

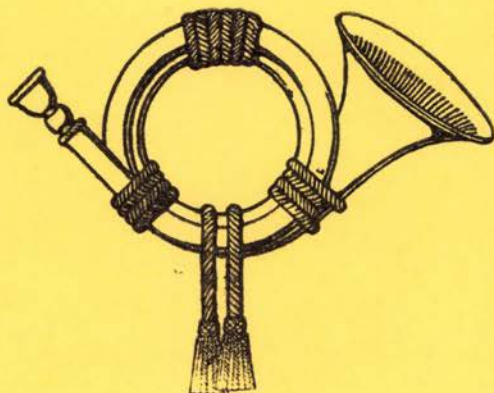
Vol. 41, No. 3, Whole No. 159, August 1984

The
POSTHORN

TM

(USPS 603680, ISSN 0551-6817)

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Official Publication of the
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Published Quarterly
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Vol. 41, No. 3

August 1984

Whole No. 159

EDITOR: ROBERT C. "BOB" GROSS

1053 Cypress Lane, Cocoa, Florida 32922; Phone (305) 632-0802
to whom all material and communications concerning the Posthorn,
except address changes, should be sent.

Annual membership dues in the Scandinavian Collectors Club is \$8.00, of which \$7.00 is for a subscription to The Posthorn. For Overseas Airmail, add \$6.00 per year. Subscriptions to The Posthorn are \$12.00 per year for non-members of SCC. Subscriptions to The Posthorn include all supplementary publications. Orders should be addressed to the Executive Secretary.

Office of Publication: 821 Vermont Street, Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Second Class Postage paid at Lawrence, Kansas

Postmaster: Send Form 3579 to 821 Vermont Street, Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Changes of Address should go to the Executive Secretary.

Executive Sec'y: **William H. Lamkin, P. O. Box 302, Lawrenceville, GA 30246**

SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB OFFICERS

President—Wayne P. Rindone, Box 276, Newtonville, MA 02160

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MART Manager—Wade H. Beery, Box 3781, Orlando, FL 32802

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Publicity Manager—Marvin D. Hunewell, Box 5437, St. Louis, MO 63147

Business Manager—Eric Roberts, P. O. Box 1304, Claremont, CA 91711

(All advertising matters are handled by the Business Manager)

Editor, The Posthorn—Robert C. "Bob" Gross, 1053 Cypress Lane, Cocoa, FL 32922

Associate Editors, The Posthorn:

Chapter News—Paul A. Nelson, P. O. Box 57397, Los Angeles, CA 90057

D.W.I.—Victor E. Engstrom, 2655 Pebble Beach Dr., Clearwater, FL 33519

Denmark & Faroes—Marvin D. Hunewell, P. O. Box 5437, St. Louis, MO 63147

Finland—Mike E. Hvidonov, 4 Dwight Lane, Great Neck, L.I. NY 11024

Greenland—Chris McGregor, 808-1550 Alberni, Vancouver, BC Can. V6G 1A5

Iceland—

Norway—Jared H. Richter, 1353 Plum St., San Diego, CA 92106

Sweden—

Printer, The Posthorn—Harlan W. Miller, 821 Vermont St., Lawrence, KS 66044

Deadline for articles for next issue: Sept. 15, 1984

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Printing Stamps In Norway

PART I: THE ENGRAVED STAMP

By Edward J. Shaughnessy, Ph. D.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: With this article we begin a 4-part study of the printing procedures used in the printing of Norway's stamps. This series is reprinted with permission from PHILATELI-GRAPHICS, the publication of The Graphics Philately Association (GPA), a non-profit organization devoted to the study of the graphic arts as they apply to and/or appear on postage stamps and other philatelic material. Dr. Shaughnessy is a professor of Sociology and Law at the Graduate and University Center of the City University of New York. Before preparing this article he spent three months in Oslo, Norway, where he was studying the Norwegian administration of justice as a Fulbright Senior Research Scholar and a Fellow of the Norwegian American Marshall Fund. During that stay he visited the Bank of Norway Printing Works where Norway's stamps are produced.)

On March 26, 1981, I had the pleasure of visiting the Bank of Norway Printing Works at Nedre Slottsgate 1b, Oslo 1, Norway. It is here that Norway engraves and prints both its currency and its stamps. Having made arrangements in advance through my host in Norway, Mrs. Barbara Lysholt Petersen, Executive Director of the United States Education Foundation in Norway, we passed safely through the effective security net covering the access to the building.

A high wrought iron gate swung open electronically after we rang the bell and announced ourselves. Our names were verified on the register and an electronic surveillance camera observed our passage from the entrance gate to the main doorway of the printing works. There, we were greeted cheerily in Norwegian and English by two gentle but efficient security officers who both checked our coats and gave us badges before escorting us to the comfortable offices of Mr. G. Heyerdahl-Jensen, Managing Director of the Bank of Norway Printing Works.

Mr. Heyerdahl-Jensen, a man of medium height with a full head of graying wavy hair, greeted us. The walls of his office were accentuated with excellent engravings and just outside his office, I noticed a frame of what appeared to be torn letters with embossed seals. I learned later that these are among the rarest of early Norwegian paper money. The authority to print the money was granted in 1695 by King Christian V to Jørgen thor Møhlen, and each hand-numbered bill was affixed with seals. Some of the specimens were torn and matched. It reminded me of espionage thrillers where the matched halves prove identity. In this case, the matched halves proved the validity of the currency. We chatted with Mr. Heyerdahl-Jensen in his office about printing the stamps of Norway, of which he is justly proud, and he quickly produced an album with pages of blocks of stamps printed at his printing works.

Mr. Heyerdahl-Jensen retired in September, 1981, so it was timely to meet with the man who has done so much to assure the quality of the product that graces the Norwegian Post. He was Director for nine years and in charge of printing stamps since 1960.

We were joined in the Director's office by Per Ulsteen, the Chief Engineer of the Printing Works. Mr. Ulsteen had studied at the University of Idaho and has a cousin who is curator of the stamp collection at the Smithsonian

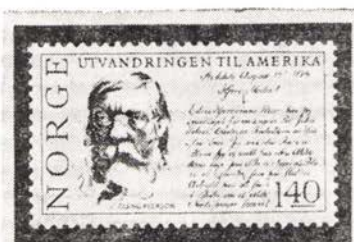


Fig. 1, 7-4-75

Institution in Washington, D. C. Both men have been to the United States in their official capacities and have seen the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

We looked through Mr. Heyerdahl-Jensen's album, and he told us stories about the different stamps that came to mind. Naturally, NORWEX '80 was one of their printing highlights, for which the Printing Works issued its own discrete commemorative souvenir sheet. We looked at stamps that told the story of emigration from Norway 150 years ago. "Utvandringen til America," a commemorative pair, depicts the tragic departure of Norwegians from their homeland to go to America. One of the pair is a delicately engraved reproduction of a letter from America which begins in Norwegian, "Dear Mother," (Fig. 1). The letter is quite readable with proper magnification. This particular stamp is set with a cameo portrait of Cleng Peerson, one of the leaders of the expedition. The stamps were engraved by Sverre Morken.

We looked at the commemorative (saerfrimerker) of the medieval law-giver, Magnus Lagabøter, and his "landslov," a codex of Norwegian law from the year 1274, expertly engraved and quite readable in the Old Norse on the stamp. (Fig. 2). This pair was issued in commemoration of the early law "lov" of Norway. The Lagabøter stamps were designed and engraved by Henry Welde, now retired.

The Printing Works was being painted at the time of our visit, which posed some minor security and access problems, but we were taken right to the floor where the stamps of the realm are printed. The presses were running.

On our way to the printing room, we were given a tour of the engraving room, where we met the two principal engravers of the stamps of Norway, Mr. Knut Løkke-Sørensen and Mr. Sverre Morket. Their names or initials, "K L-S" and "S M," appear on some of the finest engraved stamps I have ever seen. Mr. Løkke-Sørensen was working on the transfer of an engraving from a hardened steel plate to a cylinder of softer steel to effect the raised surface necessary for the printing cylinder. He explained how any minor design defects in the original steel engraving can be corrected in the raised steel surface with a burr before the cylinder is hardened. The cylinder used to be hardened in a cyanide bath, but this is no longer possible under environmental regulations. The cylinder must now be sent to a military installation for hardening in an environmentally acceptable process. He was also working with a new design that was submitted by an artist chosen by the Postal Administration who, after having discussed his ideas for the design, submitted a sketch on scratchboard in pen and ink to be engraved by Mr. Løkke-Sørensen. The designer, Arne Johnsen, had executed a design for the International Year of the Handicapped so much in the tradition of Edvard



Fig. 2
6-21-74

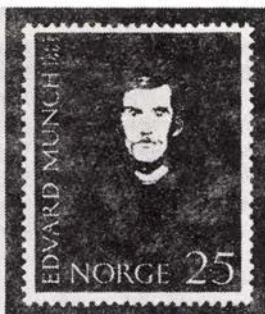


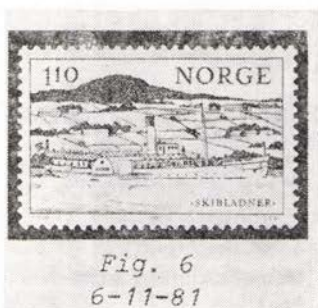
Fig. 3
12-12-63

Munch that I mistook it for a print. (Fig. 3). We then looked at samples of the designs for the Norwegian series on historic buildings issued from 1977 to the present. Mr. Løkke-Sørensen and Mr. Morken showed us designs of three nautical stamps they had executed, striking in their beauty and detail. These stamps were issued to commemorate the Norwegian training ship, the Christian Radich, which graced our shores during our Bicentennial. (Figs. 4, 5). We were reminded that Norwegians are a seafaring people that demand accuracy in their ship models even when they sail through the mail. On close examination, the name of the ship can be read on the ship's bow in Figure 5.

We moved to the next workbench where Mr. Sverre Morken, who had served on the Christian Radich in his youth, was now engraving on a steel plate a vessel for the new inland waterways series to follow the Coastal Vessels series. For a moment, I watched intently as he sat before his binocular Nikon microscope and engraved by hand the minutest details of the vessel. Looking through the microscope, I could see details of a side-wheeler and, along the shore, a horse pulling a cart. (Fig. 6). The ability to work in such fine detail is impressive. These two men are presently responsible for engraving all the stamps of Norway. They are skilled and talented artists. They often submit, and have accepted by the Postal Administration committee on design, their own designs, as in the series of three which commemorates the Christian Radich. The artists' and the engravers' names appear below each stamp.

Earlier I mentioned the name of Henry Welde, who for many years was the Printing Works' chief engraver. He is now retired. As a special tribute to Mr. Welde, his portrait was engraved by his colleagues into a parliamentary scene commemorating the 75th birthday of the King of Norway, Olav V. (Fig. 7). Mr. Welde's portrait appears in the upper left corner of the stamp, his features quite bright in the blue-violet background. This stamp itself is interesting because it is a reproduction of the engraved stamp series of three issued on May 10, 1914. These stamps were for the Jubilee of the Eidsvold, or early parliament. They were engraved by the famous Austrian engraver, Professor Schirnböck, who also engraved the Saint Olav 30 øre stamp of April 1, 1930.

Since 1914, all engraved stamps have been prepared in Norway with two exceptions: A series of eight stamps (Scott No. 259-267) were done in England between 1943 and 1945, during World War II, by Thomas de la Rue & Co., London. They were printed in sheets of 100 on unwatermarked paper by Samuel Jones & Co., Ltd., and perforated 12 $\frac{3}{4}$. (Fig 8). Those with the over-



print "London 17/5/43" are considered especially valuable. Another stamp (Scott No. 274) was done in Canada in 1942. (Fig. 9). (See Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of Norway 1981, 33rd edition; Oslo, Norway; Wennergren-Cappelen A.S., April, 1980, pages 167 and 169.)

The presses were rolling when we arrived on the printing floor. Sheets of 100 of the Ice Church, in a cobalt blue color, were rolling off the Intaglio press. This stamp is part of the monument series of historic places. (Fig. 10). As we entered the press room, we could see the single sheets coming from the press. These sheets do not have plate numbers. In the center of the bottom of each sheet, the date is printed; for example, 26 III 81, which was the date of our visit. Each sheet is individually numbered in the center of the bottom for control of production and security. The Historic Buildings series is part of the Postal Administration's regular issues (Bruksfrimerker).

The press is a Goebel combined intaglio press with offset and built-in comb perforator. The comb perforator is a recent addition for environmental reasons as the sheet perforator was very noisy. The perforations, in millimeters, vary slightly in the horizontal dimension, according to picture size. The smallest picture, 17.3 by 21.1 mm, has vertical perforations of thirteen and a horizontal range from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$. Horizontal dimensions are usually given first. The stamps come in three sizes with outer dimensions of 20.32 by 24.13 mm for the smallest, 30.48 by 24.13 mm for the next larger, and 40.62 by 24.13 mm for the largest stamp—nearly double the size of the smallest. The comb perforator is set in the upper well of the press.

The combined intaglio and offset press is capable of printing a maximum of four colors. Two colors may be set in at the inception of the process. These may be blended to get a third shade; for instance, blue, red and then violet is added at the offset press if desired. We saw a one-color process, as mentioned. The inks are all manufactured in the Printing Works. This eliminates delay in obtaining ink supplies and allows for quality control. The ink is warm when fed to the rollers, and the operator of the machine can observe the press running wet in a Crosfield synchroscope, which enables him to observe the quality of the product.

Because Norway does not produce a very large number of stamps, it is difficult to obtain the small quantity of stamp-quality paper it needs within the country except for the special high-gloss paper used to clean the cylinder before each impression. The paper used for Norway's stamps is provided by Harrison & Sons of High Wycomb, England—a purveyor to many countries of such material for stamps. The paper used is pre-gummed and phos-



Figs. 4, 5
5-4-81

phor-treated. The phosphor treatment enables the automatic cancelling machines to scan the incoming post and turn it in the correct way for cancellation by machine. The phosphorescence quality control is maintained by ultraviolet lamps that scan the roll of paper as it comes into the press from the feeder. The press delivers 130 to 140 sheets of stamps per minute. A special criss-cross or hatched design is printed on the paper by offset for some selected issues. Since December, 1967, all stamps are printed on phosphorescent paper. (Fig. 11).

In our eagerness to get to the printing room, we bypassed the process by which the steel cylinder that contains the raised surface of the engraving is transferred to the printing cylinder. The one engraved plate, which was described earlier as transferred to the steel cylinder (*), is then taken to a special room where one man transfers this hardened-steel cylinder's design to a cylinder of pure nickel about two millimeters thick which is backed with steel. Each cylinder impression comes from the one die and is transferred by special machinery to the nickel cylinder as many times as necessary to make the sheet. The cylinder is then chromium faced for durability in printing. Norway is the only country, as far as is known, to use this nickel process called the Perkins Process (**). When the stamp is withdrawn from circulation, the nickel is removed and a new layer is applied electrolytically.

In the next installment, I shall look into the Norwegian Postal Administration's Committee on Design and their selection procedures. A visit to the firm of Emil Moestue A/S will provide material for "Printing Stamps in Norway, Part II—The Offset Stamps." Finally, a visit with an engraver and/or artist will fill in the graphics portrait. There are some wonderful services provided by the Philatelic Branch of the Postal Administration which we will add at the end.

I am grateful to the Managing Director, Mr. Heyerdahl-Jensen, and his

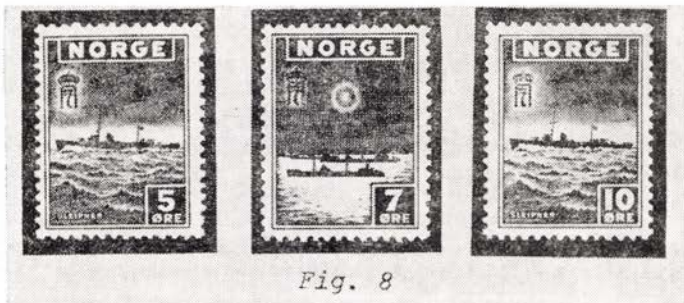


Fig. 8



Fig. 9
3-22-46

Fig. 10
3-26-81

Fig. 11

staff for a most informative visit. They have invited me back again. Next time, I may even look at the currency being printed!

(*) This transfer process is illustrated on the Swiss PTT issue of 9/5/80; shown in "Recent Issues . . .," P-G 18.

(**) For further details, see John Easton's "Postage Stamps in the Making," Faber and Faber, Ltd., London, 1948; chapter 7, figure xiii.

(Part II: The Engraved Stamp, will be published in the November 1984 POSTHORN).

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Your Opinion!

(Results of the Member Survey published in the November 1983 POSTHORN)

By Bob Gross

(Part II)

In the May 1984 POSTHORN we covered the results of the first 6 questions on the Member Survey conducted in November 1983. In this concluding part, we will cover the final 5 questions on the survey. These results were as follows:

Question No. 7—How do you feel the POSTHORN rates overall as compared to other specialized philatelic publications:

| | | |
|------------------|----|--------|
| Better than most | 96 | 78.05% |
| Average | 18 | 14.63% |
| Below Average | 2 | 1.63% |
| No Opinion | 7 | 5.69% |

Those voting "Better Than Most" commented "Really think you are putting out an outstanding publication," "Perhaps the best next to The American Philatelist," "Way above the others," "Better than most philatelic publications, especially the last few years," "better by far!", and "Best now that I have seen it in years." Those voting "Average" did not include any comments and those voting "Below Average" commented "Dull, no color" and "Not enough originality compared to European publications." Most of those voting "No Opinion" indicated that they had no others to compare us with.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS: As Editor this question was probably the most important one for me. An overwhelming majority voted us as "Better than most." This does not mean that we are overlooking the comments of those who voted otherwise. We should point out, however, that the majority who voted us "Average" or "Below Average" were the same members who had voted that our articles were too technical. These two votes, then, are pretty well correlated with each other. So we are going to try to correct this situation. But we do want to express our appreciation for the supporting votes you gave us in stating that we were, for the most part, "Better Than Most." And we certainly appreciate the kind remarks and letters you sent along with the survey forms giving us thanks and encouragement in our job of publishing The POSTHORN. But, again I must emphasize, that this is not a one-man effort. It takes the cooperation of the Club Officers, the Associate Editors, the other POSTHORN staff members, and especially the cooperation and contributions of each of you, the members of SCC.

Question No. 8 — Suggestions, Complaints, Ideas, etc.

Complaints included "It may be time to change the new name to 'The Finnish-American Stamp Club'," "Pictures are sometimes fuzzy," "Not very colorful," "A few misspelled words creep in," "Would like a better balance of articles for each Country" and "The Finland contributors should be commended on their efforts, but other sources should be sought for a better mix." Ideas submitted included "I've never seen an article on our Stamp Mart," "I'd like to participate but I don't know how," "The POSTHORN should come out more

often (but my sympathy to the Editor), "Some guidelines for young or starting collectors would be useful," "More attention needs to be given to the younger and newer members," "Different mastheads for regular columns to facilitate easier identification," "Maybe the SCC could give an Author's prize for the best article (quarterly and annually) based on a popular response," and "Members should be encouraged to contribute even if they consider themselves less than expert."

EDITOR'S COMMENTS: We have attained a more balanced mix of articles in the last few issues. It is true that for several issues the emphasis was primarily on Finland, but I want it known by all members that I personally appreciate the articles that were furnished by those authors on Finland which kept the POSTHORN going while we were attempting to increase the coverage of other Countries. Without the assistance of writers like Mike Hvidonov and Ed Fraser we would have had several very slim issues. At the same time, I have encouraged more and more coverage of other countries as you have found during the past few issues. This is the result of literally scores of letters and phone calls we have made to potential contributors. As for the complaints about the lack of color, this is a problem I cannot solve. As you know, color printing is a very expensive process and our club resources are just not adequate to print The POSTHORN in color at this time. Hopefully, in later years, we might be able to go to color if our budget grows. We have, however, increased the average issue from 56 pages to around 80 pages. We feel that this additional coverage is more important to the collector than color. As for the fuzzy pictures, we have to agree. However, if must be remembered that many of our articles are about old stamps and covers and in many cases the only copy we can get are Xeroxed copies or old photographs that are faded or faint. We feel that in these cases, it is better to print what we have than not to print them at all. You readers must also remember that the contributors of articles must bear the costs of photos themselves and in some cases they have to rely on others for the photos and photocopies. Ideally we would have nice glossy prints of each item but unfortunately, this is not always possible. And now for the spelling errors. No one can be blamed for this except the Editor. When I took over the job I had no prior experience in proofreading and had to learn. It's not a simple process. It takes a slow, deliberate reading of each and every word on the proof and I'm the first to admit that when getting started I missed some errors. But I think you'll have to agree that they have been rapidly eliminated. Before the survey I had been severely taken to task because I had allowed a word to be spelled differently in different articles. For example, some of our authors prefer to use "catalog" and some prefer "catalogue." It is my opinion that each author ought to be allowed some freedom in his writing. The differences in the spelling of these two words, for example, does not detract in any way from the meaning of the article and its contents. I am more interested in getting the information to you in readable form than I am in bickering about such minor differences in spelling. The ideas submitted above all represent good features that we will strive to incorporate as time goes by. We have been working on designs for mastheads for each of the regular columns. These will appear in future issues. And I especially agree with the member who suggested that other members should contribute articles even if they are not experts. Sometimes the less than expert collector will come up with an idea that will be hit of the issue.

