copenhagen, unused OG .....	\$1800.00
(though centered to top and to the right)	
1875—32 p. Copenhagen cancel .....	\$650.00

The more modern period of Finnish philately featured two outstanding items, both of which fetched nice prices.

The 1 mark + 25p. Red Cross stamp of 1946, imperforate and unused, (NORMA 326) reached a high of \$406.00, while the unused Red Cross 5 mark + 1.25 tax of the same emission with the Red Cross missing from the detail (NORMA 329), a major modern error, drew \$700.00.

ABOPHIL reports on the prices realized for a few of the many items featured in their December auction.

1856 5 kop. (large pearl with ink cross cancel) .....	\$925.00
1856 5 kop. (large pearl with Town and Pen cancels) .....	1475.00
1856 10 kop. on letter .....	1275.00
1875 32 penny on letter (1st color) .....	375.00
1885 10 Mark, used .....	587.00
1901 10 Mark, RAK cancel (tax usage) .....	194.00
1891 3.50 R. with Railroad car cancel .....	462.00
1891 7 Rouble, cancelled .....	262.00

The mail auction offered 1366 items, of which 93% were sold. This very high sales average is almost commonplace in ABOPHIL auctions. Usually stamps with faults are the items that are unsold.

\* \* \*

### Other Auctions Abroad

A German auction house offered a cancelled block of 15 of one of the 1882, 1 Mark violet emissions, which sold for about \$2175.00 plus the 13% buyer's fee.

The Feldman auction in Zurich ran true to form with an immense world-wide sale which included a fair amount of good Finnish material. (I have not added the 12½% auction fee to the noted prices.)

SW. Francs

1856—5 kop. small pearl with a huge sheet margin on the left side and manuscript cross cancellation ----	7500
---	------



1856—5 kop. small pearl on cover .....	16,000
1856—10 kop. on a "Luxus" cover .....	9000
1866—3/8 penny stamps plus a 40 p. on cover .....	4800
1866—A strip of 3 of the I mark emission Roulette II (NORMA 10Bc) plus a 20 p. stamp with typical flaws TTP fetched .....	15,000

The "top o' the heap" modern piece of distinction was a full sheet of 100 mint stamps (10x10) of the 1901 dull dark green so-called emergency emission (NORMA 60) which is a 5 penny stamp with all 4 sides still boasting full, virginal sheet margins. Reference indicates that only 200,000 were printed. The item sold for 18,000 SW.F. plus the auction commission.

Incidentally, serious and starting collectors of Finland should look to the sales in European areas for their items. The catalogs are usually beautifully presented and there are items for every pocketbook (or wallet). Even if you do not bid, the pictures offer valuable reference and in some cases the facility also provides prices realized for the cost of the catalog.

\* \* \*

#### New Finds

A "feather letter" has been found dated 1747 and now enjoys the prestigious distinction of being the earliest known item of its kind. Most of our known "feather" letters are from the 1800's with the somewhat harder to find pieces dated from 1780-1790. This appears to be a nice item with a well preserved feather, probably brownish in color.

\* \* \*

#### Miscellaneous Items of Note

The Red Cross commemorative stamp portraying a Finnish Parliamentary Officer, Pekka Aulin, on a 5 Mark, 1956 issue (NORMA 486) has proven to be a real and constant error. The plate fault appears in the forehead area of the subject and is conspicuous. The plate position in the form is No. 20.

Although the Finnish catalogs have not yet listed the error it should be added to all of our exhibit pages when possible. There are very few errors in Finnish printings, so anything determined to be a "real" error has a very intrinsic value.

\* \* \*

#### Nordia Stamp

The final count of the amount of NORDIA EXHIBITION stamps sold in the NORDIA show (Helsinki, May 6-10, 1981) was a mere 412,000. The stamps were sold only with the purchase of admission tickets. The remainder was destroyed.

\* \* \*

#### 1938 Red Cross Error with Double Printing

Mikko Ossa notes that to the best of his knowledge there are only three specimens known of the 1938 Red Cross Charity stamp, 1¼ Mark plus 15 Penni (NORMA 224) on which the Red Cross is printed twice. One of the known examples is part of a pair.

Finnish specialists would like to know if any more exist or are recorded. If you have this stamp on or off cover, mint or used, please let me know. A photo or very good photocopy would be appreciated. Any costs will be reimbursed.

### AUNUS: A New Forgery

Most of us are aware of the multitude of AUNUS forgeries that exist of the 5 and 10 Mark high values. No one should buy these stamps without the certification of a Finnish expert.

Mr. V. J. Karvonen, according to ABOPHIL, has found a forgery that he has never seen before. (The brief note does not specify the denomination of this item but we can assume that it is either the 5 or 10 Mark. M.H.)

The identifying features occur in the left leg of the letter "A" in the word AUNUS with discrepancies in the "N" and "S" of the same word.

The question arises as to whether or not this is a "new" forgery or an old one that never before has come to light. Happily, Mr. Karvonen has a massive collection of authentic stamps and forgeries and is recognized as the authority on these issues.

\* \* \*

### Unhinged vs. Hinged

I suspect that there is no stopping this craze. While most of us still feel it verges on some form of "nuthood" we must report on this "craze" even if we do not honor the premise.

