

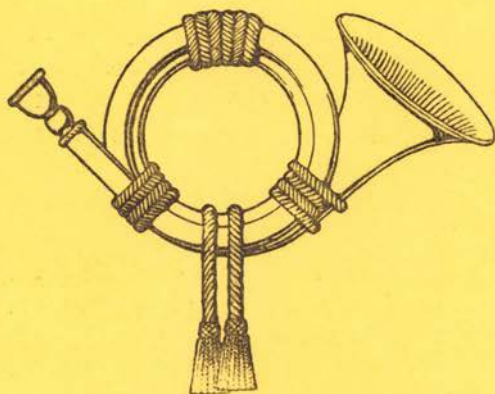
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The  
POSTHORN

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



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

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**POSTHORN**

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**EDITOR: ROBERT C. "BOB" GROSS**

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## Two Old Covers In The National Archives In Iceland

By Olafur Eliasson

(Editor's Note: Olafur Eliasson, who resides in Reykjavik, Iceland, worked on the display of these covers at the Icelandic National Archives. He described and arranged the material.)

The first cover (fig. 1) contained a letter written on the 20th of May 1873 at the farm Breiðmýri in Suður-Pingeyjarsýsla in the northeastern part of Iceland. It was written by the district's doctor, then living at Breiðmýri, and addressed to "Det høje Justitsministerium i Kjöbenhavn" (The Ministry of Justice in Copenhagen).

The cover is franked with a strip of three of the ordinary 4 skilding stamp of the 1873 issue, perf. 14x13½ (Facit No. 2). The stamps were cancelled at Akureyri upon arrival of the letter there, on the 20th of June. The Akureyri canceller is applied to the cover again on the 14th of July when the letter leaves Akureyri with the overland mail transport (landpóstur) leaving for Reykjavik that day. It reaches Reykjavik ten days later and gets a receiving postmark of Reykjavik's type B canceller, dated 24.7. on the letter's back. Two days later the letter leaves Reykjavik, which is shown by a Reykjavik postmark dated 26.7. on the front. This is a clear strike of the first Reykjavik canceller, type A (Danish type). Finally, the letter gets a Copenhagen arrival postmark dated 7.8. on the back.

On the cover's front are written the letters "K.T." in capitals. These letters are short for "Kongelig Tjeneste" and indicate that the letter is official mail. This raises the question why the cover was franked with ordinary stamps rather than official stamps. By using official stamps, as he had the

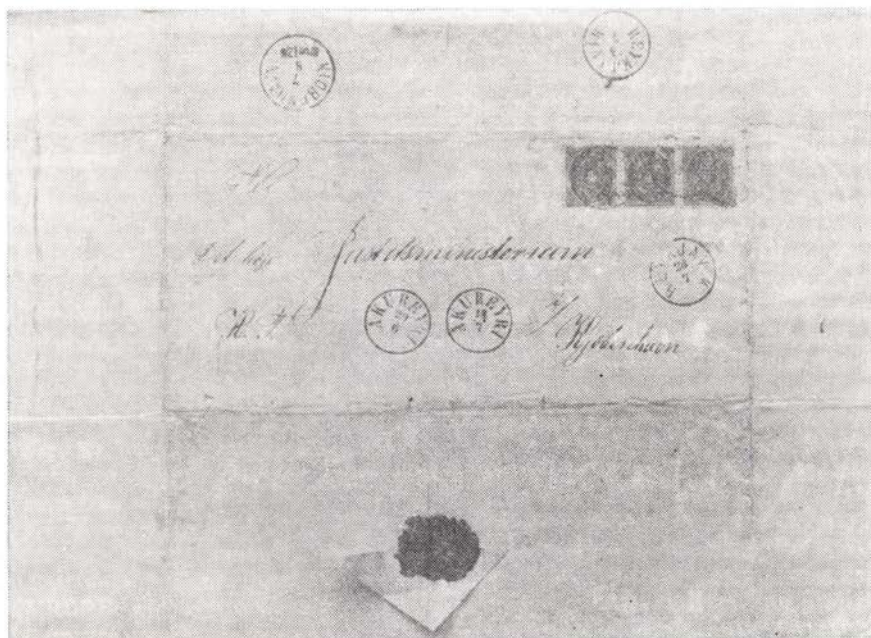


Figure 1

right to do on official mail, the doctor could have had his cost reimbursed. This was not the case when ordinary stamps were used.

The postage on the cover raises another question. In 1873-1876 the single letter rate to Denmark was 8 skildingar and the double letter rate 16 skildingar. The 12 skildingar postage on the cover does not fit and, as the cover bears no signs of being underpaid, the only conclusion seems to be that it has been overpaid by 4 skildingar. Perhaps our readers can furnish another explanation.

The second cover/letter (fig. 2 and 3) was written at Múli in Suour-Pingeyjarsýsla and is dated 24th of October 1896. The sender, Jón Jónsson in Múli, has written his name on the back of the cover and it is addressed to "Landfógetinn yfir Íslandi" which translates as "The treasurer (or bailiff) of Iceland." There is no stamp on the front, but on the back are 17 copies of the 10 aurar official stamp, 3rd printing, plus a single 5 aurar official stamp of the 4th printing (Facit nos. Tj. 5 and Tj. 6). The stamps are cancelled with the Pingeyjarsýsla canceller, then in use at Grenjoarstaour. The date in the cancellation, 21.10., has to be wrong, assuming the letter itself was correctly dated.\* The cover has a Reykjavik receiving postmark dated 13.11.96.

The postage of 175 aurar is very high, but the explanation is that the cover really is a parcel card accompanying a parcel containing money. At the top of the cover's front it says: "Hér meo innsigl. poki meo 1000—eitt Pus. kr.," or translated: "Herewith a sealed bag containing 1000—one thousand kronur."

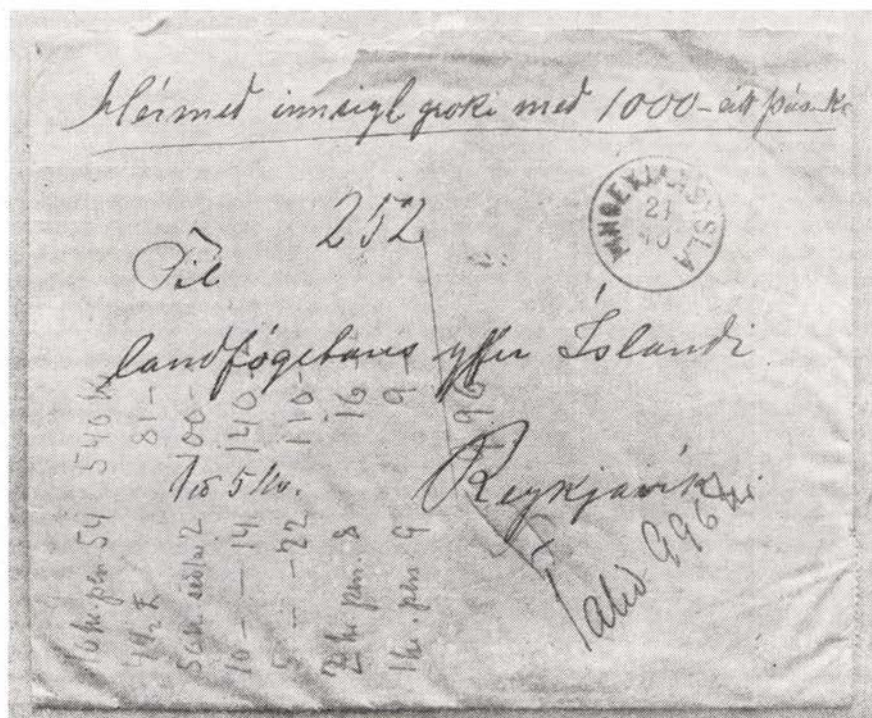


Fig. 2

This evidently was not quite correct because the postal clerk at Grenjaoarstaour has counted the money and found 4 kronur missing. His total is 996 kronur and his calculation appears on the cover's front as follows:

10 kr coins	54	540 kr
4½ £		81 —
50 kr bills	2	100 —
10 — —	14	140 —
5 — —	22	110 —
2 kr coins	8	16 —
1 — —	9	9 —
		996 kr

He has written his result on the cover: "talio (i.e. counted) 996" and the weight of the parcel: 1 pd\*\* 5 kv. "Kv." is short for "kvint," an old Icelandic weight unit equal to 5 gr. Now, how did the clerk calculate the rate of 175 aurar?

The rate for parcels to be sent by the overland mail transport during that winter, i.e. between Oct. 15th and April 14th incl., was 25 aurar each 25 kvint or part thereof. (There was another and lower rate valid during the summer). The registry fee for letters containing money which also applied to parcel cards for valuable parcels, like the one in question, was 5 aurar each 100 kronur or part thereof.

Now 1 pd 5 kv equals 105 kv. The rate is therefore calculated for a parcel of 125 kv.:

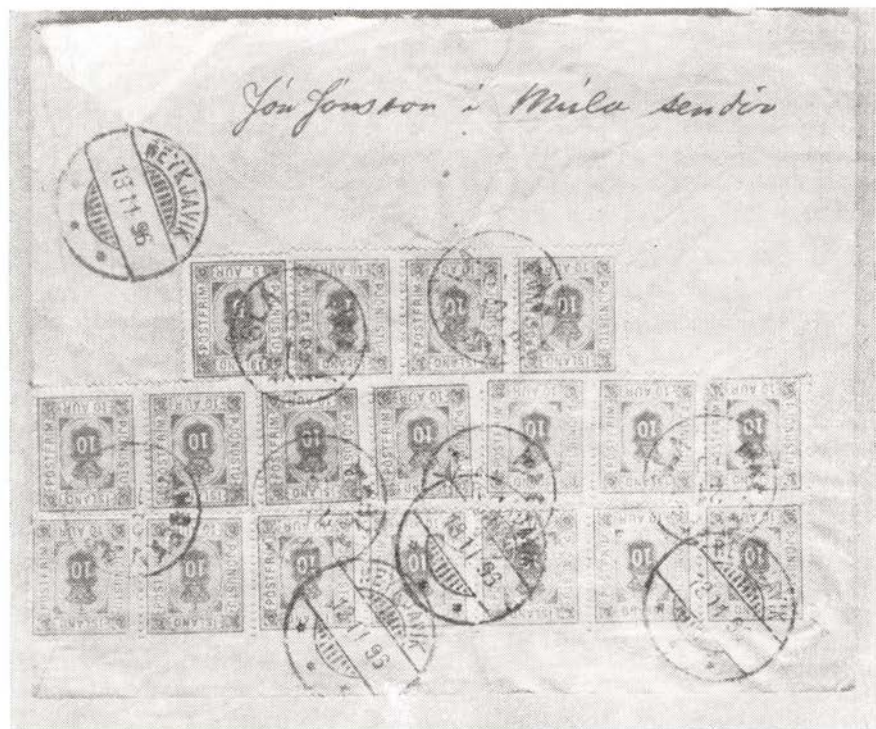


Fig. 3

125 kv x 25 aurar each 25 kv=125 aur. The registry fee for 996 kr. is calculated for the next whole hundred or for 1000 kr.:

1000 kr. x 5 aur. each 100 kr.=50 aur. Rate for weight plus registry fee=175 aur. Simple, isn't it!

On the cover's front is also written the number "252." It is not clear what this number means, but it is assumed to be an accounting number or mark made at the treasurer's office. Such numbers are found on all the money letters and parcel letters addressed to the treasurer.

\*—It is of course possible that the letter was misdated.—OE

\*\*—The weight unit "pund" (=500 gr) is indicated by a sign.—OE

\* S \* C \* C \*

## Pricing Error In Facit Specialized Catalog 1984

The Facit Committee of Frimärkshuset in Stockholm, publisher of the Facit catalogs, used by Scandinavian collectors worldwide for specialized information and retail price guidance, has issued a statement, part of which reads as follows in translation:

"This year a number of consultants were added to the committee in order to create an as up-to-date as possible picture of the market. In order to make the prices given as up-to-date as possible, the production time for the catalog has been considerably shortened. Unfortunately, this has led to a serious error in the prices given for Denmark, the Faroes and Greenland. In our efforts to include the latest prices from last spring, we unfortunately neglected to adjust the prices provided to us by our foreign consultants to account for value added tax and currency exchange differences. Therefore, the prices given for these countries are on the average 30 to 35% higher than they should be."

The committee has indicated that this error will be corrected in the next edition of the Facit Norden Catalog, scheduled for publication in March 1984 and available from a number of the dealers who advertise in the POSTHORN.

\* S \* C \* C \*

## POSTHORN Survey

By Bob Gross

As we reach our deadline for this issue we have received approximately 100 replies to our Survey which appeared in the November 1983 issue. We have been pleased with the response as well as the opinions expressed in the replies. Anyone who has not yet returned the survey forms is urged to submit them to us even though the original due date has expired.

We will be compiling the results of the survey and will review each and everyone of them, paying close attention to all suggestions and ideas submitted.

In the May 1984 issue we will present the detailed results of the survey and will discuss each phase of the survey.

The Staff of The POSTHORN is grateful to each of you who answered (or will answer) the survey questionnaire. We have had some excellent suggestions and criticisms which will enable us to improve The POSTHORN in many ways.

We feel that the survey results, when they are published, will enable each of you to better understand our problems and policies in publishing The POSTHORN.



## Finland

### THE COLOR ERROR FORGERIES OF THE 10 PENNI SERPENTINE ROULETTE ISSUE

By Ed Fraser

These may be the most dangerous forgeries in Finnish philately where the forgery involved making the stamp, gum, paper, and cancel. Perhaps a good indication of this is that the forged "variety" on unwatermarked paper was accepted in all the major catalogs for many years.

With the kind permission of the Collectors Club of New York, perhaps the best way to relate this story is to excerpt the classic research paper published in January 1939 by E.A.Hellman and Agathon Fabergé in "Suomen Postimerkkilehti," and translated by Carl E. Pelander for the October 1939 "Collectors Club Philatelist." As an introduction, Carl Pelander notes:



Figure 1 — Genuine Unused Color Error

"During the period of the serpentine rouletted stamps, there were about 1 or 2 printings made each year . . . The color errors occurred late in 1867 . . . (and) were not discovered until late in 1868 when an English collector, the late Mr. Goldner, found copies (and) at once wrote to the Finnish Postal Department with the result that the authorities immediately ordered all errors returned (1). It was generally supposed that immediately upon discovery of the color errors, corrections were made in the plates, yet it has been the general opinion of philatelists that the 5 penni plate was not corrected . . . and that a printing was made in 1871 on ordinary wove paper which still included the 10 penni cliché."

Quoting from E. A. Hellman in the actual translation of the research paper "The 10 Penni Color Error . . . on Wove Paper Proves to be a Forgery":

Last fall (fall of 1938), in receiving a shipment of Finnish postage stamps from a large London firm, I noted a surprising and remarkable stamp forgery, in a copy of the above named (10 penni) stamp. It was a beautiful and perfect copy, unused and without gum. The color of the stamp, however, differed slightly from the ordinary stamp, which probably was the cause



Figure 2 — Genuine Used Color Error (cancelled "Helsingfors 21-?-1870")

for the unfavorable reaction against it—but as there are several shades of the 5 penni brown, there is a probability that similar shades existed in the color errors, and this, to some extent, alleviated my suspicion. Additionally misleading was the fact that these color errors, on both types of paper, the older issued in 1867 on laid paper as well as the later issue in 1871 on ordinary wove paper, are both listed and priced in all the best specialized catalogues. KOHL'S superb handbook, 11th edition (1928) is the only publication that is doubtful, mentioning that there exist many excellent forgeries of the 10 penni color error, but at the same time admitting that errors, either accidentally or on purpose were made.

The matter, no doubt, would have been left here, if I had not by accident met one of the foremost Finnish experts, MR. AGATHON FABERGÉ. Inquiring as to his opinion on this stamp, his unhesitating and emphatic reply was "All of the 10 penni color errors on WOVE PAPER are forgeries." Mr. Fabergé further said that he owns six copies of this forgery. Of these, two are used, one postmarked "EKENAS 1.3.1870," 28 mm. in diameter; the other "WIBORG 13.3.1871," 30 mm. in diameter. Only one of the unused forgeries has gum. It is needless to say that both the postmarks as well as the gum are crude forgeries. Due to shortness of time Mr. Fabergé had to discontinue the study of this stamp. However, he gave me all of the papers and material connected with the study and research he had made, requesting me to conclude this study and bring it into print. In truth, I found that MR. FABERGÉ'S study of this stamp had been quite extensive, and through him I also found out that another well known Finnish expert CONSUL KARL von FRENCKELL also had studied this stamp and come to the similar conclusions regarding these forgeries.

Before entering into the matter, I wish to mention the Auction Sale held at Zürich, May 25th to 30th, 1925, by E. Luder-Edelmann & Co. To this firm had been left for disposal the magnificent collection of Finland stamps formed by the late MINISTER OF STATE FRANZ UTHEMANN. In this collection was a used copy of the 10 penni color error on wove paper, and it is particularly noteworthy that the auctioneers knew this stamp to be a forgery. Their description in the auction catalogue read as follows:—

"1571—Color error—Forgery. 10 penni brown on pale bluish lilac. This color error cannot exist on ordinary wove paper as this came only in use in 1871. The 5 and 10 penni Color Errors were issued in 1867 (on laid paper). The information in handbooks as well as catalogues, such as Yvert No. 7a and Scott No. 8c are incorrect. The herewith offered stamps, even though it carries the genuine mark of H. F. F. (Helsinfors Frimärkssamlare Förening) is a forgery. This is also clearly noted in the Cliche. 8B IIIa 750 ----- ?"

The stamp in question, left for sale with this auction, was obliterated "Wiborg 1.3.1871" (similar to the forgery shown in Figure 5) but without the line separating the date and the month. It had been marked with the H. F. F. specialized catalogue No. 8B III and Yverts catalogue price of 750 francs, but the value (indicating minimum or sales price) was only marked with "—,—" and not with any specific sum, contrary to all other stamps in this sale.

This information was truly interesting. That a stamp, which was guaranteed genuine by a leading society of experts, and which at least once every

year appeared in some foreign auction—often with several genuine marks, should be a rank forgery.

If casually looked at and compared with the genuine stamp, one will hardly notice anything suspicious. The only thing that catches the eye is the color, but as I mentioned earlier in this article, the color of the 5 penni brown is very changeable, and for that reason, one may readily overcome this suspicion, especially so if the (amount of material for comparison) is small. Now we have all of the seven forgeries, together with a large quantity of genuine 5 and 10 penni stamps, which in this case simplifies the matter. Of the seven forgeries in question, only two are of the same shade. The others differ considerably in color which alone would establish them as forgeries, especially as the pale lilac shade (of three of them) is entirely unknown in this issue, there being no similar shade in the 5 penni value. Because of the fact that this forgery most often appears singly, the comparison must be made by other methods than that of the color, and for that reason I will now take them under closer scrutiny.