Question No. 9 — How do you rate the following regular features.

| | | Would like more | | OK as it is | | Would Like Less | | Please delete | | No opinion | |
|------------------------|----|-----------------|-----|-------------|----|-----------------|---|---------------|----|------------|--|
| a. Articles on Awards | 6 | 4.88% | 76 | 61.79% | 22 | 17.89% | 3 | 2.44% | 16 | 13.00% | |
| b. Exhibition Articles | 22 | 17.89% | 72 | 58.54% | 15 | 12.19% | 2 | 1.63% | 12 | 9.75% | |
| c. Chapter News | 29 | 23.58% | 71 | 57.72% | 8 | 6.50% | 2 | 1.63% | 13 | 10.57% | |
| d. Membership Reports | 5 | 4.07% | 94 | 76.42% | 14 | 11.38% | 2 | 1.83% | 8 | 6.50% | |
| e. Literature Reviews | 51 | 41.46% | 66 | 53.66% | 1 | 0.81% | 0 | ----- | 5 | 4.07% | |
| f. SCC News Items | 34 | 27.64% | 79 | 64.23% | 1 | 0.81% | 0 | ----- | 9 | 7.32% | |
| g. Price Trends | 62 | 50.41% | 32 | 26.02% | 12 | 9.75% | 7 | 5.69% | 10 | 8.13% | |
| h. Editor's Notebook | 16 | 13.01% | 102 | 82.92% | 2 | 1.63% | 0 | ----- | 3 | 2.44% | |
| i. Presidents Message | 6 | 4.88% | 110 | 89.42% | 2 | 1.63% | 0 | ----- | 5 | 4.07% | |
| j. Transfers/Reentries | 15 | 12.20% | 71 | 57.72% | 12 | 9.76% | 4 | 3.25% | 21 | 17.07% | |

K. Other: Requests were made for more advertising, more member ads, more commentary by experts, and more articles for beginners.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS: In every category above except price trend articles, the majority of the members indicated that each of the items was OK as is. However, there was also a definite indication that more was needed in some categories. Price trend articles lead the way with 50.41% of those voting wanting more of them. We feel we must make clear our editorial policy on this. We, too, would welcome more information on price trends PROVIDED THEY WERE BASED ON RESEARCH AND VALID INFORMATION. We have not, and we will not publish price trend information BASED ON SPECULATION about future trends. The reason for this is obvious. We do not want to publish any speculative information that members might rely on for investment purposes and then be blamed when the results were not as expected. In addition, in a field as small as Scandinavian philately, it is possible to manipulate prices through the publication of such articles in a publication such as The POSTHORN which is considered a foremost authority in the field. So, again, we want to make it clear that we will be happy to publish any article on price trends that is based on valid information. In the above answers to question 9, it is also apparent that there is a desire for more information on Chapter activities. We are again asking each Chapter to appoint a member to provide Chapter information to us for each issue. Just a copy of your Chapter's bulletin or newsletter will suffice. Let's keep the information about each Chapter coming in regularly. Another area in which additional information is desired is in Literature Reviews. Along with this, several suggested that we should also include the names, addresses, and costs of such publications so that those interested in them could order them. We are taking steps to include this information in future articles reviewing philatelic literature.

Question No. 10 — Do You Prefer Library Supplements Quarterly or Annually?

| | | |
|------------|----|--------|
| Quarterly | 53 | 43.08% |
| Annually | 65 | 52.85% |
| No Opinion | 5 | 4.07% |

Many of those voting for an annual supplement also suggested that it be published as an insert to The POSTHORN that could be removed for filing in the Library Supplement.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS: Since we have already started 1984 on a quarterly basis, we will continue it this year but will work with our Librarian on the project of issuing an annual pull-out sheet at the end of the year so that you can file it in your Library Index.

Question No. 11 — Should we exclude items from our 40-year Index that does not have research value?

| | | |
|--------------------|----|--------|
| Exclude Such Items | 99 | 80.49% |
| Include Such Items | 23 | 18.70% |
| No Opinion | 1 | 0.81% |

Those who wanted such items included commented "You never know who will need what for which purpose" and "What one thinks about current interest or research may not be what the next guy wants." Those voting to exclude these items stated "It would reduce costs," "The past indexes have listed only those items with research value," "the criteria for exclusion of articles is a matter of never being able to please everyone," and "An easier to read index."

EDITOR'S COMMENTS: There is no question in our minds about the results of this question. Over 80% voted to exclude those items not having research value. And that is exactly what we did when we published the Index with the May 1984 issue of The POSTHORN. And, speaking of that Index, we have been more than pleased with the many good comments we have received about it. Hope you all put it to good use.

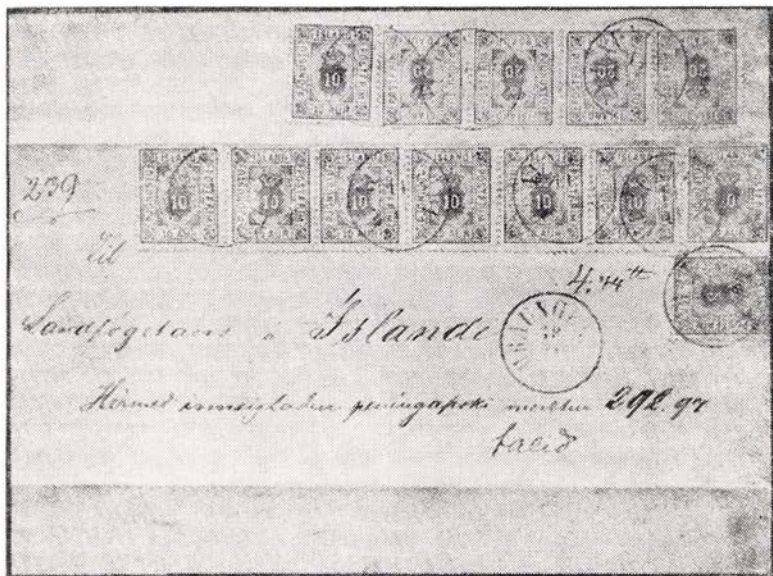
SUMMARY: In summarizing this Survey we feel that we have been giving the majority of our members exactly the kind of publication they desire. We have given our comments to each of the questions. However, we feel it is also the duty of each and every member to review the results and then contribute the articles and information necessary to make these improvements and changes. In reviewing the survey forms, the real joy for the staff of The POSTHORN was in reading the comments such as "I Love The POSTHORN just as it is," "A very professional piece of work," "The November POSTHORN was super!" "My personal opinion of The POSTHORN is, in one word, GREAT!" "I look forward to each issue," "Since I joined SCC The POSTHORN has been getting better and better all the time," "The POSTHORN is the best publication I get and I read it from cover to cover, even the ads," and "The POSTHORN is tops in its field. It is a friendlier publication today than in former years."

We thank each one of you who responded and an extra thanks goes to those of you who took the time to write letters thanking us for our efforts. Again, the credit goes not to the Editor, but to the Associate Editors, the Business Manager, our Printer, the Club Officers, and especially to those of you who have contributed articles. We hope that we can continue to serve you and please you with an ever-improving POSTHORN.

Philatelic Find Of The Century

By Don Brandt

(Reprinted by Permission. This article appeared in the special In-Flight issue of ATLANTICA (Winter 1982-83). Don Brandt, the author, is an American living in Iceland who is a correspondent for ATLANTICA and ICELAND REVIEW magazine.)



Variety of official stamps on 19th century cover cancelled at Hraungerdi—from recent discovery in National Archives.



5, 20 and 20 aurar from second Iceland issue (first printing) cancelled June 1 (1876) at Akureyri—from recent discovery in National Archives.

A stamp collector's dream is to discover a quantity of priceless old postage stamps that have been hidden away for many years in an antique desk or

one of grandfather's cigar boxes up in the dusty attic. It is an infrequent occurrence in modern times, however, and yet such an unbelievable find literally happened in Iceland early in 1982 when approximately fifty envelopes, probably unseen and unhandled for at least eighty years, were discovered in the National Archives building in Reykjavik. All contained cancelled stamps on cover, dated correspondence within and, moreover, had retained their fresh condition through the intervening years, a quality that means so much to philatelists. The ramifications of this exciting windfall are many, but two are particularly worth mentioning. First, the covers, which are all addressed to the "landfógeti" (treasurer or bailiff), remain the property of the government and thereby augment the treasury of cherished national heirlooms, a circumstance of great significance to Icelanders.

The second consequence, of extraordinary importance to philatelists, is the verification of color variations (resulting from re-printings) on 19th century stamps, some of which are so rare that the shades had hitherto never been certified. The dated correspondence within the envelopes made this possible, inasmuch as the early Icelandic covers, invariably hand-cancelled with legibility as to day, month and location of posting, lack the year within the circled postmark. Upon discovery, the national archivist contacted the Iceland Philatelic Society (Félag Frimerkjásafnara) for assistance in scrutinizing the rare stamps. Together, the F/F designate, Thór Thorsteins, and the archivist methodically removed the contents of one envelope at a time, verified the date and then re-inserted a corresponding slip of paper with identifying mark before advancing to the next. In this manner, no error was possible.

The envelopes contain cancelled "skildingamerki" (general postage from 1873 until the money conversion in mid-1876), "auramerki" (general postage thereafter until 1902) and "thjónustumerki" (postage for official use only), and all covers can be dated between 1873 and the end of the century, except two belonging to 1902. Exactly half of the first 22 general postage issues and six of the first seven official issues comprise the nearly 200 stamps on cover. Among the official stamps are both skilding issues, the oldest ever found on cover, a 3 aurar yellow never before seen on cover, and copies of all printings of the 5, 10 and 20 aurar stamps. Among the general postage stamps are skildings, of which there was only one printing, and aurars which appear with both types of perforation and various shades of color. For example, all three blues of both the 5 and 20 aurar are represented, as are both violets on the 20 aurar.

Forty-seven of these beautiful and priceless mementos were shown publicly for the first time in August 1982 at Kjarvalsstadir in Reykjavik and, unquestionably, they were the highlights of Frimex 1982, the Iceland Philatelic Society's stamp exhibition, commemorating its 25th year of existence. Seven exhibitions have been held since the initial Frimex 1958, including Islandia 73 which honored the centennial of Iceland's postage stamps and was, until 1983, the largest show ever held in the country. Páll Asgerirsson, the F/F President at the time, had promised both quantity and quality for the 1982 exhibition, and he certainly made good his boast that it would be the grandest one.

The Iceland Philatelic Society can take pride for many achievements, such as stamp shows, auctions, publications, a lending library of catalogues and other journals from around the world, etc., but their Frimex 1982—and the initial display of THE philatelic find-of-the-century—was something unique. It is not likely to be surpassed in this age!

Greenland—New Postmarks Due To Spelling Reform

(Correction)

In the May 1984 issue of The POSTHORN the above article by Dr. Dan Laursen appeared on pages 76-84. Figure 2, a map which appeared on page 78 was in error. The map shown here should have been printed as Figure 2, showing the situation of the stations and sub-stations (underlined). For names not on the map has a number sub-station, the number from the list.



The Editor's Notebook

By Bob Gross

We'll start our column out with two happy events to report—both marriages. First, about 3 months ago, I was talking to Stan Hansen, our Club Librarian, on the phone and he told me he had just been married. His new wife, I believe is a long time friend and after knowing each other for many years, they decided to get married. I want to extend my personal congratulations and those of all the SCC members to Stan and his new bride.

Then I recently had another pleasant surprise. On April 17th I had a call from Fred Brofos, who has been a contributor to The POSTHORN for many years. He was in Fort Pierce, Florida visiting his mother and he said he would meet me in Melbourne, where I work, the following day. We had about a two-hour meeting and it was really great to meet him and talk with him. For years I had read his articles and books but had never met him. He was driven to Melbourne by a young lady who lived in Fort Pierce. Well, it wasn't but just a few weeks later when they both walked into my office and announced their marriage. They are both fine people and I know that they will have many happy years of marriage ahead. Our congratulations also go to them. And, while mentioning Fred, I want to thank him for supplying me with a copy of Paul Nelson's new book on Scandinavian Revenue Stamps. We'll be looking forward to seeing Fred and his bride again when they are back in Florida. In the meantime, we'll also be expecting some more of his fine articles for publication.

In this issue we are presenting the final part of our article on the Member Survey which was conducted in November 1983. Although I mentioned it in the article, I'd like to repeat here that I deeply appreciate the many favorable comments about The POSTHORN. Your thanks makes all our efforts worth while.

We are in the process of selecting a new printer. As we mentioned before, Harlan Miller will not be printing the POSTHORN after this year, and believe me, he will be hard to replace. We sure will miss his able assistance and cooperation during the past years.

On May 15th I received a call from Wade Beery, our Stamp Mart Manager, from Orlando stating the Brevard County Sheriff's Department had called him about the death of one of our oldtime members, Tore Green of Merritt Island. The police had discovered his body in his apartment where he lived alone. After an autopsy it turned out that Tore died of a heart attack and had been dead since May 4th but his body was not discovered until May 15th. In the February POSTHORN I had mentioned that I had recently visited with Tore who lived only 15 minutes away from my home. We had talked about me driving him to Orlando this summer to one of the Central Florida Chapter's meetings. So, hearing of his death was quite a shock.

Then, just two days later, I received a letter from Elizabeth Tirgeson of Cornelia, Georgia saying that her husband, Walter T. "Torg" Torgeson, a well known club member and stamp dealer, had died on May 4th, the same day that Tore Green died. Our deepest sympathies are extended to the families of these two beloved members of SCC.

On the Title Page of each issue of The POSTHORN is listed, at the bottom of the page, the deadline for copy for the next issue. I'd like to point out that the deadline for the November issue will be a little shorter than in previous issues due to my vacation the last week of September and the first

week of October. So there will be absolutely no articles printed that are received after September 15th. Sorry, but we must stick to this schedule in order to get the copy to the printer before going on vacation. NO ARTICLES CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR THE NOVEMBER ISSUE AFTER SEPTEMBER 15th.

During the past two years I have received many inquiries from members asking if there was any publication that cross-referenced catalog numbers for Scandinavian stamps. Well, now there is one. Our thanks to Olav E. Skjervik for the complimentary copy of "FILATELISTISK KATALOG-NØGLE" (Philatelic Catalog Key). This 62-page booklet cross-references catalog numbers from the following catalogs: AFA, Facit, Stanley Gibbons, Michel, Scott, Yvert et Tellier, and Zumstein & Cie. This is booklet No. 1 of 8 booklets being published which will cover most of the world. The book may be obtained from Trondenes Frimerkeimport, Skjaerveien 25, N-9400 Harstad, Norway. Cost is U.S. \$7.50 per volume, postpaid.

Dr. Steven Carol, P. O. Box 414, Holbrook, NY 11741, is requesting the assistance of any SCC member who can help him obtain the first set of official Greenland "Reprint" cards that were offered by the Greenland Ministry in Denmark. If you can help, drop him a line.

Bob Fashingbauer has sent his thanks for our articles on the tour to NORDIA '84. Due, in part to our publicity, there was a group of more than 20 people who attended NORDIA in Reykjavik, Iceland, on the special tour.

With the continuing increase in prices and with our expansion of the size of The POSTHORN, it becomes more and more important that we increase the amount of advertising in each issue. We're asking each of you to contact your favorite dealers and suggest that they consider advertising in our publication. Rate sheets are available for your use from Eric Roberts, Business Manager, at P. O. Box 1304, Claremont, CA 91711. And, when you are dealing with one of our advertisers, be sure to mention that you saw their ad in The POSTHORN.

We had a request from Ed M. Ward, Jr., 2437 East 32nd Street, Davenport, Iowa 52807, for assistance in obtaining a copy of the First Day Cover prepared by our Club for Scott #947, the U. S. Postage Stamp Centenary Issue of May 17, 1947. Ed believes that this was the first FDC prepared by our Club. Anyone have any info on this? If so, let Ed know and also drop me a line. I've been a member of SCC for many years but was not aware of the preparation of any Club cachets for U.S. FDC's. Perhaps one of you could write an article about these.

Jim Burgeson has informed us that the Sweden Ring-Type Stamp Study Unit was discontinuing operations and will no longer publish its Quarterly Newsletter as Jim does not have the time to devote to it. The first edition was issued in June 1980 and the last was dated December 1983, a total of 16 issues. If any of you could carry on the project of issuing the Newsletter please contact Jim at P. O. Box 108, Glendale, CA 92109. He will appreciate your assistance.

Paul A. Melnick, 1152 N. 63rd Street, Philadelphia, PA 19151, collects Swedish booklets and the works of the Swedish engraver Czeslaw Slavia. He would like for anyone having information on this subject to contact him. He is especially interested in information on Slavia's non-stamp works such as bank notes, book illustrations, and private labels.

William R. Simpson, Department of History, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2H4, states that he recently received four sets of the reprints of Series Number 3 of the Greenland "Pakke-Porto"

stamps and that in one of the sets the 1923 stamp had been clearly embossed but had no printing color whatsoever. He would like to know if any other collectors have received sheets with this printing error. He also urges all SCC members to write to the Ministeriet for Grønland urging them to consider a clearly marked Second Reprint of Series Number 1 of the Pakke-Porto stamps. And he called our attention to a check list of all the stamps that Czeslaw Slania (Sweden's famous stamp engraver) is known to have engraved. This check list appeared in the 13 February 1984 issue of THE STAMP COLLECTOR and may be obtained from Mr. Dulcie Apgar, Box 1513, Thousand Oaks, California 91360 for U.S. \$1.00.

Hope you enjoy this issue and will be looking forward to bringing you the next issue in November. Remember, we always welcome and appreciate your comments and suggestions.

* S * C * C *

St. Barts—1785-1878

By Robert G. Stone

Reference is made to the article "St. Barts—1785-1878" which appeared on page 48 of the February 1984 POSTHORN. One additional cover should be included:

13A. Letter from St. Barts to New York, 1831, with New Haven yawl "SHIP" and "12" due mark in ms. (R. J. Mechin collection).

* S * C * C *

Obituaries

TORE ERNEST GREEN

Tore Ernest Green, 82, of Merritt Island, Florida, died in his apartment on May 4th but his body was not found until May 15th. Tore was a retired window installer and had lived at his current address alone for 8 years. In recent months he had complained of "not feeling too well" and that his arthritis was bothering him. The autopsy showed that he died of a heart attack. Tore was an avid philatelist and specialized in Scandinavian (especially Swedish) covers.

Memorial services were held on May 18th at Merritt Island. His survivors include three daughters, Genevieve Frankoviglia of Sherman Oaks, California, Torene Green of Cape Canaveral, Florida, and Elvie Green of Gainesville, Florida, four brothers and five sisters, and four grandchildren.

WALTER T. TORGESEN

Walter T. Torgesen, known to his friends and customers as "W. T." or "Torg," died at his home near Cornelia, Georgia on May 4th. Born February 26, 1914, in New York City of Norwegian immigrant parents, he became a stamp dealer early when he was elected president of his high school stamp club in 1931. A specialist in the stamps of Norway and the Scandinavian countries, he also maintained stocks of used stamps of many other countries. He was a member of the International Philatelic Traders Society of London, the Scandinavian Collectors Club, and a life member of the American Philatelic Society. His stamp business has been sold. He is survived by his wife Elizabeth C. Torgesen of Cornelia, Georgia.

Library News

By Stanley H. Hanson, SCC Librarian

Our thanks are extended to Pall Asgeirsson, Jim Burgeson, Ron Collin, Harve Gudmunson, Gordon Hughmark, Mike Hvidonov, Marve Hunewell, Dr. W. Melberg, Jerry Moore, Del Peterson, Alan Warren and Howard Schloss for their contributions to our Library.