Mikko Ossa comments that the 5 Mark value of the 1889 issue is selling for 200 Marks, unhinged, with OG and 110 Marks when hinged. The 1 Rouble, 1891, Ringmark stamp realized 455 Finn marks in pristine condition and only 200 Marks with hinge.

The dishonest artisans of the world rejoice in this new-found collecting attitude, because it will help them to become rich. As it stands there is a great deal of difficulty in determining the originality of gum.

It is easier if the expert has one or more examples of the real thing. The expert faker artisan tries to defraud the buyer by creating a virginal example from a genuine stamp which has been hinged. Some expert groups have already suggested that they can no longer determine the authenticity of gum.

It is still fairly easy to make sound judgements on the gum of Finland's Classic issues when one is totally familiar with the emissions of the periods and has comparative material.

Studying "gum run-over" on suspicious items is not so foolproof because clever application can deceive.

Some of the thicker, heavier gums made decades ago tend to crack and become brittle with time's passage. This chemical reaction tends to wrinkle the face of the stamp and cause a severe intrusion upon the cosmetics of the picture.

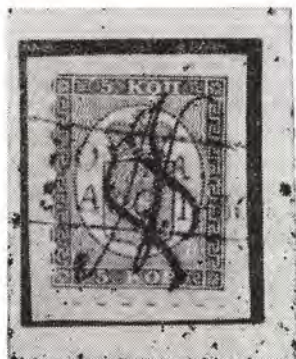
This poses a big problem to the collector sitting with a stamp worth \$1000 or more: does he remove the gum or gamble that his love for gum is more important than the stamp itself?

I wish I had the perfect answer. If you do, tell me!

\* \* \*

### Finland's 1860 5 kop. First Emission

The first printed emission of the 1860, 5 kop. Blue, Roulette I stamp is among the most difficult stamps to find, although it is not now considered "rare." It was the first stamp that bore rouletted teeth designed to replace the 1856 oval mark 5 and 10 kop. stamps from 1856 to 1860.



According to Mikko Ossa, "The records indicate that some portion of the first color emission were affixed to existing oval mark stationery as additional postage. These items were at some point withheld from sale because the postal agents were afraid of some sort of misuse. It is believed that 176 of the covers were sold for mail use but none are known to exist. The balance of them were burned."

I have not found any exact records of the quantities of each of the emissions. According to some information, 410,240 of the first group of the 5 kop. Roulette I stamps (1.6x1.6) were produced. There were seven such emissions of specific, identifiable colors (as listed in the catalogs). Thus, if we assume the printed quantities equal, when divided by the seven emissions we would have somewhere around 58,600 stamps of each printing. (This is not too likely since I am just conjecturing.)

We know that some portion of the first emission was destroyed and concur that the natural loss of stamps in usage, discards, etc., narrows down the availability of our subject considerably.

In better than 10 years of searching, I have seen just two of this stamp offered—both in Finnish auctions. One was on a letter, the other is a "tied-to-piece" stamp (pictured). It is a special item because in addition to being the rarer color it also bears the manuscript cancellation of Postmaster Norring of LOVISA.

The scarcity may be in part due to the fact that the average auction house would not "know" the color and be unable to describe the stamp properly. Again, this is conjecture on my part, because most of us are willing to accept that there just are not that many around.

Perhaps someone with good color retention recall might be able to commit the stamp's hue to memory after having once seen the color but this type of talent is at best, rare.

The only guideline that I can offer the reader that might be of help is that if you know the colors of the other 6 emissions, or have good samplings of each of the Roulette I Main-type first printings the "a" color Blue might be identifiable by elimination. One must be careful though because copies that have "lost color" due to exposure, chemical washing, etc. can add confusion.

Regrettably, our beloved POSTHORN does not yet enjoy color process printing to give the collector sure identification. I urge anyone who is offered the difficult Blue, 1st printing, to submit the stamp to one of us who are able

to certify the item.

The Finnish catalogs chart the value of our "patient" as follows:

	NORMA	LAPE
5 kop. 3AKa	Unused, \$1250; used \$400	Used \$950

Ostensibly, LAPE defers from rendering an estimate for unused copies while showing a more realistic evaluation for a nice cancelled copy. These disparities are due to the infrequent appearance of this stamp in the market. Incidentally, the noted figures are for "very fine" examples. No missing or pulled, half teeth, thins, heavy, smeary cancellations, etc.

The serious collector with exhibit inclinations should try to add this stamp to the collection. The presence of our subject on the exhibit page is well respected by judges familiar with Finland's stamps and history.

Categorically, its importance is in the same bracket of "musts" as our 1866 20 and 40 penny, Roulette I, first printings, NORMA 8Aya and 9Aya, respectively. Though the catalog evaluations are considerably higher for these two stamps it would be well for the in-depth collector to acquire our 5 kop. piece before it too goes skyward . . . if you can find it.

\* \* \*

#### A Michel Study of 1980 Stamps

ABOPHIL of March 1982 reports and comments on a very interesting study and comparison of the cost of stamps issued by some 225 nations in 1980.

The study was done by the German firm, MICHEL-RUNDSCHAU, who publish supplementary lists for Michel catalogue. The analysis is comparative and totals the face value of the emissions of each of the nations' stamps. In short, it gives the actual cost to the collector of a country, who lives in the country and collects stamps from the post office.

The top five, ABOPHIL observes, "appear to be producing stamps on a conveyor belt."

