

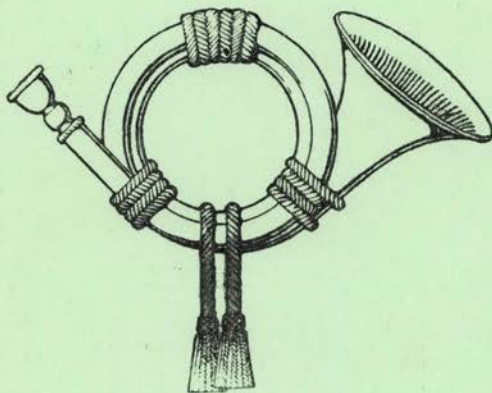
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The
POSTHORN

TM

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"The Bank of Scandinavian Philatelic Knowledge"



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RALPH E. DANIELSON

We note with regret the passing on April 4, 1983, of former SCC member Ralph E. Danielson of Chicago. Mr. Danielson became member number 348 in 1946, and he belonged to the Club for nearly 30 years until his resignation in 1975. From January 1960 until December 1966 he served as Editor of the POSTHORN. During this period the Club became the truly national society that emerged from the Scandinavian Collectors Club of New York.

Norwegian Foreign Mails Before and After the Union With Sweden In 1814

By Harry Snarvold

On one of my trips between Göteborg and Malmö a few years ago, I stopped for a cup of coffee at the inn on a scenic ridge between the provinces of Halland and Skane, Hallandsasen. On the counter by the cash register were some picture postcards for sale, mostly of the ridge and of the neighboring area. However, one caught my eye. It showed a flat stone slab with an inscription, surrounded by a small pile of rocks. Printed on the black and white postcard were the words "Memorial stone on the Halland ridge. Here, the Norwegian Mail was robbed in 1757."

The stone is of great and undeniable interest since it is one of the few existing reminders of the lively mail traffic through Sweden between Norway and Denmark. I have made attempts to find the stone, but without success. (Since publication of the original article, local officials have located it, cleared the area, and refurbished the inscription, as well as placing the location on their official maps).

This transit of mail has received little attention in Sweden, judging from replies by Swedish postal historians to my inquiries. The only available source seems to be "Norges Posthistorie 1720-1814" by Hans Berrum, published in 1906 at Christiania (Oslo). This transit traffic started when the Norwegian postal administration was established in 1647. Norway and Denmark were



Fig. 1—1757 Norwegian mail robbery.

then linked either by sea, or by land through Sweden. During winter, ice and weather conditions prevented use of the sea route so the land route through Sweden was used.

Without Permission

Originally, the Danish-Norwegian kingdom had no special permission from Sweden to transit their area with mail. The same situation existed when Sweden established regular mail transit in 1636 to Hamburg through Denmark without special permission of Denmark. Sweden obtained this permission in 1645 as a result of the peace treaty of Brömsebro. From 1647 to 1719, the Norwegian postal administration was a private concession. During that period, there seems to have been no treaty agreement with Sweden. Shortly after 1719, negotiations to place the Swedish transit through Denmark on a reciprocal basis with the Danish transit through Sweden were commenced. This apparently led to permission of a Swedish postal administrator at Elsinore when Denmark/Norway were permitted the same arrangement at Helsingborg.

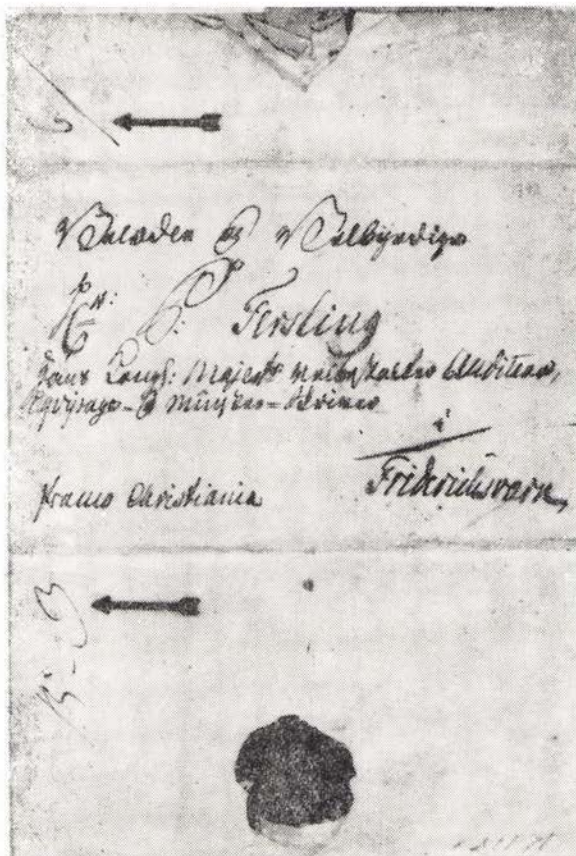


Fig. 2—1792 Letter from Copenhagen via Sweden to Frederikevaern. Postage "6" sk Copenhagen to Christiania and "3" sk Christiania to Fredericksvaern.

Mail delivery between the two Capitals, Copenhagen and Christiania, was not fast by present day standards. In 1653 it was said to require eleven days or more.

Speedy transportation was hard to obtain, being limited at many points through western Sweden, particularly when the mail bags were carried by wagon. Each time a concessionaire (mail carrier) was offered a new contract, demands were made to shorten delivery time. But the carriers also complained of such things as "inundations, ruts in the road, shortcomings of bridges, and weight of the mail."

The Postmaster at the Norwegian post office in Copenhagen (Soren Borthus) reported: "The mail bags are so large that the small horses used by the farmers in (the Swedish provinces of) Skaane and Bohus can hardly carry them, (and the rider). If, therefore, the size of the mailbags were increased, which has been suggested, the risk is that the Swedes would either refuse the transportation, or use wagons, thus further delaying the mails." This statement is interesting, by showing that Swedish farms were used to carry the mail. According to the directives, however, mail was to be transported only by those of Norwegian or Danish nationality. Horses were largely rented from coach stages along the route, as were both wagons and drivers in case of heavy shipments.

Constant warlike and insecure conditions affected mail communications during the period 1647-1719. In fact, during the Great Nordic War of 1709-1720 transit through Sweden was cut off.

1719-1814

With approval officially for transit of mails through Sweden, and with the Norwegian postal administration becoming a government service, new contracts were entered into with various concessionaires. One contract, with Lucie Engelow of Helsingborg, covered the years from 1719 to 1739, for mail service between Helsingborg and Varberg for 216 Rigsdaler per year.

Another contract with Herr Riiber for mail service between Halmstad



Fig. 3—Jan. 1814 letters with "General Post Direktion" seal (Copenhagen), annotated "Original."

and Krogstrand (at the Norwegian frontier) was for 505 Rigsdaler per year. He asked for an additional 20 Rigsdaler for an extra trip for negotiations in Sweden. The stipulated transit time between Helsingbory and Krogstrand was then 48½ hours, "but was not achievable then."

Stipulations were also made as to how the mail carriers should dress. They could not wear any old rags. One document stated: "In order for the mails to be distinguished, where they proceed, the Danish/Norwegian mail riders in Sweden shall use uniforms as above (in Denmark). In addition, they are to wear a shield of brass on their chest carrying not only the signature of the King, but also the Norwegian Lion. This sign was to be used instead of the Posthorn, which was prohibited by the peace treaty.. (1720).

That the mail route through Sweden was arduous and hazardous for both men and horses is not hard to imagine. Instances of difficulties are many and varied. Once a mail carrier was assaulted and beaten when he refused to pay a bridge toll at Kvistrum, in the lower reaches of the Orekil River. But this also led to punishment of the bridge guard.

On another occasion, a Norwegian mail bag was found whole and undamaged on the ice outside Helsinguddel(?) in the province of Skane, the mail carrier lying dead beside it.

The most infamous place on the route was at the Halland ridge, where several serious mail robberies were believed to have taken place. The first, in 1757, resulted in a dead mail carrier and a missing mail bag. The culprit (Simon Bentsen) was later sentenced to death and executed. (Fig. 1). Another robbery was said to have taken place there in 1765.

Rules were established by the Post Office as early as 1747 for carrying "letters with Bank Notes," which would seem to indicate that postal authorities provided for the transportation of valuables. However, the postmaster of Christiania was reprimanded in 1758 for having sent two letters containing money to Copenhagen during the prior year. Probably, the robbery at Halland ridge in 1757 caused a ban, which was lifted a few years later because of the hardship to normal trade relations. Later, transportation of valuables was transferred from the mail riders to the mail coach service, the so-called Ekspreste established in 1788. After interruptions, the service was resumed in 1809 by "The Norwegian Express," and soon expanded to include passenger traffic also. (Fig. 2).

Mail between Denmark and Norway was carried in closed bags, unopened

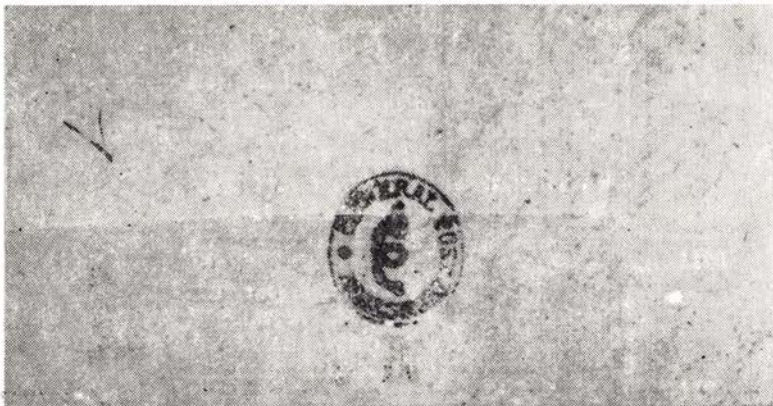


Fig. 4—The same seal with a better illustration of the posthorn in the seal.

enroute until 1803 when mail to and from England was exchanged at Rebbas, on the outskirts of Göteborg.

Outbreak of war in August, 1807, between Denmark/Norway and Great Britain necessitated changes, both because of the British blockade and eventually because of Swedens alliance with Great Britain. A new sea route between Fladstrahd (Frederikshavn) in Denmark and Frederiksvaern (Stavern) in Norway was created for use both summer and winter. This route had its problems, though, due to weather conditions, the British blockade in the Skagerrak, and seizure by the British of Danish/Norwegian ships and subsequent destruction of the mail. When the British landed in Zealand, some mail was routed to Malmo and then northward with the aid of the Danish consul. But even this route was closed when war with Sweden broke out in February, 1808. After the peace treaty with Sweden was signed in December 1809, negotiations to revive mail transit through Sweden commenced. Since Sweden also wanted to revive its route to Hamburg through Denmark, agreements did not take long, and as early as January, 1810, an extra mail service was sent from Copenhagen to Norway. The ensuing peace and normalization of mail service did not last long, however.

After Napoleon lost the battle of Leizig, the Swedish Crown Prince attacked Denmark on his own, and forced a surrender by the Danish king at the battle of Bornhoved. In the ensuing peace at Kiel on January 14, 1814, Denmark ceded Norway to Sweden, but retained sovereignty over Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroes.

The Norwegians, meanwhile, adopted a constitution of their own at Eidsvold on May 17, 1814. Not until a brief war in the summer of 1814 did they elect to recognize Charles XIII as King of both Sweden and Norway.

During the period of 1813-1814, the sea route between Fladstrand and Fredriksvaern was reestablished, but with the same perils. Because of these perils, both "original mails" and "duplicate mails" were sent on different ships. (Fig. 3). Berrum stated: "the mails of June 19 and 22 went stray. Having been dispatched from Fladstrand on a cutter from Dammen, which

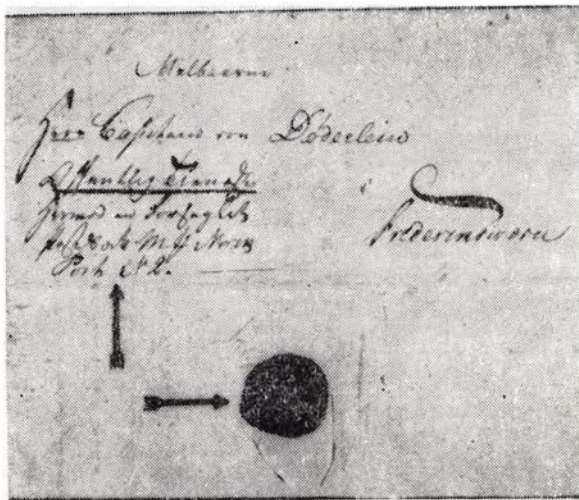


Fig. 5—Official letter from Laurvig to Fredericksvaern with Frederik VI's monogram in the seal.

was seized by the British, the mails were jettisoned before seizure. Adverse winds also stopped mail boats sailing to Norway, but then improved, and only the "original mails" assembled in Copenhagen on July 10 and August 31 were lost. Of the mail boats sailing from Norway, one was captured in the summer, and one jettisoned its mail during pursuit." (Fig. 4).

Two recorded letters during this period are of interest, both sent from the Norwegian post office in Copenhagen. The first was addressed to Postal Clerk Doderlein, Fredricksaven and dated December 7, 1813, contained complaints and a request for information about the duplicate mail of June 29 which apparently had not arrived. (Fig. 5). The second letter was addressed to Sea Post Office, Frederiksvaern and dated January 11, 1814. It announced: "According to report received from your Post Expedition, the accounts for 1812 of the Molde Post Office were dispatched by Mail Boat #1, Skipper Peder Chasse, but the mails were jettisoned before the boat was seized." Both letters have, on the reverse, the scarce signet cancel "General Post Direktion" in red with posthorn, used only in mail to Norway and probably only during 1813 and 1814. They are also signed by four or five postal officials of the General Postal Directorate, including Mr. Harbou, at the same time also head of the Norwegian post office there. The letters are rarities of postal history in their own right, but particularly so because of the contents pertaining to the difficulties in postal deliveries during the wars.

Another letter of this period crammed with historical events is an official letter from the post office of Laurvig (now Larvik) in Norway addressed to the neighboring field post office at Fredriksvaern and dated March 12, 1814.

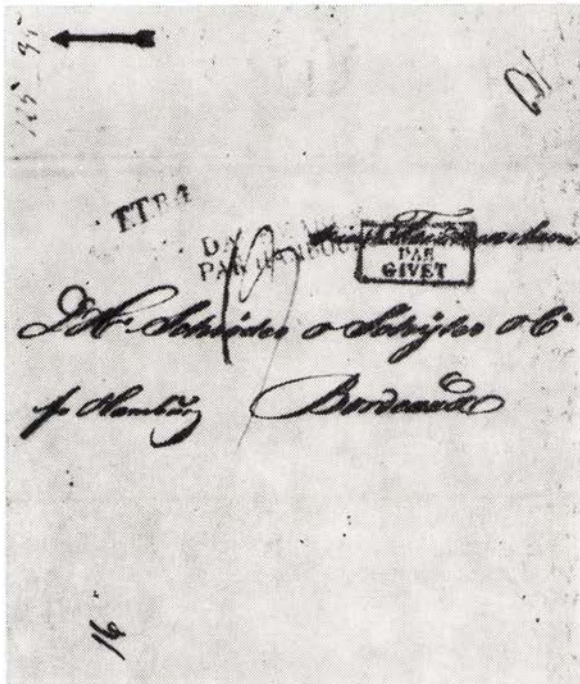


Fig. 6—Ship letter to Bordeaux (1823), additionally marked "Via Fredrichshavn," "35" r.b.s.k. Danish amount from Frederichshavn to Hamburg, and "19" decimes paid at Bordeaux.

Here postal clerk Doderlein was addressed as "Captain," since the locality was also a military fortification. Apart from the words "Offentlig Tjeneste" (Official Service) on the address side, the letter was marked "Herewith a sealed mailbag accompanying Norwegian Mail N 2."

The letter is thus a kind of address card, which was to be sent on by the field post office by sea to Denmark with "Norwegian Mail N 2," or mail vessel #2. On the reverse is the Laurvig postal seal containing the Monogram of Frederik VI. Although the peace treaty of Kiel was signed two months previously, this is an extremely interesting proof that Norway did not immediately accept it. Although the General Postal Directorate sent a circular on February 5 to all post offices in Denmark and the Duchies stating the postal connection to Norway via FLadstrand was to be discontinued immediately, Norway chose to ignore it.

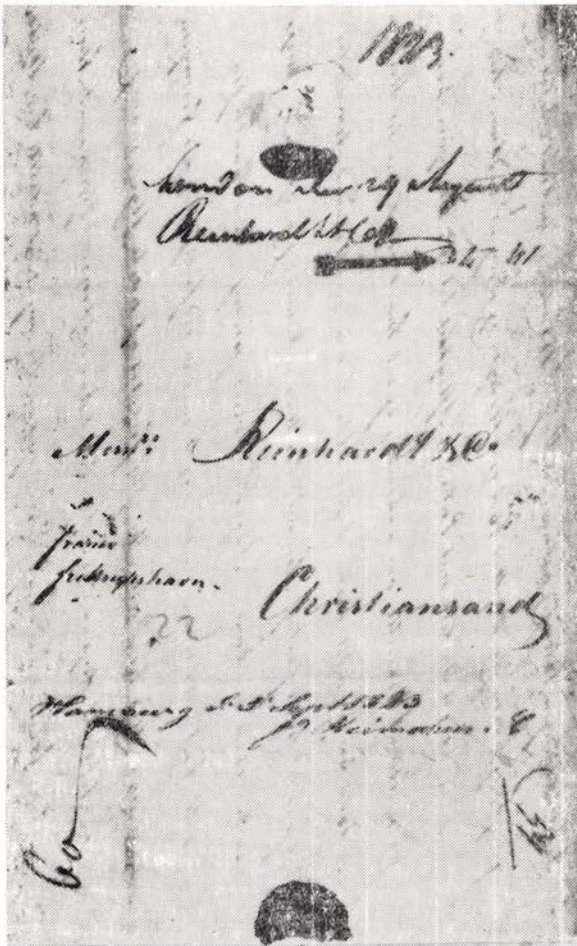


Fig. 7—Ship letter from London (1823) marked "Free Fredrichshavn" and "Hamburg 5 Sept.," a triple weight letter charged 14 skilling sea rate and 10 sk inland rate from Fredericksvaern to Christiansand x 3=72 Norwegian skilling.