At first it seems very difficult to detect any difference between the genuine stamp and the forgery because one cannot depend on the small differences that occur in the plate. Plate flaws in these seven forgeries as well as in the genuine copies are so many that one may easily be misled. Close examination of the plate is surprising and out of the ordinary. The forgeries, no doubt, have been printed from a new plate, derived from the original plate. The technique used, leans to photographic methods, the type of work which has brought about the most dangerous types of forgeries known to philately.

(Although any photo-reproduction will wash out sharpness in the original) . . . outstanding differences are few on which one can absolutely depend. Mentioned here are two of the greatest. The pearls in the Oval, (illustrations 1 and 2) in the genuine stamp are of even square type (note drawing above the stamps). In the forgeries they are less even and slightly rounded. The circular band outside the "pearl oval" in the genuine stamp is almost broken and directly to the right much thicker. In the forgery it is narrowish, and almost even all around and at the top left, clearly broken. An important distinguishing mark to be kept in mind is, that in the genuine stamps, even well centered copies show portion of the outline of the neighboring stamp.(2) This is not found in the forgeries. On the strength of these observations, we may conclude that the forgeries were printed singly and not in sheets. In passing, it may be mentioned that the roulette on this forgery is almost 100% perfect and the centering, in all that I have seen, is good.

The paper of the forgeries deserve especial notice, because outwardly it is impossible to separate the type of paper employed in the genuine and the forgeries. For this reason I have consulted a CHEMIST, DR. OLLI ANT-WUORINEN at the Central Laboratory in Helsingfors, and asked his opinion on this matter. For his experiments we submitted the forgery and a genuine copy of the 5 penni stamp that was closest to this type. The report of the laboratory findings is as follows:—

#### "CERTIFICATE OF EXAMINATION"

Director E. A. Hellman has submitted with us for examination two postage stamps, one of which according to his statement is a genuine 5 penni stamp from the year of 1871, and the other a suspected forgery of the color-

error printing with face value of 10 penni. Genuine color errors should have been printed on the same type of paper as in the genuine 5 penni stamp. We have microscopically examined the fiber groupings in the paper used in these stamps, and there proved that the stamp, informed to be genuine, is of pure rag contents, and the stamp suspected to be a forgery, the paper contains an easily noted quantity of straw cellulose. These paper types are therefore not identical.

Moreover, we have proven that in the informed to be genuine postage stamp, the color is quickly dissolved from the paper when immersed in a solution of 1% Sodium Hydroxide and colors the solution heavily reddish. On the stamp suspected to be a forgery, the color-due stands the effect of this solution fairly well. This proves that the color-due with which these two stamps have been printed are not identical.

Further examination under a Surface-Illumination Microscope, of the reported genuine 10 penni stamp and the supposed forgery, we have come to the conclusion that the design of the supposed forgery is much less sharply defined and clearer than the impression of the advisedly genuine postage stamp. Therefore it is improbable that these stamps were printed from the identical plates.

Helsingors, November 23rd, 1938.

(Seal)  
Albert Backman                      Olli Ant-Wuorinen  
\* \* \*

It is to be mentioned that the thickness of the paper in the forgeries varies from 0.04 to 0.06 mm., the same that is met with in the correspondingly genuine stamps. Also, in the forgeries the tinting of the paper is a shade lighter than that shown in the genuine stamps. When under a quartz lamp the color of the forgery remains practically the same whereas in the genuine



Figure 3 — Unwatermarked "unused" forgery

5 penni brown stamp it appears darker in color.

The identations of the forgeries deserve special notice inasmuch as they are identical with those of Type III, and in no-wise differ from the genuine. It is therefore very possible that the forger had access to the original rouletting disc and this, of course, leads to the thought that the instigator and possibly the maker of these forgeries is a native of the land of the stamps—Finland.

These forgeries in question are not the work of recent years, but date back several decades. These six forgeries were acquired by MR. FABERGÉ for his own collection, according to his notes, in single specimens or with collections during the below mentioned years (the previous owner's name appears in parenthesis):

Unused Stamp year 1902 (Vold, Jurgens)

Unused Stamp year 1904 (Kirchner)

Unused Stamp year 1907 (Mertens)

Unused Stamp year 1903 (Salzer)

Cancelled "Ekenäs" Stamp year 1910 (Mertens)

Cancelled "Wiborg" Stamp year 1910 (Mertens)

Because of these forgeries continual appearances, we can come to two conclusions: 1) that a considerable number of these forgeries were originally printed, or 2) that they are continuously being made. The frequent appearance of these forgeries, in unused condition and without gum, brings about the fact that in comparison the genuine color-errors, issued in 1867, are becoming real rarities, even in used condition, and in mint they are hardly obtainable.

This brings to our minds the question, why the 5 penni yellow, color-error, has not been forged? It is a much rarer stamp than the before mentioned 10 penni stamp, and would bring far greater profits to the forgers. The



Figure 4 — Forgery on laid paper, "unused"

method employed in creating these forgeries gives us the answer; the yellow color is not easily suitable for this type of process as for instance the pale bluish lilac, which is a very suitable color and assures success.

From the conclusions of these experiments, I can join with Mr. Fabergé in his statement "That only the 10 penni color-error on laid paper, issued in 1867, is genuine," whereas all of the copies I have seen of this stamp on ordinary wove paper have nothing in common with the genuine stamps, and are clearly made forgeries of a later date.

Even from this, one cannot with absolute certainty state that there are no genuine 10 penni color errors printed on wove paper, but judging from these examinations, their probability appears very slight.

In all instances, the distinguishing marks between the genuine and the forgeries are so clear, that to differentiate between them should not prove difficult for anyone.

E. A. HELLMAN.

Certainly an excellent and creative study! Maybe even an interesting approach about dissolving forgeries. Seriously however, no such extreme measure is necessary to verify genuineness. In addition to the procedures suggested here, another procedure can be followed. In the November 1979 POSTHORN (still available), pages 180-186, the exacting study by the British Philatelic Federation on forgery detection has been excerpted from their book "The Works of Jean de Sperati," copyright 1955, in 3 volumes. It gives an excellent methodology for detecting all forgeries made by a photographic copy process, and this will apply to the 10 penni color error forgeries. (There is no indication Sperati ever forged this issue. His earliest work was known in 1909, whereas the color error forgeries go back at least to 1902.)



Figure 5 — "Used" forgery, cancel forgery "Wiborg 11.3.1871"

**Additional considerations: Forgeries on laid paper**

While only the wove paper forgeries have been mentioned, color error forgeries also exist on proper looking laid paper! These are not to be confused with a number of crude copies which I feel are obvious enough to not discuss here, as they have no correlation in design detail with even a regular 10 penni stamp.

\* \* \*

Along with a summary of differences in Table I and the addendum article about the printing of the genuine color errors, two excellent photos of genuine color errors should be examined. They are shown here as Figures 1 and 2. Note that the inking differences might suggest that these stamps were printed from different clichés—but they were not. Three examples of forgeries are shown as Figures 3, 4, and 5. The inking varies, and one is on laid paper. They are extremely dangerous forgeries, and all are from a famous collection where they had been unrecognized alongside of other genuine color errors (Courtesy of the Philatelic Foundation). Figure 6 is a drawing of 2 of the known forged cancels.

**Seek expertization:**

In addition to the procedures suggested here, I urge that any possibly genuine color errors be submitted for a current photo-certificate before buying or selling to specifically confirm that the stamp and cancel are genuine in all respects, that the stamp has not been repaired, and that the condition is as stated.

**Table I**

Summary of Some Distinctions		
Characteristics of:	Original	Forgery
Perforation	Exact gage does vary slightly. All known are Perf. III	Probably forged
Printing Process	Typographed	Lithographed
Pane size	fifty	Stamps probably printed individually
Adjacent stamp visible	Frequently	Probably not
Design size: Horizontal — vertical		Varies slightly from genuine stamp
Paper	Laid	Laid, also wove
Examination under UV		Different from genuine
Design differences:		
Outline, lines of shield	Shows "ink squeeze"	No "ink squeeze"
Oval frameline		May be too uniform
Inked color	Shows gradation and "ink squeeze" often	May be too unchanging, no inking variation, maybe looking even "washed out"
Expertizing marks on stamp	Possibly	Possibly
Cancels	Typically 1868, '69, '70 (of course later possible)	1871, other probable, too
Clichés showing error:	Only one cliché involved	Almost certainly the genuine color error not used in the photocopy process



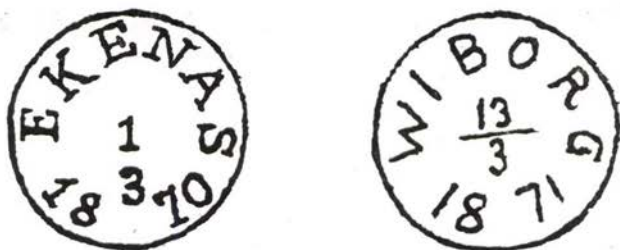


Figure 6 — Drawing of two of the known forged cancels.

#### Footnotes:

1. According to the "Finnish Handbook," there are no records of the way the color error was discovered; whether it was in 1868 or 1869; or when it was finally corrected.

2. Here there is an inadvertent error in the original study, as one of the accompanying illustrations indicates that the very tips of the right vertical perfs show an apparent frame line from the left border of the adjoining stamp. However, as the right side of the color error stamp was at the edge of the sheet, there was no adjoining stamp. Also the sheets had no printed markings in the selvedge.

Forgers and repairers have on occasion added a "frame line" to the serpentine roulettes to indicate an adjoining stamp. Also, of course, a number of excellent, genuine serpentine roulette stamps do not show part of the next stamp.

#### Suggested additional references:

1. P. Grosfils-Berger "Finlande—Les Timbres des Premieres Emissions de 1856 a 1889/95," c. 1947 (in French): Various pages within 94-118, 141-146, and pages 168 to 171.
2. Gummesson, Ossa, and Stenberg "The Early Postmarks Of Finland" c. 1974, publ. L. Peltonen.

Special thanks are due to Juhani Hyytiainen, the curator at the Post- and Tele- Museum in Helsinki. Among other things, he obtained the excellent enlarged photos of the mint and used genuine color errors shown herein.

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## The Rarities Of The Iceland Gildi Issues

By Gordon A. Hughmark

Kohl's Handbuch (1), Caroe (2), and Weirgang and Yort (3) have published a large amount of information on the I GILDI overprints of 1902-03. Jonsson (4) provides information from Icelandic archives on these overprints based upon an unpublished essay by Erik Lundgaard that was written for the Icelandic Postal Administration in 1941. Lundgaard used written sources in archives and statements from personal interviews with persons associated with the overprinting or with other knowledge of it. Weirgang and Yort divided the overprint errors into errors of color, errors of printing, and errors of setting. The first three references provide an excellent summary on the errors of printing and setting. There is considerable speculation on the errors of color and the perforation 14x13½ overprint rarities. As Facit (5) and Islenzk Fimarki (6) list most of these rarities as primary issues, an understanding of their printing is important.

The Christian IX issue of 1902 made the old numeral stamps obsolete. There were still large stocks, including complete printings, of the old stamps that had not been sold, so these were made valid until the end of 1903. The necessity of overprinting to show validity is unclear, but there are indications that postal authorities welcomed the opportunity to profit from philatelic sales of the overprints. Overprinting was done by the Co-operative Printing Works of Reykjavik. The overprint was set up in five rows of ten. Initially, only whole sheets were to be overprinted; later, overprinting of half-sheets of 50 stamps was permitted. By decree, the overprint was to be in red on the 5, 6, 20, and 25 aur and in black on the 3, 4, 10, 16, 40, 50, and 100 aur general issue stamps. Overprinting of the general issues began in October, 1902, with the stocks from the General Post Office in Reykjavik, followed by sheets sent in from provincial post offices. Anyone could take sheets directly to the printer for overprinting. It was this overprinting for individuals that led to preparation of at least some of the rarities.

### Color Error Rarities

A number of sheets of the 5 and 6 aur were overprinted in black instead of red with the second type setting early in 1903. Islenzk Frimerki lists these as 52 and 61 sheets of 100, respectively. Lundgaard stated that the Head Postmaster at the time of the overprinting admitted that this occurred through carelessness or oversight. Appearance of these two color errors apparently provided the incentive to use deception in obtaining other errors of color. According to Lundgaard, a speculator in Copenhagen took some stamps from sheets that were to be overprinted in black and replaced them by 20 and 25 aur stamps. Consistent with this statement, Caroe observed that it is unlikely that half-sheets of these color error stamps were overprinted as these would probably have been overprinted during the period of type setting 3 to 5 in the first half of 1903 through July of 1903. Setting 3 included the '03-'03 error in position 16. Setting 4 continued the '03-'03 error, and added the 02-'03 error in position 50. Setting 5 continued the 02-'03 error. These errors of setting are not known to exist on the rare errors of color.

Such a large fraction of the gildi overprints went to philatelic interests, relative to actual use, that it is highly unlikely that there were errors of color other than the black overprint on the 5 and 6 aur stamps. If this had occurred without recognition by the postal authorities, we would expect that stamps from the entire half-sheet overprinting would be documented.

The suspect color errors are:

Table 1

Denomination	Perforation	Overprint Color	Number from Auction Survey (One known)
6a	14x13½	Black	
16	14x13½	Red	5
20	14x13½	Black	5
20	12¾	Black	6
25	12¾	Black	6

Kohl and Lundgaard consider the 16 aur overprint as a fake. Copies exist with a genuine overprint, so it is more likely in the category of overprinted by deception. Table 1 also includes the number of different stamps that I have found from auction catalogs of the past 15 years and those in my collection. All are unused. For comparison, three copies of the rare 40 aur perforation 12¾ without overprint appeared in these catalogs of the supposed 40 stamps that remained in Copenhagen and were not overprinted. The six copies of the 20 aur perforation 12¾ are particularly interesting because three have an inverted overprint including a horizontal pair. The pair show type 2-type 4 naughts left to right that could only occur with one or both of these stamps at the edge of the sheet. The inverted overprints indicate that the speculator was not satisfied with a rare normal overprint, but went for an even more rare inverted overprint. Inverted overprints in black also exist on the 25 aur stamps, but did not show up in this survey. The appearance of the pair at the edge of the sheet may explain how the speculator minimized loss of these rarities by joining these inserts to the remainder of the sheet. A particularly interesting rarity that appeared in an auction is a "unique" copy with both genuine print and gildi overprints.

Review of the color errors indicates, other than the 6 aur, that they occur where the inserted stamps would not be too obvious by color in the half sheet. Thus, the 16 aur could have been part of a half sheet of 25 aur, the 25 aur could have been part of a half sheet of 16 aur, and the 20 aur part of a half sheet of the 50 aur. Sheets of the 16, 25, and 50 aur are listed as overprinted in settings 4 and 5. The unique 6 aur may have been part of a 4 aur official half sheet. Sheets of the 4 aur official were overprinted in setting 5. Color errors do not exist on the more difficult to hide colors, such as the 3 aur. It is also interesting that color errors do not exist with the official stamps.

It is unclear whether half sheets of official stamps were permitted to be overprinted if submitted by individuals. Documentation reported by Jonsson shows that the branch postmaster at Isafjördur served as an intermediary in having stamps overprinted for philatelic interests in Copenhagen. In fact, his submission of a sheet of 3 aur stamps with two rows inserted upside down eventually led to the decision to stop the overprinting. One can speculate as to the combinations including official stamps that this postmaster could have submitted and have had overprinted without detection. Perhaps, a few general issue stamps mixed in with official stamps of the same color.

The printer and the postal authorities apparently did not cooperate in the production of these rarities. According to Jonsson, the Head Postmaster requested on July 17, 1903, that all overprinting of stamps for individual persons be stopped because of manipulated stamps in sheets submitted for overprinting. Lungaard states that all of the genuine misprints were done exclusively by the permanent staff of the printing works. There were no "Sunday printings" because of the tight security applied to the printing plate.

### Perforation Error Rarities

Post office stocks of the perforation 14x13½ stamps of the 3, 5, 6, 10, 16, and 20 aur denominations had been exhausted by October, 1902. Therefore, overprinting of these stamps resulted from sheets or half sheets submitted by individuals with the possibility that some may have come from provincial post offices. A 1903 NFT article suggests that the small perforation stamps submitted for overprinting came from dealer stocks. Overprints are recognized from type settings 3, 4, 5, and 6, so printing occurred during the first half of 1903 through July. Differences in perforation were not generally recognized as representing different stamps. Even less recognition was given to the slightly different color shades between printings of the same denomination. It was acceptable to combine stamps of the same denomination to obtain a half sheet of 50 for overprinting and the decree did not differentiate between printings, so perforation 14x13½ stamps could be combined with perforation 12¾ stamps of the same denomination and this half sheet did not represent deception in overprinting. Apparently, half sheets or nearly-half sheets of the perforation 14x13½ stamps of 3, 5, 6, and 16 aur denomination were overprinted because the '03-'03 and/or 02-'03 errors exist on copies of these issues. They are not reported on the 10 and 20 aur stamps and these are in the category of the gildi rarities. The same survey that I used to determine the relative number of color error rarities showed 8 different of the 10 aur and 13 different of the 20 aur. Two of the 20 aur stamps were used and one unused copy had an inverted watermark. A survey of a limited number of earlier catalogs shows an additional used copy of the 20 aur and a used copy of the 10 aur overprints. Lundgaard estimated the number of copies of the 10 aur at less than 100 and less than 300 of the 20 aur.

Carøe lists the printings that were overprinted as follows:

Denomination	Color	Printing
3a	Orange	3,4
5	Green	1, 2, 3
6	Grey	1, 2, 4
10	Red	5, 6*
16	Brown	1, 2, 3, 4
20	Blue	1, 2, 3
40	Lilac	2, 3

\*Based upon 6 printings perforation 14x13½.

Carøe verified all of the printings except printing 5 of the 10 aur that was reported by Kohl. I have a copy of printing 5 with genuine overprint in my collection and another copy of this printing has recently appeared in an auction.

### Conclusions

There are very strong implications that the overprint color errors, other than the 5 and 6 aur black overprint perforation 12¾ stamps, were obtained by deception. These were not government-approved issues and were not printing errors so should not be regarded as Iceland primary issues. The perforation 14x13½ general issues with the color overprint decreed by the postal authorities could be obtained without deception and could be regarded as government-approved issues. Therefore, these could be regarded as Iceland primary issues.