Number 1 was Nicaragua, which issued face-value postage in the amount of 2388 German Marks, (\$1026)

#2	North Korea	2153 Marks (\$925)
#3	Togoland	2034 Marks (\$874)
#4	Republic of Central Africa	1766 Marks (\$755)
#5	Bolivia	1507 Marks (\$648)

From our Nordic/Scandinavian conglomerate, Sweden ranked 96th in the listing with a "face-value" figure of 54 D-marks (\$23).

The balance of our Nordic nations fared as follows:

#157	Norway	25 Marks (\$11.00)
#165	Denmark	22 Marks (\$9.50)
#183	Finland	19 Marks (\$8.15)
#187	Iceland	18 Marks (\$7.75)
#203	Greenland	13 Marks (\$5.50)
#205	Faroe Islands	12 Marks (\$5.15)

The country in last place, 225th was Guatemala. Now, aren't you glad that you collect Scandinavia?

(I used a round figure of \$.43 per German mark to give the approximate U.S. dollar equivalent.)

—Mike Hvidonev

## Watermarks and Fiber Direction

By Carl H. Werenskiold

It is well known that machine-made paper has a fiber direction, "grain," in the direction of the paper as it comes off the machine, and that the paper will expand or contract, with changes in humidity, more across the fiber direction than in that direction. I also noted, a long time ago, that used stamps laid, face up, on water tended to curl across the fiber direction.

Naturally then, I reasoned that the direction of the watermark bits lengthwise of its dandy-roll would correspond to the direction of the watermarks across the paper. The watermarks would thus necessarily be at right angles to the fiber direction. This would be the case, of course, with the Norwegian posthorn watermarks I and V, which were produced by dandy-rolls. For the arrangement of the watermark bits, see the illustration of a posthorn dandy-roll in the Handbook. (Note 1.) The fiber direction can be determined either visually, or as indicated by curling of the wet stamp.

In 1953-4 I commented (Note 2) on this subject as follows:

"Most of the coarser fibers in machine-made paper are oriented in the direction in which the paper comes off the machine. It is well known that the expansion of such papers with increased humidity, or shrinkage upon drying, is usually much greater in the direction across the fiber than with it. The fiber direction in a stamp may be determined in several ways. When the stamp is placed on water, it usually curls one way or the other. The direction of the curvature is ordinarily across the fiber, but certain predispositions may exist in some stamps, preventing them from behaving in a normal manner. This test is therefore indicative of fiber direction, but not invariably dependable. Examination under the loupe, holding the stamp at a slant against the light, will reveal the more prominent fibers running towards the eye, if we happen to be looking in the direction of the fibers. When we turn the stamp at right angles and again examine it in the same manner, little or no indication of fiber direction will usually be noted. This test is quite reliable.

"The dandy roll imparted the posthorn watermarks to the paper in such a manner that the long direction of the posthorns was across the paper and thus at right angles to the direction in which the paper came off the machine. Accordingly, the fiber of the paper was always at right angles to the long direction of the posthorn watermark, which means, in turn, that stamps with vertical posthorn watermarks have horizontal fiber, and those with horizontal watermarks have vertical fiber.

"The rule refers probably only to the genuine watermarks, Posthorn I. What the situation may be with watermarks II, III and IV, which probably were formed in a kind of blind print, must wait for later investigations."

I never got around to examining the direction of these dry imprinted watermarks II, III and IV in relation to fiber direction.

My good friend Lars A. Torkildsen has now investigated these watermarks and reported (Note 3) on them to the effect that watermarks II and III are at right angles to the fiber direction, whereas watermark IV is parallel to it. He found the parallel relationship in watermark IV to be of particular interest, in that it facilitates the separation of Nk 51 II a and b, where the chalky deposits in the orange colors of the stamps otherwise make the determination of watermarks very difficult.

### References

1. Håndbok over Norges Frimerker, I, p. 20.
2. Posthorn 1954, p. 3 and 26; Norsk F.T. 1953, p. 95; 1954, p. 7.
3. Norsk F.T. 1982, p. 4-5.

## Editor's Mailbag

Frimärkshuset AB has furnished review copies of three new publications which appeared March 1, 1982. About 5x8 inches softbound, they are available from US agent Harry Edelman, 111-37 Lefferts Blvd., South Ozone Park, NY 11420 or Canada agent Unitrade Associates, 153 Bridgeland Ave., Toronto, ON M6A 1Y7, or from your usual dealer in philatelic literature of quality.

**Facit Ortstämpelkatalog Postal History 1982**, 288 pages of alphabetical town/place/type cancels and current market values, amply and excellently illustrated and printed, the cancels of Sweden are thoroughly covered from 1819 prestamp through 1920s coils. English and Swedish text side-by-side makes it simple and easy to use. Price about \$24.00 and the specialist or postal historian cannot do without this current and definitive work.

**Facit Norden 1982**, the 253-page "Simplified" version of the "big" Facit, pricing and illustrating—in beautiful color and quite accurately so—each face-different stamp of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Faroes, Greenland, DWI, Iceland, and Finland. Again both Swedish and English texts side-by-side. Price about \$10.

**Facit Sverige 1982**, 80 pages of basic, non-specialized, listings/prices on stamps, booklets, stationery, and even kiloware of Sweden, every face-different issue in excellent full color and with English plus Swedish text as the two above. Price about \$5 (estimated—not quoted with accompanying details).