To receive SCC Library material, send your name, SCC number, and \$4.00 check payable to SCC Librarian. List material wanted by number. If you want reference information please give as much information as possible on the subject. We will do our best to help you. Material will be sent to you via Insured Parcel Post, excess postage will be refunded. 21 day loan. MUST be returned via Insured Parcel Post.

The SCC Library is yours, so make use of it. We want to be of help to you.

Supplement #6, August 1984, to Library Index

Catalogs and Miscellaneous

- A-229-E Forty-Ninth American Philatelic Congress, 1983. English. 13 interesting articles. Illustrated. 10x11½". 196 pp.
- A-230-E Amphilex 71. Commemorating the 75th year of The Collectors Club—New York. Catalog of the above exhibition. 5½x8½". 128 pp. Illustrated.
- A-231-E Nojex 1981. 20th annual Exhibition. Elizabeth, N. J. English. Illustrated catalog of the above exhibition. 5½x8½". 36 pp.
- A-232- Alphabetical list of Caps and Small Type Letters translated to English, Latin, Germanic (old style), Greek and Russian. Illustrated. 1984. 8½x11". 1 p. From Dansk Fil. Tid.
- A-233-E Walter Wellman, Ballonist in the Arctic. Edwin Fletcher. English. Much info. on this early Arctic explorer. Illustrated. 8½x11". 3 pp. From Luren.

Danish West Indies

- C-41-D De Tofarvede Frimæker from Danmark og Dansk Vestindien Provisorierne 2/3 og 8/10 1902. Peter Jørgensen. 1983. Danish. About the provisional overprints and plate flaws on the 1902 issue. Illustrated. 8½x11". 3 pp. From Dansk Fil. Tid.

Denmark

- D-202-D Forhøjede Danske Postforeningstakster 1-6-1877—31-12-1898. Niels Klottrup. 1982. Danish. Postal History on Mail To Foreign Countries. During the above period. Many tables and excellent illustrations. 8½x11". 19 pp. From Nordisk Fil. Tid.
- D-203-D Provisorierne 2/3 cents og 8/10 cents 1902. Peter Jørgensen. 1983. Danish. About the 1902 overprints. Illustrated. 8½x11". 3 pp. (See C-41-D). From Dansk Fil. Tid.
- D-204-D Takstsystemets Opbygning. Postmester W. B. Møller. 1983. Danish. For the postal history buffs, tables, drawings, statistics and other information by the Postmaster. Excellent material. From about 1869 to 1971. 8½x11". 19 pp. From Nordisk Fil. Tid.
- D-205-D Frederik VIII—Udgaven 1907-1912. P. F. Jensen. 1984. Danish. Lists plate flaws and other information on this issue. Illustrated. 8½x11". 8 pp. From Dansk Fil. Tid.

- D-206-D Drottning Margrethe Type 1 1974-1981. Jan Synning. 1984. Danish. Gives all information on type 1 of this issue, the printings, paper, plates and fluorescence. 8½x11". 3 pp. From Nordisk Fil. Tid.
- D-207-D Værdibreve til Udlandet 1-4-1879. N. Klottrup. 1983. Danish. Foreign Money Letters 1-4-1879. Much information on this type of letter during the period. Tables. Illustrated. 8½x11". 6 pp. From Dansk Fil. Tid.
- D-208-D Stemplingsmaskiner og Maskinstempler. E. Jensen. 1982. Danish. Monograph on all you wanted about Cancel Machines and Machine Cancels. Many illustrations. 8½x11". 27 pp. From Nordisk Fil. Tid.
- D-209-D Fægerier og Skibsruter. A. M. Nielsen. 1982. Danish. Excellent Postal History on Ferry and Ship Routes. From June 1, 1615 to date. Tables and other information. Illustrated. 8½x11". 25 pp. Nordisk Fil. Tid.
- D-210-D Korsor-Kiel Skibspost. EML. 1983. Danish. Monograph on this ship route. Gives directives, cancels and other information. 8½x11". 8 pp. From Posthistorik Med.
- D-211-G Das Bahnpost und Das Seepostwesen in Danemark. Post-secretair Priewe, Berlin. 1983. German. From the Archives of Post and Telegraph, Berlin. October 1881. Most interesting background on R.R. and Seapost postal offices. Illustrated. 8½x11". 11 pp. From German Study Group on Denmark.
- D-212-G Die Altestan Sonderstempel. 1983. German. Lists special Festival Cancels and Postal Cards 1901-1908. Prices the material. Illustrated. 8½x11". 2 pp. From German Study Group on Denmark.

Finland

- F-82-F Abophil 1983. Finnish. Many articles on the classical stamps of Finland. Well illustrated. 145 pp. 5x7".
- F-83-N Finske Feltpost-Merker fra 1983 Ettertraktede. "ES." 1984. Norwegian. About the speculative Military mail. Illustrated. 8½x11". 2 pp. From Norsk Fil. Tid.
- F-84-S Om Finske Makularingsstamplere. J. Nousiainen. 1983. Norwegian. Article on the various early Finnish cancels. Illustrated.
- F-85-G Was Ist Eigentlich Los Der Finnland-Feldpostmarke Nr. 9?. (? Mark). H. G. Moxter. 1983. German. Literal translation of the article, "Monkey Business" on this stamp. Illustrated. 8½x11". 1 p. From the German Study Group on Finland.
- F-86-G Postverbind ungen Von Finnland Nach Aland und Weiter Nach Schweden. G. F. Tolke. 1983. German. Monograph on Finland under Swedish control. Much postal history. 8½x11". 6 pp. From German Study Group on Finland.
- F-87-G Poststatistik Aus Finnland. H. G. Moxter. 1983. German. Much information and statistics on the Finnish postal system. 8½x11". 1 p. From the German Study Group on Finland.

Faroe Islands and Greenland

- G-51-Du De Faerøer Voor De Zegelemissies, Dee 1. G. J. Jordans. 1983. Dutch. Interesting article on the 1919 Provisionals. Illustrated. 8½x11". 4 pp. From Het Nord.
- G-52-D Opprettelsen ar de Første Postekspedisjoner og Ruter. Ingolf P. Nielsen. 1983. Danish. Regarding the early days of postal history of the Farøes. Illustrated. 8½x11". 5 pp. From Norsk Fil. Tid.

- G-53-E Faroe Islands Ship Mail Markings. E. Menne-Larsen. 1976. English. As above. Illustrated. 8½x11". pp. From Seaposter.
- G-54-E The Farøes Franko-Betalt Hand Stamp of 1941. Gordon A. Hughmark, SCC. 1984. English. As above, an original monograph on these provisionals. 8½x11". 8 pp.
- G-55-D&E Faerø for Filатели. E. V. Wowern. 1983. Danish and English. Prephilatelic mail in the Faroe Islands. Excellent article on the prestamp era of Faroe Islands postal history. Translation by G. Hughmark, SCC. Illustrated. 8½x11". 4 pp.
- G-56-E Greenland Panorama. W. Dennis Way. 1939. English. Little known facts of the latest member of the UPU. Interesting. Illustrated. 8x10". 3 pp. From Philatelic Magazine.
- G-57-E Greenland's Once Frozen Economy Thaws Under the Green Light of Progress. E. C. Connor. English. As above. Illustrated. 9x9". 2 pp. From Stamp World.
- G-58-D Færøernes Provisoriske Frimerker 1919. A. Thold. 1951. Danish. A 2 part series, much postal history on the provisional issues. Tables and documentation. Illustrated. 8½x11". 10 pp. From Frim. Samlern.
- G-59-E Faroes, the twenty-two island nation. Ancient stepping stones rediscovered. Petur Karlsson. English. Excellent article on the culture of these friendly people. Much about the geography of the many islands. Illustrated. 5x8". 4 pp.
- G-60-E Greenland Postmarks since 1938. R. King-Farlow and Eric Wowern. 1960. English. As above. Illustrated. 5½x8". 15 pp. This is one of the first SCC Handbooks.
- G-61-E Danam Stamp Auction, Sale #55. May 23, 1984. Catalog. Herb Bernstein, SCC. His Faroes collection on the block. This accumulation which may never be duplicated. Illustrated. 64 pp.

Iceland

- I-110-D Fisk med Filateist Spræl. Leif Fuglsig. 1983. Danish. All about those various perfs on this Fish issue. Illustrated. 8½x11". 3 pp. From Dansk Ril. Tid.
- I-111-D&G 10 Neue Islandische Skillingbriefe. 10 Neue Islandske Skilling Breve. Folmer Østergaard, SCC. 1983. Danish and German. 2 articles on the 10 Skilling covers, recently found. 8½x11". 2 pp.
- I-112-G Study on 4 Skilling—Sperati Forgeries. 1983. German. Plus study on 1883-3, 1890-91, on plate flaws, paper and gum. Illustrated. 8½x11". 9 pp. From German Phil. Club. Iceland Study Group.

Norway

- N-243-N Die Postbeforderung Wahrend der Evakuierung der Finnmark und Nord-Troms gegen Ende des 2 Weltkrieges, Jahr 1944. Johnny Haugen. 1933. German. See N-219-N. Postal history on various ships operating in Northern Norway during WW II. Much information. Illustrated. 8½x11". 20 pp. From German Phil. Club Norway Study Group.
- N-244-N Ambulerende brehus i Telemark fylke. Anders Langangen. 1983. Norwegian. A 3 part series of postal history of Telemark District. Canceled and other information relative to the above. Illustrated. 8½x11". 7 pp. From Frim. Som Hobby.
- N-245-N Norge 1914 Forsvarsmerket. F. C. Brofos, SCC. 1983. Norwegian.

- Interesting article showing various "Cinderella" material. Illustrated. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ ". 1 p. From Frim. Som Hobby.
- N-246-N Rek. Etikett, Nytt. "A. L." 1984. Norwegian. More new Registry Labels. Illustrated. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ ". 1 p. From Frim. Som Hobby.
- N-247-N Posthorn. Ivar Sundsbø. 1983. Norwegian. Information on NK38, 39, 40II and 43. Illustrations of the large blocks. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ ". 7 pp. From Frim. Forum.
- N-248-N Motivet i Fokus. Birger Lovland. 1984. Norwegian. Much information for the topical collector on various Norwegian subjects shown on its postal issues. Illustrated. 8×11 ". 18 pp. From Frim. Forum.
- N-249-N Poststempler brukt ved F N Bateljonen, en oppsummering. E. H. Thomassen. 1983. Norwegian. About Norway's U. N. Forces. Shows all cancels used. Excellent illustrations plus map. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ ". 3 pp. From Norsk Fil. Tid.
- N-250-E The Paris-Norway Mail Flight of 1870. Ernst M. Cohn, SCC. 1979. English. Excellent story on this historic balloon flight. 7×10 ". 9 pp. From Florida Philatelist.
- N-251-G Katalog uber Die Stempel der Norwegischen Bahnpostexpeditionen. Jurgen Tiemer. 1983. German. Covers all the Norwegian RR cancels. Plus maps, directives and photos. Excellent illustrations of each cancel. I give this 4*. $6 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ". 182 pp. Handbook sponsored by Forsch. Nord. Staaten IM BDP h e V. Norwegian Study Group.
- N-252-N Filatelistisk Arbok 1983. Norsk Filatelistforbund. 1983. 23 articles on Norwegian philately. Amply illustrated. The yearbook should be an annual event. $6 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ". 192 pp.

Sweden

- S-172-G Aktiebolaget Stadsposten (Stockholm Stadspost). Wolfgang Lohrich, SCC. 1983. German. Monograph on Stockholm Statepost. On the Local issue. Much information. Illustrated. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ ". 18 pp. By German Phil. Club, Swedish Study Group.
- S-173-S Oscars Katalogen 1983. Lists all Swedish cancels on check list for Oscar stamps 1-1-1885 to 31-12-1911. Illustrated. 4×6 ". 120 pp. Published by Sveriges Fil. Forbund.
- S-174-D Svensk Kontrol med posten fra Sverige til Danmark under og efter 2 verdenskrig. Johs. Jørgensen. Danish. 1983. About censorship control during WW II. Illustrated. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ ". 5 pp. From Post. Hist. Tid.
- S-175-S Problem med Militarfrimarkena Kataloger nas fargnyanser olika. 1983. Swedish. Article regarding cataloging various colors on the Military stamps. Illustrated. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ ". 3 pp. From SSF.
- S-176-E Goteborg Today and Yesterday. 1971. English. A beautiful book describing this City. Color illustrations and photos. 5×7 ". 90 pp.
- S-177-S Det Ar Volight Att Samla Frimarken. Lars Lowenberg. 1983. Swedish. All about stamp collecting from A to Z, plus Club work and other bits of information. Color illustrated. 5×7 ". 112 pp.
- S-178-E Social Services Provided by Rural Postmen in Sweden. The Swedish Post Office. You thought that the Swedish Post Office sold stamps and delivered the mail. This booklet lists the social services that the Post Office performs. $8 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ ". 5 pp.
- S-179-E Velkommen to the Danish Windmill, Elk Horn, Iowa. 1977. Interested in the Windmills on the Danish stamps? This is about a Danish Windmill that was taken apart and shipped to Iowa and

put together, many problems and how they were overcome. Many photos. 6x9". 50 pp.

S-180-E Swedish Perfins. A translation of Svenska Skyddsperforeringar by A. D. Peterson, SCC. 1984. A 15 page translation of the catalog. With this translation you will have no problems with the catalog, with the terms and other information. Illustrated. 8x11½". 15 pp.

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Getting The New Finnish Military Stamp

A Personal Experience With The Stamp Market

Frank N. Schubert

When you spend half the summer in northeastern Minnesota, all kinds of events can go unnoticed. Some of them are small, such as the resignation of a president. Some, such as the issue of a new Finnish military stamp, are more significant. So the arrival in the mail last fall of the 1984 Norma catalog with its larger than life depiction of the new military issue on its cover, found me totally unprepared.

In their foreword, the Norma editors singled out the new stamp for comment. Issued in a quantity of 20,000, this overprinted version of the rare 1963 military issue, was distributed to soldiers who participated in the April 1983 maneuvers. The editors called it an "unsound phenomenon" and priced it at FM 600 or about \$100 for a mint copy and FM 450 for a used one.

My first opportunity to purchase one came a short while later. One U.S. dealer offered one on a cover for \$375, a price that sent me scurrying back to the Norma catalog to make sure I had read it correctly. I declined this offer, citing the wide disparity in prices. He replied that editors frequently underpriced stamps and that they probably did so in this case.

As soon as I received this reply, I wrote Suomen Postimerkkeily Oy, the Norma publisher, offering to buy the stamp at the firm's price. All I needed was information on how to remit funds. All I got was silence.

As the winter passed, I became concerned about whether I would ever be able to buy the stamp at what I considered a reasonable price. In an advertisement published in Linn's during January 1984, another U.S. dealer offered the stamp on cover at the price stated earlier by the first U.S. dealer I contacted. When the ad appeared, panic set in. At the next opportunity, I offered \$250 for the stamp at a mail auction. I did not get it.

With this experience behind me, I turned to a Finnish friend, a jeweler in Laukaa, for help. After he made inquiries, he said he could get me one. The price asked was FM 600, identical to the sum listed in Norma. Delighted, I asked how to send the money. With the answer came a new price—FM 700. With no further ado, I paid the new amount. Two weeks later I received my cover with the note that said owners now asked FM 900 and that I was fortunate indeed.

And I was. I got my stamp, on cover, for the equivalent of \$125, about one-third of the asking price in this country.

I am not sure what this experience shows about the market for this stamp. The Finnish market, viewed from my dealings with collector-owners, is rising. The American price, seen from dealings with retailers, remains higher. The U.S. dealer's price is unchanged and may in fact indicate the level to which the Finnish price will rise. Because I now own one, I hope so.

The Executive Secretary Speaks . . . !

By William H. Lamkin

This is the first of many, I hope!, Executive Secretary Speaks . . . ! columns. The first thing that comes to my mind is that I want to thank everyone who had a hand, word or whatever in my elevation to this exalted position. I have taken on this responsibility as a fun job with an extremely serious side at the same time. I pledge myself to be the best Executive Secretary within my power and to keep the SCC uppermost in all matters of judgment, expertise and practice at all times.

There is one irony in my being an Executive Secretary. This after all the bad times that I have given my secretaries over the years and "now I am one!" When these various ladies learn of my selection, there will be many a chuckle and a horse laugh or two!

I hope to have a column in The POSTHORN each issue. That is if Bob Gross and Wayne Rindone buy this one! My intent is to air the various member-related problems, pleasures and everything in between that is of a general membership nature and of general club interest. If there are any gripes, comments, suggestions or just plain talk, let me hear about it and we will see what happens.

Already I have come across a problem! So far the pleasures of this job far outweigh the problems. The one big problem that faces us right now is DUES! Here it is mid year and many members have not paid their 1984 dues. Keeping the membership records and the dues payments is a part of the Executive Secretary's job. It is not my intent to badger the members like a loan shark. Dues are a necessity, however, for the operation of the Club. Dues are what keeps The POSTHORN in your mail box each quarter. They are a part of what keeps Scandinavian philately and knowledge on the front burner of our hobby. Soon it will be necessary to purge the membership roll of the non-payees. We just do not want to lose members this way. Please check your records and/or your memory and if you have not paid your 1984 dues, do so now.

One thing that the Executive Secretary gets is a lot of mail. Among that received recently was a letter from a member wanting to learn of other SCC members who collect Icelandic postal stationery. I thumbed through all the records that I have and failed to find much information on the subject. This member is interested in trading and/or buying such material. If you have an interest here, let me know and I will pass the information on to him.

The 40 Year Index to The POSTHORN was mailed out with the last issue. If you have any desire to obtain any of the back issues, Fred Bloedow, 810 Dobson Street, Apt. #1A, Evanston, IL, 60202 has all you can use at \$2.00 per copy.

If there are any errors in any of the address listings or changes in The POSTHORN, please let me know at once. The sooner I find out about these discrepancies, the sooner The POSTHORN will get to you.

I have just finished another job that is the responsibility of the Executive Secretary. That is providing the membership statistics to Bob Gross to put in The POSTHORN. I hope that none of our mathematically minded members has tried to figure out how I arrived at the totals given in the last issue! I can not figure it out myself! Somehow I slipped a couple of digits and the total came out a little off. In backchecking I have found the grand total of members to be 1141!

The City of Atlanta recently sent its mayor, Andrew Young, and a delegation of business men to visit Scandinavia. Their purpose was to influence Scandinavian business to come to Atlanta and to Georgia. They returned highly enthused with what they found there. Right now Atlanta is busily engaged in trying to get Scandinavian Air Lines to fly direct to Atlanta from the various Scandinavian capitals. Thus it appears that there are many in the South who think Scandinavia than just the collectors of their philatelic items.

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Scandinavian Literature Notes

By Alan Warren

Former SCC Director Wayne C. Sommer discusses the "falcons" of Iceland in the March issue of the APS journal "The American Philatelist." He describes the interest in these elegant winged creatures developed by Danes and Icelanders, and illustrates stamps, seals, locals, and stationery which depict the falcon.

"Frimerker som Hobby" 1/1984 has a detailed article on the 20 øre issues, Norgeskatalogen numbers 39 and 40, by Arne Tørud.

"Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift" 3/1984 has several interesting articles on Norwegian cancels that might lend themselves to a broad-based postmark catalog some day. Contributors include Kr. Wilhelmsen, Børre Amundsen, Tore Gjelsvik, Johs. Pettersen, Anders Langanen, and Egil Thomassen (on airmail cancels).

"Scandinavian Contact" from England (March 1984) continues David Loe's extensive series on Iceland post offices, and offers Part I of a series on Norway parcel posts up to 1945 by Olga Ellis.

Forty pages of "Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift" 1/1984, published by KPK, are devoted to the first part of an extensive postal documentation treatise on Denmark at the time of World War I, by Erik Hvidberg Hansen. There are quite a number of censored covers illustrated, including items sent to England, Siberia, Sumatra, Poland, Portuguese East Africa, India, Italy, Shanghai, and the United States.

Students of Danish postal history can find much of interest in "Posthistorisk Tidsskrift" 1/1984. Søren Jessen concludes a two-part article on nineteenth century postal history of Frederikssund, and Børge Lundh begins another on one hundred years of postal history of Aalborg.

"Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift" 4/1984 carries part four of the series by Svein Andreassen on posts during the period 1939-1941, this time discussing British censorship of mail in Bermuda on its way from Oslo to New York via Lisbon. F. C. Moldenhauer writes about the fabulous sale by the Ebel auction firm in Frankfurt of the "Per Fossum" collection of Norway.

In "Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift" 3/1984, Leif Fuglsig discusses the copper plate press of the Thiele firm, and Peter Jørgensen continues his series on the 1902 Provisionals. In issue 2/1984 of the same journal, veteran cancel specialist E. Menne Larsen discusses some problems with the new Danish Ship Post Cancel article released by the JKE Group during NORD-FRIMEX 83. Niels Klottrup discusses postal cards, primarily the Danish cards of the 19th century. P. Fabricius Jensen illustrates some more plate flaws of the Frederik VIII issues of 1907-1912.

The article on Danish Ship Post mentioned above, appeared in the gen-

eral catalog of the NORDFIMEX show. It has been translated into German by H. Hadler, and appears in the bulletin of the FG Nordische Staaten 1/84. The tables from the original article are reproduced, showing the various cancels, period of use, and value on piece or entire cover.

The May 1984 issue of "The American Philatelist" is the landmark Whole No. 1,000 and runs just short of 200 pages. Two articles are of interest to nordic area collectors. Henry W. Beecher refutes an article which appeared in the November 1982 issue on the use of the "Blue Box" mark to frank letters sent by the U. S. military from Iceland in the early 1940's. The earlier article intimated that the marking was to permit non payment of postage, whereas Beecher points out that by law the recipient in the U. S. was to pay postage.

The second article, by Kevin R. Peterson, has little to do with philately, other than to illustrate some recent covers and older view cards pertaining to the town of Lindsborg, KS. Swedish settlers established the town in 1869 which later became the home of Bethany College. Every other year now the town is overrun with visitors who come to celebrate the Swedish "Hyllingsfest."

"Het Noorderlicht," the journal of the Dutch Skandinavie group, celebrates the society's 20th anniversary in the March/1984 issue. Members received with that copy of the journal a pair of stamp tongs. J. A. Jongenburger discusses postal cards of Iceland, including locals. G. L. van Welie writes about covers sent between Denmark and the Faroes during World War II (some by way of Siberia.), with examples of British and German censorship markings.

"Posthistorisk Tidsskrift" 1984/2 continues several series begun in earlier issues. These include Søren Jessen's articles on the postal history of Fredrikssund, H. Ehler Jessen's series on postal conditions during the 1864 war, and Børge Lundh's series on 100 years of postal history of Aalborg.

"Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift" 5/1984 carries an article by Paul H. Jensen on the recent popularity of postal history, now an approved class in FIP shows. He illustrates his article with some lovely Scandinavian pre-stamp covers. Svein Andreassen continues his series on mails sent from Norway to the U. S. by air via Lisbon during the second world war.

"Frimerker som Hobby" 2/1984 from Norway highlights some of the fabulous items from the "Per Fossum" collection sold at auction by Ebel in Frankfurt earlier this year. The article is by author Ørn Grahm, who writes regularly in this journal about major prices realized for Scandinavian items at international auctions.

In the January/March issue of the "War Cover Club Bulletin," SCC member George Sickels illustrates two covers and asks for details that readers may have, that can shed more light on these interesting items. The first is a Faroes cover from the second world war period bearing a label "Opened By Army U. S. Examiner No." How did an American label come to be attached? The second item is a cover from Iceland to London, with a 45 aur stamp, cancelled with a rectangular block containing the words "GOVERNMENT MAIL." George would like to hear from anyone having further information on these unusual covers.

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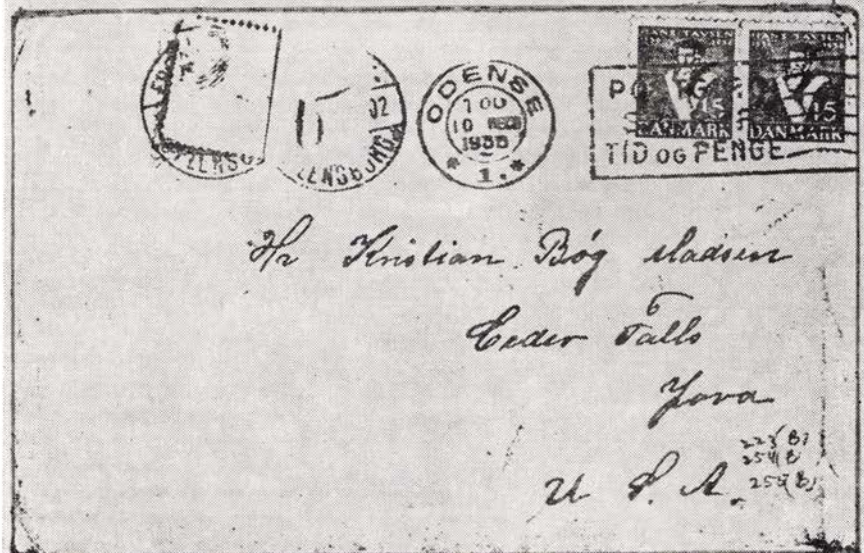
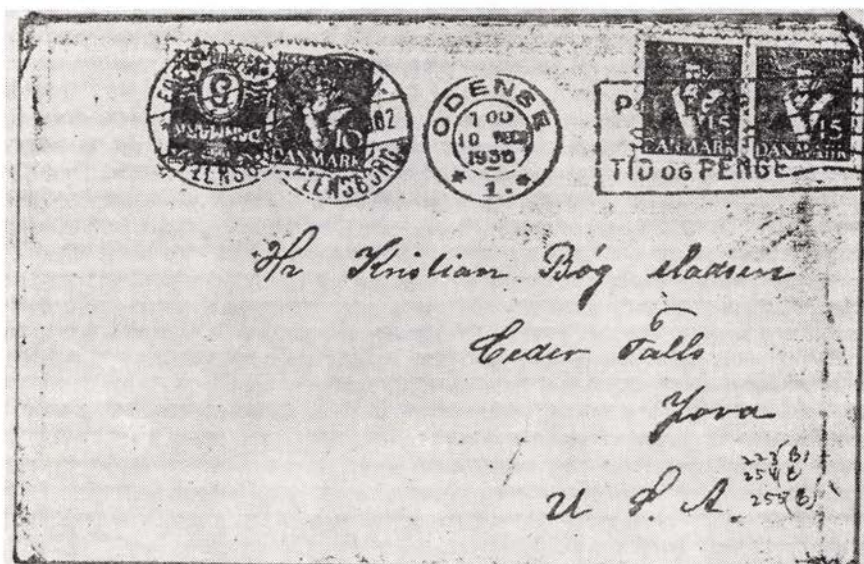
Please let our advertisers know where you saw their ad.

A Danish Railway Post Office Puzzle

posed by Paul W. Helgesen; solved by Henning Kaaber

By Marvin D. Hunewell

(Assoc. Editor's note: The following illustrations were submitted by Mr. Helgesen, and we both wondered how such an unusual franking occurred. Paul set forth two possible scenarios; which, if either, is correct?)



SCENARIO I: The letter was mailed at Odense on December 10, 1936

with 30 øre postage paid for the 20 gram rate. On the Fredericia-Flensburg Train, the post office clerk discovers that the weight exceeds 20 gr and chalks "15" in blue (note the bottom illustration where the 10 øre stamp has been loosened and bent over). Someone then added the additional 15 øre postage on the train, and cancelled the stamps; but who pays?

SCENARIO II: At Odense, the overweight letter is discovered and "15" is chalked in blue, and then obliterated (or covered up) with 15 øre postage. If the sender paid the 15 øre (assuming he took the letter to the post office), or if no one paid the extra postage (assuming the letter was dropped in a mail box), why didn't the Odense Post Office cancel all four stamps? (In this scenario it is assumed that the railway post office clerk notices that two of the four stamps are uncanceled, and stamps them with his canceller on the train.)

(Assoc. Editor's notes: Off hand, it seemed to me that the sender could have affixed the two 15 øre stamps at home or his office, took the letter to the post office, handed it to a clerk for weighing, the clerk chalks the "15" on it for some reason (perhaps the sender is hard of hearing, or perhaps the post office did this as standard policy to note that the item had been weighed and found short of postage), the sender purchases 15 øre in stamps and affixes them to the cover and drops it in a box or slot at the post office, the post office then runs the cover with others thru an automatic cancelling machine, and no one notices that the two extra stamps were not cancelled. On the mail train, the clerk sorting the mail notices the two uncanceled stamps, so then he cancels them with his canceller making an unusual cover.

We then wrote a letter to Henning Kaaber seeking help and possibly the solution/explanation to this cover. Herewith is his reply:)

The explanation for this interesting cover is essentially Scenario I. The only questions to be answered are: Who did it? And who paid?

The answer is that the Train Post Office (TPO) Fredericia-Flensburg had status as a border-post-office, and therefore the responsibility for checking postal rates on all mail being sorted by them. During this check, the missing postage of 15 øre was written on the letter, and the letter was put aside for treatment in one of two possible ways:

a) To stamp the letter with a "T" (=the French word "taxe"=postage due) and the amount due. In this case, the receiver would have to pay postage due according to the rates in the U.S.A.

b) If time permits, and if the sender has stated his name and address on the envelope, the instructions as a courtesy to the customers allow the clerk to fill out a form requesting the sender to pay the missing postage (without any penalties, as with postage due) by simply adding the necessary stamps on the form and dropping it in the nearest mailbox. No extras are to be paid for this service, although it involves the extra work of filling out the form and transporting the form two times in the mails.

I have no written postal documentation proving this practice as early as 1936, but I know it has been practiced at least since the 1950s.

Today, a special form is used. I enclose a copy of this form (see illustration). I have been told that this "Are you an honest man?" approach gets more than 90% response.

This is the first letter of its kind I have ever seen. Normally, the missing postage is added by the post office of the sender, and therefore nothing special is to be found on the letter to indicate this unusual treatment. SCC members (or POSTHORN readers) may be able to tell if this courtesy has any counterpart in other countries.

(Concluding note by the Assoc. Editor: We would like to thank both Paul Helgesen and Henning Kaaber for sharing this cover and its story with us. Do you have any stamps or covers to share with us? You do not need to send the stamp or cover, just a very clear and sharp photocopy will do most of the time.)

Posthøsteteme er endvidere optaget i «Post- og telegrafhåndbogen», der kan købes på posthusene.

Oplysning om posthøsteteme fås på posthusene, ved hvilke en tilkøbt tabel kan fås udlånt gratis.

under hensyntagen til postens rettidige afgang.

Det bemærkes, at oprangering af udtirskeligt frankerede forsendelser kun finder sted i det omfang, tiden tillader det.

Blanketten kan afleveres på et posthus eller nedlægges i en postbrevkasse. I sidstnævnte tilfælde bedes Deres adresse overstrøget.

N_{r.} _____

_____ postkontor.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brev | <input type="checkbox"/> Anden forsendelsesart |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alm. | <input type="checkbox"/> Luftpost |

Til _____

Vægt, gram _____ Manglende porto, øre _____

Firma/hr./fr. _____

Ovennævnte af Dem afsendte brevfor sendelse var udtirskeligt frankeret. Da man er gået ud fra, at De ikke ønskede portoen opkrævet hos adressaten, har man afsendt forsendelsen på den manglende porto. De anmodes derfor om at klæbe ovennævnte beleb i frimærker på denne blanket og derefter tilbagelevere den til postvæsenet.

Bemærk bagsiden.

_____ den _____

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What's With Dying?

By William H. Lamkin, Executive Secretary

Yes, that is a strange question. Recently we have received news of the passing of two of our good and faithful members. As it is with any death, the question of "What's With Dying?" comes up. We all wonder what has happened to their stamp collections. Did they get a good price for it when it was sold? Where DID it go? Who got it? Was it what the deceased wanted?

So many times when there is a death in a family, the heirs are not aware of what to do with the stamp collection. Heirs generally fall into two classes. One: they believe the collection is worth at least ten times its market value. Second: they know nothing about the collection and could have cared less until the collector passed away. The latter case is ripe for a rip off. The former case, a great disappointment.

Another route many heirs take, is to try and evaluate a collection based upon the love, the fun and the satisfaction that the deceased received from his collecting activities. These are items that no monetary value can be placed. It is only the market or street value that counts now. It behooves each of us to take what steps we can to assist our heirs in doing what we would want done with our lovely stamp collection.

To assist our members with the disposal of stamp estates, Chapter 17 in Southern California allows the use of their services in evaluating estates. SCC provides labels giving their address for this purpose. The label is shown herewith. They are also available through the Executive Secretary.

ATTENTION: EXECUTOR

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

Let's help our heirs with their problems BEFORE they happen. Write for the labels and put them in place at once.

One of the best ways that I know of to protect our heirs is to use the SCC Estate Labels. These labels were designed to be affixed in each album, stockbook or other philatelic item to put executors on notice that there is help available. These labels are 2x2½ inches with an adhesive. They are designed to help relatives or executors of estates to obtain a fair and realistic value for the collection.

Another excellent method of protecting your heirs is to include a statement in your will for a named, trusted friend of philatelic knowledge to handle the disposal of the collection. He should be well versed in philatelic knowledge and be a person in whom you have ultimate trust. In this case be sure and contact an attorney to ascertain that such a procedure is acceptable to your state or country.

Recently I went through an experience handling a relative's estate. The lady had a very good collection of U.S., Australian and Canadian stamps. Using the latest market values, I estimated the collection to be worth some \$6,000.00. This was a street value and not a mere catalog value. The executor decided to try a local stamp dealer and "expert" stamp appraiser. He gave the executor a cash value and said he would buy it for that amount. The result was a purchase by this person for a mere \$1100.00!!

SCC Chapter 5 New England — Fifth Annual Auction

7:30 p.m. October 3, 1984

Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum, Weston, Ma.

In the years since SCC Chapter 5 was reorganized after a period of inactivity, we have held five auctions annually. Each of our previous auctions has been published in the immediate New England area only, but this year we are following the lead of several other chapters in listing the lots in *The POSTHORN* so that any member can submit a bid.

Lots will be sold to the highest bidder at a small advance over the second highest bid, or at the stated minimum bid if no other bids are received. In the case of tie bids, the lot will be sold to the first bidder. All lots are guaranteed genuine or as described. Material is conservatively described; and quality is generally far above average. VF means very fine, well centered desirable item. F means the perfs do not touch or cut the design. Please note that defective items may be listed as F or VF, but the defects are always noted or described.

Other abbreviations include: VG—perf cut design; ★—unused, hinged original gum unless otherwise described; ○—used; C—cover; H—hinged; LH—lightly hinged; NH—never hinged; M—mint; PC—post card; UL—upper left; LR—lower right, etc.; Canc.—cancellation; W—with; Sc—Scott; F—Facit.

1984 Facit numbers are used, followed by the corresponding Scott numbers in (). Prices are given in \$ from the current Scott, if possible, otherwise in Swedish Kr. from Facit.

In bidding, note that lot numbers start at 1 for each country—be sure to state which country your bids are on.

Send bids to Scandinavian Collector's Club, Chapter 5, c/o:

Lise Albert, P. O. Box 67, Plymouth, N. H. 03264

Successful mail bidders will be notified and lots mailed on receipt of payment, including postage charges. A photo copy of any lot will be sent on request accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope. A list of prices realized will also be sent on request accompanied by a separate stamped, addressed envelope.

DENMARK

| Lot | Facit# | Scott# | Type | Descr. | Cat.Val. | Min.Bid. |
|-----|--------|--------|------|--|------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 002 | (2) | ○ | Fire RBS, clear marg. Heavy cancel. | VF \$47.50 | 15.00 |
| 2 | 002 | (2B) | ○ | Fire RBS impf pr, marg. touch design 3 sides | 150.00 | 30.00 |
| 3 | 002 | (2) | Cv | 1833 Fire RBS Thiele I. Kaiser Cert. F Kr | 950.00 | 85.00 |
| 4 | 002 | (2) | Cv | Fire RBS, Thiele IIA. Kaiser Cert. F Kr | 1100.00 | 100.00 |
| 5 | 002 | (2) | Cv | 1853 Fire RBS pair, Thiele IIA, F | ----- | 200.00 |
| 6 | 002 | (2) | Cv | 1854 Fire RBS. Thiele II, red/brown. F Kr | 1200.00 | 100.00 |
| 7 | 003 | (3) | ○ | 2S. Fine clear margins | ----- | 60.00 15.00 |
| | | (3) | ○ | 2S. Fodpost cancel. F | ----- | Kr 1200.00 136.00 |
| 8 | 004 | (4) | Cv | 4S, clear cancel. #53. F | ----- | Kr 150.00 35.00 |
| | | (4) | Cv | 1856 4S, num. cancel. #8. F | ----- | Kr 150.00 45.00 |
| 9 | 007 | (7) | Cv | 4S. Kdopa Hamburg Canc. on front. | | |
| | | | | Blue tn cancel. Segeberg on back. Stamp F Kr | 175.00 | 55.00 |
| 10 | 007 | (7) | Cv | 1859 4S, orange/brown Lady cover. F Kr | 65.00 | 35.00 |
| 11 | 007 | (7) | Cv | 4S. Nice margins, F | ----- | Kr 65.00 40.00 |
| 12 | 007 | (7) | Cv | 4S, Num. cancel. #124. Blue town cancel. | | |
| | | | | Neumuster on front. F | ----- | Kr 65.00 40.00 |
| 13 | 008 | (8) | ○ | 8C. Very light corner crease, F-VF | ----- | \$100.00 25.00 |
| 14 | 009 | | Cv | 4S. Readdressed cv. to Germany KDOPA | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|----------|---|------------|--------|
| | | | Lubeck canc. Toning on envelope ---- | Kr 300.00 | 40.00 |
| 15 | 011 | (11) | Cv 2S. Clean cv. F ----- | Kr 600,00 | 75.00 |
| 16 | 011 | (11) | Cv 2S, 4S, 8S. Cv to London. Crease in envelope | | 120.00 |
| 17 | 013 | (13) | Cv 4S. Num. canc. #181. Sjaell P.B. ---- | Kr 100.00 | 50.00 |
| 18 | 013 | (13) | Cv 4S. "Postforskud" to Thisted. Toning on envelope | | 35.00 |
| 19 | 013 | (13) | Cv 4S. Pair. Num. canc. #15 ----- | Kr 250.00 | 50.00 |
| 20 | 020 | (16) | Cv 2S to Christianshavn. Can. not very clear | Kr 850.00 | 70.00 |
| 21 | 020 | (16) | Cv 2S. 2 singles. Num. canc. #56. F -- | Kr 1050.00 | 140.00 |
| 22 | 020 | (16) | Cv 4S. Num. canc. #37. F ----- | Kr 200.00 | 40.00 |
| 23 | 022 | (18) | Cv 4S. Mss "Bederski" front of envelope. F | | 80.00 |
| 24 | 026 | (22) | Cv 4S. Perf. 12½. F ----- | Kr 1600.00 | 80.00 |
| 25 | 028 | (25) | Pc 1891 3 ore tied on pc. Hobro Jope canc. F | | 16.00 |
| 26 | 029 | (26) | Pc 1880 6 ore Pc. 4 ore tied on card to Berlin. Some toning ----- | | 12.00 |
| 27 | 029 | (26) | Pc 6 o. Pc 4 ore tied card to Berlin, Sm crease | | 10.00 |
| 28 | 031 | (28) | Cv 8 ore Cv to Helsingor. F ----- | Kr 35.00 | 8.00 |
| 29 | 031 | (28) | Cv 1898. 4 ore postal env. 2 single 8 ore tied on Cv to Hamburg ----- | | 20.00 |
| 30 | 032 | (29) | Cv 8 ore Postal Env. w/12 ore tied on Cv. going to Berlin. F ----- | | 60.00 |
| 31 | 039 | (26) | Cv 4 ore pair. Some toning on envelope -- | Kr 70.00 | 14.00 |
| 32 | 070 | (73) | Cv 1908. 10 ore pair. Tied with Germ. 20 Pf. 56. Mourning letter to US. Heavy canc. -- | | 5.00 |
| 33 | 095 | (227) | Cv Reg. Cv to Newfoundland. Tied with F #95, #97, #224 and 1928 Xmas seal. F. ---- | | 12.00 |
| 34 | 103 | (224) | Cv Airmail censored 1941 to USA tied w. F #103, #229 (2 singles) and #256. F | Kr 90.00 | 6.00 |
| 35 | 120 | (82) | ○ 5 Kr. Fine ----- | \$150.00 | 40.00 |
| 36 | 134 | (100) | Cv 10 o. Pair on censored envelope to USA. F | | 15.00 |
| 37 | 150 | (116) | Cv 40 ore on Cv to USA. F ----- | Kr 400.00 | 25.00 |
| 38 | 270 | (249) | ○ 15 ore tete-beche pair. VF ----- | \$27.50 | 10.00 |
| 39 | 278 | (223) | ★ ----- | \$32.50 | 15.00 |
| 40 | 281-84 | (258-61) | ★ Complete set ----- | \$35.15 | 15.00 |
| 41 | 306 | (287) | Cv WW II cens. card to USA. Tied with F #300 and #306. Violent content ----- | | 15.00 |
| 42 | 354-5 | (330-1) | Pierce First day postmark on 3x5 piece. 1951. F. | | .50 |
| 43 | 605-608,632-635,654 | | (565-585,591) ★ Hafnia souvenir sheets. MMH ----- | \$21.50 | 8.00 |
| 44 | T1-10 | (P1-10) | ○ Complete set ----- | \$57.15 | 15.00 |
| 45 | | | Pc 1918 Postal Card to Hamburg. AFA cat. 8EB. F | | 6.00 |
| 46 | | | FDC A lot of 25 FDC Cv from years 1940-60. F. | | 50.00 |
| 47 | | | Book Denmark 2 RBS. 1851-1852. By S. Christensen. In English. New ----- | | 22.00 |