The maritime connection from Norway to Denmark was maintained possibly as late as July 25, 1814, according to Berrum. On May 3, the Norwegian provisional authorities wrote that one mail vessel a week was to depart for Denmark from Christianssand. Finally, Denmark issued an order on June 11 to the effect that "no consorting with Norwegians" was to take place. On September 6, the postmasters received a letter from the "Council of State" that mail connections to Denmark and onward to the European continent had been opened through Sweden. Prior to that, on April 12, the Norwegian post office in Copenhagen closed, after having been in operation for 94 years.

At the start of this period, in 1720, the total number of Norwegian post offices was 20, including the two in Denmark. At the end of the union of Denmark and Norway, in 1814, the number of Norwegian post offices had increased only to 25.

Post-War Period

The union with Sweden in 1814 thus started a new epoch, with mail to Denmark and Europe required to be routed to the Swedish border, and then carried by the Swedish postal service.

Rather than an improvement in service and cost, the Norwegian mail took longer and postage rates were higher. Contributing to the increased costs was the unfavorable rate of exchange between the Swedish Riksdaler and the Norwegian Specie Daler in the early years of the union. The Norwegians then sought the right to carry the mail through Sweden, but this was rejected by King Carl IV Johan. The Norwegians then tried to reopen the sea route with Denmark, and surprisingly the King raised no objection.

A mail convention between Denmark and Norway was signed on January 1, 1820, with terminals again located at Frederiksvaern (Norway) and Fladstrand (Denmark). Organizing the service and acquiring sailing ships took time, with the first mail vessel sailing from Frederiksvaern in June, 1821. Sailings were to be twice weekly throughout the year from Norway. (Figs. 6 and 7).

However, the winter weather was severe and there were numerous mishaps, so winter service was discontinued after a few years.

The sender could select the mail route he or she desired, by sea or through Sweden. Letters to or via Hamburg were usually sent by sea, and had to be

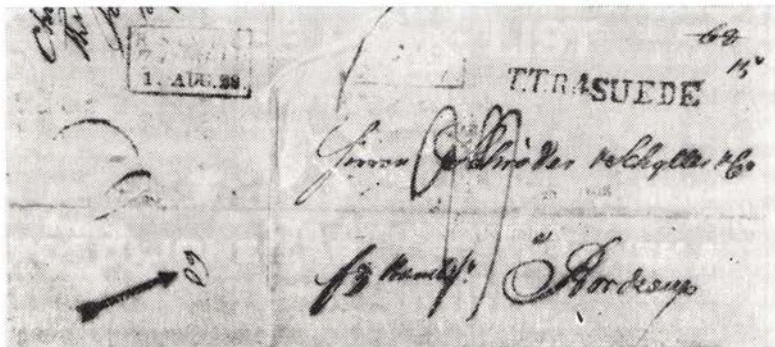


Fig. 8—1828 letter from Christiania to Bordeaux, marked "from Hamburg," and cancelled "SUEDE" and "KS o. NPC" (in Hamburg). "29" decimes paid at Bordeaux. (Overweight?—19 decimes was the regular rate.)

prepaid to Frederikshavn or Hamburg, with the addressee paying the additional postage required from those points.

The prepayment included sea postage of 14 skilling to Frederikshavn and the varying rate from the originating post office to the sea terminal at Laurvig (Frederiksvaern), as published in 1816. For mail continuing on from Frederikshavn to Hamburg, the additional fee was 35 Rigsbankskilling in silver. Conversion into Norwegian skilling was changed quarterly, making determination cumbersome. According to Hannevig's tabulation, the postage rate from Laurvig to Hamburg was 58 skilling in the first quarter of 1822, but was lowered to 45 skilling by 1827. The postage prepaid in Norway was often not annotated, making it difficult to calculate total postage with certainty. But studying letters annotated on the reverse routes (from other countries to Norway) is helpful.

By comparison, letters routed overland through Sweden from Frederikshald (Halden) to Hamburg were 96 skilling in the first quarter of 1822, but lowered to 60 skilling by 1827. Further Norwegian efforts to reduce both rates and transit time on the land route through Sweden were successful, and the sea route was discontinued in 1827. The 1821-1827 sea route between Norway and Denmark has a special character of much interest as postal history, and probably a great deal remains to be clarified.

In comparison with the number of recorded letters sent over land through Sweden, very few letters sent via the sea route have been recorded. Not only was the sea route period brief, but for most years did not operate in the winter. (Fig. 8).

How do we differentiate the two routes? The material available today allows a certain amount of assurance. Letters to or from Norway via the sea route should be annotated "froc or via Fredrichshavn." Letters to or from Norway over land via Sweden as a rule have the marking "SUEDE" and the Swedish/Norwegian box cancellation "K.S.&N.P.K.i Hamburg." The "Stromstad" cancel, circular or box, is also common, and less frequently the "GREIFSWALD" and "freco Stralsund" cancels. (Fig. 9). Letters going by both routes also carry the annotation "fr(co) Hamburg" and the Thurn & Taxis cancellation, "T.T.R.4," (meaning Rayon 4).

Another feature of Norwegian mails abroad before and after the union with Sweden is the Norwegian winter mail route via Tornea (1798), linked to the Swedish mail service from Tornea to Elsinore (Helsingør), which will have to be dealt with at some other time.

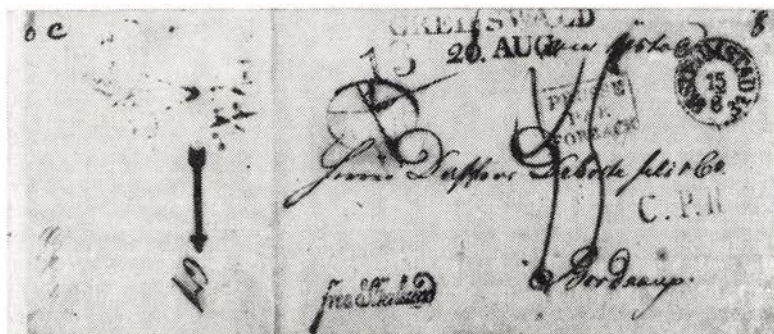


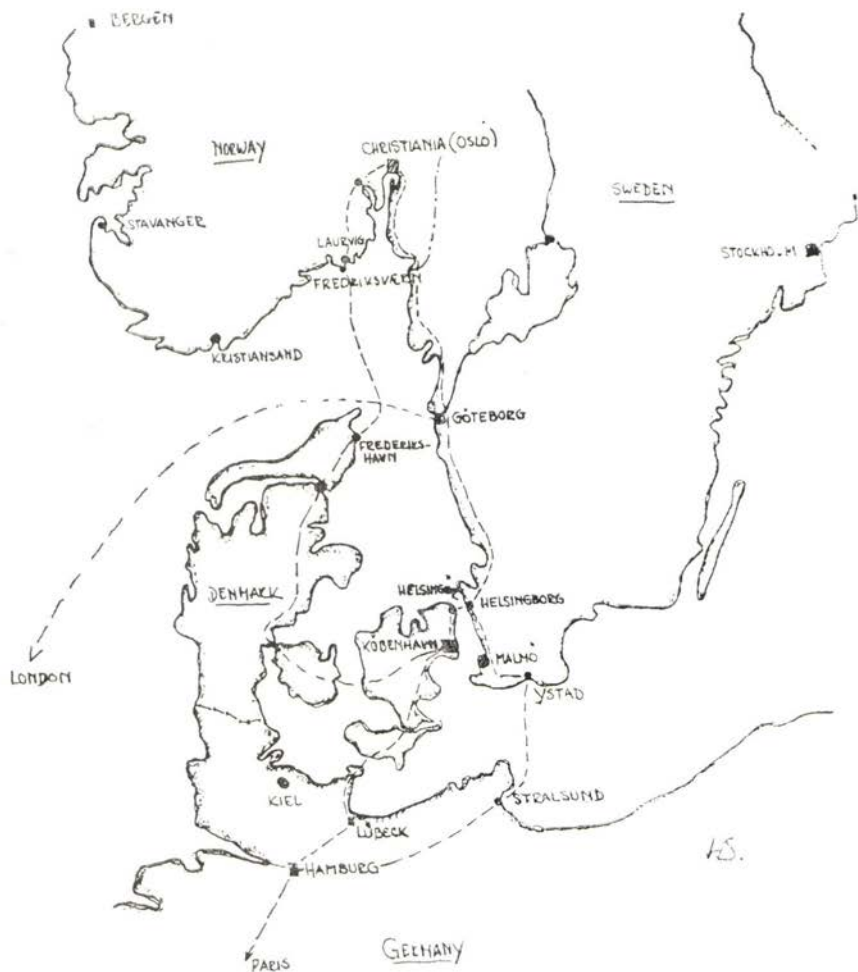
Fig. 9—1831 from Christiania to Bordeaux "via Ystad," paid "freco Stralsund," transit through Germany, and "35" decimes paid at Bordeaux. The letter has two slits, a "cholera" letter.

Sources:

Aug/ Schou, Postens Historie i Norge
 Hans Berrum, Norges Posthistorie 1720-1814
 Postal Museum, Oslo, Norway

The various descriptions under the illustrations are subject to some reservations, as this field remains poorly researched.

(This article is a revision of articles originally appearing in SFT, with translation by Sven Åhman. Publication is through the generous permission of the author and the Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift.)



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PLEASE LET OUR ADVERTISERS KNOW WHERE YOU SAW THEIR AD

Kjøbmagargade P. O. Letter-Box Handstamps Lapidar Type (1870-1895)

By George Brooks

Introduction

Copenhagen's "Letter Post Office" is situated in what was formerly called the old walled city (or, "within the ramparts"). Founded in 1625, it was also commonly known as the Kjøbmagargade Post Office (K.), and is located on a city street bearing that name. Here, situated at the heart of business and commerce, the Kjøbmagargade Post Office has used a vast number of postmarks. For this reason, we will focus only on the letter-box handstamps in this article, specifically the Lapidar (single circle with sans serif letters) type.

The term "letter-box" is derived from the Danish word "Kassebrev," which is abbreviated "K.B. (or K-B)" in the handstamps. The first letter-box handstamps, the "Compass," "Oval," and "Antique" types (Fig. 1 and 2), were in use from the 1850s to 1870. The first two types, in particular, have been well studied, and will not be dealt with here. An accurate description of the handstamps can be found in *Danske Poststempler*, by Svend Arnholtz (Note 1).

Measurements

The basis for this article is the five types of Lapidar handstamps, as listed by Henry Tester in his draft manuscript *The Postmarks of København* (Note 2). In these studies, the methods used by Mr. Tester are implemented by measuring to one-fourth of a millimeter (mm). The handstamps are measured in three ways: by: a) the diameter in mm of the circle; b) the height in mm of the letters "KJØBENHAVN"; and, c) the height in mm of the letter "K-B". All of the subtypes shown in the chart (Fig. 3) are Arnholtz Type "L IVa." This is Arnholtz's shorthand for "Lapidar (L) (single circle with sans serif letters) type, with time in hours at the base (IV), and with the date in "Antique" (a) numbers" (Note 3). Only complete and clear date stamps were utilized in the studies.

Please note that the periods of use reflected in Figure 3 are not rigid or precise. Rather, the periods are those recorded by the author in these studies and may well change as new examples are found, or recorded.

The Thrill of the Chase

In my opinion, the real fun in collecting postmarks is in finding types or dates of use previously unknown. In researching Tester's basic five types of the Kjøbmagargade K-B's, a considerable variation in types was found. Figures 4-5 illustrate some of the differences in these subtypes.

Figure 5 varies slightly from the fifteen subtypes listed in the chart. First, a "K" follows KJØBENHAVN. Normally, the Kjøbmagargade Post Office never used a "K" in its single-circular handstamps. Secondly, the date is in lapidar figures. Thus, this is an Arnholtz Type L IVb handstamp, and no variations of this type have been recorded by the author.

Another variety, but not illustrated, varies in that the "K-B" in the center is replaced by a "B-K." This variety indicated letter-box mail picked up from the Christianshavn District by the Kjøbmagargade Post Office. This handstamp was reported by Arnholtz (in Type L IVb), but is not listed by Tester in his manuscript.



Figure 1: Folded letter sheet, posted 29 April 1855 when it received the "Compass" c.d.s., and then the cover was cancelled again with the "Antique" handstamp the next day, before being dispatched to Prussia. (Cover was backstamped "STETTIN./1 5 II/BERLIN" in black ink.) This unfranked letter has two manuscript 5's, one in blue and other in red. (The "Aus Danmark" mark is in red ink.)



Figure 2: Folded letter, with postage paid by a 4 Skilling "Wavy-Line Spandrels" stamp. Posted 10 Sep (61) when it received an "Antique" handstamp, and then cancelled again the next day with the "Oval" Delivery handstamp. (Cover was backstamped 12 Sep 1861 with a Silkeborg "Antique" handstamp.)

No. #	Type	Dimensions			Period of Use
		A	B	C	
1	L IVa	26½	4	3½	1870-1876
2*	L IVa	26½	4½	3	1872-1875
3	L IVa	27	4½	3	1877-1879
4	L IVa	26½	5	3	1877-1886
5	L IVa	26½	4	3	1879- ?
6	L IVa	26½	4½	3	187 9 ^{36B} -1888
7	L IVa	26	4	3½	1879- ?
8	L IVa	26	3½	4	1876-1880
9	L IVa	27	5	3½	1879-1881
10**	L IVa	26	4	4x3½	1882-1885
11	L IVa	26	4	3½	1883-1888
12	L IVa	26	5	3	1883-1884
13	L IVa	26½	4½	2½	1884-1889
14	L IVa	26	4½	2½	1885
15***	L IVa	25	3½	3½	1890-1895
16	L IVa	24½	3½	3½	

* Contains K.B. following KJØBENHAVN

** Several examples consistently measure "K" = 4 mm.
"B" = 3½ mm

*** Contains K. following KJØBENHAVN.

Known with and without stop following K.



Figure 4: 1875 Inland Rate Postal Card, used as a local message. An oval arrival marking was the first handstamp applied, and indicates the item was delivered within the Kjøbmagergade District. The card was later cancelled with the Lapidar Type IVa, #8 handstamp.



Figure 5: 1888 Local Rate Postal Card, cancelled 27 April 1892, with the special "KJØBENHAVN.K." handstamp (Arnholz Type L IVb).

The Horn sounds for the Chase

The Lapidar type handstamps of the Kjøbmagergade Post Office were replaced with the Bridge type handstamps beginning in 1895, but there is still an immense amount of data concerning these interesting cancels yet to be discovered, or reported.

Ironically, this is true for all of Copenhagen's postmarks. No one should feel that this is a field which has been exhaustively studied. Far from it, here is an area of study which even the most modestly budgeted collector can enjoy and pursue for years. (Assoc. Ed. comment: Perhaps the easiest and

cheapest means of studying these cancels is via used postal cards and other Danish postal stationery items!)

Have we aroused your interest to begin studying (or to renew studying) these interesting cancels? Would you be interested in joining a SCC Study Group devoted to studying and reporting on these cancels? I am willing to lead such a group if sufficient interest is demonstrated. So if you are interested in learning more about this potential study group, please write. Results and findings of our group may be published in *The POSTHORN* or in a separate Newsletter, depending on length or complexity of our findings. Who knows, this group's findings/research may eventually lead to the publication of a new handbook on these very interesting cancels. George Brooks, P. O. Box 57591, Webster, TX 77598.

- Note 1. Arnholtz, Svend, *Danske Poststempler*. Copenhagen: Copenhagen Philatelic Society, 1953.
- Note 2. Tester, Henry, *The Postmarks of København*. (Unpublished, to date, Manuscript.) (SCC Chapter 17 has a copy in its library, and is pursuing publication in the near future.)
- Note 3. The word "Antique" (or "Antigua") refers to Latin printing (letters/numbers with serifs). The word is derived from the Latin word "Antigus," meaning old.

* S * C * C *

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Joe Frye To Receive Carl E. Pelander Award

At the SCC National Convention at NAPEX this June, it was announced that former POSTHORN editor Joe F. Frye has been unanimously approved by the SCC Board of Directors to receive the Carl E. Pelander Award. This award was created in 1968 to perpetuate the memory of one of the Club's founding member and first Editor of the POSTHORN, whose outstanding characteristic was his willingness to assist his fellow philatelists in all phases of Scandinavian philately. The award is presented to SCC members for outstanding work in furthering the aims of the Club. Previous recipients of the Pelander Award have been Carl H. Werenskiold in 1968, Harlan W. Miller in 1972, Frederick A. Brofos in 1974 and Marvin D. Hunewell in 1979. Previous recipient Hunewell submitted the petition nominating Joe Frye for this award to the Board.

Each member who has received this award has distinguished himself by his contribution to the Club and his accomplishments in furthering the Club's aims. Joe Frye's most visible and outstanding contributions occurred during his five-year tenure as POSTHORN Editor from January 1977 to May 1982. The many high-quality issues of the POSTHORN produced while Joe was Editor, as well as the numerous awards the POSTHORN received during this period, are a testimonial to his dedication and hard work. Joe has in fact contributed to the Club's aims throughout his years of membership. Today he continues as an active and contributing member whose ideas and suggestions are always welcome, and he serves as the Club's representative to the American Philatelic Society.

Formal presentation of the Carl E. Pelander Award to Joe Frye will be made at the next SCC Regional Meeting. This meeting will be held in connection with STaMpsHOW 83 on Saturday, August 27, at 4 p.m. in the Pittsburgh Convention Center. Those members who would like to join in congratulating Joe on his award and in thanking him for his numerous contributions are welcome to join us August 27.

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The Earl Grant Jacobsen Memorial Fund

After Dr. Earl G. Jacobsen, a longtime member and past President of SCC, as well as a noted student of Norwegian and Scandinavian philately, passed away in 1974, an annual SCC Chapter 4 (Chicago Chapter) award was created in his memory. This was done at the request of Mrs. Jacobsen, who provided the means for funding the award.

SCC members Robert P. Stevens (a former SCC President) and Fred H. Bloedow (a former SCC Secretary and Vice President who currently serves as Regional Director for Chapter 4) are the trustees of the Fund. They have decided to broaden the activities of the Memorial Fund by offering to the Scandinavian Collectors Club a maximum of \$100 for the purpose of enlarging the SCC Library. These funds will be used to add new reading material, other than current catalogs or periodicals, to the Library, suitably inscribed and properly accounted for.

The Fund's trustees have indicated that they are prepared to make this offer anew each year, subject to the Fund's continuing capacity to support this activity. This grant will make a substantial contribution to the continued strengthening and growth of the SCC Library, to the benefit of all SCC members.