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## Danish West Indies #1

### BROWN, YELLOW AND WHITE GUM

By Victor E. Engstrom

Collectors of Danish West Indies Stamps and covers are well aware of the many problems Postal Authorities faced on the Islands in 1855 and 1856.

One problem was the gumming of the 500 sheets of what we know as DWI #1, received from Denmark late in 1855. As the time approached to sell individual stamps in the local post offices, it was discovered that the sheets were badly stuck together. The tropical climate of heat and humidity had taken its toll.

Efforts were made to pull the sheets apart and in this manner some stamps were "liberated." Thus we have the rare white (transparent) gummed stamps which can be identified by not only the gum of mint stamps, but by the shade of the stamps. However, quantities were wholly inadequate.

The ultimate solution to the problem was just as is done today: soak the sheets in water.

Regumming was initially accomplished by Postal employees and later by Christiansted and St. Thomas druggists. It is generally conceded that a brown gum was applied in Christiansted and a much clearer (yellow) gum was applied in St. Thomas.

Today, major catalogs price the DWI #1 with yellow gum considerably higher than those with brown gum.

This difference probably stems from early statements about quantities gummed in each color. But these statements are vague and actual quantities are not given. Dr. Torben Geill (Chapter 6, DWI Mails, 1754-1917) repeats these utterances that several hundred sheets were regummed with brown gum and as many as one-third of the sheets were regummed with yellow gum. Dr. Geill does not attempt to enlarge on the statements.

The terms are general. We learn that at one time 10 stuck-together sheets were shipped back to Copenhagen, and at a much later date 104 more sheets that were unusable were returned. This leaves 384 sheets total used. It appears to me that the "several hundred" might have been intended to be a "couple of hundred," and further the one-third sent to St. Thomas might have been one-third of the original 500 sheets.

As most DWI collectors know, I maintain a photocopy record of important DWI covers, multiples and stamps. This record is the source of the information found in the following table. Figures on single stamps and pairs are from auction catalogs where the auctioneer was a known specialist who would correctly distinguish between the types of gum, or where there was a

prominent collection sold at auction and the owners had made the distinction. Auctions include nearly all of the Pelander auctions, many Danam, Folfers, Siegel, Lowe and Harmer. There could be some duplication in the copies of single stamps and pairs, but there is little likelihood of duplication of the larger multiples. It is possible that the Tows-Miller 24 block with yellow gum has been separated into two 12-blocks, and if so, ONLY one of the 12-blocks should be eliminated from the count.

This study is presented with a view to contesting the pricing by major catalogs. Regarding mint stamps, there are more Brown Gum mint singles than with Yellow Gum, and this holds true with the 4-blocks. However in the other categories of mint stamps there are considerably more with the Yellow Gum. Quantities of used stamps reveal close totals of singles.

Category	Brown Gum			Yellow Gum		
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
	Units	Mint	Used	Units	Mint	Used
	Stamps		Stamps	Stamps		Stamps
Singles, Mint	88	88		58	58	
Singles, Used	43		43	41		41
Pairs, Mint	5	10		10	20	
Pairs, used	1		2	3		6
Three Strip, Mint	1	3		—		
Four-Block, Mint	14	56		4	16	
Six-Block, Mint	2	12		—		
Six-Block, Used	—			1		6
Eight-Block, Mint	—			1	8	
Ten-Block, Irregular	—			1	10	
Twelve-Block	—			2	24	
24-Block	—			1	24	
Total mint stamps		169			160	
Total used stamps			45			53
Total stamps		214			213	

There follows the results of three separate studies of gum types on COVER. Dr. Geill in Denmark records in Chapter 6, DWI Mails, 1754-1917, his statistics. It must be presumed that his totals would be made up from European collections known to him, plus the material left by Hagemann to the Danish Postal Museum. I made the second survey myself some 12 years ago when research began toward producing the DWI Mails series. At that time 18 prominent collectors gave me details of their covers. The third study is my current records of photocopies on cover. I do not believe that there is duplication WITHIN each of the surveys, but there is duplication BETWEEN the surveys, so a total count of all three surveys is not a true figure. However the totals give credence to my opinion that there is little difference between quantities of the Brown and Yellow Gum stamps on cover. I believe they should be priced equally.

Survey	Brown Gum	Yellow Gum
Dr. Geill, Denmark	19	13
V. Engstrom, 1971	25	28
V. Engstrom, 1983	15	16
Totals	59	57

## President's Message

By Wayne P. Rindone

Progress is being made in the selection of a new Executive Secretary for the Scandinavian Collectors Club. At this writing we have five very well-qualified candidates who have applied for the position, making the selection very difficult in the best sort of way. We hope that the new Executive Secretary will have been chosen and be ready to take up his duties by the time this issue of the POSTHORN actually goes to press, and if we have managed to meet this deadline, you will find his name and address on the first page. Our new Executive Secretary will be formally introduced to the membership in the May 1984 issue.

One other appointed officer, Business Manager Eric Roberts, is moving overseas for an extended period and therefore has resigned his office. The Business Manager has been the person responsible for soliciting advertising for the POSTHORN, for handling the ad copy, and for invoicing and collecting the advertising fees. During several years in this position, Eric succeeded in broadening the base of advertisers for the POSTHORN, and today there are a number of regular POSTHORN advertisers, including a number of European stamp dealers, whose ads had not appeared in the POSTHORN before Eric's term as Business Manager. Eric deserves the Club's appreciation for a job well done.

In consultation with POSTHORN Editor Bob Gross, we have decided not to appoint a new Business Manager. Starting with the May 1984 issue, the POSTHORN Editor and the Executive Secretary will work together to carry out the tasks formerly assigned to the Business Manager. The Editor will handle collection and preparation of ad copy for each issue, and the Executive Secretary will be responsible for collection of the advertising fees.

The next major Scandinavian Stamp Exhibition is Nordia '84, which will be held in Reykjavik, Iceland, July 2 to 9, 1984. As reported by Wayne Sommer elsewhere in this issue, there will be opportunities at this event to discuss relationships between SCC and some of the major Scandinavian philatelic societies, and a number of SCC members have already made plans to attend. In particular, member Bob Fashingbauer has made arrangements with Icelandair for a package originating in Chicago (and which can be extended to Luxembourg for those who would like to continue on to Europe). A flyer providing additional details can be obtained from Bob at P. O. Box 1, Techny, IL 60082.

The next national SCC convention is now only eight months away. It will be held in connection with Philatelic Show '84 at the Park Plaza Castle of the Boston Park Plaza Hotel October 12 to 14, 1984. The Exhibit at Philatelic Show will provide the second opportunity to win the SCC National Award a beautiful piece of Swedish crystal that was pictured in the August 1983 POSTHORN. Now is the time to make your plans to join us in October and to begin preparing exhibits for this competition. An Exhibit Prospectus is available from the Show's Exhibit Chairman, Dr. Guy R. Dillaway, P. O. Box 181, Weston, MA 02193. We are also considering the possibility of resuming the tradition of a competition between exhibits prepared by various Chapters of the Scandinavian Collectors Club. If your chapter is interested in preparing an exhibit for this national meeting, please write to me stating your interest no later than March 15, 1984. If there is sufficient interest expressed, resumption of this competition will be announced in the May issue of the POSTHORN.

## A Bibliography For Danish Numeral Cancellations

By Glenn F. Hansen

(Editor's Note: The article "A New Approach to Danish Three-Ring, Mute, Numeric, Alpha-Numeric Cancellations" appeared in the May, August, and November Issues of The POSTHORN. This bibliography is a continuation of that article.)

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### Notes:

- Items marked (\*) have direct reference to Danish Numeral cancellations.
- Other items may be considered of more general interest. However, Tes-



ter's Danish Postal Rates gives a very good history of Denmark's postal rates and helps the reader understand something about the periods leading up to, and concurrent with, the Danish Numeral Cancellations. Christensen's Denmark 2 Rigsbank Skilling contains a section, by Tester, containing information on Denmark's steamship mails. The Private Local Posts of Denmark contains a wealth of information on some of the larger towns of Denmark around the mid 1850s as well as some interesting town maps from the period.

This listing is personal and has no pretensions of being in any way complete.

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## To Reykjavik Via London

By Wayne C. Sommer

A report of meetings of the Scandinavian Philatelic Society (London) and Felag Frimerkjasafnara (Reykjavik Philatelic Society).

It was a rare coincidence that a traveler would get to a meeting of the Scandinavian Philatelic Society in London one week (8 November 1983) and the next week (November 17) be in Reykjavik for a meeting of Felag Frimerkjasafnara, the Reykjavik Philatelic Society.

In London, the meeting was addressed by member David J. Loe whose main philatelic interest is Iceland. His talk dealt with stamp issues which he displayed and described with about one hundred album pages. He also is the author of a series of articles for the Scandinavian Contact, the quarterly journal of SPS, about the postoffices, their location, and other postal history of Iceland.

David, a civil engineer by profession in the Midlands of England, came about 100 miles early enough to have dinner with me and A. J. S. Riddell, treasurer of the Society, so we could talk about our common interest.

Over 20 members attended the meeting. After the scheduled program there was a lively discussion of a future week-end meeting outside of London when people outside the capital would have an opportunity to get together. Such affairs are held annually.

The chairman, V. A. Daniels, conducted the meeting with quiet dispatch, and I was impressed with the competence and style of the secretary, Susan Worsley, in promoting the interests of the Club. I had a chance next day to meet with her for a pleasant hour and learned of the intention of a dozen or more members to come to Iceland next July for NORDIA '84.

The meeting in Reykjavik was different because I was asked to speak about the Scandinavian Collectors Club. Incidentally, the following five Americans were present: Gary Athelstan, Minneapolis, currently teaching a semester at the U. of Iceland, Don Brandt, of California, currently a freelance writer living in Iceland, Frank Mooney, long a resident of Iceland, George Sickels, Union, New Jersey, who was visiting in-laws in Reykjavik, and myself.

Some years ago, there was an active SCC Chapter in Iceland, but over the years the number dwindled from the original 25 to only a few. Currently, there seems to be renewed interest. In addition to describing SCC membership and mentioning the POSTHORN, the SCC Library, and the Stamp Mart, among other things, I then offered the suggestion that it might be timely, with the scheduled exhibition NORDIA '84 in Reykjavik next July, to consider a federation of Scandinavian Clubs, including FF and SCC, as

well as similar organizations in Denmark, Sweden, Germany and any others that might surface. Such a Federation would be useful in exchange of ideas, perhaps exchange of publications, coordination of events to avoid conflicting dates, and whatever other benefits could be derived from such an organized effort.

There was also a spirited discussion of what some consider the unfortunate omission in the NORDIA brochure #1 which has just been issued. While the show is primarily, if not exclusively a Nordic event, it seems not to have occurred to its management committee that English is widely understood among Scandinavian philatelists everywhere. The brochure itself contains several advertisements that are in English. It was suggested that consideration be given to including English in future brochures which are expected to be published.

During the meeting, I introduced my Icelandic guest, Orn Hrafnkellsson of Hafnarfjordur, a 16 year old collector, the nephew of a friend in Washington, D. C., to the Club, and to my great satisfaction, he was promptly accepted as a member. After the meeting, I had the pleasure of recruiting a member for SCC, my good friend, Sigurdur Gestsson of Kopavogur.

Altogether a rewarding, but too short, trip.

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## Sweden Reply Coupons

By Jan Billgren and Sigge Ringstrom

(Editor's Note: The information contained in this article was previously unknown. Jan Billgren of Lund and Sigge Ringstrom of Trelleborg, completed a study of information in the Archives of Sweden to obtain this information.)

The following is a list of Swedish Postal Reply Coupons sent out to the Swedish Post Offices from 1907 through 1940. Also shown is the number of returns and "repurchases" of these Coupons by Bern.

Year	Number of Coupons	Distr.	No. of Returns & Repurchases	Year	Number of Coupons	Distr.	No. of Returns & Repurchases
1907	24,400	(346 retained in Bern)	273	1923	16,900	c:a	9,300
1908	3,500	-----	1,662	1924	10,340	c:a 8,450 a 50 c.	8,650
1909	3,480	-----	2,300			-----	53 a 25 c.
1910	3,170	-----	2,459	1925	3,105	-----	2,565
1911	4,870	-----	3,133	1926	9,000	-----	5,249
1912	4,030	-----	3,317	1927	9,900	-----	7,084
1913	5,372	-----	3,813	1928	14,300	-----	7,531
1914	6,475	-----	3,406	1929	12,600	-----	8,650
1915	5,190	-----	3,591	1930	14,100	-----	10,329
1916	6,350	-----	3,195	1931	16,400	-----	11,774
1917	9,140	-----	3,943	1932	42,550	-----	16,858
1918	9,550	-----	3,300	1933	19,750	-----	12,382
1919	7,050	-----	4,129	1934	23,800	-----	16,429
1920	12,140	-----	5,212	1935	26,000	-----	18,298
1921	17,100	-----	8,117	1936	21,400	-----	17,924
1922	34,600	Davon 600 stk alte	5,659	1937	30,100	-----	22,932
				1938	33,900	-----	23,332
				1939	34,600	-----	17,071
				1940	19,300	-----	15,442

## The Editor's Notebook

By Bob Gross

What an overwhelming response we had from the Survey Form that was included in the November 1983 issue. Needless-to-say, it was very gratifying to know that so many of you were interested enough to offer your comments, ideas, suggestions, and even your complaints. We are currently studying each and every form so that we can determine exactly what changes you desire in The POSTHORN. And we want to personally thank each one of you who took the time to include letters to us, most of them in appreciation for our efforts in publishing The POSTHORN. Since the positions of Editor and Associate Editors are strictly voluntary, without any type of compensation, it is nice to know that so many of you care and appreciate our efforts. In the May 1984 issue we will publish a comprehensive review of the survey results which should be of great interest to each member of SCC. As many of you mentioned, The POSTHORN is the only real evidence of membership that many of you see from year to year as we are scattered out over such a large area. So it is our goal to make the changes necessary to provide you with the type of publication you want. Thank you, again, for your efforts. And for those of you who did not take the time to respond, it is still not too late. Although we will not include any additional answers in our analysis of the survey, we will personally review any further forms we receive and will try to put your changes and ideas into effect. So, if you haven't yet answered, take a few minutes of your time and complete your form TODAY!

We are looking for a new Associate Editor for Sweden. For those of you who specialize in this area, this is a chance for you to assist your Club in a very effective way. If you're interested, drop us a short resume of your collecting specialties and a little about your background so that we can consider you for this position.

We would be remiss if we did not send our personal thanks to Gerald Grosso who has resigned as Associate Editor for Sweden. We want to thank him on behalf of all of our members for his years of faithful assistance to The POSTHORN.

Over the New Year's Holiday we had a pleasant visit with one of the old-timers in SCC, Tore Green. Tore is still actively working on his collection of Swedish Covers. He has given up the other items that he previously collected. Tore is awaiting the birth of his first great-grandchild in May. He is now 82 years old and is very active collecting not only Swedish covers but also glassware and handcarved statuettes of famous personalities. We're passing on his greeting to all of his friends in SCC.

Our thanks also goes to Fred Brofos for including us in the distribution of his new "Brofos Reports." We will be reprinting items from his publication from time to time and the first appears in this issue. Thanks, Fred, for remembering us. You older members of the Society will remember that Fred served as Editor of The POSTHORN for about four years.

If you're interested in attending NORDIA '84 in Reykjavik, Iceland in July 1984, you should contact our Chicago Chapter of SCC (see story elsewhere in this issue). They are arranging a tour. Tour information can also be obtained from E. R. Ball, Coordinator, S. Jordan & Sons, 8676 Granville St. (at 71st), Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6P 5A1.

Vic Engstrom has also called our attention to STOCKHOLMIA '86 which will be held in Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 28-September 7, 1986. We will have more news about this exhibition in later issues. Brochures may be obtained

from Victor E. Engstrom, 2655 Pebble Beach, Clearwater, Florida 33519.

Harry T. Wines has again prepared the annual index to The POSTHORN for 1983 which appears as a centerfold in this issue. We appreciate his efforts. Probably few members realize the work that goes into preparing an annual index. We have been doing it for LUREN for a number of years and can assure you that many hours of work is involved. So, Harry, we again thank you for your assistance.

Speaking of Indexes, the 40-year Cumulative Index to The POSTHORN which was scheduled to accompany this issue will be sent to you as a supplement to the May 1984 issue. Compiling the information for 40 entire years of publication has been quite a task and we just were not able to complete it in time for this issue. It will be published as a separate supplement.

Remember, that we have copies of Advertising Rate Forms for The POSTHORN available for anyone needing them. We have special rates of \$2.00 (minimum) for 20 words and 10c for each additional word for classified ads for members of SCC including dealer members. This is an excellent way to let other members know your needs or to offer your surplus materials for sale.

Again, we are appealing to the publicity chairmen of our SCC Chapters to provide us with Chapter news for each issue of The POSTHORN.

Our thanks to Gosta Karlsson, Editor of SFT (Swedish Stamp Magazine) for the beautiful Christmas Card depicting in color a Swedish 3-skilling banco stamp.

We also want to thank the Oslo Philatelic Society for the review copy of their excellent catalog "NORGESKATALOGEN 1984." This Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of Norway is a must for all collectors of Norway. Throughout the catalogue are shown full-color photos of some of the earlier Norwegian Covers. We will have a review of this catalogue in a later issue.

As we begin our third year as Editor of The POSTHORN we want to thank each one of you who has contributed so much of your time and effort to assist us. We hope that each member of SCC had a beautiful Christmas holiday and we want you to know that we are looking forward to providing you with another year of good quality issues in 1984.

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## Associate Editor For Sweden Needed

There is currently a vacancy for Associate Editor on The POSTHORN Staff for Sweden. The duties of the Associate Editor consists of solicitation of articles for their particular area, for reviewing articles submitted to them by contributors of articles, and to assist the Editor in matters concerning their area of interest.

The position of Associate Editor for Sweden is due to the resignation of Gerald H. Grosso, who has served in that capacity for a number of years. He has indicated that he does not have the time necessary to devote to the tasks of Associate Editor. In accepting his resignation, the Editor and Officers of SCC expressed their thanks to him for his past contributions and hope that he will continue as an active member of SCC and as a contributor to The POSTHORN.

Any member interested in this position should send a brief resume of his activities, particularly his philatelic interests, to the Editor, Robert C. Gross, 1953 Cypress Lane, Cocoa, Florida 32922, not later than March 20, 1984.