DWI

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|------|--|-----------|--------|
| 1 | 002 | (2) | ○ 3C. Margin clear. Small thin. F ----- | \$70.00 | 15.00 |
| 2 | 032 | (31) | Pc 5 Bit Picture Pc. St. Thomas canc. ----- | | 30.00 |
| 3 | | (49) | Cv 5 Bit. A pair. Christiansted canc. Frederiksted arr. canc. F ----- | | 75.00 |
| 4 | 033 | (32) | Pc 10 Bit. Picture Pc St. Thomas canc. Not very clear ----- | | 30.00 |
| 5 | 039 | (38) | ★ 2 Franc. Red/brown. VF ----- | \$42.50 | 15.00 |
| 6 | 041 | (43) | Pc 5 Bit. 2 single picture Pc to NY. Kingshill, canc. F | | 165.00 |
| 7 | 042 | (44) | Pc 10 Bit. Picture PC. St. Thomas. 11 Mar. 1910 ----- | Kr 200.00 | 22.00 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|-----|------|----|-------|--|-------|
| 8 | 045 | (47) | Cv | 1914. | 25 Bit. A pair on reg. letter to US. F | 75.00 |
| 9 | B13 | | Pc | 1911. | 5 Bit Pc. Local. F | 20.00 |
| 10 | B5 | | Pc | 1896. | 3C Pc to Denmark. London transit canc. F | 35.00 |
| 11 | B5 | | Pc | 1896. | 3C Pc to Denmark. F | 30.00 |

FAROEES

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---------|---|------|----|---------|-------|
| 1 | 45-46 | (43-44) | ★ | MNH. | VF | \$5.00 | 1.25 |
| 2 | 9-22 | (7-20) | ★ | MNH. | VF | \$32.50 | 12.00 |

FINLAND

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----------|----|-----------------------------------|----------|-------|
| 1 | 461 | (341A) | Cv | Tete Beche reg. FDC Finlandia #56 | | |
| | | | | Sticker on back | Kr 75.00 | 9.00 |
| 2 | H 3 | (B110-13) | ★ | Complete booklet. MNH | \$17.50 | 11.00 |

GREENLAND

| | | | | | | |
|----|---------|----------|-----|---|-----------|-------|
| 1 | 002 | (2) | Cv | Censored. IVIGTUT Oct. 3-1941. | | |
| | | | | Eastern Arctic Patrol RMS | | 60.00 |
| 2 | 006,008 | (5A,6A) | Cv | 1952. 20 ore and 2 single 40 ore. | | |
| | | | | Reg. airmail to USA. F | Kr 675.00 | 70.00 |
| 3 | 015 | (13) | ★ | LH. VF | \$32.50 | 10.00 |
| 4 | 045 | (40) | FDC | 1960. 1 single and blk of 4. VF | Kr 185.00 | 25.00 |
| 5 | 046 | (41) | FDC | 1961. 35 ore. VF | Kr 50.00 | 7.00 |
| 6 | 082 | (81) | FDC | 1972 Cv. Block of 4. FV | Kr 25.00 | 3.00 |
| 7 | 084,090 | (93,99) | FDC | 3 Cv. 2 w. each block of 4. 1 w. sgl F 90. VF | | 2.00 |
| 8 | 084-85 | (96-97) | Cv | Alborg FDC | Kr 75.00 | 9.00 |
| 9 | 087 | (86) | FDC | 1974. 1 single and block of 4, VF | Kr 48.00 | 5.00 |
| 10 | 089 | (113) | FDC | 1974, 2 cv, 1 w. blk 4, 1 w. single FV | Kr 100.00 | 8.00 |
| 11 | 090,091 | (99,101) | FDC | 2 Cv. 1 w. block of 4 of each, | | |
| | | | | 1 w. 1 single of each | Kr 65.00 | 6.00 |
| 12 | 091 | (101) | FDC | 2 Cv, 1 w. block of 4, 1 w. 1 single | | 2.00 |
| 13 | 096 | (73) | FDC | 1976, 2 cv, 1 w. blk 4, 1 w. single, VF | Kr 75.00 | 8.00 |
| 14 | 097 | (97) | FDC | 1976, 2 cv. 1 w. blk 4, 1 w. single, VF | Kr 42.00 | 4.00 |

ICELAND

| | | | | | | |
|----|--------|----------|----|---|-----------|-------|
| 1 | 063 | (34) | ★ | Block of 6. Crinkly gum. NH. VF | \$36.00 | 7.00 |
| 2 | 064 | (35) | ★ | Block of 4. Poor gum. NH. VF | \$16.00 | 4.00 |
| 3 | 065 | (36) | ★ | Block of 4. Crinkly gum. LH. VF | \$60.00 | 10.00 |
| 4 | 066 | (37) | ○ | Block of 4. Poor gum. NH. VF | \$60.00 | 20.00 |
| 5 | 068 | (39) | ★ | Block of 4. Poor gum. NH. VF | \$20.00 | 4.00 |
| 6 | 081 | (76) | Pc | 10 aur picture Pc to USA. F. | Kr 175.00 | 35.00 |
| 7 | 114 | (92) | ★ | Block of 4. NH. VF | \$100.00 | 30.00 |
| 8 | 116 | (94) | ★ | Block of 4. NH. VF | \$160.00 | 75.00 |
| 9 | 137 | (121) | Pc | 1924. Pic Pc to US. Scarce on cv. VF | Kr 125.00 | 45.00 |
| 10 | 161 | (C2) | ★ | Centered to right. usual crinkled gum. LH | \$40.00 | 12.50 |
| 11 | 237-39 | (209-11) | ★ | LH. VF | \$27.00 | 8.00 |
| 12 | 281-87 | (246-52) | ★ | LH. F-VF | \$98.80 | 25.00 |
| 13 | | (C23) | Cv | 1941. 6c US Marine Brigade airmail | | |
| | | | | to USA. Naval censor | | 35.00 |

NORWAY

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----|---|-----------|-------|
| 1 | 024 | | Pc | 1888. 5 ore Pc. Tied w. 5 ore stamp. | | |
| | | | | Famous Seebeck corresp. | | 75.00 |
| 2 | 050 | | Pc | 3 ore Dbl. Pc with 2 ore F #50 and 5 ore F 60. F | | 35.00 |
| 3 | 074 | (50) | Pc | 1926. 5 ore picture Pc to Denmark. Polhavet canc. | | 75.00 |
| 4 | 074 | (50) | Pc | 5 ore picture Pc. Polhavet canc. Some toning | | 60.00 |
| 5 | 104,157 | (78,110) | Pc | North Pole Card. 1925. US post. on reverse | | 15.00 |
| 6 | 255-58 | (B15-18) | ★ | LH. VF | \$13.50 | 5.00 |
| 7 | 305-06 | (B25&26) | Cv | Two unaddressed FDC | Kr 325.00 | 25.00 |
| 8 | 324-26 | (B35-37) | Cv | Reg. FDC. Two small tears | Kr 125.00 | 10.00 |

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| 9 | 426-28 (340-42) | ★ LH. VF | ----- | \$52.50 | 18.00 |
| 10 | 456 (370) | ★ H. Phosphorescent. | ----- | \$7.00 | 2.50 |
| | | Kr. (1.50, 2.00 and 5.00). VF | | | |

SCHLESWIG

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--|-------|--|-------|
| 1 | 1,4 (1,4) | Pc 7½pf Pc to Switzerland tied w. 2½pf and 10pf. Some toning. | ----- | | 20.00 |
| 2 | PF1-14 (1-14) | Cv 1920 Cv to Denmark. Some toning | -- | | 20.00 |

SWEDEN

| | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1 | 0008 (7) | ○ Small perf. thin. FVF | ----- | \$240.00 | 40.00 |
| 2 | 0037 (37) | ○ 1 Riksd. Fine. Small margin tear. canc. Canc. Kalmar 21 Jan. 1878 | ----- | \$475.00 | 75.00 |
| 3 | 0126-35 (B22-31) | ○,★ Semi-postal whole set, B22 unused, rest used. F-VF | ----- | \$28.25 | 5.00 |
| 4 | 0148 (125) | ★ 30 ore H. F-VF | ----- | \$6.75 | 2.00 |
| 5 | 0213 (215) | ★ 15 ore NH. Average cent. Nice color. OG | | \$4.25 | |
| 6 | 0216 (218) | ○ 30 ore. H remnants. Fine cent. Stockholm canc. Average-F | ----- | \$ 25.00 | 5.00 |
| 7 | 0226-30 (B32-36) | ○ | ----- | \$39.00 | 10.00 |
| 8 | 0234C-5C (230-31) | ★ 10 & 50 ore. H remnants on back. F-VF | | \$13.50 | 2.00 |
| 9 | 0239 (237) | Pc 1934 picture Pc. Gripsholm First Crossed the Equator | ----- | | 8.00 |
| 10 | 0261-65 (268-74) | ★ F #261-265, 261-262C. LH. VF | ---- | \$42.50 | 14.00 |
| 11 | 0292 (425) | ★ 85 ore. Mint unhinged. Orange/brn. F-VF | | 11.00 | 3.00 |
| 12 | 0324A (310-312) | ★ 324A, 324C, 325. H. | ----- | \$3.50 | 1.00 |
| 13 | 0374 (450) | ★ Kr 1.70. Hinged. VF | ----- | \$2.00 | |
| 14 | 0471-75 (479-483) | ★ LH, VF | ----- | \$22.50 | 7.50 |
| 15 | 0572A- (693-95) | ★ 572A, 572B, 573. H. | ----- | \$2.20 | 1.00 |
| 16 | 1011 (1215) | ★ Strip of 5 (1215-1219). F-VF | ----- | \$2.00 | |
| 17 | 1055 | ○ 2 copies 50th Ann. Folder Phil. Serv. each contain canc. copy. Sc #1258 | ----- | | 1.00 |
| 18 | BL4 (1135-40) | (1334) ★ Souvenir sheet. MNH | ----- | \$4.00 | 1.30 |
| 19 | BL5 (1185-89) | (1386) ★ Souv sheet. MNH & Maxim. cd. | | \$4.00+ | 2.50 |
| 20 | H253,H278,H301 | 918A ★ Complete booklets. MNH. (Sc. #918A, 1092A, 1219A) | ----- | \$17.00 | 6.25 |
| 21 | H330-34,HA25 | ★ 1981 stamp booklet year set. (Not incl. Sc #1351A) Face value about \$12 | | \$40.60 | 5.00 |
| 22 | HA7OV,HA7RH | (581) ★ Complete vending machine booklets. MNH (Two varieties of Scott 584b) | -- | \$5.00 | 1.65 |
| 23 | HA80H, HA80V, HA8RV | (584) ★ Complete vending machine booklets, MNH. (varieties of Sc #584b) | | \$12.00 | 4.00 |
| 24 | L12 (J13) | ★ 3 ore. VF | ----- | \$6.00 | |
| 25 | L20 (J22) | ★ 1 Krona, F-VF | ----- | \$27.50 | 5.00 |
| 26 | TJ38 (O39) | ★ 1 Krona. VF | ----- | \$10.00 | 2.00 |
| 27 | TJ39 (O40) | ★ 5 Krona. F-VF | ----- | \$8.00 | |
| 28 | TJ40 (O41) | ★ 1 ore. VF | ----- | \$4.00 | |
| 29 | | Cv 52 Flight covers. 1956-1960 | ----- | | 20.00 |
| 30 | bKd 1 | ★ Dbl letter card, mint. Text C Ty I, Text A ty I, VF Kr75 | | | 15.00 |
| 31 | bKe 1 | ★ Sgl letter card SFF 1, Text I, Type I. Mint. VF Kr 125.00 | | | 7.00 |
| 32 | kB 8 | ★ Card letter, mint with date 111. VF | ----- | Kr 150.00 | 12.50 |
| 33 | kB 9 | ★ Card letter unused, 3 H mks w date 213. VF Kr 150.00 | | | 15.00 |
| 34 | kB 11 | ★ Cd let, unused. H mks, minor stain w date 314 VF Kr75.00 | | | 3.00 |
| 35 | kB 13 | ★ Card letter, mint with date 215. VF | ----- | Kr 75.00 | 6.00 |
| 36 | bKe14 | ★ Sgl letter card, mint w printg date 1106. VF Kr 200.00 | | | 15.00 |
| 37 | kB 10 | ★ Card letter, unused, 3 H mks, w date 913. VF Kr 150.00 | | | 15.00 |

The Skipped Perfs Of 1895

By the "Iceland Study Group" of Denmark and prepared by Leif Fuglsig

(The "Islandsgruppen," Denmark consists of ten leading Danish Iceland specialists in close contact with the Danish Postal Museum. The aim of the group is to study every aspect of the philately of Iceland.)



This article came about due to a question put forth about the possibility of "skip perf" varieties of Danish stamps. We now give you the complete story of what we could call "the loss of the seven needles."

At that time, as you possibly know, all stamps from Denmark, the Danish West Indies and Iceland were printed by "Thiele's" printing establishment in Copenhagen. In 1895 two comb-perforating machines, K II and K III were in use. The K in Danish stands for Kantakningsmaskine, and in Swedish: Kantandningsmaskin.

In August of 1895 some sort of accident happened to the K II comb-perforating machine and seven needles, all situated at the horizontal "back" of the comb, broke off. If we count the perforation holes from the left, the resulting "skip perfs" are seen below.

Vertical rows of stamps in sheet

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
|----|----------------------|----------------------|----|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----|
| | 3rd hole miss. | 6th hole miss. | | 4th hole miss. | 2nd hole miss. | 2nd hole miss. | 4th hole miss. | 5th hole miss. | |

In the sheets with perforation errors, or "skip perfs," 70% of the stamps will show a missing hole, but as part of the sheets were perforated with the K III comb-perforating machine, it is less than 70% of the total amount of stamps.

At that time the following Danish stamps were being printed:

Facit 29: 4 øre, bicolor, Printing: LXXV, Sheets printed: 66,000
 Facit 31: 8 øre, bicolor, Printing: LXXIX, Sheets printed: 66,782
 Facit 53: 5 øre, coat of arms, Printing: XVII, Sheets printed: 11,698
 Facit 54: 10 øre, coat of arms, Printing: XIX, Sheets printed: 18,962
 Facit 55: 20 øre, coat of arms, Printing: XVII, Sheets printed: 19,360

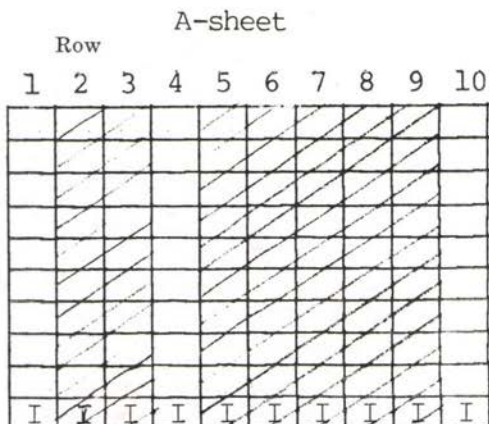
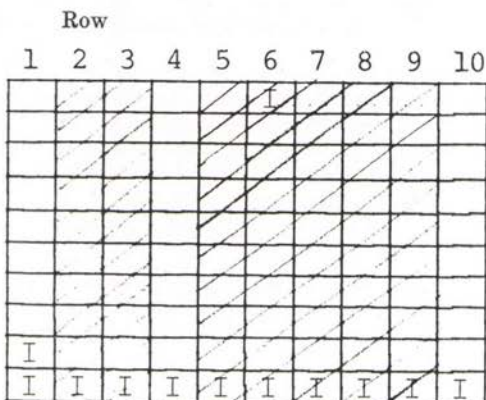
In comparison to these amounts the 4,000 sheets of Icelandic stamps (3,

6, and 10 aur together) seems to be a very small production, but while the Icelandic stamps are fairly common with "skip perfs," it is definitely not so with the Danish stamps.

These stamps were delivered from the printers over a longer period, and the K II comb-perforating machine with the missing needles was in use for only a short time. In September of 1895 Thiele completely stopped using the comb-perforation 14x13½ (maybe because of the damage) and from then on their whole production was perforated 12¾.

It only follows, that the Danish stamps in question, can be found perforated with the K II without missing needles (before the accident), with the K II with missing needles, with the K III and with the new machine perforating comb 12¾. The result, is that the 4 and 8 øre bicolor and the 20 øre coat of arms are fairly scarce with the 5 and 10 øre coat of arms are RR (rare).

The 4 and 8 øre bicolor have the "skip perfs" on both normal and inverted frame. The frame-setting (numbered 43/state 5) is shown here. The I stands for inverted frame, and the shaded areas are the "skip perf" rows.



B-sheet

Collecting Finland's Classic Stamps

Part VII

By Mike Hvidonov

(Editor's Note: Part VIII of this series "Collecting Finland's Classic Stamps" appeared in the May 1984 POSTHORN. Part VII was erroneously omitted and is printed here out of sequence.)

A new postal decree, effective July 1, 1875, made requisite a 32 penny stamp to be employed on all mail being sent abroad.

Apparently the short period of time allowed for the production of the new denomination was not sufficient for the limited hard-pressed Senate printing facility. Thus, it was elected that the engraving, printing, gumming and perforating be produced by the printer Thiele in Copenhagen. So begins our new chapter.

The 32 Penny Copenhagen Printing



Ill. #1 — An unused copy of the 32 p. Copenhagen printing (14x13½). Note the concise, finely pointed, orderly perforations so difficult, if not impossible for forgers to emulate.

Some 57,000 stamps were delivered from Thiele, in Copenhagen, to the Finnish post office by June's end in 1875. The perforation measure of Thiele's equipment was 14x13½ and enjoyed very sharp almost needle-like endings making forgeries by re-perforating almost impossible. Some attempts have been made to re-perf Senate produced stamps. I have seen but 2 such examples over the years both of which were badly done. For those who are not familiar with the Copenhagen stamps, just look for the sharp perforations and if in doubt learn to employ the perforation gauge—a very valuable tool. The only truly "dangerous" forgery is that of a Copenhagen stamp affixed to a letter, illegally, to create a Rarity. The cost of this hard to get item is very high and worth the best efforts of forgers. Some decade or so back there were examples of such items around but they have not been seen in years. One wonders what happened to them?? Forged covers are not too problematic to the experienced collector if he has a strong experience with postmarks. Never buy any Rare stamp that is not tied to a letter with a valid postal cancellation. I have noted (of late) several items which had stamps tied to the letters with just the very tip of a postal indicia or the

tinest tip of a pen cancellation touching the paper. Be wary. It takes some experience plus comparative material to determine authenticity in cases like this. Any such material should be passed on by a very good professional familiar with the material of the country who really has a collection and who is just not making the judgment from the printed words of a book.

The Senate 32 Penny Printings

By the first week in August the initial Senate printings were delivered to the Post Offices. Bear in mind that all of the 32 penny stamps produced by the Senate printers in Helsinki were perforated 11x11 on all 4 sides. Forgeries are seen perfed with 12½ on all sides or on one side. The 12½ perforating machine had not been purchased by the Finns at this time so all odd items must be forgeries.