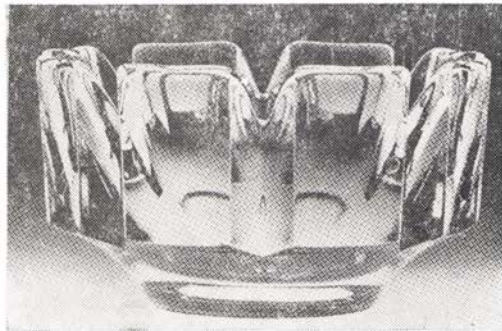
First SCC National Award Presented

The 1983 SCC National Award has been presented to SCC member Michael E. Falls of Norfolk, Virginia, for his exhibit entitled "Iceland: 1873-1944." Mr. Falls' exhibit, which also received a Vermeil Show Medal, was judged to be the best Scandinavian exhibit at the SCC National Convention at NAPEX, which was held June 10-12 in Washington, D.C. This was the first presentation ever of the SCC National Award, which is planned to be available at each National Convention of the Scandinavian Collectors Club.

The National Award consists of a fine piece of Swedish crystal; a Corona Bowl made by Orrefors Glass Works in the province of Småland, glass-making center of Sweden. This nine inch bowl has eight flat faces, and on one of these faces Orrefors' American representatives arranged to have engraved a detailed line by line reproduction of the SCC Posthorn, to make a very handsome award indeed.

This new award was selected and contributed by SCC dealer-members Scott and Joanna Taylor of Ridgely, Maryland. Scott and Joanna have offered to contribute an identical engraved bowl for presentation at each SCC National Convention, as long as the Club is willing to accept the award and the exhibit judges consider the number and quality of Scandinavian exhibits in the show to be sufficiently high to merit the award. Incidentally, former SCC President Victor E. Engstrom was a member of the panel of judges at NAPEX.

The next occasion on which an engraved Orrefors Corona Bowl will be available for presentation will be at the next SCC National Convention at Philatelic Show '84 in Boston, Massachusetts October 12-14, 1984. Plan now to enter your exhibit then in competition for this prestigious award. SCC owes Scott and Joanna Taylor the Club's sincere appreciation for their generous contribution.



The SCC National Award—a Corona Bowl (pictured here without the engraved Posthorn) manufactured by Orrefors Glass of Sweden.

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Sommer Honored By Reykjavic Society

By George W. Sickels

SCC member Wayne C. Sommer of Gaithersburg, MD was given the il-



Illustrated plaque by the Reykjavik Philatelic Society. Páll Ásgeirsson, president, announced that it was awarded in recognition of Wayne's promotion of Icelandic Philately and his service to the Society. The plaque was delivered by SCC member George W. Sickels upon his return from a recent visit to Iceland. Both George and Wayne are members of the Reykjavik Philatelic Society.

The plaque is hard-carved in great detail, depicting the two skilling stamp which was Iceland's first issue in 1873. The craftsmanship, by a member of the Society, is exquisite; the birch wood is a rarity from the few trees in Iceland.

This plaque was displayed at the 1983 Annual National Convention of the Scandinavian Collectors Club at NAPEX in Washington, D. C. held in June.

President's Message

By Wayne P. Rindone

Warm thanks are due to Howard Schloss, SCC Chapter 12 President, and the members of the Washington, D.C. Chapter for hosting a memorable National Convention at NAPEX June 10-12. SCC members from as far away as Vancouver, British Columbia, took this opportunity to make and renew acquaintances with fellow students of Scandinavian philately. One of the highlights of this convention was the first presentation of the SCC National award, a fine example of Swedish crystal, which was awarded to the best Scandinavian exhibit in the show. Those members who would like a chance at this award the next time it is made should begin now to plan to exhibit at the next National Convention, which will be held at Philatelic Show '84 in Boston, October 12-14, 1984.

Two Regional Meetings are scheduled later this summer and fall. The first will be held Saturday, August 27, at 4 p.m. in the Pittsburgh Convention Center in connection with STaMpsHOW 83. At this meeting former POST-HORN Editor Joe Frye will be presented with the Peiander Award, as announced elsewhere in this issue. There will also be a slide presentation from the SCC Library. Details are available from Chapter 20 Regional Director Ron Nadler, 4003 West Benden Drive, Murrysville, PA 15668. The second Regional Meeting will be held Saturday, October 22, at 11 a.m. in the Boston Park Plaza Castle in connection with Philatelic Show '83. Details will be available from me or from Chapter 5 Regional Director Arthur J. Anderson, Jr., P. O. Box 316, Lunenburg, MA 01462.

Several members I spoke with at NAPEX indicated they were not aware that it is possible to purchase all back issues of the POSTHORN including supplementary issues and omnographs. Write to our Executive Secretary for a price list and details on how to order back issues.

In the list of appointed officers in the last President's Message, I inadvertently left out at least one such officer. Former SCC President Vic Engstrom serves as representative to the Society of Philatelic Americans.

By the time this message appears, SCC's newest appointive office, that of the Executive Secretary, will have been in existence a little over one year. This has been a year of transition, but already our Executive Secretary has been able to make a major positive impact on the efficiency and accuracy with which membership applications and dues payments are handled. Dick Diran has applied his high level of energy and his organizational capabilities to the task—those members who have inadvertently fallen behind in paying dues can testify to the frequency (and friendliness) of Dick's reminders. The Treasurer's books show that while our total 1982 expenditures exceeded 1982 dues and other income by a small amount, we actually enjoyed a substantial increase in our treasury balance during that period due to the increased compliance in paying dues prior to the first of the year that Dick has been able to achieve.

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Chapter News

SCC CHAPTER 2—Philadelphia

The February meeting was a "Whatsit?" night in which unusual stamps and covers were identified and discussed. Some examples included "Day of the Stamp" covers, svarslosen issues, paquebot covers and railroad cancels. At the April meeting, veteran Philadelphia collector Harry Smuckler showed

his Finnish postal history material. Harry has been collecting Postal History since 1927! Some examples included Åland Islands covers and paquebot items. Harry prepares his own covers and sends them off to post offices around the world and has had a very high return. Some take as long as a year to come back. He even has war covers from the recent Falklands conflict.

Chapter 17—Southern California

The Southern California Chapter 17 has had a very active spring. The highlight was the spring auction, in May, which had a record number of floor and mail bidders, a record number of lots for sale, and a record amount of sales. The commission goes to support the chapter library and other chapter activities.

There will be another sale in November, with its contents already super. If you would like a complimentary copy of the sale list, drop a line to the address which appears below.

In June, Roger Berg presented a very well-received program of Norwegian covers, with an emphasis on the slogan cancels of that country.

LUREN, the chapter newsletter, has won several competitive awards in this last year, the most recent being a gold award in the APS Chapter Publications Contest.

In process of publication is a monograph by Henry Tester on the subject of the Postmarks of Copenhagen. Mr. Tester, of London, England, is a widely published philatelic writer, and his work on these interesting postmarks is thorough and well-written. It is an update of an earlier, privately printed monograph, which is not commonly available. The current work, which will be available to the general philatelic public, will be publicized in POSTHORN and in LUREN.

Mr. Glenn Hansen, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, who wrote an article in the POSTHORN for May, is coordinating a study group on Danish numeral cancels. He has prepared a roster of all the pre- and post-Prussian War numeral cancels, and is seeking a census among collectors of these cancels, in order to establish further data about these interesting markings. For a copy of this roster and instructions about the census, or for further information regarding Chapter 71 and LUREN, drop a line to SCC Chapter 17, P. O. Box 57397, Los Angeles, CA 90057. The roster will cost a dollar to cover photocopying and postage costs.

Chapter 4—Chicago

The following were presented with SCC Medals at the Palmars, Swedish Club in Chicago, Illinois, Friday, June 3rd, 1983, in connection with COMPEX 83, Philatelic Show, Rosemont, Illinois.

Carl Malberg, Sweden 1958, Gold and Grand Award Swedish Crystal; Stanley H. Hanson, Norway 20 MM, Gold; Don Kauppi, Finland Postal Cancellations, Gold; Norm Andrews, Sweden 1918 Issue, Silver; John Dasher, Sweden Numeral Cancels, Silver; Dr. W. Melberg, Perfins of Stamps and Corner Covers, Silver; Harve Gudmundson, Iceland Revenues, Bronze; Harry Goldsmith, Sweden—Vending Machine Booklets 1961-65, Bronze.

Eighteen entries from the membership of Chapter #4. The Chapter's Exhibition Committee wishes to thank Tom Fuerst, Bob Frigstad and "Whitey" Johnson for judging the Exhibition.

Stanley H. Hanson, SCC Director and Librarian was given the coveted Dr. Earl Jacobsen Memorial Award for service above and beyond to the Chicago Chapter of the Scandinavian Collectors Club.

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SCC At NAPEX 83

The 1983 annual convention of SCC is now history. While only three Scandinavian exhibits were entered in the NAPEX show, they all won prizes, but in the midst of some very formidable competition in this open show. To give some idea of how competitive this show was, the jury awarded seventeen gold medals. SCC member Vic Engstrom was one of the jury members, along with David Dorfman, Herman Herst, Jr., Kalman Illyefalvi, Philip Ireland, and Gordon Torrey, Chairman.

The best Scandinavian entry was Michael E. Falls' showing of "Iceland: 1873-1944" with examples of stamps, stationery, covers, and revenues up to the time of independence from Denmark. In addition to a NAPEX Vermeil medal, Mike Falls became the recipient of the first SCC trophy introduced this year, in the form of a handsome Orrefors crown bowl. The award is offered by Scott and Joanna Taylor, who have graciously agreed to make the award available at future SCC conventions for the best Scandinavian entry. The lovely Swedish glass bowl carried the posthorn emblem, trademark of SCC, etched on one face.

A NAPEX Silver medal went to SCC former president Don Halpern for his "Danish Postal Markings" exhibit, which received much comment, especially for the "footpost" markings. A NAPEX Silver-Bronze was awarded to Alan Warren for "First Day Covers of Sweden 1928-1945." SCC'ers got together with spouses for some seafood dinners at Washington's Gang Plank restaurant on Friday evening. In addition to President Wayne Rindone, other SCC officers attending the convention were Vice President Alfred Gruber, and Secretary Edwin Godbold. The member traveling the furthest to the convention site was Christ McGregor from Vancouver.

Since a quorum of the Executive Committee was not on hand, most of the business conducted will be ratified by letter ballot. Among topics were approvals of budgets, the possibility of a new membership directory, and a proposal to increase dues in 1984 to \$8, with early renewals accepted at the old rate of \$7 if received before 1/1/84. Details will be sent out with renewal notices later in the year. Future SCC convention sites are Boston's Philatelic Show 84 October 12-14; San Francisco's WESTPEX 85 in May that year; and Chicago's big international show AMERIPEX 86 in summer of 1986.

SCC was also pleased to accept the generous offer from the Dr. Earl Grant Jacobsen Memorial Fund, managed by SCC members Fred Bloedow and Bob Stevens, for a donation of \$100 to be used for the purchase of philatelic literature items for the SCC Library, in the memory of Jacobsen. 26 SCC members and guests were on hand for the general membership meeting, which featured two slide programs. The first was a preview of some of the more interesting auction lots listed by Chapter 13 of Wilmington, DE in the May POSTHORN. Descriptions were given by John Siverts and Roe Bloom.

The second program was the excellent showing of the Ringmark stamps of Finland, prepared by veteran Finland collector Mike Hvidonov. Some rare examples of these issues on cover were illustrated, and the text on the slides provided an excellent guide through these interesting stamps. Some examples of forgeries were also illustrated.

We owe the members of Washington Chapter 12 a big "thank-you" for handling the arrangements for the 1983 convention, and special credit goes to Chapter 12 President Howard Schloss for taking care of all the details. There is no question that our conventions are most successful in those locales where we have very active chapters.

—Alan Warren

The Editor's Notebook

By Bob Gross

In the last issue we announced that we would publish a special issue in November 1983 to commemorate our 40th year of publication. What we failed to mention was that on November 25, 1985, the Scandinavian Collectors Club will celebrate its 50th Anniversary so that we should start planning well in advance for another big issue then.

We want to offer our thanks to Scott and Joanna Taylor for the donation of the "Corona" (Crown) Bowl from Orrefors of Sweden. It became the new SCC National Award and was awarded for the first time this year at N-AP-EX. Too often we members of the Society forget the efforts made by many Scandinavian dealers such as the Taylors. If it were not for these dealers who advertise in The POSTHORN we could not continue with our publication. So we do not feel it is out of order to say "Thank You" to all of the dealers who have supported The POSTHORN over the past 40 years.

We were saddened by the news of Ralph Danielson's death. He was the editor of The POSTHORN who published my first attempt at a philatelic article many years ago.

Our congratulations to Joe Frye, former Editor of The POSTHORN, who was presented this year with the SCC Carl E. Pelander Award. Joe is another Dealer member who has supported the Club for many, many years.

Due to the special edition of The POSTHORN in November, it will be necessary to set an absolute deadline for material for publication on September 15, 1983. The matter of deadlines is becoming somewhat of a problem. We have definite deadlines that we must meet in getting our copy to our printer. Before it is sent to him it must be read, edited, proofed, etc. Lately it seems that most of the material comes to us just a few days before the deadline. This creates a problem in getting it ready and mailed to the printer on time. Although we can occasionally squeeze in a short article beyond the set deadline, in the future we will try to strictly adhere to the deadline schedule. This will especially hold true for the November 40th anniversary issue.

Jay Smith and Associates of Madison, Wisconsin, has named Joan Herritz as their new Office Manager. She was promoted from the position of Customer Service Representative.

We want to offer our congratulations to Dick Diran, our Society's Executive Secretary. Dick is just finishing up his first year in this new position and we can assure you that he has done a tremendous job handling the tasks of membership, dues, etc. And he has been most helpful to us in publishing The POSTHORN. Dick is concerned, and rightly so, about what the Society is doing to attract more younger members. He has made some suggestions as to how The POSTHORN could cater more to these younger members. We appreciate his suggestions and are in complete agreement that we need to do everything possible to encourage young collectors to consider Scandinavia as their specialty.

For those of you who write philatelic articles for The POSTHORN as well as for other publications, there is an organization, THE SOCIETY OF PHILATELIANS, that is made up of philatelic journalists, authors columnists, editors, publishers, lecturers and others active in publicizing and promoting philately through the written and spoken word. The society publishes THE PHILATELIC JOURNALIST bi-monthly. If you are interested in belonging to this Society, you may obtain full information by writing to Gustav Detjen, Jr., 154 Laguna Court, St. Augustine Shores, FL 32084.

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D.W.I.—New SCC beginning collector interested in all facets of D.W.A. philately. Will correspond. Advice, information, recommendations, etc. concerning this field, most welcome. Ron Trosclair (#2741), 1713 W. Ave Oak Street, Metairie, LA 70005.

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Norway

Study of NK53VII, 10 Øre 1892-93

By Harry Snarvold

When considering Plate VII, the early works of Herbert Mowinkel comes to mind. His early studies published in Norsk FT were summarized in the Norwegian Handbook (1966), but many fundamental facts about the composition of the printing forms were still missing. We do know that there were replacements, relocations, and reengravings of the individual clichés. A complete reconstruction is probably an impossible task, but some basic facts can be clarified, such as the number of subjects in a mold group, the location and characteristics of the sub-types, and the position of engraving type 2 in the printing form.

In other studies, it was discovered that small identifiable bends in the teeth of the comb perforator could identify the vertical row of a stamp, and this "perforation key" was useful in the current study.

Engraving type 1, with a small numeral 10 in the oval band, will be discussed first. Mowinkel was not sure how many subjects were in the mold group, but discussed six possible sub-types. However three of the possible sub-types were found much less frequently than the other possible sub-types. I found that one common characteristic flaw was found on three of the possible sub-types, a narrowing area on the underside of the top frame above wing 2. (See Norgeskatalogen foreword for identification of the Posthorn design). This led to the conclusion that only one mold group of 4 subjects, in the form of a block of 4, was used containing engraving type 1.

The mold group sub-types have the following characteristics:

Sub-type 1— a cut on the underside of wing 6, or no identifiable characteristic. (The latter has arbitrarily been assigned Sub-type 1A).

Sub-type 2—A rounding of the top left of R in ØRE, as well as a rounding of the lower left of the E in NORGE.

Sub-type 3—Breaks in the inner frame lines both to left and right just above the lower corners.

Sub-type 4—A bulge on the outer part of wheel 3 just below spoke 2.

Some other sub-type 1 stamps (with narrowing of the underside of the top frame above wing 2) have a retouch of wing 6, so that it does not touch the lower inner frame line at its tip. These are extremely scarce, but have been found in vertical rows 2, 4, and 7. Other characteristics identify the stamps in vertical rows 4 and 7, so the retouch must have been made on the mold group rather than to individual clichés. The classification of this retouch should be upgraded to an ETRA sub-type 1. The other characteristics by vertical row are as follows:

V2—A notch in the right frame just below the tip of wing 3. Also known without any characteristics.

V4—Small notch in upper part of frame 1 at tip of wing 2.

V7—White spot in the oval below E in NORGE—sometimes also above the mouthpiece.

This extra sub-type, after retouching the crown, was used in Plate VIII, so do not confuse the printings.

Engraving type 2, with large numeral 10 in the oval band and the numerals leaning forward, was believed to have been introduced after printing had commenced. A new mold group of 4 subjects, also in the form of a block of 4, was produced. As with engraving type 1, four sub-types were created,

but the characteristics are not as distinctive and sometimes can not be ascertained.

The mold group sub-types have the following characteristics:

- Sub-type 1—As a rule, a full natural color line around the bell of the Posthorn. Frame 4 is often irregular at wing 8.
- Sub-type 2—The contour of the natural color line is fragmentary on the lower part. Corner 3 is often pointed.
- Sub-type 3—The contour of the natural color line is thicker but does not reach fully around. In one cliché, this has been retouched.
- Sub-type 4—The natural color line is similar to sub-type 1. Both frame lines 3 and 4 narrow on the inside at corner 4. The outside of frame line 2 is thick at corner 3.

Even though believed to have been introduced during the latter part of the printing, engraving type 2 clichés did not produce satisfactory prints, and retouches are known, mainly in the crown.

Other flaws were created each time electros were produced from the mold group. These, along with identification by vertical row using the perforation key, indicate that four blocks of four of engraving type 2 were introduced into the printing form, and all probably were in the same pane of 100 subjects.

By examination of many large multiples containing engraving type 2, and comparing them with multiples of engraving type 1, it has been determined that engraving type 2 are substituted clichés and were not in the original printing form. At what stage or stages they were introduced is unknown, but it is believed to be very late in the printing. Samplings indicate that engraving type 2 occurs in only 2% of Plate VII stamps examined and EXTRA sub-type of engraving type 1 occurs in less than 1% of Plate VII stamps examined.

