

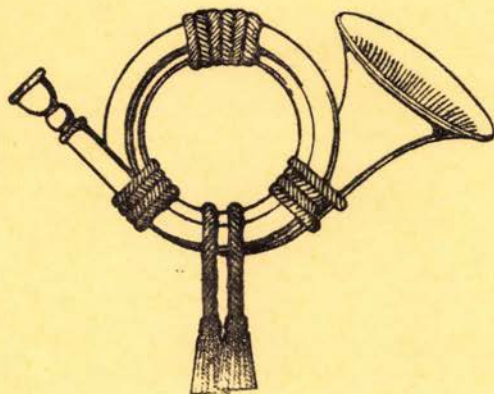
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The
POSTHORN

TM

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"The Bank of Scandinavian Philatelic Knowledge"



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

Affiliate 79, American Philatelic Society

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215	2.50	2.00	B11	120.00	—
216	14.00	14.00	B18	—	65.00
217	17.50	17.50	B20	—	30.00
218	17.50	17.50	B32-6 NH	50.00	—
218a	70.00	34.00	C1-3	45.00	—
219	21.00	28.00	C5	110.00	—
220	28.00	28.00	C8c	60.00	—
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

After 41 Volumes—Miller	Page 199
Swedish Postal Rates, Mail to U.S.A.—Billgren, Barfinger, Stone	201
The Editor's Notebook	204
The Executive Director Speaks—Lamkin	205
Printing Stamps In Norway—Shaugnessy	207
APS Manual Of Philatelic Judging: A Review—Warren	212
Scandinavian Area Awards—Warren	212
Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation Update—Warren	213
Swedish Territorial Defense Stamp of 1918 With Inverted Overprint—de Langen	214
What's Happening In Finland—Hvidonov	215
An Unusual Mixed Franking In Sweden—Ahman	218
Library News—Hanson	221
SCC Nominations 1985-86	225
Norway #1—Richter	227
Notes On Norway—Richter	230
Norma 1985—Hvidonov	231
Unikum, Two, Three, Four—Engstrom	233
Chapter News	235
Danish East Indies—Hughmark	236
We Wish You A Merry Christmas—Hunewell	239
Finland: Cover Errors Of The Month—Fraser	243
Cancellations Of Finland—Fraser	245
Nordia '84 Postcard Error—Magnusson	255
Nordia Christmas Seal Catalog: A Review—Warren	256
The Majlund Forgeries—Hvidonov	257
President's Message—Rindone	259
Nordia '84—Teed	262
Nordia '84—Sommer	263
Scandinavian Literature Notes—Warren	264

Transfers and Re-entries — Warren

241

After 41 Volumes

By Harlan W. Miller, printer

It has been evident for some time now that The POSTHORN was getting too large for my small shop, and at my age. There is an old saying that the spirit was strong but the body weak, so I let them decide and I stayed out of it. Here is how it went:

Spirit: Oh we can do the Posthorn another year or two, maybe five.

Body: You must be kidding. Some days it is all I can do to get out of bed. My back won't take a lot of heavy lifting any more. I'm quitting. Q-U-I-T-T-I-N-G. Get it?

Oh you are going to gambol in the fields?

Las Vegas here I come.

GambOL, not gambLE. Idiot. Going fishing?

No fishin'. Gonna sit and rock.

There are other men over 70 that chop wood every day.

Ain't got time to chop wood. Too busy reading the obits of friends who did.

Eyes: And I don't see as well as I used to.

I can handle this.

Ears: I don't hear as well.

For Pete's sake, keep quiet.

What?

I said SHUT UP. I can negotiate for all my parts, I know how you all feel.

You can't quit work.

You sit up in my skull and tell me what to do.

I don't sit up in your skull, that's your brain. I am disembodied, enthusiasm, vigor.

I don't care who you are or where you are. You've pushed, pushed, pushed me all my life. At fourteen you said take that 2 week job. I did, and I don't think I've had any feeling in my legs since. Next year, oh you can take the job steady, and go to school mornings. Fine, and you had already got me a small press, and put it in my bedroom yet, with the gasoline smell from washing type soaking into me all night!

Well you had to eat. Every day you had to eat, every night you had to sleep. I don't.

No, but if I didn't, where would you be. I suppose you'd squeeze into some other poor soul's noggin and give him fits. You'd even wake me from my sleep with some dumb idea that would cause more work for ME! I could start my own stamp magazine. I did. I could sell stamps on the side. I did. Not once did you consult me as to whether I could handle it. Oh, no. I could take some printing jobs evenings on my press, or go back and use my employer's. Not enough. Then you decide I can handle a five hour stint every Thursday night on a local weekly—the 50c I got for that hardly paid for my supper.

You learned to hand feed those large sheets, which came in handy later, didn't you?

That was your idea, not mine. When did you expect me to rest? When I studied?

You didn't study.

I got through high school didn't I?

At 19!

I was correcting the Economics teacher and teaching printing to the junior high kids.

Then you sez, go into business for yourself, not so much work. You didn't have me in mind when you said that! Every conceivable job that came my way, every magazine, take it you said.

You wouldn't let me have a full day off the day I got married. After our daughter was born at night, go back to work you said. 12-14 hours a day. Sundays and holidays to rest up? Ha! Remember that book job you pushed me into? Eight in the morning til 4 the next morning, for a week! A little free time, run an exchange and correspondence club! Thousands of member with a monthly publication! No wonder I'm close to a basket case.

And that's just my business! Remodeling 4 houses and two business buildings—and 3 complete roofs after the age of 65!

That's just to keep your muscles in working order. You want that don't you?

You wouldn't want to quit entirely and miss all those pretty women that come in the shop?

Some aren't.

You have a lot of old customers who would hate to see you quit.

I suppose so.

You have a couple of smaller magazines you have printed for a long time—one for 50 years. There's not so much work on those.

I want to just sit and rock.

You need more exercise than that. You don't want your muscles to get stiff do you? Maybe if you took care of some of your customers you could still sit and rock.

Ain't got room in the shop for a rocker. Maybe I could rock weekends.

You want to take care of and sell your stamps, post cards, and baseball cards and stuff you have at the shop, don't you?

That's your junk. I just move it around and put it where you want it. I suppose it wouldn't take much effort though.

That's the spir—, that's good. I'll let you give up the Posthorn after this year, and I'll not push you so much in the future. OK?

OK. I can stay in bed once in a while if I want to?

Right.

(I think he got me again!)

* * *

So that's how it came out. Together they control me "body and soul" so no more Posthorn from me after this volume.

I have enjoyed the contacts made through the society, and working with all the editors, from Carl Pelander, the first, to Bob Gross, the present editor. All the officers, as well, have been cooperative and helpful. I hope to actually meet more of you as time goes by and I have more of it.

I have always considered the POSTHORN as "my baby" and have handled it as I would if it were my own—perhaps for the better, perhaps not. I've done my best, and believe, on the whole, it has been satisfactory.

I am sorry I can no longer continue with it but am sure it will continue to improve and be a better publication than I have ever made it.

Swedish Postal Rates For Mail To U.S.A.

J. Billgren, T. Bäringer and L. Stone

1855 to 1875 (U.P.U.)

Part I

As collectors interested in the classic period of Sweden the authors became interested in the postal rates for letters sent from Sweden to other countries, and we believe that the results of a study of the rates for mail sent to the United States will be of interest. This study is based in large part on official rates publications of the Swedish Postal Administration, copies of which remain in its archives or are elsewhere available, as well as an examination of a large number of covers over a period of years. Our study is confined to the period of 1 July 1855 when the first stamps of Sweden were issued to 30 June, the last day before the uniform tariffs of the General Postal Union, now the Universal Postal Union, became applicable to mail between Sweden and the United States.