The first 3 printing emissions are fairly easy to identify. They range from a dull light rose to a light carmine (soft printing). Some of the colors almost appear to be light brown. The "in-a-word" description for this group is "palish." All 3 emissions were printed in 1875.

The collector will note when reading NORMA that the first color, dull light rose N: 18SAaxx calls attention to a very thin paper by the lower case letters "xx." This paper calipers .006 (or a smidgin less) and is so thin that it seems transparent. When viewed from the back side one can see a totally clear mirror image in its translucency.

The paper through most of the emissions varies from "x" (.006-.007) to "Z" (.008-010) until we reach the 7th emission. From the 7th on all stamps were produced on thick paper, "Z." The exceptions in a few cases in the later emissions is a thicker, carton-like paper which is considered fairly Rare.

The next 3 printings (N: 18Sd,e,f) printed in 1876 are decidedly carmine in hue. The printing is a bit "smudgy" or perhaps just thickly printed. These so-called heavy or thick printings produced some "small" lettering varieties caused by the pressure of heavily inked contact with the paper forcing ink into the small reverse type. The words like "Penni" and "Pennia" show this quite clearly. This is really a printing variation produced by press work as opposed to plate errors, faults or different printing cliches.

Blurred Printings—1877

The color of N:Sg and Sgg is also basically carmine. The printing of these 2 emissions is considerably more "blurry" than the previous emissions. The small letters variety is more conspicuous in this group especially in the



Ill. #2 — A lovely example of a 32 p. stamp (N: 18SAgz) from the so-called "blurred" printings of 1877. Note the ink spread around the circles and in the outer frame lines that have earned the 1877 group the "eyelash winks" monicker.

"g" emission wherein the color is strong and printed to the greater extent of saturation.

Herbert Oesch in his excellent treatise "B/1875" notes that the best identification are the so-called "eyelash winks." A magnifier placed on the circles around the 32p. numerals clearly exhibits hairline appendages radiating from the circles giving a most aptly described appearance of eyelashes. Someone theorized, years back, that this was possibly due to some incompatibility of the lacquer with the ink.

Offset impressions can be seen on the backs of the stamps often showing the entire shape of the face printing.

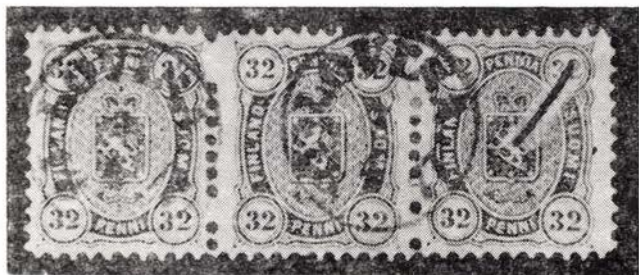
Important, but alas, so under-emphasized is the existence of a "hard" very white paper stock in these emissions. This variety is quite important and fairly rare. I have succeeded in finding 6 or 7 copies over the last dozen years. When one gently bends the normal paper the paper gives easily because it is more pliant. The harder paper is less cooperative and is quite white. The whiteness is very apparent if one just lays the small border margin of a normal emission stamp over the outer edge of a presumed to be "whiter" paper subject.

The Final Emissions

The final printing emissions, in the relatively short lifespan of our 32 penny stamps is also called carmine but with varied shadings (for which see NORMA).

The printing improves, in that the general appearance of the stamp is much "neater" and happily often enjoy nice clean cancellation dates to help the beginner in emission identification and placement. The last color, carmine-reddish can most often be found with 1879 datings. There is a very thick, hard white paper that is known from this group. According to the Handbook it has not been determined which of the 3 Emissions produced the printing of this "carton-like" paper.

I managed to latch on to a beautiful, unused, fully gummed example of this stamp some years back. Since it is nice and fresh, with gum and surely not influenced by moisture, I have concluded from my single sample that it comes from the 1st of the last 3 printings. Norma: 18Shz light carmine. Certainly there may be like examples from the other 2 emissions but since they seem fairly rare I do not feel that I can make a conclusion on just one nice item. The overall printing of these last emissions can be described as "neat" with a little ink creeping betwixt the 2 outermost design frame lines.



Ill. #3 — A used strip of 3 cancelled LOVISA 7.4.77. They are from the 2nd emission of '77, N: 18SAggz. The largest known used multiples, to date are: a row of 10 (Gummesson Coll.) and a row of 4. In light of this paucity of used multiples a strip of 3 has to be cherished.

Think Black and White!

Try not to rely on color alone for emission placement. **THINK BLACK AND WHITE** and look for identifying marks such as: Offet impression, rough perfs, neat perfs, eyelash winks, small letters, smudgy printing, cancellation dates, etc., etc. and the colors will fall in line.

I have bought many a stamp from the black and white pictures in auction catalogs (when the halftones are crisp and sharp) without any doubt of the emission I was buying. True I do have comparative material and hundreds of hours of studied experience but at one time I did start with one stamp. If I can do it . . . anyone can. Just try!



ill. #4 — A fairly rare letter affixed with 2/32 p. stamps and a 20 p. stamp all perf. 11. They are from the 2nd emission of 1877, pale reddish carmine. The 32 p. stamps also show the “eyelash winks” described in the text. Cancelled Helsingfors 15.11.1877—directed to Paris. The 32 p. pair covers the letter’s weight and the 20 p. stamp is for the Registry fee.

SWEDEN - ICELAND - FAROES
DENMARK - NORWAY

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Transfers and Re-entries

By Alan Warren

Although it is more than four years away, plans are already underway for HAFNIA 87, to be held in Copenhagen's Bella Center, October 16-25, 1987. President of the exhibition is Knud Mohr, former chairman of KPK and currently chairman of the Danish Philatelic Society (DFF). Chairman of the exhibition is H. B. Sørensen, who is currently vice-chairman of DFF. General Secretary of HAFNIA 87 is Henrik Eis, who served in the same capacity for HAFNIA 76, NORDFRIMEX 80 and 83. Eis is employed as a postal inspector in the Danish Post and Telegraph Service. Other members of the organizing committee are Kurt Jensen, Leif Nielsen, and Arne Bang-Mikkelsen.

One of the needs expressed in the recent SCC membership survey was for details on how to get in touch with Scandinavian journals and philatelic organizations overseas. We will provide such details here from time to time. One of the more recent popular publications from Norway is "Frimerker som Hobby," edited by the energetic Ole Haugli, whom we met in Oslo at NORWEX 80. His journal, while in Norwegian, has many illustrations, and the articles are mainly about Scandinavian philately, including popular areas such as maximum cards. It is published four times a year—March, May, September and December. Subscription is \$15, sent to the editor at Likollen 48 A, 1481, Li, NORWAY.

A somewhat more scholarly journal from Norway is "Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift," published ten times a year for members of the Norsk Filatelistforbund. However, it is available on subscription by airmail for 125 Nkr, from Erling Sjong, Box 2177, 7001 Trondheim, Norway. This journal is also in Norwegian.

From Holland comes "Het Noorderlicht," published in Dutch by the Scandinavian Group of the Netherlands Philatelic Society. All material is related to Scandinavia, and the journal appears four times a year. Cost data can be obtained from the Treasurer R. Hillesum, Postbus 218, 2160 AE Lisse, Holland.

The Danish Philatelic Society (DFF) publishes a journal nine times a year, "Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift." While articles on the stamps of other countries appear in its pages from time to time, the majority of articles are on Scandinavian philatelic topics, and in the Danish language. Membership and subscription details from Danmarks Filatelist Forbund, Grønnegade 41, 1107 København K., Denmark.

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An Unusual Cover

By Lausen H. Stone



This Danish entire has as its first postmark—the only one on the entire—the cancellation of the Swedish town Landskrona, just a few miles across the sound from Copenhagen, Denmark. The sender gives his address as being in Copenhagen and has addressed the letter to a relative in Basel, Switzerland. The cover has two other markings, apparently Swedish, on the front; one “Fran Denmark” usually applied to letters received in Sweden from Denmark, and the other a postage due marking “T.”

How did the letter get to Landskrona? Did the Danish post inadvertently put it in the bag for Sweden instead of Switzerland? Or did the sender mail it in the first instance in Landskrona on 9 November 1898, the date of the cancellation?

The rest of the journey of this cover is fairly clear. The Swedish Post Office sent it on to Switzerland via the steamer from Trelleborg to Sassnitz,

Germany, on which the cover was backstamped on 10 November 1898. The letter was received in the Basel Distribution Office where it was backstamped on 11 November 1898. The Swiss Post Office affixed 40c of postage due stamps on the letter and cancelled them the same day after collecting the amount due from the letter carrier as was its practice.

The carrier was unable to deliver the letter, as can be seen from tab on the front, indicating that the recipient was not at the address shown. The carrier took the letter back to the post office, collected the 40c he had previously paid out, and the post office marked the postage due stamps "Ungultig," indicating that the post due was still uncollected. The Swiss post then sent the letter back to the sender in Copenhagen where the uncollected postage was presumably collected from the sender—probably 32 ore, as indicated by the red pencilled "32" on the front, thus paying for the original mistake which took the cover to Sweden.

* S * C * C *

Chapter News

The Central Florida Chapter #19, which has been meeting bi-monthly since its beginning, is studying the feasibility of changing their meeting time and place. The Chapter has been meeting in the office of Dr. Ed Olsen in Orlando.

David Peterson has sent letters to each Chapter member for comments. Any changes in meeting times and place will be announced in a future issue.

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Danish Stamp Dealers' Association

Greenland Covers Forged

(Reprinted by permission of "The Scandinavian Contact." This article appeared in Volume 11, No. 8, March 1984, pages 265 and 266.)

The Greenland Post Office and the Danish Stamp Dealers Association have, with the assistance of the fraud squad of the Copenhagen Criminal Police, brought to light a case of forged post marks on Greenland seagull covers franked with the 25 Kr. musk ox stamp.

The covers purport to have been cancelled at Sondre Stromfjord on the day of issue, 27th November 1968. The forged postmarks have been reproduced from the extra postmark on a genuinely stamped cover, and can be identified by a slightly lighter print in the letters "R ST" or "SDR STROMFJORD." On some covers the "S" of "STROMFJORD" has been repaired in a different shade.

Most of the forged postmarks are found on a type of cover which was introduced in 1973, i.e. four years later. Thus if "GRONLANDS POSTVAESEN" is printed on the cover it is a forgery. Prior to 1973 the inscription at the bottom left read "DEN KONGELIGE GRONLANDSKEHANDEL." In addition, most of the covers examined carry the inscription "FIRST DAY COVER" at the top right. This, however, is printed only if a special first day postmark is used on the day of issue.

The simplest indication of a forgery is that the additional handstamp is placed considerably lower than on the genuine covers, on which it was endeavored to place the handstamp on the same level as the stamp and the cancellation.

The police know who produced the forged cancellations and how, but for security reasons, the procedure will not be disclosed.

If collectors or dealers have suspicious covers franked with the 25 Kr. musk ox stamp, they are requested to contact Detective Inspector Frank Cronning, telephone Copenhagen 14 14 48, extension 3258, or the President of the Danish Stamp Dealers Association, Mr. Kurt Jensen, Klosterstrade 19, 1157 Copenhagen K, telephone 11 09 00.

It is possible that the forgeries may have been produced in considerable numbers. Attention is therefore also drawn to the postmark "SDR STROMFJORD 15.-02 -1973" on the 10 Kr. walrus stamp, which may have been forged in the same manner.



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The Faroes Franco Betalt Hand Stamps Of 1941

By Gordon A. Hughmark

The German occupation of Denmark in April 1940 resulted in a series of shortages of postage stamps in the Faroes during World War II. Ingvard Jacobsen (Reference 1) described the many problems that occurred in 1940-41 and how these were handled by the Faroese postal authorities. This period included the use of the provisional overprints that have been well documented. The use of the FRANCO BETALT (FB) (postage paid) hand stamps is an interesting part of the postal history of this period. King-Farlow and Tholl (Reference 2) presented detailed information on the FB hand stamp usage and this was later updated by Tholl (Reference 3). It is now possible to extend this prior information and to speculatively trace the use of individual hand stamps during this use period.

In October 1940, the stock of 5 and 10 øre stamps was almost used up and the situation with 20 øre stamps was critical. Postal rates had been revised on July 1, 1940 to 5 øre on local printed matter, 10 øre on local letters, and 20 øre on inland letters for less than 50 grams. Therefore, the postal authorities had Eliesor Joensen of Klaksvig prepare hand stamps with the 5, 10, and 20 øre denominations. There were four sets with each denomination in a set for a total of twelve hand stamps. These were made individually with the result that there are minor distinguishing characteristics for each hand stamp so that each can be separately identified. The hand stamps were not used at that time because of the decision to overprint 15 øre stamps to 20 øre and because of the arrival of a shipment of stamps on November 16, 1940. The stamp stock of these denominations ran low again in early May 1941 and rather than overprint more stamps, it was decided to make the FB hand stamps available for franking on official mail and the mail of the larger businesses so as to extend the existing stock of adhesives. As there were four sets of hand stamps, a set was issued to the main post office at Thorshavn and to the branch postoffices at Klaksvig, Trangisvaag, and Vaag. As we shall see, the 5 øre hand stamp may not have been issued to the Vaag post office. FB hand stamp usage required that mail be brought to the post office with a duplicate listing of the number of items for each rate and the total amount of postage. After certification by the post office, one copy of the listing was kept by the post office and the other by the originator of the mail. Each piece of this mail was then stamped with the appropriate FB hand stamp and with the post office date stamp, as shown by Figure 1. Wowern (Reference 4) lists Saturday, May 10, as the first day of use of the 10 and 20 øre FB hand stamps in Thorshavn.



Figure 1

Shortly after the FB hand stamps were placed in use, the postal authorities recognized that use with cash-on-delivery and parcel cards would conserve the diminishing stock of higher value adhesives. Use of the existing FB hand stamps would not have been practical because of the number of hand stamp imprints that would have been required for these higher values, both for convenience and because these cards had very limited space for stamps. Therefore, it was decided to remove the denomination from the center of an FB hand stamp so that any denomination could be written with pen or pencil in the blank area. The 5 øre hand stamps were chosen for this conversion because of very limited, if any, need for this denomination. The 5 øre rate apparently was not needed for the official and business use of the hand stamps. It is likely that the 5 øre FB hand stamp that had either been issued to Vaag and rather quickly returned to Thorshavn or never issued to Vaag was the first subject of such revision. A dentist's tooth drill was used to remove "5 øre" from the center of the hand stamp, but this was as much obliteration as removal because remaining portions picked up ink and show with the hand stamp used in Thorshavn. Removal of the "5 øre" from the hand stamp issued to Klaksvig was more complete. An optional value combination was used at the Thorshavn post office on Saturday, May 17, apparently as a temporary expedient until the "no value" FB hand stamp was available on May 19. This was a handwritten postage rate, e.g. "Porto 30 øre betalt" on the blank edge of a cash-on-delivery card and hand stamped underneath with the post office hand stamp "Thorshavn Postkontor." Wowers shows an example of this card clip. One of these is known dated May 19, probably as a holdover from the preceding Saturday. So if the 5 øre hand stamp converted to no value for Thorshavn was available on May 19 with first use of the other FB hand stamps on May 10, it is possible that this hand stamp remained in Thorshavn. The postal fee was supposed to be written in the center of the "no value" FB hand stamp, but this was seldom done. Most of the existing card clips show no value.

One must understand the sequence of hand stamping on the cash-on-delivery cards to recognize the originating post office from a card clip. Figure 2 is an example. The FB hand stamp was used in the upper section "Til Frimaerker." The middle section was stamped upon arrival at the post office required to collect payment, so this is not the originating post office. The lower section stamp was made upon receipt of payment. The card was then returned to the originating post office where the reverse side was stamped upon payment. If the originating and collecting post office were the same, there may not be a stamp on the reverse side. These are the most common card clips. As there were only two post offices that used the "no value" FB

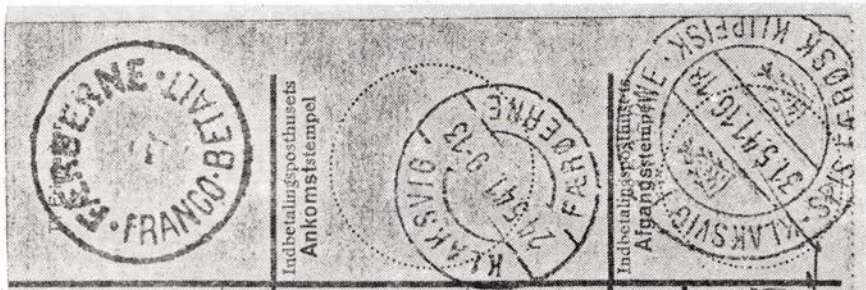


Figure 2

hand stamps and these can be readily distinguished, card clips that may be questionable as to origin can be determined from the differences in the FB hand stamps.

1. The E and T in BETALT are joined at the top in Klaksvig's hand stamp but are separated in the Thorshavn hand stamp.
2. A small hook-shaped outer part of the circle is missing in the Klaksvig hand stamp. This is above the second vertical stroke of the N of Færørne.

The majority of the "no value" hand stamps are from Thorshavn and those from Klaksvig are scarce. King-Farlow and Tholl report observation of two clips with mixed franking of FB hand stamps and adhesives.

An adequate supply of stamps finally arrived at the Faroes on June 5 or 6, 1941, after being sent from Copenhagen on February 7. Latest known usage of the FB hand stamps is June 10, 1941. According to an official report, total realization from use of the FB hand stamps was 2997.82 kr, of which about two-thirds was in May and the remaining third in June. According to King-Farlow and Tholl, C. J. S. H. Danielson, Throshavn postmaster in 1941, wrote in 1948 that realization from FB hand stamps was 60.95 kr in Klaksvig and 6.50 kr in Vaag. This indicates probable use of the 10 and 20 øre FB hand stamps at Vaag and no use at Trangisvaag. The twelve hand stamps were sent to the post museum after the war. Four were with 20 øre, four with 10, two with 5 øre values, and two with the value removed and the centers blank.

Compilation of dates and FB hand stamp types from photographs in auction catalogs with the dates of hand stamp use from Tholl and Wowers shows that different hand stamps for all three denominations were used at Thorshavn on June 3 in comparison to the hand stamps for the three denominations that had been used before that date. Wowers states that a 10 øre FB hand stamp was used May 12 to June 5 at Klaksvig, a 20 øre stamp was used Jun 3 and 4 at Klaksvig, and a 20 øre stamp at Vaag on June 7. Tholl lists a 20 øre stamp for Kloksvig on June 5. This information, along with the postage realization from Vaag that implies 10 øre stamp usage, indicates that this was the Trangisvaag set that had not been used. The speculated table for usage of the twelve FB hand stamps is then:

Table 1

| Denomination | Franco Betalt Hand Stamp Usage | | Dates of Use |
|--------------|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Type | Where Used | |
| 5 ø | 1 | Thorshavn | May 29-June 6 |
| 5 | 2 | Thorshavn | June 3-June 5 |
| 5 (blank) | 3 | Thorshavn | May 19-June 9 |
| 5 (blank) | 4 | Klaksvig | May 31-June 5 |
| 5 (blank) | 4 | Thorshavn | June 9 |
| 10 | 1 | Thorshavn | May 10-June 5 |
| 10 | 2 | Thorshavn | June 3-June 10 |
| 10 | 3 | Klaksvig | May 12-June 5 |
| 10 | 4 | Vaag | apparently used |
| 20 | 1 | Thorshavn | May 10-June 10 |
| 20 | 2 | Thorshavn | June 3-June 6 |
| 20 | 3 | Klaksvig | June 3-June 5 |
| 20 | 4 | Vaag | June 7 |

Card clips with the "no value" hand stamps are relatively plentiful because about 550 were sold at a postal service auction in February 1948. Envelopes or pieces with the 5, 10 and 20 øre hand stamps of Thorshavn are

scarce. The other town hand stamps are very rare. Obviously, these hand stamps envelopes were of no particular interest and most were destroyed after use, so a complete documentation of the BP hand stamp dates of usage is unlikely.

References

1. Jacobsen, I.—Faroese Stamps 1940-1941, PH 37/2 (May 1980) 67.
2. King-Farlow, R., and A. Tholl—De færøske FRANCO BETALT handstempler 1941, NFT (1954) 53.
3. Tholl, A.—Færøske provisorier og poststempler, NFT (1958) 79.
4. Wowern, E. v.—Faroe Islands 1984—GF10, 13th Edition (1983).