For partial plate reconstructions of this printing, please refer to Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift October 1977, pages 264-267 and September 1980, pages 298-301.

(This article is revised and condensed from those originally appearing in NORSK FT, with translation by Uno Elofsson. Publication is through the generous permission of the author and the NORSK FILATELISTFORBUND).

Comments by the Associate Editor: Examination of multiples containing EXTRA sub-type 1 and engraving type 2 are still desired. Anyone having such can send them to me for photographing and return. Jed Richter.

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Scandinavian Awards

At Milwaukee's MILCOPEX, Daniel Rhoades took a silver-bronze along with the UPSS red certificate for his "Norwegian Aerograms." Floyd J. Antonides won a vermeil at Fresno's FRESPEX with his "A Study of the Bi-Colored Issues of the Danish West Indies." An exhibit with the same title by "Anonymous" took a silver-bronze at Denver's ROMPEX. Two award-winning Scandinavian area entries at SPRINGPEX in Springfield, VA were Michael Falls' "Iceland, 1873-1944" which took a vermeil plus the best postal stationery award, and another "Anonymous" entry entitled "Danish West Indies 5c Bicolor, 1876-97" which received a bronze as well as the novice award.

At ROCKFORD 83 held in Rockford, IL a bronze award went to Daniel L. Rhoades again for his "Norwegian Aerogrammes."

The POSTHORN took a silver-bronze at the international philatelic literature competition PHILTEMA 83 held in the historic community of Ciniello, a suburb of Milan. The show was devoted entirely to literature items and attracted some 260 entries from over two dozen countries.

Transfers and Re-entries

By Alan Warren

While nineteenth century postal markings have long been a field of interest to students of postal history and cover collectors, the twentieth century has much to offer both the researcher and the general collector. The American Philatelic Society now recognizes this period by issuing a separate award medal at national shows for an outstanding exhibit which covers the period of 1900-1940. Two publications of interest to collectors concentrate on machine cancellations.

Norske Maskinstempler med Tekst 1903-1978, edited by Tore Gjelsvik, tabulates these cancels chronologically in a very useful format. The first column gives the year in which the cancel was used followed by an assigned number. The second column quotes the text information in the cancel, and the third column gives a photo-reproduction of the cancellation with both text and pictorial matter to help identify it. The last column lists the town in which the cancel was used the inclusive dates of usage.

At the conclusion of the listing is a chapter on the background of cancelling devices, with photographs of machines and text cylinders from the Postmuseum collection. For the topical enthusiast, a final section indexes the postmarks by subject such as religious motif, theatre, geography, sports, humanitarian organizations, modes of transport, etc.

1982
A companion volume to the above is *Danske Tekst-Maskinstempler 1924-1928* edited by Helge Truelsen and published just this year, as an update of an earlier edition. Using a somewhat different format, the listings are presented chronologically with a reproduction of the actual text portion of the cancel, the date of use, the town(s), and a valuation. Each cancel is assigned a progressive number, and variations are identified as clichés. Supplemental indexes in this volume include topical or subject matter, text message alphabetized, and by town. These recommended reference works are available from several of the POSTHORN advertisers who offer philatelic literature.

An interesting press release received in late April from Postverk Føroya warns of the offering at auction of "stamps" which in fact were never released by the Faroese Postal Service. The items had been printed to note CEPT-Europa 1980, but since the quality was not up to the standards set by the postal service, they were incinerated in March 1981. However, not all of the material was completely destroyed and approximately 1,000 of these "stamps" were picked up from the Torshavn dump and made their way into collectors' hands. The Faroes Postal Service has initiated court orders to block the resale of the material and to determine the legal ownership.

The first press release is now out on the STOCKHOLMIA 86 show planned for August 28 to September 7 that year. For those who are feeling flush, you can plan to attend AMERIPEX in Chicago in June and then be off to Stockholm for the Scandinavian show.

In May of this year, Sweden released a booklet containing reproductions of Oscar II values as "stamps-on-stamps," with inscriptions calling attention to STOCKHOLMIA 86. George B. Lindberg, who has stepped down as President of SFF is now heading up the Stockholm show, and Börje Wallberg is Secretary General. Two anniversaries will be marked by the occasion—the centennial of SFF and the 350th anniversary of the Royal Swedish Post Office.

Library News

By Stanley H. Hanson

We wish to thank the following for donations and library material to SCC Library: Pete Bergh, Fred Bloedow, Burt Brownier, Ron Collin, Bob Frigstad, Rolf Giertsen, Bob Gross, Glenn Hansen, Gordon Hughmark, Chris McGregor, Dr. W. Melberg, Paul A. Nelson, Efrem Rebolledo, Bob Sickles, and Alan Warren. Also Icelandair, Olso Filatelic Klubb and Swedish Filatelic Forbund. Again many thanks.

To receive SCC Library material, your name and SCC number, \$4.00 check payable to SCC Librarian. Material will be sent to you via insured parcel post. Excess postage will be refunded. 21 day loan, MUST be returned via insured parcel post. Have received some shipments that were not insured. You are responsible for the loss if it occurs.

Supplement #3 August 1983 to Library Index

Catalogs and Miscellaneous

- A-212-E COMPEX 83, Catalog and Program, 1983. English. 6x9". 164 pp.
 A-213-E Forty-Eighth American Philatelic Congress. 1982. English. 10x11½". 164 pp.
 A-214-E Catalog of Scandinavian Revenue Stamps, Vol. 1. Danish West Indies, The Færoes, Greenland, Iceland and Norway. Paul A. Nelson. 1983. English. Catalogs and prices in US\$ Revenue stamps of the above. Illustrated. 8½x11". 82 pp.
 A-215-E The Four Plate Power Press. John Baxter. 1976. English. A 5-part series on this press, which was used by the Bureau of Eng. and Printing and the Danish Postal Service. Well written and illustrated. 8½x11". 18 pp. From U. S. Specialist.

Denmark

- D-192-D Danske Tekst-Maskinstempler 1924-1982. H. Truelsen. 1983. Danish. Catalogs and illustrates all machine slogan cancels. Also alphabetical listing of slogans. Each cancel illustrated. A listing for thematic collecting. 6x8½". 120 pp.
 D-193-E Scandinavian Local Stamps. The By-Post Issues of Denmark. Denwood N. Kelly, Jr. 1940. English. A 44-part series on the local Danish posts. Illustrated. 8½x11. 10 pp. from Weekly Phil. Gossip.
 D-194-E Denmark—1851-1894. Detailed, descriptive. Priced catalog of the early issues. Together with lists and prices of the numeral cancellations. Charles J. Phillips. Date(?). English. As above. 8½x11". 52 pp.

Finland

- F-68-F Norma—Postimerkkiluettelo Stamp Catalog. Finnish, English. 1980. The standard Finnish stamp catalog. 5x8". 216 pp. Color illus.
 F-69-S Om Finske Makulerings Stampler. Jouka Nousiainen. 1983. Swedish. 2 page article on the various 1 and 2 ring early cancels. Illustrated. 8½x11". 2 pp. From SFF.
 F-70-F Finland's "Mourning Stamps." Date and author unknown. Finnish. 16 pages of covers, stamps, cancels, directives and other information on these stamps. Illustrated. 5½x8½". 16 pp.

- F-71-E The Local Issues of Finland. Denwood N. Kelly, Jr. 1940. English. A 3-part series on Finnish Local Post. Illustrated. 8½x11". 3 pp. From Weekly Phil. Gossip.

Iceland

- I-99-E Iceland—Franking Label. Iceland Postal Admin. 1983. English. Postal circular on the new Postal Franking Label to be placed in use June 29, 1983. 8½x11". 1 p. Illustrated.
- I-100-E Philatelic Find of the Century. Don Brandt. Winter 1982-83. English. 2 page article on the oldest Skilling stamps ever found on cover. Illustrated. 8½x11". From Atlantica.
- I-101-N Islands Frimerker. Carl A. Pihl. 1946. Norwegian. Handbook #3. Covers all issues 1873-1944. Gives printings, plates and cancels. Interesting study. 7x10½". 29 pp.
- I-102-G Iceland Postal Rates, Jan. 1, 1943 to June 1, 1982. Icelandic Study Group, B.D.P. Ev. German Phil. Club. Gives all postal rates. (See L-69-I). 8½x11". 4 pp.

Norway

- N-212-N Norgeskatalogen 1982 issue. The standard Norwegian catalog. 6x9. 326 pp.
- N213-N Militærpost Stempler. Olga Ellis/ 1983. Norwegian. Illustrates several military covers from British Field Post. 8½x11". 2 pp. From Norsk Fil. Tid.
- N-214-N Portostempler. Paul H. Jensen. 1983. Norwegian. 2 1858 stampless covers illustrated showing cancel usage and the story behind them. 8½x11". 1 p.
- N-215-N Slaget i Oslofjorden, April 8, 9, 1940. Fred A. Brefos, SCC, 1983. Norwegian. Much postal history on the above period of the war. Illustrated. 8½x11". 4 pp. From Frim. som Hobby.
- N-216-N Centraltraltrykkeriets Utgaven. Arne Tørud. 1983. Norwegian. 2 page article on the contract and terms of the printer on the above issues. 8½x11". 2 pp. From Frim. som Hobby.
- N-217-E Scandinavian Local Stamps. The By-Post Issues of Norway. Denwood N. Kelly, Jr. 1941. English. A 4-part series on the Norwegian Local Posts. Illustrated. 8½x11". 15 pp. From Weekly Phil. Gossip.

Sweden

- S-154-S Svenska Motivstamplar. Sveriges Filatelist Forbund. 1983. Special Handbook #15. Swedish. Catalogs all special cancels from 1866-1959. Fully illustrated. English translation. Also lists thematic cancels. 6½x8½". 116 pp.
- S-155-S Cirkelstamplar, Normalstempel 10. Del 1, A to J. Sveriges Filatelist Forbund. Special Handbook #13. Swedish. Catalogs all circle cancels. Each town cancel illustrated. Vol. #1. A to J. 6½ 8½". 104 pp.
- S-156-E A Stamp is Made. Swedish Postal Admin. 1980. English. A most interesting brochure on the making of Swedish stamps. Color illustrated. Worth while reading and study. 8x12". 16 pp.
- S-157-N Sveriges Frimerker—1855-1944. Abr. Odfjell. 1946. Norwegian. Annuleringsstempler pa Sveriges Frimerker, 1858-1872. Martin Jorgensen. 1946. Norwegian. Handbook #4. 1st part covers issues from 1855-1944. 2nd part lists all cancels 1858-1872. 7x10". 62 pp.

Scandinavian Revenues: A Review

By Alan Warren

The long-awaited **Catalog of Scandinavian Revenue Stamps**, Volume I was published earlier this year, and will prove a delight for all back-of-the-book collectors. This volume, edited by Paul A. Nelson, covers material from the Danish West Indies, the Faroes, Greenland, Iceland and Norway. The book is in 8½ by 11 format, paperbound, stapled, and 3-ring punched in case you want to store it in a binder. Many people contributed to the success of this publication, including the Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation which advanced funds for the project. Printing was arranged by Jay Smith and the resulting computer type is easy to read and the black and white illustrations are quite good.

Editor Paul Nelson, who also edits SCC Chapter 17's well known publication **Luren**, was the driving force in compiling the information leading to this important and successful publication. Others who helped are listed in the introduction. Among the many contributors are some names familiar to many of us such as Vic Engstrom, Martin Erler, Jay Smith, George Sickels, Fred Brofos plus many others. The editor has numbered each copy and is recording the location of each copy sold so that future updates can be passed along. The group is already working on the next volume which will cover some or all of the remaining Scandinavian areas, and help is needed from experts in this field. In his brief foreword to the catalog, Fred Brofos quotes the early Norwegian collector J. E. Thomle who suggested as long ago as 1910 that collectors would do well to look for the unusual such as revenue stamps.

The DWI chapter, which is obviously short, describes revenue stamped paper, adhesive revenues, and the material sold from the Copenhagen state archives in 1971 as well as the "MAK." or waste overprints. The Faroes revenues are covered in one page and Greenland in three. The Iceland section runs 14 pages and covers the stimpilmerki, the sparimerki (savings) stamps, Tollur cancels, greidslumerki, the Orlof stamps, almanac and calendar fee stamps, and admission tax stamp.

The remainder of the volume—some 80 pages—cover the prolific revenue issues of Norway. The amount of material discussed in detail is staggering and yet carefully documented. Some of the many items discussed in the Norway section are adjustment stamps, documentary, leather tax, turnover tax, radio tax, tobacco (seven categories including snuff!), airport tax, playing card tax, stamped revenue paper, vacation stamps, postal savings stamps, etc. The variety of items is incredible, and the catalog opens a whole new world of collecting for those who wish a diversion from normal postal issues.

Each section of the catalog concludes with a detailed bibliography which leads the serious student to original source materials. But for a good introduction to the revenue field in Scandinavia, this volume is recommended, and the subsequent volumes are eagerly awaited. Copies of the catalog can be obtained postpaid from the editor Paul A. Nelson, c/o SCC Chapter 17, Box 57397, Los Angeles, CA 90057. The cost is \$8 in the U.S. or \$10 by first class mail. Copies to overseas addresses are \$10 each by surface, or \$12 by air-mail. Payment in U. S. funds must accompany orders. Collectors who feel they can contribute information on Denmark, Sweden and Finland revenues are urged to write Paul Nelson at the same address.

Finland Cover Of The Month

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN THIS CANCEL?

By Ed Fraser



Figure 1—Bars and Five Wavy Lines Machine Cancel. Illustration of the Kotka WW II era machine cancel, where the 6 or 7 bars are in place of the circular cancel with the town name and date. Actual size)

A mute cancel for WW II military mail

Perhaps it was the remembrances of the World War I mute cancelling practices on military mail in many other countries, or perhaps it just seemed a logical procedure to the responsible military authority in the area. Forty years later, apparently all we know is that a fairly substantial amount of mail was probably handled or routed through the Kotka post office. It is believed that for some part of this mail, a Kotka cancelling machine was modified to "mute cancel" outgoing mail. This mute cancel usage may well have been for just a few days or weeks. The known covers are all franked with the 1940 issue of the 2.75 mark definitive for the regular domestic letter rate, and the mute cancel color is black. Additionally, one of the covers also has a straight line cancel of "Neuval," which I understand is near Kotka. This is the cover shown in Figure 2.(1)

Original discovery of this cancel

Osmo Seppänen, who died in 1974, was a diligent cancel collector who often purchased larger lots including kiloware, contest mail, etc. He apparently acquired these among the responses to a particular contest of the period.(2) The address translates to: Advertising Contest 8, Helsinki, Post Office Box 285.

Aero Laitinen lists this cancel as #26B of Kotka in his 1981 catalog "Die Figurenstempel Finnlands—The Figure Cancellations of Finland," and illustrates it with the drawing copied here as Figure 1. Additionally, Hans Moxter describes and illustrates this cancel on page 147 of his 1978 book "Finnland Feldpost" (in German). The handwriting of the sender is very different from that in Figure 2, although otherwise the cover is similar. (It does not have the straight line cancel.)(3)

Questions remaining

The dated and undated cancellations reading "KENTTAPOSTIA" would seem satisfactory to provide any needed location anonymity (see Figure 4). Kenttäpostia cancels seem to be found on unfranked domestic mail, foreign mail where full franking was required, overweight letters or air mail letters where only the basic surface rate was free, etc. Could it be that minimum domestic rate military mail that did not qualify for the fieldpost free-franking privilege (like probably contest mail) was quite unusual, and special can-

cellation procedures might occur? Or could it be that the military unit at Kotka did not participate in the typical way in the free-franking kenttäpostia system—perhaps because of its affiliation with the naval or marine defense, which had different mail handling procedures?

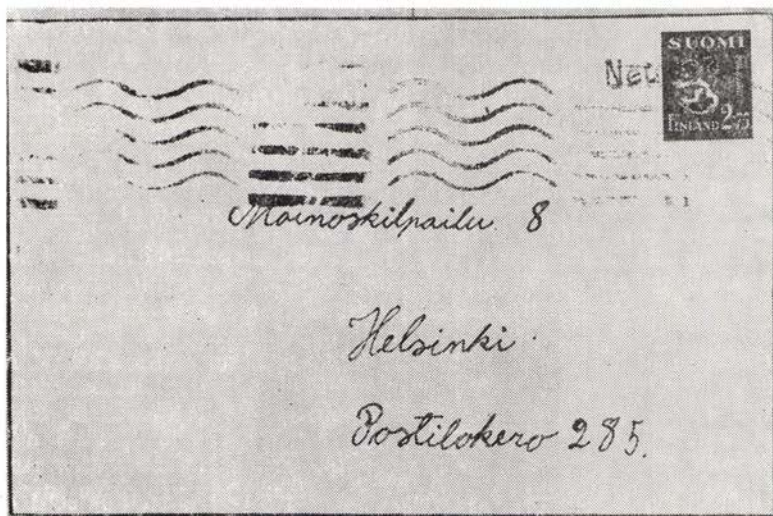


Figure 2—One of the eight known usages of this cancel. A search is on to find an additional example of this mute machine cancel. All of the known examples are on covers with the same franking to the same addressee. No examples have been found on loose stamps.

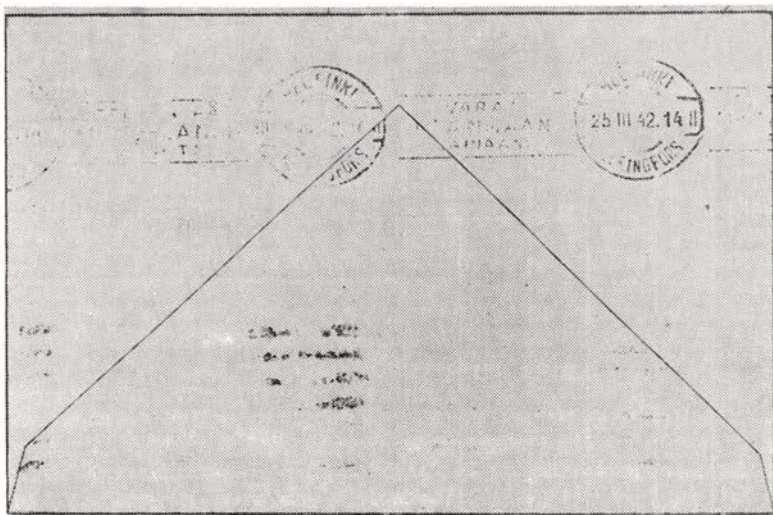


Figure 3—Reverse of cover in Figure 2. While showing a “mirror” image of the mute cancel (often typical of machine cancels), it also shows the receiving cancel of “Helsinki 25 III 42.” There is no return address or censorship indicated on this particular cover.