Principal Sources

The Swedish Postal Administration published from time to time information concerning rates for mail being sent abroad which it sent to all Swedish post offices so that the postmasters would be informed concerning the rates to be charged. Copies had to be publicly displayed in each post office. The rates for foreign mail were, of course, the product of treaties and other arrangements between Sweden and the countries to and through which the mail was sent. Applicable to the period of this study there were some eight compilations of all foreign rates which were prepared from time to time as well as a large number of interim bulletins supplementing or changing some of the rates set forth in the most recent compilation of all foreign rates.

These publications contained sections with the rates to a particular country or group of countries. In the case of the United States there was a tabulation of rates to that country, although in some early tables commencing in 1855 rates to California and Oregon were shown separately from rates to other parts of the United States, presumably because of the fact that mail to those places in the far West had then to be sent via Panama. The official publications set forth to some extent the routes by which mail could be sent, the rates for each such route, an explanation of the additional charges for letters of more than normal weight, an indication of whether the rate charged would carry the letter to destination or only to some central point in which case the recipient had to pay any additional charges, and the rates for printed matter and registered mail where these services were available. The tables also explained the charges for unfranked letters where permitted, for newspapers and special materials such as patterns, samples, etc., all of which are omitted from this study since such postal materials are not usually available to collectors.

Destinations in U.S.A.

Many of the official rate publications list specific areas to which mail could be sent. In the case of the United States the first such listing was in 1858 which, in addition to California and Oregon, listed all states and territories (including the District of Columbia) east of the Mississippi River

except Indiana (added in 1872) and West Virginia (then a part of Virginia). In addition the list in 1858 included the states or territories of Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, Texas and Utah. Alaska was added in 1872.

As indicated above, the early rates to California and Oregon contemplated the mail being sent via Panama. Presumably letters arrived in Panama by ship, were then transported across the Isthmus of Panama and were then sent by ship to San Francisco or other west coast ports. At some point it became possible to send mail to California and Oregon across the United States—presumably after the opening of the first transcontinental railroad in 1869. Prior to that time some U. S. mail was sent to the West Coast by stage coach or other means to California,⁽¹⁾ but whether any mail from foreign countries was so handled is not known to the authors.

A Multiplicity of Rates

One striking result of our study has been the larger number of rates which could have been charged during the twenty year period under discussion. There were over 40 different letter rates for letters of normal weight to say nothing of the many different rates for printed matter and supplementary charges for letters if registered. Many of these different rates were available at the same time, depending of course, on the destination in the United States and the route taken. Our study, however, indicates that many of these possible rates were rarely used; at least examples of many are not now known.

Annexed is a table which the authors have prepared showing all these rates as included in the official publications examined. This table has been designed to assist collectors who seek greater understanding of covers sent from Sweden to the United States during the period study, and to enable them to determine where any particular cover fits into the rate structure. Some comments on the information contained in this table and the assumptions made in preparing it are appropriate.

Explanation of Table

Time Periods. The rate information furnished has been set forth in columns covering a number of periods of time which correspond generally to the periods during which the rate books issued by the Swedish Postal Administration were applicable. Thus if a particular cover was cancelled in 1866 the data in the fourth column would be applicable. Unfortunately, it is possible that some of the rate publications such as interim bulletins may be missing from the archives, and that some rates or changes in rates were effective prior to the first appearance of the rate or change in the material examined. In addition it is not always clear when a change in rate became effective. As a result if the applicable column does not contain a rate corresponding to the stamps used on a particular cover, the immediately preceding and following columns should be consulted. The official publications do not indicate when many rates were terminated or discontinued, so the table presented herewith assumes that each rate was continued until it was omitted from one of these publications or a different rate for the same route was published. It should also be borne in mind that Swedish covers sometimes were overpaid due to the sender not having the exact combination of stamps at hand.

The Footnotes. Details concerning the various rates are shown in the footnotes to the table. These include the route or routes to which a particular rate was applicable described in the same terms as those used in the official sources (which are often incomplete), the destinations to which mail could be sent, any changes in the rate during the time period involved, information as to the method of handling if indicated by the official sources, and information as to the charges for letters of more than normal weight. If the rate charged carried the letter only to some central point, the foot note will so indicate; otherwise it is assumed that the postage charged would have taken the letter to destination. If no destinations are specified in the foot note it is assumed that all destinations are available, limited to the states and territories specified above. No information is given for charges for unfranked letters since such letters are outside the scope of this study.

Overweight Charges. The rates given in the Table are for letters of normal weight unless otherwise indicated in the foot notes. The normal weight for Swedish letters sent abroad was not more than 1 Lod or the equivalent 3 Ort or 15 Grams. In general there were three methods of charging for letters of more than that weight. The most common was the "single rate progression" which involved an additional charge of the full letter rate for each additional normal weight unit or part thereof. This method, which gives rise to the expressions "double rate," "triple rate," etc., is assumed to apply unless indicated to the contrary in the footnotes. Another method was the "double rate progression" under which the single letter rate was added if the letter weighed more than one normal weight unit but not more than two units, and for letters weighing more than two units, double the letter rate was added for each additional two weight units or part thereof. A third group of charges for overweight arose when one or more of the countries handling the mail (notably France) used different weight units or methods of determining overweight charges in which irregular progressions were the result. In the footnotes, the single rate progression will be assumed unless the double rate progression is specified or unless an irregular progression is set forth showing the actual charges up to approximately 3 Lods, 9 Ort or 45 grams.

Printed Matter Rates. Blank spaces in the table indicate the lack of any applicable rate. In such cases letters with printed matter could, of course, be sent for the full letter rate. When printed matter rates were established, they were usually for weights of considerably more than the normal letter weight. Consequently no data is included except for the minimum printed matter rates.

Registered Letters. Blank spaces again indicate the absence of any registered letter service. When such services did become available, there were many ways in which the supplemental fees over and above the charge for the letters were determined. In most cases a single fee was added to the charge for the letter. Sometimes the charge was equal to the charge for the letter plus a single fee. The footnotes will assume that the supplemental fee is only the amount shown in the table unless otherwise explained. The footnotes will also indicate when the supplemental fee provides registry service to some point other than destination, in which case any further fees were collected from the recipient.

(Part II will be published in the February 1985 POSTHORN).

The Editor's Notebook

Well, this is it! After 41 years of publication, this will be the last one to be printed by our dear friend and printer Harlan Miller. Harlan's farewell message is the lead story in this issue and is quite interesting. I've seen lots of letters over the years from people leaving a job or an area, but this one by Harlan is the most amusing one I've ever read. I know you'll enjoy it.

As I am writing this column, I do not yet know who the new printer will be. The contract will be completed at the meeting of the SCC Governing Board in Boston October 12-14 in conjunction with Philatelic Show '84. I am sorry that I was unable to make this meeting but my vacation schedule just made it impossible to attend.

We are holding open a space in this issue for a last-minute article by our President, Wayne Rindone. In this article he will probably announce the name of the new printer.

But, regardless of which printer is selected (we have narrowed the bids down to three), we will be bringing you a completely new POSTHORN in 1985. We are making some changes in our format that we think you will enjoy.

We would be remiss if we did not, once again, send our heartfelt thanks to Harlan Miller for the 41 years of hard work he has done in making The POSTHORN successful. We sincerely hope that he will be blessed with many years of happy retirement activities and that he will continue to be an active member of SCC.

