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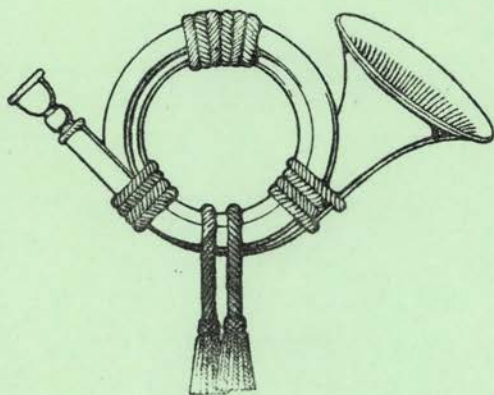
The
POSTHORN

TM

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"The Bank of Scandinavian Philatelic Knowledge"

40th
Anniversary Issue



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

Affiliate 79, American Philatelic Society; Br. 88469, Society of Philatelic Americans

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POSTHORN

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SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

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EDITOR: ROBERT C. "BOB" GROSS

1053 Cypress Lane, Cocoa, Florida 32922

to whom all material and communications concerning the Posthorn,
except address changes, should be sent.

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RICHARD DIRAN

1916-1983

By Wayne P. Rindone

It is my sad duty to inform the membership of the passing of Richard Diran on October 22, 1983. Dick served as SCC's first Executive Secretary from the creation of the position.

Dick's professional career comprised 46 years with the Star Market food store chain, from which he retired as senior vice president in 1979. The full list of organizations he served as an officer or director is much too long to reproduce here; they included such diverse institutions as the Friends of Armenian Culture Society, the American Heart Association, and the Boston Chapter of the Boy Scouts of America. He was also an active member of several local and national philatelic organizations, and he was the driving force behind and chief organizer of the first annual Philatelic Show in Boston in 1980, a national-level philatelic exhibition sponsored by the Northeast Federation of Stamp Clubs.

Dick's friendly and constructive disposition and his remarkable organizational capabilities were valued assets to the organizations he was involved in. Those of us who knew Dick personally will not soon forget his ready wit and generosity, and we can all be grateful to him for the degree of organization he was able to bring to SCC's membership and administrative records and procedures during his term as Executive Secretary.

Call for Executive Secretary Candidates

Richard Diran's untimely passing necessitates a new search for a person to fill the office of Scandinavian Collectors Club Executive Secretary. This position involves a number of record-keeping and administrative functions, such as membership dues collection and membership application processing, and it entails a good deal of contact with Scandinavian collectors far and wide. I will be happy to provide full details of the duties of the Executive Secretary, approximate time requirements, and the compensation the Club provides to the individual who fills this office to all interested members.

Those members who would like to apply for this position should write stating their interest and giving their qualifications. We hope to make a selection as rapidly as possible so that we can build on the administrative foundation that Richard Diran has constructed in 1984.

Our 40th Year Of Publication

The Scandinavian Collectors Club was organized on November 25, 1935 by six Finnish collectors meeting in the Bronx, New York, and was named the "Finnish-American Stamp Club."

By 1940 the membership had grown to twenty. With that number, it was difficult to limit their interests strictly to the stamps of Finland.

At a meeting in January, 1942, a suggestion was made to change the name to the "Scandinavian Collectors Club of New York." This new name was adopted on February 13, 1942. With its growth of membership including non-resident members in other than New York, the name was changed to "Scandinavian Collectors Club" in late 1959.

It became apparent that with its growing membership, it would be necessary to communicate with members and it was felt that there was a need for a Club publication. Carl E. Pelander of New York City started The POSTHORN on his own initiative and published the first issue in November 1943. Carl continued to serve as Editor through January 1949.

The first issue consisted of 8 type-set pages. One of the interesting things about The POSTHORN is that for the entire 40 years of publication every issue has been printed by Harlan Miller in his print shop at Lawrence, Kansas. In 1973, when celebrating the 30th year of publication, Harlan was awarded the Carl E. Pelander Award for his service to the Club.

After Carl Pelander's term as Editor, future Editors were elected by the membership in accordance with the Club By-Laws.

Carl H. Pihl of Albertson, New York, served as Editor from 1949 through 1955. Following him were Erik B. T. Kindquist of Port Washington, New York (1956-1957); Frederick A. Brofos of New York City (1957-1959); Ralph E. Danielson of Oak Park, Illinois (1960-1966); Reidar Norby of Washington, D. C. (1967-1970); and Robert A. Helm, East Meadow, New York (1971-1976).

In 1976 the By-Laws, after a heated controversy, were changed to make the position of POSTHORN Editor an appointive officer of the Club.

In December 1976, Joe F. Frye of Memphis, Tennessee, was appointed Editor beginning in 1977. He held that position through May of 1982 when he resigned and was replaced by the current Editor, Robert C. "Bob" Gross of Cocoa, Florida.

In 1983 Joe Frye was awarded the Carl E. Pelander Award for his service as Editor and particularly for his initiation of a staff of Associate Editors, one for each Scandinavian country.

In addition to its regular issues, which in most years consisted of four quarterly issues, The POSTHORN has published a number of special supplements including:

- Index to The POSTHORN
- Norway Shaded Posthorn Øre Issues, Types
- 10 Øre Norway, Norwegian Catalogue #36
- Danish Postal Rates, 1624-1965
- Iceland, Bibliography

The latest supplement was the SCC Library Index which appeared with the November 1982 issue.

The next supplement scheduled for publication will be the 40-Year Cumulative Index of The POSTHORN to be distributed with the February 1984 issue.

All of the issues have been type-set and printed on quality paper. The early issues were published without a cover. Beginning with the February

1973 issue, each issue has been bound in a heavy paperstock cover, each year in a different color.

A number of years ago the first 12 volumes (1943-1955) were reprinted in a bound edition. Today, copies of all of the back issues are available for purchase from the Club.

The first issue of The POSTHORN consisted of 50 copies. The current circulation is 1400 copies per issue. Distribution is made to each of our 50 states and the District of Columbia, as well as several hundred copies which are sent to members and subscribers in foreign countries, particularly the Scandinavian countries.

The success of The POSTHORN has been due to the dedication of the SCC members who have regularly contributed to it. Perhaps the best way to sum up the success of The POSTHORN is to quote from a letter published in the November 1973 issue from a SCC member on the occasion of the 30th Anniversary of publication:

"Scanning these volumes I am impressed by the large amount of valuable articles, many of original research, which makes the file an (if not the most) important compendium on Scandinavian philately in general in print."

On November 25, 1985, the Scandinavian Collectors Club will be celebrating its 50th birthday. A large, special edition of The POSTHORN is already being planned for the occasion.

The Staff of The POSTHORN is looking forward to an even bigger and better publication as we enter our 41st year of publication. Truly our slogan "The Bank of Scandinavian Philatelic Knowledge" is most appropriate for our publication. No other single publication contains so much valuable information in the field of Scandinavian philately.

We are proud of The Scandinavian Collectors Club and its publication of The POSTHORN as we commemorate our 40th year of publication.

* S * C * C *

SCC's First Fifty Years

By Jed Richter

Yes, the Scandinavian Collectors Club is going to celebrate its fiftieth birthday on November 25, 1985. It's not too early to start planning the birthday celebration, or to look back and reminisce about the past.

In a purely arbitrary basis, our growth up to this point can be segregated into four different eras.

The first era, "Finnish-American Stamp Club," started when six collectors met and organized the club on Nov. 25, 1935. It ended when the members decided to expand and include all the Scandinavian countries. Seventeen members met on February 13, 1942, with fourteen voting to change the name of the organization to the "Scandinavian Collectors Club of New York."

The second era is the "New York" era. By November of 1943, the Club had 42 members in good standing and published the first issue of The POSTHORN. There were two membership categories, resident (New York City area), and non-resident. Only resident members were officers of the Club, but separate chapters in other cities were encouraged. The end of this era probably started in about 1958. By then, over 800 membership numbers had been assigned and six chapters had been organized. The workload on the New York group was out of proportion with its membership in the Club. In late 1959 the members voted to change the name of the club to the "Scandin-

avian Collectors Club."

The third era is the "Chicago" era, or probably more appropriately the "national" era. On April 26, 1960 the Club was incorporated in the state of Illinois and all officers were from that area. Again, there were two membership categories, active (residents in the USA), and associate members. Only active members had voting rights. The Board of Governors was expanded to include the Chapter Presidents. After operating from Chicago for six years, the Board decided to broaden the geographical area represented by the officers. Two years later, the By-laws were changed to allow annual meetings being held at anytime and at anyplace, in lieu of only at Chicago.

The fourth era, "the international era" came into being when, on June 22, 1972, a new set of By-laws were adopted and the Club was reincorporated in the state of Maryland. All members, no matter where residing, had equal voting rights. A new group, "The Executive Committee," was formed to run the club when the full Board of Directors could not round up a quorum. Except for minor changes, the By-laws have remained unchanged since.

There is a strong temptation on my part to name some of the stalwarts who took part in making this club what it is today, but I hope you will forgive me for not doing so. Even though I am a 30 year member, over 66 other members have longer membership records in the Club. Also, the major source of information has to be gleaned from the pages of the POSTHORN, which may not have recounted all the tales of the unsung heroes and heroines.

Growth both in club membership and in benefits offered to the members during the first fifty years was uneven. Membership numbers assigned tell part of the tale, but not all of it. Deaths, expulsions (yes, unfortunately there were a few), resignations, and reductions through non-payment of dues had an effect on total membership. With that caveat, a list of 100 member milestones and the date reported in the POSTHORN follows:

Number	Date reported	Period since last 100
100	Feb. 1944	8 years, 3 months
200	Oct. 1944	8 months
300	Jan. 1946	1 year, 3 months
400	Jan. 1947	1 year, 0 months
500	Oct. 1947	9 months
600	Apr. 1950	2 years, 6 months
700	Apr. 1953	3 years, 0 months
800	Oct. 1957	4 years, 6 months
900	Apr. 1961	3 years, 6 months
1000	July 1964	3 years, 3 months
	First 1000	28 years, 8 months
2000	Aug. 1976	12 years, 1 month
2500	May 1981	4 years, 9 months

Because purging the roles of delinquent members was not handled in a consistent manner, and membership increased during times of International FIP conventions overseas, distortions in the count of paid up membership did occur. Keep that in mind when reviewing the following table of total membership, including Honorary and Life membership:

1940	20	1963	463 (including 50 delinquent)	1973	835
1943	42	1966	478 (including 45 delinquent)	1980	879
1948	501	1967	589	1982	1078
1951	495	1969	684		
1958	500	1970	703 (including 85 delinquent)		

Growth in the number of active Chapters was also uneven. During the

New York era, six chapter numbers were assigned. During the national era, another thirteen chapter numbers were assigned. During the international era, three more chapter numbers were assigned. During the later part of the national era and continuing today, the Chapters have had an important impact by hosting Regional and Annual meetings and shows.

The first overall membership benefit came with the publishing of The POSTHORN, in November 1943. With few exceptions, it has been delivered four times a year by eight different former editors. Although quality does not necessarily follow quantity, I think it interesting, with one exception, each succeeding editor has increased the average number of pages per regular issue. For purposes of the following table, I have assumed that four issues per year were expected from each editor until the next editor was elected or appointed, though in some instances less or more issues were published. Also, arbitrarily, extras such as membership lists, By-laws, and Library and POSTHORN indexes have been excluded from the page counts of each editor.

Editor	total pages	Regular issues	Avg. pages
Carl E. Pelander	324	22	15
Carl H. Pihl	424	27	16
Eric B. T. Kindquist	112	6	18
Frederick A. Brofos	108	10	11
Ralph E. Danielson	484	28	18
Reidar Norby	336	16	21
Robert A. Helm	832	24	35
Joe F. Frye	1012	22	46

Because of fiscal restraints placed on the Editors by the various Boards, the above should not be construed as the ability of each editor to publish in quantity, but a reflection on the amount of time spent by each to produce a benefit to the membership. The ability of the Editor to attract active associate editors and knowledgeable writers seems to be the key to success during the first fifty years.

Next, in terms of benefit to the total membership, we should consider the Mart. Early POSTHORN announcements indicated that a "Sales Circuit" was available to members in April, 1949. The manager continued this service apparently until his death in 1960, but the POSTHORN does not indicate whether this was an official or unofficial function of the Club. In 1968, the Club took over the "Scandinavian Stamp Mart" formerly run by Chapter 9. Since then, we have had only one manager. Sales peaked in 1977 at \$43,000, then dropped to \$15,000 in 1981, with an increase since. Until appointment of an Executive Secretary, the Mart was the only non-volunteer function of the Club.

The Library is the next member benefit to mention. The POSTHORN does not disclose when it started, but by April 1949 it contained over 200 bound reference books and hundreds of pamphlets. Here again growth was uneven. In 1960 it ceased having any new acquisitions, and was not reactivated until 1971. Growth really started when moved to Chicago in 1976. Since then two Indexes of the Library holdings were published, in 1978 and in 1982. During this latter period, the Library expanded to include audio-visual material as well as a photocopy service.

Other benefits that waxed and waned during the first fifty years include an Expert Committee and a Fakes and Forgery committee. For a few years the Club also ran a Philatelic Literature Service (Catalogs, etc., for sale to members). Chicago also took on the POSTHORN reprint project. Other functions that come to mind are Awards, Publicity, POSTHORN Business

Mgr., Nominations, Elections, Literature, Auctions, Conventions, etc.

I'm not sure if membership dues were charged from inception, but at some time along the way during the New York era, the dues were \$1 for non-residents and \$2 for residents. Changes since then, not including any chapter dues, were as follows:

1954	\$2	+100%	1977	\$6	+20%
1964	\$3	+50%	1982	\$7	+17%
1975	\$5	+67%			

An admission, or initiation, fee was first charged at \$1 in 1947, and has remained unchanged since that time.

During some years, dues and other income were less than the expenses, with a resultant decrease in the Club's net worth. Generally, however, increased paid up membership and increased dues amount kept in step with increased costs and the increased size of The POSTHORN. At the end of the listed years, net worth was reported to be:

1954	\$1,341.88	1970	\$4,936.05
1960	\$1,405.00	1975	\$4,045.95
1965	\$2,455.02	1980	\$14,140.57

Some other milestones that should be mentioned in a review of the first fifty years include:

- 1936 First Honorary Membership awarded.
- 1968 First presentation of the Carl E. Pelander Award.
- 1972 First publication of a POSTHORN cumulative Index.
- 1977 First presentation of the Earl Grant Jacobsen Award.
- 1978 First annual meeting held outside the U. S., at Toronto.
- 1978 First affiliation of SCC with APS and SPA.
- 1979 Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation granted Corp. certificate.
- 1982 First appointment of an Executive Secretary.

This thumbnail sketch probably has a lot of errors and a lot of omissions, but it is hoped that it will stimulate some of the old timers to bring me to task, so that an accurate and complete history can be completed by the fiftieth birthday. The Club does not have an official historian (or does it?), so I will be glad to act as repository for any information you may wish to furnish. Beside additions and corrections to the above, I think we should at least have biographies and photographs of the old time members, the Presidents, the Editors, etc. and certainly the recipients of Club awards. Since I travel a lot, please excuse me if I do not promptly acknowledge your letters or articles.

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Dues Envelopes

Included with this issue of The POSTHORN is an envelope that you are encouraged to use to remit your 1984 dues to SCC Treasurer Don Himer. If you are a life member or an honorary member, you should just ignore this envelope; it is not practical to avoid including it in every copy of The POSTHORN that is distributed. If you return the envelope by December 31, 1983, the amount due is only \$7.00, but if you wait until after January 1, 1984, you should remit \$8.00. If you live overseas and would like to receive The POSTHORN by airmail, please add the surcharge indicated on the envelope. Note that you can purchase a life membership in SCC for twenty times the annual dues. Thus a life membership purchased by December 31 would cost you \$140, while one purchased after that date would cost \$160.

BARBARA LeBLANC

(The following Necrology is from the July 1983 Newsletter of the Golden Gate Chapter 21.)

It is with great sorrow that we announce the unexpected death of Barbara LeBlanc. She suffered a stroke Wednesday, June 15th, at her home in Redwood City and died shortly thereafter at Sequoia Hospital. She was 55. Barbara was an active and enthusiastic philatelist. At one time she served as secretary of our chapter, and she was an Associate Editor of THE POSTHORN. She was most active with the Sequoia Stamp Club of Redwood City, holding the office of secretary for that club at the time of her death.

Barbara was a native of Canada and came from Icelandic stock so not unexpectedly she specialized in the philately of Iceland. Her collection of postal stationery was widely exhibited in the Bay area. However, we remember her, not for her collection, but for her cheerful countenance, her unflagging good spirits, and her willingness to offer assistance wherever it was needed. In her name Chapter 21 has sent a contribution to the Notre Dame High School Scholarship Fund.

Barbara is survived by her husband Frank, her mother, a sister, six daughters, and one granddaughter. She will be sorely missed.

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The Editor's Notebook

By Bob Gross

It is with pleasure that we present this 40th Anniversary Issue of THE POSTHORN to you. We know of no other publication in the field of Scandinavian Philately that has contributed so much for so long. It is through the untiring efforts of all of you who have contributed articles for publication that we have been able to maintain such an outstanding publication for so many years. My personal thanks go to each of you who have contributed over the years and especially to those eight Editors who preceded me. They built the foundation for us which is enabling us to enlarge and improve with each issue. This issue is larger than usual which presents a problem. We have used every available article and have depleted our supply of materials for the next issue. So we are requesting that each of you send as much new material as possible for the next few issues.

A VERY IMPORTANT ITEM is included with this issue. An insert can be found in the centerfold which is designed to serve two purposes. First, one half of it is an order blank you can use for ordering back copies of THE POSTHORN. The second and primary reason for the insert is to obtain your opinions and ideas for future issues of THE POSTHORN. We have included those subjects which have arisen during the past two years and would like your opinions on them. Please complete the forms and return them to me not later than December 31st.

Speaking of dues, if you pay them prior to December 31st, you can take advantage of the current dues rate of \$7.00 per year. If not, the dues paid after January 1st will be \$8.00 per year.

Anyone desiring an Advertising Rate Sheet for THE POSTHORN can obtain one by writing to me or to our Business Manager, Eric Roberts, 2763 N. Westfield Place, Claremont, California 91711.

We have adopted two new policies for THE POSTHORN. First, start-

ing with the August 1983 issue, we will be returning ALL photos to the authors who submit articles. In the past only those photos were returned that were requested by the authors. Usually they will be returned within 90 days of publication. However please note that neither the editor, printer, nor engraver will be liable for any photos which might be lost in their hands nor in going through the mails. For that reason please do not send valuable, irreplaceable photos or stamps.

The second change we have made is in the acknowledgement of articles. We have had some comments that those people sending articles did not receive a letter of acknowledgement. Well, the problem has been that the majority of the articles received arrive just a day or two before the deadline. In order to get the copy to the printer on time, we just didn't have the time to acknowledge the article. From now on we will adopt the following policy:

1. If article is received up to 5 days before the deadline it will be acknowledged.
2. If received after the 5 day limit and it is going to be used in the current issue, no acknowledgement will be sent.
3. If it is received after the deadline or cannot be used in the current issue due to space limitations, necessity of obtaining release forms, or any other reason, it will be acknowledged giving the issue in which the article is scheduled to appear.

While we're on the subject, we must emphasize the importance of meeting deadlines. DO NOT SEND AN ARTICLE TO ARRIVE AFTER THE COPY DEADLINE (which appears on the 1st page of each issue) AND ASK THAT IT BE INCLUDED IN THE CURRENT ISSUE. It's not that we don't appreciate your efforts to make the deadline, but like any other publication we must have a clear-cut date by which articles must be received. When setting our deadline dates we give you as much time as possible taking into consideration the projected size of the next issue, whether or not there are supplements to be issued, any holidays that will affect publishing time, etc. So we will really appreciate your efforts to meet our published deadlines.

We have received notice of COLORPEX '84 which is the annual philatelic exhibition of the Columbus, Ohio Philatelic Club. The 1984 exhibition has been named GPS/COLORPEX '84 to honor the Germany Philatelic Society who will be holding their Spring Meeting at the Exhibition from March 9-11, 1984. For details write to Dr. Russell V. Skavaryl, 222 East Torrence Road, Columbus, Ohio 43214.

For those of you interested in SWEDEN Ring Type Stamps, we recommend you contact Jim Burgeson for details about the Ring Type Stamp Study Unit. His address is P. O. Box 108, Glendale, California 91209.

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Chapter News

Golden Gate Chapter 21

Chapter 21 celebrated the 10th Anniversary of its founding at a meeting in conjunction with CALPEX '83 which was held in San Francisco September 30th thru October 2nd. Tom Olson furnished the birthday cake. Wayne Fry gave a presentation on the lion definitives of Norway.

The Chapter is mourning the death of one of its most prominent members, Barbara LeBlanc, who died June 15th.

The Club's July 1983 newsletter contained a 1983-84 membership list showing 31 active members.

Different Roads Lead To Same Goal

By Don Brandt

(Editor's Note: Don Brandt is an American working in Iceland for the publishers of ICELAND REVIEW and ATLANTICA. This article was provided by Páll H. Ásgeirsson of The Philatelic Society of Iceland.)

Stamp club members in such distant places as Reykjavik, Iceland and Long Beach, California share one obvious feature: deposit a tiny scrap of interesting paper in front of them and they will gather round in hunched positions for as long as it is deemed necessary to scrutinize, discuss, make inferences and appraise. If the scrap is affixed to an envelope, so much the better. This writer is a member of excellent clubs in both of those locations, although contact with the California club has been limited only to trading by mail for over two years.

These two clubs are as different as the cultures to which the members belong, but making the transition from one to the other presented no difficulty. Stamp collecting, like chess, is international—one knows a few basic rules and the enjoyment follows. In Long Beach the variety of members' interests is unlimited—everything is collected by somebody, and a few attempt to collect everything. This wide divergence does not allow for experts on the scene, although enough members are always present (maybe 75-100) to form country seating cliques for specialists. Scott's four volumes are the definitive catalogue for nearly everyone and no club library is necessary. Many members have no interest in U.S. stamps.