Figure 4—Example of the typical “anonymous” fieldpost machine cancel.

Obviously there are more questions than answers about this cancel. Thanks are due to Aaro Laitinen for relating the story of this cancel, and to Kauko Aro for his help with the Finnish and German translations, etc. Any additional comments from readers would be greatly appreciated, too. Ed Fraser, 60 Broad St.—25th Floor, New York, N. Y. 10004.

Footnotes

1. Although not especially clear in Figure 2, the original cover distinctly shows the cancels with 7 bars.
2. As there was no commercial radio in Finland at the time, one might guess this was a contest in, say, a weekly magazine.
3. In a letter from Hans Moxter dated 17 June 83, he relates that a friend of his from 40 years ago, Major Kalle Vaarnas, had mentioned that at Kotka the Field P. O. and the Public P. O. were at the same address and that, in fact, the mail cancelling job for both the FPO and the GPO were done at tables in the same room.

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How To Collect Finland's 10 Penny Stamps

(Part 3)

By Mike Hvidonov

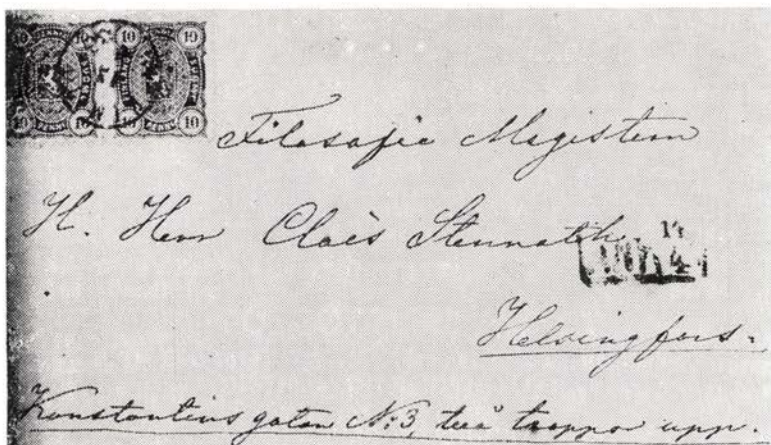
As we reach the half way mark of the 1875-82 emissions the reader may feel a redundancy pattern coincident with the needs of all the various emissions. This repetition is necessary for it stresses the urgency of balance and this is pertinent and an absolute requisite to a well rounded and thoughtfully prepared collection.

Finland's postal material from pre-philatelic times right through modern times reflects order. One simply cannot exhibit an 1875-82 collection which displays just one page of the 2 penny emissions and then ten pages of the 10 penny emissions and all the subsequent issues.

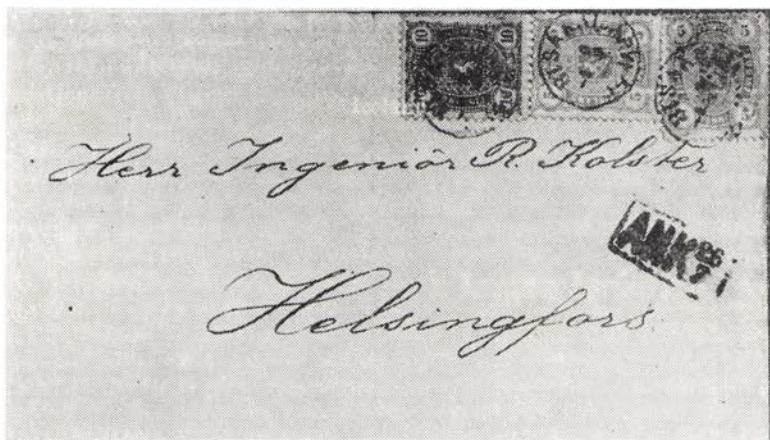
It is true that in International competitions one sometimes finds some part of a display pared down, but this is due to limited space and the need to show as many pages of the cannon items as space will allow. Even from this perspective, my memory provides that one excellent collection (material-wise) was soundly (but politely) criticized because the exhibitor had included only 2 pages of the 1866/40 penny stamps and had over-shown the issues of 1885. Classic exhibits simply must not by-pass an important emission. In this case we should know that the 40 penny stamps were virtually the finale of the "big-toothed" stamps save, of course, the short period of our 1 Mark printings. Moreover the 40p. stamps are still available and not nearly as high priced as the 1 mark items. Exhibiting requires thought, order, pride, all carefully integrated with selective material.

The 10 Penny Stamps

The initial intent for the 10 penny stamp use was for postcard mail. They were issued toward the end of 1881. Naturally the stamps found other mailing uses. One obvious one was on Registered mail to cover the 20 penny fee. These Registered letters using 10 penny stamps are not easily found in the market today being somewhere in the Rare atmosphere of our philately.



Pair of 10 penny stamps cancelled KIMITO 13.1.83 from the Senate yellowish olive-brown emission perf 11. It is estimated that only a dozen such covers exist.



10 p. perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, yellow brown with 2/5 penny stamps cancelled SAARIJARVI 27.7.84. According to Mikko Ossa some 15-20 such covers are known.

Here again the need for good supporting material such as letters or cards bearing 10 penny stamps cannot be ignored.

According to Mikko Ossa, Perf. 11 (Senate Printings) are Rare in blocks of 4, both mint and cancelled and also as far as we know, no larger units are known at this present time.

Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ exists in 4-blocks, both mint and used. One block of 10 is recorded. A number of full sheets of the LEIMAPAINO 2nd emission printing are around. Two of these are in the archives of the Finnish Postal Museum.

The printing periods and details of deliveries to post offices coupled with a little difficulty in pinpointing the color nuances of the Senate printings provides some complexities—none of them insurmountable. The color problem centers around light and dark impressions (related to ink coverage) which occurred during press work and the dim lighting of the time. Color mixing



Right:

A 10 penny stamp with a "diamond" perforation at the bottom.

Left:

A very early cancellation of the last Leimapaino printing emission—Helsingfors July 21, 1883.

and the hand application to press rollers in the dim of day or night no doubt is the cause of some occasional identification problems.

The answer is material, dates, an inquisitive eye plus moderately bright daylight or blue bulbs. This will solve most problems when united with experience.

The 1882 Leimapaino Emissions

The final (and only two) emissions, Grey-brown and Yellow-brown are quite different in color cast and are easy to see color-wise. In these issues we can find blocks of 4 and strips and multiples to dress up our pages. Better cancellations are available because of the lighter ink colors. Beautiful cancellations in the Senate first two printings command very high prices in the European market.

Mixed Perforation Varieties

The Senate Printers final 2 emissions, Light Olive Brown and Yellowish Olive Brown exist in both $11 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ along with some extraordinary items such as AABA= $11 \times 11 \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ etc. The Finns (I believe E. A. Hellman) devised the more simple AB lettering description for perf variations. The first letter represents the perf at the top of the stamp and proceeds clock-wise from N to E to S to W. A=perf. 11 and B=perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. SO SIMPLE!

The final Leimapaino emissions exist with just perforation $12\frac{1}{2}$. Any of these last printings bearing an 11 perf must be forgeries and are easily recognized by most specialists in Finland's stamps.

The final perf $12\frac{1}{2}$ stamps are known on a thin paper (Norma:24Lax and Lbx) and should be included in the exhibit. Also, the last colors exist with Diamond perfs, all too seldom seen. I have not noted, perhaps even previously, that the so-called "mute" or "fancy" cancellations should be included in any part of the exhibit. They are a valued part of Finland's philately.

* S * C * C *

USA/Sweden Treaty First Day Ceremony

By Alan Warren

March 24, 1983 was an important day from the point of view that it marked the release of the first of three commemorative stamps to be issued by the USPS in Philadelphia this year, the first time Sweden issued a stamp jointly with a country other than one of its nordic neighbors, and the stamp issued marked the 200th anniversary of the first treaty that the new nation of America had signed with a country that was neutral during the Revolutionary War. The site of the First Day of Issue ceremony was the American Swedish Historical Museum, located on land which was originally owned by the first Swedish settlers who landed in Philadelphia in 1638.

At the conclusion of the War, King Gustav III of Sweden saw an opportunity to form ties with the new nation, and encouraged his ambassador in Paris, Count Gustaf Philip Creutz to negotiate a treaty with Benjamin Franklin. The treaty was eventually signed in Paris April 3, 1783. The signers and their signatures are depicted on the American and Swedish stamps, both of which were engraved by the famed Czeslaw Slania. The 29 articles of the

treaty begin with the proclamation that "there shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace and a true and sincere friendship" between Sweden and the U. S. The two countries granted one another "most-favored-nation" status with respect to trade.

Presiding at the First Day ceremony was Philadelphia Postmaster Charles G. Baugh. After presentation of the Colors by the 4th Marine Corps District Color Guard, the two national anthems were performed by the City of Philadelphia Police and Firemen's Band. The invocation was offered by Rev. Dr. John Craig Roak, Rector Emeritus of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church of Philadelphia. The visitors and guests were then welcomed by Edwin R. Broden, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the American Swedish Historical Museum.

Dr. Erik G. M. Tornqvist, Honorary Governor of the Swedish Colonial Society introduced many of the distinguished guests. These included Bo Klevborn, Deputy Director General of the Swedish Post Office; Czeslaw Slania, Court Engraver; Lynn C. Malmgren, Director of the American Swedish Historical Museum; Herbert Hinson Gullberg, Governor of the Swedish Colonial Society; Jan Hesselman, Director of Marketing for the Swedish Post Office, and Ingrid Floren, also of the Swedish Post Office. Other guests present included Bengt Jansson, Swedish Consul of Philadelphia; Nils William Olsson, Executive Secretary of the Swedish Council of America; Claes Hyden of the Swedish Trade Office in New York; Herbert Daws, Eastern Regional PMG; and the author, representing the Scandinavian Collectors Club.

The first speaker was Count Wilhelm Wachtmeister, Sweden's Ambassador to the United States. He commented on how he was always pleased to come to Philadelphia, the site of the landing of some of the early Swedish immigrants. The main speaker was U.S. Postmaster General William F. Bolger. He began by saying that he had been asked by the Swedish government to attend the simultaneous ceremonies in Stockholm, but that he elected to send his Deputy instead so that he could be in Philadelphia for the U.S. First Day of Issue. He commented on the appropriateness of the "imposing and handsome" Museum building for the occasion, and paid homage to many Swedish Americans including John Hanson, Thomas Edison, Carl Sandburg, inventors such as Chester Carlson and John Ericsson, and entertainers such as Ingrid Bergman and Greta Garbo. He then proceeded to distribute souvenir albums of panes of the new stamp to many of the distinguished guests, laying aside the first two albums for President Reagan and King Carl XVI Gustaf.

The Benediction was presented by the Rev. Parker F. Auten, former Rector of Trinity Episcopal (Old Swedes') Church of Swedesboro, N.J. The ceremony was followed by a special luncheon for invited guests including the platform speakers, and was sponsored by the Museum, the Colonial Society, and the Swedish Council of America. The Swedish stamp was also available at the special postal station, and the Stockholm cancel could be affixed to covers prepared with the Swedish issue. The U.S. stamp was printed on a specially bleached paper having much "whiter" appearance than most U.S. stamps, it more nearly matched the quality of the paper used for Swedish stamps, and if widely accepted, would be used by the USPS in future issues. Guests at the FD ceremony also received a souvenir folder issued by the PFA containing mint copies of the two stamps, and a FDC with the stamps tied by Philadelphia and Stockholm cancels.

The Printings Of The Iceland Oval Issues

By Gordon A. Hughmark

The Iceland oval issues of 1873-1901 were printed with the stamps for Denmark and the Danish West Indies by H. H. Thiele of Copenhagen. Thus, these were printed with the bicolours and the coat of arms issues of Denmark and DWI, for which information on the printings is well documented. Comparison of the Iceland printings with the corresponding Denmark printings is helpful in attempting to answer questions that have arisen on the Iceland printings. G. A. Hagemann (Reference 1) shows as Table 2 a list of the printing groups for the Denmark skilling issues (1870-1875) and as Table 5 for the øre issues (1874-1905). Table 2 shows the number of sheets of 100 stamps for the printings of the Denmark definitive and official issues. The total issue for Iceland and DWI is also shown. Table 5 shows the number of sheets of 100 stamps for each grouping or Thiele number for delivery to the postal authorities, with the number of sheets for each printing of the Denmark bicolours and the total for each of the Denmark coat of arms, officials, DWI, and Iceland issues. Usually each Thiele number represents 80,000 sheets.

Hagemann also shows tables for the bicolor printings, with the delivery dates from the printer to the postal authorities for each printing. Hagemann (Reference 2) lists each printing of the coat of arms and official issues, with the Thiele number, number of sheets issued and delivery dates to the postal authorities. Thus, the Hagemann tables can be used with information on the Iceland oval printings to assign each printing to a Thiele number and these should equal the total of the Iceland sheets reported for each Thiele number that includes Iceland stamps. This then provides a comparison of the Iceland printings with the Denmark printings. As expected, the same paper appears to have been used with a Thiele number, and sometimes more than one type of paper was used within a Thiele number, so comparison of paper for the Iceland oval issues with the Denmark printings can help to identify the time that an Iceland stamp was printed.

Skilling Issues

J. A. Jonsson's excellent book "One Hundred Years of Icelandic Stamps" (Reference 3) provides the quantities and year date for all of the oval printings and the arrival dates in Iceland for some of the printings as obtained from Icelandic archives. Jonsson reports the arrival date of November 22, 1872, in Iceland for the 2, 4, 8, and 16 skilling stamps, and that these stamps were first sold in January 1873. He reports the arrival date of the 3 skilling stamps as March 15, 1873.

Two distinctly different papers were used for the first Iceland skilling stamps. The perforated 12½ 3, 4, 16 skilling definitives and all 4 skilling officials are printed on a very thin paper (about 0.05 mm). The perforated 14 by 13½ 2, 4, 8, 16 skilling definitives and 8 skilling officials are printed on a thicker paper (about 0.06 mm). The thicker paper corresponds to the paper used for Denmark 4 skilling printing 5 with printer delivery dates of May to August 1872. The thin paper for the November delivery appears to be the same as one of the two papers observed for Denmark 16 skilling printing 2 with printer delivery dates of August to November 1872. Two skilling printing 4 also shows this paper, with printer delivery dates of May to October 1872. The paper for the 3 skilling issue appears to be the same as was

used for Denmark 2 skilling printing 5, with delivery dates of January to March 1873. Thus, comparison of the papers with the Denmark issues shows dates consistent with the Iceland arrival dates.

The two paper thicknesses have been speculated as a cause for the two different perforations (4). The line-type perforator (12½) and its larger-diameter needles might have been required for the thinner paper. As the faster comb-type perforator (14 by 13½) was used for a very large number of Denmark stamps identical to the small number of Iceland stamps with the thin paper, it is more likely that the perf 12½ stamps are a result of time pressure on the printer for delivery of the Iceland stamps.

Aur Printings

Table 1 shows the printings of the 1876 to 1901 definitive and official issues, with the corresponding Thiele number. The number of sheets of 100 stamps for each printing are as shown by Jonsson. This table also shows

Table 1

Printings of the Aur Oval Issues

Thiele No.	Denomination	Printing	Sheets of 100	Iceland Paper Thickness (mm)	Denmark Printing	Denmark Dates	Iceland Date
6	5a	1	400	0.055	4 ø-6, 8 ø-5	11/3/76-6/3/76	6/76
6	6	1	300	0.057	"	"	"
6	10	1	1,000	0.060	"	"	"
6	16	1	500	0.055	"	"	"
6	20	1	400	0.057	"	"	"
6	40	1	400	0.057	"	"	"
6	10T	1	500	0.060	"	"	"
6	16T	1	400	0.055	"	"	"
6	20T	1	400	0.060	"	"	"
			<u>4,200</u>				
14	5	2	500	0.060	4 ø-11	26/1/78-31/5/78	3/78
14	10	2	500	0.060	"	"	"
14	5T	1	300	0.060	"	"	"
			<u>1,300</u>				
27	10	3	500	0.070	4 ø-20	24/2/81-9/6/81	1881
27	20	2	500	0.070	"	"	3/81
27	20T	2	500	0.070	"	"	1881
			<u>1,500</u>				
33	3	1	500	0.065	8 ø-27	13/4/82-24/8/82	7/82
33	5	1	600	0.070	16 ø-8	15/6/82-28/9/82	"
33	3T	1	500	0.065	8 ø-27	13/4/82-24/8/82	"
			<u>1,100</u>				
35	20	1	600	0.067	5 ø-1, 20 ø-1	8/6/82-16/11/82	7/82
35	40	1	400	0.055	"	"	"
			<u>1,000</u>				
37	10	4	1,000	0.069	12 ø-10, 20 ø-2	18/1/83-27/9/83	3/83
39	6	2	500	0.065	5 ø-3, 20 ø-3	31/5/83-6/12/83	1883
39	16	2	500	0.065	"	"	"
			<u>1,000</u>				
42	3	2	500	0.070	4 ø-29	15/11/83-24/1/84	1/84
42	10T	2	500	0.073	"	"	"
			<u>1,000</u>				
46	5	2	2,500	0.070	5 ø-5	28/8/84-22/1/85	9/84
46	10	5	<u>2,500</u>	0.075	"	"	"
			<u>5,000</u>				
55	20	2	1,000	0.070	20 ø-6	22/10/85-25/2/86	1885
56	3	3	2,000	0.075	5 ø-6	11/1/86-26/8/86	1886
56	5T	2	500	0.075	"	"	"
			<u>2,500</u>				
61	6	3	500	0.075	8 ø-44	25/11/86-17/3/87	1886
61	16	3	500	0.075	"	"	"
61	40	2	500	0.075	"	"	"
			<u>1,500</u>				
81	10	6	4,000	0.075	8 ø-56	28/11/89-20/2/90	1890
81	3T	2	500	0.084	10 ø-8	21/11/89-27/3/90	1889/90
			<u>4,500</u>				
93	3	4	1,600	0.070-0.085	8 ø-62	13/3/91-18/6/91	6/91
93	5	3	2,500	"	"	"	1891
93	6	4	1,000	"	"	"	"
93	16	4	600	"	"	"	"
93	20	3	1,500	"	"	"	"

T = official

Thiele No.	Denomination	Printing	Sheets of 100	Iceland Paper Thickness (mm)	Denmark Printing	Denmark Dates	Iceland Date
93	40	3	600	0.070-0.085	8 ø-62	19/3/91-18/6/91	1891
93	5T	3	500	"	"	"	"
93	10T	3	1,000	"	"	"	"
93	20T	3	600	"	"	"	"
			9,900				
102	5T	4	1,000	0.070	4 ø-62	14/7/92-22/9/92	1892
103	50	1	550	0.070	12 ø-17	3/11/92-22/12/92	10/92
103	100	1	550	0.070	"	"	"
			1,100				
126	50T	1	1,050	0.085	12 ø-19	24/1/95-2/5/95	3/95
130	3	5	1,000	0.090-0.100	8 ø-79	11/7/95-10/10/95	8/95
130	6	5	1,000	"	"	"	1895
130	10	7	2,000	"	"	"	8/95
130	16T	2	500	"	"	"	1895
			4,500				
140	5	4	500	0.075	8 ø-84	9/7/96-24/9/96	10/96
142	3T	3	500	0.085	8 ø-85	24/9/96-8/10/96	1896
144	5	5	2,000	0.075	8 ø-86	3/12/96-18/2/97	1/97
144	16	5	1,000	"	"	"	1897
144	20	4	1,000	"	"	"	1896
			4,000				
154	3	6	3,000	0.085	10 ø-25	28/10/97-3/2/98	11/97
154	6	6	1,000	0.075	4 ø-98	4/11/97-16/12/97	11/97
154	10	8	2,000	0.085	10 ø-25	28/10/97-3/2/98	11/97
			6,000				
164	5	6	5,000	0.080-0.090	8 ø-95	8/9/98-3/11/98	1898
164	6	7	4,000	"	"	"	"
164	10	9	5,000	"	"	"	"
164	20	5	4,000	"	"	"	"
164	40	4	2,000	"	"	"	"
164	50	2	1,000	"	"	"	"
164	3T	4	2,000	"	"	"	"
164	5T	5	3,000	"	"	"	"
164	10T	3	3,000	"	"	"	"
164	20T	4	2,000	"	"	"	"
			31,000				
180	4	1	2,025	0.095	4 ø-103	14/12/99-11/1/00	1/1900
192	25	1	2,025	0.090-0.090	4 ø-110	1/12/00-19/1/01	12/00
192	4T	1	2,000	"	"	"	1/01
			4,025				
198	3	7	3,000	0.075	20 ø-29	4/5/01-27/7/01	6/01

T = official

the Denmark printing, or printings with the same paper as the Iceland printing, and the range of dates for printer delivery of the Denmark printings. These are listed as Denmark dates. The Iceland dates are as reported by Jonsson. The Iceland and Denmark dates are observed to be completely consistent, as would be expected from documentation in the Icelandic archives and of the printings in Denmark.