One of the things we have been trying to do since becoming Editor is to attract more and more participation in supplying articles for The POSTHORN. In this issue we're happy to announce that we have four new contributors. Ed Shaughnessy continues his series of articles on the printing of Norway stamps (his first article appeared in the last issue). Charles Teed of Grand Junction, Colorado, has supplied us with an article on NORDIA '84. Charles is not an SCC Member—his wife is! She collects Iceland. So Charles accompanied her to Iceland for NORDIA '84. He is retired after a career as a Public Relations Officer for the City of Grand Junction and as a longtime newspaper reporter and photographer. Alexander de Langen, President of the recently reactivated SCC Chapter #1 in Seattle, Washington, has sent along his first article. He is urging all members in the Northwest Pacific area to contact him about joining the Chapter. And from Iceland comes an article by another new contributor, Magni Magnusson, a stamp dealer and collector from Reykjavik. Also in this issue we have another article from our old friend contributor, Sven Ahman from Sweden. So we feel we are doing well in increasing the number of people contributing to our publication. Why don't you become a contributor? You don't have to be an expert—just any interesting article about your philatelic experiences or about any studies you might have done will make interesting reading. We're looking forward to an article from YOU!!

I've had dozens of letters from SCC Members since the results of the Reader Survey were printed. There was not a single dissent to the results and/or my comments about each item. Instead, there were letters of encouragement and thanks and without exception, the readers have felt that The POSTHORN has been improving steadily and they are well pleased. It is letters like this that makes it all worthwhile for those of us who are involved in publishing it. One thing I want EACH ONE OF YOU to remember is that I will always welcome your ideas, suggestions, and criticisms and will strive

to do the best I can to please the majority of our members. So don't be bashful about writing—let us hear from YOU!

I'm still looking for someone who would be interested in taking over the positions of Associate Editor for Iceland and Associate Editor for Sweden. If you are interested, please drop me a line.

Lately I have been receiving a number of inquiries from our members concerning certain stamps or covers that they have and about which they would like more information. I have been forwarding them on to the experts in each area asking them to respond. I want to thank all of those who have taken on the task of answering letters that I was unable to answer. It's always good to know you were able to assist one of your fellow members. The spirit of cooperation in this club has been outstanding. I hope that through these methods we can bring about even a closer feeling of helpfulness among our members. Our club is growing and we are continually learning more and more about our specialty—Scandinavian philately. I'm proud of the membership of SCC and their efforts to assist each other.

Again for the next issue we are going to need a shorter deadline date of December 15th. This will be necessary because of the switch-over to our new printer. I'm sure not many of you are aware of what has to be done. We must work out the format with the new printer set, up new mailing lists, transfer cuts for advertisers, and many other tasks. We want this to be a smooth transfer from one printer to another with no delay in the publication of the February issue. So, with the Christmas holidays also involved, I must have your copy by December 15th so that I can have it to the new printer by January 2nd. Thank you for your cooperation.

* S * C * C *

The Executive Director Speaks . . .

By William H. Lamkin

This is my second column for The POSTHORN. I hope that it is being met with approval. So far I have had no complaints so I shall take the position that "No News Is Good News" and let it go at that. I do welcome ideas that the members would like to see in the column.

Delinquent Dues Notices.

I have recently completed the mailing out of the Delinquent Dues Notices to all those who missed the self addressed envelope in the November, 1983 POSTHORN. I do not like to have to do this, but I know that if those who received the notices are as forgetful as I, then they have a good excuse! Many members are paying for two years which probably will save them money. See below.

Many members have apologized for their delinquency. This is not necessary as I am as delinquent as they. The notices should have gone out in March but my being new on the job, it did not occur to me until August!

1985 Dues.

With this issue of The POSTHORN, there is an addressed envelope for your convenience. Take a tip from me, get your dues in as soon as possible as it is more than likely the dues will be raised again this year. This is due to having to get a new printer for The POSTHORN and the impending raise

in postal rates. There will be no change in the dues if they are paid by 31 December 1984. After that who knows what they will be. Get your \$8.00 (US) in quickly and avoid the raise. Do not forget that if you want air mail delivery of your POSTHORN, include the \$6.00 (US) for that service.

Lost Members.

The Executive Secretary continually gets mail returned as undeliverable for one reason or another. We want each member to get his or her POSTHORN as soon as possible after its printing. This can not be done if we do not have your correct address and zip code. The USPS is just not in the forwarding business like they used to be. The computer that they use for sorting has no heart! It has no pity on a bad address. Sometimes they do look up a forwarding address but it might be weeks after the initial mailing. Please keep us informed of your correct address and zip.

The following members have had mail returned as "Undeliverable":

James Beaver — 981
 Robert Satterly — 2251
 William Bacon II — 2493
 Calvin Rees — 2733

Along the line of "lost members" brings to mind that some members have passed away during the past year. I would appreciate being advised of the death of any member. This will help in keeping our records up to date and will save embarrassment for the family members left behind.

Membership Drive.

One of the responsibilities of the Executive Secretary is the getting of new members. This is one subject that I will harp on from time to time. To keep our fine organization alive we must have new members of all ages. We try to cater to all ages but it is the youth that will keep us going. So it has been from Day-1. If we do not get new blood, we shall wither on the vine and soon no one will know of us.

A good place to find new members is your local stamp club, bourses or wherever collectors meet, even through the mail. I will be glad to send sample copies of The POSTHORN and a supply of application blanks for any club function. Send me a letter about your activity and I will try to do the rest. Let's all promote Scandinavian philately at each club meeting, exhibition, bourse or whatever.

It May Have Begun In Luxembourg,
 But Its Adoptive Parents Are Scandinavian:

For BOOKLETS OF THE WORLD, Or, More
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Printing Stamps In Norway

By Edward J. Shaughnessy, Ph.D.

Part II: The Engraved Stamp



Figure 1

One of the unexpected treats that came about when I went beyond thinking about an article on printing the stamps of Norway and considered engraving was meeting Mr. Knut Løgge-Sørensen, whose work I saw on my first visit to the printing works. As soon as I saw his die proofs for the sailing ships issued May 4, 1981 (Fig. 1), I knew I had to have time to talk to this talented artist and engraver. At that time, I did not know he was having a one-man show of his sketches, designs, die proofs and engravings at the Post Museet. Our first conversation covered the engraving process as a technical and mechanical operation. It was only after experiencing this man that I wanted to look at his artistry with stamps and to discuss with him what it was that brought forth from him works of such painstaking beauty and care.

Knut Løkke-Sørensen celebrated his 50th birthday on December 16, 1981. Born and raised in Norway, he studied at the Statens Kunstakademi from 1950 to 1953 under Professor Per Krohg. Per Krohg is the artist behind the great oil painting in the Security Council of the United Nations Building in New York City. Krohg taught fresco-painting. In 1953, Løkke-Sørensen



Fig. 2



Figure 2a

received a prestigious award, the Hougens legacy.

During 1955 and 1956, Knut Løkke-Sørensen made an oil painting (6m x 2m) for the Sinsen Gymnasium in Oslo. After a year of study at the Academia de Belle Arts in Florence, Italy (1956-1957), he participated in several different shows in Østlands. In 1956, he had his own show at the Galleri Estetica in Stockholm. Since 1959, Knut Løkke-Sørensen has worked at the Bank of Norway Printing Works designing stamps as well as having designed five bank notes with Henry Welde. Knut Løkke-Sørensen told me how much he enjoys the challenge of engraving bank notes for the enormous attention to detail that they require and for their security challenge. The necessity to frustrate those who might want to counterfeit the currency of the Bank of Norway is both a challenge and a delight. To innovate by variation and style for the national currency is one of his specialties.

The designing and engraving of the stamps of Norway are for him a kind of refreshing change of pace from the demands of bank note engraving. This is because the design is usually singular and confined to a limited space. The work can be done in a reasonable amount of time. The course of proceedings is as follows: First, the Committee on Events proposes to the Postal Administration what is considered worthy of being celebrated with commemorative issues for the coming year. Second, the Postal Administration, after having made their choices, invites an artist, such as Løkke-Sørensen, to make the design. Mr. Løkke-Sørensen often makes his own suggestions to the Postal Administration for stamp designs and events which may or may not be accepted by the Committee on Events and the Committee on Design. He is often asked by these committees to execute a work to their specifications.