* S * C * C *

Danish Philatelic Exhibition Labels

By Elliot T. Ryser



Although not a regular philatelic issue, a set of two unofficial labels were produced in conjunction with the North European Philatelic Exhibition held in Horsens, Denmark during September of 1936. These labels are found as se-tenant pairs with the 5 and 10 ore values of the 1935 Hans Christian Andersen issue.

Postal authorities agreed to deliver 4,000 copies of the 5 ore green and 10 ore orange with blank tabs from the top of the sheet to Paul Sondergard in Odense. Sondergard printed a special design on these tabs depicting a prancing horse in front of a tree. The initials for the show, "NEPA," appear at the right along with the town name Horsens and the year of the show, 1936. (Figure 1). The tabs for the 5 and 10 ore are printed in carmine and purple respectively.

One copy of the 5 ore was given with each children's admission ticket of 50 ore, and a copy of the 10 ore went to each adult ticket holder at a cost of 1 kr.

Although the post office did not authorize this issue, they apparently knew of the plans. One local collector who knew about the show sent twenty dollars to the Danish Philatelic Agency and requested that they send any stamps and covers pertaining to the Horsens show. Instead of receiving the stamps from the agency, the collector received both from the Horsens com-

mittee. The remittance was forwarded from the Danish Philatelic Agency to the show sponsors, so they undoubtedly knew of the plans.

Two special cancellations were provided by the government. The first was a black circular cancel reading "Nordeuropaeisk Frimerke Udstellung Horsens—6.9.36 1-20—NEPA."

The second cancel was also round and was applied to mail carried on the first flight from Horsens to Copenhagen. The second cancellation appears in red as follows: "Iste Luftpost/NEPA (in airplane)/7 Septb. 1936 /Horsens-Kobenhavn."

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Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation Update

By Alan Warren

The only new publication released by SPF is a 10-page update to Paul Nelson's "Catalog of Scandinavian Revenue Stamps." The addenda include corrected listings, additional items in several of the country categories, and further references in the bibliographic entries. Copies of the 10-page update are available from Paul Nelson, c/o SCC Chapter 17, Box 57397, Los Angeles, CA 90057 for \$2. Volume I of the catalog itself is still available for \$8 post-paid, \$10 by first class mail, and overseas customers either \$10 by surface or \$12 by airmail, again from Paul Nelson at the above address. Volume II which is now in preparation, will cover the revenue issues of Denmark, Finland, and Sweden.

SPF has many projects underway and in various stages of preparation. These include additional chapters from the Norwegian Handbook, our first chapter from the Swedish Handbook—this one on the Arms type issues, the text portion of the AFA specialized catalog, and the section on Iceland from the venerable Kohl's Handbook. All of these will be published by SPF and made available to members as well as the collecting public.

One additional project will be a translation only for reference purposes of several articles from the Icelandic language. These articles pertain to Iceland postmarks and will be used by a study group of the Iceland Philatelic Study Committee, Chaired by Wayne C. Sommer. Wayne is finalizing arrangements while in Iceland this summer at NORDIA 84 in Reykjavik. The translations will be deposited with the SCC Library.

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Scandinavian Area Awards

By Alan Warren

H. F. Plesner won the reserve grand at PANPEX with an exhibit of "Greenland Postmarks." At MILCOPEX, W. E. Melberg took a silver with his "Danish Perfins and Stamps and Corner Covers."

Following such honors last year as the APS John N. Luff Award and the APRL Fred B. Thomas Award for distinguished non-U. S. philatelic research, SCC member Robert G. Stone has been invited to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists of the British Philatelic Federation. The Roll was begun in 1920 with the signing of King George V.

In the April 2 issue of "Stamp Collector," columnist John M. Hotchner

presents a fine profile of SCC member Michael E. Falls. Mike's collection of Iceland has won several awards at national shows. However, "SC" has elected him to their Stamp Club Sparkplug Hall of Fame for his boundless energy in club work. Mike will soon begin his third term as President of the Norfolk Philatelic Society. He has chaired several committees of VAPEX, the Virginia Federation of stamp clubs.

At Filatelic Fiesta in San Jose, S. Frank Flyman took a bronze for Swedish Stamps and Cancellations. Another Bronze went to Ben Wood at New Jersey's BEPEX show for his Denmark 1851-1920. And a bronze was also taken by Alan Warren at SANDICAL for Denmark: The Christian X Issues on First Day Cover.

SCOPEX in State College, PA brought a vermeil to Michael E. Falls for Iceland, 1873-1944, and a bronze to Mercer Bristow for selected pages of Finland.

WESTPEX brought a silver award to Raymond Erickson for Danish West Indies Postal Stationery 1877-1916, along with the Al Van Dahl memorial award for the best Scandinavian exhibit.

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350th Anniversary of Settlement of New Sweden

1988—The 350th Anniversary Of The Settlement of New Sweden,
Wilmington, Delaware

By Alfred A. Gruber

A group known as "Kalmar Nyckel Commemorative Committee" has been formed from among the interested ethnical societies in Philadelphia and Wilmington. Their objective is to propose and arrange celebrations for 1988.

Kalmar Nyckel (Scott #269) was one of the ships in the first voyage of Swedes and Finns to America.

A subcommittee has been formed to work for issuance of a U. S. commemorative stamp and hopefully from the mother countries also. Alfred Gruber, SCC Vice-President, is a member of this subcommittee and he is soliciting ideas and guidance. Write him at P. O. Box 1073, Newark, DE 19715.

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Finland Postal Stationery

The Receiving Receipts

By Ed Fraser

These items are seldom seen, and were seldom used in their day. There are 3 types: a "25 penni red" issued in 1881, a "25 penni blue" issued in 1885, and a 1889 stamp-style "25 penni blue" issued in 1891. They are numbered 1, 2, and 3 respectively, and according to both the Norma catalog and my own difficulty finding them, they are much scarcer used. (It is an area where Michailoff made up some forged used examples.)

Generally variation in these receipts is not indicated. However, an excellent reference for detail is the "Katalog över Direktör Rich. Granbergs Samling Av Finlands Helsaker" published in 1934 and generally still to be

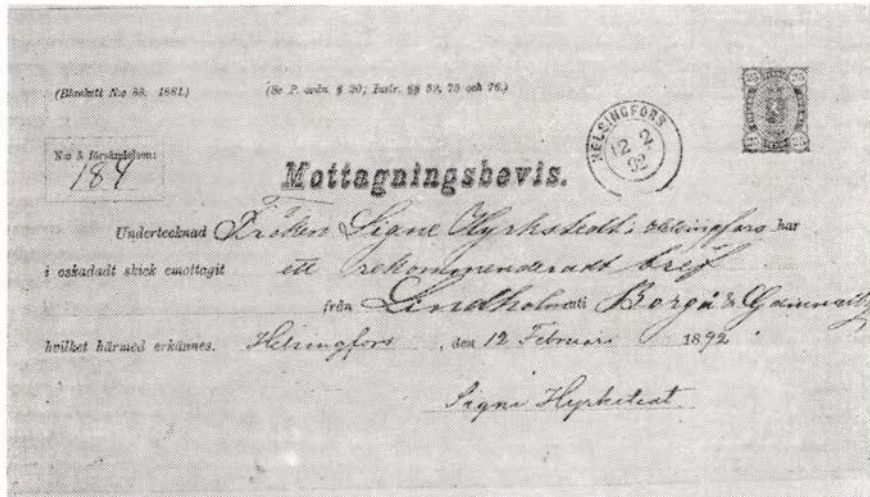


Figure 1a—Front of type 2I, cancelled "Helsingfors 12.2.92"

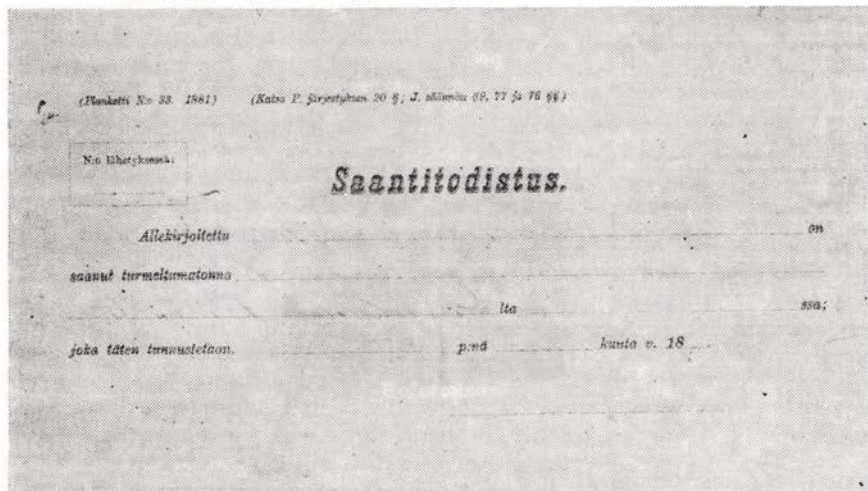


Figure 1b—Reverse of Fig. 1a

found in either Swedish or Finnish. Considering for example the #2 receipt, there are three varieties indicated. This can be seen in the Finnish text (on

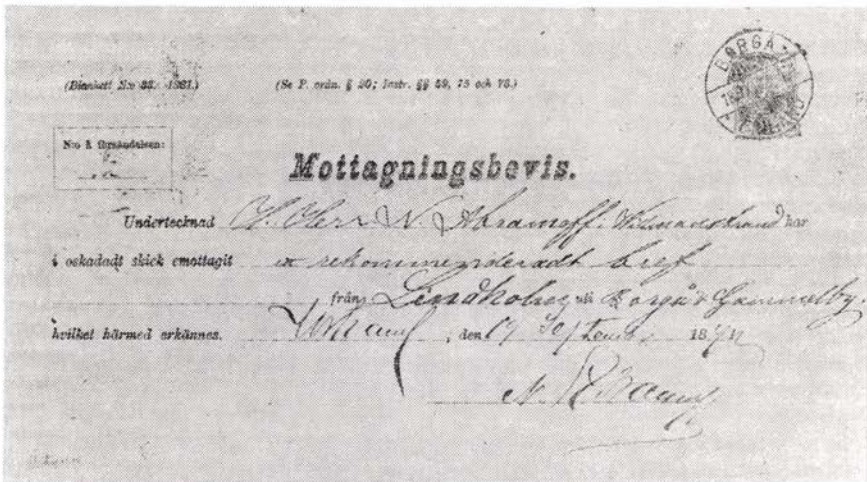


Figure 2a—Front of Type 2II, cancelled “Borgå 18 IX 92”

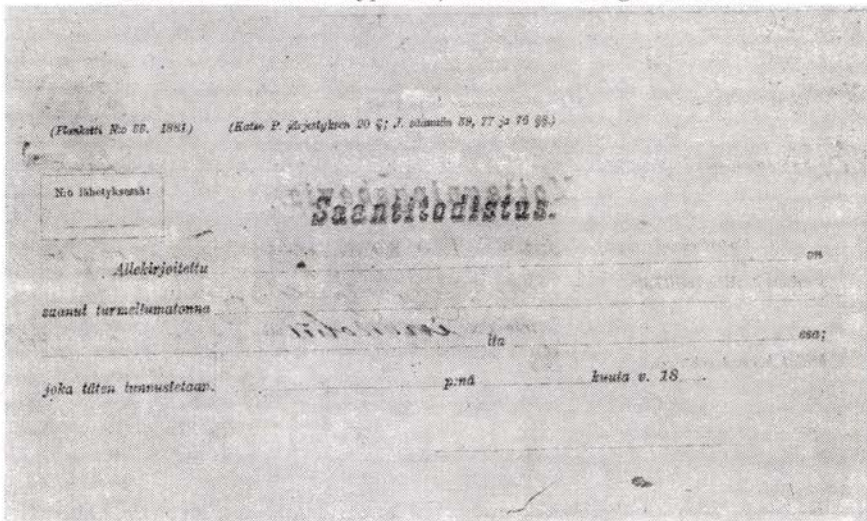


Figure 2b—Reverse of Fig. 2a (Type 2II)



(Katso P. järjestyksen 20 §; J. säännön 59, 77 ja 76 §§.)

Figure I — Completely proper



(Katso P. järjestyksen 20 §; J. säännön 59, 77 ja 76 §§.)

Figure II — Spacing within word

the reverse of the receipt) which are shown here in Figures I, II, and III respectively. Note the accidental spacing within the word "järjestyksen" and the missing dot on the "j" in "ja." As these items are so rarely illustrated, examples of proper usage are shown of the 3 varieties as Figures 1, 2, and 3.



(Katso P. järjestyksen 20 §; J. säännön 59, 77 ja 76 §§.)

Figure III —Spacing within word and missing dot over "j"

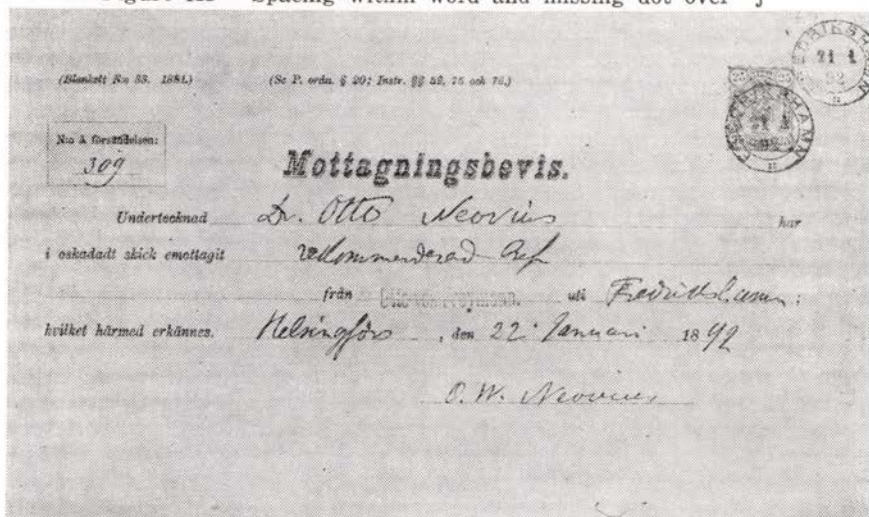


Figure 3a—Front of Type 2III, cancelled "Fredrikshamn 21.1.92" and backstamped "properly" (see Fig. 3b) showing Fredrikshamn-Helsingfors-Fredrikshamn routing. ("Swedish side")

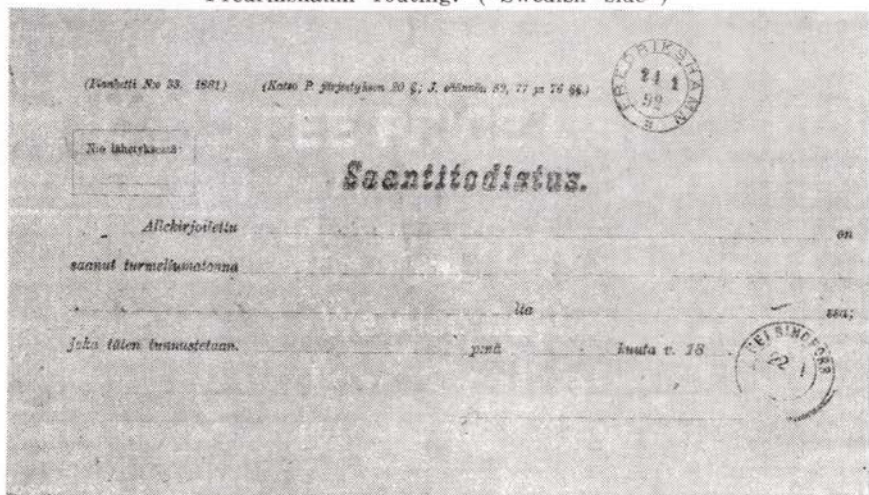


Figure 3b—Reverse of receipt in Fig. 3a (Type 2III) showing backstamps "Helsingfors 22.1.92" and "Fredrikshamn 24.1.92" ("Finnish side")

Finland—Cover Of The Month “IN TRANSIT FRANKING”

The alternative to postage due

By Ed Fraser

“In Transit Franking” refers to the addition of necessary postage after



Figure 1 — Package card addressed to a student in Helsinki and forwarded to Karstula. Upper 5 mark stamp (Norma #147BW1a) cancelled “KANGASLAMBPI 8 XII 29” and lower left 5 mark (Norma #147BW1b) cancelled “HELSINKI 12 XII 29.”

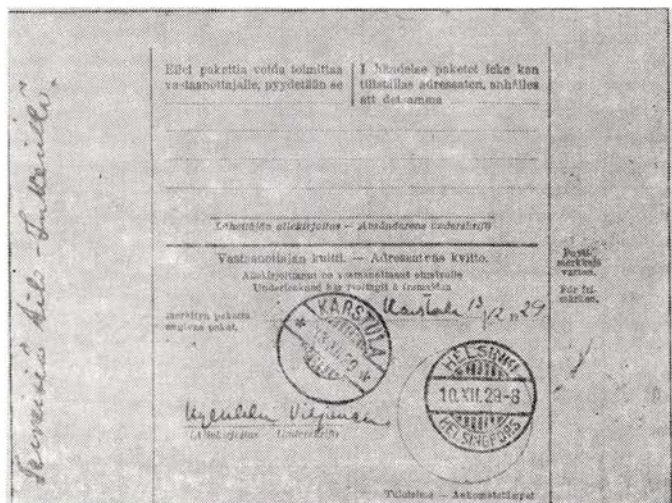


Figure 2 — Reverse of card in Figure 1 cancelled “HELSINKI 10 XII 29” and “KARSTULA 13 XII 29” and received “Karstula 13/12/29.”

the item has already entered the mails. It avoids the delay "postage due" might cause as well as any extra penalty, and it can provide for the service necessary to get to the intended recipient quickly. It can be done by a neighboring friend or a postal employee, either by prearrangement or voluntarily.

The cover shown in Figures 1 and 2 was apparently the former. It was originally addressed to Helsinki and franked with a 5 mark stamp cancelled "KANGASLAMPI 8 XII 29." This was the proper rate for a 1 kilogram package.⁽¹⁾ This card arrived in Helsinki on 10 Dec. 1929 (backstamp, Figure 2), but then apparently had a second 5 mark stamp added and cancelled "HELSINKI 12 XII 29." Finally the card has a "KARSTULA 13 XII 29" receiving cancel. This was also the day it was received and signed for by the addressee in Karstula.

We have here very good substantiation of in transit franking—namely that the indicated 1 kg. weight only required 5 marks postage, the additional postage was cancelled in the town of INITIAL delivery, and there is no indication of postage due being involved. This is all that usually will be evident on in transit franked covers.

Sometimes covers tell more, though. On actual handling of this cover, a smeared area in the upper left (Figure 1) disclosed an erased crayon "Tak"—which is for the Finnish word "Takaisin," or "Return" (return to sender). Translating the other stamped and written text on the card now allows a hypothetical sequence of events as follows:

The card was stamped (in red) with the 5 line notice to pick up package at a specific post office . hours 9:00-17:00. Annotated by a friend "Matkustanut kotiin" for "traveled homeward" ("left for home") and presented to the postal clerk, the clerk wrote "Tak" to return package to sender. The conversation that followed probably was that it had to be returned instead of forwarded. This I would guess could have been because the addressee did not file a notice with the post office to forward mail as they expected to return after Christmas. The suggested solution was for the friend to pay the postage to send it on to the home address the friend had indicated. (I wonder if this would be consistent with the condensed way rules are usually written, but as the addressee would have to sign for it upon delivery, clerk accepted it.) As it was unusual in some ways, and to avoid later confusion on whether or not to collect postage due, the clerk wrote with a blue crayon in large script "Maksettu" which means "paid." The friend may have added the "Terveisia" on the back of the card, equivalent to the British "Greetings" or the American "Regards."

In transit franking of course does not only occur on domestic covers. In fact they may be more commonly seen on international mail because domestic mail rates often provide free domestic forwarding for a large percentage of the mail, making in transit franking unnecessary. Some interesting examples of in transit franking are illustrated on turn-of-the-century era U.S. covers on page 3 of the April 9, 1984 "Linn's Stamp News." I would appreciate a photocopy or a photograph of any in transit franked international covers with Finnish franking to include in a follow-up article.

Footnotes:

(1) The rates in this period were: 0 through 1 kg, 5 mk; over 1 through 3 kg., 7 mk; over 3 through 5 kg., 9 mk; over 5 through 6 kg., 12 mks; etc. No special service costing extra is indicated on the card. I am not aware of any ordinary package rates calling for 10 mks initially, and package cards are rarely found overfranked.