Facit(5) shows thin, medium thick, and thick paper in the description of some of the printings because the paper thickness is useful in differentiating between the printings. As would be expected, the paper thickness is consistent for the Iceland and at least some of the Denmark stamps in a Thiele number. Table 1 shows the paper thickness for copies of the Iceland printings in my collection and these are consistent with at least some of the corresponding Denmark printings. The paper thicknesses are of the paper and do not include the printing ink or cancel ink contribution to the thickness of the stamp, thus, paper thickness and color shade are helpful in determination of a printing. I find that the color shade description in Kohl's Handbuch(6) is the most accurate, with ultraviolet light required for the 10 aur printings. Islinzk Frimerki(7) approaches the Kohl's Handbuch color shade listing in accuracy.

It would be helpful if the same ink had been used by the printer for the same color within a Thiele number grouping. For example, if the same red had been used for the 10 aur as for the 8 ø oval in the same Thiele numbers. Unfortunately, there appear to be very few cases of the use of the same ink for different issues printed at approximately the same time.

5 Aur Blue Printings

A study of the paper used for the 5 aur blue printings of 1876 and 1878 is helpful in providing information on the two different perforations used for these stamps. The 1876 printing of the 5 aur occurred with the first printing of the other aur denominations. These were altogether a relatively small printing and appear to have been printed on the same white paper with a distinct weave. The 1878 printing is in the same Thiele number as Denmark 4 ø printing 11 and 8 ø printing 8. Stamps of these printings are on a somewhat yellowish paper, without the distinct weave. The 1876 and 1878 printings are both in the same range of paper thickness. Examinations of the 5 aur blue stamps shows that the perf 12½ stamps are all on the 1876 paper and that most of the perf 14 by 13½ stamps are on the 1878 paper. Perf 14 by 13½ stamps are also on the 1876 paper. This indicates that the 1876 printing may have been mostly perf 12½ stamps, with some perf 14 by 13½ stamps, and that the 1878 printing was all perf 14 by 13½ stamps. There does not appear to be a difference in shade between the two printings.

6 Aur Printing 1

A clear print is reported as an exception to the characteristic blurred print for the first printing of the 6 aur(8). I have a copy with this clear print and with the thinner paper of printing one in comparison to the slightly thicker paper of printing 2. This is additional confirmation that part of printing one was a clear print.

10 Aur Printing 5

Jonsson reports that Icelandic archives clearly show that the 10 aur printing, designated by Kohld's Handbuch as the fifth printing of the 10 aur definitive, was the second printing of the 10 aur official. He cites a letter from the Governor of Iceland on December 3, 1883, requesting 500 sheets of the 10 aur official stamp and 500 sheets of the 3 aur definitive stamp. The Iceland Department in Copenhagen replied by letter of January 10, 1884, that the 3 and 10 aur stamps were ready and would be sent from Copenhagen on January 15.

Kohl's Handbuch lists a blue and a gray-blue shade for the second printing of the 10 aur official in 1891-92. Jonsson suggests that the two different shades are actually the two different printings. The 1883-84 printing would be expected to have the same paper as 3 aur printing 2, since these were printed at the same time. The 1891 printings are all on a distinct bluish-toned paper that was also used for Denmark 8 ø printing 62. Copies of the 10 aur with a clear printing in blue are on the white paper of the 1883-84 printing. The rather dense printing in gray-blue is on the bluish toned paper of the 1891 issues, which is consistent to Jonsson's conclusion.

It does appear that observation of the well-documented Denmark printings of 1870-1905 can be helpful in studying the Iceland Oval printings.

3 Aur Printing 2

The golden yellow shade of the 3 aur listed as the second printing is listed by Kohl's Handbuch as a shade variety of the third printing. Examination of the papers for the second and third printings indicates that most of the second printing may have been orange with a touch of brown so that this shade approaches that of the third printing. The golden yellow shade then appears to be part of the second printing. The paper of the second printing is white and appears more porous than the yellowish paper of the third printing.

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Rogues Gallery

A METHOD OF STUDY FOR DETECTING PERFORATION FORGERY
Presentation Using the Prolifically Forged Compound Perf Issues of 1881
and 1882 Of Finland (The "Crossover" Issues)

By Ed Fraser

As indicated in Mike Hvidonov's series of articles on the 1875 issues currently appearing in the POSTHORN, one very interesting area is a study of the "crossover" issues. This involves the "Senate Printings" that generally were perforated on the original perf 11 gauge line perforator, and the



Figure 1—5 Penni Perf 12½ Charta Printing Reperfed "11" on the top and bottom to create the perf 11x12½ variety (cancelled Åbo—May 1883).



Figure 2—The top row of perf 11 perforations from Figure 1.

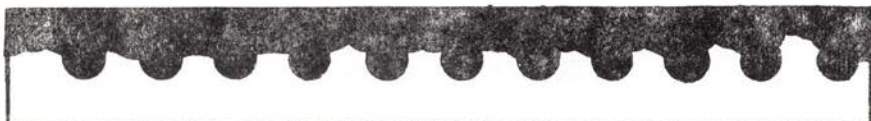


Figure 3—Drawing that closely resembles the perforations in Figure 2.

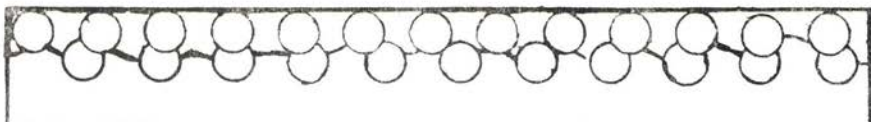


Figure 4—Removing the shading in Figure 3, and drawing an evenly spaced row of overlapping circles at $12\frac{1}{2}$ gauge spacing above the perf 11 holes.



Figure 5—Shading in Figure 4 differently to give a modified Figure 3. The shaded areas correspond to paper the perf forger removed from a perf $12\frac{1}{2}$ stamp.



Figure 6—Enlarged row of overlapping perf 11 gauge holes (below) and perf $12\frac{1}{2}$ gauge holes (above), as used in Figures 2 through 5, and 7. This is a typical “overlap pattern” that a collector can look for where reperfing may be involved. (The slightly smaller diameter of these perf 11 circles in comparison to the perf holes in Figure 2 was unintentional.)

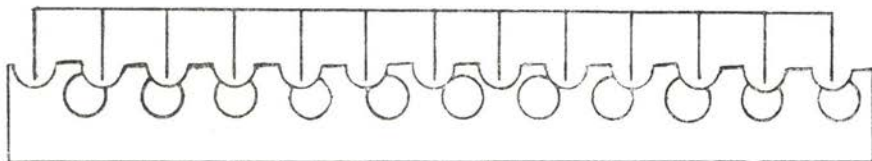


Figure 7—Drawing of the original stamp with perf $12\frac{1}{2}$, showing holes perf forger punched out to create a perf 11. As shown, a good perf gauge scale with the genuine scale moved along above forged perf holes (under some magnification) sometimes can help to visualize the missing genuine holes because the faults in the perf tips “coincidentally” exactly correspond to this scale. Sometimes it is even more effective to slide the perfs of a genuine perf $12\frac{1}{2}$ stamp along underneath the forged perf 11 hole tips to show any exact correspondence of the perf tip faults with original perf $12\frac{1}{2}$ holes. (Or sliding a sharply cut genuine perf 11 stamp along under suspected forged perf $12\frac{1}{2}$ holes.)

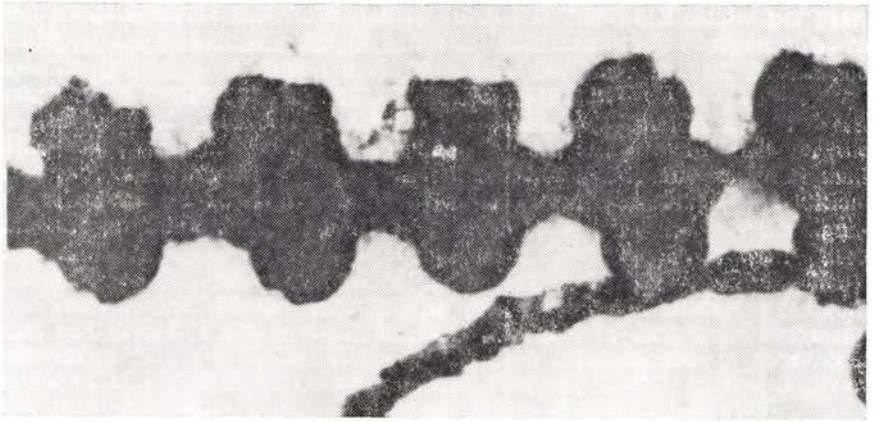


Figure 8—Genuine perf 11 “holes” on top compared to forged perf 11 on bottom (from Figure 1). Note forged holes are too small, too cleanly cut, and that the farthest right perf tip is very unnatural.



Figure 9—Perf hole cutter used by forger in Figure 1 had a nick or dull spot, as shown by little tab in perf holes across top at “7 o'clock,” and in perf holes across bottom between “11 and 12 o'clock.”

later “Charta Printings” that were generally perforated on the newer perf $12\frac{1}{2}$ gauge line perforator. However, the printing and perforation changes were not done simultaneously. Hence, for over 75 years Finnish philatelists have laboriously sought to find every possible combination: Senate perf 11, Senate perf $12\frac{1}{2}$, Senate $11 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11$, Charta perf 11, Charta perf $12\frac{1}{2}$, and Charta $11 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11$; as well as the rarely seen “odd perforation” combinations such as $11 \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, etc.(1) About a third of the “ordinary” combinations were probably never produced.

Forgers, however, have had a field day making various perforation combinations to satisfy philatelic demand. The most prolifically forged are the varieties perfed $11 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11$. Probably a major percentage of these compound perfs in the marketplace are forgeries.(2)

Characteristics of compound perf forgeries

Many of these forgeries are crudely done, with the perf holes irregularly spaced and out of line. It helps to recognize that the genuine perf $12\frac{1}{2}$ holes, which were done on new equipment, should be sharply defined and precise, whereas genuine perf 11 holes are rougher, or even very rough, and certainly are not sharply defined. Also, use of the $12\frac{1}{2}$ gauge is not known on these stamps cancelled before October 1881—examples with earlier cancels are almost definitely reperfed.

Another consideration is that forgers generally do not reperfed stamps with the correct perf hole size. Unfortunately very accurate measurement of a perf hole diameter is a difficult task, especially for the more roughly

cut perf 11 holes, measurement of half a hole is quite challenging. My suggestion is just to examine both the holes, and spaces between, of a genuine item and the item in question with 30X or 40X magnification. Recognition of even very subtle differences in perf hole size are sometimes quite obvious this way. (See Figure 8).

Lastly, forgers (and repairers) frequently have "corner problems." They neglect to properly finish a row of perfs! An excellent example of this is the upper left corner of Figure 1, which lacks about a sixth of a horizontal perf 11 hole which should show on the left side of the top left perf tip. This is a clue to tampering—it is not proof.



Figure 10—10 Penni Genuine perf $11 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. The old perf 11 perforator had problems, although the significantly out of line perf at the top center is unusual. Cancelled "Kimito 13.2.83" (Senate printing)



Figure 11—20 Penni Genuine Perf $11 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. Cancelled "Tohmarjarvi ?2.82." This example is especially interesting because this $11 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ variety is from the final Senate Printing group, where the $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ variety itself is scarce.



Figure 12—25 Penni (1885 issue) Line perforating provided for the occurrence of some very oversized stamps—a forger's delight on the 1875-1882 issue.

Printing differences

As these stamps were ordered and printed periodically over a number of years as demand warranted, there are very slight differences in printing, cliché wear, ink shade, paper quality, and even clichés used in some cases, from one "batch" of stamps to another. The Charta and Senate Printings are broken down into individual printing groups of typically from only 50,000 up to several hundred thousand stamps each. The compound perf stamps have only been found on certain individual printing groups, and forgers typically do not use the proper printing group (note Figure 11). The definitive work on this topic is Herbert Oesch's paperback book of 109 pages, "Malli 1875," published in 1977 in Finnish. Unfortunately—even using this book—differentiation of these stamps by individual printing group can require a lot of experience.

Illustrations of the Characteristics of a Perf Forgery

As an instructive example of a compound forgery, a New York auction recently sold the item shown in Figure 1(3). While I consider this a neat but poor quality perf forgery, it poses considerable danger to the unsuspecting collector who has no intention of submitting a moderately priced item for expertization. Additionally, without going to the trouble of making a rather large photographic blow-up, a number of trusting collectors and dealers not familiar with the prolificness of reperfering in worldwide philately are very reluctant to believe an item is reperfed.(4) To establish a step by step understanding of the clues to look for, please study the Figures 1 thru 12:

Footnotes

1. The convention here is to specify perforation by side, moving clockwise around a stamp, starting at the top.
2. My subjective opinion, based on the New York area.
3. I understand that the money was refunded without problem.
4. A publication by the Apfelbaum firm in Philadelphia suggests the frequency of reperfering by asking "How many U. S. Columbian stamps had straight edges when produced, percentage-wise?" and "How many are seen at auction now either with a straight edge or described as reperfed?" The answer to the second question is of course "almost none."

Suggested Additional References

In Herbert Oesch's "Malli 1875" (1875 Issue), enlarged photos on pages 104 and 105 also illustrate some perf forgeries. Also a fascinating table on page 93 lists all varieties known to be genuine, as well as the forgeries recorded, by date of the publication listing it. (Earliest is from 1895!)

M. Hvidonov's translations of an earlier study by H. Oesch appeared in the Scandinavian Contact serially in 1975.

Addendum

An article by Dr. Werner M. Bohne entitled "Caveat Emptor: Detecting German Forgeries" appeared in the December 1982 APS magazine "American Philatelist" on pages 1097 through 1103. In addition to showing examples of overprint and cancellation forgeries, and modified and forged stamps and covers, an interesting feature was the discussion of the use of "side lighting" to highlight distinctions. The results are some beautiful color illustrations including those of reperfed stamps, pieced together stamps, and an examination of perf hole edge quality.

New Icelandic Discoveries

By George W. Sickels (SCC #1545)

While I was on my recent trip to Iceland last April, I had the opportunity to view two new Iceland varieties heretofore unknown. They were discovered and purchased by Magni Magnusson, a leading Reykjavik stamp dealer, while on a Spring buying trip to Scandinavia.



The first of these varieties consists of a full sheet of Scott #451 (Facit #512) issued in 1973. In the normal position, the bottom of the ship is about 25mm above the lower frame. In the illustration from the newly discovered sheet, the bottom of the ship almost touches the lower frame line. (Fig. 1). This position became known in Reykjavik as "the ship sinking into the sea."



The second variety is more interesting because it has remained undiscovered for a period of over forty years. It appears in the Lief Ericsson Souvenir Sheet of 1938, Scott B6 (Facit 224-6). The impression of the left stamp is so badly displaced from the center of the perforated frame. The perforations cut the design vertically so that the "3" in the value "30" is outside of the perf. line. (Fig.2). How this slippage occurred and why only one sheet after all these years is a mystery still to be unravelled. Probably now all sheets will be scrutinized by owners to see if any more turn up.

I guess the moral is: always give that "plain Jane" stamp a second look; you may be surprised by what you see.

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PART II

By Glen R. Hansen (SCC #2298)

Pre-War (1863-1864) Danish Numeral Cancels

Some Notes on the Pre War List of Danish Numeral Cancels

While the first three numbers, allocated early in 1852, appear to have been arranged on the basis of the financial importance of the post offices, all the balance of the first 80 numbers were assigned in strictly alphabetic order on the basis of the Danish alphabet.

Numbers 81-94, 95-112, assigned later in 1852, were also allocated in an alphabetic order. No. 34 D is the only double in this first group and is the only railroad post office in the early releases. 34 D was Kjøbenhavn JB P.

While the first 112 numbers were all in Denmark or Schlesvig 113-134 and 135-147 were assigned to post offices and sub post offices in Holstein. 148-153 were assigned to post offices in Lauenburg.

154-160 were assigned to local post routes in Holstein.

161-163 were assigned to railroad centers in Holstein.(1) All numbers from 113 to 163 were released in 1853.