Knut Løkke-Sørensen is a very soft-spoken man whose quietness is enhanced by a delightful sense of humor and warmth. He and his colleague, Mr. Sverre Morken, have produced some fantasy bank notes for the United States and some wonderful engravings of mythological beasts. These admirable qualities and sense of whimsy showed themselves in his willingness to spend time with me talking about art. He showed me several of his efforts to revive the relatively unknown engraving skill of sigillography, in which



Fig. 3



Figure 4

a series of boxwood blocks are glued together to form a single surface with the surface of the wood being the cross grain rather than the usual single slab of horizontal grain that the woodcarver is most familiar with. This cross-grained surface allows the artist to work freely on the wood without the limitation of the grain. The result is some extraordinary replicas of medieval "stavkirke" beasts. This type of engraving was used by Gustave Doré in some of his earliest works, but this type of engraving is less used today and is relatively unknown in Norway.

Knut Løkke-Sørensen takes great pride in the attention to detail that his work expresses. The portraits that he has done on stamps are the results of careful study of photographs and portraits of the subjects to appear on stamps. This is not always as easy as it sounds because some of the subjects to be commemorated may have no photographs, or the pictures available are not of high enough quality for use as models (Figs. 2, 2A). Hence the artist must reconstruct the model from what is available visually and from his readings in the literature about the person. Further, when two portraits appear on the same stamp, as in the Nobel Peace Prize commemorative of 1968 (Fig. 3), it presents a challenge to the artist and engraver to portray the individuals distinctly and yet faithfully without making them appear look-alikes. His portraits on stamps are especially interesting because they represent such effort at accuracy and detail. Further, they represent a challenge in engraving to reduce the portrait of the subject in question to a recognizable representational image which would require more than the use of a pantograph. One can see the evolution of portraiture on the engraved stamps of Mr. Løkke-Sørensen in these nineteen years. (Fig. 4).

The busts appear light when set off against a dark background, either full-face (Fig. 5) or in profile (Fig. 5A). There is a gradual evolution to



Figure 5



Figure 6

cameo portraiture (Fig. 5A) and an increasingly lighter background (Fig. 6). In the issues of October 15, 1970 (Norwegian Men of Science, Fig. 2), one can see Mr. Løkke-Sorensen's range of portrait skills, from silhouette to cameo and classic portraiture. With the portrait of King Olav V (Fig. 7), done in commemoration of his 70th birthday on July 2, 1973, one sees a movement toward a lighter design both in background and in portrait that softens the features of the person. The observer is drawn to the portrait almost as if it were a line drawing which had to be filled in by the viewer. This seems especially so in the Norwegian Geologists series of September 4, 1974. (Fig. 8).

The portrait engravings need not stand apart from the rest of his canon; however, it is in these engraved portraits that one can see the careful study of the person to be commemorated and the faithfulness of representation. It shows the scope of this artist who can range from fantasy beasts to bank note intricacies and portraits. Such range and depth of talent in the design of Norway's stamps makes them a particularly fine example of miniature engraving. This quality should also make the stamps of Norway particularly appealing to the collector.

From these figures, one can see the considerable output of Mr. Løkke-Sorensen over his twenty-two years as a stamp designer and engraver. One can see that at first he worked with the designs of others, notably Mr. Arne E. Holm. Then he co-operated with Mr. Henry Welde. After that, he set out on his own considerable output of portraits, evolving his own special style of portraiture on stamps. Thirty of his seventy-three designs are portraits, exclusive of the portraits he engraved for Holm and Welde. This total is exclusive of the human figure designs where the bust of the subject is less central to the stamp design.

What this reveals is a tremendous humanity and feeling for the human being so central to the work of Mr. Løkke-Sørensen. The men behind the stamps give these small colored pieces of paper a humanized quality that



Figure 7



Figure 8

makes them more than just the cost of posting a letter. Behind each stamp is a group of people who have lavished thought and care in the creation of that product. While the design, engraving and printing of stamps represents an applied art, the craftsmanship in them lifts them above the very humble uses to which we put these little pieces of paper.

(Part III: Designing The Stamp, will be published in the February 1985 POSTHORN).

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Danish Stamp Dealers' Association

APS Manual Of Philatelic Judging: A Review

By Alan Warren

The APS Judges Accreditation Committee, chaired by Bernard A. Hennig, has released the second edition of this handy manual on judging exhibits. The booklet, which measures 4 by 9 inches and thus fits an inside coat pocket or handbag conveniently, could have been titled "APS Manual of Exhibiting" as well, for it tells potential exhibitors what they can do to improve their displays.

This new edition has been expanded another dozen pages, notably in the discussions on judging postal history and topicals. A distinction is made between "topical" and "thematic" exhibits. The first chapter discusses the requirements of APS judges, and what goes into the ideal exhibit, including kinds of material, condition, and research. The levels of awards and exhibitions are reviewed, the make-up of a judges' panel, and the critique are discussed. A new paragraph deals with the exhibit which has been purchased with little or no contribution by the current exhibitor.

The second chapter is devoted to presentation and write-up. Choice of page (design and color), use of illustrative materials, the title page, printing vs. typing, and other aspects of presentation which strike the viewer as well as the jury are discussed at length. A new chapter on judging youth exhibits is presented, along with a suggested point system depending on age of the exhibitor.

The chapter on postal history gives examples of what is considered to be postal history and what is not. The FIP requirements for postal history exhibits are reviewed as well as judging criteria for this field. Chapter 5 on thematic exhibits expands the discussion on the organizational plan of the display, compared with the earlier edition of the manual. The chapter on philatelic literature is similar in both editions, and a new section has been added with guidelines for the actual judging of an exhibition, and the importance of the jury critique and judging seminars at these shows.

The new manual is highly recommended for both exhibitor and budding judge, and is available postpaid for \$7.50 (\$6 for APS members) from the American Philatelic Society, Box 8000, State College, PA 16803.

* S * C * C *

Scandinavian Area Awards

By Alan Warren

At the COMPEX show in Chicago, the grand award winner in the Scandinavian Collectors Club Chapter 4 competition was Roger A. Swanson with "Iceland: Ship Letter Handstamps of the British Isles." At PIPEX 84, Chris McGregor not only took the Reserve Grand along with a gold medal, but also copped the APS 1900-1940 Medal of Excellence for his "Greenland—Before 1938." At SPRINGPEX held in Virginia, Warren H. Pearse earned a silver for "Danish West Indies Bicolors, 1874-1902."

Ray Erickson took a silver along with the United Postal Stationery Society award at COALPEX with his "Iceland Postal Stationery, 1913-58." SCC Chapter 17's LUREN also captured a silver medal in the 1983 APS Chapter Publications Contest. At NORDIA 84 held in Reykjavik, Lester Winick won a vermeil with his Iceland airmails, and George Sickels received a silver for Iceland War Covers.

Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation Update

By Alan Warren

The Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation has been accepted as a member organization of COPO, the Council of Philatelic Organizations. And at the recent STaMpsHOW in Dallas, SPF was accepted as an affiliate (No. 137) of the American Philatelic Society.

Jared H. Richter has continued his work in bringing into English language versions some of the important sections of the **Handbook Over Norges Frimerker, Volume I**. The latest chapter is that covering the 1877-1878 øre denominations of the shaded posthorn issues. The original chapter was authored by Arnstein Berntsen and has been rendered into English by Gunnar Steen. The eight values of this issue were released in a variety of plate settings and colors. The 60-page translation goes into extensive detail to help specialists to identify the various plate flaws. Copies of the handbook chapter can be obtained from SPF for \$5 postpaid (SPF members' price is \$4.00 postpaid). Orders are to be sent to Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, Box 6716, Thousand Oaks, CA 91359.