**Frimærke-Årbogen 1981-82**, the (Danish language and viewpoint) yearly report on Scandinavian (plus a bit of worldwide) philatelic news by Ib Eichner-Larsen, 160 pages about 4x7 inches excellently illustrated, price about \$8.00 (Danish crowns 40:—) from publisher, Aarhus Frimærkehandel, Bruunsgade 42, DK-8000 Århus C Denmark, has just been received. The (soft) cover makes one envious—beautiful full-color illustrations of the unique 39-block of Norway 1 used; a block of 4 of the 2 RBS first (or second, depending on viewpoint) stamp of Denmark, unused; and the "Blue Boy" cover, Alexandria, VA postmaster provisional show eloquently the quality of the printing used throughout and the excellent taste and coverage of the author. ISBN 87-7012-095-1.

About two hundred different titles of Philatelic Literature of the Scandinavian lands are in stock and a list can be had from Scandinavian International Philately, Box 8042, Rotterdam, Holland for 10 Dutch Florins (about \$4 if my aging notation is still valid), including a full year's subscription and supplements to the literature lists.

**Robert C. Gross**, 1053 Cypress Lane, Cocoa, FL 32922 is the new Associate Editor, Iceland, for our journal. He kindly responded to the appear in the February 1982 issue by volunteering to replace Mrs. LeBlanc, who had to relinquish her well-done task due to other commitments. Icelandic items should be sent to Mr. Gross direct.

The Swedish Postal Service, PFA, S-10502 Stockholm, announces a new annual service—the Booklet year set—which may be ordered for Swedish crowns 87.80 (about \$17.50 U.S.) direct. The 1981 set so offered does NOT include the "Gyrfalcon" booklet, which is available as a different individual item. Deliveries began Nov. 24, 1981.

Request received for authentication service. The most widely accepted such in the USA are: Friedl Expert Committee, 10 East 40th St., NY, NY 10016; APS/ASDA Expertizing, Box 800, State College, PA 16801; SPA Committee, c/o Gordon Torrey, 5118 Duvall Dr., Washington, DC 20016. Write before submitting items for opinions!

**Victor E. Engstrom** offers this true item of Swedish immigrant history in the USA. A golf partner told Vic about his wife's grandfather who was the town doctor and postmaster in a small Pennsylvania town in the early 20th century. There were so many Swedes there with identical first and last names—but no middle name or initial—that mail was a problem. The postmaster arbitrarily assigned middle initials to these, such as Sven X. Benson, Sven Y. Benson, and the like.

Leonard H. Hartmann, Box 36006, Louisville, KY 40233, is another source of a wide range of philatelic literature. Ringstrom's Ship Stamp second volume is \$32.50 postpaid anywhere; the 2 RBS Denmark book \$25.00 and both should be in stock as you read this, for example. Write him for a catalogue of available titles and prices.

Note that this is a fairly recent address change for Mr. Hartmann.

\* S \* C \* C \*

### NORWEGIAN FIELDPOST—A REVIEW

*Tysk Feltpost i Sør-Norge—Abschnitt Stavanger 1940-45*

("German Fieldpost in Southern Norway—The Stavanger Region 1940-45"), by Thorbjørn Larsson-Fedde. This handbook contains about seventy pages of data and illustrations including short general comments about the German Fieldpost system, and reference to the 5-digit Fieldpost Numbers and the 3-digit Kenn (Code) Numbers.

The next section describes the history of the German occupation of this area of Norway, which runs from Stavanger on the north to Christiansand on the south. Details of army, airforce, and navy fieldposts, with the names and locations of the units during the occupation, together with labor battalion (Organisation Todt) numbers, are presented in several useful tables.

There is also a list which decodes German unit abbreviations into the full German language wording, and a German-Norwegian word list which helps in understanding the material. Finally, a bibliography completes the booklet. Included in the book is a copy of the Norwegian postal regulations, Circular No. 6/1943, third issue, giving the regulations for Norwegian civilian mail to and from Germany military and civilian occupation authorities, and to and from Norwegian volunteers in Regiment Nordland and in Den Norske Legion. Another list shows export license regulations and customs data for these field-post addresses.

Text is in Norwegian and German. Cost of the book via airmail printed matter rate to the U. S. is \$6 in US banknotes. If paying by check, include another \$2 for bank conversion charges. Orders can be sent to Thorbjørn Larsson-Fedde, Skottegt. 4, 4550 Farsund, Norway. —Paul Nelson

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## Non-Standard Usage of Denmark's Official Postal Cards

By H. E. Tester



Introductory Notes by Marvin Hunewell, Associate Editor:

As you may recall, Danish government departments used service/official stamps from 1871 to 1924 for official business. A Postal Law enacted January 7th, 1871, required such use beginning April 1st, 1871, the first day of use. (Note 1).

In addition to official stamps, Denmark also issued official postal cards. The first such cards were 2 and 4 Skilling values for local and inland use. Since the first regular postal cards were introduced April 1st, 1871 (Note 2), there is every reason to believe that the official postal cards were also introduced at this time.

While the official stamps can be found very easily in used condition as single stamps, try finding them on cover. Used official postal cards are just



about as scarce to find as the stamps on covers.