## Fluorescent Agents Create Problems

By Dr. Dan Laursen

Reprinted by permission from the August 16, 1982 issue of Linn's Stamp News)

Most stamp collectors know that postal services around the world are marking their stamps either with a phosphorescent coating, or by mixing a fluorescent agent with the paper pulp used in the production of stamp paper.

This is done to enable the use of automated mail-handling equipment.

When the treated stamp is exposed to radiation invisible to the human eye (ultraviolet, X-ray or gamma radiation and cathode rays, alpha and beta radiation), the stamp will emit visible light.

The phenomenon is known as luminescence. If the emission of visible light stops the moment the radiation ceases, the emission is called fluorescence. If the emission persists after the radiation ceases, it is called phosphorescence.

The United States and England use phosphorescence, whereas most European countries use fluorescence to activate the read heads that direct the facing, cancelling, and sorting of mail.

It is also well known that as paper ages it turns yellow. When stamps are "tagged" with a phosphorous agent, the paper turns yellow. To counteract the yellowing, a brightener known as optical white is added to the paper pulp.

Optical white is also added to detergents making one's laundry "whiter than white."

The brightener causes the paper to emit an intense fluorescent whitish-violet radiation when viewed in UV light.

Optical white evaporates comparatively easy as does the fluorescent agent and can thereby "infect" or contaminate other objects.

Since the Danish Postal Service (Post and Telegrafvaesenet, or P&T) began to add a fluorescent agent to some of its stamp paper in November 1962, I have been puzzled at the problems that were created.

The P & T informed the public at that time that the fluorescent paper would show a strong yellow color under UV light, whereas normal paper would show gray.

Later on, fluorescent agents were used showing either a dazzling white or a light yellow color under the UV lamp. Besides these colors, I also found stamps showing purple color under the UV light.

More puzzling was the fact that I also got a fluorescent reaction from stamps that should be nonfluorescent.

My first idea was that I was dealing with "leftover" fluorescent agent in the containers used for the stamp paper production in the transition period, when both fluorescent and nonfluorescent stamps were issued. But this idea did not explain the presence of fluorescence in issues printed several years before the dawn of luminescent stamps.

I never solved the last problem, which came up in Sweden, where stamps printed on nonfluorescent paper displayed a weak yellow fluorescence under the UV light.

The Swedish Post Office Stamps and Philatelic Service (Postens Frikmarksavdelning, or PFA) commissioned a study of fluorescence and optical brightener. The study group consisted of Professor Diego Carlstrom from the Karolinska Institute; Lars-Eric Ewart, head of the Swedish Stamp Print-

ing Office; Aake Frycklund from the G-Man Tryckfarger A.B. (a printing ink company); Lennart Lagerstrom and Jan Synning from Sweden's Philatelic Union Catalog Committee; Anna-Greta Waldemarsson and Jan Hesselman, respectively Director and Marketing Chief from the PFA; and, Nils Westergren from Klippans Finpappersbruk (the producer of Swedish stamp paper).

The PFA published a five-and-one-half-page report of the group's findings. The report affirms the suspicion many stamp collectors had for some time: even an amateur is able to make nonfluorescent stamps fluorescent so effectively that all our modern technology is not able to discover it. The report states, "The yellow fluorescent agent is an organic compound which is soluble in numerous solvents. It is broken down by prolonged exposures to UV light, but above all it is volatile, it can evaporate."

It is this state of affairs that have given rise to the phenomenon that has often been described with amazement in philatelic literature. "Furthermore, it is quite possible to add fluorescent agent to stamps afterwards by various means." The latter is the reason, for example, why illegitimate fluorescent Greenland stamps have popped up.

There are officially only two fluorescent Greenland stamps, the 1973 Queen Margrethe 10-øre green and 60-øre sepia (Scott 93 and 96, although not distinguished as such in this catalog). (Assoc. Editor's note: Both Facit and AFA DO distinguish these two stamps in their catalogs.) All other fluorescent Greenland stamps are fabrications. But this does not necessarily mean that all nonfluorescent stamps showing some degree of fluorescence are falsifications.

It should be stressed that the gum does not yield any kind of protection against the adding of a fluorescent substance as believed earlier. The gum is too porous to prohibit passage of solvents or gasses.

The committee, in its report, points out some of the peculiarities their investigation has disclosed. (For example) fluorescence is of varying strength.

At the (time of) delivery to the printing office, a specific quality of paper contains a specific amount of the fluorescent agent. After the colored ink is applied to the paper, the stamps are dried by heat from gas flames. The drying takes place in a comparatively short end of the printing press by allowing the gas flames to play directly on the colored paper surface. Because different colors require different temperatures and the drying table has a constant length, some colors were dried by increasing the temperature of the drying end of the press. As a result, more fluorescent agent than usual evaporated, and a smaller degree of fluorescence is shown by those stamps under UV light. Tests in Stockholm have shown so much agent evaporated that the read heads of the sorting machine did not react.

Second, stamps exposed to UV light lose their fluorescence. The sun's light contains ultraviolet waves, besides visible light and heat waves. Both heat and UV radiation affect fluorescence. The UV light decomposes the agent into its component parts; the heat radiation causes the agent to evaporate; the higher the temperature, the faster. Heat also accelerates the decomposing process.

Third, it was found that stamps kept in transparent plastic sheets lose practically all their fluorescence, which is transferred to the plastic. Normally, the fluorescence would migrate from the stamps to the plastic until an even amount was present in the paper and the plastic. However, because the plastic contains plasticizer with which the fluorescent agent has a larger affinity than with paper, the migration goes far beyond the balance point.

Nonfluorescent stamps placed between plastic sheets will receive fluorescence from the plastic and react under the UV lamp. It (has also been) my experience that when nonfluorescent stamps are stored in a glassine envelope together with fluorescent ones, (that) these will become contaminated and show fluorescence as well. The intensity of the fluorescence depends on the length of time the two kinds of stamps were stored together, by and large, the original fluorescent stamps would lose as much in fluorescence as nonfluorescent stamps had gained.

The fluorescent agent used by most postal services is volatile and its evaporation and/or migration from stamps is a continuous process and may result in the complete absence of the original fluorescence.

Depending on how they are stored, the stamps will retain their fluorescence for varying periods of time.

Part of the aforementioned information comes from "Information About Fluorescence and Optical Brightener on Swedish Postage Stamps," by the Swedish Post Office and Frimaerkearbogen 1980//81 by Ib Eichner-Larsen.

\* \* \*

(Comments by Marvin Hunewell, Associate Editor for Denmark.)

One basic reason for publishing the above article by Dr. Laursen is to remind all of us that while the classic stamps of our chosen areas of interest are interesting and deserving of study, so too are the modern issues.

We really wonder how many of you own and use a UV lamp! And how do you use it? Why not share some of your own "trick usages" of the UV lamp with the rest of us?

Regarding the stamps of Denmark, a quick look at the latest AFA Catalog reveals significant differences in prices of fluorescent vs. nonfluorescent varieties of the same basic stamp. Some ratios are as great as 20:1, while others may be as low as 1:1. When the price difference becomes as great as 300 D.krs. for one variety and 40 Krs for the other (as in the case of the 25 D.Kr. stamp, AFA 402 and 402F), how can we collectors ignore UV characteristics? (The 1961 King Frederik IX 20-øre definitive, AFA 393 and 393F, is another example of price differences between the two varieties in used condition. One is valued at 1 Kr. while the other is valued at 20 Krs. One could go on and on pointing out significant price differences. The only point being that we cannot afford to ignore UV characteristics any longer.) These characteristics are really as significant as watermark and perforation characteristics in the proper classification of the stamps in our collection(s) and also in our duplicates for trading or selling. Yet, how many times do we circuit members of APS circuits note that sellers/vendors have failed to identify the stamps?

As pointed out by Dr. Laursen in his article, it is also very important that we also take proper measures to protect and/or guard against evaporation and/or migration of stamp fluorescence.

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## Finland: 20 Penny Tete-Beche 1885 Cancellation Forgery

This article could be entitled "Forgery seeks home," since this poor orphan has been wandering for "oh so many years."

The sad item (Fig. 1) is a lovely and authentic tete-beche vertical pair, Field types 20 and 30 with a faint blue figure cancellation that appears to be #180. The town cancellation of WIBORG 17.(9)88 was added at a later date by a too-clever mechanic, thereby ruining a lovely philatelic item.

Juhani Olamo of Helsinki, one of the finest researchers and quite expert in the 1885 period, compiled this dossier:

- 1) Appears in the auction market—Artur Rozsa in 1972 (Germany)
- 2) Appears in the auction market—Ebel—Sept. 1972 (Germany)
- 3) Appears in the auction market—Ebel—March 1973 (Germany)
- 4) Appears in the auction market—Rapp—October 1976 (Switzerland)

Then our wayward friend arrived on our shores in a Danam auction in March of 1977. When Russ Mascieri was advised of the bogus feature he returned it to Rapp in Zurich. I have been told that Mr. Rapp gives a "life-time" guarantee on all stamps sold by his establishment. Very generous and welcome. I think there should be no time limit on sales that lack any form of substantiation. Surely the insurance premiums would be fairly reasonable.

But the "Gullivers Travels" of our pair are not yet over! It shows again in a Mohrmann Auction in Germany, Oct. 1979. Russ Mascieri most kindly sent me a copy of the letter sent to Mohrmann in advisement.

Never to be discouraged, our itinerant finds catalog space in the David Feldman sale of Nov. 4, 1980. I wrote promptly and I feel sure it was withdrawn by this fine auction house.

Is this the end? By no manner or means. Here it was again, this time in the Köhler sale of Oct. 1981 in Germany.

Regrettably, our "patient" is certified by both Messrs. Pfenniger and the great Agerthon Fabergé as "authentic." Possibly the false WIBORG cancel was added after their inspection—or they both erred. (We are all human). I believe however that Fabergé, who was without doubt the greatest collector of Finland, would not have failed to note the forgery . . . but this is conjecture on my part.

I am certain that we will see this pair again and again until some collector gets stuck with it and if he keeps it long enough his recourse for remuneration may have run out.

It is not for me to pass critical or accusatory judgements on the fine dividing line that separates ethics of questionable nature from the obligations of the auction houses. Most of my dealings here and abroad are pleasant so my comments are not a campaign to place unreasonable pressures on those in an already difficult business.

My feelings are that the philatelic world, which includes our own SCC; APS; SPA; Collectors Club and all those prestigious FIP groups the world over, along with eminent auction experts and professionals, should find the way to see that any fraudulent item is permanently marked on the reverse side of the stamp that the item is "forged," etc.

If this could be negotiated the auction houses would not be the parties responsible.

It is up to the ethical philatelic world to "Clean Up Our Act."

—Mike Hvidonov



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## Transfers And Re-entries

By Alan Warren

Kurt Jensen, president of the Danish Stamp Dealers Association, in conjunction with the Greenland Post Office warns that forged first day covers of the 1969 25 Kr musk ox stamp have been prepared on seagull covers. While the stamps are genuine, the postmarks are forgeries. The covers were supposed to have been cancelled on the day of issue, November 27, 1969 at Søndre Strømfjord. One of the distinguishing features of the forged cancels is that the letter "R" of SDR and the first two letters of STRØMFJORD are slightly lighter in color than the other letters.

Another indication is that the forged covers appear on seagull covers introduced in 1973, which bear the inscription at lower left "Grønland Postvæsen." The 1969 covers are imprinted "Den Kongelige Grønlandske Handel." Collectors are also warned that forged FDCs may also exist of other Greenland stamp issues.

SCC member #40, Robert G. Stone was recognized for his many years of philatelic writing, editing, and research with two awards at the APS STaMpsHOW held last August in Pittsburgh, PA. He was named one of the three winners of the 1983 John N. Luff Award, specifically in the category off Distinguished Philatelic Research. Bob took part in the traditional signing of the Luff Honor Scroll at the show. He received his second award at the Writers Breakfast held Sunday morning of the show, sponsored by the APS writers Unit #30. On that occasion Bob was named recipient of the Fred B. Thomas Award for Distinguished Research in Philately. Bob's major thrust has been in the field of French philately where he has published numerous articles, and has edited the **France and Colonies Philatelist**. In the Scandinavian area Bob has published a number of articles on DWI over the years in *The POSTHORN*, and was author of **Danish West Indies Mails, 1754-1917, Volume 1**.

In the November 21, 1983 issue of *Linn's*, Finland specialist Jacob Kisner gives a nice write-up on the "Lape" catalog. The "Norma" Finland catalog is the more popular reference for Finnish issues and current pricing, but the specialized catalog published by veteran dealer Lauri Peltonen is used by an increasing number of devotees who look forward to the additional articles and factual material to be found there. Of particular interest is the thumbnail sketch of Peltonen that Kisner gives in his article. Anyone who has collected Finnish covers is sure to have come across the name (I have FDCs from the early '40s prepared by him) of this giant of Finnish philately who is eighty years old.

The name of Frederick A. Brofos will be familiar not only to long-standing members, but also to collectors of Norway. Fred is a past editor of *The POSTHORN*, an Honorary member of SCC since 1966, and recipient of the Carl E. Pelander Award in 1974. He has been a prolific contributor to philatelic periodicals, and his collection was the major source for his compilation of the Norway section in Paul Nelson's recent Volume I of the **Catalog of Scandinavian Revenue Stamps**, published by the Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation. Now Fred has released a newsletter, "Brofos Reports," and in the first issue he discusses a couple of items that tie in with two of his pet interests—military related material and back-of-the-book adhesives. The 1914-15 Norway Defense sticker was sold at post offices to help the defense

fund, but was not valid for postage. It was to be used on the backs of envelopes.

The same design was also imprinted on a special "brevkort," but at the top center, indicating a postage stamp was still required. Fred goes on to illustrate and describe two anti-military labels which appeared about the same time. One carries the slogan "Norway in 1914/Censorship" and the other "Down With Militarism," and both carry a bottom panel reading, "Long Live Socialism."

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## Danish Names And Addresses

By Erik Hemmingsen

The article on page 224 of the November 1983 POSTHORN by Wayne Menuz induced me to write this article on Danish names and addresses.

While Wayne Menuz believed his postcard genuine until after its cancellations were identified as fakes, I was suspicious of the card at first glance. It is true that early Scandinavian postcards and covers are often remarkably casually addressed, (see covers on pages 222 and 223 of the November 1983 POSTHORN) but in all cases I have seen that looked genuine, there was a good reason to believe that the card could have been delivered. I do not believe that there would have been any hope of delivery of the postcard on page 225 of the November 1983 POSTHORN.

The trouble lies with the nature of the family names used by most Danes. An overwhelming fraction of the Danish telephone book is occupied by a mere handful of names: Hansen, Pedersen, Petersen, Jensen, Frederiksen, and Olsen plus a few more will account for most of them. It is essentially impossible to identify people with these names even when an occupation or else a first name and initial are known. There are too many Frederiksens who call themselves "Grosserer" (a designation for a wholesaler of some kind of goods) or whose full name could be Hans Peter Frederiksen. The current Danish telephone book will distinguish carefully between Grosserer Hans Peter Frederiksen and Professor Hans Peter Frederiksen, both of whom have an apartment in the same building on the same street in Copenhagen. My doctor in Copenhagen used to complain that he had to keep a record not only of the street numbers, but the occupation, and the name, and the floor of residence of the patients he billed. It was also necessary to keep track of which staircase they lived on. Otherwise, they would get each other's mail. Unfortunately, not all apartments were numbered.

The name on the card shown on page 225 would seem to be Gr. Frederiksen. That this man is supposed to be a Grosserer could follow from the card's text, which says that an invoice has been sent and the goods are wanted. However, it doesn't matter what the initials are intended to be. They do not identify Frederiksen in any way. There are simply too many people of that name. The Copenhagen Post Office could not deliver the card, and a sender in Iceland who did any business in Copenhagen would know that more care is needed with the common Danish names ending in "sen."

A faker who had thought about the matter would have addressed the card to one of the smaller towns where there might be just one Frederiksen of the given profession, but even there care might be needed and a first name plus initial should have been used also.

## News From Finland

By Mike Hvidonov

### HFF—90 Years Old

Finland's oldest philatelic club, Helsingfors Frimärkssamlareföreningen (herein after called HFF) came upon its 90th Birthday this November past.

The occasion was commemorated with a 3 day National Exhibition in the city of Helsinki at the modern, recently erected Messukeskus Convention facility a touch in the outskirts of Helsinki.

It succeeded in being the largest philatelic event in Finland for the year 1983. More than 900 frames graced this spacious hall attended by thousands of people in a remarkably steady flow.

The vast amount of material shown was of very high standards insofar as the Finnish frames were concerned. Exhibits of other European stamps were not stunning but adequate. A committee of 10 judges headed by Finland's only International judge, Nils Krogerus, weaved their ways through myriads of philatelic items.

Perhaps they found inspiring interest because so many "never seen before" and a host of improved collections greeted them. Happily spectators really studied the frames and were more prone to ask questions. The bourse was comprised of Finnish dealers only. This because there was another philatelic event happening in Denmark, I believe. The dealers did very well.

The miniature presentation sheet especially prepared for HFF-90 was a 4-block of the 5 penny 1882 Orange tete-beche. 6000 were printed and all were sold out on the second day. The Finnish PO honored the occasion by releasing the Christmas stamps at the exhibit.

The judges tasks had to be pressured because of the strong entries. It has, and I hope continues, to remain the policy in Finland to limit Gold Awards but the other Silvers and Bronze, etc. awarded were both generous and fair.

A brief listing is as follows: Sahlstein, Kai: Finland, Honorary Award; Hvidonov, Michael: Finland, Gold; Sundman, Christian: Finland, Gold.

Awarded were 28 Gold plated Silvers, 9 Silvers, 22 Silver plated Bronzes and 7 Bronze medals. Numerous awards were given for Topicals, Youth and Literature.

The prizes were tendered at a lavish Dress Party at Adlon, an old and respected restaurant/night club located in the Stock Exchange Building in Helsinki.

### The Silver Horn

As a special and thoughtful addition, Suomen Postimerkkeily, presented an exquisite gift to Finland's philatelic world in the form of a magnificently designed Silver Horn—an antique crafted by a Finn in the 19th century. Truly an artisan's creation. The horn tapers toward the mouth area allowing that a properly formed band can be affixed. Each year for 10 consecutive years a silver engraved band will be added bearing the name of the person who has done the most for Finnish philately. Thus the Horn will remain in the custody of whoever was selected and passed on to each subsequent winner for ten years. The selections will be made by a board and votes. At the end of a decade it will be decided as to the resting place of this wonderful trophy. Ilpo Ylisma (and company) rate accolades for the creation of this esteemed award.