The club attendance in Reykjavik seldom exceeds thirty. Everyone collects Iceland and most collect Faroe Islands, Greenland and one or more of the Scandinavian countries. Interest in other countries is almost negligible, and the American interest for Icelandic stamps is definitely not shared by Icelanders for U. S. stamps—the quantity of issues is simply too awesome. Nevertheless, the club maintains a library of catalogues from all over the world (including the latest set of Scott, which is three years later than mine!), as well as philatelic books, journals, magazines, newspapers and reference material in a variety of languages. The heavy concentration of Iceland collectors means that expertise is always available from older members. After collecting Iceland for nearly 50 years, I thought I was a specialist—until moving to Iceland!

Americans are noted for "wheeling and dealing"—the Long Beach club is no exception: trading is brisk, deals are made, an entire collection might change hands. There are auctions, door prizes, raffles, penny books, circulating club books in which members make their duplicates available, special tables where a few selected dealers can display their wares, guest speakers and interesting films. All of this happens in one evening, yet within the framework of a scheduled program conducted by club officers. It is exciting and no one falls asleep.

A few stamps may be sold, but little actual trading occurs at a Reykjavik club meeting. Informal discussions about Icelandic and Scandinavian stamps predominate, with emphasis on rarities, varieties, old covers and postcards—and an unusual postmark may occasion a lengthy and involved conversation. Old stamps are compared to ascertain different printings or a cancellation may be verified. Instead of small club auctions, large-scale ones are conducted maybe once a year in a large auditorium, lasting 4 or 5 hours. Excellent Icelandic philatelic material is offered, but the auctions are not

publicized for foreign interests. Club books with duplicates would be a great innovation, but most members do not hinge stamps, cancelled or not, let alone have stamp albums.

An Icelander may bring some valuable part of his/her collection to a club meeting for display. In Long Beach this would not be feasible, where, in fact, even members' names and addresses are carefully guarded to avoid any possibility of theft. It is not possible to know everyone and their intentions in a metropolitan area, like on a remote and sparsely-populated island. In Long Beach and the surrounding area, stamp shows abound for the benefit of dealers, but exhibitions offering club members a chance to display from their collections are virtually non-existent. There is one large annual exhibition in Iceland, often in Reykjavik (this year in nearby Hafnarfjörður), where club members from throughout the nation participate. There are always a few entries from abroad; likewise, some Icelanders display stamps regularly in Scandinavian shows.

Women members are evident in both clubs, but neither club seems to attract the youth of today who have so many things to occupy their time other than scraps of paper. Sometimes I think that young collectors are simply too self-conscious to attend club meetings where adults predominate. Perhaps clubs should sponsor separate meetings for young people, operated in the same manner and supervised by one adult member only.

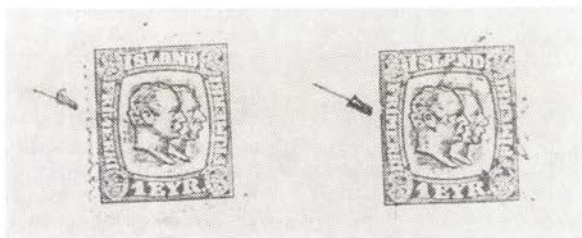
Do not be misled by the club attendance figures given earlier. Long Beach has between 4 and 5 times more population than Reykjavik. Concomitantly, many of the club members live in other Southern California communities. There are four stamp dealers in Reykjavik, but only one in Long Beach!

Regardless of the differences mentioned above, the same enthusiastic and dedicated individuals comprise the membership of both clubs. The same qualities are, no doubt, to be found in stamp collectors on Pitcairn Island or in Nepal. The little scraps of paper remain fascinating to many of us, no matter where we live or how we congregate to further our hobby.

* S * C * C *

Iceland Variety

By Bill Lamkin, Associate Editor



J. R. Day (2000 Golden Rain Rd., No. 6, Walnut Creek, CA 94595) has reported the finding of an unlisted broken frame variety of the 1917 Iceland 1 EYR (Scotts No. 99; Facit No. 91) while searching for Facit's 91 I. He has found two stamps with the same broken frame and wonders if anyone else has found the same thing. This break occurs on the left frame in line with the first "I" of FRIMERKI. If you have this variety please advise Day about it.

Greenland And Its "Polar Bears"

By Chris McGregor



Figure 1

At the 1983 National Convention in Arlington, VA last June, some chatter developed around articles for *The POSTHORN*. It was suggested that not every new SCC member would be a seasoned scholar of Scandinavian philately, that nothing had been heard about Greenland for some time, and that a few elementary words about those beautiful, big and colorful POLAR BEAR stamps would be timely—particularly if the words had some interesting pictures with them. What constitutes an interesting picture is most certainly open to debate, but the words which follow are surely elementary.

Prior to 1905, parcels were carried free of charge between Greenland and Copenhagen by *Den Kongelige Grønlandske Handel* (abbreviated KGH and translated as *The Royal Greenland Trading Company*). In 1905, KGH decided to charge for this service at the modest rate of one øre per 500g with a ten øre minimum per parcel.

The H. H. Thiele Printing Works of Copenhagen, which was already printing stamps for the Danish post office, was commissioned to prepare



Figure 2



Figure 3

suitable parcel post stamps. At first, Thiele was asked to produce one and five øre values only, but fortunately common sense prevailed (at least that time) and a ten øre value was added to the initial order.

Design sketches were developed and essays produced. Two of these essays (figure 1), generally attributed to Gerhardt Heilman, were rejected. A third (figure 2), and quite certainly the work of Heilman, was accepted in principle. As can be seen from figure 3, which pictures cliche proofs of the first three values, the accepted essay was pretty close to the final design.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 25 stamps (5x5), perforated 12, with good wide sheet margins. All stamps of the 1905 issue were perforated on all four sides.

Thiele's printing process was letterpress, with the press form made up of 25 individual blocks or cliches. Preparation and handling of the cliches was at best careless, and a number of bumps, bulges, and nicks developed. After the press run was completed, the cliches were apparently dumped into a box and set aside in case more stamps had to be printed later. More five and ten øre stamps were needed in 1910 and the form was re-made without any thought about the previous position of the individual cliches. Interestingly, this carelessness has produced a pretty sure method of identifying the different printings, particularly when multiples can be obtained.

In 1916, three new values, 2, 15 and 20 øre, were printed along with a reprint of the one øre and issued in sheets perforated about 11½. Once



Figure 4

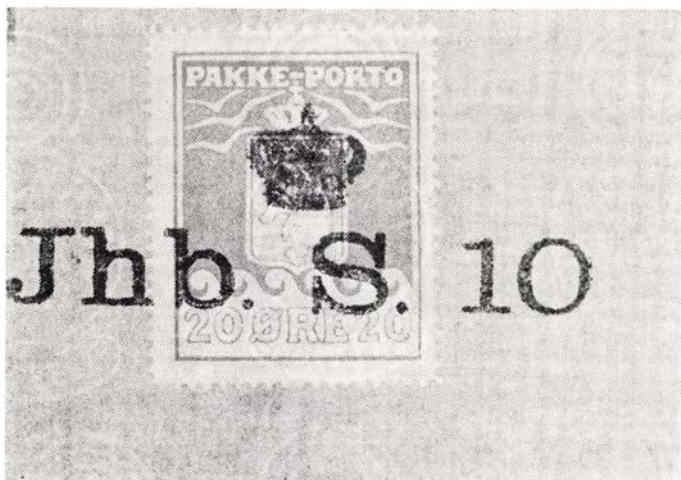


Figure 5

again, little care was taken in the production and handling of the clichés, and once again, bulges, nicks and cuts developed.

The 1910 printing of the five and ten øre, and the 1916 printing of the 1, 2, 15 and 20 øre stamps were printed on very small sheets of paper or were trimmed by the printer so as to produce sheet margins of less than three or four millimeters. As a result, Thiele and the authorities considered it unnecessary to perforate the perimeter of the sheets, thus leaving 16 stamps in each sheet with one or two straight edges.

Public reaction to this change, however, was not anticipated. People were irate and demanded over and over again that the 16 outer stamps be perforated just like the rest. So in 1918 the authorities recalled all unused sheets of the six offending stamps and perforated the perimeters about $11\frac{1}{2}$. Figure 4 shows a straight-edged and a re-perforated stamp quite clearly.

In 1930 the basic parcel rate was increased very substantially—about 18 to 20 times the former rate—thus necessitating some higher value stamps. 70 øre, 1 krone and 3 kroner values were added.

In 1937 two new printers got into the act. Andreasen & Lachman re-drew the 70 øre and 1 krone values, and using lithography, produced them in their original colors but perforated $10\frac{3}{4}$. J. H. Schultz, using letterpress



Fig. 6

and a similar perforator produced 10, 20, 70 øre and 1 krone values. He made new cliches for the 10 øre stamps and re-used Thiele's old cliches for the others.



Fig. 7

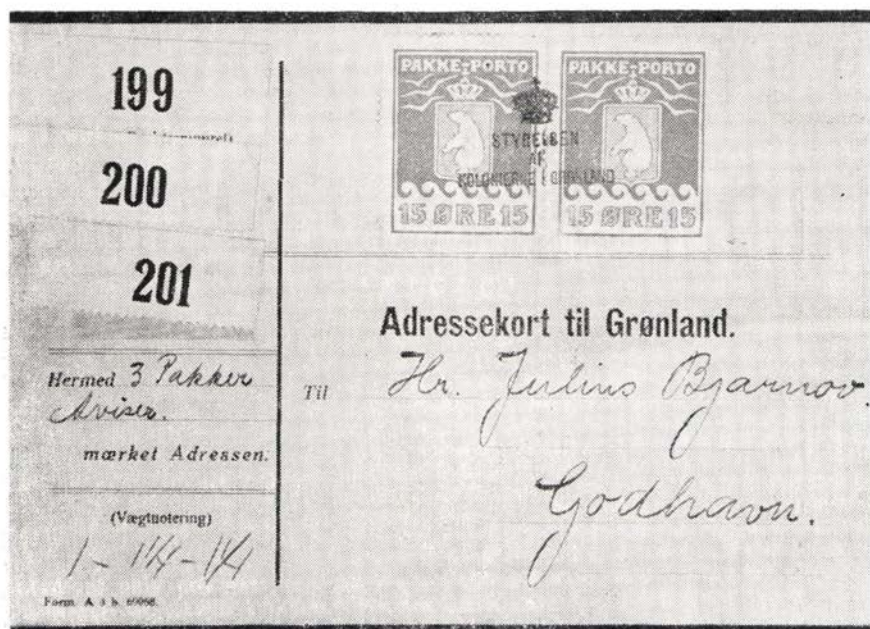


Fig. 8



Figure 9

Scott lists 11 major (Q1 to Q11) and 7 minor (a and b) varieties of these stamps. There are actually 43 basic varieties plus all the varieties created by the careless handling of the clichés. Clearly one can collect these POLAR BEARS at any depth desired.

How were these stamps used?

A few were used for some as yet obscure fiscal purpose and were cancelled as shown in figure 5. Jhb, Fhb., Hbg., Egdm. and Chb. are known. Other stamps, but chiefly the 20 øre and 1 krone values, were used in a postal savings scheme. These stamps were cancelled as shown in figure 6. Only number 37 is known with the oval ring (figure 6b), and number 38 is known in the form shown in both figures 6a and 6c.

Some were certainly used to send parcels from Greenland to Copenhagen and were cancelled in Greenland with "colony marks" like those in figure 7. Many more, however, were used to send parcels from the KGH Copenhagen office to Greenland. These stamps were affixed to address cards, generally like those of figure 8, and were cancelled by KGH at Copenhagen. Figure 9 shows a representative group of these cancellations.

A study in depth of the parcel post use of these stamps will prove to be both interesting and rewarding, but is beyond the scope of this article. One little item which should be included here, however, is the fact that Pakke-Porto stamps were not authorized for use on letters. This regulation was observed quite closely, for who would pay even one øre for a letter that would otherwise be carried free.

Unfortunately, fake cancels exist. They are sometimes offered for sale as new discoveries, or as unlisted by Wowern, or some similar comment. They are often found on the more common and slightly defective stamps, tend to be grayish in color and a little lacking in definition. Those using letters without serifs tend to be shorter than those indicated in Wowern's Catalogue GF1(1), those with serifs, longer. In this area of fakes, one authority has

said, "An expert doesn't need to ask if the item under study is a forgery, but rather if there are some grounds for genuineness." Short of having your stamp expertized, a process which is readily available at reasonable cost(2), one should buy only from a knowledgeable dealer who will state unequivocally that his stamp and its cancel are genuine.

Past issues of The POSTHORN(3) contain many excellent articles of varying depth on Greenland's Pakke-Porto stamps, and Eric Wowern lists and prices them in his Catalogue GF1(1). LUREN, the newsletter of SCC Chapter 17(4) has also published much useful information over the years.

Use of these Pakke-Porto stamps was discontinued in 1938 when Greenland entered the Universal Postal Union and issued its first regular postage stamps for both regular and parcel post.

Footnotes:

- 1—Published by G. F. Frimaerker, Floradalen 31, 2830 Virum, Denmark. Usually available from dealers advertising in The POSTHORN.
- 2—Available from Eric Wowern, Floradalen 31, 2830 Virium, Denmark. Undoubtedly available from other sources as well.
- 3—See The POSTHORN masthead for the address of the SCC Librarian.
- 4—Write to LUREN at P. O. Box 57397, Los Angeles, CA 90057.

* S * C * C *

SCC Activities At STaMpsHOW 83

Joe Frye Receives Pelander Award

By Wayne Rindone

STaMpsHOW 83, the annual convention of the American Philatelic Society, was held at the Pittsburgh Convention Center August 25-28, 1983. This show provided the occasion for a Regional Meeting of the Scandinavian



Collectors Club, and included other happenings of interest to SCC, which is Affiliate 79 of the APS.

The high point of the Regional Meeting on August 27 was the presentation of the Carl E. Pelander Award to former POSTHORN Editor Joe F. Frye. Awards Chairman Ron Collin prepared a handsome plaque, mounted with an SCC Gold Medal for the occasion, shown in the photograph that accompanies this article. Joe, with typical modesty, credited his staff of Associate Editors and other contributors for doing the work that merited the award. In point of fact, one of Joe's major contributions in his position as POSTHORN Editor was the creation and expert utilization of the Associate Editor system that has had such a positive impact on the scope and quality of the philatelic contributions to The POSTHORN.

During the Regional Meeting, SCC Member Wayne Sommer led a discussion of possible group travel arrangements to the Nordia 84 show in Reykjavik, Iceland, next July 3-8. Wayne has contacts with Icelandic Airways that he will explore in cooperation with similar efforts being undertaken by members of the Chicago Chapter, and any resulting flight or flights will be publicized in future POSTHORN issues. Kauko Aro was able to circulate among the members a copy of the latest Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation publication, a translation from Finnish that Kauko had prepared, which is reviewed elsewhere in this issue.

The Regional Meeting closed with a showing of a slide program from the SCC Library on Scandinavian Airmails. This topic turned out to be particularly appropriate since the two Scandinavian exhibits in the open competition at the show were "Iceland—Air Mail" by Les Winnick and "Scandinavian Airmails" by Michael A. Cline. SCC Chapter 20 Regional Director Ron Nadler has earned SCC's gratitude for arranging this highly successful Regional Meeting.

One purpose of STaMpsHOW is to provide a forum for APS Affiliates, such as SCC, to hold get-togethers, such as our Regional Meeting. At the APS Affiliates luncheon, which was attended by Joe Frye and Alan Warren, representing other affiliates, as well as Wayne Rindone, representing SCC, a lively discussion was held on the split attitude APS seems to have toward how and to what extent affiliates should participate in STaMpsHOW. On the one hand, the APS office mails to each affiliate strong encouragements to consider holding the affiliate's National or Regional meetings in connection with the APS Convention, and it does provide meeting rooms for limited periods to those affiliates who request them. On the other hand, when an affiliate requests a booth to meet collectors with a particular interest, it is referred to an overall "Affiliates Booth" where handouts for all Affiliates are distributed without provision for charging. Although SCC had been informed by the APS central office that it would be possible to hang the SCC banner at the Affiliates Table, when the banner arrived we were asked not to hang it. At any other National Meeting (such as NAPEX in June) or Regional Meeting (such as Philatelic Show in October), it has been possible for SCC to get a booth, manned by SCC members for the duration of the show, at which sample copies of The POSTHORN and memberships are sold, but at STaMpsHOW affiliates are informed that they are not to sell samples at the Affiliates Table, since if APS allowed one affiliate to do this, it would have to allow them all. Representatives of a number of affiliates expressed the opinion that if APS is serious about wanting affiliates to focus more of their national activities at the annual APS convention, APS should reconsider some of the restrictions put on affiliate activities at STaMpsHOW.

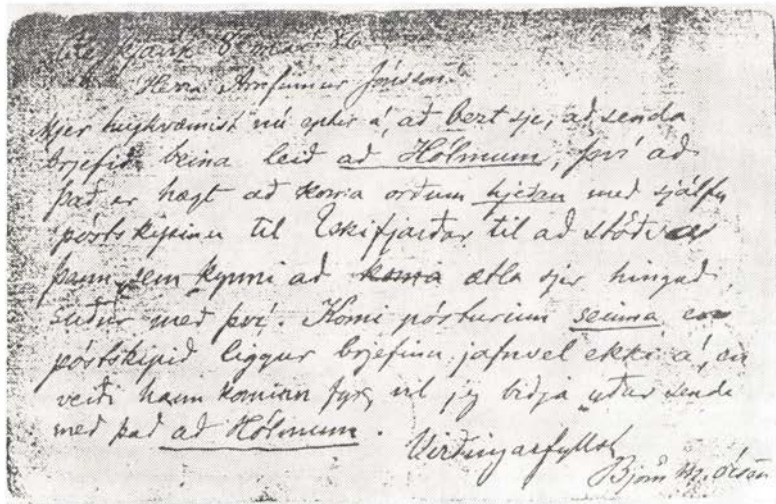
Iceland—Postal History Item

By George W. Sickels

A beautiful brefspjald #1 used in 1886 within the country, struck with four different provincial cancels showing the track of the Southern postal route in existence that year.



Written in Reykjavik on May 8th, probably privately carried to HRAUNGERDI, posted there on May 10th. Two days later posted by VOLLUR on May 12th. VOLLUR cancellor was located at Breidabolsstadur in 1886. On to KIRJUBAERKLAUST dated 2nd or 3rd of June. Then on to DJUPAVOGUR (the only secondary post office not struck on the card), and finally by land route (bypassing Eskifjordur and Seydisfjordur) to EGILSTADIR on June 20th. It was then presumably delivered to ARNHOLSSTADIR, a few kilometers to the Southwest of Egilstadir.



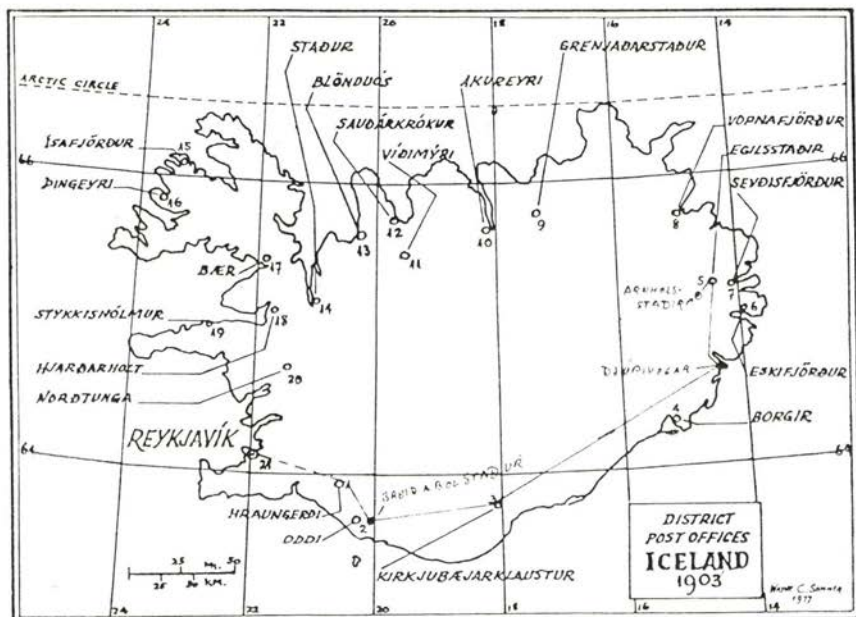
A free translation of the message is as follows:

Dear Arnfinnur Jonsson!

It came to my mind afterwards that the best thing to do is to send a letter straight to Holmur, because one can arrange to send a message from here with the postship itself to Eskifjordur. Perhaps it will stop the person who planned to come South with the ship. If the mail comes after the postship leaves, the letter is not actually urgent, but if the post arrives beforehand, I will ask you to send it straight to Holmur.

Most respectfully / Bjorn M. Olson

Who knows if the post came before the ship sailed? However the need for this message furnished us with a fabulous Postal History item.



Route of card in 1886

SWEDEN - ICELAND - FAROES
DENMARK - NORWAY

Recent Issues

Year Sets

New Issue Service

Vikingaskepp Philatelic Service

Box 5072, Station F

Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2C 3H3

Early Danish West Indies Registration Marking

By Victor E. Engstrom

Twice during the month of June, a hitherto unrecorded Frederiksted registration marking has been reported.

First was a letter from Robert Hamerschlag (SCC 1254), describing one of his covers—a letter from Frederiksted to Camden, New Jersey postmarked 5 Sept. 1896, and with a different registration mark from those listed in Volume 3, *Danish West Indies Mails, 1754-1917*. The second was a cover from the Peter Meyer collection with a similar registration mark, and postmarked 29 August 1894, (Fig. 1).