164-167 were used in 1855 in four growing towns about Kjøbenhavn.(2)

Also assigned in 1853 were 168-170, for Holstein railroad terminal post offices, and 171-173. 174 was not used until after the war.

175-220 were allocated between 1856 and 1863 to some additional town and rural post offices and to some railroad post offices. 186-191 appear to have been used on local mail boats.

221-225 were assigned to army fieldpost offices during the ill fated war of 1863-1864.

* * *

(1) Danisch Nummern und Sternstempel Katalog, 1975/76 indicates the following for 161-163 during the pre war period:

161	Bahnhof Rendsburg	53/54
161	Ballum	55/64
162	Altonaer Bahnhof—Bahnhof Rendsburg	53/54
162	Rømø	53/64
163	Kieler Bahnhof	53/54
163	Bandholm	54/84

(2) The same authority reverses the towns for 164, 167 making Vedbaek 164 and Rungsted 167. There appears to be some question here regarding the use of either number at Vedbaek as there is no indication of usage in the lists.

(To be concluded in next issue)

(Blank Columns for Personal Checking)

Post-War (1863-1864) Danish Numeral Cancels

7	Post Office		4 S. 1864	4 S. 1870	4 ø 1875	later
1	Kjøbenhavn	52/84	x	x	x	x
2	Christianhavn	68/84	x	x	x	x
3	Not used after the war.					
4	Aalborg	52/84	x	x	x	x
5	Aarhus	52/84	x	x	x	x
6	Not used after the war.					
7	Assens	52/84	x	x	x	x
8	Bogense	52/84	x	x	x	x
9	D. Fyen JB. PC. K.	65/84	x	x	x	x
10	D. Fyen JB. P.B.	65/84	x	x	x	x
11	D. Fyen JB. P.B.	65/84	x	x	x	x
12	D. Fyen JB. PC.	70/84	x	x	x	x
13	Ebeltoft	52/84	x	x	x	x
14	Not used after the war.					
15	Faaborg	52/84	x	x	x	x
16	Faxe JB. PC.	78/79			x	
17	Fredericia	52/84	x	x	x	x
18	Frederiksborg	52/84	x	x	x	x
19	Frederikshavn	52/84	x	x	x	x
20	Frederikssund	52/84	x	x	x	x
21	Frederikssund JB.	79/84	x	x	x	x
22	Grenaa	52/84	x	x	x	x
23	D. Middlefart JB.	65/80	x	x	x	x
23	Middlefart JB.	80/84			x	x
24	Helsingør	52/84	x	x	x	x
25	Horsholm	52/84	x	x	x	x
26	Hjørring	52/84	x	x	x	x
27	Hobro	52/84	x	x	x	x
28	Holbaek	52/84	x	x	x	x
29	Holstebro	52/84	x	x	x	x
30	Horsens	52/84	x	x	x	x
31	D. Odense JC.	65/69	x			
31	Odense Indl. C.	80/84			x	x
32	Kalundborg	52/84	x	x	x	x
33	Kjerteminde	52/84	x	x	x	x
34	D. Kjøbenhavn JB. P.	52/84	x	x	x	x
34	Kjøbenhavn JB.	/84			x	x
34	D. Sjaelland JB. P.SP.	860/84	x	x	x	x
35	Kjoge	52/84	x	x	x	x
36	Kolding	52/84	x	x	x	x
36	D. Kolding	/84			x	x
37	Korsør	52/67	x			
37	D. Korsør	67/84	x	x	x	x
38	Lemvig	52/84	x	x	x	x
39	Lyngby	52/84	x	x	x	x
39	D. Lyngby	66/84	x	x	x	x
40	Løgstør	52/84	x	x	x	x
41	Maribo	52/84	x	x	x	x
42	Middlefart	52/84	x	x	x	x
43	Nakskov	52/84	x	x	x	x
44	Naestved	52/84	x	x	x	x
45	Nibe	52/84	x	x	x	x
46	Nyborg	52/84	x	x	x	x

#	Post Office		4 S. 1864	4 S. 1870	4 Ø 1875	Later
46	D. Nyborg	67/84	x	x	x	x
47	Nykjøbing Falster	52/84	x	x	x	x
48	Nykjøbing Jylland	52/84	x	x	x	x
49	Nykjøbing Sjaelland	52/84	x	x	x	x
50	Nysted	52/84	x	x	x	x
51	Odense	52/84	x	x	x	x
52	Praestø	52/84	x	x	x	x
53	Randers	52/84	x	x	x	x
53	D. Randers	66/84	x	x	x	x
54	D. Nyborg JB.	65/84	x	x	x	x
55	Ribe	52/84	x	x	x	x
56	Ringkjøbing	52/84	x	x	x	x
57	Ringsted	52/84	x	x	x	x
58	Roskilde	52/84	x	x	x	x
58	D. Roskilde	68/84	x	x	x	x
58	Viby JB.	81/84	x	x	x	x
59	Rudkjøbing	52/84	x	x	x	x
60	Rødby	52/84	x	x	x	x
61	Rønne	52/84	x	x	x	x
62	Saxkjøbing	52/84	x	x	x	x
63	Skanderborg	52/84	x	x	x	x
64	Skive	52/84	x	x	x	x
65	Slagelse	52/84	x	x	x	x
65	D. Slagelse	67/84	x	x	x	x
66	Ribe JB. P.	76/84	x	x	x	x
67	Sorø	52/84	x	x	x	x
68	Stege	52/84	x	x	x	x
69	Stubbekjøbing	52/84	x	x	x	x
70	Svenborg	52/84	x	x	x	x
71	D. Ringkjøbing JB. P.	79/84	x	x	x	x
72	Thisted	52/84	x	x	x	x
73	Lemvig JB. P.	79/84	x	x	x	x
74	Varde JB. P.	79/84	x	x	x	x
75	Varde	52/84	x	x	x	x
76	Vejle	52/84	x	x	x	x
77	Viborg	52/84	x	x	x	x
78	Vordingborg	52/84	x	x	x	x
79	Not used after the war.					
80	Aerøskjøbing	52/84	x	x	x	x
81	Not used after the war.					
82	Frederiksværk	52/84	x	x	x	x
82	D. Frederiksværk	??/84		?	?	?
83	Not used after the war.					
84	Herning	52/84	x	x	x	x
85	D. Sjaelland JB. PKT.	79/84			x	x
86	D. Sjaelland JB. PKT.	79/84			x	x
87	Ballerup	79/84			x	x
88	Mariager	52/84	x	x	x	x
89	Marstal	52/84	x	x	x	x
90	Rønnede	52/84	x	x	x	x
91	Silkeborg	52/84	x	x	x	x
92	Skelskør	52/84	x	x	x	x
93	Storehedinge	52/84	x	x	x	x

#	Post Office		4 S. 1864	4 S. 1870	4 Ø 1875	
94	Iaastrup	52/84	x	x	x	Later
95	Aakirkeby	52/84	x	x	x	
96	Allinge	52/84	x	x	x	
97	D. Aarup	65/84	x	x	x	
97	Aarup	68/84	x	x	x	
98	Fjeritslev	52/84	x	x	x	
99	Fredensborg	52/84	x	x	x	
100	Gaabense	52/72	x			
100	Nørre Alslev	72/84		x	x	
101	Laesø	66/84	x	x	x	
102	Gudhjem (closed in 1860?)				?	
103	Hasle	52/84	x	x	x	
104	Nexø	52/84	x	x	x	
105	D. Ullerslev	65/84	x	x	x	
106	Skagen	52/84	x	x	x	
107	Iarm	60/84	x		x	
108	Skodborghus	52/74	x	x		
109	Snohøj	52/66	x			
109	Nørre Aaby	69/84	x		x	
110	Stokkemarke	52/74	x	x		
111	Svaneke	52/84	x	x	x	
112	Sæby	52/84	x	x	x	
113	Haslev	70/84	x	x	x	
114	Lundby	70/84	x	x	x	
115	Naestved JB. P.	70/84	x	x	x	
116	Vordingborg JB. P.	70/84	x	x	x	
117	Odder	70/84	x	x	x	
118	Faxe	70/84	x	x	x	
119	Svinninge	80/84			x	
120	Taastrup	71/84		x	x	
121	Klampenborg	71/84		x	x	
122	Borup	71/84		x	x	
123	Silkeborg JB. P.	71/84		x	x	
124	Vendsyssel J. PK.	71/84		x	x	
125	Vendsyssel J. PK.	71/84		x	x	
126	Løkken	71/84	x	x	x	
127	Philipsdal	72/84		x	x	
128	Nykjøbing PF. Ind.	72/75		x	x	
129	Bælum	72/84		x	x	
130	Rønne	73/84		x	x	
131	Tureby	73/84		x	x	
132	Herlufmagle	73/84		x	x	
133	Brønderslev	73/84		x	x	
134	Hadsund	73/84		x	x	
135	Vester Skjerninge	74/84		x	x	
136	D. Lolland JB. PKT.	74/84		x	x	
137	D. Lolland JB. PKT.	74/84		x	x	
138	Søllested	74/84		x	x	
139	Korinth	74/84		x	x	
140	Holsted	74/84		x	x	
141	Vedby/Ruds Vedby	75/84		x	x	
142	Jyderup	75/84			x	
143	Hammel	75/84			x	

#	Post Office		4 S. 1864	4 S. 1870	4 Ø 1875	Later
144	Esbjerg	75/84			x	x
145	Holeby	75/84			x	x
146	Hvalsø	75/84			x	x
147	Braedstrup	75/84			x	x
148	Tølløse	75/84			x	x
149	Mørkøv	75/84			x	x
150	Kjellerup	75/84			x	x
151	Svebølle	75/84			x	x
152	Skibby	75/84			x	x
153	Esrom	75/84			x	x
154	Barrit	75/84			x	x
155	Jydske JB. PK.	75/84			x	x
156	Fejå	75/84			x	x
157	Kallehave	76/84			x	x
158	Hellebaek	76/84			x	x
159	Gudhjem	76/84			x	x
160	Aabybro	76/84			x	x
161	Vejen	76/84			x	x
162	Ørsted	76/84			x	x
163	Bandholm	??/84	x	x	x	x
164	Not used after the war.					
165	Slangerup	53/84	x	x	x	x
166	Humblebaek	53/84	x	x	x	x
167	Vedbaek	53/??	?	?	?	?
168	Karrebaeksminde	77/84			x	x
169	Jellinge	77/84			x	x
170	Tranekjaer	77/84			x	x
171	Hjallerup	77/84			x	x
172	Grindsted	77/84			x	x
173	Aars	77/84			x	x
174	Udbyneder	77/83			x	x
174	Havndal	83/84			x	x
175	Samsø	56/84	x	x	x	x
176	Ringsted JB. P.	56/84	x	x	x	x
177	Sorø JB. P. E.	56/75	x	x	x	x
178	Ryom	77/84			x	x
179	Korsør JB. P. E.	56/70	x	x		
180	D. Sydsjælland JB. PC.	70/84	x	x	x	x
181	D. Vestsjælland JB. PB.	58/84	x	x	x	x
182	Vestjydske JB. PK.	74/84			x	x
183	Vestjydske JB PK.	74/84			x	x
184	Vestjydske JB. PK.	74/84			x	x
185	Karby	78/84			x	x
186	Packet Post No. 2.	56/65	x			
187	Packet Post No. 4 & No.	75/70	x			
188	Packet Post No. 5	57/74	x	x		
189	Packet Post No. 3	56/74	x	x		
190	Packet Post No. 6	56/68	x			
191	Packet Post No. 1	57/93	x	x	x	x
192	D. Packet Post No. 6	70/97		x	x	x
192	Nordvestsjaell. JB. PK.	75/84			x	x
192	D. Nordvestsjaell JBPK	??/85			x	x
193	D. Nordvestsjaell JBPK	75/84			x	x

#	Post Office		4 S. 1864	4 S. 1870	4 B 1875	Later
194	Syd Fynske JB. PK. 76/84				x	x
195	Syd Fynske JB. PK. 76/84				x	x
196	Hinnerup 78/84				x	x
197	Vordnborg-Gaabensee Ship ??	?	?		?	?
198	Ringe 78/84				x	x
200	Not used after the war.					
201	Not used after the war.					
202	Not used after the war.					
203	Skanderborg-Herning JB. 76/84				x	x
204	Nykjøbing Jylland 57/64	x				
204	Grenaa JB. 76/84				x	x
205	Nordby on Fanø 57/84	x	x		x	x
206	Holte 69/84	x	x		x	x
207	Kvaerndrup 58/84	x	x		x	x
208	Nørre-Sundby 61/84	x	x		x	x
209	Vestervig 62/84	x	x		x	x
210	Kbh. Vesterbro Exp. 62/84	x	x		x	x
211	Kbh. Nørrebro. Exp. 62/84	x	x		x	x
212	Kbh. Østerbro. Exp. 62/84	x	x		x	x
213	Nordstrand 63/64	x				
213	Fieldpost No. 1. 68/80	x	x		x	
214	Fieldpost No. 1. 68/80	x	x		x	
215	Jydske JB. P.B. 63/84	x	x		x	x
216	Jydske JB. P.B. 63/84	x	x		x	x
217	Aarhus JB. P.E. 63/75	x	x		x	
218	Randers JB. P.E. 63/80	x	x		x	
219	Svinninge 63/80	x	x		x	
220	Viborg JB. P.E. 63/84	x	x		x	x
221	Fieldpost No. 1, No. 3. /64	x				
221	Skive JB. P.E. 65/84	x	x		x	x
222	Fieldpost No. 2 /64	x				
222	Packet Post Sp. No 2. 64/66	x				
223	Fieldpost No. 1. /64	x				
223	Struer JB. 65/84	x	x		x	x
224	Fieldpost No. 3 /64	x				
224	Struer 65/84	x	x		x	x
225	Fieldpost No. 4 /64	x				
225	Skanderborg JB. P. 68/84	x	x		x	x
226	Frederiksborg JB. P.E. 64/84	x	x		x	x
227	Helsingør JB. P.E. 64/84	x	x		x	x
227	D. Helsingør JB. P.E. 80/84	x			x	x
228	Aalborg JB. P. 69/84	x	x		x	x
229	Nordsjaelland Bur. 64/84	x	x		x	x
229	D. Nordsjaelland JB.P.B. 67/84	x	x		x	x
230	Bjøruphav /64	x				
230	Hobro JB. P. 69/84	x	x		x	x
231	Fuglebjerg 66/84	x	x		x	x
232	D. Kolding JB. 66/84	x	x		x	x
233	D. Holstebro JB 66/84	x	x		x	x
234	Helsingø 67/84	x	x		x	x
235	Dragør 67/84	x	x		x	x
236	Reykjavik, Iceland 70/72	x	x			
237	Seydisfjord, Iceland 70/72	x	x			
238	Thoshavn, Faroe 70/84	x	x		x	x

#	Post Office	4 RDSk.	4 S. 1854	4S. 1850.	4 S. 1863
175	Koldby		x	x	x
176	Ringsted R.R.		x	x	x
177	Sorø R.R.		x	x	x
178	Slagelse R.R.		x	x	x
179	Korsør R.R. (closed 1870)		x	x	x
180	Sydsjællands R.R.		x	x	x
181	Kjøbenhavn - Korsør R.R.		x	x	x
182	Arnis		x	x	x
183	Lyksborg		x	x	x
184	Tonning R.R.		x	x	x
185	Slesvig SP. B.		x	x	x
186	Packet Post No. 2		x	x	x
187	Packet Post No. 4 & No. 7		x	x	x
188	Packet Post No. 5		x	x	x
189	Packet Post No. 3		x	x	x
190	Packet Post No. 6		x	x	x
191	Packet Post No. 1		x	x	x
192	Slesvig R.R.		x	x	x
193	Neumunster R.R.		x	x	x
194	Rensburg - Neumunster R.R.		x	x	x
195	Buttel R.R.		x	x	x
196	Klosterkrug R.R.		x	x	x
197	Vordingborg R.R.		x	x	x
198	Packet to Stettin		x	x	x
199	Sterup		x	x	x
200	Oddesund (closed 1864)		x	x	x
201	Vildsund (closed 1864)		x	x	x
202	Naessund (closed 1864)		x	x	x
203	Struer		x	x	x
204	Nykjøbing Munster		x	x	x
205	Nordby on Fano		x	x	x
206	Elmshorn - Itzehoe R.R.		x	x	x
207	Kvaerndrup		x	x	x
208	Norresundby		x	x	x
209	Vestervig		x	x	x
210	Frederiksberg		x	x	x
211	Nørrebro		x	x	x
212	Østerbro		x	x	x
213	Nordstrand		x	x	x
214	Pellworm		x	x	x
215	Jydske R.R.		x	x	x
216	Midtjydske R.R.		x	x	x
217	Aarhus R.R. (closed 1874)		x	x	x
218	Randers R.R.		x	x	x
219	Svinninge		x	x	x
220	Viborg R.R.		x	x	x
	Additions made between 1856 and 1863.				
221	Fieldpost No. 1		x	x	x
222	Fieldpost No. 2		x	x	x
223	Fieldpost No. 1		x	x	x
224	Fieldpost No. 3		x	x	x
225	Fieldpost No. 4		x	x	x

SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB — TREASURER'S REPORT

31 December 1982

Cash Balance 1 January 1982 \$20,930.08

RECEIPTS:

Advertising	\$2,047.77	
Admission fees	115.00	
Interest on Savings	1,872.81	
Literature Sales	342.16	
Membership Dues	6,586.77	
Posthorn Subscriptions	44.00	
Sale of Medals and Insignias	25.00	
Sale of Membership List	189.00	
Total Receipts		\$11,222.51

EXPENDITURES:

Posthorn Expenses:

Publishing costs:

Address plates and envelopes	\$386.10	
Postage	834.28	
Printing	5,233.00	
Printing cuts	904.00	
Total publishing costs		\$7,357.38

Editor's costs:

Postage	\$0.00	
Telephone	0.00	
Total editor's costs		\$0.00
Total Posthorn Expenses		7,357.38

Administrative Expenses:

Chapter Sponsorships	-125.00	
Dues Notices	190.92	
Dues and Subscriptions	20.00	
Library	302.00	
Membership Cards	170.53	
Office Supplies	92.42	
Postage	716.26	
Publicity	97.50	
Telephone	175.69	
Printing	142.87	
Executive Secretary Fee	540.00	
Election Expenses	408.00	
Medals and Insignias	940.59	
Total Administrative Expenses		\$3,921.78
Total Expenditures		\$11,279.16

Surplus (\$56.65)