Kuponi-Kupon

Postilaitoksen
kyläpostin, valian
uudis- ja postin
toimikunnan
toimikunnan
toimikunnan
toimikunnan

Luonnos. L 500.

Tuotteen
nro.

Adresskortti
für inrikes paket

(Vastanottaja - Årsmottagare)

Osoitepaikka *Tak*

Adressort: *Lahti*

Bostadsadress: *Keskustalokas 6*

postin paketti, arvokas
mottöjler ett paket, vär

paino kg gr

vik: kg gr

Lähetin: *Naisten Puukassa*

Avsändare: *Lahti*

Lähetin osoite: *Lahti*

Avsändarens adress:

Lomake N:o 1. Känn. Vänd.

Tuntom vta. lähetin

Figure 3 — Package card showing 5 marks postage due for return postage. Mailed at Lahti 17 June 1929, arrived at Hämeenlinna 18 June 1929 (backstamp), and finally returned to Lahti 2 July 1929 (backstamp). Note annotated "Tak."

Kuponi-Kupang

Postilaitoksen
kyläpostin, valian
uudis- ja postin
toimikunnan
toimikunnan
toimikunnan

Luonnos. L 500.

Tuotteen
nro.

Osoitekortti Adresskortt
für inrikes paket

(Vastanottaja - Årsmottagare)

Osoitepaikka *Lahti*

Adressort: *Lahti*

Bostadsadress: *Hammaslahti*

postin paketti, arvokas
mottöjler ett paket, vär

paino kg gr

vik: kg gr

Lähetin: *H. Haeränen*

Avsändare: *Lahti*

Lähetin osoite: *Hammaslahti*

Avsändarens adress:

Lomake N:o 1. Känn. Vänd.

Figure 4 — Package card showing 5 marks postage due for forwarding postage for an "up to 1 kg" package. Card is backstamped "VARTSILA AS. 13 VIII 27," "HAMMASLAHTI 15 VIII 27," and "JOENSUU 15 VIII 27," and receipted "Joensuu 19, 1927."

Figure 4 shows a card that accompanied a 100 gram package going from Helsinki to Vartsila, then forwarded to Hammaslahti, and finally forwarded to Joensuu where the addressee signed for the package and paid the 5 marks postage due for the forwarding. The upper 5 mark stamp is Norma #134BW2

cancelled "HELSINKI 12 VIII 27" and the lower 5 mark stamp is Norma #134AW1 cancelled "JOENSUU 19 VIII 27." (In certain cases multiple forwarding would result in multiple postage due charges.)

Addendum

Two other typical package cards where postage due was charged are shown for reference. Figure 3 shows a 1 kilogram package card from Lahti to Hämeenlinna that has been marked "Tak—LAHTI—(street #)." Both 5 mark stamps are the same type, watermarked posthorn. The lower one is cancelled LAHTI 17 June 1929 and the upper one LAHTI—July 1929. The postage due label calls for 5 marks postage due. The card was received in Lahti on 2 July 1929, and typically this would correspond to the day that the postage due was paid and cancelled. (Postage due was paid with regular postage stamps.)

Comments appreciated. Ed Fraser, 60 Broad Street—26th Floor, New York, N. Y. 10004.

* S * C * C *

1984 S. C. C. National Convention

As previously announced, this year's national SCC meeting will be held at Philatelic Show '84 in Boston October 12 to 14. The show will be held at the Park Plaza Castle of the Boston Park Plaza Hotel. There will be SCC, meetings and other Scandinavian activities throughout the course of the show.

The exhibit that is judged best in show at Philatelic Show, which is one of the national shows in the "World Series of Philately," will qualify for the Champion of Champions competition at APS STAMPSHOW 85. The best Scandinavian exhibit will be awarded the SCC National Award, a Swedish blown glass bowl contributed by SCC members Scott and Joanna Taylor. Gold, silver and bronze SCC awards will also be available. If you have not already signed up to exhibit, there is an application inserted in the May 1984 POSTHORN. Additional exhibit applications can be obtained by writing to exhibits chairman Guy R. Dillaway, P. O. Box 181, Weston, MA 02193.

During Philatelic Show the Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum in near-by Weston, Massachusetts, will have an exhibit entitled "Vikings of the Air" on special display. This exhibit, which was originally donated to the former National Philatelic Museum in Philadelphia in the 1950's, consists of nearly 400 pages that show the postal history of Icelandic airmail in rich detail. It contains many unusual and unique items, including a full complement of Balbo stamps and covers.

In order to give SCC members a chance to view this remarkable exhibit, there will be a wine and cheese reception at the Museum after the show closes on Friday, October 12, followed by a Dutch treat SCC dinner at a typical New England restaurant. Please stop by the SCC table during the day Friday to pick up further information, and to sign up for the reception and dinner. You can also obtain further information by writing to Wayne Rindone, P. O. Box 276, Newtonville, MA 02160.

The bourse at Philatelic Show will feature a number of SCC dealer members, and SCC Chapter 5 will maintain a table throughout the show as a convenient meeting place for Scandinavian collectors. Interested dealers who have not already signed up should write now to bourse chairman Michael Mead, P. O. Box 724, Brookline, MA 02146.

On Saturday, October 13, at 10 a.m., the annual SCC Board of Directors meeting will be held. In order to conduct necessary business (such as the

selection of a new publisher for the POSTHORN in 1985), it is essential that there be a quorum present at this meeting, at least of the members of the Executive Committee, which consists of the seven elected national officers, including the three Directors at Large.

At 2 p.m. Saturday, October 13, the annual meeting of the general SCC membership will be held. This meeting will feature a very special program for which some details have yet to be worked out as this is being written in June.

We are looking forward to a good turnout at this year's national meeting, and to keen competition for the second annual SCC National Award at the Philatelic Show exhibit. Welcome to New England October 12 to 14. We will see you then.

* S * C * C *

President's Message

By Wayne Rindone

Plans are falling into place for the activities at the SCC National Meeting at Philatelic Show '84 in Boston, October 12 to 14. Details are given elsewhere in this issue. Take advantage of this opportunity to meet your national officers and to participate in the competition for the SCC National Award for the best exhibit of Scandinavian material in the show.

With this issue of the Posthorn, Executive Secretary Bill Lamkin has inaugurated a regular column to help keep you informed of what is going on in SCC's central administrative office. Bill carries out many of the activities essential to the day-to-day administration of the club, such as the processing of new member applications and the collection of annual dues. One of the less well-known services that he performs is to make available to members on request a supply of stickers describing the services of the SCC Estate Advisory Committee, which is operated for the Club by SCC Chapter 17 in Southern California. There have unfortunately been occasions when SCC members with valuable collections have passed away, leaving surviving family members with little idea of the worth of their collections or how best to dispose of the material. The presence of these stickers in your albums will help your heirs avoid considerable anxiety and failure to receive a fair price for your collection. Therefore, if your collection is of any value, I encourage you to write to Bill requesting a supply of these labels.

A large contingent of SCC members participated in this year's Nordia exhibition, which was held in Reykjavik, Iceland, in July. Nordia is an annual regional exhibition that rotates from Scandinavian nation to nation each year. It is always a worthwhile event, perhaps most particularly so when it is hosted by the Icelandic group, which shows great hospitality not only to visitors from the other Scandinavian countries involved in the exhibit but also to interested collectors from throughout the world.

The next international stamp exhibition in Scandinavia will be Stockholmia 86, which will be held in Stockholm August 28 to September 7, 1986. The U. S. Commissioner for this event is former SCC President Victor E. Engstrom, 2655 Pebble Beach Drive, Clearwater, FL 33519. This show will mark the 350th anniversary of the Swedish Postal Service and the 100th anniversary of the Swedish Philatelic Society. As those of you who may have attended the two previous Stockholmia exhibitions in 1955 and 1974 will understand, this promises to be a major international event for Scandinavian collectors from all over the world.

Scandinavian Christmas Seals



| DANISH WEST INDIES | | | HOLLAND | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------|------|
| 1005 Female portrait | 7.50 | 1933 Child & flowers | .20 | 1906 Queen Thud | 5.00 | 1910 Three wisemen | 7.50 | |
| 1009 Sailing ship | 5.00 | 1934 Hallman | .15 | 1907 Queen, reprint | 5.00 | 1911 Valkyrian Ty 1 | .50 | |
| 1910 Royalty | 5.00 | 1936 Boy & letter | .15 | 1908 Prince, reprint | 3.00 | 1911 Valkyrian Ty 2 | 1.50 | |
| 1911 Princess | 3.50 | 1937 Church bell | .15 | 1909 Winter scene | 3.00 | 1913 Swan & ocean | 2.00 | |
| 1912 Map | 3.50 | 1938 Mother & child | .15 | 1910 Kids portrait | .50 | 1913 Larger | 12.50 | |
| 1913 Prince Frederik | 3.50 | 1948 Santa Claus | .15 | 1911 Child's head | .25 | 1914 Windmill | 2.00 | |
| 1914 Palm tree, sun | 2.00 | 1940 Boy at window | .15 | 1912 Cottage | .25 | 1915 Elk in forest | 2.00 | |
| 1915 King Christian | 2.00 | 1941 Child | .15 | 1913 Birds | .25 | 1916 Trees & sunset | 2.00 | |
| 1916 Southern cross | 5.00 | 1942 Boy, girl, star | .15 | 1914 Squirrel | .25 | 1917 Church, people | 2.00 | |
| DENMARK | | | 1943 Boy, axer, saw | .15 | 1915 Statue, all year | .20 | 1919 Angel | 2.00 |
| 1904 Queen Louise | 7.50 | 1944 Boy & X-mas tree | .15 | 1916 Barn in snow | .20 | 1920 Boy & horse | 1.00 | |
| 1905 Children | 4.50 | 1945 Angel & heart | .15 | 1917 Flying grouse | .20 | 1921 Candelabra | 7.50 | |
| 1906 Imperforate pr | 15.00 | 1946 Lapland girl | .15 | 1918 Boy & cat | .20 | 1922 Nude figure | 2.00 | |
| 1906 King Christian | 7.50 | 1947 Angel & candle | .15 | 1919 Gnome & crow | .20 | 1923 Sleigh ride | .35 | |
| 1907 King & Queen | 4.50 | 1948 Santa Claus | .15 | 1920 X-mas dinner | .20 | 1924 Carolers | .35 | |
| 1908 Hospital | 5.00 | 1949 Bathing child | .15 | 1921 Birds & church | .20 | 1925 Ham | .35 | |
| 1909 Child, flowers | 7.50 | 1950 Woman & baby | .15 | 1922 Fishing boats | .20 | 1926 Child & organ | .35 | |
| 1910 Child's head | 1.00 | 1915 GREENLAND | 1.00 | 1923 Child's head | .20 | 1927 X-mas sheaf | .35 | |
| 1911 Child, flowers | 1.00 | 1925 no gum, as above | .50 | 1924 Woman & horse | .20 | 1928 House & sea | .35 | |
| 1912 King & Queen | 1.00 | 195 Child's head NG | .25 | 1925 Woman's trefoll | .20 | 1929 Fire & mountain | .35 | |
| 1913 Angel & gnome | 1.00 | 1955 Boy drawing | .50 | 1926 Child on skis | .20 | 1930 Man & costume | .35 | |
| 1914 Child & pigeons | 1.00 | 1964 Child's head | .25 | 1927 Bird | .20 | 1931 Poinsettias | .35 | |
| 1915 Girl | 1.00 | 1905 Falcon Karitas | 35.00 | 1928 Crown Prince | .20 | 1932 King Gustaf | .25 | |
| 1916 Mother & child | 7.50 | 1913 Woman & shore | 7.50 | 1929 Birds feeding | .20 | 1933 Star & city | .25 | |
| 1917 Angels & bells | 2.50 | 1914 Christ statue | 7.50 | 1930 Han & xmas tree | .20 | 1934 Stars | .25 | |
| 1918 Angels etc. | 1.00 | 1915 Boy & girl | 7.50 | 1931 X-mas cactus | .20 | 1935 Northern lights | .25 | |
| 1919 Raising flag | .20 | 1916 Girl & flags | 10.00 | 1932 Horse & sleigh | .15 | 1936 Sun & forest | .25 | |
| 1920 Girl & Queen | .20 | 1918 Boy & sunrise | 7.50 | 1933 Star & mountain | .15 | 1937 Ski jumper | .25 | |
| 1921 Greenlander | .20 | 1919 Church in snow | 7.50 | 1934 Small girl | .15 | 1938 Child in bed | .25 | |
| 1922 Sailing ship | .25 | 1920 Angel of night | 5.00 | 1935 Child eating | .15 | 1939 Flower | .25 | |
| 1923 Row boat | .25 | 1921 Girl & flowers | 2.00 | 1936 Basket & candle | .15 | 1940 Swedish flag | .25 | |
| 1924 Postmen | .20 | 1922 Star & winter | 2.00 | 1937 Bell | .15 | 1941 Boy on reindeer | .20 | |
| 1925 Winter scene | .20 | 1923 Angel | 2.00 | 1938 Flowering plant | .15 | 1942 Little girl | .20 | |
| 1926 Dolphin & child | .20 | 1924 kneeling woman | 2.00 | 1939 Elf & snowball | .15 | 1943 House & shore | .20 | |
| 1927 E. Halhøll | .25 | 1925 Girl & doll | 5.00 | 1940 Princess & horse | .15 | 1944 Three Robins | .70 | |
| 1928 Children | .15 | 1926 Steamship | 3.00 | 1941 Norwegian boy | .15 | 1945 Horse & tree | .20 | |
| 1929 Boy, X-mas tree | .15 | 1927 Woman at altar | 3.00 | 1942 Boy on skis | .15 | 1946 X-mas roses | .20 | |
| 1930 Little girl | .15 | 1928 Kids & sled | 3.00 | 1943 Child & doll | .10 | 1947 Cedar tree | .20 | |
| 1931 Mother & child | .15 | 1929 Sheep & geese | 3.00 | 1944 Heil & stores | .10 | 1948 Birds | .20 | |
| 1932 Santa & child | .15 | 1930 Kids dancing | 5.00 | 1945 Winter scene | .10 | 1949 X-mas cactus | .20 | |
| 1933 Angel & tree | .15 | 1931 Ship & newsboy | 1.00 | 1946 King Haakon VII | 1.00 | 1950 Northern lights | .15 | |
| 1934 Christmas home | .15 | 1932 Church | 1.00 | 1947 Flying Angel | .10 | SWEDISH TELEGRAPH BOOK | | |
| 1935 Mary & Jesus | .15 | 1933 Boy & tree | 1.00 | 1948 X-mas roses | .10 | Prepared for 1926 N.T.A. | | |
| 1936 Angel & sheep | .15 | 1934 Church & star | 1.00 | 1949 White reindeer | .10 | convention in Wash, D.C. | | |
| 1937 Child in bed | .15 | 1935 Grouse | 5.00 | SWEDEN | | Contains 1904-1925 seals | | |
| 1938 Snowman & boy | .15 | 1936 Cross & sea | 1.00 | 1904 Woman & Child | 3.50 | stuck down - 7 multi colored | | |
| 1939 Mother & baby | .15 | 1937 Candelabra | 5.00 | 1905 King & Queen | 4.50 | telegraphs sold at | | |
| 1940 Peace dove | 1.50 | 1938 Mother & child | 5.00 | 1906 George & dragon | 7.00 | all Swedish telegraph off | | |
| 1941 King & horse | .10 | 1939 Mountain | 2.00 | 1907 1905 with opt. | 4.50 | ices. These were printed | | |
| 1942 Princess | .10 | 1940 Child & birch | 2.00 | 1908 Man & woman | 7.50 | by the Swedish National | | |
| 1943 Child & flowers | .10 | 1941 Angel & heart | 2.00 | 1909 Viking ship | 7.50 | anti-TB society which ben | | |
| 1944 Linnet canoe | .10 | 1942 Swallow flying | 2.00 | 1909 Angel & bells | 7.50 | eited from telegraph | | |
| 1945 Danish flag | .10 | 1943 Poinsettia | 2.00 | | | sales (VF BOOK) \$ 50.00 | | |
| 1946 Advent wreath | .10 | 1944 President | 3.00 | | | | | |
| 1947 King & Queen | .10 | 1945 Jon Sigurdsson | 3.00 | | | | | |
| 1948 Goblin's hat | 1.00 | 1946 Madonna & crib | 3.00 | | | | | |
| 1949 Nurse & kids | .75 | 1947 Wiseman & star | 3.00 | | | | | |
| 1950 Poinsettia | 1.00 | 1948 Goblin in woods | 3.00 | | | | | |
| FINLAND | | | 1949 Girl's head | 1.00 | | | | |
| 1910 Two Nurses | 1.00 | 1950 Parliament house | 2.00 | | | | | |
| 1912 Rabbit | 2.50 | 1909 Church, no gum | 4.50 | | | | | |
| 1916 Squirrel | 3.50 | 1910 portrait | 2.50 | | | | | |
| 1917 Carolers | 2.00 | 1911 Angels | 3.50 | | | | | |
| 1918 Reindeer | 2.00 | 1912 Child's head | 1.50 | | | | | |
| 1919 Church | 2.00 | 1913 Angel | 1.50 | | | | | |
| 1920 Boy's head | 1.00 | | | | | | | |
| 1921 Gnome & flower | .50 | | | | | | | |
| 1932 House & trees | .50 | | | | | | | |



I stock hundreds of different Scandinavian Christmas seals to date including Imperforates and progressive color proofs. These seals are listed in Green's Cat. of Anti-TB Seals of the world, 1983, published by The Christmas Seal & Charity Stamp Society (AAS affiliate). My 25 page foreign Christmas seal price list FREE! (Scandinavia included) Typical descriptions. Competitive prices. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. USA Xmas seal price list also free. APS 128471.

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| Honorary Members | 7 |
| Total Membership | 1141 |
| August 1984 Adjustments | |
| New Regular Members | 8 |
| Resignations | -6 |
| Deceased | -2 |
| Net Adjustment | 0 |
| August 1984 Membership | |
| Regular Members | 1103 |
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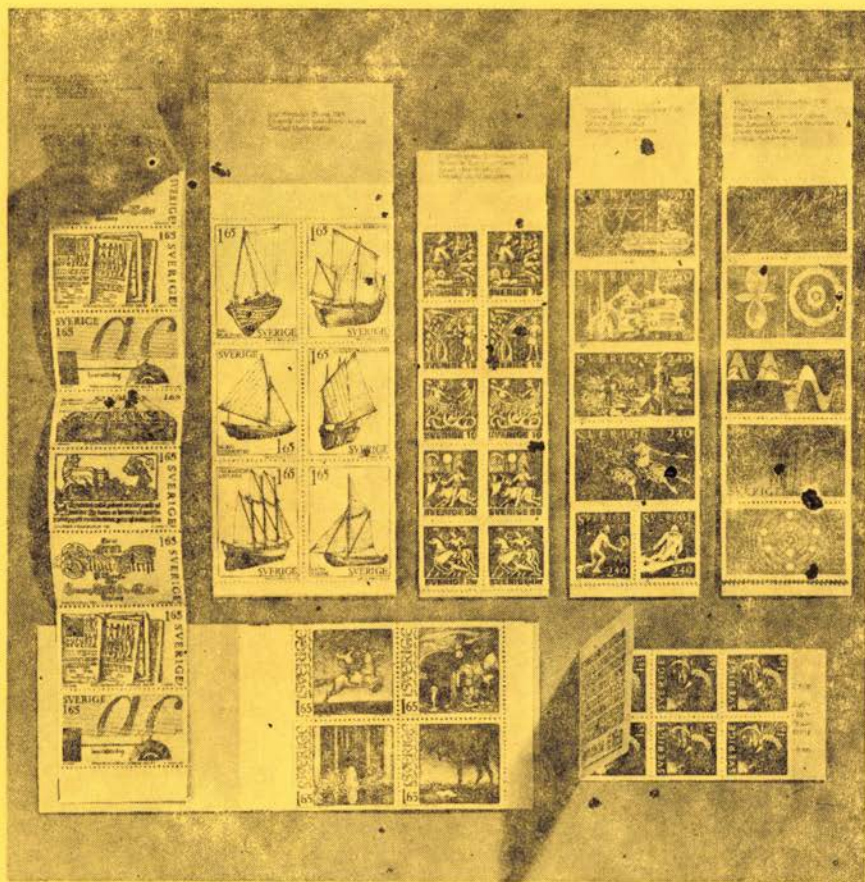
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