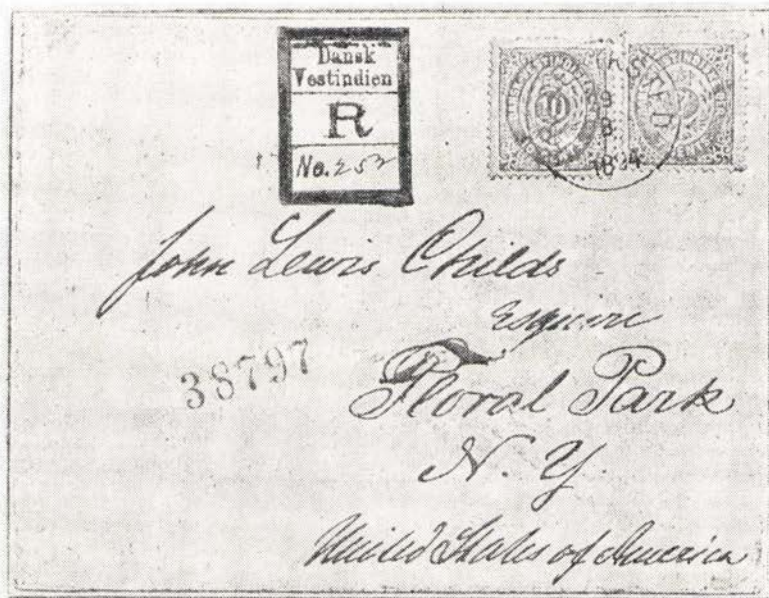


Fig. 1. Earliest reported Frederiksted registration mark.

This is the first "new discovery" of a registration mark since Sven Åhman's pioneer research was published last year, an update of his article in *The POSTHORN*, Vol. 28, No. 2, pages 37-41. When Vol. 3, *DWI Mails*, is re-issued in another year or two, a tentative listing under Frederiksted Registration Markings will be as follows:

"Type 13A (Fig. 17A) Earliest registry marking reported: Upright rectangle in red, with a 3-section format. It is distinguished by a very heavy border, 21x28mm, reported in 1894 and 1896.)"

* S * C * C *

GF Frimaerker Releases New Catalogs

By Marvin Hunewell, Associate Editor

GF Frimaerker has released its four basic catalogues for 1984. (Received my copy of the catalogue covering the Faroe Islands on August 30th, directly from the publisher since I have a standing order with him for each new GF

10 catalogue.) Eric Wowern reports that since two of these catalogues have not been published for two years, there are quite a few alterations and additions in these two.

The most popular GF catalogue is the GF 10, which covers the Faroes. This is "the Bible" for the Faroese specialist, and gives the most extensive treatment of Faroese philately in any book I know of today. It covers all of the provisionals as well as the independent issues, varieties and postmarks of both, and many other facets of Faroese philately. Three new subjects incorporated this year into the catalogue are: Pre-philatelic mail; O.A.T. transit marks; and, Føroya Barnaheim Seals. A casual glance/comparison with the 1983 edition indicates that while many prices have remained stationary, there are minor advances here and there throughout the catalogue. Additionally, there are a number of items now priced for the first time.

Greenland specialists have three catalogues they can acquire this year. They are: GF 1, which covers the Pakke-Porto stamps (parcel cards, postmarks, flights and expeditions, and essentially everything concerning Greenland philately prior to 1938); GF 5, which covers the postage stamps after 1938 (also many other items such as Christmas Seals, Maxi-cards, 1st flights, meter marks, etc.); and GF 6, which takes care of the postmarks after 1938, with over 500 illustrations of postmarks. (Mr. Wowern reports that there are a great number of alterations and improvements in this latter (GF 6) catalogue; and, that the main improvement in the GF 5 is the inclusion of print figures for the individual printings. The GF 1 also now includes the exact print figures for the Pakke-Porto stamps, and with corresponding changes of prices.)

Would you believe it takes 128 pages to cover Faroese philately, and 264 pages to cover Greenland philately? And it's all in English!

Prices? GF 1: 96 D.Kr. (\$10.50 U.S.) GF 5: 60; D.Kr. (\$6.60 U.S.); GF 6: 64 D.Kr. (\$7.00 U.S.); GF 10: 76 D.Kr. (\$8.35 U.S.), postpaid from the publisher: GF Frimaerker, Floradalen 31, 2830 Virum, Denmark. Naturally, these books are also available from various dealer-members of SCC also.

All of these books/catalogues are highly recommended by the Associate Editor for he knows of no other reference source which puts so much information in front of the collector/specialist concerning these two nations' philately.

* S * C * C *

President's Message

By Wayne Rindone

Since this issue of The POSTHORN marks the completion of forty years of publication of our official society journal, it might be well to reflect on the important role this publication plays as the one tangible item that, above all others, holds the worldwide membership of the Scandinavian Collectors Club together. Each of the nine members who has served as POSTHORN Editor over this period has made his own unique contribution to the continued improvement in The POSTHORN that has made it an internationally-recognized authority in the field of Scandinavian philately. One of the key contributors of POSTHORN Editor number eight, Joe F. Frye, (recipient of the Carl E. Pelander Award, named after POSTHORN Editor number one) was the creation of a system of Associate Editors that has greatly facilitated the flow of philatelic articles to The POSTHORN from specialists in

each of the areas covered. Robert C. "Bob" Gross, our ninth and current editor, has thus far distinguished himself by his concern for learning the needs and interests of the membership, and moving to strengthen, modify and add to the features found in The POSTHORN according to these needs. All members are encouraged to respond to Bob's frequent requests for your input; you will find him a sympathetic listener who is willing to expend considerable energy to implement those improvements the membership requests.

Two SCC Regional Meetings have been held over the last three months. Ronald Nadler, Regional Director for the Western Pennsylvania Chapter (Chapter 20) organized a Regional Meeting, described elsewhere in this issue, in connection with STaHpsHOW 83 in Pittsburgh August 27. SCC members from near and far were able to be present for this major annual event. The second Regional Meeting that will have been held by the time this issue is printed is scheduled for October 22 in connection with Philatelic Show '83 in Boston, the Northeast Federation of Stamp Clubs show that will be host for the SCC National Convention in October 1984. A description of this Regional Meeting will appear in the next issue of The POSTHORN.

For the third year, a dues envelope is enclosed in this POSTHORN issue, to be returned to the Club Treasurer with your dues payment for 1984. The SCC Board currently has before it for consideration a proposal that would adjust the dues structure to reflect the increased costs we have encountered over the last few years. Based on discussion with several Board members, this proposal is likely to be formally approved by the time you read this, and it would result in raising the dues to \$8 per year (still a great bargain compared to the dues charged by most similar societies) effective January 1, 1984. If you return your envelope prior to December 31, you need only pay the current rate of \$7; if you choose to pay after January 1, please remit \$8. This very modest dues increase should insure that SCC continues to operate within a balanced budget.

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The Fredericia-Struer A Mystery Solved

By Dr. W. E. Melberg

For many years I have been puzzled by the "A" at the end of the Fredericia-Struer A train cancel, trying in vain, both in the USA and overseas to find its meaning. Others have also been seeking a solution as evidenced in a query about the "A" in the POSTHORN, Vol. 39, No. 3, pg. 146 which also refers to an earlier query in issue No. 1982-1 of the "Posthistorik Tidsskrift."

At last, due to the par-excellence postal sleuthing of our friend Ib Eichner-Larsen, the answer is at hand. At my personal request he took up the task and his journey also seemed fruitless until he ran across a bright (his word, kvik, sounds better in Danish) librarian. Connie Larsen convinced the postmaster of the Toldkontoret to aid her in pursuing this matter. They found what we have been searching for in an old "rejseliste" or timetable.

In my loose Danish to English translation the story goes as follows: At the beginning of this century there was a division of train routes between Fredericia and Struer. One went as usual, directly to Struer from Fredericia and received the Fredericia-Struer bureau cancel. The other route went via Ringkøbing receiving the cancel with the additional "A."

"Seek and Ye shall find."

Scandinavian Literature Notes

By Alan Warren

Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift 3/1983 from Sweden is a special issue promoting MALMEX. Gösta Karlsson pays tribute to 85-year old collector John Ahlström who has won many awards over the years including a gold medal at the 1966 SIPEX. Jouko Nousiainen illustrates varieties of 19th century Finnish cancels. **Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift** 2/1983 continues another installment of Tore Gjelsvik's series on 19th century steamship posts, this time about the ship "Norge." Tor Skauge writes about new types of rate stamps on covers originating in Haugesund and Trondhjem in period 1868-71.

Posthistorisk Tidsskrift 1/1983 has an item on postal censorship of German refugee camp mail following the second world war, by Johs. Jørgensen. Hans Ehlern Jessen continues his long series on postal conditions at the time of the 1864 war. Erik Jensen continues his discussion of Danish machine cancels and cancelling machines, over the period 1912-1936, in the KPK journal **Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift** 1/1983. Postmaster W. B. Möller presents a history of postal rate structure beginning with Christian IV's ordinance of 1624.

Frimerker som Hobby 1/83 continues Arne Törud's series on Norwegian steamship post with a discussion of the D/S Oslo. Johnny Haugen writes the first of a two-part article on mail forwarding during the evacuation of Finnmark in 1944. A 5-page section on Maximum cards attests to the increasing popularity of this philatelic sideline.

No. 2/83 of **Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift** has an item by Toke Nørby on the varieties of Vojens cancels appearing during 1956 on the 30-on-25 øre surcharge Frederik IX issue, and Tom Plovst continues his series on the ferry stamps, concentrating on the Nordby/Fanø marks. U. Munch-Andersen studies the registration labels used in Denmark.

Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift 3/83 continues with the fifth part of a series by Tore Gjelsvik on the steamship post routes to Hamburg in the period 1853-65, this time discussing the D/S "St. Olaf." Paul Jensen describes some interesting discoveries in the Post Museum of Oslo, where he examined the original dies for the first Lion issue.

Issues 21 and 22 of **WIKINGERBERICHTE** published by the FG Nordische Staaten in Germany present summaries of recent Scandinavian area articles, and appendices include an item on railway cancels of Sweden during the 1930's, and a good article about handling of mails between Sweden and Finland through the Åland islands during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.

Issue 2/1983 of **Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift** carries an article of recollections about the well known Danish collectors organization KPK over the period 1925-82 by Sir Athelstan Carøe. W. B. Möller discusses at length the international rates of Denmark for letters, post cards, and printed matter as established by UPU over the period 1875 to 1981.

The Dutch publication **Het Noorderlicht**, issue No. 75, has a table of known cancels of the Ålands used on the Russian oval issues, by Rene Hille-sum, and an article about the parcel post to, from, and in Greenland, by C. F. de Baar.

Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift No. 4/1983 illustrates in color two fake 19th century Swedish covers from the collection of the Postmuseum, and discussed by Gösta Karlsson. Author Jouko Nousiainen has another short article on 19th century Finnish cancels.

The April 18, 1983 issue of **Linn's Stamp News** has two items of interest

to collectors of Scandinavia. Their Washington correspondent A. Dennis Watson interviews the noted engraver Czeslaw Slania during the artist's brief visit here for the issuance of the USA/Sweden Treaty stamp in March. Slania himself collects stamps, but primarily from the point of view of quality design and engraving. One of his favorite issues is the U. S. 5c Winston Churchill stamp of 1965. In the same issue, Donna O'Keefe discusses Finnish postal stationery, particularly stamped envelopes, in her column.

The April/1983 issue of *Bältespännaren*, that journal of local posts and Cinderella materials, carries a lengthy article on postal savings banks by Åke Torkelstam. Leif Bergman illustrates some forged local post cancels of Malmö.

The Scandinavia Philatelic Society of Great Britain, in an insert which arrived with the March/1982 issue of *Scandinavian Contact*, announces the availability of the Norden Award for the best article submitted. The material will be judged on original research, accuracy, and the clarity and arrangement of content. This issue contains an excellent article by A. L. Totten on the 6 øre postal cards of Norway (the Johnsen cards) of 1881-84, in which the author identifies the various clichés. D. Loe continues his series on "Iceland—a Post Office Gazetteer."

In issue No. 3/1983 of *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, published by the Danmarks Filatlist Forbund, Ole Maintz discusses the use of Danish official stamps on letters and packages insured for a stated value. Tom Plovst continues his series on the Danish ferry stamps with the Nordby Fanø handstamp. Erik Hvidberg Hansen illustrates some shipwreck covers from World War I, and Knud Juul continues his series on the typographed issue of 1913-1933. This issue also calls attention to the fact that SCC has donated a set of its medals for use at the national exhibition PHILOS 83 to be held October 6-9 in Holstebro.

In an article in the May 9, 1983 issue of *Linn's Stamp News*, Jacob Kisser provides an introduction to the collecting of Finnish covers, using illustrations of parcel cards showing straight-line cancels, a regiment hospital strike, and the seal of Finland's defense minister.

Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift 4/1983 continues Tore Gjelsvik's series on steamship post with a discussion of the "Nodrstjernen," and also has an interesting article by Svein Andreassen on Russian arctic mail sent from Barentsburg and Pyramiden in Spitzbergen via Murmansk.

Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift 5/1983 reports that at the recent SFF Congress, George B. Lindberg steps down after many years as SFF Chairman, and Gösta Ohlsson is named the new Chairman. Jouko Nousiainen continues discussion of 19th century cancellations of Finland.

In a recent issue of *Linn's Stamp News*, Donna O'Keefe reviews the long history of the famous Sweden 3 skilling-banco yellow error, but does not add any new material.

In the June 1983 issue of the *Civil Censorship Study Group Bulletin*, Ian Warn describes a cover sent from Goteborg to England in June 1940 which was opened and examined in Sweden, according to the markings. Even though the Swedish post office did not censor mail, certain local authorities could, as was the case here. The cover was again opened and inspected on arrival in England, before forwarding to its final destination.

In *Frimerker som Hobby* 2/83, Arne Tørud discusses the Norway 20 mm posthorn issues from the Central Printing House. Fred Brofos describes the German invasion of Norway April 8-9, 1940. Johnny Haugen concludes his two-part article on mails handling during the Finnmark evacuation of 1944.

Two recent articles should give a boost to collecting Sweden. In the June 18 issue of **Stamps** magazine, Duane Koenig uses some old Swedish view cards of 1909 as a springboard to review some of the country's history, and then goes on to describe the appeal of Sweden's stamp issues. A Swedish philatelic writer, Christer Brunstrom discusses some of that country's recent issues, which are a result of postal increases in the June 27 **Stamp Collector**. He also writes of the fine quality of Swedish stamp design and printing, and mentions the arrangement made by the Faroes with the Swedish post office to produce their second stamp booklet, featuring the theme of chess, and engraver Czeslaw Slania. His article concludes with a description of the Swedish discount or "Privatpost" stamps which are available to individuals and families, and result in considerable savings for those mailing heavier pieces either domestically or abroad.

In **Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift** 4/83, Toke Nørby details much information on the Danish 10 øre wavy-line issue of 1933. Danish post cards are the subject of articles by Niels Klottrup and Johs. Andersen, and Tom Plovst continues his series on the ferry stamps.

Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift 5/83 contains an article by veteran SCC member Carl H. Werenskiold on watermarks and the direction of paper fiber in stamps. Tore Gjelsvik continues the series on steamship routes to Hamburg in the period 1853-1865, this time with a discussion of the ship "Jupiter." Egil Hellum Thomassen describes the first airmail flights from Oslo into the polar areas by Leif Lier in the 1920's.

In **Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift** 6/83, Alfred Weiner describes counterfeit Greenland first day covers, and Alfred Weiss discusses counterfeit Swedish cancellations of recent vintage. Jouko Nousiainen discusses late 19th century Finnish cancellations.

Posthistorisk Tidsskrift 2/83, has an article on Copenhagen's railway station collection marks, by Jan Bendix. The ninth installment is here also of Hans Ehlern Jessen's monumental series on postal conditions at the time of the 1864 war, including some reproductions of period engravings. Erik Wendelboe discusses Jutland "tvaerbane" marks and reproduces a number of them.

Swedish correspondent Christer Brunstrom writing in the July 18 issue of **Stamp Collector**, presents a brief history of Stockholm and a tour of many of that city's famous old buildings, using scenes on Stockholm local post issues for illustration.

Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift 3/83 continues the article by W. B. Møller on the UPU international rates. Niels Klottrup discusses parcel post to DWI during the period 1833 to 1917.

In the June/1983 **Scandinavian Contact** from Great Britain, L. L. Tann warns collectors that the earliest use of the imperforate Russian Arms stamps in Finland would be 1917, and that covers with these issues cancelled in 1916 are suspect. W. J. D. Annand continues his series on the local posts of Scandinavia—this time with the Stockholm issues of 1887-89, and D. Loe offers the ninth installment of his series on the post offices of Iceland.

In a follow-up to his earlier article, Rolf Gummesson discusses more feather covers from Finland in the July-August issue of **Collectors Club Philatelist**. This article is based on his review of over a thousand local covers sent within the Åland islands during the early part of the nineteenth century. In addition to the normal black and white feathers, he found some colored ones (royal use?) and brown ones which probably represented what was available from the local bird population. Some of the designations on these let-

ters include, "Special delivery by riding messenger without slightest delay neglectance under obligation of dispatch," and "Delivered by riding messenger without the slightest stop under severe obligation and should be with the owner by hand at least 10 o'clock in the evening of January 1."

* S * C * C *

Foundation Publishes Handbooks

By Alan Warren

The Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation was established in 1980 as a non-profit educational organization devoted principally to furnishing important philatelic literature reference materials to collectors in the English language. Two examples of the Foundation's efforts are seen in the translations of chapters from the monumental **Handbok over Norges Frimerker**, better known as the "Norwegian Handbook," published by Norsk Filatelistforbund of Oslo. The two SPF monographs are well printed in 5½ by 8½-inch format, soft-bound, and a dozen pages each.

The first monograph to appear is the "Oscar II Krone Values" of 1878. The original chapter was authored by Dr. Per Gellein, and has been translated by Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Jones. The second volume discusses the "Coat-of-Arms Typographed Issue" of 1867-68. The original was written by D. Thune-Larsen, and is translated here by the Jones' also. The series is edited by Jared H. Richter. Both monographs are illustrated and go into some detail on paper, gum, perforations, quantities issued, earliest known use, colors, and clichés. The monographs are individually priced at \$3 each postpaid. SPF members receive a discount on the Foundation's publications.

Collectors of early Finland will be happy to learn that the Foundation has also translated into English two sections of the well known **Handbook of Finnish Stamps** which discuss the serpentine rouletted issues of 1860 and 1866. The English translation was prepared by Kauko I. Aro, former Secretary of SCC and currently serving as a Director-at-Large. The booklet consists of 106 pages, softbound in 8½ by 11 format, and with easily readable text and good illustrations.

The original chapter on the 1860 issue was authored in Finnish by Leo Linder, and goes into great detail on the two values with descriptions of printing method, shades, paper, quantities issued, period of validity, and earliest known use. The second section by D. A. Dromberg presents a similar in-depth treatment of the more extensive 1866 issue, including sufficient detail on each die to enable reconstruction of full panes.

The booklet is an important contribution to the English language literature of these classic Finnish issues. The information was hitherto available only in Finnish. The collecting community is indebted to Suomen Filatelistiliitto of Helsinki for permission, Kauko Aro for the translation, George Koplowitz and the Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation for making the entire project possible, and Jay Smith who arranged for the printing. Copies of **The Serpentine Rouletted Stamps of Finland—Issues of 1860 and 1866** are available for \$17.50 postpaid from The Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, Box 6716, Thousand Oaks, CA 91359.

SPF seeks members who support its efforts to publish original reference materials as well as translations of important monographs in the field of Scandinavian philately. Dues are \$10 per year, and can be sent to George Koplowitz, SPF President at the above address.

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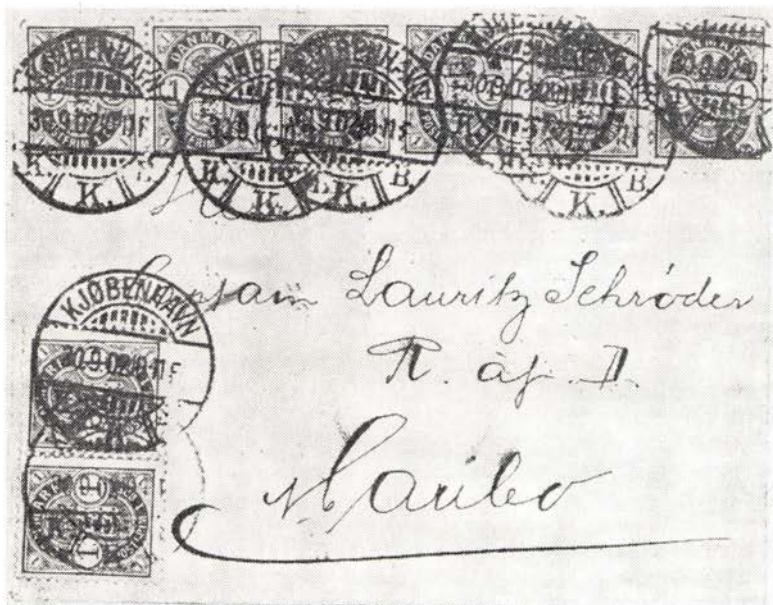
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Two Interesting Danish Stamps—A Follow-up

(Inputs by Dr. Dan Laursen and Henning Kaaber)



(The following letters were received by Marvin Hunewell, the Associate Editor for Denmark, and we would like to share them with you. The first is from Dr. Laursen as it was received first.)

Dear Mr. Hunewell, Reference is made to John A. VanLund's article, which appeared in the May issue of *The POSTHORN*, page 79.

The 4 øre blue AFA 198 with double strike is not that uncommon. It is situated in several positions in issue numbers 161 and 212. The catalogue value is about \$3.50 (used), which I think is on the high side.