Another major handbook chapter is currently at the printer's and should be available by the time you read this in *The POSTHORN*. The noted collector and translator Sven Åhman has prepared the English language text of the chapter from the Swedish Handbook on the "Arms Type Stamps in Öre Denominations, 1858-1872." At press time, the exact costs were not yet finalized and hence a selling price not yet established. However, inquiries should be sent to SPF at the above address.

This chapter of the famous Swedish handbook goes into great detail on the paper, ink colors, gum, and especially the various printings of these issues. A wealth of information is now available in English, enabling specialists to understand a great deal about these stamps. The chapter also identifies the periods of use of the different varieties, and unusual multiples that are known to exist in the Swedish Postal Museum or in private collections. The Swedish collector will welcome this addition to his/her library.

Another recently completed project made possible by SPF is the translation from Icelandic into English of some 28 articles, primarily from the journal *Timaritid Grusk*. The subject matter all relates to cancellations on Icelandic stamps and covers. The project was undertaken by the Iceland Philatelic Study Committee, chaired by Wayne C. Sommer. The committee has been working with similar groups in Sweden, Denmark and Iceland to gather information in this field. Eventually the committee hopes to publish a monograph on this subject, but in the meantime wanted to make available in English this important original source material.

Some of the topics covered by these articles include the numeral cancellers, the Reykjavik cancellations, manuscript postmarks, franking meters, foreign ship and transit markings and many others. The translation covers about 100 pages of material. The translation has NOT been printed since it is working resource material. Therefore the translations have been deposited at two philatelic libraries where the information is readily available to students of Iceland postmarks. Collectors can borrow the materials from the American Philatelic Research Library, Box 8338, State College, PA 16801, or from the Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation Library, c/o Stanley H. Hanson, 1648 Campbell Avenue, Des Plaines, IL 60016.

The work of SPF is made possible through generous support of donors and members. Memberships are a minimum of \$10 per year. Applications for SPF membership for the 1984-85 year should be sent to Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, Box 6716, Thousand Oaks, CA 91359.

• S • C • C •

Swedish Territorial Defense Stamp of 1918 With Inverted Overprint

By Alexander T. de Langen



Several months ago I received from a dealer a used copy of the Swedish Territorial Defense Stamp of 1918 (Scott #B28), a 12+8 ore on 20 ore, orange-red, with an inverted overprint on approval for \$20. I had never seen one. Actually, I did not even know that this stamp existed with an inverted overprint.

A check with my Facit Catalog told me quickly that they are scarce in mint condition, but are unknown cancelled. Since this copy was cancelled, I wrote to the dealer and offered to buy it for a couple of dollars because it was a forgery.

I compared the invert with a regular stamp and made a Xerox enlargement. Look at the style of the figures (12+8). The invert has serif style figures (Egyptian Bold Condensed?) while the regular overprint has sans-serif type figures (Helvetica Medium?). Maybe the forger got confused with the fact that the other overprint in the same series (7+3 ore) also seems to have serif style figures. Finally, the enlargement shows that the stamp was cancelled in 1882 and not in 1918.

Reference to another forgery was made in a POSTHORN article of August 1973, but that article concerned the first series (Scott B1-10). It would be interesting to know if anyone else has seen these forgeries or has further information about this fake.

(Editor's Note: If you have any information concerning this forgery, please send details to the author at 8552 2nd Avenue, N. E., Seattle, Wash. 98115.)

What's Happening In Finland

By Mike Hvidonov

As this brief column is being penned it occurs to me that it could stand a sub-head of "nuthin' much" because the pleasantry of Summer finds even the most avid collector of Finland's stamps in Suomi thinking of their country places and the lakes and their private cul-de-sac saunas. Incidentally, this word "sauna" is among the most mispronounced words in the U.S. imaginable. Our topmost TV and radio personalities make me cringe when they employ the "au" in sauna as it comes off in the English words "caught," "naught," "fraught," etc., etc.

The correct enunciation must be a bit like the "ow" in "now" or "cow"—thus, "sowna" would be a reasonably correct phonetic approach.

The Finnish tongue is the only totally phonetic language known, in that every letter is pronounced exactly the same all the time. So much for Finnish grammar.

We have just returned from a European trip which culminated at NORDIA in Iceland. We delighted in this far away terrain in every respect. The exhibit hall was large and comfortable with what I felt to be very adequate and safe illumination. Quite a few of our fellow members from SCC attended. Naturally, the Finnish NORDIA contingent including Bjorn-Eric Saarinen, Kari Rahiala, Juhani Olamo and many others did their duties in a flawless manner.

Stanley Hanson and his bride graced the event as bubbly as always.

The Exhibit

From the Finnish side there were a few collections that were new to me and do show promise. There were no so-called "cannon" entries but then again this is not too surprising because so many collectors aim for FIP accolades. I do feel that there are many collectors of Finland's stamps, topicals, pre-philatelic material, etc., who feel that their efforts are not worthy of exhibit. Too bad. This was a most respectable competition where any and all exhibitors could have found a good way to get the competitive spirit. Regrettably we could not stay for the awards but I am sure that these details will appear in other columns long before the November POSTHORN finds its way to you.

NORDIA 1985

May, 1985 will find the wonderful NORDIA competition in HELSINKI once more. We all do hope that some American entries will appear. For those who do not have stamps to show please be advised that as a viewer you will thrill to the wealth of material. Business pressures permitting I hope to have a collection in for a U.S. representation—how about you and you and you???

AMERIPEX—Chicago, 1986

This, according to energetic conversations in Iceland, will be the largest and most important show ever put forth in the United States. It is a FIP presentation and the capable people spearheading the entire operation seem to be the ones to bring it off in a grand manner.

Presumed to be 4000 or more frames in a massive and comfortable Exhibit Hall in a city that really has planned for its conventions better than any

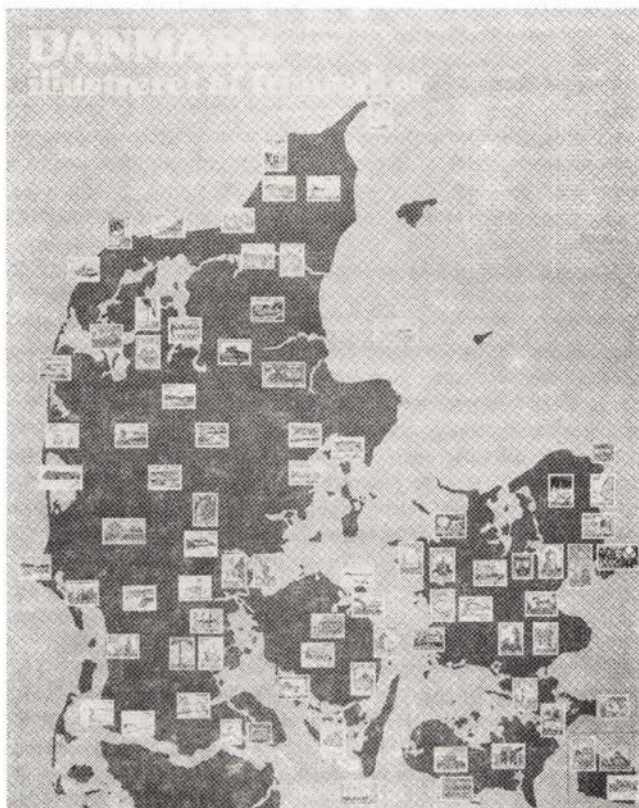
other U.S. city, one can expect the best. There is total availability of hotel accommodations, within walking distance of the exhibit center, in what is still truly a reasonably priced city with oodles of good restaurants and lots for the wives and kiddies to see. I do love Chicago! I have been convinced that the hotel rooms for all visitors are already guaranteed.