Membership Dues Paid in Advance

Prior Year Reserve	—3,708.00
Current Year Reserve	4,884.00

Cash Balance—31 December 1982 \$22,049.43

Checking \$3,537.52

Savings 18,511.91

Respectfully submitted, Donald Himer, Treasurer

NEW MEMBERS

- 2751 VAN DAM, Theo, P. O. Box 26, Brewster, NY 10509
Stamp Dealer, APS, SPA, PHS, Coll. C. NY by George Sickles 1547
- 2752 KAWALER, Michael, Rt. 1 Box 357, Hope Valley, RI 02832
Denmark Referred by APS
- 2753 WITTMAN, Sandra M., 814 Jeannette St., Des Plaines, IL 60016
US, Denmark, GB, Can., Australia by Norman Kopp 2725
- 2754 AXELSON, Linda, Bronx, NY 10467
Norway, MNH by Richard Diran 2207
- 2755 LYMAN, James E., 2662 Fisher Lane, Bellmore, NY 11710
Scandinavia Stamps, Booklets, Covers by Richard Diran 2207
- 2756 BERRY, Merlin S., 962 Summer Hill Dr., Gambrills, MD 21054
Strong in Finland, Norway, Sweden, US by Richard Diran 2207
- 2757 NORDQUIST, John R., 41 Easton St., Stony Point, NY 10980
Scandinavia by Fred C. Johannes 2236
- 2758 GUDBJØRNSSON, Vilhjálmur, Hamraborg 6, 200 Kopavogur, Iceland
Iceland, Faroe Islands by Frank C. Mooney 1870
- 2759 BRYANT, Diana M., 3820 N. Paulina, Chicago, IL 60613
Finland, Iceland, Sweden, Switzerland by Stanley Hanson 974
- 2760 FRY, Wayne L., 377 Corbett Ave., San Francisco, CA 94114
Norway by Ray Erickson 1650
- 2761 OFJORD, Otto A., 1211 Crestover Rd., Wilmington, DE 19803
Iceland and Norway by Robert Lipscomb 1816
- 2762 BROMAN, Holger, Klarinettvägen 211, S-43 400 KungsBacka, Sweden
Denmark, Faroes, Iceland, Norways, Sweden by Wayne Rindone L-36
- 2763 WILLUMSTAD, Walter R., 770-D Anderson Ave., 9A, Cliffside Park,
NJ 07010—Faroe Islands, Channel Islands by Richard Diran 2207
- 2764 ANDERSON, David A., 15217 Wilkie Ave., Gardena, CA 90249
DWI, Sweden, US Possessions by Gerald Strauss 1413
- 2765 HELM, Frederick J., 10631 Snyder Rd., La Mesa, CA 92041
Greenland, Iceland by Fred C. Johannes 2236
- 2766 McTAGGART-COWAN, Dr. Ian, 3919 Woodhaven Terr., Victoria, BC,
V8N 1S7 Canada — Greenland by Richard Diran 2207
- 2767 MILEMAN-JONES, Charles, Suite 12A Yarralumla, 138 Toorak Rd.
West, South Yarra, Victoria, Australia 3141 — Iceland, by Diran 2207
- 2768 LINDHOLM, John, 3121 S. 29th St., Milwaukee, WI 53215
Faroe Islands, Sweden by Richard Diran 2207
- 2769 REIERSGORD, Thomas E., 6250 Wayzata Blvd., Minneapolis, MN 55416
Norway by Robert Frigstad L-25
- 2770 HALL, Lester W., 119 Franklin St., Apt. 5, Redwood City, CA 94063
Scandinavia M/U, US, Europa, UN, Liech. by Paul Nelson 1389

REINSTATED

- 1812 ANONBY, Allen E., NYBØ 6862 Vereide, Norway
Scandinavia Used/Mint, USA, Canada by William Spaid 935
- 1626 FRANSEN, Kim T., Box 19 Site 250 RR 2, Stony Plain, Alberta, Can.
T0E 2G0 — DWI, Denmark, Faroes, Scand. General by R. Diran 2207

ADDRESS CHANGES

- 2138 ALBERTSON, Lawrence, 75 West Church St., Fairport, NY 14450
- 2558 ANDERSON, Lloyd, P. O. Box 1027, Fernley, NV 89408
- 2184 ELDRUP, Ebbe, Københavnsvej 27, DK-3650 Gløstykke, Denmark

- 540 GRABFIELD, Philip R., 446 Hollow Tree Ridge Rd., Apt. 2, Darien, CT 06820
- 2694 HAKA, Paul S., 339 Windsor Rd., Rochester, NY 14612
- 925 KOPLOWITZ, George B., 292 Green Moor, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360
- 2028 LENTZ, Paul J., 6861 SW 113 Place, Miami, FL 33173
- 2532 MENZEL, Mary Jane, P. O. Box 10791, Houston, TX 77292
- 1620 MINNEMAN, Lynn I., c/o Royal Palace, 2528 S. Sepulveda Blvd., Los Angeles, CA
- 1852 ORZELL, Stephen J., 12312 Condor Dr., Jacksonville, FL 32223
- 2690 PADDOCK, David N., P. O. Box 43, Dunellan, NJ 08812
- 2595 PAXTON, Patrick D., 11265 Hamby Hill Road, Frazeyburg, OH 43822
- 2191 PETERSON, Larry D., 1009 Laguna, Moses Lake, WA 98837
- 2412 PETERSON, Arne, Föreningsvägen 5, 19143 Sollentuna, Sweden
- 2058 PIERCEY, David, 318-5925 63rd St., Red Deer, Alberta, T4N 5N8 Can.
- 2382 RIEMAN II, Howard C., P. O. Box 60116, Bakersfield, CA 93386
- 1225 SANDERS, Carl A., P. O. Box 617, Eastville, VA 23347
- 2534 SEVENOAKS, Major John E. F., Gen. Mgr. Operations, S. Aljohi International Est., P. O. Box 2270, Alkhobar, Saudi Arabia
- 2597 SUNSITTER, Peter, Rt. 2 Box 689, Shingletown, CA 96088
- L-23 THOMPSON, Neil D., 1360 Midland Ave., 3B, Bronxville, NY 10708
- 2537 VAN WELIE, G. L., Tynje 12, 8032 LP Zwolle, Holland
- 1746 VOSS, Robert T., 3639 Milano Court #2, Middleton, WI 53562
- 383 BROWNYER, Burt W., Rt. 6, Box 937, Gainesville, GA 30506
- 2270 MONTELLO, Lawrence J., P. O. Box 323, Trilby, FL 33593
- 1681 IVES, Jon R., 3905 Westgate Dr., Alexandria, VA 22309
- 2317 SVENSON, Robert H., 2376 Burnham Rd., Akron, OH 44313
- 2229 HASEGAWA, Dr. Kazuhiko, 10-42 Hiyoshidai 1-bancho, Takatsuki, Osaka, 569 Japan
- 2650 PERSONS, Gregg, 2909 Highland Ave., #108, Birmingham, AL 35205
- 2493 BACON, W. R., 2999 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, CA 94115
- 2204 OTT, Russell E., 1725 Cypress Dr., Irving, TX 75061
- 182 JOHNSON, C. I., P. O. Box 700, c/o First City Trust Dept., Binghamton, NY 13902
- 2538 MADSEN, James E., P. O. Box 1122, Riverbank, CA 95367
- 1372 CHRISTENSEN, John J., 9903 Juliard Dr., Bethesda, MD 20817
- 2611 ANDERS, David V., Box 107, Lebanon, NJ 08833
- 2511 HOSNY, Chris, c/o I. Hansen, Vingaardsgade 4, DK-9000 Aalborg, Denmark
- 2196 SMITH, Dewey H., Box 7313, Wilmington, DE 19803
- 2115 SHIGAKI, Masafumi, Tsuchihashi 4-9-12-503, Miyamae-ku, Kawasaki 213 Japan
- 2219 BRIGGS, Carolyn R., P. O. Box 9630, Madison, WI 53715
- 2594 CAMERON, Jock, 619 Frederick St., Ridgewood, NJ 07450
- 1335 JACOBSEN, Mogen R., 330 Sunrise Dr., Nokamis, FL 33555
- 2678 MANN, Charles A., 900 NW Mawcrest Dr., #208, Gresham, OR 97030
- 2660 DALUM, Wibert, 6525 N. Nashville St., Apt. 1-D, Chicago, IL 60631
- 2449 FREDERICK, Janet T., 3711 Rockford Heights, Apt. A, Metairie, LA 70002
- 2404 MATSON, James M., 2221 SW 1st Ave., #325, Portland, OR 97201

RESIGNATIONS

- 2151 LEEK, Dr. Corrine B., 345 Richard Rd., North Bay, Ont. P1A 3C8 Can.
- 2410 BOHL, John, 512 Smith Place, Ridgewood, NJ 07450

- 2293 CHRISTIANSEN, C. M., 28 Bradbury Road, Owing Mills, MD 21117
 2235 JOASAARE, Mart, 192 O'Connor Dr., Toronto, Ont. M4J 2T1, Canada
 2282 JOHNSON, Raymond D., P. O. Box 727, Palmdale, CA 93550, or
 P. O. Box 113, No. Aurora, IL 60542
 2007 LEVENTER, Marshall D., 1067 E. 17th St., Brooklyn, NY 11230
 2431 RUTTY, Patrick, Rt. 1 Box 344, Pembroke, NH 03275
 2580 SMITH, John R., 3748 Trent Rd., Randallstown, MD 21133

DROPPED FOR LACK OF PROPER FORWARDING ADDRESS

- 2445 FLANAGAN, Ed, P. O. Box 10, Baldwin, NY 11510
 583 CARLSON, Lars G., 604 Park Ave., New York, NY 10021
 2008 VICKERS, Edward M., P. O. Box 8905, Orlando, FL 32806 or Meriden,
 CT 06450

DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT

- 1061 BAKER, James R., 32 Monaville Rd., Lake Villa, IL 60046
 2495 BASS, Howard C., 5040 Stansbury Dr., Solon, OH 44139
 1511 BRASKERUD, Ove A., 1937 Carroll Ave., St. Paul, MN 55104
 2418 ENGBER, Jerrold I., 303 W. 66th St., New York, NY 10023
 2198 FINCH, Allen Jr., 5080 N. Wishon, Apt. A, Fresno, CA 93704
 2450 GRAFSTROM, Roland, 3400 P St. NW, Washington, DC 20007
 2148 JOHNSEN, Hawk, P. O. Box 152, Sta. N, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
 2483 LaCOUR, Oliver, P. O. Box 585, Bernardsville, NJ 07924
 2029 LEWIS, Melvyn J., 5611 Open Sky, Columbia, MD 21044
 1884 LILJA, Bengt T., Kalendegatan 16 S-211 35 Malmo, Sweden
 1905 MAKI, Michael, 2818 West 182nd St. #16, Torrance, CA 90504
 2528 MILANIC, Ken S., 1400 Woodland Way, Oklahoma City, OK 72127
 1262 MITTELSTAEDT, Oscar E., Jr., 4145 S. Fulton Pl., Royal Oak, MI
 2476 MUTCH, James H., 706 9th St., Grundy Center, IA 50638
 2437 PETERSEN, John K., Esplanade #28, 1200 Warburton Ave., Yonkers,
 NY 10701
 1778 SIEGEL, Abraham, 120 West 44th St., New York, NY 10036
 1258 SOOT-RYEN, Tron, Wilhemsens Vei 4-F 1347 Nosle, Norway
 2294 STASKAUSKAS, Vytoutas, 1318 Custer Ave., Rockford, IL 61103
 2203 STEAD, Geoffreyl 130 Rosedale Valley Rd., Apt. 208, Toronto M4W1P9
 2441 STENGER, Marilyn J., 420 Burning Tree Rd., Cherry Hill, NJ 08034
 2444 ZAHNER, Donald D., Kent Hill Rd., Dorset, VT 05251
 2435 CHRISTIANSEN, Larry T., 10558 Garrison St., Broomfield, CO 80020

MEMBERS NOT IN GOOD STANDING

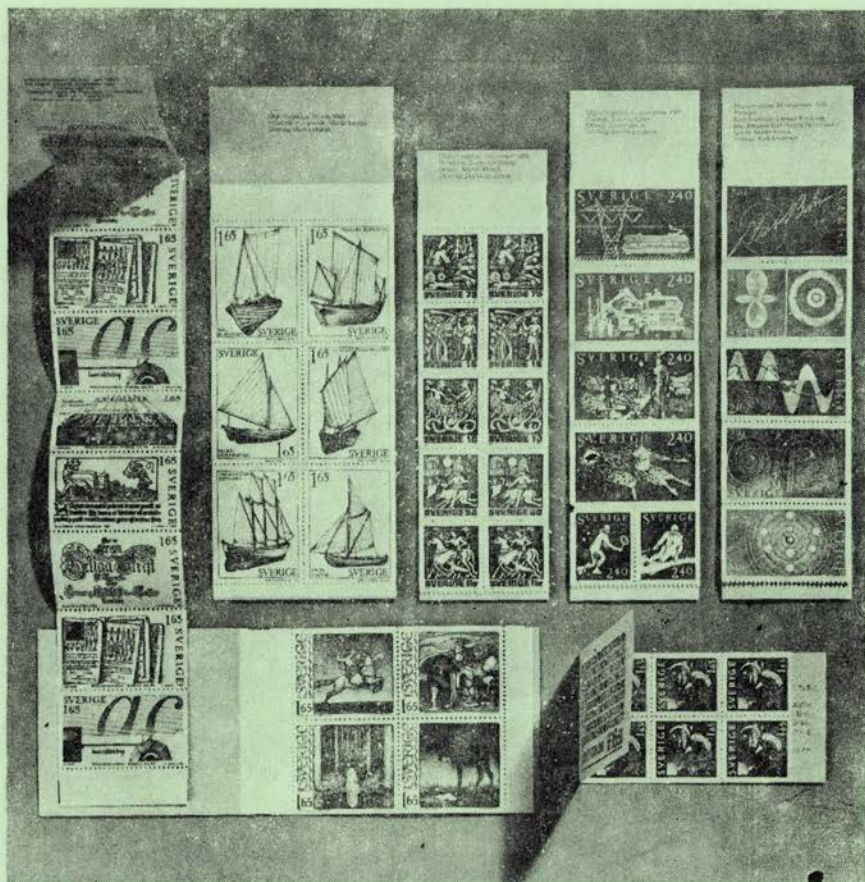
(The following members have not paid their dues for 1983. The By-laws specify that any member who has not paid his dues by June 30 of the year in question shall cease to be in good standing; and the following members have not been in good standing since that time. If they do not remit their 1983 dues to the Executive Secretary by September 21, they will not receive the November issue of the Posthorn, and will be dropped from membership list as per our Bylaws.)

- 2551 AGUSTSSON, Fylkir, P. O. Box 200, IS-400 Isafirdi, Iceland
 2375 AMUNDSEN, Iver, Jr., 1431 8th Ave., Two Harbors, MN 55616
 1556 BJARINGER, Tomas, 13 Rue Mirador, 66190 Collioure, France
 2085 CALHAMER, Guy Louis, Suite 5 Le Mar Bldg., La Grange, IL 60525
 2469 DAWSON, Douglas, 101 Hastings St., Staten Island, NY 10305
 2566 DUNN, Donald E., 7 Markham, Battle Creek, MI 49107
 764 ERICKSON, Erick G., 811 Cedar St., Anchorage, AL 99501
 1986 ERICKSON, Mrs. Pat, W1013 Sprague Ave., Spokane, WA 99204

- 2073 FALKEN, Stephen R., 500 East 4th St., Boyertown, PA 19512
 1255 HICKOX, George H., 9310 Alwood Ct., Alexandria, VA 22309
 2147 HOUSER, Gary H., 1206 Racebrook Rd., Woodbridge, CT 06525
 1120 JENSEN, Holger H., 1221 W. Caribou Pl., Hemet, CA 92343
 182 JOHNSON, Curt L., 101 Mary St., Vestal, NY 13850
 893 JOHNSON, Maxwell, 17-10th St., Petaluma, CA 94952
 2518 KELSEY, Douglas A., 3269 Ridgewood Dr., Columbus, OH 43220
 2370 LEUTHOLD, Carl A., 917 Lemonweir Pkwy., Tomah, WI 54660
 2606 LIBEY, Donald R., 223 So. Second St., DeKalb, IL 60115
 2302 LIEBERMAN, Dean W., 1061 Brooks Ave., St. Paul, MN 55113
 1119 LOCKEBERG, Rolf S., 1949 Ronald, Ottawa, Ont. K1H 5H7 Canada
 2359 MEYER, Ronald L., P. O. Box 8066, Riverside, CA 92515
 1276 MOORE, Dr. Robert L., 6708 Avalon, Dallas, TX 75214
 2001 NOLLE, Helen E., 285 Woodruff Dr., Webster, NY 14580
 2605 PFLAUMER-LIBEY, Sharon, 223 S. 2nd St., DeKalb, IL 60115
 1263 PROBST, Carl W., 71 Willoughby Ave., Hicksville, NY 11801
 2391 RAVEALA, Erkki, 30 Minnacote Ave., W. Hills, Ont., M1E 4B3 Can.
 1485 RINDSHOJ, Roland, P. O. Box 487,, So. Laguna, CA 92677
 2517 SALKOWITZ, Joseph, Apt. 51C, Village of Stoney Run, Maple Shade, NJ 08052
 2233 SILFVERBERG, Jochum, P. O. Box 13029, S-200 44 Malmo, Sweden
 1225 SANDERS, Carl W., P. I. Box 617, Eastville, VA 23347
 1139 STOCKBERGER, Frederick, P. O. Box 545, El Segundo, CA 90245
 2161 SULLIVAN, John J., 1036 New York Ave., Cape May, NJ 08204
 2317 SVENSON, Robert H., Compania Huleva Euzkadi, SA Apartado Postal 1-1117, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico
 2533 VAN BAARLEN-PFAUTH, Judith B., P.O. Box 67, Tionesta, PA 16353
 2327 WEST, Walter B., 2614 W. Swan, Springfield, OH 65807
 1458 WEYHRAUCH, Dr. Robert A., 405 Ivanhoe Rd., Waterloo, IA 50701

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

May 1983 Membership		
Regular membership	1110	
Life membership	25	
Honorary membership	7	
Total May 83 membership		1142
August 1983 Adjustments		
New regular membership	+20	
Reinstated members	+2	
Resignations	-7	
Dropped Non-payment	-22	
Dropped, No forwding address	-6	
Regular transferred	-1	
New Life member from transfer	+1	
Net change		-13
		<hr/>
		1129
August 1983 membership		
Regular membership	1095	
Life membership	26	
Honorary membership	8	
		1129
Total Membership August 1983 Posthorn		



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