### The First Winner

The first presentation of our Silver Horn was bestowed upon Arnold Nyman of Espoo, Finland for his many efforts and contributions in behest of Finnish philately, (among other collecting interests). Mr. Nyman has added spark and long hours to HFF over many years. He has won Great Golds throughout Europe and at Capex in Canada. These awards were gotten for both Finland and France.

The Scandinavian Collector's Club extends warm congratulations to Mr. Arnold Nyman of Espoo. P.S. Mr. Nyman received a Large Honor Class Award in the Invitational Class at HFF-90.

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### Letter To The Editor

We receive a number of letters from SCC members and, of course, it is impossible to print them all in The POSTHORN. However, occasionally we receive one that we feel is really worthy of publication. The following letter is one of them. It came from Robert J. Gustafson of Rochester, N. Y. It was special to us because it shows the value of an organization like SCC to members throughout a long number of years. Thank you, Bob, for this contribution:

Dear Bob:

The Fortieth Anniversary POSTHORN was excellent! It is unfortunate that we don't have a more complete history of the organization, but the POSTHORN has certainly filled in a lot of the chinks.

When I first joined in late 1952 it was at the suggestion of Carl Pelander, whom I visited on Fifth Avenue when I was in New York City for a convention. He was so helpful to one who was just several years out of college and who couldn't spend more than a few dollars each monthly payday. I had picked up a copy of Norway Facit O1, the first of the Norwegian Missionary Post in Madagascar Issue for the princely sum of fifty cents from an old-time Rochester dealer. All he knew was that it was a "missionary stamp" and I bought it more as collateral material. It was Mr. Pelander who gave me a copy of Vol. I No. 2 which headlined that issue, and he wrote on the bottom "Only copy left—Good Hunting C.E.P." Hanging on the walls of his office were framed sheets of the Finnish Relief Fund "Help Finland" charity stamps and Finland Facit So1, the mourning stamp of 1900.

Through the years it has been my pleasure to meet personally or on the pages of the POSTHORN so many true gentlemen who were always willing to give a novice a hand.

Has any thought ever been given to having an SCC tie, with the emblem as shown on the society pin? I belong to several Scandinavian organizations, but as yet have not found any of them coming up with a tie with a Viking ship.

After thirty years' membership I still consider my SCC dues one of the all-time good buys; I am tempted to delay sending in my dues for several weeks so I can pay the full eight dollars. I'd be tempted to purchase a life membership but at age sixty it may not be a wise move!

Sincerely, Robert J. Gustafson #676

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Compiled by Harry T. Wines (SCC #1639)

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Jonsson, J. : Hopflug Itala Overprints. (F165, F166, F167.)  
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**Forgeries**

Menuz, W. : Used (?) Iceland. (Genuine post card with fake  
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**Oval Issues**

Hughmark, G. : The Printings Of The Iceland Oval Issues  
(of 1873-1901.) 1983 p. 149-153

**Postal History**

Sickels, G. : Iceland—Postal History Item. (Routing of a post  
card #1 in 1886.) 1983 p. 192-193

**Postmarks**

Lamkin, W. : Icelandic F.D.C. Cancellations. 1983 p. 64

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Sickels, G. : Norwegian WW II Covers—Jan Mayen to Iceland.  
1983 p. 2-5

**Revenues**

Sickels, G. : Icelandic Stimpilmerki Update. 1983 p. 70-72

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- Brofos, F. : Mini Cancelling Machine—Krag 25. 1983 p. 88
- NORWAY**  
**N53 VII**
- Air Mail**  
Snarvold, H. : Study Of NK 53 VII 1892-93. 1983 p. 136-137
- Fieldpost**  
Brofos, F. : The Last Flight Of The "Sea Eagle." (The story of a mail plane that was lost.) 1983 p. 57-58
- Literature**  
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- Postal History**  
Richter, J. : Norgeskatalogen 1983 (includes a new concept in pricing unused stamps.) 1983 p. 19
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Snarvold, H. : Norwegian Foreign Mails Before and After the Union With Sweden in 1814. 1983 p. 111-120
- Størmer, G. : Grid Cancels, Are They All Genuine? 1983 p. 9-11

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### Forgeries

- Fraser, E. : Rogues Gallery—A Method of Study For Detecting Perforation Forgery. (Using Compound Perforation Issues of 1881/2 of Finland—The Crossover Issues.) 1983 p. 154-158

## SCANDINAVIA

### Literature

- Warren, A. : Scandinavian Revenues: A Review. (Covers DWI, Faroes, Greenland, Iceland, Norway.) 1983 p. 141

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- Hunewell, M. : Scandinavian New Issues, Are There Too Many? 1983 p. 67

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- Our 40th Year Of Publication (Highlights in History of POSTHORN.) 1983 p. 176-177

### Literature

- Richter, J. : SCC's First Fifty Years (A thumbnail sketch of SCC's History.) 1983 p. 177-180

### Literature

- Warren, A. : Foundation Publishes Handbooks (A review of handbooks published by The Scandinavian Foundation.) 1983 p. 200

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- Gross, R. : The Editor's Notebook. (POSTHORN publication rules and regulations.) 1983 p. 181-182

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- The Earl Grant Jacobsen Memorial Fund. (Will enlarge the S.C.C. Library.) 1983 p. 127

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- Warren, A. : USA/Sweden Treaty First Day Ceremony. 1983 p. 147-148



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## Scandinavian Literature Notes

By Alan Warren

**Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift** 6/83 continues Tore Gjelsvik's series on the Hamburg steamship routes of the 19th century with an item on the "Hakon Jarl." Reviews are given of the recent **FILOS 83** and **TEMBAL 83** shows. A nice review is also given of the "Catalog of Scandinavian Revenue Stamps," Vol. I, edited by Paul Nelson.

**Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift** 7/83 is a special issue devoted to thematic collecting and covering cancels, stamps, postal cards, and even meter stamps with topical motifs. Gunnar Dahlvig has an interesting article on "Nya Sverige" with reference to the stamps, cancels and other themes relating to the Swedish immigration to America. Of particular interest is a listing of names and addresses of nearly 200 topical philatelic organizations, ranging from Police on Stamps to the Study Group on Turtles on Stamps!

The September 1983 issue of **Scandinavian Contact** is an especially rich number beginning with an extended article on Finnish Railway cancels from 1872 to 1917 by Norman C. Franklin. The author hopes to explore the field further and eventually write a book on the subject. R. M. Fishenden delves into the 50 öre Type II large official of Sweden with a description of cliché flaws. W. J. D. Annand continues his lengthy series on Local Posts of Scandinavia with a second part on Göteborg, and D. Loe presents the tenth part of the Post Office Gazeteer of Iceland.

**Posthistoriske Meddelelser** No. 15 has an article about the Korsør-Kiel Shipspost by E. Menne Larsen, and another by Bo Bjerre Jakobsen on P. & T. Cancels (Post- of Telegrafvaesenet).

**Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift** 7/83 carries a review of the international show **BRASILIANA 83**, where Franz Moldenhauer won a large gold for his Norway collection. Tore Gjelsvik continues the series on steamships and the mails with a discussion of the "Finmarken."

**Posthistorisk Tidsskrift** 3/83 presents another installment in Hans Ehlern Jessen's monumental series on postal conditions at the time of the 1864 war. Erik Paaskesen discusses cancellations of Skive from the mid 19th century, several of which are illustrated. U. Munch-Andersen illustrates both sides of a cover filled with unusual postal markings, which he traces for the reader. The registered cover was sent from Copenhagen to Chicago, but could not be delivered. In addition to way and receipt markings, there is a dead-letter-office marking and a New York registered "exchange" etiquet. The letter was eventually returned to its origin.

**Frimerker som Hobby** 3/83 from Norway leads off with an article by Arne Tørud on perforation of Norwegian stamps in the period 1863 to 1910. The perforating devices in use at the time are illustrated. Anders Langangen describes the numeral cancels used on Norwegian steamships during the last two decades of the nineteenth century.

The lead article in **Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift** 8/83 is a fine profile of Sigge Ringström, author of "The Private Ship Letter Stamps of the World," for which he received the Earl of Crawford medal from the Royal Philatelic Society. Nils Falk writes about the shipspost between Malmö and Stralsund during the period 1865-1896.

The lead article in **Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift** 4/83 is by Ole Maintz, and discusses parcel post from Denmark to the Danish West Indies during WW I. Lars Jørgensen writes about the "Ekspres" or special delivery labels used on Danish mail.

In Newsletter 2/83 of the FG Nordische Staaten im BDP is a report of the annual meeting held in Siegen. Jürgen Tiemer becomes First President, and Werner Fredrichs Second President. Dieter Fullrich was named Managing Director, and his wife Jutta was named editor of *Wikingerberichte*, replacing Horst Winter who passed away in April. Martin Pankau is the group's new Librarian. The 1984 convention will be held in Freiberg am Neckar.

Jürgen Tiemer also chairs the organization's Study Group of Norway, and they have just published an extensive catalog of nearly 200 pages of Norwegian railroad cancels. This first edition provides all known dates of use that have been so far documented. The editor seeks information from collectors that records earlier or later usage of the various markings. Cancels are identified as one of six basic types, ranging from the classic single-ring mark of the early period through the various double-ring types, to the modern single-ring type in use since 1956. The cancels are listed by railway line, and a point system is used for relative values. Most cancels are well illustrated. The last third of the catalog is a descriptive text which discusses each rail system, with sectional maps. Railway cancel enthusiasts are urged to obtain Tiemer's *Katalog über die Stempel der Norwegischen Bahnpostexpeditionen* which the various literature dealers will carry.

The October issue of *The American Philatelist* carried a nicely illustrated article on the use of Norway No. 1 on letters abroad, by Georg Størmer. The author opens with a description of three covers seen at NORWEX 80 in Oslo which appeared to be underfranked. After considerable research he learned that letters from Norway to Sweden during the period 1849 to 1859, and which traveled less than 200 KM, required only four skilling rather than the normal eight skilling rate. In studying the rates to other countries, Størmer points out that ice conditions which prevailed in winter caused mail from Norway to Denmark to be routed via Sweden at an additional charge. One of the illustrations is that of one of three covers the author knows of to St. Petersburg, at the 32 skilling rate. The article is a revision of a series which originally appeared in *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, and has been translated by Sven Ahman.

*Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* No. 5/1983 carries an interesting article by Otto Kjaergaard on "Berigtigelseskort," or cards which are sent to make an adjustment in charges for a postal service in matters between Denmark and Greenland. Niels Klottrup discusses cataloging and pricing of Danish postal cards, and Knud Juul continues his series on the definitives of Denmark with the Christian X issues of 1921-22.

In *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* 8/1983, editor Erling Sjong describes how stamps has become an important export business for the Faroes, and Ingolf P. S. Nielsen discusses early correspondence and the establishment of the postal routes to the Faroes in the 1870's and 1880's. In the area of topicals, Gunnar Dahlvig writes about Viking art in philately.

*Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* 9/1983 reports on "Frimärkets Dag," Oct. 1, 1983, which attracted over 100,000 at special events in four dozen cities.

In *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* 6/1983, the JKE Group gives a short history of Holstebro post office, including a listing of the postmasters from 1725 to the present. Niels Klottrup illustrates a number of cases of overpayment of postage, especially on postal cards, around the turn of the century.

In issue 4/1983 of *Het Noorderlicht* published in Holland, G. L. van Welie illustrates a cover bearing the 1 øre wavy line issue of 1906, cancelled December 25, 1905. G. A. Hagemann indicates earliest use as January 14, 1906. In the same issue, G. J. Jordans describes some Danish bisects cancelled in

the Faroes in 1919.

Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift 7/1983 has an article by Niels Klottrup on insured letters to foreign destinations around the turn of the century, and Peter Jørgensen presents another in a series on varieties of the DWI 1902 provisionals.

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## Facit Special 1984

A REVIEW

By Joe F. Frye

Frimärkshuset AB, Stanley Gibbons International's Stockholm division, announces the availability of their 1984 edition of that bible of Scandinavian philately, The Facit Special catalogue. The six vermeil and five silver medals from international show juries from 1971 to 1982 which recognized its excellence continues to be justified, in my opinion.

The 1984 edition brings Sven Åhman's second article of his series on Swedish forgeries which began with his article titled "Sperati" in the 1983 Facit Special. In the 1984 edition Åhman provides beautiful enlarged photos of the forgeries of the fabulous 20/30 ore error, with a brief history of the genuine error and worthwhile information on the forgeries.

The never-hinged craze has apparently arrived in our beloved specialty area. The 1983 Facit Special catalogue first so listed and priced never-hinged 1886 Ring type with posthorn on back and later issues in Sweden, with Norway's stamps quoted never-hinged beginning about 1937. The 1984 catalogue (received Sept. 27, 1983) brings the never-hinged Norway listings back to and including the 1863 4 Skilling coat-of-arms type, with nearly every subsequent issue of that country so listed and valued. Coverage in the other Scandinavian countries' issues, never-hinged, has been expanded as well.

Text is Swedish. Pricing in Swedish crowns. Valuations are generally, as might be expected with the continuing devaluation of the Swedish crown compared to the dollar, up a bit overall. Some of the valuations are surprisingly reduced in, for example, the more recent Faroes issues—which might have been the object of speculation and later dumping on the market. There are some scattered increases of fifty to three hundred percent on scarce, in-demand items. The classics continue to inflate in value in most countries' issues.

Every face-different design of stamp is illustrated, the majority actual size. The cuts have been reproduced in a clean and excellent quality of printing, and the text, while of necessity small, is clear and useful.

New in the 1984 edition is coverage and pricing of the Swedish Military postal stationery with official indicia bearing postage amounts imprinted. This new feature completes this catalogue's coverage of Swedish postal stationery, and is a welcome addition.

Some of the remarkably strong price increases are noted in the DWI St. Thomas—La Guiara—Puerto Cabello issues, but there are many others—mostly in the issues which are popular and were small in quantity produced.

USA distributor: Harry Edelman, 111-37 Lefferts Blvd., South Ozone Park, NY 11420. Canada: Unitrade Associates, 153 Bridgeland Ave., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M6A 1Y7.

## Finland:

### ADDENDUM TO STUDY OF COLOR ERROR FORGERIES

#### The Fascinating Story of the 5 and 10 Penni Serpentine Roulette Color Errors

By Ed Fraser

To produce the penni-denominated serpentine rouletted stamps, a "frame" of 50 clichés was used to print one "pane" of 50 stamps, and the sheets which all had 100 stamps were therefore all made in two printing operations. These sheets composed of two panes of 50 stamps were approximately aligned vertically with a minimal horizontal selvedge between panes. The 50 stamps in each pane are numbered by philatelists as shown in Figure 1. These same numbers then also are used to specify the corresponding individual clichés. (Note the face-side of the clichés are reversed, and cliché numbers from the face-side therefore run right to left.) Additionally, Figure 1 indicates the long vertical spacers and the short horizontal spacers that were used between the clichés to provide enough "spacing" for the serpentine rouletting.

Our understanding today is that the left and right vertical margins of this "frame" of 50 clichés remained without the support of the long side pieces on the frame board when the actual frame was removed from the press set-up. It is believed that possibly in the second quarter of 1867, the stacked frames of clichés—with unsupported edges—suffered an accident. There is only circumstantial evidence—no recorded details—but the evidence seems good: 4 clichés for numbers 11, 21, 31, and 41 fell off the 5 penni layout and 1 cliché for number 10 fell off the 10 penni layout. In restoring the fallen clichés to their layouts, 5 penni cliché #11 was erroneously inserted into

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

Figure 1 — Layout of the fifty "penni-value" stamps with philatelists' numbering convention indicated. The typical "cliché-spacers" are drawn in for the left-most columns for illustrative purposes.

the #10 position in the 10 penni layout (see Figure 2), and the remaining 4 clichés were returned to the 5 penni layout with the result shown in Figure 3.

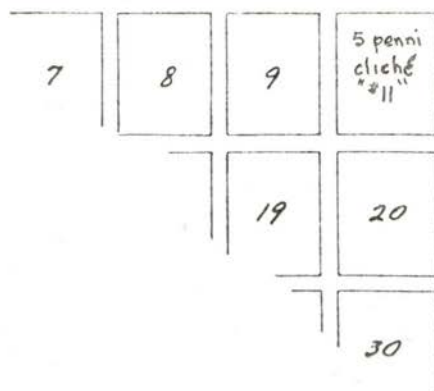


Figure 2 — Resulting stamp layout. The 5 penni cliché “#11” found itself in position #10 in the 10 penni layout.

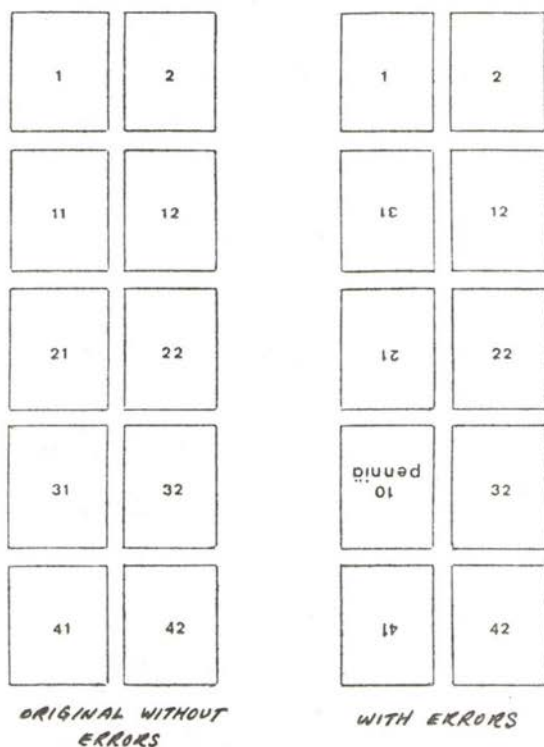


Figure 3 — The first 2 vertical columns of the stamp positions in the 5 penni pane—“Before” and “After”

It is believed that neither the 5 penni #1 cliché nor any of the other 10 penni clichés fell out—again just by circumstantial evidence alone. In summary, it would seem almost as if the 10 penni cliché layout had been stacked on a board above a board with the 5 penni cliché layout, but in opposite directions so 10 penni cliché #10 was nearest to 5 penni cliché #41. Then after the “accident,” someone placing all the fallen clichés “upright” would then also restore one frame properly upright, and the other frame with a tête-bêche situation.