One more point or item to digest is the wording on Danish postal stationery. Postal cards are called "Brev-Kort," or "letter-card"; and what we refer to as letter cards are called "Korrespondance-Kort." Mr. Tester's letter follows.

\* \* \*

Dear Mr. Hunewell:

In connection with your article in Posthorn Vol. 38, No. 4, I enclose photo-stats of two more covers that you might like to illustrate and describe. Both are TJENESTE BREVKORT=OFFICIAL LETTERCARDS, of 8 øre denomination that accompanied parcels.

Figure 1 was used for a parcel of 2½ Punds (marked on card) from Korsør to Kjøbenhavn. Fee paid, 3 x 8 øre=24 øre. The basic charge per parcel was 6 Skilling, plus 2 Skilling per pund or part thereof. Thus, the cost was 6+(3x2)=12 Sk. 1 Sk=2 øre, so this card paid the 12 Sk rate.

Figure 2 was used for a parcel sent from Rønne to Kjøbenhavn, with a weight of 4 Punds (marked on card in lower right corner). Franking, 8 øre for the card, plus 2 x 8 øre, plus 4 øre=28øre. Again the basic rate per parcel is 6 Sk + 2 Sk per Pund or part thereof. Thus, this parcel required 28 øre postage (6+(4x2)=14 Sk). The stamps and card were cancelled by RØNNEDE c.d.s. Lapidartype.)

Both cards are franked with official postage stamps. The TJENESTE BREVKORTS and stamps could not be used or purchased from post offices by the general public, only by authorized government officials and certain departments and institutions. Such personnel and departments had to submit quarterly accounts to the treasury in order to reclaim expenditures incurred for postage. One final note: the "K.P. #37" in manuscript on the first card identifies the sender and number of sending, in this case No. 37 on his account. Also, cards used in this way are very scarce.

\* \* \*

We are very grateful to Mr. Tester for having shared with us two items from his collections. What items of interest do you have that you would like to share with the rest of us? Remember, bits and pieces of knowledge and information add up to a greater appreciation of postal history and enhance our enjoyment of philately.

Note 1: The Postage Stamps of Denmark, 1851-1951, by J. Schmidt-Anderson, published by The General Directorate of the Royal Danish Post Office, Copenhagen, Denmark, 1951, page 227.

Note 2: Danish Postal Rates, 1624-1965, by H. E. Tester, copyright 1975 by SCC, Supplement to The Posthorn, Vol. 32, No. 2, page 23.

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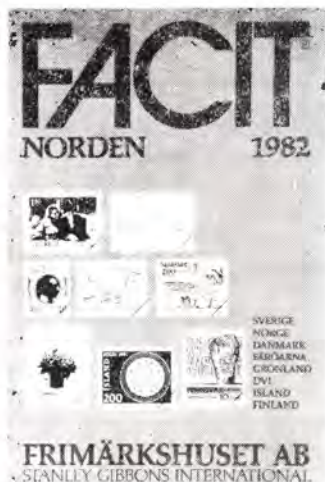
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## Library News

By Stanley H. Hanson, SCC Librarian

Thanks to Fred Bloedow, Ron Collin, Marvin Hunewell, George Koplowitz, Alan Warren, Jim Burgeson, and Eric Wowern for their contributions to our Library.

Please correct your SCC Services Handbook, page 19, paragraph 6—correct address for the SCC Library is 4317 (not 5317) North Monitor Avenue.

Information to new members: SCC Library rules. Send name, address, SCC number, \$4 check payable SCC Librarian (excess postage refunded), list of material wanted.

Material to be returned within 21 days via Insured Parcel Post. Photocopies 10c per page plus postage.

For help in seeking information on philatelic references please give Librarian all possible details to assist research. We want to help you, help us.

### Supplement #15, May 1982

#### Catalogs and Miscellaneous

- A-197-E Mercury Stamp Journal, Vol. 1, 1947-48-49, nos. 1 to 12. Edited by Edwin Mueller. English. Most famous reference journal covers world wide. Bound. 6x9". 284 pp.

#### Denmark

- D-152-D Franske tal og Gotiske bogstaver. Henning Kaaber, SCC. 1981. Danish. Puzzled on those script writings on those early covers? Article gives full descriptions and code. Illustrated. 8x11". 1 pp. From *Dansk Fil. Tid.*
- D-153-E Denmark 2 Rigsbank-Skilling, 1851-1852. Sten Christensen, FRPSL. 1981. English. Handbook illustrates all plates of this stamp and facsimiles. Well written, illustrated, authoritative. 7½x11". 160 pp.
- D-154-D Danmarks Poststempler. JKE. 1981. Danish. Lists various cancels and postal markings. Illus. 8½x11". 13 pp. From *Dansk Fil. Tid.*

#### Finland

- F-51-E Finland Feather Covers. Rolf Gummeson, SCC. 1982. English. Why, when and where of these covers. Illustrated. 8½x11". 2 pp. From *Collectors Club Philatelist.*

#### Faroe Islands and Greenland

- G-37-E Greenland 1982, GF 1, Pakke Porto Stamps 1905-1936. Eric Wowern. 1982. English. Catalogs and lists all of the above, plus mail to, from, and inside Greenland. Illustrated. 6x8". 96 pp.
- G-38-D Lyngby Frimærkeklub Exhibition 1959. Exhibition Catalog contains monograph on Greenland postal history by R-King-Farlow and Eric Wowern. Danish text, English translation is included. Greenland Postmarks since 1938. Illustrated. 8½x11". 40 pp.