The plea is for collectors of Scandinavia to enter and show a real effort on the behalf of Scandinavian philately. Exhibitions are stimulating. Do not think BIG GOLD, too few of us can . . . get your oars in.

Well, with this thought we wistfully look forward to the new NORMA and LAPE usually published in late July or somewhere in August.

* S * C * C *

A Map Of Denmark Illustrated Through Stamps



Danish stamps are not amongst the most attractive in the world, and very often criticism is levelled, especially in Denmark, at the design and color of new stamps. Yet amongst stamp collectors Denmark is quite popular, partly because of its serious method of publishing, and partly because the stamps reflect the country and its culture.

Andreas Abitz, stamp collector and editor of the journal "Frimærkesamleren" (The Danish Stamp Collector), who has often been a stern critic of Danish stamps, has endeavored to point out that Danish stamps are not

so poor after all, and that during the years many attractive stamps have been issued. To illustrate this, Andr. Abitz has taken the initiative to produce a very interesting poster showing a map of Denmark with insets of the most attractive stamps. The poster includes 82 stamps designed by 21 different Danish artists over 64 years.

The first series of stamps depicting a theme was issued in 1920 commemorating North Schleswig's reunification with Denmark. They are 3 stamps showing typical Danish scenes: Soenderborg Castle, Roskilde Cathedral and Elsinore Castle. Not until 1930's did the Danish Post Office realize the potential in issuing stamps relating to the culture and history of the country. In 1934 5 airmail stamps were issued showing a Fokker plane flying over the towers of Copenhagen. It was designed by Poul E. Johansen. In the following years more and more stamps depicting a theme appeared: Dybboel Mill, Ribe Cathedral, and so on, and in 1943 Viggo Bang designed 3 very attractive stamps showing typical Danish village churches. During the 1950's themes from the Danish countryside became very popular with the series "The Kingdom of Denmark through 1000 years." Between the years 1953-1956 ten values were issued. Viggo Bang and Primus Nielsen were the chief designers of this series, marking each centenary with a stamp showing an important monument, starting with the Viking stone at Jelling from year 900 until 1800 depicting the memorial for the ordinary soldier in Fredericia. No stamp was issued showing an event from the 20th century. All ten stamps are represented on the poster.

In the 1960's the well-known Danish illustrator Mads Stage designed a series of stamps on the theme Danish conservation. Rasmus Nelleman's designs also from the 1960's were more symbolic, his best stamp in 1965 was a theme from Copenhagen's famous funfair Tivoli, which is also shown. Danish agriculture and shipping were each commemorated with 3 stamps. Three of these are represented on the map.

31 stamps from the 1970's and the early 1980's have been included, most noticeable are the ones designed through the teamwork of father and son Sven and Alan Havsteen-Mikkelsen. All the stamps are multi-colored, and the ones showing buildings and town themes are the most favorite. Also the themes from the countryside are very fine.

On the present day stamps there are not so many Danish themes. One stamp designed by Lars Klint, shown on the poster, is the new Sallingsund bridge.

Looking at the map it is evident that certain parts of the country are not represented, i.e. the island of Laesoe with its typical houses with seaweed covered roofs, or the small island of Christiansoe. This little island, the most eastern point of Denmark ought to be commemorated with a stamp, and it could be done this year, as its old castle fort will be 300 years old.

Missing also, are typical features from the many Danish islands such as bridges and ferries. Themes from the Danish flora and fauna are also little represented.

Next to each stamp is a number referring to an explanation in the top right corner of the poster of each individual theme.

For collectors of stamps this poster sets out to tell the history of Denmark in an amusing and educational way.

10,000 copies, each one individually numbered, have been printed. The poster costs 55 kr. direct from Andreas Abitz, Birkesøvej 4, 2750 Ballerup, Denmark. Postalgiro Copenhagen 3 11 30 35. Postage and packing included.

An Unusual Mixed Franking In Sweden

Un-overprinted Ring Type Stamps Used With Oscar II Stamp In The 1890s

By Sven Ahman

(Originally published in "FH-Nytt," house organ of Frimärkshuset AB, Stockholm, and translated for The POSTHORN by the author.)



Of the Swedish Ring Type stamps overprinted in 1889 from their original denominations of 12 and 34 öre to the new single letter rate of 10 öre, there exist neither inverted overprints nor perf. 14 stamps, in contrast to the official stamps of the same denominations overprinted at the same time.

When the regular domestic letter rate in Sweden was reduced from 12 öre to 10 on July 1, 1885, large quantities of 12 and 24 öre stamps, perf. 13, remained unsold at the post offices and the postal administration. Only a minor portion of these were used up during the four years that elapsed before the postal administration decided, in 1889, to have the remainders surcharged.

Almost two million 12 öre stamps were overprinted, in accordance with a postal administration circular of March 13, 1889. That sounds like a lot, but the figure appears more modest when one finds that the 12 öre stamp of the perf. 13 issue alone amounted to almost 165 million.

Of the 24 öre stamps, only a little more than 200,000 were overprinted, out of an original perf. 13 issue of a little more than 4 million. Still, this means that there would have been a "waste" or over 5 per cent if no surcharge had been made—for the 12 öre stamp, the overprinted remainder amounted to less than 1.5 per cent.

There is nothing in the handbooks to indicate that any remainders were called in from post offices around the country at the time the rate was changed. It must therefore be assumed that some were left lying around at the post offices, on a smaller scale perhaps also with private firms and other correspondents.

That such stamps might lie around for years before being used, may be seen from a parcel post card spotted in a private collection in Sweden. Cut in half, this parcel card has been used to form the end piece of a collection illustrating the 12 öre domestic letter rate in effect from 1858 to 1885; strictly speaking, for the first period of this rate, since it came back for a short while during World War One, when the rate was again increased to 12 öre.

This parcel post card concerned a parcel sent from the city of Växjö—at that time spelled "Wexjö" in the canceller—to Lidköping on November 18, 1892. This can be gathered from the preserved half of the parcel card. Its franking of 45 öre consists of one 5 öre stamp of the Oscar II issue, the first of its many shades, one bi-colored 4 öre stamp issued that very year—plus un-overprinted 12 and 24 öre Ring Type stamps.

Whether these Ring Type stamps were put on by the sender—apparently a seed firm—or by the post office, can not be determined from any indication on the parcel card. But the parcel post rates were complicated, and it is not an unreasonable guess that the franking of parcels was often done by the post office where they were handed in—just as registered letters were regularly franked in this way, although one can sometimes see registered letters with a rubber stamp "Frankeradt af sändaren" (Franked by sender). The best guess in this case seems to be that what was used were Ring Type stamps remaining with the post office in Växjö more than seven years after their function as normal letter postage had ceased, rather than stamps still in the desk drawer of a private correspondent.

Just how common or uncommon it is to find cancellations later than 1885 on Ring Type stamps of the 12 and 24 öre denominations, probably no one knows for sure. They can hardly be everyday occurrences on preserved covers or entires which show no trace of being philatelically contrived. And as mixed franking with the Oscar II issue it is safe to say that they are anything but run-of-the-mill.