As shown in Figure 3, five tête-bêche pairs were created (#1 and 31, #31 and 12, #21 and 22, “10 pen” and 32, and #41 and 42) along with a possible tête-bêche gutter pair with #41, selvedge, and #1 as a vertical pair. The error formats of Figures 2 and 3 went undetected, and in the second quarter of 1867, 50,000 copies of the 10 penni value were printed; and in the third quarter 50,000 copies of the 5 penni value were also printed. The resulting 1000 color errors of each can be accounted for as follows:

—325 of the 5 penni color errors were sold from the 10 penni sheets and 675 were collected and returned by the Postal Administration. Another 760 copies were removed from the next printing of 38,000 stamps, and this total of 1435 errors was incinerated on March 31, 1869.

—All 1000 of the 10 penni color errors in the 5 penni sheets were put on sale. The 1000 from the next printing in the second quarter of 1868

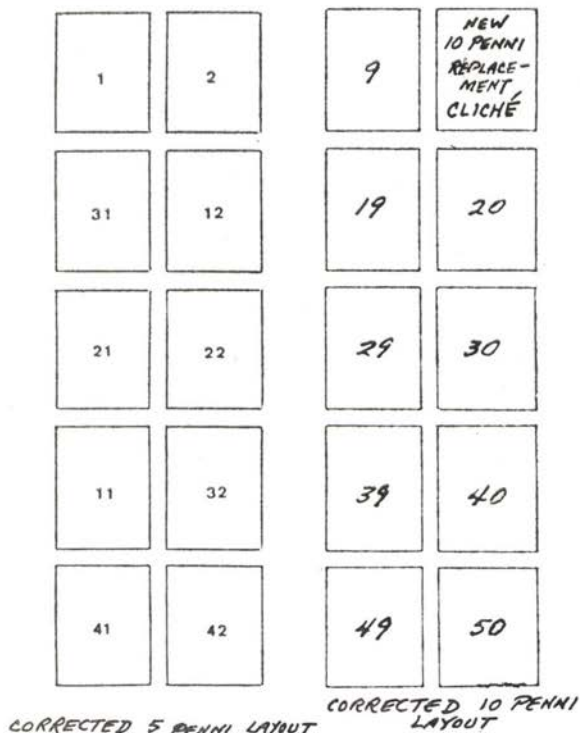


Figure 4 — Layout of stamps in the corrected first two vertical columns of the 5 penni pane, and the ninth and tenth vertical columns of the 10 penni pane, using the numbering from their original layout position.

were segregated by the Office of Stamped Paper, and finally removed from stock and burnt on May 2, 1870.

It is believed that the errors were discovered in early 1869. All subsequent printings reflect a new cliché layout, giving the results shown in Figure 4.

This story is detailed in the Finnish Handbook: The Serpentine Rouletted Stamps of Finland—English translation by Kauko Aro. Additionally some striking pieces are illustrated, some of which I am listing here in Table 1 and Table 2. Another question philatelists have: Are there more pieces to be found? With 325 copies of the 5 penni and 1000 copies of the 10 penni color errors sold, only 20 copies of the 5 penni are known, whereas many more than 60 of the 10 penni value are known.

To suggest that this is all not so outrageous an event, early in the printings of the 20 penni stamps a similar accident is believed to have occurred to both the left and right vertical columns of clichés, with the regrouped clichés giving the stamp layout shown in Figure 5. However, no errors resulted.

41									20
11									10
31									50
21									40
1									30

Figure 5 — A new stamp layout resulted from an early regrouping of the original clichés of the 20 penni issue. Changes in the cliché groupings nearly always involved the margins.

### Table 1

Interesting multiples relating to the 10 penni color error, illustrated on page indicated in the Finnish Handbook (translation).

Page 53: 5 pen and 10 pen error as pair, cliché "#10" and #21, with 5 pen pair #22 and #32, on piece.

Page 51: 5 pen pair, cliché #1 and #2, used with 5 pen (tête-bêche) pair #31 and #12 (ex Fabergé).

Page 51: 5 pen pair cliché #21 and #22 (tête-bêche); possibly unique.

Page 51: Three 5 pen pair #41 and #42 (tête-bêche); two ex-Fabergé.

Page 54: Ordinary horizontal 5 pen pair from "repaired grouping," clichés #11 and #32.



Page 55: Block of four, 5 pen from original grouping of clichés, clichés #1, #2, #11, #12.

Page 58: 10 penni color error on cover.

#### Table 2

Interesting items relating to the 5 penni color error, also as illustrated in the Finnish Handbook.

Page 53: 5 pen color error perf II—only one known; ex-Fabergé.

Page 53: Ordinary 5 pen pair from early printing, clichés #11 and #12; ex-Fabergé.

Page 55: Vertical gutter pair of 10 pen: cliché #50 above and "replacement cliché #10" below.

Page 55: Ordinary horizontal 10 pen pair from original layout, clichés #9 and #10.

Page 58: 5 penni color error on cover.

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## The Norway Book Of The Year

### TIEMER'S NORWEGIAN RPO HANDBOOK

By Frederick A. Brofos

Finally a great gap has very nicely been filled in the published research on Norwegian postmarks. Not since Max Nørgaard's article series in *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, back around 1948, have I seen this vast subject tackled in its entirety. Costing 20 DM, the 182-page "Catalog of the Norwegian Railroad Postmarks" was published this year by Jürgen Tiemer, President of Study Group on Nordic States of the German Philatelic Union. It lists, illustrates and evaluates all the different postmarks (even the rare 3-ring numerals haven't been overlooked), together with route maps and pictures of trains and stations. Short histories of the various railroad lines are also included. Already a 2nd edition is being planned, which will correct the periods of usage of the various postmarks, where necessary. This is certainly a wonderful accomplishment and deserves the highest praise. Could one but hope for a companion volume on the equally neglected modern ship postmarks of Norway!

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## Scandinavian Area Awards

By Alan Warren

At CALCOPEX held in Jacksonville, AL, Benny Brown took a small Silver award for "Faroe Islands." Lois Teed received a Silver for "Iceland" at APEX, held in Aurora, CO. At SESCAL, Raymond R. Erickson took a Silver for his "Danish West Indies Postal Stationery 1877-1968" along with the UPSS second certificate, and Floyd J. Antonides won a silver-bronze with "Bi-colored Issues of DWI." In the literature competition SCC Chapter 17's "Luren" won a Large Gold, and Paul Nelson's catalog of Scandinavian revenue stamps (Vol. I) took a Gold medal.

Michael E. Falls won a Silver at VAPEX with his "Iceland, 1873-1944." At the Boston Philatelic Show, W. E. Melberg won a Silver for "Danish Perforations on Stamps and Corner Covers."

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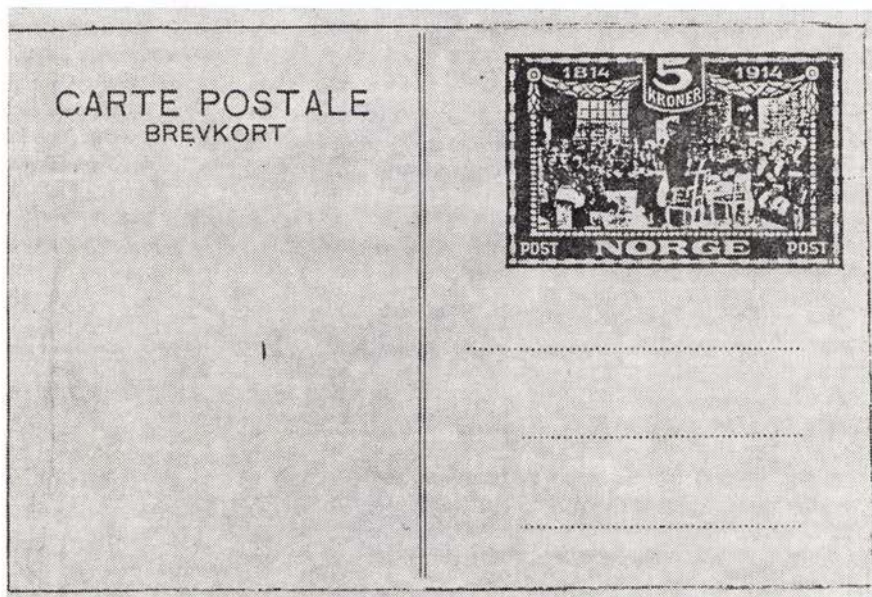
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## The Unissued Norwegian Jubilee Postcard

By Frederick A. Brofos



Postage costs have been steadily rising also in Norway. At one time one could send a postcard there for 5 øre, while a printed matter card went for as little as 3 øre. That was a long time ago, around WW I, but as late as 1950 a postcard only cost 15 øre to send. Now an ordinary Inland card costs about Kr.1.75. It hasn't reached as much as 5 kroner yet. However, there does exist a rather gorgeous-looking card with that high denomination already. This is an un-adopted essay. Printed in dark blue, the jumbo-size stamp shows the Constitutional Assembly at Eidsvoll in 1814 (from the painting by Oscar Wergeland in the Storting). This suggested design for a Jubilee card for the Centenary of the adoption of the Norwegian Constitution on May 17, 1814, was produced under the auspices of the Kristiania Philatelic Club in 1914. The larger-size text in French indicates a postcard for foreign use. The large denomination, however, is somewhat of a mystery. Maybe the idea was to raise some extra funds for an exhibition. Perhaps it was only to emphasize the unofficial character of the card. Anyway, the Post Office issued instead the well-known set of three nicely engraved stamps costing a total of only 45 øre.

The design of the postal issue is very similar to the card essay, although the framework is different. On the stamps, the denomination has been moved to the top, while the Centennial dates are next to the country name at bottom. The word "POST" now appears in duplicate at the top. Even the essay's inner frame of pearls has been extended all around the stamp design. It is not known exactly who designed the attractive essay card, but it certainly influenced whoever designed the stamps. The stamp design was possibly the work of Professor Ferdinand Schirnböck of Vienna, Austria, who did the die engraving on copper. The printing of the stamps was done at the Bank of Norway in Oslo. Schirnböck's fame as an engraver was estab-



lished by the many elaborate Austrian and Bosnian issues between 1906 and 1912 for which he was responsible. His workmanship was pleasing in appearance, with a close attention to detail and always carefully executed. For Norway he also engraved the Ibsen and Abel issues. In 1930, he engraved the 30 øre value of the Olav the Holy set, re-using the border of the Centenary set of 1914.

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## Nordia '84

The Icelandic Philatelic Federation is sponsoring a Nordic Stamp Exhibition in the Laugardalur Sports Hall in Reykjavik July 3rd through July 8th, 1984. It will be the largest philatelic event in Iceland since ISLANDIA '73.

The IPF Committee in charge of NORDIA '84 includes Halfdan Helgason, Chairman, Bolli Davidsson, Finnur Kolbeinsson, Jon Adalsteinn Jonsson, Sigurdur R. Petursson and Sverrir Einarsson. Gudlaugur Saeundsson will represent The Post and Telecommunications Administration on the Committee.

It is estimated that the Exhibition will be composed of about 700 frames. A Dealers' Bourse will be held on Thursday, July 5th from 9 to 12 noon.

Special Exhibition Seals have been issued in sheets of 20 seals each (4 rows of 5 seals each). The seals are printed in blue and red.

There is much interest in NORDIA '84 in the United States. The Chicago Chapter of SCC is arranging for a tour to the Exhibition. Information can be obtained from Robert Fashingbauer, Box 1, Techny, Illinois 60082, phone (312) 498-3812.

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## Please Note

Evidently the post office has renumbered a lot of zips. If yours has been changed, be sure to send in your correct one to the Executive Secretary. While you may think one digit off isn't enough to worry about, there are postal employees who follow regulations strictly and if the zip isn't right, a "change of address" will be sent at the cost to SCC of 25c, or worse yet (which has happened) the magazine has been returned with an "incorrect address." Either way you may miss your copy.



NORDIA 84

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## St. Barts—1785-1878

By Robert G. Stone

(Editor's Note: This article is an addenda to the article "St. Barts—Sweden's Former West Indian Colony, 1785-1878" by Robert G. Stone which appeared in the May 1983 POSTHORN.)

Since my previous article on Sweden's former West Indian colony I have had the good fortune to accidentally stumble on the existence of several holdings of covers from and to St. Barts in the Swedish period, adding 13 more covers to the list given in my previous article—a very considerable number for such a rare category. Through the courtesy of Brian Brookes and Ingvar Pettersson, these covers are described below.

The Swedish Postal Museum has copies or photocopies of many such covers and Pettersson says he has a few more that were sent to St. Barts but without any postal markings. Brookes' collection suggests that other specialized collections of early St. Kitts are apt to have some covers originating in St. Barts and sent via St. Kitts.

The cover listed in my previous article as Number 13 has been revised and other covers have been listed as shown below:

- 7A. Letter from St. Bartholomew 1808 to U.K. with oval "SHIP-LETTER/(crown)/LIVERPOOL." (R. Lowe, PH sale Dec. 6, 1983, lot 584).
- 10A. Letter from B. W. Dael, St. Barts, (June?), 1820, to London. Straight-line "St. THOMAS" in black. On back, London arr. mark 11 July 1820.
- 10B. Letter from St. Bartholomew June 27, 1822, by Wm. Henry Sturz(?), to his brother, James Vine, in London, on payment of some bills; front no marks, back has St. Kitts/Aug 6, 1822, medium fleuron, 2/2d charge (packet rate to London), and London arr. pmk. 11 Sept. 1822.
- 13 revised. Letter from St. Barts, Nov. 4, 1828, from Yankee trader H. Peck, Jr., to his family in Bristol, R. I., on front New Haven "yawl"/Ship arr. mark and New Haven pmk., 14 due charge. Letter tells of trying to sell a load of onions without much success, load becoming in "bad odor." (Cover sold in Wm. Fox sale Jan. 1975, lot 1055).
- 15A. Letter from Stockholm, 15 Nov. 1833, to Governements Sekretar — —, Hon. F. B. Ulrich, St. Barthelemy, care of Geo. Wattley Esq St Kitts., no marks on front, on back a London maltese-cross transit mark "3 Ja3/(18)34."
- 15B. Letter from Johan Ulrich, Stockholm, 28 March 1833, to "Conseil-Notarisor Hon. F. B. Ulrich, St. Barthelemy, care of Geo. Wattley Esq St. Kitts"; on front endorsed London 10 April 1833, C. — — ?, and London transit mark 10 Ap. 1833. British charge 2/4.
- 15C. Letter from Charles W. Plagemann, New York, 2 April 1834, to Herr Carl Ulrich, St. Barts. No markings; Recd. 7 May 1834, and answered 10 May.
- 15D. Letter from Stockholm 27 Nov. 1835, to Charles F. Ulrich Esq., Gustavia, St. Barthelemy, care of Geo. Wattley Esq, St. Kitts. London transit, "forwarded by Your obt Svt Charles Tottle, London, 9 Dec. 1835." Recd. 1 Feb. 1836.
- 15E. Letter from Johan Ulrich, Stockholm, 12 Feb. 1836, to F. Charles Ulrich Esq, St. Bartholomews, care of Geo. Wattley Esq St. Kitts. London transit mark 29 Fe 1836, recd. 1 May.
- 15F. Letter from Carl Ulrich, St. Barthelemy, 13 April 1838, to his father Johan Ulrich Esquire, Stockholm. No markings.
- 16A. Letter from Arvid Ulrich, Stockholm, 15 April 1845, to his brother F.

- Charles Ulrich Esquire, St. Bartholomews, "fra Havre"; on front marks: "PF," and "SUEDE," on back rectangle "K S & N PA/22 Apr. 45" of the Hamburg Sweden agency, and rect. "T.T./HAMBURG/22 Apr. 45" of the Turn & Taxis office, French transit pmks of Lille 26 Apr., Rouen 27 Apr., and Havre 27 April, and Havre Maritime 28 April.
- 17A. Letter from Charles Tottle & Sons, London 1 Nov. 1854, to Carl Ulrich Esquire, St. Bartholomew, care of George Wattlely Esq., St. Kitts, W. Indies. London pmk 1 Nov 1854. 6 Charge.
- 17B. Letter from Charles Tottle & Sons, London, 15 Oct. 1857, to His Excellency Sir Jaems B. Haasum, Governor St. Bartholomews, care of George Wattlely Esq, St. Kitts, W. I. on front 6d charge, London postmark 15 Oct. 1857.
- 18A. Letter from Carl Ulrich, St. Barthelemy, 27 Nov. 1858, to his brother Arvid E. Ulrich, "care of (Consulate) — — ? de S. M. Le Roi de Suede et de Norvege, Marseilles," address crossed out and in place written: "Legation de S.M. le Roi — —, Paris, 5 Blvd des Capucines." British one penny stamp, London paid postmark Ja. 12, 1859, 2/ charge. On back large squarish cachet of the Swedish and Norwegian General Consulate in London, with coat of arms in center, and a variety of French transit postmarks.
- 18B. Letter from Norrköping, 12 Jan. 1865, to Governoren vid Barthelemy, Herr Frederick Carl Ulrich, Gustavia. Arr. 24 May. No markings, sent via government or private ship.
- 18C. Letter from Stockholm, 24 April 1866, to His Excellency Sir Carl Ulrich, Governor of St. Bartholomeks. Care of George Wattlely, Esq, St. Kitts, West Indies. Franked with a pair of Swedish arms-type 3 öre and two singles of the 50-öre arms type, cancelled Stockholm 24/4/66, FRANCO in rounded rectangle, on back Hamburg transit 27 April, London 30 April, St. Kitts arr. 17 May.
- 18D. Letter from C. J. Ridderslyerta, St. Bartholomew, 27 Nov. 1867, to Wm. C. Atwater, Esq, 119 Pearl St, New York, On front 3c rose U.S. #65 stamp tied by a 3-ring target, "5/Dec/20/New York Br. Pkt' cds, end. "via Colon." On back Br. St. Thomas small cds, "B/De. 2/67." Contents report on the great hurricane of the 29th Oct., the damages, possible causes, and request to invest in US bonds for him. (Ex-Kohlhepp, lot 312 in R. G. Kaufmann sale of Oct. 6, 1983.) Explanation of the use of US stamp, and routing from St. Thomas, and US charge and lack of extra due charge, have found no satisfactory answers.

Finally, we call your attention to several small errors in the May 1982 POSTHORN article:

P. 69, 2nd line, the date of the earlier article should be POSTHORN for Oct. 1944, not 1945 (same in Reference 1).

P. 75, in the text 2nd para. line 2, the Fig. 7 should have been identified as Fig. 5, and in line 8 below after the word "postcard" insert (Fig. 7).

\* S \* C \* C \*

## 40-Year Index

Due to some technical problems in compiling the information for the 40-Year Index to The POSTHORN, publication has been delayed until the May 1984 issue. It will appear as a separately bound supplement to that issue.