#### Iceland

- I-77-N Island Serie Fisk og Flagg 1949-1950. Inggard L. Sagstad. 1981. Norwegian. Article covers the perforations on these issues. 8½x11". 3 pp. From *Frim. Som Hobby.*

#### Norway

- N-188-N Norsk Luftpost 1911-1977. Erling Stark. 1981. Norwegian. This is a corrected update of the Handbook (N-8 N-E-G), and a listing of Airmail Covers with 1981 pricing. 8½x11". 15 pp.
- N-189-N Norge 1940, Sjeldne Feltpoststempler. Fred Brofos, SCC. Norwegian. Article on Military and War cancels WW II. Illustrated. 8½x11". 4 pp. From *Frim. Som Hobby.*

## Sweden

S-130-S Postryttaren Postmuset Årsbok 1981. Swedish. The annual Postal Museum yearbook. 6x9". 210 pp.

## Periodicals

V-42-E Sweden Ring Type Stamp Study Unit. English. Quarterly Newsletter. Illustrated. 8½x11". 4 pp.

\* S \* C \* C \*

SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB  
TREASURER'S REPORT

31 December 1981

Cash balance 1 January 1981 \$14,140.57

## RECEIPTS:

Advertising	\$1,202.53	
Admission Fees	98.00	
Interest on Savings	1,472.57	
Literature Sales	821.66	
Membership Dues	5,895.70	
Posthorn Subscriptions	14.00	
Sale of Membership List	37.17	
Total receipts		\$9,541.63

## EXPENDITURES:

## Posthorn Expenses:

## Publishing costs:

Address Plates and Envelopes	\$327.40
Postage	595.79
Printing	3,286.00
Printing Cuts	544.51
Total publishing costs	\$4,753.70

## Editor's costs:

Postage	.00
Telephone	.00
Total editor's costs	.00
Total Posthorn Expenses	4,753.70

## Administrative Expenses:

Chapter Sponsorships	\$ 64.41
Dues Notices	315.08
Dues and Subscriptions	40.00
Library	320.00
Membership Cards	84.10
Office Supplies	151.22
Postage	404.07
Publicity	218.52
Telephone	109.02
Total Administrative Expenses	\$1,706.42
Total Expenditures	\$6,460.12

Surplus \$3,081.51

Membership Dues Paid in Advance 3,708.00

Cash Balance — 31 December 1981 \$20,930.08

Checking \$ 957.51

Savings 19,972.57

\$20,930.08

Respectfully submitted, Donald Himer, Treasurer

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## NEW MEMBERS

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All Scandinavian countries by W. Rindone (L-36)
- 2615 METZ, David L., Beaver Hill Apts., S-A-14, Jenkintown, PA 19046  
US, BNA & Swedish Postal History; Swedish stamps  
by W. Rindone (L-36)
- 2616 DETTMER, Franz H., 13213 60th Drive SE, Everett, WA 98204  
Scandinavia, US mint, Canada mint, UN mint by W. Rindone (L-36)
- 2617 SPELLMIRE, Sandra M., P. O. Box 542, South Pasadena, CA 91030  
All Scandinavian by W. Rindone (L-36)
- 2618 SUN, Albert S. C., 1200 Temfield Road, Towson, MD 21204  
Commemorative, S/S, Europa—Switzerland Comm. Plate Blocks,  
Sweden, Norway, Denmark by W. Rindone (L-36)
- 2619 MILDENHALL, Edward James, P. O. Box 57098, Springfield 2137, South  
Africa — Denmark by W. Rindone (L-36)
- 2620 EKBLAD, William O.  
Scandinavia and US by W. Rindone (L-36)
- 2621 MORRIS, Dana  
by W. Rindone (L-36)
- 2622 HOLM, Arne, N-3648 Passebekk, Norway  
Denmark by W. Rindone (L-36)
- 2623 ALEVIZOS, George, 2716 Ocean Pk. Bl., Suite 1020, Santa Monica, CA  
90405 by W. Rindone (L-36)
- 2624 HAFSAAS, Ray, P. O. Box 963, Vashon, WA 98070  
Norway (all areas), early Scandinavia and Finland; Baltic States (all  
areas) by W. Rindone (L-36)
- 2625 deGRANDCOURT, Erik E., 3909 Rogers Ave., Tampa, FL 33611  
All Scandinavia by J. M. Buckner (L-34)
- 2626 STENVIG, Thomas E., 1002 S. Arch St., Aberdeen, SD 57401  
Faroes, Greenland, Norway, BNA by W. Rindone (L-36)
- 2627 ANDERSEN, Richard Sigurd, 30 Elderberry Road, Groton, CT 06340  
Stamps of Norway by W. Rindone (L-36)
- 2628 FRANKE, Dr. Charles H., 11 Gymoty Road, West Caldwell, NJ 07006  
Scandinavia, Great Britain by W. Rindone (L-36)
- 2629 TJELTVEIT, O. Alvin, P. O. Box 837, Red Lodge, MT 59068  
Scandinavia, Canada and USA by W. Rindone (L-36)
- 2630 SWITT, Jeffrey A., 3962 Belford Ave., Fort Worth, TX 76103  
Denmark 1-10 by G. Brooks (1978)
- 2631 HAMILTON, B. G., 907 Crumlin Rd., Ballysillan, Belfast, BT148AB, N.  
Ireland — Faroes by J. Frye (1031)
- 2632 HANSEN, Eric R., 8307 N. Emerald Ave., Portland, OR 97217  
Iceland, Faroes, Greenland by C. Hansen (2439)
- 2633 MONTEITH, Colin K. A., 6 Eden Park, Castlederg, Tyrone BT81 7BD,  
N. Ireland — Denmark, Greenland, Faroes, Scandinavian military mail  
by J. Frye (1031)
- 2634 LEE, Percy Donovan, "Rosemerryn" Middle Street, East Budleigh,  
Devon EX9 7DQ, Great Britain  
Iceland, Devon Postal History, Lundy Island by D. Lee (2429)