Regarding the Newspaper stamp's early (?) use, remember that these Newspaper stamps were supposed to be used only on subscription and billing forms from and to the newspaper companies. The billing was as of the first of each month, but as you can understand, the paperwork was started up to a week before. Therefore, the early c.d.s. can be explained in this way.

Compare this to Greenland's first stamp emission, which was as of December 1, 1938. When I visited all of the post offices from Julianehaab to Umanak on the West Coast in 1939, I found that all the stations had started earlier because an awful lot of First Day Covers (FDC) with the entire series on a cover were sent Registered/Recomandé (R). The law required that you cancel the R's at the same time you entered the letters on the spiral R-book. Because there were so many, it was necessary to start early in order to get all of the FDCs home in due time. The covers were cancelled on December 1, 1938 all right, but put on the books earlier and the normal winter mail was handled simultaneously, and therefore cancelled earlier than December 1, 1938.

One final comment in closing. I believe Mr. VanLund is correct on the town cancel being Frederiksborg, and I think that the stamp was used by the newspaper: Frederiksborg Amts (=County, approx.) Avis. Frederiksborg is the name of the castle in the town now known as Hillerød, but earlier as Frederiksborg. There is no longer a Frederiksborg canceller in use, all is Hillerød ZIP (DK) code #3400 (see Post and Telegraph Handbook 1978).

Philatelically yours,

Dan Laursen

(Assoc. Editor's Note: Thank you Dan for your help in clarifying how Mr. VanLund's Newspaper Stamp was cancelled earlier than its catalogue date. Also thanks for your comments concerning Greenland's first emissions, we are sure Greenland specialists liked seeing some mention in The POSTHORN on their specialty. Also, some newer Danish collectors may have benefited from your comments on Frederiksborg vs Hillerød.

The following letter from Henning Kaaber supports Dr. Laursen's comments, and adds to them.)

Dear Mr. Hunewell, . . . In The POSTHORN, Vol. 40, No. 2, for May 1983, you asked for information on the early use of Newspaper Stamp AFA 9, where a copy dated 29.9.07 is shown.

It is right that the official use of the Newspaper Stamp started from October 1st—but as many publications were monthly periodicals which were made ready for mailing in the last days of the month, the Newspaper Stamps were naturally meant to take care of the distribution of the "October 1st mailing"—they were consequently made available already from September 21st.

The official circular, of 3.9.1907 (September 3, 1907), dealing with the subject ("Officielle Meddelelser") gave the following instruction: (loosely translated)

"With regard to the stipulated time, as of which the repeatedly mentioned Postal Due Stamps shall be used, it is added, that all entries valid from October 1st this year, naturally has to be stamped by use of Newspaper Stamps, even if the entries are mailed before the mentioned time."

This means that 29.9.07 is not a pre-first day usage. We have such pre-first day uses in Denmark although they are rare. The most dramatic example is the 1, 5, and 10 øre Arms Type with Large Corner Figures, with Watermark Crown III, to be issued (or used) effective October 1, 1902, when the postal rates changed from 4 to 5 øre and 8 to 10 øre, for local and inland letters, respectively. These stamps were made available to the KPK Philatelic Exhibition in September, and are known as early as September 12, 1902. Also, the post offices apparently sold these stamps before October 1st. I enclose a photocopy of a cover, cancelled September 30th, with the old rate, but with the new 1 øre stamp. (Assoc. Editor's note: The AFA cites the first day for the 1 øre stamp as being September 12th, and the first day for the 15 øre stamp as being September 14th. Nevertheless, these two stamps were intended for use against rates effective October 1st; and therefore, it seems logical that October 1st should be considered as the official issuance/usable date. As a result, I agree with Mr. Tester that earlier usages are pre-first day usage and, philatelic.)

As to the other question raised by Mr. VanLund, in regard to the 4 øre double strike, it may not be listed by AFA as it's simply too common. It is reported in the "Specialkatalog over, . . ." that this re-entry (or double

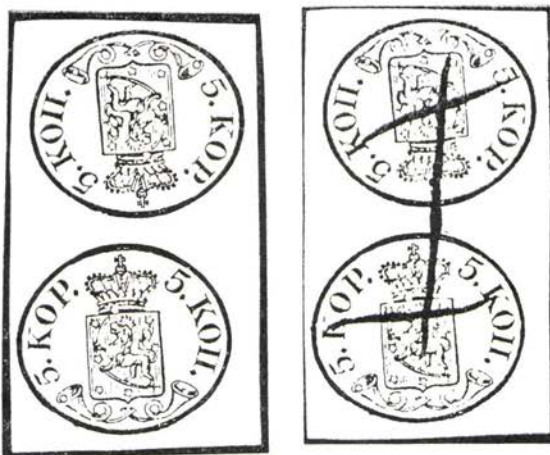
strike) is known in many positions in each sheet. This catalog suggests that only a very small extra price be claimed for this variety, it's simply too common!

Kind personal regards,
Henning Kaaber

(Assoc. Editor's Note: Thank you Mr. Kaaber for your contribution also. Your letter, and notes, together with Mr. Laursen's really give all of us other members additional insight into Danish and Greenland philately. Mr. Van-Lund's questions and reportings should give each and everyone of us ideas as to how we can pool our resources and add to our knowledge as a result. So, if you have a question concerning Danish, Faroes, or Greenland stamps, covers, etc., why not drop me a note. We just may run your question for the benefit of the rest of us members, and then we can sit back and wait for the answer to come in.)

* S * C * C *

Finland Tete-Beche Doctored



The new ABOPHIL contains a brief article by editor Mikko Ossa on yet another "mis-treated" rarity. Rather than translate word-for-word I am excerpting the essentials since I have had some involvement with this pair and can fill in some interesting details.

The "patient" under discussion is a vertical tete-beche, 5 kopeck, large pearl subject from the 1856 emissions.

Our Finnish friends had become quite curious concerning the appearance of two previously unknown examples of one of Finland's expensive rarities. It did not seem possible that two such would appear within a six-month period. We trust that there are wonderful things buried in vaults, but we must question such rarities which suddenly appear in quantity.

The "patient" under discussion showed up, secondarily, in an auction in Germany, properly described by the auction house as a "rare tete-beche pair with an ink cross cancellation." The auctioneers are of high repute and their description was quite accurate.

Finnish experts wondered how two such rare pieces could appear in so short a period:

Careful study proved that this was the same item offered and sold in an auction in France in October of 1980, properly described as "A Rare item, with pen cancel removed," and was sold, of course, "as is."

Interestingly, one of my close friends had informed me of a tete-beche pair to be auctioned in France and felt that I might be interested. I called the Finnish expert, Mikko Ossa, to see if he knew of a "new" tete-beche. He did not.

I placed a bid but lost the item to a higher offer.

It now appears that the item was then the subject of an attempt to restore the previously-removed ink cancellation. The retouched pair was then submitted to the German auction house for resale.

This folly is unbelievable. Most collectors of Classic Finland know that it was fairly common in bygone years to beautify such items by removing "ink crosses" which were not attractively done. Such removal does not materially affect the value or desirability of such pieces in the present time.

Sadly, I must note that this rarity, bearing a bastardized alteration committed by an ignorant perpetrator, must forever bear the denigrating description of "cancellation forgery."

If my bid had prevailed, this lovely piece would have been kept intact and in a happy home.

Once more, I urge all collectors of Finland to submit material to experts who know Finnish stamps, for certification.

Pictured is the pair as it appeared in the French auction catalogue, and a copy of what **appears** to be the same pair with its new ink addition. It is my understanding that none of the Finnish analysts were able to get the actual pair but that the details of design and shape of the oval configuration are assuredly one and the same.

—M. E. Hvidonov

* S * C * C *

Hopflug Itala Overprints

On August 10, 1981, The POSTHORN received a letter from Fred Helm of LaMesa, CA inquiring about the Hópflug Itala overprinted stamps of Iceland. After looking up reference articles to send to him, we decided that readers of The POSTHORN will also be interested in this subject.

The following excerpt is from **One Hundred Years of Icelandic Stamps** by Jón Adalsteinn Jónsson and it is published here with the full authorization of the author, Mr. Jón Adalsteinn Jónsson and of the publisher, the Post and Telecommunications Administration of Iceland. This book can be ordered from Frimerkjasalan, P. O. Box 1445, 121 Reykjavik, Iceland and the price is 250 Iceland crowns (about U. S. \$40).

On the 5th July this year, an Italian air squadron came from Rome en route for Chicago in USA. The squadron consisted of 23 flying-boats. The leader was Air-Marshal Balbo. The arrival of the squadron was a great event in the life of Reykjavik, and much was written about it.

With this air squadron from Italy, 298 registered letters, cancelled with dates 2nd-11th July 1933, were sent to USA and also on to Europe. The postage was fixed at 16 kronur for every 10 grams, the Italian Postal Administra-



1933
(pages 342-354)

tion receiving part of this. There was an additional charge of 30 aurar for registration. The Icelandic Postal Administration overprinted three values of the issue of 1920 and 1931 with a portrait of Christian X for use on this postal dispatch. The stamps were overprinted with the words *Hópflug ítala 1933*.

There was no absolutely clear statement in the announcement of the postal administration, published in *Póstbláid* (The Postal Gazette) 1933, No. 5, to the effect that these overprinted stamps were only valid for this particular dispatch. However, it is probable that this was the intention, as was the case with the Graf Zeppelin two years earlier, when the Zeppelin stamps were issued. Nor is there anything to indicate that these stamps were used for other postal needs. The stamps, usually called Balbo stamps, were finally withdrawn at the end of 1946, together with other stamps with a portrait of King Christian X.

1 króna (Issue 1931).

Delivered, but not put into circulation.	4,000	
Delivered, and put into circulation.		5,900

5 kr. (re-printing 1930).

Delivered, but not put into circulation.	4,000	
Delivered, and put into circulation.		4,600

10 kr. (issued 1931).

Delivered, but not put into circulation.	4,000	
Delivered, and put into circulation.		4,000

What's Happening In Finland

By Mike Hvidonov

Mikko Ossa notes that the popular Red Cross stamps of the 1930's are fast disappearing into collections along with the stamps and covers of 1885 and 1889 which were once quite plentiful.

The Field Post Blue and White design of 1963 (Norma:KP8) now has a clone. This issue bears a black overprint with the numerals 1983. Five stamps were given to each participant in the maneuvers who in turn can give the postage to anyone of his choosing for postal use during the brief period of validity. The soldiers cannot use the stamps for mail leaving the game area since mail sent from the war area does not require postage . . . just bears a cancellation. These stamps were good for usage from April 25-29, inclusive.

Mikko Ossa alleges that 5 stamps were given to each of 3000 service men. Since 20,000 were printed, what happened to the remaining left over 5000? He, and others, are interested and await an official accounting. Bold rumors exist and the philatelic community awaits an explanation. The final issue of ABOPHIL in May offered a single stamp for the base price at \$75 and a vertical strip of 5 for \$450. (I was not able to find out what the actual auction bids were).

• • •

Generally, no great rarities found their paths to the Finnish auction houses in early 1983. Some nice items—expensive—but no great pieces changed hands.

The SPL auction in Helsinki sold a lovely 5 kop. Large Pearl on letter. The stamp enjoyed immense margins and fetched \$12,000. A superb I Mark (1866) on letter realized \$13,000. Another gem was an 1866, 5 penny, Norma 11Bd. This is the hard to get Reddish lilac brown on ordinary wove paper (no watermark) issued in 1873. It was TTP and bears a beautiful ABO cancellation. It reached \$3000.00.

* * *

Finally, Mikko Ossa comments on another item which went under the hammer in a big European auction. This is an 1856 10 kop. stamp plus two 5 kop. stamps tied-to-piece. It sold for \$14,000. He continues, "that for one reason or another the item has changed hands with unusual frequency during recent years. In years past the Finnish expert, Leo Linder declined to certify the item as did another expert in Finland—why? Is it because the ink cross and general difference of the appearance of the 10 kop. item that sponsors the doubt?" Mr. Ossa does state that the item may be perfectly OK but why the frequent passing around? Usually fine items stay in collections.

* * *

Scallions (rotted I hope) to a U.S. auction house that offered a "cut-to-shape" 1856 10 kop. Oval with town and pen cancellation, either partially removed or faded with the sales pitch legend "RARE, APS Certificate...\$1600." No conscience—\$1.00 would be stretching the value!!

Some of the same to the legends that describe Finland's rouletted stamps as "Several teeth missing, Very Fine." Can't these pros come to terms with the VF description? They must know that material so damaged cannot even

be described as "fine." Why then do they persist? It certainly cannot be innocence.

* * *

Lots of kind words to the Great Britain auctioneer that requests \$8.00 in cash to defray mailing costs for a goodly number of catalogs within a year period. I sent them the money along with a brief note concerning my interests in Classic Finland only.

Some weeks later I got my original bucks back with a letter saying that it was not too likely that they would have material to interest me but they would do the courtesy of sending me a years mailing at no charge.

May the fates provide them with a massive Postal History collection—so much style!

* S * C * C *

Transfers and Re-entries

By Alan Warren

The Sveriges Filatelist-Förbund has released its Handbook No. 15, *Svenska Motivstämplor* or "Swedish Thematic Cancellations 1866-1959." The book is softbound and printed in 17cm by 24cm format with 120 pages, and with very clear illustrations of the cancellations. Each cancel is identified by a number preceded by the year date, and the listings show the period of use and text. At the end of the handbook, several pages are devoted to English translations of the cancellation texts.

The booklet is extremely useful not only for the thematic collector, but also those who specialize in first day covers, first flights, and special event covers. Separate listings in the handbook cover machine text cancels, air-post cancels, and ship cancels. The listings have been compiled by the Riksföreningen Svenska Motivsammlare (SMS). In the preface, Gunnar Dahlvig points out that examples of two cancellations cannot be found for illustration, and hence raises some doubt as to whether they actually exist. The first was supposed to have been used for the Swedish Fair July 1-12, 1921. Examples are known from 1918 through 1938 with the exception of this year. The other ephemeral cancel is that thought to have been used for Children's Day in Uppsala, September 21-23, 1933.

An interesting series of handbooks is that published by John Barefoot in England. About a dozen titles have appeared so far in his "European Philately" series, and of interest to SCC members is No. 8, *Denmark Numeral Cancels*. Barefoot edited the monograph and research was carried out by V. Tuffs. The format is a little over-sized, measuring 8¼ by 11¼ inches. The 28-page booklet is printed on high quality paper, is stapled and softbound.

Barefoot lists the 286 numeral cancels and the town (or paquebot or railway) associated with each. The list is then reproduced for two dozen stamps beginning with the FIRE R.B.S. and concluding with the 1871 Officials. There are many blanks where no known examples have come to light. For each stamp and cancel known, a current value is assigned. The stamps are also identified by Michel, Facit, and Stanley Gibbons catalog numbers. Forthcoming titles in Barefoot's series include one on Norway No. 1, and "Scandinavia Revenues." The latter should be interesting in light of Paul Nelson's similar work, prepared for the Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation and the American Revenue Association.

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POSTHORN Survey

A centerfold page in this issue contains a questionnaire which will enable you to express your views and ideas for future issues of THE POSTHORN.

Each month we get letters from members with suggestions, ideas, criticisms, etc. However, even though we read each letter carefully and give the contents our undivided attention, we know that these opinions do not necessarily represent the majority of the membership. So we have compiled a list of those subjects which seem to be foremost in the minds of our members and have incorporated them into the questionnaire for your consideration.

The most prevalent question we are faced with is whether or not our articles are too specialized. Our correspondence on this subject seems to run in cycles. The majority of the letters we receive are from specialists who like the specialized articles. However, there is another side to be considered. Many members are genuinely interested in the advancement of the SCC and in obtaining new and younger members. So some of you may feel that we should run less technical or specialized articles. We need your views on this very important subject.

Another topic of discussion is whether or not we should include new issues listings and if so, in what manner. Here, too, we have had letters both pro and con. The specialists seem to think that they can obtain news on new issues from other sources while the newer collectors seem to favor the new issues. Again, we need your views.

And, of course, a highly debated subject is whether or not to publish a Membership Directory on a regular basis. We have had many requests for such a directory. But we have also had a number of members who think that for security reasons such a list should not be published. How do you feel?

We would appreciate it very much if you would take the few minutes necessary to complete the questionnaire and return it to Bob Gross, 1053 Cypress Lane, Cocoa, Florida 32922.

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DECEMBER 31ST!**

POSTHORN Survey Form

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1. DO YOU FEEL "THE POSTHORN" ARTICLES ARE:
---- Too Technical/Specialized
---- Not Technical/Specialized Enough
---- Just the type I desire
2. DO YOU FEEL NEW ISSUE LISTINGS SHOULD BE INCLUDED?
---- Yes ---- No
3. DO YOU FAVOR THE PUBLICATION OF A MEMBERSHIP LIST?
---- Yes ---- No
4. IF SUCH A LIST IS PUBLISHED AS A SUPPLEMENT, WOULD YOU WANT ANY RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR NAME, ADDRESS, ETC.?
---- No ---- Yes (Specify)
5. IF SUCH A LIST IS PUBLISHED AS A SUPPLEMENT, SHOULD IT INCLUDE INFORMATION SUCH AS BY-LAWS, SERVICES, AWARDS, ETC.?
---- Yes ---- No
6. ARE THERE ANY NEW FEATURES YOU WOULD LIKE TO SEE ADDED?
---- No ---- Yes (List below)
7. HOW DO FEEL "THE POSTHORN" RATES OVERALL AS COMPARED TO OTHER SPECIALIZED PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS?
---- Better than most
---- Average
---- Below Average
8. LIST BELOW ANY SUGGESTIONS, IDEAS, COMPLAINTS, ETC., THAT YOU MIGHT HAVE:

(PLEASE COMPLETE REVERSE SIDE ALSO)

9. HOW DO YOU RATE THE FOLLOWING REGULAR FEATURES?

	Would like more	OK as is	Would like less	Please Delete	No opinion
	1	2	3	4	5
a. Articles on Awards	----	----	----	----	----
b. Articles on Exhibitions	----	----	----	----	----
c. Chapter News	----	----	----	----	----
d. Membership Reports	----	----	----	----	----
e. Literature Reviews	----	----	----	----	----
f. SCC News Items	----	----	----	----	----
g. Price Trend Articles	----	----	----	----	----
h. The Editor's Notebook	----	----	----	----	----
i. President's Message	----	----	----	----	----
j. Transfers and Reentries	----	----	----	----	----
k. OTHER -----	----	----	----	----	----

10. WOULD YOU PREFER THE LIBRARY LISTINGS TO CONTINUE IN EACH ISSUE QUARTERLY OR COMBINED INTO ONE ANNUAL LISTING?

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11. IN FEBRUARY WE WILL PUBLISH A 40-YEAR INDEX. SHOULD WE EXCLUDE ITEMS THAT HAVE NO CURRENT INTEREST OR ARE NOT OF RESEARCH VALUE TO THE COLLECTOR SUCH AS PRIOR AWARDS, PRIOR CHAPTER NEWS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC?

---- Exclude ---- Do not exclude

If you wish any further comments on this item, use space below.

Name ----- SCC # -----

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(Please circle items desired)

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2	1944	1-2	1.00	53		14-2	1.00	104		27-2	1.00
3		1-3	1.00	54		14-3&4	1.00	105	1971	28-1	1.00
4		1-4	1.00	55	1958	15-1	1.00	106		28-2	1.00
5	1945	2-1	1.00	56		15-2	1.00	107		28-3	1.00
6		2-2	1.00	57		15-3	1.00	108		28-4	1.00
7		2-3	1.00	58		15-4	1.00	109	1972	29-1	1.00
8		2-4	1.00	59	1959	16-1	1.00	110		29-2	1.00
9	1946	3-1	1.00	60	1960	17-1	.50	111		29-3	1.00
10		3-2	1.00	61		17-2	1.00	112		29-4	1.00
11		3-3	1.00	62		17-3	1.00	113	1973	30-1	1.00
12		3-4	1.00	63		17-4	1.00	114		30-2	1.00
13	1947	4-1	1.00	64	1961	18-1	1.00	115		30-3	1.00
14		4-2	1.00	65		18-2	1.00	116		30-4	1.00
15		4-3	1.00	66		18-3	1.00	117	1974	31-1	1.00
16		4-4	1.00	67		18-4	1.00	118		31-2	1.00
17	1948	5-1	1.00	68	1962	19-1	1.00	119		31-3	1.00
18		5-2	1.00	69		19-2	1.00	120		31-4	1.00
19		5-3	1.00	70		19-3	1.00	121	1975	32-1	2.00
20	1949	6-1	1.00	71		19-4	1.00	122		32-2	2.00
21		6-2	1.00	72	1963	20-1	1.00	123		32-3	2.00
22		6-3	1.00	73		20-2	1.00	124		32-4	2.00
23		6-4	1.00	74		20-3	1.00	125	1976	33-1	2.00
24	1950	7-1	1.00	75		20-4	1.00	126		33-2	2.00
25		7-2	1.00	76	1964	21-1	1.00	127		33-3	2.00
26		7-3	1.00	77		21-2	1.00	128		33-4	2.00
27		7-4	1.00	78		21-3	1.00	129	1977	34-1	2.00
28	1951	8-1	1.00	79		21-4	1.00	130		34-2	2.00
29		8-2	1.00	80	1965	22-1	1.00	131		34-3	2.00
30		8-3	1.00	81		22-2	1.00	132		34-4	2.00
31		8-4	1.00	82		22-3	1.00	133	1978	35-1	2.00
32	1952	9-1	1.00	83		22-4	1.00	134		35-2	2.00
33		9-2	1.00	84	1966	23-1	1.00	135		35-3	2.00
34		9-3	1.00	85		23-2	1.00	136		35-4	2.00
35		9-4	1.00	86		23-3	1.00	137	1979	36-1	2.00
36	1953	10-1	1.00	87		23-4	1.00	138		36-2	2.00
37		10-2	1.00	88	1967	24-1	1.00	139		36-3	2.00
38		10-3	1.00	89		24-2	1.00	140		36-4	2.00
39		10-4	1.00	90		24-3	1.00	141	1980	37-1	2.00
40	1954	11-1	1.00	91		24-4	1.00	142		37-2	2.00
41		11-2	1.00	92		24-5	1.00	143		37-3	2.00
42		11-3	1.00	93	1968	25-1	1.00	144		37-4	2.00
43		11-4	1.00	94		25-2	1.00	145	1981	38-1	2.00
44	1955	12-1	1.00	95		25-3	1.00	146		38-2	2.00
45		12-2	1.00	96		25-4	1.00	147		38-3	2.00
46		12-3	1.00	97		25-5	1.00	148		38-4	2.00
47		12-4	1.00	98		25-6	1.00	149	1982	39-1	2.00
48	1956	13-1	1.00	99	1969	26-1	1.00	150		39-2	2.00
49		13-2	1.00	100		26-2	1.00	151		39-3	2.00
50		13-3	1.00	101		26-3	.50	152		39-4	2.00
51		13-4	1.00	102		26-4	N/A	153			

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4__3.00	10__3.00	16__1.00	22__3.00	28__3.00	34__6.00	
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Denmark—Arms Type With Large Corner Figures

By Marvin Hunewell, Associate Editor

Figure 1 illustrates a double-rate letter I recently purchased from one of our dealer-members in New Jersey. To me, the London backstamp (figure 2) is the most outstanding feature of this cover. The c.d.s. (May 25, 1884), plus the handwritten note at the top of the reverse side, is the only indication that the letter was mailed in late May, 1884 as the contents are missing (as is usually the case with covers). The postage stamp used for mailing the letter is one of the common 20 øre Large Corner Figures Arms type. So what!