* S * C * C *

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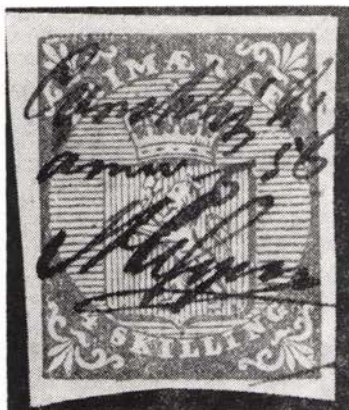
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Library News

By Stanley H. Hanson, SCC Librarian

Once more, the new address of the SCC Librarian is 1648 Campbell Ave., Des Plaines, IL 60016. Please make the correction in your LIBRARY INDEX. Thank you.

Our thanks to Fred Bloedow, Ron Collin, Jed Richter, Howard Schloss and Alan Warren for their contributions to our Library.

To receive SCC Library material, send your name, SCC number and a \$4 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. Thanks for your past help.

Correction: In the August 1984 issue of the Library Index. Duplication of certain numbers were made in the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

Starting with G-51-Du to G-56-E. Make the following correction as follows: Use code XG for the six (6) items. That is XG-51-Du to XG-56-E.

Library Supplement #6 to Index

Catalogs and Miscellaneous

- A-234-E Covers from Bases involved in 1940 Swap. Richard B. Graham. 1984. English. 2 page article on the above Army and Navy bases, includes Greenland and Iceland. Illustrated. 8½x11". 2 pp. From Linn's.
- A-235-E "COMPEX 84" Catalog and program. English. 5 philatelic articles on Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden that were entered in the philatelic literature contest. Illustrated. 6x9". 168 pp.
- A-236-D Nordisk Julemaerke Katalog 1983-84. K. and J. Christophersen. Danish. Catalogs and prices all Scandinavian Christmas and Local Seals. Every seal priced and illustrated. 6x8". 456 pp.
- A-237-N Vikingkunst i Filatelian. Gunnar Dahlvig. 1983. Norwegian. Ancient Viking art that was used to illustrate the various designs used in Scandinavian postage stamps. 8½x11". 3 pp. From Norsk Fil. Tid.
- A-238-E Czeslaw Slania—Engraver Extraordinary. Joan Burgess, 1978. English. More about this fabulous engraver. Illustrated. 6x9". 4 pp. From Florida Philatelist.

Denmark

- D-213-D Luftposttakster i Europa, 1920-1963. O. S. Jacobsen. 1984. Danish. Article gives the Airpost rates for the above period. Illustrated. Tables, covers and etiquette labels. 8½x11". 3 pp. From Dansk Fil. Tid.

- D-214-D-E Danmark Frimaerkehefter med Staalstukne Frimaerker. A. Tholl and M. Juhl. 1949. Danish and English. Danish Postal Booklets with Engraved Stamps. Excellent monograph on these booklets, gives printings and other important information, tables and illustrations of the booklet covers. 8½x11". 19 pp. From Frimaerkesamlern.
- D-215-D Danske Forfalskninger. O. Heie. Danish. 1950. Lists all Forged, Fakes, Counterfeits and Cancels of the stamps of Denmark. Excellent illustrations and photos of the fakes. Gives all pertinent information on these fakes. 8½x11". 18 pp. From Frimaerkesamlern.
- D-216-D Katalog over de "Udslebne" Stjernstempler. P. Thomassen. 1951. Danish. Lists and catalogs all the Danish Star Cancels and priced in Danish Kr. Illustrated. 8½x11". 12 pp. From Frimaerkesamlern.
- D-217-N Om Sabotører og Spioner i København, 1944-45. F. C. Brofos, SCC. Norwegian. Much information on WW II censored covers sent to Denmark. Illustrated. 8½x11". 1 p. From Frim. som Hobby.
- D-218-D Danske Skibspost Stempler. Danish. 1984. Handbook lists all Ferry, Ship and Paquebot Cancels. Illustrated. Prices in Danish Kr. for covers and pieces (Klip). 5x8". 12 pp.
- D-219-G Danische Schiffspost. F. G. Gunnewig. 1984. German. More on Danish Ship Cancels. Illustrated. 8½x11". 12 pp. From The Danish Study Group German Phil. Society.
- D-220-D File on Danish Crown Cancels. Danish. 8½x11". 3 pp. From Frimaerkesamlern.

Finland

- F-88-E Finland's First Issue, features secret marks, tete-beche pair. Donna O'Keefe. 1984. English. Interesting article on the above. Illustrated. 8½x11". 1 p. From Linn's.

Faroe Islands and Greenland

- G-62-E File on Faroes. Articles from the past 40 years from The POSTHORN. English. 8½x11". 31 pp.
- G-63-E Greenland Covers Forged. S. Worsly, SCC. 1984. English. Regarding the 10 and 25 Kr. covers with the fake "S D R Stromfjord" Cancel. 8½x11". 2 pp. From Scand. Contact.
- G-64-E Hand Stamped Franks of the Faroes. S. Worsley, SCC. 1984. English. Hand Stamped Franks used in 1943. Illustrated. 8½x11". 2 pp. From Scand. Contact.
- G-65-E Thule, Local Posts. Monty Wedd. 1984. English. Illustrated "comic" strip of the facts regarding the Thule issue. How and why. Most interesting. 8½x11". 1 p. From Linn's.
- G-66-D Greenland. Map of Greenland showing locations of Post Offices and list of Post Offices by "Zip Code." 8½x11". 2 pp.
- G-67-G Greenland. About plate flaw on 1946 King Christian X 20 øre red. Flaw in the 20 LR 20. Illustrated. 8½x11". 1 p.
- G-68-E Cryolite, Local Post Parodies. Jim Czyl. 1984. English. About the Local Ivigtut By Post Stamp. Illustrated. 8½x11". 1 p. From Linn's.
- G-69-D Faerøske Poststempler. R. King-Farlow. 1957. Danish. Lists all the Faroe Cancels and Paquebot Cancels. Illustrated. 8½x11". 6 pp. From Nordisk Fil. Tid.

- G-70-E Greenland, Its Mail System Prior to 1938. Chris McGregor, SCC. 1984. English. Excellent article on the mail system. Illustrated. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11"$. 3 pp. From American Philatelist.
- G-71-E A Chapter in Greenland's Airmail History. Geo. D. Stribley, SCC. 1950. English. About the DO-X Greenland Whale flight from Berlin to Iceland, Greenland, Ontario and Chicago. Sept. 3rd, 1931. Illustrated. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11"$. 3 pp. From The POSTHORN.
- G-72-E About Rockwell Kent's 10 øre Grønlandske Luftpost Airmail. B. I. Christen, SCC. 1946. English. Illustrated. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11"$. 1 p.
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- G-76-G Lists "Zip Codes" for the Faroes Post Offices. 1983. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11"$. 1 p.
- G-77-D Photos of the Bisect that were cancelled by the fake Thorshavn, Vestmanhavn and Trangisvang 1919 hand cancels. Illustrated. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11"$. 8 pp. From Frimaerkesamlern.

Iceland

- I-113-S Island Frimarkshaften. Wulf D. Horst. 1983. Swedish. Lists all of Iceland's Stamp Booklets, Printings, Contents and Covers. Illustrated. Good references. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11"$. 6 pp.
- I-114-I Postsaga Suour Thingeyjarsyslu, 1 Hefti. E. Hallgrímsson, SCC. 1983. Icelandic. This handbook covers the Postal Offices from the top North Central part of Iceland. Each Postal Office or Station shown on a separate map, and a picture of the building housing. Shows cancels, "Zip Code," lists names of the past and present Postmasters and other pertinent information. Amply illustrated. $6 \times 8"$. 92 pp.
- I-115-E The Falcons of Iceland. Wayne C. Sommer, SCC. English. Excellent article on Iceland's charity labels. Illustrations of the various labels. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11"$. 4 pp. From American Philatelist.
- I-116-E The Postage Paid Impressions of Iceland. A. D. Kindley. 1983. English. Lists and illustrates the Postage Paid impressions of the Icelandic Post Office Philatelic Office. $6 \times 8"$. 8 pp. From Scand. Contact.
- I-117-E An Unknown Printing Plate Error from Iceland. H. Schesch, DSc. English. About 10 Aur Red, 1875-76, Perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. Illustrated. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11"$. 1 p. From Frimaerkesamlern.
- I-118-E A Winnipeg Cancel. John R. Day, SCC. 1966. English. A mystery about this cancel on Scott 16, 5 Aur green. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11"$. 1 p. From Scand. Scribe.
- I-119-E Hans Hals Collection Icelandic Postage Stamps. J. A. Jonsson, SCC. English. Interesting article about the man and his world famous collection of Iceland material. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11"$. 1 p.