- 2635 GUSTAFSON, Ivar, 54 Hemlock Ave., Cranston, RI 02910  
Scandinavia (Sweden 1886 issue town cancels) by W. Rindone (L-36)
- 2636 CONN, Clair C., 1903 No. 18, Lafayette, IN 47904  
Europa—British Isles, Australia, Scandinavian by J. Frye (1031)
- 2637 WAAGEN, Hans, 6733 Bret Harte Drive, San Jose, CA 95120  
Mint Norway by J. Richter (L-13)
- 2638 RUSSELL, Dudley J., 1487 Shoreline Drive, Wayzata, Minn. 55391  
Hawaii, Guam, Ships—planning to start on DWI by V. Engstrom (911)
- 2639 HECKROTH, Charles W., 1590 Church Rd., Wantagh, NY 11793  
(All) by W. Rindone (L-36)
- 2640 HANSEN, Leif, 11620 Kestrel Drive, Richmond, BC V7E 4E4, Canada  
Denmark, Greenland, Faroes by W. Rindone (L-36)
- 2641 SOTHERN, Jackson L., P. O. Box 430, Somers, NY 10589  
All Scandinavia by G. Kuhhorn (1247)
- 2642 BAGARUS, Douglas P., 1734 So. MacGregor Rd., South Bend, IN 46614  
Faroes (mint), Finland (mint-used), US (mint-used), sports general—  
Scandinavia by W. Rindone (L-36)
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- 2645 KINNMAR, Ingemar, 447 Walnut Lane, Apt., Princeton, NJ 08540  
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- 2646 SWASEY, Charles, 29 Maplewood Ave., Selden, NY 11784  
Scandinavia by W. Rindone (L-36)

## ADDRESS CHANGES

- 991 APFELBAUM, Earl P., 2006 Walnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19103
- 1807 APFELBAUM, John D., 2006 Walnut St., Philadelphia, PA 10103
- 41 BLACK, Irving E., P. O. Box 1523, Kingsland, TX 78639
- 2571 DEAN, Phillip F., 630 Barnsley Way, Sunnyvale, CA 94087
- 2546 GUILLORY, B. R., P. O. Box 10579, Houston, TX 77292
- 1952 KARLSON, Eric P., 2435 Union Blvd., Apt. 4K, Islip, NY 11751
- 2538 MADSEN, James E., P. O. Box 3922, Modesto, CA 95352
- 1191 MARTIN, Jerome Z., Jr., 107 Owen Ave., Lansdowne, PA 19040
- 1955 MEYER, Robert A., P. O. Box 484, Kittanning, PA 16201
- 2303 PETERSEN, Raymond E., P. O. Box 511, West Hartford, CT 06107
- 2340 van den BROEK, Gordon, Box 1488, Parksville, BC, V0R 2S0, Canada
- 2537 van WELIE, G. L., Haringvliet 395, NL-8032 HL Zwolle, Netherlands
- 1919 OSUGI, Yubun, Nisseki 414, Kosugi-Cho 2-276, 211 Nakahara, Kawasaki  
Japan
- 1647 ROELOFS, J., Maxburgdreef 19, B-2321 Meer, Belgium
- 2517 SALKOWITZ, Joseph, Apt. 51C, Village of Stoney Run, Maple Shade,  
NJ 08052
- 2324 TOMER, Kenneth B., Univ. of Nebr., Dept. Chem. Miwes. Ma., Lincoln,  
NE 68588
- 2116 SUOMALA, Mark R., B. O. Box 792, Nashua, NH 03061
- 2268 HALPERN, Arthur, 602 Fairview Ave., Apt. 8, Arcadia, CA 91006



- 2490 HANNULA, John Karl, 3371 Rue Jean-Brillant #810, Montreal, Que., Canada  
 2040 VENNESLAND, T. E., RFD 2, Middleline Rd., Ballston, Lake, NY 12019  
 — HANSON, Mrs. Isabelle, 5370 Yale Road, Memphis, TN 38134

### RESIGNATIONS

- 1166 DU VALL, Robert H., 1752 26th Ave. E, Seattle, WA 98112  
 2271 HELMISTO, Henry A., Box 2491, Ann Arbor, MI 48106  
 2292 SKOGMAN, Marion J., Rt. 1, Box 22, Republic, MI 49879  
 1280 WALTER, Mercer C., 1104 Emerald Dr., Alexandria, VA 22308  
 1039 WINTER, Charles, 8B Aspen Plaza, Cranbury, NJ 08512