Ernest H. Wise, in his very informative book "Stamps of Denmark, Iceland and Norway, The Early Issues," states that the mother-die was engraved early in 1884; and that from it, daughter-dies for the 5 and 30 øre stamps were made (and later on a die for the 10 øre value). Mr. Wise cites May, 1884 as the month the 5 øre value was released, and November, 1884 as the month of release for the 20 øre value.

J. Schmidt-Andersen, in his outstanding book "The Postage Stamps of Denmark, 1851-1951" cites the issue date for the 20 øre value as circa July, 1884. The AFA Catalog also cites July, 1884 as probable issue period. Yet, here we have a cover with the stamps cancelled May 22, (1884). So the question arises, is this cover genuine or a forgery? Further, if it is genuine, is it the earliest recorded date? Can anyone tell us of an earlier recorded date for this stamp?

The exact issue dates of the "Large Corner Figures" issues is one aspect of Danish philately which will never be known for certain. The reason for this being that the Danish Post Office did not discern between the "Large" and "Small" designs, as they treated both as being one general design/issue. (This information came my way from Svend Starck, of Denmark, several years ago in an exchange of correspondence.)

As we asked above, can anyone show us a cover with the 20 øre value (in large figures) with a c.d.s. of June, 1884 or earlier? Let's pool our resources

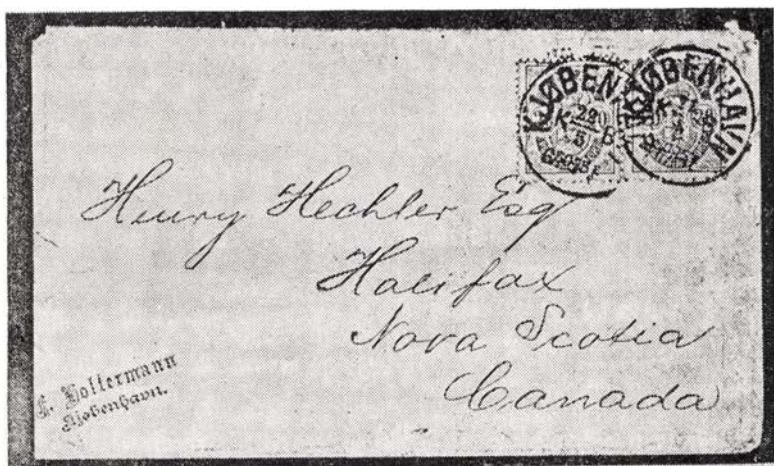


Figure 1 — Front of cover, sent to Canada via London; postage paid with 2 copies of the Large Corner Figure 20 øre stamps.

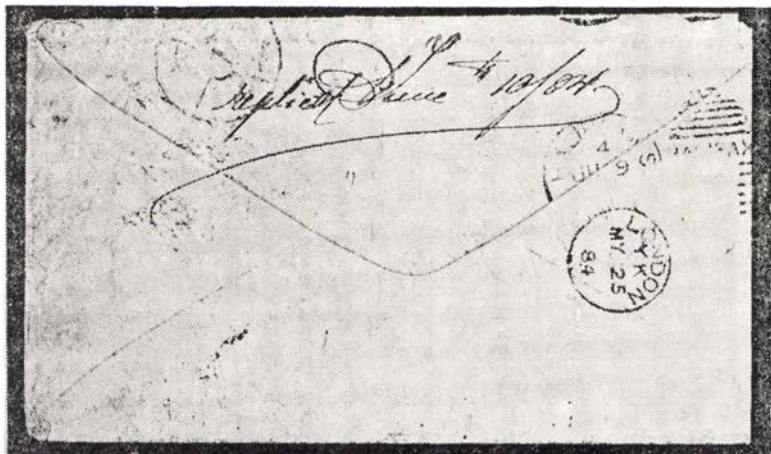


Figure 2 — Reverse side of cover; with London Transit Mark of May 25, 1884, and arrival mark of JU 9, —.

and try to establish the earliest known usage of this stamp. Surely someone somewhere can (and we hope will) cite a reference of previous articles' reports concerning issuance or earliest usage date.

Small vs. Large Corner Figures

For the newer SCC members, or for the casual collectors of Danish stamps: Do you ever have difficulty determining whether the stamp you have in front of you is a large or small corner figure stamp?

The stamps either have large or small figures, depending on the major type. But, in my opinion, the easiest and surest way of distinguishing between the two is as follows.

Take a look at figure 3. This photo is of the 10 øre postal card impressions, with the small figure design being on the right. Note top and bottom frame-lines in comparison to the outer frame of the oval. In the small figure design, there is always a definite white space between the two lines. In fact, the outer frame of the oval leaves as much white space here as the corner scrollwork does from the top and bottom frame. (Also, in the case of the small figure design, the outer frame of the oval is always strongly defined (i.e. it's always clear and distinct).) In the large figure design, the outer frame of the oval touches (or is tangential to) the top and bottom frame-lines. (In the large corner figure design, this outer oval line is also sometimes faint, broken, or indistinct.)

If you are still in doubt after making above comparison, my next test is to compare the crown to the background lines. In the small figure design, the background lines are complete (distinct) and merge with the crown. On the other hand, in the large figure design, the background lines may appear weak or broken, and the crown "stands out" since the background lines terminate short of the crown in some places. (There are additional minor differences between the two designs, but the above tests should clearly and adequately identify the stamp you are examining as to its type. If the stamp is of the large corner figure design, you still have to check perforations and watermarks before identifying the catalog number.)

If you wish to read more about these stamps, we refer you to J. Schmidt-

Andersen's and Ernest H. Wise's books. Both books give many details concerning these interesting issues.

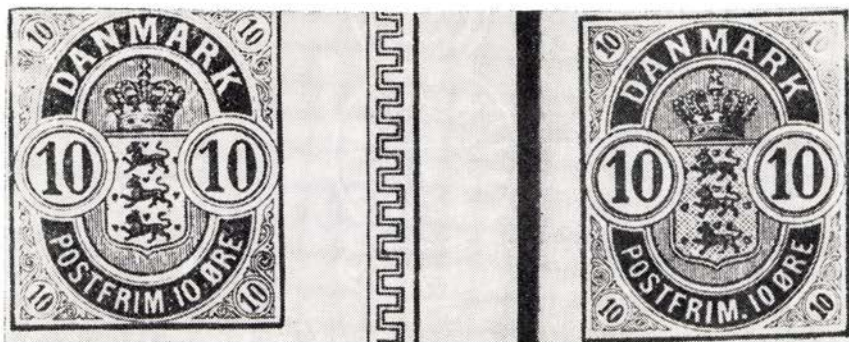


Figure 3 — 10 øre Indicia (or impressions) on postal cards; Large Corner Figures Indicium to the left, Small Corner Figures Indicium to the right.

• S • C • C •

Finland's 3 Mark 1921 Unwatermarked Stamp

By Mike Hvidonov

The October issue of ABOPHIL is chock full of meaty philatelic info that stirs the interest of the collector of Finland. There aren't many stamp publications that supply us with interesting material, so I will pass along as much as possible, with thanks to both Mikko Ossa and ABOPHIL.

I have written some articles in the past concerning the importance of studying each yearly emission of both NORMA and LAPE with interest to try to determine where the philatelic monetary growth patterns will occur before the prices soar. It really is possible—I have done it often enough.

Mikko Ossa brings one more such situation to our attention. This concerns the Saarinen, Lion-type 3 Mark blue/black emission of 1921, WITHOUT the watermark, in Unused condition. (NORMA:116A; LAPE 106).

There are 3 color emissions of this stamp as listed in both catalogs and the colors do vary, which information is important to the specialist. Here is the comparative table to perhaps make more collectors enter the ever-present philatelic treasure hunt that is always there!

	NORMA—1982	NORMA—1983	LAPE 1981-82	LAPE 1982-83
Color a	350 marks	650 marks	400 marks	650 marks
Color b	350 marks	650 marks	450 marks	700 marks
Color c	400 marks	700 marks	500 merks	800 marks

Mr. Ossa adds that:

- 1) The big jump in prices may virtually cause the stamp to disappear from the philatelic market place.

OR

- 2) If they are "hidden away" and no great quantities of them appear, further sharp increases are predictable.

OR

- 3) If a large number of them appear for sale in auctions, etc., the prices may hold their present levels.

Library News

By Stanley H. Hanson, SCC Librarian

Thanks to Norm Andrews, Ron Collin, Mike Hvidonov and Alan Warren for Library material.

With this supplement the total of new material to the SCC Library added during 1983 is 192 items. The 1982 total was 63 items. You can be of help. Have you any Scandinavian material that you can donate to the SCC Library? The Library will pay any postage expense that you incur in sending the material.

Our 1984 plan is to beat the 1983 total of new material. This can be done with your help.

To receive SCC Library material, send your name and address, SCC number, and a \$4.00 check payable to SCC Librarian. Include a list of the material you want. Excess postage will be refunded. Return by Insured Parcel Post within 21 days.

We wish to thank the Trustees of the Earl Grant Jacobsen Memorial Fund for the \$100.00 donation to SCC Library for the purchase of Scandinavian philatelic literature items. Doc's name will be inscribed in each item purchased.

Supplement #4, November 1983, to Library Index

Catalogs and Miscellaneous

- A-216-D Nordphil 79—Internordisk Frimærkeudstilling and Palmares. Catalog and Directory of Exhibition of Hvidovre Stamp Club. Feb. 1979. Danish. Several misc. articles on Danish Postal History. Illustrated. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ". 86 pp.
- A-217-E Nordici International Reply Coupons. Date? English. A 4 page listing of the above for Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Faroes, Greenland, Finland and Iceland. 8×6 ". 4 pp.
- A-218-E Karelia. Date? English. One page article on forgeries of the 1922 issue. Gives listings of what to look for on the counterfeit and genuine stamps. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ ". 1 p.
- A-219-E Napex 83. June 1983. Washington, D. C. Exhibition. Program and Exhibition list. English. $6 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ ". 20 pp.
- A-220-E Protecting your stamps from theft. Earl Apfelbaum. 1983. English. $5 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ". 1 p.
- A-221-E The Apfelbaum guide to philatelic estate planning. Earl Apfelbaum. 1983. English. $5 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ". 1 p.

Danish West Indies

- C-36-E When half a stamp is better than one. Harold Peterson, SCC. 1983. English. 2 page article on the DWI Bi-Sects. Illustrated. 8×11 ". 2 pp. from OSS Album Page.
- C-37-G Die Plattierung des 3 cent Wertes von Danisch-Westinden Zweifarbige Marken von 1873 VIII Druck. Rev. A. E. Widinger. 1983. German. About the plate flaws on this issue. Illustrated. From the DWI Study Group of the German Philatelic Society. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ ". 12 pp.

Denmark

- D-195-D Danske—Rekommandation-setiketter. Af V. Munch-Andersen. 1983. Danish. Excellent study on the Danish Registry Labels. Illustrated. 8½x11". 6 pp.

Finland

- R-72-E More Finland Feather Covers. Rolf Gummesson, SCC. 1983. English. More on these covers. See F-51-E. Illustrated. 8½x11". 3 pp. from Collectors Club Philatelist.
- F-73-E Bonanza awaits Finnish cover collectors. J. Kisner. 1983. English. Excellent article on the above. Illustrated. 8½x11". 2 pp. From Linn's Stamp News.
- F-74-E-Fr-G Franking Labels. English, French and German. 1982. Official Directive of the Frama franking label. Illustrated. 8½x11". 1 p.
- F-75-E Finland's Steamship Stamps. L. & M. Williams. 1966. English. As above. Illustrated. 8½x11". 1 p.
- F-76-E Philatelic visit to Finland. W. A. Warner. 1965. English. A very interesting article. Illustrated. 8½x11". 5 pp. from Stamps.
- F-77-S Om Finska Makuleringstamplar, Normal stempel 7. Jouka Nousiainen. 1983. Swedish About the Bridge Type Cancels. Illustrated. 8½x11". 4 pp. From STAMPS.
- F-78-F Suomen Postimerkkien Käsikirja #VII, 1969 to 1978. See F-26-F to F-31-F. 7x10". 130 pp.
- F-79-G Postverbindungen von Finnland nach Aland und Weiter nach Schweden. Gunter F. Tolcke. 1983. German. A study of early Finnish postal history. Much background material. 8½x11". 6 pp.

Faroe Islands and Greenland

- G-49-E-D Føroyar—GF Frimærker. 3 excellent maps, (a) Antique, about 1500 AD. (b) Modern, gives location of Capitol, Towns, Major Post Offices, Subsidiary Post Offices, Discontinued Post Offices and Airport. (c) Air and Ship routes; Iceland, Faroes and Europe. 8½x11". 3 pp.
- G-50-G Grönland. 1980. German. File on various articles on Greenland Postal Usage in 1880. Marginal Plate Numbers from Dec. 1938-March 1956 and June 1945-Feb. 1959. Plate Flaws Michel #4, 28 and 36. Illustrated. 8½x11". 8 pp.
- G-51-G Føroyer. 1982. German. File on various misc. articles on the Faroes issues. 8½x11". 26 pp.
- G-52-E Faroe Duty Free Labels. Susan Worsley. 1982. English. Article explains the usage during WW II. Illustrated. 8½x11". 2 pp. From Scand. Contact.
- G-53-E Lindberghia—Greenland. 1983. English. Illustrated covers on this subject. 8½x11". 2 pp. From Air Log AF News.

Iceland

- I-103-E A Study in Stamp Beauty; Icelandic First Day Covers since 1936, attracts international interest. Gerald H. Strauss, SCC. 1961. English. As above. Illustrated. 8½x11". 4 pp. From American Phil.
- I-104-E Charity Seal Collecting. Amy E. Davis. 1966. English. 1 page article on Iceland's Charity Seals. Illustrated. 8½x11". From Linn's.
- I-105-E The Iceland Orlof Overprints. 1965. English. About as stated above,

- gives printings and information. 8½x11". 3 pp. From Scan. Scribe. File on Iceland Material. 1981. German. Lists Numeral Cancellations. Handwritten Cancels. New Postal Rates as of Jan. 1981. 3 types of early Reykjavik Cancels. 1928 Air Post. 8½x11". 10 pp.
- I-107-E Iceland. English. New Postal Rates as of April 1, 1972, new rates for Letters, Postal Cards and Printed Matter. See I-69-I and I102-G. 8½x11". 1 p.
- I-108-G Iceland Registered Cover from Iceland to Denmark. Illustrates a large "R" 2x1" in Violet. 8½x11. 1 p.

Norway

- N-218-N Aret 1944—Framsending av Post under Evakueringen av Finmark og Nord Troms ved Slutten av Andre Verdenskrig. Johnny Hauger. 1983. Norwegian. 2 part series of the postal usage during the evacuation of Finmark and North Trons, WW II. Illustrated. 8½x11". 12 pp. From Frim. Som Hobby.
- N-219-N Norsk Dampskispost D/S Oslo. Arne Tørud. 1983. Norwegian. Article on Postal Route between Frederiks and Christiania 1867-78 used by D/S Oslo. Time tables. Illustrated. 8½x11". 1 p. From Frim. Som Hobby.
- N-220-E Norway's Stamped Revenue Paper. E. C. Hannevig. 1979. English. Translation by F. C. Brofos, SCC. A two part article on the above. Annotated and illustrated. 8½x11". 12 pp. From Luren.
- N-221-S Norska Postogram. Alfred Weiner. 1983. Swedish. Lists the new Norwegian Postograms. Gives dates and amount printed. Illustrated. 8½x11". 2 pp. From SFF.
- N-222-N Dristig Kupp av Norske Postfolk Oslo 1943. F. C. Brofos, SCC. 1983. Norwegian. Postal History during WW II. Illustrated. Showing German Censor Markings. 8½x11". 4 pp.
- N-223-E The 6 Øre Johnson Postal Stationery Card of 1881-84. A. L. Totten. 1983. English. Specialized study on the above. Illustrated. 8½x11". 10 pp. From Scand. Contact.
- N-224-E Norwegian Postage Due Markings 1959-1976. A. Sandland. 1982. English. As above. Illustrated. 8½x11". 6 pp. From Scand. Contact.
- N-225-N Leif Lier og den første Luftposten tie Nordland. Egil Hellum Thomassen. 1983. Norwegian. About the first flight by this pioneer aviator. Illustrated. 8½x11". 4 pp. From NFT.
- N-226-G Hullstempel. F. Brenscheid. 1983. German. Study on this cancel, lists when and where used. Illustrated. 8½x11". 3 pp. From Norwegian Study of German Phil. Society.
- N-227-N To Typer av Nummerstemple "75" (Frederikshald). F. C. Moldenhauer, Jr., SCC. 1983. Norwegian. Article on the two types of this cancel. Illustrated. 8½x11". 1 p.
- N-228-E The Stamps of Norway. June 1872-1875 Skilling Values, Posthorn Types. J. Jellestad. 1924. English. Study on the above. Excellent illustrations of all the various types. 7x8½". 16 pp. From Philatelic Journal of G. B.
- N-229-E The Stamps of Norway. 1877-78 (Shaded Posthorn). J. Jellestad. 1924. English. Same description. Excellent illustrations. 7x8½". 22 pp. From Philatelic Journal of G. B.
- N-230-E The Stamps of Norway. 1894-1900 Issues. J. Jellestad. 1924. English. Same description. Excellent illustrations. 7x8½". 10 pp. From Philatelic Journal of G. B.

- N-231-G Die Überwachung Des Auslandsbrief-verkehrs während des II. Weltkrieges Durch Deutsche Dienststellen. Karl-Heinze Riemer. 1979. German. Handbook and Catalog. Lists and prices all German Censor Cancels and Censor Tapes used during WW II. Also Official Directives. Full size illustrations. 6x9". 240 pp.

Sweden

- S-158-E Sverige Katalogen 1982-1983. Sveriges Frimarken och Helsaker Special Katalog. 1983. Swedish. S.F.F. The specialized Swedish catalog. 6x8½". 416 pp.
- S-159-S Sverige Katalogen—1983-1984. As above. 1984 Edition. 6x8½". 376 pp.
- S-160-E An Introduction to the "Ring" Type Stamps of Sweden. P. Hamilton. Date(?) English. A 3 page article on this stamp. Illustrated. 7x10". 3 pp. From Strand Stamp Journal.
- S-161-E Civil Censorship in Sweden. I. M. Warm. 1983. English. Article on the above. Proof that there was mail censorship in Sweden during WW II. Illustrated. 8½x11". 2 pp. From Civil Censorship Study Group Bulletin.
- S-162-E Sweden's Controversial Rarity. Donna O'Keefe. 1983. English. More on that 3 Skilling-Banco error. Illustrated. 7x8". 1 p. From Linn's.
- S-163-E From Sweden—Rates go up, but discount stamps help keep them down. C. Brunstrum. 1983. English. The story behind those discount stamps. Illustrated. 8½x11". 1 p. From Linn's.
- S-164-E Stockholm. A Tour via Local Postage Stamps of the past. B. Brunstrom. 1983. English. Much background information on these local stamps. Illustrated. 11½x14½". 1 p. From Stamp Collector.
- S-165-E An Oscar for Sweden. D. Koenig. 1983. English. Good reading. Illustrated. 11x8". 1 p. From Linn's.
- S-166-E U. S., Sweden Set Joint issue for Treaty's 200th. B. Faries. 1983. English. About the dual issuance of the U.S. and Swede Issuance. 11½x14½". 1 p. From Stamp Collector.

* S * C * C *

New Figure Cancellation Forgeries Of Finland

By Mike Hvidonov

Finland's excellent expert on the subject of "Figure" cancellations (or if one prefers, "mute, cork, picture or fancy" cancels, be my guest) has written an article of warning concerning newly found forgeries appearing in Europe.

Mr. Laitinen knows this field "inside-out" and serves as Chief Editor of KARHUNHAMMAS, the fine publication of the Stamp Club of PORI, Finland. This magazine along with supplying knowledge also features good auction sales plus many, many stamps of all periods sporting the now very popular "figure" cancels.

Mr. Laitinen is also the author of a catalog treatise entitled "SUOMEN KUVIOLEIMAT" which is the most updated writing on this subject. It offers details along with information plus price evaluations. Before this tome was published, the philatelic world was quite in the dark about the relative

values of these fascinating "mutes." It is a field that will never grow cold and offers much opportunity for research and discovery.