The delay will also give The POSTHORN staff time to review the ideas and suggestions contained in the Survey Forms and to incorporate them into the Index Supplement.

## Collecting Finland's Classic Stamps

### Part VI

By Mike Hvidonov

#### The 25 Penny Stamps of 1875-1882

The birthright of our 25 penny 4-corner denomination stamps came to be, due to the Postal Rate Revision of May 15, 1879. This edict prescribed that as of this date the Postal Rate fee had to be reduced from 32 pennies to 25 pennies for letters sent abroad and to Russia. Since no 25 penny denomination existed, yet another stamp value had to be augmented to the postal world of little Finland.

This in turn gives us another area in which to satiate our philatelic exploratory delights—more than 100 years later.

This is another group that tends to challenge the serious collector because it is difficult to find scintillating material to "stop" the jury in their respective tracks and while there is still plenty of material about, some of the colors are hard to find. Nevertheless, material must be garnered to pave the road to our own expertise.

As I have said before, it really is not possible to describe color in words. Try to get stamps properly described by people who know and read your catalog details building around the legible dates.

In our first grouping, the Senate Printing Emissions, all of the printings are pretty much in the carmine-hued family, which at the start presents some small difficulty in easy identification. This is made a touch harder with the old bug-a-boo of light and heavy ink coverage, which sometimes makes two stamps seem as if they had to come from separate printings. Added to this there is a slight tendency for the ink to bleed a touch when subjected to washing, soaking or even when subjected to very moist atmospheric conditions. The running of colors is less problematic in the Senate printings than in the later Leimapaino printings but be careful. It is well to point out that often red colored stamps have this tendency.

As usual we will rely on Anton Salmenkylä's simple words to give you the opening description that you may attune your talents and color-eye to the building of the collection. He notes in the Finnish Handbook that "the carmine color of the early emissions tends to be 'warm' and slightly reddish and then slightly bluish in cast toward the later printings."

The printings otherwise are very even in color with little or no significant plate changes, differences or errors to aid and abet us, so we must seek our own means to identify the printings correctly.

Through cancellation availability and the use of NORMA one can see that the first 2 colors Aaz (reddish carmine) and Abz (light reddish carmine) both enjoy an early cancellation dating of 5.1879. Ostensibly, we can so assume that the second printing, the "b" color is lighter, thinner—pinker, than the first emission.

The "c" color, Carmine is firmer and less red in cast of color. Thus, if we are to trust NORMA, the "c" color is known with an early cancellation period recorded as of 8.1879 while the next printing, the so-called "dark carmine" N: ccz makes its known appearances as of 4.1880. Following the catalog description patterns will not strain the grey-matter of the guy or gal that wants to get deeper into our great world of philately.

The next emission "dz" is also described as carmine but is (happily) endowed, for the most part, with very, very "rough perforations" thereby





3rd and 4th emissions Strong aniline red and Aniline red appear only from 6.1882.

The collector will note that the first 2 colors of the new group both bear the same color description, Light Aniline red (bluish). (N:26LAaz;Baz;Abz and Bbz.)

However, you also will note that the 2nd color has an additional description 'Pehmea Painanta' which means "soft print." This makes it easy to separate the two. Actually when studying the "soft" printing it can be portrayed as flat, dull, hazy—no contrast between background and center shield—or however else you would like to phrase the word "pehmea." Compound 11x12½ perfs are found in all colors.



Figure 2—An unusual compound perforated stamp, 12½x11x11x11. It is from the first leimapaino emission, Light aniline red (bluish) NORMA LBAaz.

Nice covers of this group are in some cases impossible to find. I have seen one or two over the years but too often the wetness of sputum or damp exposure has bade the color of the stamp too runny.

One or two nice covers, some multiples and as many mixed perforated stamps as one can find is just about the limit of this first grouping.

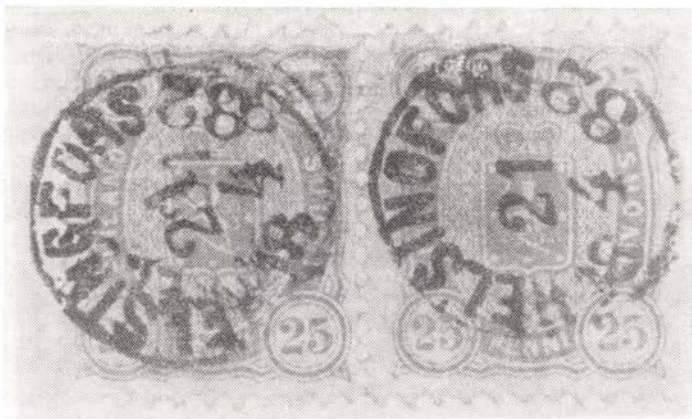


Figure 3—A pair of 25 penny stamps with compound perforations, 11x12½, tied to piece. They are from the Leimapaino Printers 2nd emission, Light aniline red (bluish) Soft Printing. Ex-Fabergé.

#### The Final Leimapaino Emissions

The last group appears in periods ranging from Dec. 1882 into Nov. 1884. Please note in NORMA that 4 or 5 of the colors, unused or on letter are very Rare. This is denoted by the absence of prices, only a symbol is employed. The final two color emissions 26 Mz and Nz are a bit easier to find but are expensive. If you purchase or bid for any of these, please be sure the item is "nice" and that the stamp is not overrun with color due to wet conditions.

The very difficult color Orange red (26Lhz) on hard white paper should be represented on the page. At last count, several years ago, just 2 unused copies were known. Of course it is possible that there are more around—some perhaps lazing around in someones collection—unrecognized. It is easy

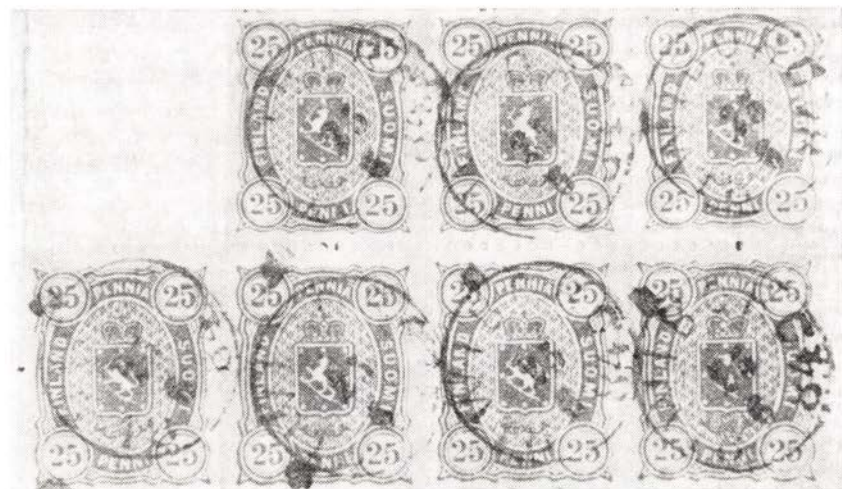


Figure 4—A Rare multiple of 7 stamps of the Orange red, hard white paper tied to a large piece. Cancelled WIBORG 25.6.1884. Probably Unique.

to identify. The paper is much whiter than all its cousins. When flexing the stamp between thumb and other fingers (CAREFULLY) it simply does not bend easily. The printing is not clear. It appears smudgy and the details of the linework are broken and interrupted. The back of the stamp usually shows some offsetting. This was due to the difficulty of getting the ink to dry because of the paper hardness which did not allow easy front absorption of the ink.

The next 4 emissions i, j, k and l are really quite special and I know at least one fine collector who buys and hoards them given any opportunity, (besides me).

According to Anton Salmenkylä the "Greyish red" has been placed in the 4th emission because it simply did not "fit" in any other of the surrounding printings. Cancels of the "grey red" to date are known from 7.1884 and 8.1884 with the July one certainly the earliest (according to my records). All perforations of this last group are 12½, no perf. 11 or mixed perfs can exist.

The final color bears some need for mention and is described as Light Aniline Red (NORMA: Nz).

Two complete sheets exist so we can really identify the important Field Types. The one that is the GEM of the page is Field Type 91 that for a short period of time was in tete-beche position. It is the only known tete-beche stamp in the 25 penny printings. The earliest known cancellation being Nov. 10, 1884. This emission according to archive records was issued to just 10 postoffices.

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HUNTING CANCELS? Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden approval books of legible cancels. Fred Johannes (#2236), 4316 Deauville, Indianapolis, IN 46205.

SET of 30 used Norwegian commemorative stamps \$3.00 postpaid airmail. Tore B. Vik (#2705), P. O. Box 88, N-1851 Mysen, Norway.

NORWAY— Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8, and 9. Used. Half 1982 Scott's. Harlan W. Miller, (#1619), 821 Vermont St., Lawrence, Kansas 66044.

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## Åland Islands To Get Their Own Postage Stamps

It has been decided to issue the first Åland Islands stamps on March 1, 1984. The first issue will comprise seven stamps and five different picture themes. One of the stamps will be a special stamp and the other six current stamps.

The aim in issuing seven stamps is to avoid "mixed franking," in other words the use of Åland Islands stamps and those of mainland Finland jointly on the same item. As yet, however, mixed franking cannot be totally forbidden.

The basic picture theme on the current low-value stamps will be an essential factor in the everyday life of the islanders: a fishing-boat typical of the Åland Islands. The fishing boat is the picture on the FIM 0.20 and 0.50 stamps and on the stamp corresponding to the postage on an item in the lowest second-class weight step (printed matter, congratulatory card).

The Åland flag will be used as the picture on the stamp corresponding to the lowest postage on a first-class letter. Next year, the flag will have been used, officially, for 30 years, since 1954.

The stamp corresponding to the postage on a letter in the lowest weight step intended for international service and a 20-50 g letter in the first class for internal and Scandinavian service represents Mariehamn's West Harbor. This will be the only special stamp issued in 1984. It symbolizes navigation, which is one of the most important sources of livelihood on the Åland Islands.

It is proposed that the picture should feature the four-masted steel barque Pommern, and a modern car ferry. These ships symbolize the change which seafaring on the Åland Islands has undergone during the last half-century.

The purpose of the picture on the current FIM 3 stamp is to put the Åland Islands on the world map. It shows the position of the Islands relative to the Nordic countries.

The current FIM 10 stamp depicts the 13th century seal of Åland province. This seal, which represents Saint Olof, patron saint of the province, can be considered to symbolize the roots of autonomy.

According to the statute, the stamps will only carry the text "Åland." The stamps will be issued by the General Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications of Finland. The moderate Finnish issuing policy will be followed, i.e. a maximum of five stamps will usually be issued yearly. The Provincial Government of Åland is entitled to propose the issue of postage stamps for the province and to decide if a proposition accepted by the General Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications can serve as a basis for a new issue. For postal purposes the Åland stamps are sold exclusively in the province of Åland. The stamps can only be used to frank items posted in the province.

Collectors can buy Åland stamps from the Philatelic Section of the General Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications in Helsinki or the Primary Post Office in Mariehamn.

The stamps and FDC of Åland will be sent to actual subscribers to the Philatelic Section automatically, like the other issues of the General Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications. Collectors can order separate Åland stamps from the Philatelic Section of the General Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications via postal check account 1800-5 (single order). All stamps issued by the General Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications including the stamps of Åland, or merely all the Åland stamps can be ob-

tained automatically by becoming a subscriber to the Philatelic Section of the General Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications and by paying into the Philatelic Section's postal check account (No. 2118-6) a sum estimated to cover expenses for a year, the minimum deposit being FIM 50. The address is: General Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications Philatelic Section, P. O. Box 654, SF-00101 Helsinki 10. Street address: Paasivuorenkatu 3, IV floor. Helsinki. Tel. 90-1954732 and 1954797. Philatelic Service of the Primary Post Office, P. O. Box 100, SF-22101 Mariehamn. Street address: Ålandsvägen 36, Mariehamn. Tel. 928-14460/41.

\* S \* C \* C \*

## Denmark—Arms Type With Large Corner Figures

By Marvin Hunewell

In the November 1983 issue we reported on what we felt was an exceptionally early use of the 20 øre postage stamp of 1884 usage.

The cover illustrated was sent to the American Philatelic Expertizing Service (a jointly-run service of the American Philatelic Society and the American Stamp Dealers' Association) for an opinion.

One of the experts stated: "The date of 22/5 seems confusing, but AFA gives two dates regarding the issue, July 1884, and then the date for the first printing which is January 1884. The latter seems to be the one which accounts for the 'early' cancel. If the date of the first printing of January 1884 is correct, then May 22, 1884 would be quite normal." Another expert indicated that the earliest known usage date is April 1884.

When I first examined my cover, I did NOT look that close at my copy of the AFA Specialized Catalog. As soon as I read the above note from the APES I did check it, and sure enough the first printing date (the fourth printing of the 20 øre Arms Type) is given as January 1884, with a printing of 2,205,000 stamps. Had I checked my AFA this close when I first reported on the cover, I would have held up the report until I found out why AFA cites July 1884 as the main entry for AFA No. 36.

So now the only question remaining is WHY does AFA use July instead of January/February/March/April as release/usage date. Hopefully someone will step forward with the necessary information for the benefit of us other SCC members.

\* \* \*

In case any SCC member is unfamiliar with the APES, here's a short summary of the organization. As indicated above, it is a jointly-run service of the APS and the ASDA. Anyone, regardless of philatelic affiliation, may submit material to the service, although rates for nonmembers are higher. Approximately 165 specialist collectors and professional dealers serve the APES, and each item submitted usually is reviewed by three to five appropriate experts before an opinion is rendered. The minimum fee for a certificate of opinion (for an item cataloging \$200 or less) is \$10.00 for APS/ASDA members (\$15.00 for non-members) at the present time, PLUS postage and insurance both ways. If you are interested in using this service, send a note/letter to the APES, P. O. Box 8000, State College, PA 16801 asking them to send you an APES expertizing form or two. This form gives full instructions and rates on how to submit items for a certificate of opinion.

## Cover Of The Month

By Ed Fraser

The Lilac double card of 1884 connected at left.



Figure 1

Finland's rarest postal card—the lilac double card of 1884 connected at left.

(The following is based on K. Aro's translation of pages 110 and 111 of volume 5 of the "Suomen Postimerkkien Kasikirja" (The Finnish Handbook).

Back in 1881, the Finnish Postal Administration had printed 6000 lilac double cards for domestic usage. It was an ordinary 10 penni card with another 10 penni card attached. When this supply became low during 1884, another problem had to be considered.

In early 1884, the Postal Administration was already preparing for the change into stamps of new colors. This change was required by the U.P.U., and would become effective in 1885. As might be expected, the accounting department of the Postal Administration issued a memo requesting all post offices to be careful in ordering stamps that would only be valid for the remainder of 1884.

However, more of the double cards were needed for domestic use, so in July the accounting department decided to order only 500 double cards. These 500 double cards were ready in early September, were attached on the left, and were dull lilac in color. They resembled the previous double cards, but were 6 mm. wider. The text on the reverse also had significantly larger lettering. The heading continued to make no reference to a "reply" being attached, or to being a double card. The forms were printed in a flat press by W. Brandstake, and the stamp impression was added by the "precision stamper" of the Leimakonttori and his assistant.

Although the prior inventory of double cards had been distributed only in batches of 10-20 copies since the Spring of 1884, the distribution of the 500 new cards was more limited:

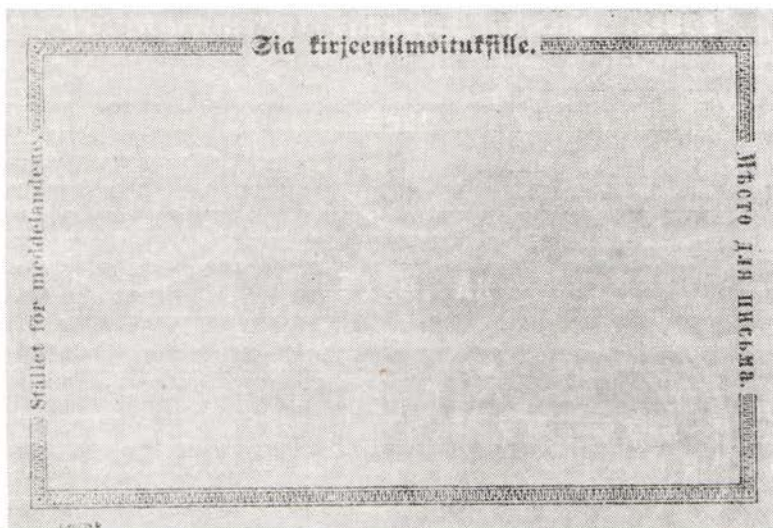


Figure 2

No properly used complete double cards are known\*  
Reverse of card in Figure 1 (note large lettering)

200 to Åbo, 100 to Helsingfors, and the rest to 5-6 small post offices.

This card is one of Finland's greatest postal stationery rarities. Four unused copies are known, one of which is in the Post- and Tele- Museum in Helsinki. The entire card properly used with both halves still attached is probably unknown. Even a used half of the card is very rare. A used attached card in the Museum in Helsinki does not show proper domestic usage—it was sent abroad by a collector (foreign usage was against regulations).

\* \* \*

In an upcoming issue of *The POSTHORN*, the only known example of proper usage of another 19th century double card will be featured.

\* S \* C \* C \*

## Why Not Go To Nordia '84

By Bill Lamkin

Word has just been received that an all expense tour to Nordia '84 is being arranged by an Illinois travel bureau. Here is the perfect chance to attend this event, enjoy a trip to Iceland and to have a delightful vacation in warm and receptive Iceland.

The schedule calls for departure July 2 for seven full days. This will be in time to get the full impact of Nordia '84 and to see the highlights of Iceland. You will have the opportunity to visit Grindavik and Krisuvik Hot Springs; see the new volcanic island of Surtsey and coastal glaciers; fly above the Arctic Circle to Grimsey Island and see the midnight sun; all of which will be an experience you will never forget. What a fun tour!!

Why not drop Bob Fasingbauer, P. O. Box 1, Techny, Illinois 60082 a note and ask for the details on this fun trip. Visit delightful Reykjavik in the height of their summer season and have the time of your life. Reservations are limited so hurry and get a move on!



# Additional Finnish "Double-8" Postal Cards Reported

By Ed Fraser



Figure 1

One of the most striking 8+8 cards known, showing the FRÅN FINLAND marking and with the Åbo mute cancel (#64)!  
Backstamped "Stockholm 31 May 1877."