### REINSTATED

- 1592 DONEGAN, George J., Jr., P. O. Box 28054, Washington, DC 20005

### CORRECTIONS

- 2415 ELLERTON, Dr. Norman V., 5822 Stevens Forest Rd., Apt. 23, Columbia, MD 21045 Corrected Zip code  
 2548 ABITZ, Andreas, Birkemosøvej 4, DK-2750 Ballerup, Denmark

### DECEASED

- 1153 SLETTEDAHL, William, 17404 Cagney, Granada Hills, CA 91364  
 2409 LARSON, John O., 2504 Tulare Ave., El Cerrito, CA 94530  
 618 LINDE, Orvel, 5321 14th Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55417

### DROPPED, NON-PAYMENT

- 1553 ARCARIO, Joseph B., P. O. Box 6113, San Francisco, CA 94101  
 2210 ALANEN, Arnold R., 1910 West Lawn Ave., Madison, WI 53711  
 599 ANDERSON, Mrs. Roland E., 137 South Shore Rd., Beau Rivage, Stuart, FL 33494  
 267 ANDERSON, Roland E., 137 South Shore Rd., Beau Rivage, Stuart, FL  
 2173 BERNTSEN, Bernt A., 22 Mahogany Rd., P. O. Box 1426, Rocky Point, NY 11778  
 1448 BJORNSTAD, Gaylan, d17750 Hemmingway St., Reseda, CA 91885  
 2103 BLOOD, John M., 380 High St., Holyoke, MA 01040  
 980 BOOMAN, Robert, 109 Silverthorn Rd., Gulf Breeze, FL 32561  
 2256 CAFFREY, John, 67-01 East Granada Rd., Scottsdale, AZ 85257  
 2246 CHAMBERS, Jo Earl, 2030 Brookmount Ave., Coquitlam, BC V3J 6V4 Canada  
 2141 CHRISTENSEN, Peter, 321 Frank St., No. 1, Ottawa, Ont. K2P 0X7, Canada  
 1192 COHEN, Stephen A., Box 419, New York, NY 10001  
 1958 DAUBEK, Ltc. Joseph L., 563606180, An. and Op. Serv., 97 General Hosp., APO, New York, NY 09757  
 1950 DE NINO, Kevin J., 2nd—48 Inf., Gelnhausen, Germany, APO New York 09091  
 1270 DOUGLAS, A. Gustav, P. O. Box 304, c/o Helen Grimes, Jessup, MD 20794  
 2142 DOWALL, James A. N., 29 Emerson St., Hamilton, Ont. L8S 2X2, Can.  
 2086 EGGERS, Ted, P. O. Box 4091, Malibu, CA 90265

- 1219 FREEMAN, Jack A., 8477 Usher Rd., Olmsted Falls, OH 44138  
 1693 GANIM, George Jr., 13 Kevin Dr., Suffern, NY 10901  
 2230 GOULDNER, Carey E., P. O. Box 332, Monsey, NY 10952  
 1659 GREEN, Robert Yancey, P. O. Box 40353, Memphis, TN 38104  
 2290 HESTENES, Christian, Ginavn 15G, N-5500 Haugesund, Norway  
 1506 HICKS, Charles L., 147 Jefferson Ave., Lower Burrell, PA 15068  
 1951 HYDER, Ellinor, 1822 Laguna St., Santa Barbara, CA 93101  
 1147 JENSEN, Rolf, 58 Sparkill Ave., Staten Island, NY 10304  
 2279 KITTEL, Norman G., 80 Ironwood Dr., Sherwood Shores, St. Cloud, MN 56301  
 2060 KOSTOL, Carl-Otto, P. O. Box 151, N-4620 Vagsbygd, Norway  
 2320 LATTU, Andrew C., Delta Drilling Co., Box 3467, Midland, TX 79702  
 1056 LJUNGGREN, Stig, Box 291, Goteborg 1, Sweden  
 2076 MARTENIS, Susan W., 462 S. Willard St., Burlington, VT 05401  
 2392 MOE, C. G., 8818 51 Ave., Edmonton, Alb. T6E 5E8, Canada  
 2402 NICHOLS, Keith F., 4571 N 15 Rd., RR 1, Mesick, MI 49668  
 2396 NIELSEN, Jorgan, Humlebjerger 15, DK-2700 Bronshoj, Denmark  
 2156 PAASKESSEN, Erik, Vestenstraat 46, 1980 Tervuren, Belgium  
 2309 PETERSEN, Billy, 68075 CWB Circle Dr., Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240  
 2242 PETURSSON, Sigurdur R., Budagerdi 5, 108 Reykjavik, Iceland  
 1171 RUHOFF, Theodore B., P. O. Box 565, Silver Springs, FL 32688  
 2209 SCHOLL, Robert, 18 Lincoln Dr., Dallas, PA 18612  
 2217 SCHUMAN, Allan, 57 W. 9th St., New York NY 11011  
 1151 SITES James P., 6401 Kennedy Dr., Chevy Chase, MD 20015  
 2259 STEMMER, Kurt F., 528 Roberts Ave., Bellmawr, NJ 08031  
 2163 ZANDER, Otto, 110 Rowntree Mill Rd., Weston, Ont. M9L 1C6, Canada

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