In the October issue of KARHUNHAMMAS, Mr. Laitinen relays that he received a letter from a Finn in Germany informing him that he was in a position to obtain five "big-toothed" stamps from the 1866 period, each bearing figure cancellations and wanted Mr. Laitinen's opinion on such a purchase.

The writer described the available items, as follows:

Cancel #114 on 40 penny 1866

Cancel #124 on 20 penny 1866

Cancel #133 on 8 penny 1866

Cancel #134 on 8 penny 1866

Cancel #448 on 10 penny 1866

Aaro knew that this was not possible because the dates during which these cancellations were employed ran in the 1885-1889 periods thus allowing no possibility that they existed during the early period of the rouletted stamps.

If the forger had been at all competent, he might at least have given the attempt a "good go" by duplicating some cancellation types from earlier periods. After explaining this the writer has had no further word and assumes that the caller ceased to be interested.

A short time after this, Aero Laitinen received an 8 penny rouletted stamp from a German collector bearing the figure cancellation #133 (Raumo). The buyer had paid 35 German marks and mentioned that a Berlin dealer had 3 more similar items. All of this had to be most unlikely. (See picture which is a tracing made from a stat). The comparison of the tracing with the actual line drawing of the real RAUMO cancellation might get past a beginner but hardly would score with a careful buyer. It also had a blue single-ring town indicia and suffered some perforation flaws. There are other details that make the forgery obvious besides the comparison way, but Mr. Laitinen prefers not to educate would-be miscreants. He also comments that prior to the arrival of these new items he has seen very few forgeries and those are well known by all picture cancellation enthusiasts.

Some Package Cards bearing stamps with proper town cancellations have had poorly made figure cancellations added to the cards.

When Mr. Laitinen published his book in 1981 he stated that he was not estimating the price values too high in the hope that if large dollar values were not attached to the rarer items the forgery perpetrators would not find it worth while to create useless forgeries.

Well, I guess the good intent of Mr. Laitinen did not work because there are creeps out there looking for quick bucks even in small amounts. As always we caution that the buyer must get help from sound Finnish experts on all stamps of consequence. When false items are not purchased it acts as a deterrent to "the quick buck crowd."



Tracing of Raumo cancellation forgery #133 which recently appeared in Europe.

Be clever - sell through Jørgen Junior!



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Finland Cover Of The Month

The "8-PLUS-8" Postal Card

By Kauko Aro and Ed Fraser

When it was agreed that the "General Postal Union" (the pre-1878 name for the Universal Postal Union) rates would become applicable in Finland on 1 July 1875, a new series of stamps and postal stationery was designed and ordered. The new rates were applicable between member countries—see Table I—and the postal card rate was set at half the letter rate. The letter rate was required to be from 20 to 32 "centimes," or "latin monetary unit centimes," the U.P.U. standard. An option was available to charge up to 50% more if more than 300 nautical miles by sea would be required—although few countries did this.

The applicable Finnish 32 penni rate for a letter was provided for by the very prompt delivery of the 32 penni "Copenhagen" issue, Scott #16. However, because of delays in receiving the 16 penni clichés for the new internationally postal cards, it was decided to produce a "provisional" card by revaluing part of the existing stock of the 8 penni cards. For this purpose, 2500 cards of the last 8 penni regular postal card printing were returned to the printer to simply have another 8 penni stamp indicium added below the original one. (The exact placement of this second stamp can be seen to shift around slightly, comparing Figures 1, 3, 4, and 5.)

The time period before the delivery of the new design 16 penni cards was quite short. The Postal Administration received its first delivery of



Figure 1

"8-PLUS-8" Postal Card From Helsinki to Russia. Card written in Helsinki on 5 July 1875, and has railroad cancels dated 2 July 1875 (an error) and 6 July 1875.

with an earlier usage than the card in Figure 1 (at this writing), and 2—he has gotten a listing of known usages, which are presented here as List 1 and List 2. An asterisk (*) indicates items we know of and have added to his list, and a double-asterisk (**) indicates where we have added specific detail to his listing.

A good example is in the Finnish postal stationery collection of the Smithsonian Museum in Washington, D.C., and is shown here as Figure 3. Another card in excellent condition in a private collection is shown in Figure 4. Lastly an example of an 1875 domestic usage is shown in Figure 5.

List 1

- Sent to: Sent from, and date:
- Sweden—Helsinki (written 2 July 1875) with arrival marking of Stockholm 5 July 1875.
- *Russia—Helsinki; 5 July 1875
- *Germany—Borgå; 6 Sept. 1875
- Germany—Jorois; 10 Feb. 1876
- Germany—Raumo; 23 March 1876
- U.S.A.—Uleåborg; 5 June 1876
- *Russia—Nystad; 3 July 1876
- **Spain—Lautakylä; 25(?) April 1877
- *Sweden—Åbo; 29 May 1877
- Germany—Postkupe; 1:27; 26 Aug. 1877
- Russia—Mohla; 29 May 1878
- Sweden—Kemi; with only arrival marking of Stockholm 29 Oct. 1878
- Known proper usages of the "8-PLUS-8" cards to a foreign destination, and late usages after the 1879 rate change to 10 penni:
- Sweden—Hangö; 3 Oct. 1879
- Russia—Helsinki; 31 Dec. 1881—Philatelic usage.



Figure 3

Example of "8-PLUS-8" card in the Smithsonian Collection. This card is dated "Borgå 7 Sept. 1875" and sent to Lubeck, Germany.

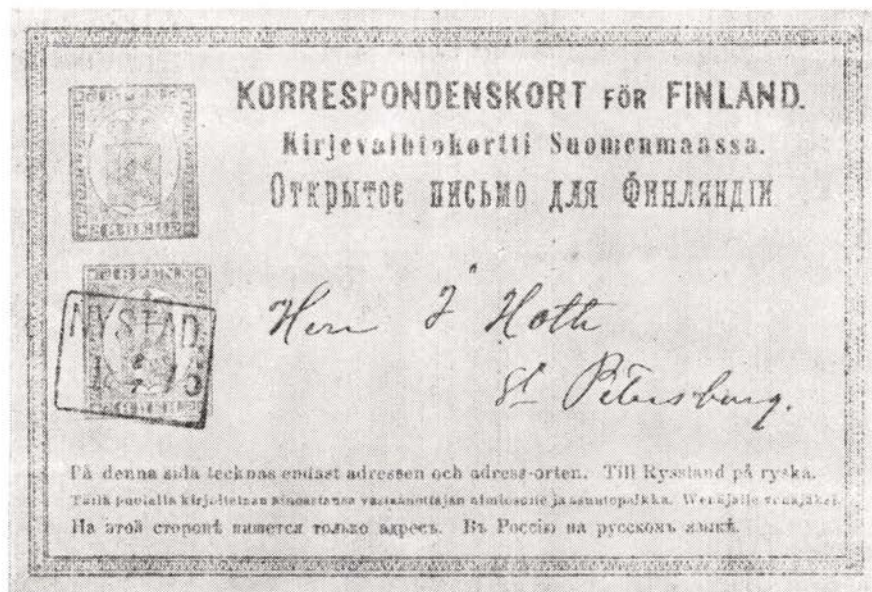


Figure 4

Example written and cancelled at Nystad, 3 July 1876; and sent to Russia.
(Note shifting of the placement of the second 8 penni imprint.)



Figure 5

An early usage for domestic mailing from Uleåborg 27 Sept. 1875, to Helsingfors. Although the required rate was only 10 penni, it was still cheaper to use an available 16 penni card than to send a 20 penni letter.

List 2

Domestic usages of the "8-PLUS-8" cards, where 10 penni in franking would have been sufficient.

From: Date:

Uleåborg—12 July 1875

*Uleåborg—27 Sept. 1875

Tavastehus—8 Dec. 1875

Nystad—22 May 1876

Nystad—15 June 1876

Nikolaistad—1 July 1876

Åbo—16 Nov. 1876

Tavastehus—13 Sept. 1877

Wichtis—16 Sept. 1877

Helsinki—3 Nov. 1878? This card may be to a foreign destination—details unknown.

These cards became outdated when the U.P.U.-mandated rate for (international) postal cards went to 10 penni on 1 April 1879 (15 May 1879 to Russia). The rate was set at the "10 centime equivalent" for all member countries. As we can see, they were still used on occasion after these dates, presumably using up previously purchased cards.

These lists are most certainly incomplete, and we would appreciate any information about any card which is not included above, or any that might have been seen in books or auctions through the years.

—Ed Fraser, 60 Broad St., 26th Floor, New York, N. Y. 10004

* S * C * C *

Used(?) Iceland

By Wayne Menuz

(NOTE: The following article appeared in the Jan.-Feb. 83 issue of POSTAL STATIONERY, the bi-monthly publication of the United Postal Stationery Society, and is reprinted with permission. If any SCC members have information on these postal cards they are requested to contact the author, Wayne Menuz, 212 Mecherle Drive, Bloomington, Ill. 61701. W. H. "Bill" Lamkin, Associate Editor for Iceland.)

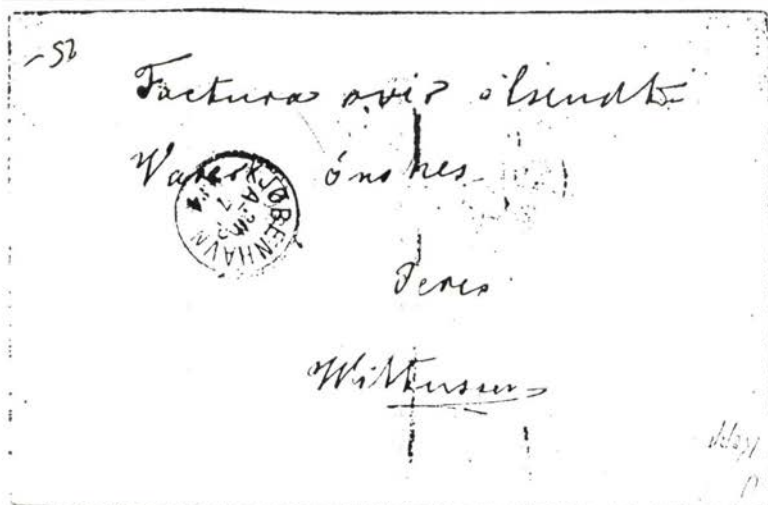
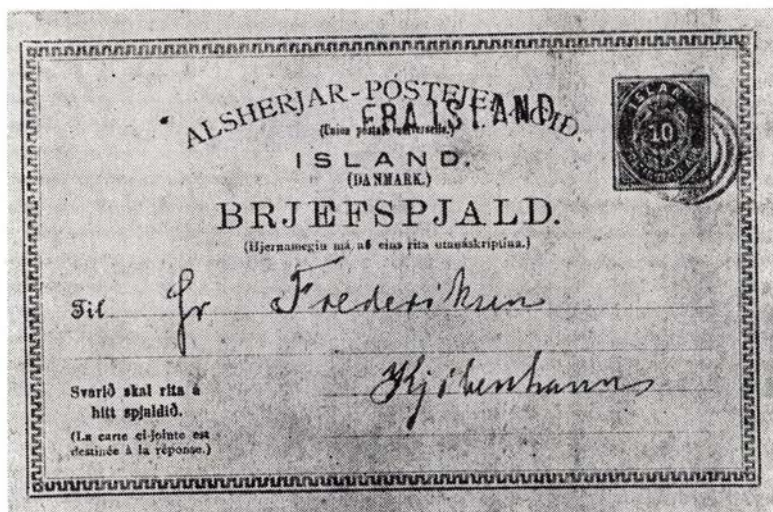
During a recent foreign business trip I had the opportunity to purchase some postal stationery from a small German dealer. The chance to look over new material is always welcome and I made many nice purchases. One item which caught my eye was a used example of the message half of the 1883 issue Iceland reply card, H&G #6. Most stationery of Iceland is difficult to acquire, all used postal cards are scarce, and used reply cards are rarely seen. Consequently, I bought the card, and not just because the price was reasonable. I then travelled to Denmark for two days of work followed by several days of vacation spent as the guest of a fellow stationery collector, Mr. Finn Stjernholck. He invited his friend, Mr. Folmer Ostergaard to the house one afternoon to show his collection of Iceland stationery.

Several hours were enjoyably spent going through Ostergaard's albums, which contained a truly great collection of mint stationery and, what was phenomenal, an almost complete showing of used cards. At this point I brought out my recently-purchased reply card, expecting some manifestation of admiration from him, since the card is quite appealing. To my surprise, he said it was a fake! Because postal stationery generally is not cursed, like adhesives, with fakes and bogus items, I was dumbfounded and, frankly, disbelieving. The card looked genuine in all respects to me, but I agreed to leave it with him for further diagnosis.

The front of the controversial item is shown in figure 1 and the back in figure 2. The card has all appearances of being a commercially-used item especially with the 1884 Copenhagen backstamp. I felt sure further checking would exonerate it. The card was subsequently returned to me with the following comments:

"The card is genuine, but ALL cancellations are faked. 'Fra Island' got in use 10 years later than the card is used. The numeral cancellation '73' has never been in use and is stored at the Postal Museum. The backstamp was only used at the parcel post office. 5 other similar cards are known, all 'produced' by an employee at the Postal Museum and it has been detected that the handwriting is his!"

Once again, hard facts scuttle speculation. In some respects, the process of learning the truth about this card has been as rewarding as possessing a genuinely-used Iceland #6.



A New Approach

To Danish Three-Ring, Mute, Numeric, Alpha-Numeric Cancellations
(1851 to 1900)

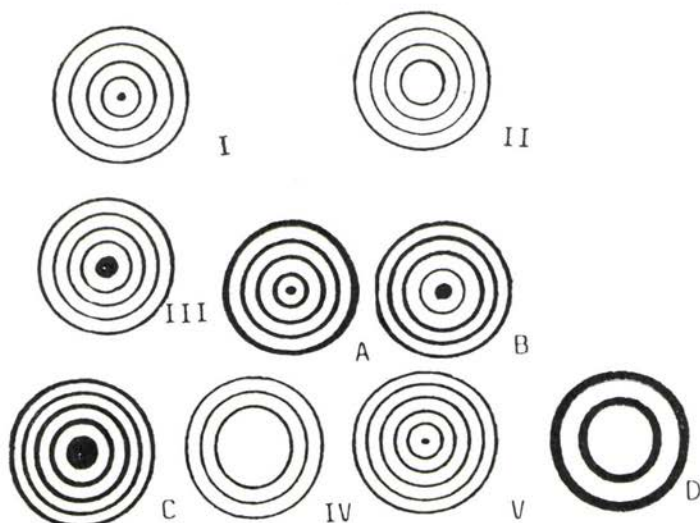
Conclusion

By Glen R. Hansen

Post-War (1863-1864) Danish Numeral Cancels

#	Post Office		4 S. 1864	4 S. 1870	4 Ø 1875	Later
239	Bramminge	78/84			x	x
240	Øster Svendstrup	79/84			x	x
241	Gjedsted	79/84			x	x
242	D. Østsjælland JB. PK.	79/84			x	x
243	D. Østsjælland JB. PK.	79/84			x	x
244	D. Østsjælland JB. PK.	79/84			x	x
245	Lemvig-Vemb. JB. PK.	79/84			x	x
246	Mørke	79/84			x	x
247	Løgten	79/84			x	x
248	Flaenskjold	79/84			x	x
249	Asaa	79/84			x	x
250	Randers-Ryom JB.	79/84			x	x
251	Uldum	80/84			x	x
252	Trustrup	80/84			x	x
253	Skørping ??	80/84			?	?
254	Nørre-Nebel	80/84			x	x
255	Vester Hornum	80/84			x	x
256	Vallø	80/84			x	x
257	Struer-Thisted JB.	82/84			x	x
258	Struer-Thisted JB.	82/84			x	x
259	D. Korinth JB. P.E.	82/84			x	x
260	Leire	82/84			x	x
261	Skjern	82/84			x	x
262	Vinderup	82/84			x	x
263	Ulfborg	82/84			x	x
264	Sindal	82/84			x	x
265	Arden	82/84			x	x
266	Nørre Snede	82/84			x	x
267	Langaa	82/84			x	x
268	Bjerringbro	82/84			x	x
269	Rødkjaersbro	82/84			x	x
270	Hals	82/84			x	x
271	Gammelholm	82/84			x	x
272	Otterup	82/84			x	x
273	Nord Fynske JB. PK.	82/84			x	x
274	Nord Fynske JB. PK.	82/84			x	x
275	Humble	82/84			x	x
276	Ørbaek	83/84			x	x
277	Taars	83/84			x	x
278	Faarup	83/84			x	x
279	Børkop	83/84			x	x
280	Hvidbjerg	83/84			x	x
281	Allingaebro	83/84			x	x
282	Brobyvaerk	83/84			x	x
283	Bjerget	83/84			x	x
284	Trangisvaag, Faroe	/84			x	x
285	Randers-Hadsund JB.	83/84			x	x
286	Randers-Hadsund JB.	83/84			x	x

#	Post Office		4 S. 1864	4 S. 1870	4 ø 1875	Later
<u>Kjøbenhavn Alpha-Numerics.</u>						
K1	Adelgade	83/04			x	x
K2	Solvgade	83/33			x	x
K3	Nybrogade	83/05			x	x
N1	Griffenfeldsgade	83/00			x	x
N2	Type 1. Norrebro's Runddel					
		83/88			x	
N2	Type 2. Ryesgade/Fredensgade					
		95/33				x
ø1	Type 1. Ryesgade	83/95			x	
ø1	Type 2. Friehafen	95/03				x
<u>ESROM TYPE Ring Cancels.</u>						
AABY	Nørre Aaby	65/69	x			
ABILD	Abild	62/64	X			
BBRO	Bredebro	62/64				
BRNS	Brøns	62/64				
DSTRP	Døstrup	62/64				
ESROM	Esrom	60/75	x	x	x	
FAXE	Faxe	61/70	x	x		
FAXE L	Faxe Ladeplads	61/67	x			
GLDAM	Gammeldams Mølle	56/82	x	x	x	
GRBSV.	Gribsvad Kro	52/65	x			
HELS.	Helsing (Type 1)	60/64				
HELS.	Helsing (Type 2)	64/67	x			
INDSL	Indslev Kro	60/65	x			
KLH.	Kallehave	62/76	x	x	x	
LØGTN	Løgten Kro	58/79	x	x	x	
MAARUM	Maarum	61/70	x	x		
MERN.	Mern	62/03	x	x	x	x
PHLDL	Philipsdal	62/72	x	x		
RAML	Ramløse	60/70	x	x		
REISB	Reisby	62/64				
RØNDE	Rønde	66/73	x	x		
SKBY	Skibby	62/75	x	x	x	
SKJBK	Skjærbaek	62/64	x			
STBRP.	Stubberup Kro	60/65	x			
SAEBY	Saeby	59/75	x	x	x	
THRST	Thirstrup	66/78	x	x	x	
UDBY	Udby	60/65	x			
VEDBY	Ruds Vedby	59/75	x	x	x	
VISSB	Vissenbjerg Kro	60/65	x			
VTOFTE	Vemmetofte	60/17	x	x	x	x
ESROM type cancels appearing before the war will likely be found on earlier stamps that were available at the time.						



The Mute Cancels Of Denmark

It is technically incorrect to refer to the mute cancels of Denmark as 3 ringed as they are generally found with four or five rings around a center dot of varying size. However, these cancels do form the fore-runners of the 3 ring numerals and are of considerable interest in themselves.

The Ferslew printing of the 4RBS is usually found with the mute cancel of which I or A is the most common. The earlier Thiele printings also have a mute cancel with III or C being considered quite desirable. These mutes with a heavy dot in the center were used by the railroad post offices at what can be called "whistle stops."

The heavy 2 ringed cancel, D, was used for registered mail while IV may have been used exclusively on the small ship post offices along the coast. A mute cancel which likely will not be found on stamps is II which was used for a receiving mark, apparently only in Kjøbenhavn, around 1863. Note how this particular example could very easily have been a muted numeral cancel used as a special purpose canceller after removal of the particular number involved.

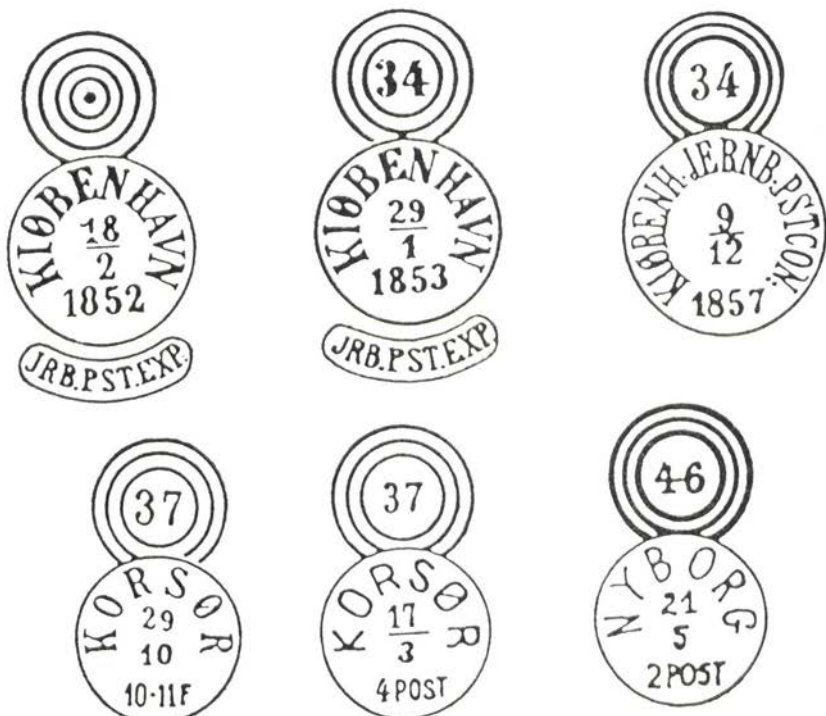
Illustrations used have been taken from DANISCH NUMERN UND STERNSTAMPEL Katalog 1975-76 and from DANISH NUMERAL CANCELLATIONS, an article by Carl Emil Buyer appearing in POSTHORN, October 1946 (Volume 3, Number 4). I, II, III, IV, and V are taken from the German handbook while A, B, C, and D were used in the article by Carl Emil Buyer.