A few days before receiving my copy of The POSTHORN for November 1983 which had the request for information on additional 8+8 cards readers

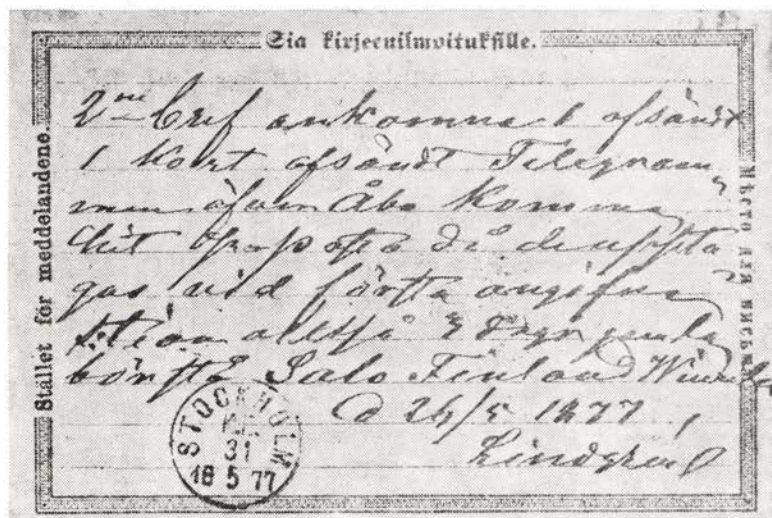


Figure 2

Reverse of card in Figure 1 (Note large lettering).

might know of, I received a response from Aaro Laitinen in Finland! Along with an interesting letter he enclosed copies of an 8+8 card which is shown here in Figures 1 and 2. Although this card is "listed" in List 1, page 222, of the November 1983 POSTHORN, and is shown in a small illustration on page 114 in the elusive book by E. A. Hellman, "Die Figurenstempel Finnlands" published in 1961, it deserves being shown to our readers. It probably is the most striking double-eight card known.

#### Additional Cards Reported:

Kauko Aro reports of 4 additional cards he saw in the extensive exhibits at the Helsinki show in November. They are shown below as "List 1 Additions" and "List 2 Additions."

#### List 1 Additions — Proper foreign usage

Sent to: Sent from, and date:  
 England — Postkupe No. 4-35—19 July 1875  
 Germany — Helsingfors—10 Aug. 1875

#### List 2 Additions — Domestic usages

Sent from: Date:  
 Postkupe—24 Aug. 1875 (to Helsingfors)  
 Useåborg—23 Nov. 1878 (to Ekenäs)

Lastly, Kaj Hellman, who gave us the original listing that were the basis for the initial article in the November 1983 POSTHORN, asks the following: **Information on known used 16 penni cards, their place and date of usage, and their destination especially.**

A xerox copy would be excellent, and allow definite identification of the printing. These 16 penni cards followed the 8+8 cards, and were the proper card for international use until the rate dropped to 10 penni in 1879. While they are more common than the used 8+8 cards, they are still scarce. Kaj Hellman has collected information on these cards for years, and now all of the information is to be incorporated into a book he is preparing—so assistance will be greatly appreciated, and we will all benefit from the result. (Your printing may be to a unique destination, be earliest or latest known, etc.!) Kaj Hellman's address is Lansankallio 3 C, SF-02610 Espoo 61, Finland. I will also be glad to forward any information to him: Ed Fraser, 60 Broad Street—26th Floor, New York, N. Y. 10004.

\* S \* C \* C \*

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## The S/S Scotland Local Post Of Norway

By Frederick A. Brofos



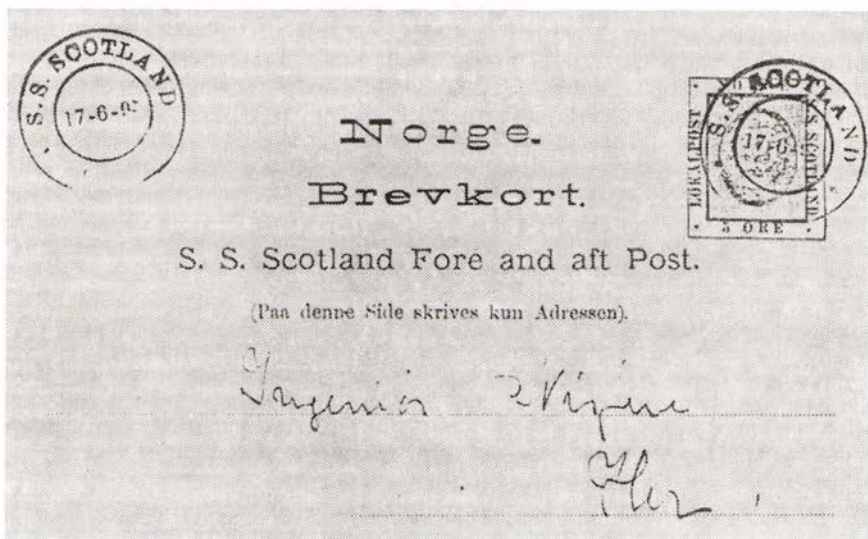
The Phantom Fjord Post of the S/S Scotland, 1895:

An article in "The American Philatelist" (Nov., 1983, pg. 991) entitled "Solved: A Second UFO of Postal Stationery (Unidentified Freak or Oddity)," prompts me to supply some facts about the card that puzzled Charles A. Fricke, the distinguished stationery researcher. He had gone to some expense to acquire an unusual-looking Norwegian local post card at a stamp bourse. Stumped by finding no information in his many handbooks, he finally wrote to a dealer in Norway. The disappointing reply came that his gem was only a "gimmick" or joke card "from about 1920 (?)" from a stamp club dinner!

It would be a pity to dismiss it quite so hastily, however. Although admittedly a phantasy creation, the card really dates from 1895 and has an unusual background. It is interesting to note that it was issued and used under the very nose of (and possibly also by) the Postmaster General of Norway, a distinction which few local stamps can boast of.

The story starts at the 2nd Nordic Philatelic Meeting, held in Kristiania (Oslo) between June 15 to 17, 1895, and hosted by the Kristiania Philatelist Klub. A contemporary account records that a total of 90 people registered, of whom 56 were from Kristiania and 34 from elsewhere. After a successful convention, a steamboat excursion was arranged as the final event. On Monday, June 17, at 7 p.m., the large and elegant steamer "Scotland" lay ready at the wharf, to show the participants the labyrinths of the Kristianiafjord. There were no ladies aboard on this trip, so unlimited stamp talk could be indulged in without interruption. A splendid supper was enjoyed on the fore deck, followed by punch and water. Prominent among the toasting speeches, was one for an honored guest, Postmaster General Heyerdahl. This gentleman rose and replied, saying that the hours he had spent as a guest of the meeting had further confirmed the high opinion he had previously held about philatelists, and he wished them continued good luck in their endeavors. Later on, a member of the Storting, Simonsen, spoke and expressed his hope that the unity and cooperation that prevailed at the present meeting would continue and expand to include the Nordic peoples as a whole.

A philatelic post office was crowded and did a lively business selling



The card's message reads: Sing well Jeppe!

stamps and postcards and envelopes. These were busily cancelled and delivered by the mail carrier. Several humorous songs were sung, including one by Mr. Larsen, reflecting on the meeting and its preparations, which caused general merriment. On the trip back, fireworks were launched from the vessel. They were answered from shore from the villa of the artist Petersen, a club member. A great time was had by all, and the party arrived back in the city at 1 o'clock in the morning.

The philatelic creations consisted of, firstly, the perforated adhesive stamps in the denomination of 5 øre. These were printed in carmine, with black inscriptions and a light green center showing a woman's head facing right. This probably represented "Dronning Filatelia" (if not Cinderella herself!). There was also a special postcard entitled "S.S. Scotland Fore and Aft Post" costing 5 øre. The stamp is in the same colors, but the head is in full face. This is also the case on the 10 øre stamped envelope with a fancy blue posthorn printed on the flap. Mr. Fricke's example of the above-mentioned postcard bears a 10 øre inverted overprint. Whether this was an "authorized" provisional is uncertain. A double-circle postmark was applied in dark violet, inscribed: S.S. Scotland \* Norge \* and the date 17-6-95 in the center. And that is the colorful tale of the 19th Century floating "Local Post," that merrily operated on the fjord, for one night only.

\* S \* C \* C \*

## Chapter News

Recently Chapter 22 celebrated the 2nd Anniversary of its founding while meeting in the philatelic library of the Houston Philatelic Center. At the November meeting Berlin Guillory was elected president; Robert Paulson was elected vice-president; and Mary Jane Menzel was elected as secretary-treasurer for the 1984 year. George Brooks was retained as the regional director to the SCC. The meeting was highlighted by Dr. Jim Francis showing a small part of his Danish postal stationery collection.

## Library News

By Stanley H. Hanson, SCC Librarian

### NOTICE

The new address for the SCC Library is: Stanley H. Hanson, SCC Librarian, 1648 Campbell Avenue, Des Plaines, Illinois 60016. All requests and communications should be sent to the new address.

Our thanks are extended to Dr. Yerker Andersson, Fred Bloedow, Fred-erick Brofos, Ron Collin, Dr. W. Melberg, Robert Stone, Jerry Strauss, Alan Warren, The Oslo Philatelic Society, and Sveriges Filatelist-Forbund for their contributions to our Library.

### Catalogs and Miscellaneous Items

- A-222-E Zoology in Postage Stamps. W. Dennis Way and O. D. Standen. 1951. English. For the Topical collector. Illustrated. Much information. 7x9½". 114 pp.
- A-223-S Mytologiska och Religionshistoriska Motiv pa Friemarken. Rolf Gummenssen, SCC. 1948. Swedish. Mythology and Religion in the design of postage stamps. 296 illustrations. 7½x10". 112 pp.
- A-224-E Introducing Thematic Collecting. Alma Lee. 1983. English. How and why of Thematic Collecting. Illustrated. 6x7". 36 pp.
- A-225-S Ododliga Frimarks Bocker. Nils Strandell, SCC. Swedish. A bibliography of the classic stamp literature. Autographed copy #334 of 600. 5½x9". 316 pp.
- A-226-S Forfattare och Friemarken. Sigurd Tullberg. Swedish. Interesting book on the various people shown on stamps. Illustrated. 4½x6½". 192 pp.
- A-227-S Nordens Aerogram. Aerogram i Sverge, Danmark, Finland, Island och Norge. Ulla Lindberg, 1983, Swedish. Handbook #17 from SFF. Catalogs all Aerogram for Nordic countries. Color illustrations. 6½x9½". 46 pp.
- A-228-E Add A New Dimension To Your Philately. Ira G. Wilson. 1983. English. Monograph on paper measurements. 8½x11". 8 pp. From American Philatelist.

### Denmark

- D-196-D Dagstempler Fra Posthusen i Danmark. V. V. Holmblad and Ola Bøgh. Danish. List of Danish Hand Cancels town types. 1820 to date. Illustrated. 8½x11". 32 pp.
- D-197-D Danske Poststempler Før Frimaerketiden. Haandbogog. E. Rathje. 1955. Danish. Catalogs all the early hand cancels of the early Kingdom, Slesvig, Holstein, Lauenburg, Lubeck, Hamburg, Svensk Pommeren, Vestindien, Ostindien, Feltpoststempler. Alpha. index of towns usage of these cancels. 3 page summary in English. Illustrated. 6½x9½". 88 pp.
- D-198-D Bornholmske Poststempler. R. King-Farlow and Niels Hauberg. 1983. Danish. Complete listing of cancels of Bornholm Province of Postal, R.R. and Ship. Illustrated. 8½x11". 12 pp. From Nordisk Fil. Tid.

- D-199-D Ekspres-Etiketter. L. Jørgensen. 1983. Danish. All about Danish Express Labels. Illustrated. 8½x11". 7 pp. From Nordisk Fil. Tid.
- D-200-D 10 Øre Bølgelinie, Orange Gul, Type 1. Torke Nørby. 1983. Danish. Lists printings of this stamp and other information. 8½x11". 5 pp. From Nordisk Fil. Tid.
- D-201-D-E Handbog over Danske Firmapperforerlinger. Perfinisten. 1983. Danish and English. Illustration of each perfin. Gives rarity value. 5x7½". 150 pp.

#### Finland

- F-80-E The Serpentine Rouletted Stamp of Finland—Issues of 1860 and 1866. Leo Linder (1860 issue) and D. A. Dromberg (1866 issue). Translated from "The Handbook of Finnish Stamps." Translated by Kauko Aro, SCC. This handbook published by Scan. Phil. Foundation. As above. 1983. Illustrated. 7½x10". 106 pp.
- F-81-S Om Finska Makuleringsstamplor. Normal Stampel #8. Jouko Nousiainen. 1983. Swedish. Illustrates the various cancels of this type. 8½x11". 3 pp.

#### Danish West Indies

- C-38-E Danish West Indies, Christian X Stamps and Faked Covers Cancels. Vic E. Engstrom, SCC. 1983. English. As above. Illustrated. 8½x11" 3 pp. From American Philatelist.
- C-39-D Pakkepost fra Danmark til DWI under I Verdenskrig. Ole Maintz. 1983. Danish. Monograph on the problems of mail shipments to DWI World War I. Tables and Directives. Illustrated. 8½x11". 6 pp. From Nordisk Fil. Tid.
- C-40-D Pakkepost til Dansk Vest Indien 1833-1917. Niels Klottrup. 1983. Danish. Rates, tables and directives for the above period. Illustrated. 8½x11". 6 pp. From Nordisk Fil. Tid.

#### Faroe Islands and Greenland

- G-54-D Grønland-Censurpost under adnen verdenskrig. K. Hopballe. 1983. Danish. Well documented and catalog examples of covers to and from Greenland. Showing the various labels and cancels. Clean cut illustrations. This handbook the best so far. 8½x8½". 190 pp.
- G-55-E Greenland Covers Forged. 1983. English. A report in IFSDA covering Greenland covers that were forged. 8½x11". 1 p.
- G-56-D Oplagsstørrelser for Grønlandske Frimaerker. F. Boysen. 1983. Danish. Lists the sheet printings by plate #'s. Tabulated and illustrated. 8½x11". 2 pp.

#### Iceland

- I-109-E The "Bible Cover" the very famous and most valuable Skilling cover of Iceland. Fully described in Feldman's Auction, with the full story of this fabulous cover. Illustration of the cover. Opening bid 300,000.00SwF. 8½x11". 2 pp.

#### Norway

- N-232-F La Norvge A Paris Le 36th Salon Philatelique D'automne Nov. 82. French. A beautiful brochure giving details of this 36th Philatelic Salon. Colored illustrations. 9x12". 8 pp.
- N-233-E Norway 1867-1868 Issue Coat of Arms Typographed. 1983. Eng-

- lish. Illustrated. One of the many Handbooks being published by the Scan. Phil. Foundation. Translated from Vol. I Handbok over Norges Frimerker. 5½x8½". 11 pp.
- N-234-E Norway 1878 Issue Oscar II Krone Values. 1983. English. As above from the same Handbook. Illustrated. 5½x8½". 11 pp.
- N-235-N Skip og Post Hamburgrute 1853-1865. Tore Gjeisvik. 1983. Norwegian. Series of 9 articles on ships that carried mail from Norway to Hamburg. Illustrated. 8½x11". 49 pp. From Norsk Fil-Tid.
- N-236-N Dampskipost "Prinds Carl" i Norlandruten. Tore Gjeisvik. 1983. Norwegian. Regarding "Prince Carl" mail ship on the Northland Route. Illustrated. 5½x8½". 8 pp. From Frim. Forum.
- N-237-N Perforevingen av Norges Frimerker. Arne Tørod. 1983. Norwegian. Excellent monograph on the perforations of Norwegian stamps. Illustrated. 8½x11". 6 pp. From Frim. Som Hobby.
- N-238-E Norway #1 on letters abroad. G. Størmer. 1983. English. Story and illustrations of the #1 used abroad. 8½x11". 5 pp. From American Philatelist.
- N-239-E Solved: A second U F O of Postal Stationery (Unidentified Freak or oddity). Chas. A. Fricke. 1983. English. A good story on this Norwegian Stationery. 8½x11". 1 p. From American Philatelist.
- N-240-N Postempler—Fra Kristiansand S. P. C. Anensen. 1983. Norwegian. Lists and illustrates cancels from 1843 to 1980. Excellent. 6x8½". 20 pp.
- N-241-N Stemplene pa 4 Skilling vaper 1863. F. C. Moldenhauer Jr. SCC. 1983. Norwegian. Catalogs all cancels, Hand Written, Ship, Numeral and Foreign cancels. Illustrated. Well written. 6x8½". 10 pp.
- N-242-N Katalog "Sørland 82" June 1982. Norwegian. Show catalog of the Nordisk National Exhibition held June 23-27 1982 at Kristiansand S, Norway. 6x8½". 90 pp.

### Sweden

- S-167-S Priskatalog over Svenska Minnespoststamplar 1866-1982. Sveriges Filatelist Forbund. 1983. Swedish. Catalogs and prices Swedish Special Cancels. Excellent guide. Illustrated. 5x6½". 256 pp.
- S-168-S Frimarken Sverige och Sveriges Frimarken. Sigurd Tullberg. 1975. Swedish. All about the designers, engravers and manufacture of Swedish stamps. So well put-together you don't have to read Swedish. Much information and over 1000 illustrations. 6½x11". 368 pp.
- S-169-S Postryttaren Postmusei, Arsbook 1983. The annual year book of Swedish Postal Museum. Swedish. Illustrated. 6x9". 200 pp.
- S-170-S Post och Järnvager pa Dal. Various authors. 1983. Swedish. Handbook #16 from SFF. On R.R. and Ship cancels and covers. Illustrated. 5x7". 110 pp.
- S-171-S Posthistoria i Oppunda Härad. I. Engberg. 1983. Swedish. Handbook #18 from SFF. On postal history of the above Swedish Province. Illustrated. 6½x9½". 112 pp.

### Periodicals

- V-45-E Brofos Report. Monthly. 8½x11". 6 pp or more. Illustrated. English. A chatty newsletter. Much BOB material and other. Very interesting.

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 831 SAARINEN, Bjorn-Erik, Siltak, 2 A 11, 18100 Heinola, Finland  
 2216 PECKEL, Allan K., 5900 Arlington Ave., Apt. 3J, Riverdale, NY 10471

## MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

November 1983 Membership		
Regular Members		1105
Life Members		25
Honorary Members		7
Total November 1983 Membership		1137
February 1984 Adjustments		
New Regular Members	+19	
Reinstated Member	+1	
New Life Members	+4	
Regular Members to Life	-4	
Deceased Members	-2	
Resignations	-11	
Dropped Non-payment	-19	
Net change		-12
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February 1984 Membership		
Regular Members	1089	
Life Members	29	
Honorary Members	7	
Total February 1984 Membership		1125



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