The Double Numerals

The double numerals where a larger circular town or railroad cancel is attached to the 3 ring numeral are best collected on cover or piece.

These are all quite attractive and most evidence the care used with cancelling devices in Europe. The cancellers seem to have been kept most scrupulously clean and the strikes appear generally to have been made in a careful manner.

As in the 3 ring single numerals there is evidence of variants. A study of the Kjøbenhavn "34" shows two examples illustrated and one more version



is known. The Korsør "37" is also shown in two versions.

An interesting double shown is the mute Kjøbenhavn.

Comments made about variations in the single numerals apply equally well to the doubles and both these areas seem to lend themselves to some serious study.

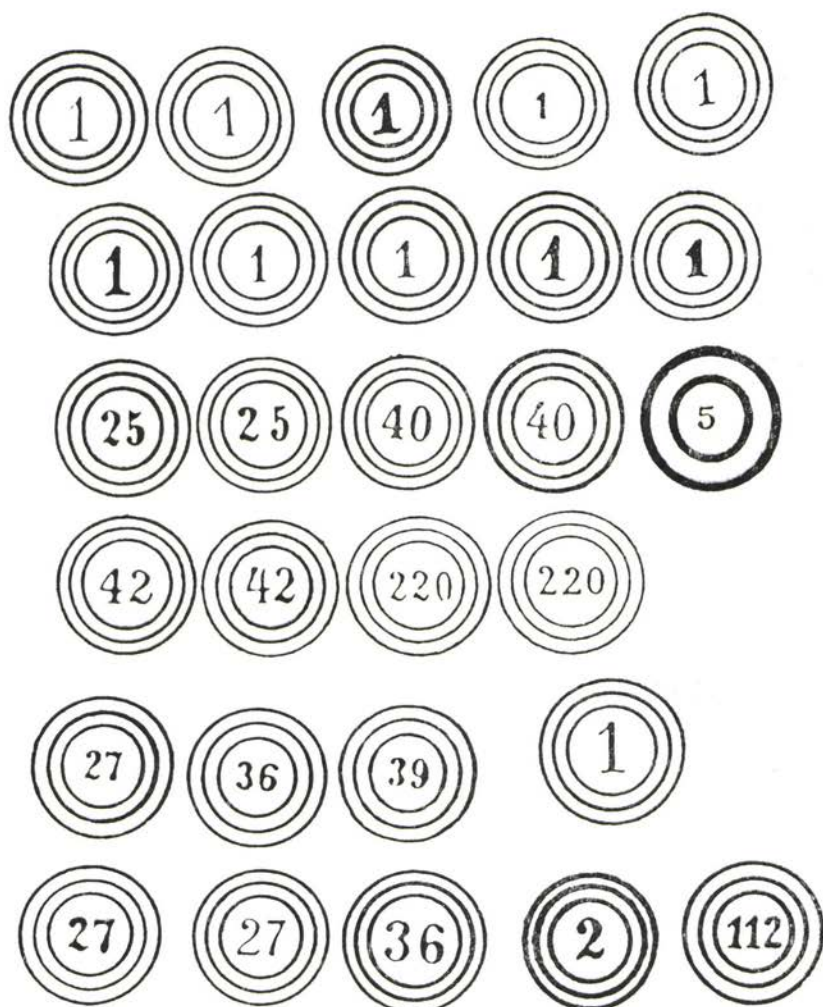
A great number of the doubles were used on the various railroads of Denmark, Schlesvig, and Holstein and this could lead to cross-specialized interest on the part of collectors.

Variations In Numeral Cancels

The numerals used in the central portion of the 3 ring cancels varied considerably in size. This would seem to be a natural result of the number itself progressing from a single to a double digit and then going to a more cramping third digit, but close study reveals that individual assigned numbers can vary considerably.

Kjøbenhavn "1" is known in several forms and sizes and others may be found as well. "27" appears in at least three sizes and styles while some others which may be cited are "25," "40," "42" and "220" as taken from the illustrations shown.

These variants raise several interesting questions. Were these used as contemporaries at different post offices in a larger center or were they issued sequentially? In the case of Kjøbenhavn "1" it seems quite likely a contemporary usage of several versions of the "1" was made but is this true of other post offices? If these variants were used sequentially could they be accurately dated from examples found on covers?

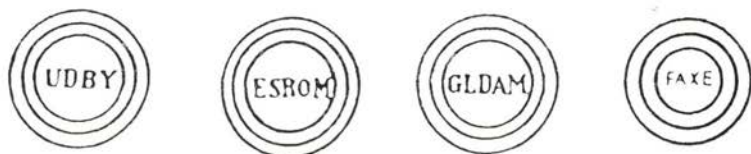


A further interesting question raised by these variants in the numeral cancellers is that of the manufacturer of the devices themselves. Were all the numeral cancellers manufactured by the same firm? Was that a local firm or were the cancellers imported? Even at this late date is it possible that proof books of the manufacturer exist?

The Esrom Type 3 Ring Cancellers

A group of thirty post offices used the Esrom style of 3 ringed cancel. In most instances the name of the post office was abbreviated, in order to fit with some legibility into the limited space of the canceller.

The earliest usage of this type of cancel seems to have been at Gribsvad Kro where GRBSV. came into use in 1852 and continued to about 1865. Gammeltdams Mølle, GLDAM, is also an early cancel and this seems to have been used until around 1882. This is not the latest usage of this type of canceller,

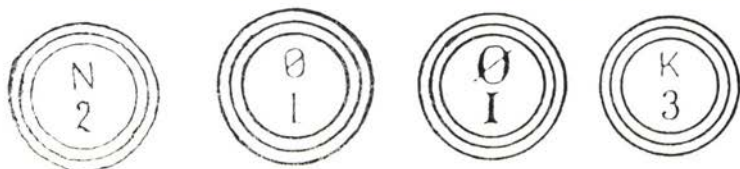


however, for Vemmetofte, VTOFTE, is known used as late as 1917.

There seems to have been some variations in the dimension of the circle itself and it would be interesting to know if any changes took place in the post office designation over the years. Some of the most likely post offices to show changes would be GLDAM, used for 26 years; LOGIN, used for 23 years; MERN, used for 41 years; VTOFTE, used for 47 years; SAEBY, used for 16 years.

Examples of these cancels should be included in any collection of numeral cancels because of what certainly seems to be a generic similarity.

An interesting sidelight to the Esrom type cancels is the number of times the word "Kro" appears in the post office names. Løgten Kro, Gribsvad Kro, Indslev Kro, Stubberup Kro and Vissenbjerg Kro. Kro is a Danish word for inn and would seem to indicate that these could have been way post offices along the post roads of Denmark before the railroads came into being.



The Kjøbenhavn 3 Ring District Cancels

A form of 3 ring numeral cancel which seems to have been limited to Kjøbenhavn is the district numeral cancel incorporating a letter as well as a numeral. K1, K2, K3, N1, N2 (two types), and O1 (two types) are known.

These did not appear until 1883 and were in use, in at least two instances until about 1933.

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Finnish Issues

By Mike Hvidonov

The Vaasa Cancelled Blocks of Four

Mikko Ossa touches on an item that often puzzles the collector and promotes a doubt of authenticity in the mind of the owner of a Vaasa block of 4. This is in part due to the fact that there is so little written on the WASA Wartime Emission of 1918.

The pictured 4-block is the "patient" of Mr. Ossa's discussion. It is the high-value 5 mark stamp printed in violet and black. These blocks are often found with the bi-lingual Wasa/Vaasa bridge type cancel on them. (Ed. Note: I was asked several times in the last year or two if these were made-up or were they actually bonafide.)

The fact of the matter is that these blocks are legitimate. Since the 5 mark value is so high very little use was found by the public for general mail. Its best usage proved to be for Insured Mail and Money Order tariffs. For convenience the blocks were separated and pre-cancelled.

Mr. Ossa concludes by assuring that these items are fit for the collection though they may not have actually been postally used, and further, are quite difficult to find these days.



A 5 mark Vaasa pre-cancelled block of 4 bearing a typical "Bridge" cancellation of the period.

The 5 Penny Imperforates of 1882 of Finland

In the same issue, October, 1982, Mr. Ossa discusses the Imperfs of 1882 and establishes that they are not only interesting but they are Rare. These gems are familiar to most collectors because they have been around for a long time and have been discussed in old research material. He estimates that in the number of pairs or larger blocks or strips that there are less than 10 in existence.

The 5 penny, yellow, partial imperfs emanate from the final printing at the end of 1882. They do not occur in later printing emissions. Mr. Ossa

states that he has never seen a totally imperforated 5 penny stamp. Also, the only way to determine authenticity is if the item is in a pair or large multiple. Single stamps are at best doubtful unless one has a sheet margin copy. The stamp can be either vertically or horizontally imperforated. The vertical form being a little more prevalent.

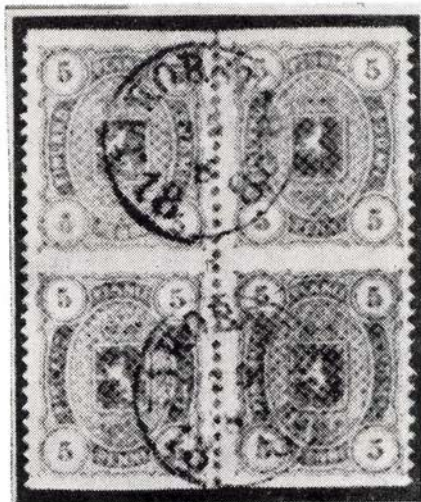
He estimates that there are 6 pairs and/or rows of 3. They are always cancelled Helsinki or Turku at the end of 1882 or the start of 1883. At least one row of 3 vertically imperforated, unused is known (see picture). There are also some vertically imperf types in mint pairs.

In a large collection dating back some decades (see illustration) a block of 4 made its appearance. It is horizontally imperforated and is cancelled JAKOBSTAD 25.8.1883. We do not know where it is today.

While on the subject of imperf's, Mr. Ossa notes that there are partial imperforated stamps of the 20p, 25p, and also the 2 penny emissions. The 2 p. stamp is more numerous but is only known in unused condition which makes for some doubt, though they are acceptable for the collection. They are not, however as rare, as those stamps of other values.



An unused row of 3 of the 5p 1883 emission vertically imperforated.



A block of 4 without a horizontal perforation. Whereabouts unknown.

Finnish Rarity—20 Penny 1911 Emission

While on the subject of perforation variations, ABOPHIL and its prolific Editor, Mikko Ossa, introduces another "gem." Perforation varieties from the emissions of 1911 are fairly rare. There are some imperforated examples known while other types of odd perforations show up only rarely.

The (pictured) block of 4 with double perforations at the top and in the middle area and at the bottom has to be proclaimed a real rarity. Mr. Ossa suggests that possibly the vertical perforation may be of the so-called "diamond" variety but the picture is not clear enough to make identification certain.



A great rarity! Bearing double perforations in 3 areas of the 1911 20p emission.

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

Robert C. Gross, Editor

Finland

THE 1875 TYPE "CROSSOVER" ISSUES

Part II

A Method Of Study For Detecting Perforation Forgery

By Ed Fraser

The intention of Part I, which appeared on pages 154 through 158 in the August 1983 POSTHORN, was to create greater awareness of what a re-perfed stamp might look like. However, in detecting perf forgery, it is also very helpful to know more about the particular stamp issue itself. In this issue, the late "Senate" equipment production runs and the early "Charta" equipment production runs in many cases were line perforated using the old perf 11 gage perforator as well as the new perf 12½ gage perforator. This period from the earliest use of the new perforator to the last use of the old perforator constitutes the "crossover" period. A "Crossover Issue Summary Table" is shown as Table I.

	Senate Printing				Charta Printing			
	11	12½	12½x11	11x12½	12½	11	12½x11	11x12½
2 pen	A	A	—	—	A	—	—	—
5 pen	A	A	—	—	A	A	A	A
10 pen	A	A	A	A	A	—	—	—
20 pen	A	A	—	A	A	A	A	A
25 pen	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
1 mk	A	A	—	—	A	—	—	A

Table I — Crossover Issue Summary Table

Of 48 basic combinations of perforating equipment and printing equipment that might have been used, only 33 are known. To date, any examples of the other 15 possibilities have proved to be forgeries. ("A" designates that authenticated copies are known.)

Further study possible

Unfortunately a summary table like Table I overlooks an intriguing additional possibility when collecting these issues. Neither the Senate printings nor the Charta printings were produced all at the same time, but instead were actually produced in a number of separate printings or "production runs" to satisfy individual printing orders from the postal authorities. The different printing orders of a particular denomination typically might be at least a few months apart. When an issue is printed intermittently like this over an extended time, the individual production runs may be distinctive because of ink shade and chemical composition, printing quality, cliché wear, etc. Years of study of these issues has in fact shown that many of the production runs are quite distinctive. One widely used breakdown is that shown in the "Norma" catalog. While the "Norma" description just uses general shade distinctions, the actual difference is also based on the printing characteristics of that "shade." Expanding Table I to reflect the listings specified in the "Norma" catalog gives 84 possible combinations, of which 65 are known.

This is shown here as Table II. ("A" designates that authenticated copies are known.)

Table II — Table of the Crossover Issues Listed by a general "Group Shade" title.

This is an expansion of Table I to show additional varieties generally categorized by the variation occurring in the different printing orders.

VALUE	NORMA Cat. #	GROUP SHADE TITLE GENERAL SHADE DESCRIPTION	SENATE (S)				CHARTA (L)			
			11	12½	11x12½	12½x11	12½	11	11x12½	12½x11
2 pen.	14Sh	Grey	A	A	-	-				
"	22La	Grey ("Pearl Grey")					A	-	-	-
5 pen	15Si	Orange	A	A	-	-				
"	15Sj	Yellow Orange	A	A	-	-				
"	23La	Light Reddish Orange					A	A	A	A
"	23Lb	Orange Yellowish Orange					A	A	A	A
10 pen	20Sb	Light Olive Brown	A	A	A	A				
"	20Sc	Yellowish Olive Brown	A	A	A	A				
"	24La	Grey-Brown					A	-	-	-
20 pen	17SIIe	Dark Ultramarine, Ultramarine	A	A	A	-				
"	17SII f	Greyish Ultramarine	A	A	A	-				
"	25La	Blue, Greyish Blue					A	A	A	A
"	25Lb	Ultramarine Greyish Ultramarine					A	A	A	A
"	25Lc	Clear Ultramarine					A	A	-	A
25 pen	21Sdd	Carmine	A	A	A	A				
"	21Se	Dull Carmine	A	A	A	A				
"	26La	Light Aniline Red					A	A	A	A
"	26Lb	Light Aniline Red (Soft print)					A	A	A	A
"	26Lc	Strong Aniline Red					A	A	A	A
1 mk	19Sb	Lilac	A	A	-	-				
"	27La	Reddish Lilac					A	-	A	-

Although Table II is a practical and "time-tested" general breakdown, even further detail might be very interesting to the collector. Sometimes stamps from consecutive printing orders, or stamps with slight shade differences, are distinctive and can be singled out but have been combined within a "General Shade Title" solely for simplification. Other times, a differentiation might be difficult, or it might represent only a very small portion of the printing group which, although distinctive, is rare and seldom found (or as yet even undiscovered!). Some clues about this can be suggested by the slightly different breakdown of these issues found in some of the reference books printed through the years. An enthusiastic philatelist with any access to material to study should not limit his thinking to the classification breakdown used in Table II.

One-sided mixed perforations:

The unusual "one-sided mixed perforation" varieties should be mentioned. Herbert Oesch's "Malli 1875" book lists the issues and known combinations on pages 93 and 94(1). This information is summarized in a very general way below as Table III.

Table III — Crossover issues where "one-sided mixed perforations" are confirmed ("A")

	<i>Senate Printing</i>	<i>Charta Printing</i>
2 pen**	*	—
5 pen	*	A ***
10 pen	A***	—
20 pen	—	A ***
25 pen	A ***	*
1 mk	**	A ***

*May exist, but expert study and/or definite information is not available.

**Only forgeries are known.

***In addition to genuine ones, some forgeries are also known.

Conclusion—Philately, forgery, and forgery detection

Perf forgeries can often be detected quite conclusively by careful examination under magnification. However, a detailed study of the "crossover" issues can also expose perf forgeries. It is generally accepted that the first use of the perf 12½ gage perforator appeared on 15 October 1881, and the use of the perf 11 gage perforator was discontinued by 20 April 1882. Hence stamp printings that would have been perforated before 15 October 1881, or printings that would have been perforated after 20 April 1882 cannot be within this "crossover" classification(2). The obvious conclusion would be that pre-crossover stamps with any perf 12½ gage sides or post-crossover stamps with any perf 11 gage sides are erroneously identified or are forgeries. Additionally, especially careful study for forgery is called for where the issue is not known genuine per the listings of Table II or Table III.

Lastly, diligent students of this issue may be able to use very esoteric information to help confirm authenticity. For example: (1) The town and date information from the cancellation and data on other known copies along with post office records can be related to the actual printing group distributions(3); (2) Data from extensive plating work that has been done, as well as information about some clichés being added, repaired, etc., at certain times, sometimes can be related to specific printing orders; (3) Use of more detailed information known about the perforation equipment and perforation quality can be related to different times in this crossover period.

Although I have indicated that a great in depth study can be made of these issues, even the first step of identification of an item within the basic Table I classification is challenging and requires both care and experience. This is because it is not easy just to correctly separate the Senate printings from the Charta printings. Additionally, stamps from before and after the crossover period—i.e. the other printing groups from 1875 through 1884—occasionally have almost identical share, printing, or paper characteristics to a "Crossover" printing.(4)

Comments, questions, or additions greatly appreciated—Ed Fraser, 66 Broad Street, 26th Floor, New York, N. Y. 10004.

Footnotes

1. A perf forgery recently uncovered here in the U. S. has been confirmed by Mikko Ossa as being a forgery. It would have been a 10 penni one-sided mixed perforation variety listed in H. Oesch's "Malli 1875" book as "A B A A."

2. Technically the Charta 2 penni and 10 penni values should only exist with perf 12½ sides as they were only perforated after 20 April 1882. The 8 penni and 32 penni values are not considered in any crossover study as they were all issued well before this 1881-1882 period.

3. Per a letter from H. Oesch, he said he has tabulated the data from the postal archives to show by probable printing group the actual stamp deliveries made to individual post offices, and intends to write it up for publication.

4. Comments about the necessity of expertization appear in Part III of my article about the 20th century use of mute cancels in Lahti, which appears on pages 95, 98 and 99 in the May 1983 POSTHORN. Specifically considering these 1875 through 1884 issues, my opinion would also be to seek expertization, including a photocertificate, of any of these issues where this cost would be less than the difference in market value of a definite, expertized item, and its lower market value as an uncertain item. Personally I would also suggest specifically requesting that the certificate specify the particular shade group or printing group the stamp belongs to. In those cases where a photocertificate is felt to be unnecessary, it still may be very desirable to have items examined to be confirmed as genuine and to be specifically identified. Below is a copy of a sheet with the basic information about photocertificates issued by SF designated expertizers.

Extracts from the SF FF Expertizing Rules

Anyone has the right to send stamps and other philatelic items to be expertized by experts of the Federation or, through the office of the Federation, by the Expertizing Committee.

In sending items for expertizing the sender submits to these rules whether the items are his own property or not.

The sender must disclose, if the expert so wishes, the source or origin of the items to be expertized, and if required he must state the name of the owner if this is someone other than the sender himself.

Items must be adequately protected and postage must be paid in full. All risks are to be borne by the sender and it is therefore recommended that consignments are insured in advance.

Items sent should be well arranged and neatly set out and must be accompanied by a list of the items. An envelope addressed to the sender must be provided for the purpose of returning the items. An expert is entitled to recover the cost of return postage by recorded or registered mail.

When sending a consignment the sender must state whether he requires an expertizing certificate supported by a photograph (an attest) for the items submitted or just a simple expert opinion. (As a principle, all items the sale value of which exceeds 150 Fmk will be provided with an attest supported by a photograph.)

In addition to the photograph an attest consists of

- a description of the item expertized
- the result of expertizing
- information about condition
- date and signature of the expert in his own handwriting

When a written certificate is issued for an item, the item will be marked with an expertizing stamp only when this has been specifically requested.

An expert opinion states only whether the items submitted are genuine, forged or repaired and they are described only in general terms. In this instance, each item examined and found genuine will be stamped with the name stamp of the expert and each item found to have been forged or falsified will be stamped appropriately as described below.

Expertizing includes the genuineness of an item and of its postal cancellation and the condition of the item at the time of expertizing as well as possible repairs.

An expert is entitled to remove the hinge from a stamp and—unless the sender has specifically forbidden it—he is entitled to remove a stamp from its base if this cannot be avoided.

Indisputable forgeries or fakes, forged cancellations, etc., will be marked on the reverse side of the stamp in an appropriate way using an indelible color. If the sender objects to this, the expert is entitled to refuse to carry out expertizing.

An expert is not entitled to express an opinion as to the market value of items.

In all expertizing work an expert will work objectively, impartially and according to his best knowledge and skills, yet without any right to claim compensation.

Charges for expertizing will be in accordance with the fees approved by the Philatelic Federation of Finland.

—Suomen Filatelistiliitto, Philatelic Federation of Finland

* S * C * C *

Scandinavian Exhibit Awards

By Alan Warren

SCC member Chris McGregor won a silver at WESTPEX as well as the Al Van Dahl Memorial Award for best Scandinavian entry, for his "Greenland—Before 1938." At the same show, Raymond Todd took a bronze with his "Postmarks of Sweden." Michael A. Cline won a silver bronze at PAN PACIFIC EXPO 83 with his "Scandinavian Airmails," and Edward S. Hoyt received a bronze for his "Perfins of Denmark." The best Scandinavian entry at COMPEX was Carl Malmberg's "Sweden 1858."

In the Milano philatelic literature exhibition, SCC Chapter 17's Luren won a small bronze, among some very stiff competition. At CIAPEX in Des Moines, IA, Leland Huss took a First Award plus the American First Day Cover Society Award along with the Trans-Mississippi Philatelic Society Award for an exhibit of the Booklet Stamps of Sweden. A Third Award went to M. Robinson for "Iceland Covers" at GEMNPEX held in the Germantown section of Philadelphia, PA. At BECKPEX, Vanessa Light took a bronze in the junior category for "Danish Stamps."

At PIPEX held in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, D. Piercey took a silver bronze for an exhibit of "Greenland." At Houston's SPECEPEX George Brooks won a gold for "Copenhagen's Letter Post Office," and James Francis took a bronze for his "19th Century Danish Post Cards." At the annual American First Day Cover Society convention and cover show, Alan Warren won a silver as well as the AFDCS Best Foreign Award for "Commemorative First Day Covers of Finland, 1930-1948."

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1984 CATALOGS AVAILABLE—SFF (Sweden) \$10.50; Norgeskatalog (Norway) \$14.00; Norma (Finland) \$9.25; Facit Scandinavia Specialized \$18.50. All post paid. Eric Roberts (#1976), P. O. Box 1304, Claremont, Calif. 91711.

SAS 1st Exploratory Polar Flight Covers, Nov. 19, 1952. L. A. to Copenhagen (w/ receiving postmark). Have 2, one franked 1947 souvenir sheet, other C35. Cacheted. Make offer, either. H. W. Miller (#1619) 821 Vermont, Lawrence, KS 66044.

Collecting Finland's Classic Stamps

By Mike Hvidonov

Part V

This lengthy article deals with the 20 penny emissions of 1875 and into 1884. The aptly described "Jungle" of our so-called 4-corner 20 p. blue stamps was well chosen. No other emission in Finnish philately boasts so many printings, quantities, color varieties, mixed perms., etc., seemingly created to boggle the minds of both neophytes and advanced collectors alike.

Nevertheless, armed with material, some guidance and a generous por- of patience this complex mass can be put into order.

On the bright side, many of the 20p. stamps are still fairly inexpensive— especially in cancelled form. Unused specimens of the early printings are more costly. Stamps on letters can be found of most printings and for the most part are within the range of the average collectors wallet. Of course, some of the early issues are hard to find and do get premium prices.

The large printings were the result of predictable trade growth of a fastly accelerating period sweeping even little Finland into swirling times. The need for more stamps was evident and since the 20p. was a most common denomination, order after order became the demand. Some 56 emissions were ground out by the Senate Printing facility from 1875 until 1881's end during a hectic 6 years.

The Leimapaino Printing division added a few million more from 1881 'til 1884. The high speed, multiple color printing presses of today would find these massive quantities small. But, in those days past, when each sheet was hand fed into slow primitive presses (often by lamplight) the effort bordered on the prodigious.

Add to this the problem of mixing ink under less than satisfactory conditions and it is easy to see why there is a problem when one tries to identify some stamps of this period by color alone.

It is a combination of conditions and factors that makes necessary that the collector study the appearances and details of printing because reliance on color alone is sometimes not effective. There are many issues (in all of the 1875 printings) where some portions of the press run may have been very light or conversely so heavy that one has to study the printing and cliché details to make correct determinations.

Occasionally, the plate pressure produced an embossed impression on the back of the adhesive which serves to identify a patient. Others are: thin outlines; thick outlines; blurry and sharp printings; paper thickness; small lettering, etc., etc. Most of these are detailed in specialized catalogs.

The Collecting Approach

Since the collection and any portion thereof must have good balance the 20p. emissions require careful selection and organization for presentation.

As usual, the early colors should be well represented in both used and unused forms along with covers and multiples when possible. Because the exhibit frames are limited it is not possible to represent all the 20p. emissions, thus organization of good eye-catching examples is imperative.

This last comment does not suggest that the collector ignore a host of emissions because there is not exhibit room. Such an approach limits the knowledge which would be an untoward method or view of collecting. Philately is an endless and wonderful hobby and searching through hundreds of

20p stamps can be fun and also provide the discipline so important to philatelic study and research.

Good collections and the knowledge of all printings cannot come easily. If possible it is helpful to buy a collection containing 20p. stamps, preferably identified. Finnish auctions sometimes offer groups of 5, 10 or more 20p. stamps as a lot. These are from the less expensive groups, but they are usually reasonable and provide information to the buyer. More expensive or difficult to find items are usually sold as single bid items.

What to look for in the 20p. Jungle

The early colors in a good collection must be represented. The 20p. blues being no exception. Happily most of the primary printings are still around—as singles and on letters. Unused copies—more difficult.

Let me take you on a descriptive sojourn of the 20p. blues to provide some sound guidelines for any and all enthusiasts.

The first emission is described as Prussian blue and Azure blue and they are color variations of the first printing. The Prussian blue is darker than its mate and is called Green blue. The Azure blue is a beautiful sky blue with greenish hue tendencies. Color impressions vary from light to dark in both types.

Prussian blue exists in both thin and thick papers. Azure blue is known only on thin paper (0.06-0.07). The largest multiple that I know of, unused, is in pairs only. A well laid out page or two of the first emission is a pleasant introductory salvo because the colors are so beautiful.

Emission #2. Maidonsininen (Milk Blue) Norma: 17SBz. This could easily have been called "weak ultramarine" according to Anton Salmenkylä who knew more about all of these emissions than anyone—past or present.

Here, too, we find a big range of light to dark impressions due to press-work. Nice covers are seldom offered. The price relativity of the first 2 emissions is pretty close in NORMA but more disparate in LAPE which credits the Milk blue items with more worth in Finnmarks. Bear in mind that catalog evaluations do vary and are based on records of research and the market appearance of the items. A wise old head once stated that "no one really know the value of anything—until it comes time to sell."

Three other emissions follow closely at the heels of the first two. Ultramarine, N:17Sex; Dark Ultramarine, N:17Secx and N:17Sdx best described as Greyish Ultramarine. The last of these is valued much more highly than the 2 predecessors (for which see NORMA).

The collector should concentrate on getting the better items of "dx" for the display, but please understand that I am not suggesting that you ignore the other colors.

The next emission, Sameansininen (Dull blue) N:17Sddx, is of real consequence. At this point I will refrain from listing emissions by consecutive numbers using only NORMA identifications because it seem to be well employed by collectors. This is necessary because there are numerical discrepancies in all three major catalog references. The variations can be noted in LAPE, NORMA and the KASIKIRJA.

Anyway the numbers are not so important—the order is. Mint copies and those on letter are very rare. Cancelled copies do not show up every day. This color must appear in the exhibit. To those with linguistic ken, the German descriptive of this color is TRÜB BLU. It is very difficult to find good legible cancellations on this stamp. This is due to the lack of con-

trast between the ink and the blue of the stamp, so a nicely cancelled stamp draws a premium price.

The best identification is that the reverse lettering at the top and bottom of the stamp detail inside the oval, "Pennia" and "Penni" are smaller visually and by measurement than in other emissions printed normally.

The earliest known cancellation of this printing is Sept. 9, 1876 in PORI according to the Finnish Manual. The text in the Manual does not say whether this is a loose stamp or a stamp on letter. The pictured item #1 is the Rare Sddx on letter with the cancellation of Helsingfors, Sept. 9, 1876. Is it the only one—is there another earlier? Only time will tell.

After the rare Sameansininen printing all subsequent emissions are known on thick paper only (0.08-0.10). There are about 18 printings all described with varied color names. I shan't describe or copy them into this article because it would merely lengthen and not provide anything to direct the collection properly. Follow your catalog(s) with avid interest and patience.

In wrapping up this First Senate printing group one should know that from N:17 SAax-z (the Prussian blue) through N:SArz (Ultramarine/Greyish ultramarine) of 1880 the very same clichés were used. And, only perforation 11 was employed. The last colors finds a prevalence of Rough Perforations because of the tired and worn teeth of the perforating machine.

The Senate "New Block" Printings

The "New Block" printings entered their birth-right into our Postal History in March of 1881. After the years of wear and tear some portion of the clichés were laid to rest and replaced with new clichés. The color emissions of these new printings with defining details are very well put in NORMA along with fairly up-to-date data concerning the earliest cancellations known for all emissions, save one. To skirt unneeded prolongation of this article I recommend that the collector familiarize his or her person by studying the details and working with the stamps.

In addition to the rough perforations; clean or neat perforations; worn or thick or thin outlines, legible cancellations can be helpful in laying out the pages.

The newly engraved clichés have one certain basic difference from the old plates. That difference is that there is a white line separation at the bottom left between the Shield and the background. The older clichés always have the background detail flush to the Shield's outline. Since only about one third of the clichés were newly engraved it becomes interesting to check plate types—if one has a mass of material.

Perforation Variations

The more exciting stamps of this group occur from October 1881 into January of 1882 in the so-called "thick outline" printings. These stamps exist perforated either 11x11, 12½x12½ or in mixed variations, 11x12½ and in other combinations.

These came to be when an additional perforator with a 12½ measure was purchased to supplement the aged 11x11. They were placed in close proximity to each other thus creating another interesting aspect to perk up our philately. Most of these are found in the NORMA: e-fz group. One can see by price alone that some of the 12½x12½ stamps along with compound perforations are Rare in mint and on letter. Letters are truly gems.

It is important for the collector to include perforation variations in whatever form they can be found. It is probably true in collecting any stamps that the people who specialize and judge want to see the effort put in by the exhibitor as well as items of consequence. This is very true of Finnish competitions. Sharp eyed judges seem to bristle if an area pertinent to a collection has been sloughed off or ignored.

Picture 2 shows a cover bearing the final emission of the Senate new cliché. The stamp is perforation 11x12½.

The Leimapaino Printings

At some point in January of 1882 the entire printing responsibilities of Finland's stamps was turned over to the Leimapaino Division (in the same building). Prior to this all the gumming and perforating was done by this division.

The printings continued in fairly good sized runs. The usage of the 2 perforating machines still turned out interesting perforation combinations which are well covered in the good specialized catalogs so that there is always that extra bit of odd material for the searching, interested collector.

Tête-bêche

During printing make-up, and upon occasion during press run delays, workmen somehow managed to put some clichés in the forms in inverted positions. This led to the cream of the 20p. printings—tête-bêche pairs. The search for varied plate positions never ceases and with some luck a few new ones will turn up somewhere. The plate constructions of the demised Anton Salmenkylä are the bible of all tête-bêche studies. Mr. Salmenkylä had all the known plate positions, one of which is believed to be the only one in existence. The plate details and the periods along with a host of data are a



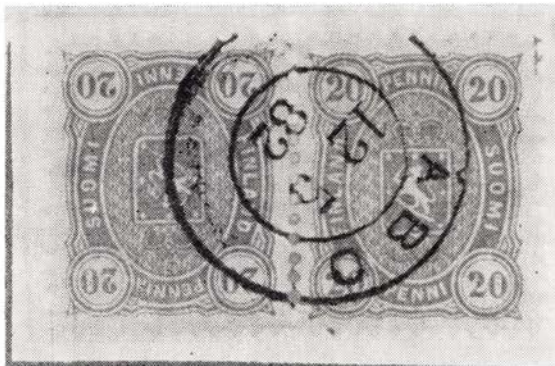
- III. 1. The difficult 20 Penny Sameansinen (Dull, murky blue) Norma: 17Sddx on letter cancelled Helsingfors Sept. 9, 1876. One other loose stamp (or item?) is recorded cancelled PORI on the very same date, according to the **Finish Handbook**.

bit complex for the culmination of what started out to be an uncomplex writing so we will leave this for another day. It is important to have one or two or more of these gems in any 20p. display. So invest wisely or find success as a high-roller in Vegas or elsewhere, but until you get there, collect and study.

Finally, should anyone out there who has a TB pair or two, send me a good photo or the item(s) themselves and I will have the photo made and identify the plate position in return for your interest. Some research is in progress in Finland and we are trying to get a count on all known TB pairs.



- III. 2. A lovely example from the Senate so-called "New-Block" printings of the last color, Greyish Ultramarine (N:17ABfz). The stamp is a mixed perforation variety, 11x12½, cancelled TOHMAJARVI in 1882.



- III. 3. A Tête-bêche pair from the Leimapaino 1st printing emission, (N:LBaz), plate positions 93 and 94, cancelled ABO 12.5.82. All tête-bêche pairs cancelled in 1882 are to be considered Rare.



Ill. 4. A tête-bêche pair in a block of nine, mint with original gum. Plate positions 11 and 12. This choice piece emanates from Postmaster Brandstake's final printing emission. Greyish-ultramarine (N:Loz) from the latter part of 1884.

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SCC's Insignia Pin

Shown here is the Scandinavian Collectors Club insignia pin. This pin is 10K gold filled and has a clasp backing which allows it to be used as a Tie Tack or as a Lapel Pin.

SCC members may obtain this pin by remitting \$5.00 in check or money order, payable to SCC and mailing their remittance to Ronald B. Collin, P. O. Box 63, River Grove, IL 60171. All Chapters should place one order on behalf of all of its members wishing to purchase a pin. This will facilitate handling.



NEW MEMBERS

- 2771 LANNER, Arthur W., 2222 Randalls Run, Blue Creek, OH 45616
Sweden By Richard Diran 2207
- 2772 MILLS, Michael, Slootsburg, NY 10974
Finland, Sweden, Ireland By Richard Diran 2207
- 2773 BATEMAN, Frederick W., P. O. Box 468, Vancouver, WA 98666
Scandinavia, Europe, Oceania By Joe F. Frye 1031
- 2774 THURLOW, Brian R., 7 Cannon Road, Watford, Herts WD1 8BB,
United Kingdom — Iceland, Finland, Norway, Switzerland
By Frank C. Mooney 1870
- 2775 MEINHARDT, William R., M.D., 65 Thibault Pkwy., Burlington, VT 05401
Sweden, Polar Covers, Australia, P.R.C., U.N., By R. Diran 2207
- 2776 BYSTROM, Per O., 13035 12th Ave., NW, Seattle, WA 98177
Sweden By Richard Diran 2207
- 2777 DAIL, James C., III, Odenton, MD 21113
Finland, Sweden, Switzerland By Wayne C. Sommer 1455
- 2778 deLANGEN, Alexander T., 8552 2nd Ave., NE, Seattle, WA 98115
Scandinavian Countries, the Netherlands By Richard Diran 2207
- 2779 BARTO, Robert M., Newark, DE 19803
Norway, Iceland, U.S. By Alfred A. Gruber 1049
- 2780 HANSEN, J. P. Hart, Nivaavaenge 10-3, DK-2990 Nivaa, Denmark
Greenland By Richard Diran 2207
- 2781 RIVERS, Wm. Warren, 2414 Inverness Road, Charlotte, NC 28209
Gt. Britain, Germany, France, Scandinavia By Richard Diran 2207
- 2782 CYBARD, Stephen, New York, NY 10003
Iceland, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Greenland, U.S., G.B., British
Commonwealth, World By Richard Diran 2207
- 2783 GILBERT, Lewis D., 1165 Park Ave., New York, NY 10128
By Richard Diran 2207
- 2784 ZEITLER, Arthur W., 118 Alta Plaza, Corpus Christi, TX 78411
Denmark and DWI By Richard Diran 2207
- 2785 ANDERSSON, Yerker, Sociology and Social Work Dept., Gallaudet
College, Washington, DC 20002 — Swedish and Deafness-Related
Stamps By Jay Smith 1824
- 2786 LEO, David, R. 2, Box 141, Adel, IA 50003
Faroese, Sweden By Richard Diran 2207

REINSTATEMENT

- 2094 LASSEN, Jeffrey K., 310 Irwin—"D", Juneau, AK 99801
Scandinavia, especially Denmark; philatelic commems., By Diran 2207

ADDRESS CHANGES

- 1920 BEERS, M. H.
- 1921 BELL, Jonathan, P. O. Box 85, Schenectady, NY 12301
- 2267 BERNSOHN, Ken, RR 7, Site 6, Box 22, Prince George, BC V2N 2J5
Canada
- 1556 BJARINGER, Tomas, 74 Bis Boulevard Maurice Barres, 92200 Neuilly-
sur-Seine, France
- 2184 ELDRUP, Ebbe, M.D., Laege, Rytterskolen, Kobenhavnsvej 27,
DK-3650 Gl. Olstykke, Denmark
- 2554 GUSTAFSON, Richard, Biology Department, University of Victoria,
Victoria, B. C. V8W 2Y2, Canada

- 2694 HAKA, Paul S., P. O. Box 216, Haines City, FL 33844
 2640 HANSEN, Leif, 5360 Hubbingbird Dr., Richmond, B. C. V7E 5S8, Can.
 2229 HASEGAWA, Dr. Kazuhiko, 10-42 Hiyoshidai 1-bancho, Takatsuki, Osaka, 569 Japan
 1335 JACOBSEN, Mogen, 330 Sunrise Drive, Nokomis, FL 33555
 2479 THURMAN, Carl L., 7820 Rosedale Dr., Normandy, MO 63121
 2038 TRONDSEN, Eigil Th., 16427 Brook Forest Dr., Houston, TX 77059
 2727 LORENTZEN, Peer, 3730 Burns Ct., Ann Arbor, MI 48105
 832 POLLAK, Henry, 147 West 42nd St., Suite 711, New York, NY 10036
 1888 PARR, Kenneth E., P. O. Box 937, Salem, NH 03079
 1325 SAXBERG, Borje O., 7336 58th Ave. NE, Seattle, WA 98115
 2655 THOMAS, Tommy A., 412 Wimbledon Ct., Columbia, SC 29210
 2204 OTT, Russell E., 601 W. Rochelle #1056, Irving, TX 75062

DECEASED

- 182 JOHNSON, C. I., P. O. Box 700, c/o First City Trust Dept., Binghamton, NY 13902
 2043 LeBLANC, Barbara R., 997 Alameda, Redwood City, CA 94061

RESIGNATIONS

- 764 ERICKSON, E. G., 1155 Nakata Place, NW, Winslow, WA 98110
 L-21 HETTGER, Henry T., 1111 Army Navy Drive, Arlington, VA 22202

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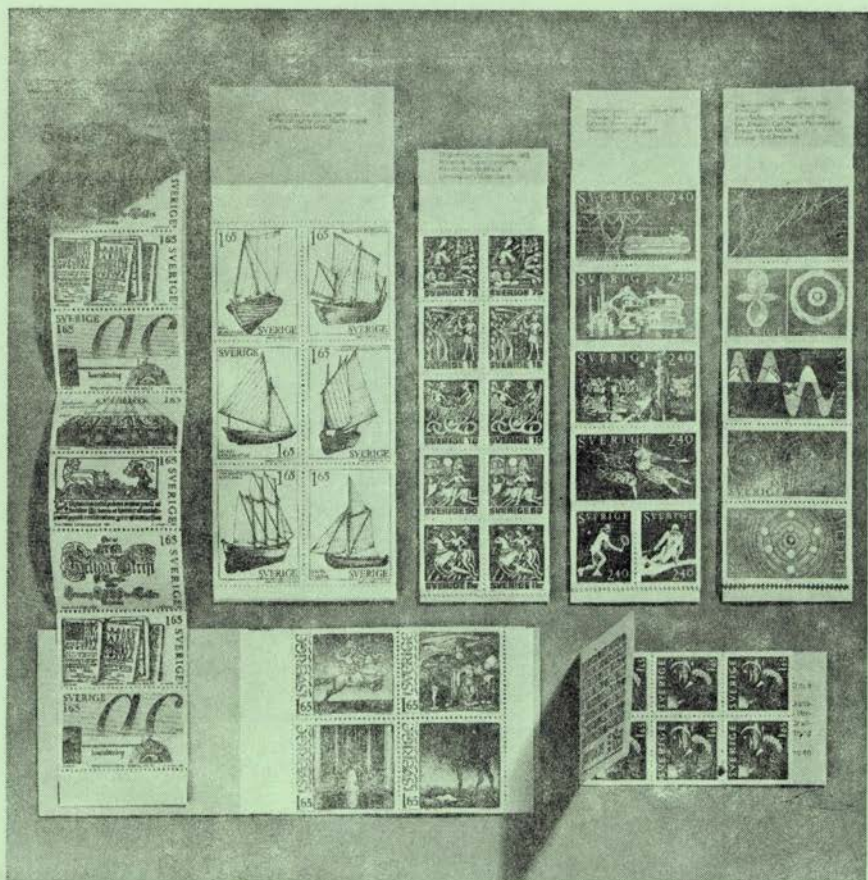
- 1139 STOCKBERGER, Frederick, P. O. Box 545, El Segundo, CA 90245
 2363 WAITE, Robert B., 950 S. Garfield No. 28, Lodi, CA 95240

DROPPED—NON-PAYMENT

- 1233 ANDERSON, James V., 8975 S. W. Homewood St., Portland, OR 97225
 2397 MAKINEN, Arto, Sarvikuja 4, SF-38200 Vammala, Finland
 946 SPENDRUP, Oke J., 333 East 53rd St., New York, NY 10022

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

August 1983 Membership (Corrected)		
Regular Members	1096	
Life Members	26	
Honorary Members	7	
Total August 1983 Membership		1129
November 1983 Adjustments		
New regular members	+16	
Reinstated member	+1	
Deceased members	-2	
Regular member resignation	-1	
Life member resignation	-1	
Dropped Non-payment	-3	
Dropped No address	-2	
Net change		+8
		1137
November 1983 Membership		
Regular Members	1105	
Life Members	25	
Honorary Members	7	
Total November 1983 Membership		1137



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