- I-120-E Foreign Post Offices Operated in Iceland. S. Thorsteinsson, SCC. English. Lists and illustrates all the various Naval and Army Post Offices usage. Excellent article. 8½x11". 1 p. From Linn's.
- I-121-E Plate Flaw on 1920 Issue 8 Aur. Illustrated. 8½x11". 1 p. From Scand. Contact.
- I-122-D Islands Posthistorie og Stempler. Axel Harmes. 1958. Danish. Interesting article on Postal History from 1786 to 1951. Illustrated. 3 p. From Frimaerkesamlern.
- I-123-N Iceland, A Salute to Nordia 84 in Reykjavik. Tore Gjelsvik. 1984. Norwegian. A 7 part series covering Icelandic philately for the past 100 years plus. The story behind the stamps of the various issues. Much research and information went into this series. A must for the Icelandic philatelist. Amply illustrated. 8½x11". 23 pp. From Norsk Fil. Tid.

Norway

- N-253-N Hjemstedssamling, en alternativtate a samle Norge pa. Tor Østlund. 1983. Norwegian. Article regarding Topical Collecting that is the alternate of traditional collecting, such as Postal History, Covers and other bits of information on the Town you wish to collect. Illustrated album pages gives ideas as to how the material should be shown. Illustrated. 8½x11". 8 pp. From Frim. Forum.
- N-254-E Air Link between Stavenger and Britain in the early days. Olga Ellis, SCC. 1984. English. As above, covers and other information. Illustrated. 8½x11". 4 pp. From Scand. Contact.
- N-255-N Dampskipet Reenen pa Storsjøen. Leiv A. Brecke. 1983. Norwegian. More information on this mail carrier ship. 8½x11". 1 p. From Norsk Fil. Tid.
- N-256-N 3 Ring nummerstempler brukt pa Rørosbanen i Arene 1885-86. Tore Gjelsvik. 1984. Norwegian. About the 3 ring 100, 162, 238 and 296 cancels used on this R.R. line. Illustrated. 8½x11". 4 pp. From Norsk Fil. Tid.
- N-257-N Forskjellige Forslag, Til Brehusstempler. A. Langangen. 1984. Norwegian. Article on the various cancels used in Brevhus stations. Illustrated. 8½x11". 2 pp. From Norsk Fil. Tid.
- N-258-N Fosforecert Papir ogasa fra Alvøens Papirfabrikk A/S. F. C. Moldenhauere, SCC. 1984. Norwegian. About Fluorescent and Phosphorescent papers used NK 472 5 Kr. King Olav. Check your stamps. 8½x11". 2 pp. From Norsk Fil. Tid.
- N-259-N Fjeldhag Postapneri pa Østre Toten, Kristian AMT. Coppland Fylke 1866-1874. Arne Tørud. 1984. Norwegian. Postal History on this Post Office. Maps and illustrations of covers. 8½x11". 2 pp. From Frim. Som Habby.
- N-260-N Norske Lufthavnstempler. E. H. Thomassen. 1984. Norwegian. Lists and illustrates all Airport cancels. Illustrated. 8½x11". 2 pp. From Norsk Fil. Tid.
- N-261-N De Norske Misjons Frimerkene Madagaskar 1894-97. Øystein Grøtoft. 1984. Norwegian. Monograph on this back of the book issue. Amply illustrated. Much information. Summary in English and French. 6½x8". 16 pp.

Sweden

- S-181-E Careless Workman Created Error. Donna O'Keefe. 1894. English. More on the "20 Øre Tretio." Illustrated. See S-34-DS and S-84-E. 8½x11". 1 p. From Linn's.
- S-182-E More on the 3 Skilling Banko Yellow. Christer Brunstrom and Calvet M. Hahn. 1983. English. See S-75-E, S-76-E, S-123-E and S-162-E. 8½x11". 3 pp. From Stamp Collector.
- S-183-E A Tour via Stockholm's Local postage stamps of the past. Christer Brunstrom. 1984. English. Interesting article about Stockholm's Local Stamps. Illustrated. 8½x11". 1 p. From Stamp Collector.
- S-184-S Honshylte-Kvarnamala Jarnvag Sparbunden Hemortsamling. Arne Karlsson. 1983. Swedish. Much information on the Postal History of this small RR Line. Illustrated. 8½x11". 3 pp. From SFF.
- S-185-D Falsk og Repareret Bland aegte Frimaerker. Franz Obermuller. 1982. Danish. Monograph on fakes and repaired stamps by this world famous expert. Illustrated. 8½x11". 6 pp. From Frimerkesamlern.
- S-186-S Mall For Oversattning Av Maskinkod till Postnummer. Alfred Weiner. 1984. Swedish. Gives the optic machine codes used in Stockholm Ban Malmo Ban and Stockholm Tomtebod. Optic machines used BSM-Aeg Telefunken and BSM-Nec Corp. Illustrated Codes. 8½x11". 1 p. From SFF.

* S * C * C *

SCC Nominations 1985-86

The Nominating Committee proposes the following slate of officers for SCC for the term 1985-86. Ballots will be mailed in November and should be returned promptly to the Chairman of the Elections Committee.

President

Wayne P. Rindone, Newtonville, MA—SCC President 1983-84; SCC Secretary 1981-82; Chapter 5 Treasurer.

Vice President

Alfred A. Gruber, Newark, DE—SCC Vice President 1983-84; Chapter 13 Secretary/Treasurer.

Secretary

Edwin C. Godbold, Atlanta, GA—SCC Secretary 1983-84.

Treasurer

Donald W. Himer, North Hollywood, CA—SCC Treasurer 1981-84; Literature Promotion Chairman 1979-80.

Directors-at-Large

Kauko I. Aro, Belleville, NJ—SCC Director 1983-84; SCC Secretary 1979-80.

John S. Siverts, Wilmington, DE—Chapter 13 Regional Director; APS Accredited Judge (Scandinavia).

Allan E. Warrington, Newport Beach, CA—SCC Director 1983-84; Chapter 17 Auction Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,
SCC Nominating Committee

Alan Warren, Chairman; Kauko I. Aro, Eric Roberts

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Norway #1

By Jared H. Richter

V. Tuffs has brought together in one publication a lot of information concerning the 1855 4 skilling stamp. Published by J. Barefoot of England in 1983, it is available from Eric Roberts here in the U.S. for \$13.50 postpaid, as well as being available from Roger Koerber or Harry Edelman. Spiral bound, it contains 52 pages, many illustrations, 8¼x11½".

In addition to the pane reconstruction, which combines the illustration and descriptive information on the same page, it lists known postmarks, multiples, and letters abroad, and attempts to value, or assign relative rarity ratings, to many items. Mr. Tuffs caveat that "price quotations always quickly fall behind market prices" is certainly true, as evidenced by the prices realized in the sale of Einar Lundstrom's material in 1984.

I think Mr. Tuffs has advanced our knowledge and understanding of this stamp issue, and is to be commended for his efforts. Particularly is this true in pricing the various numeral postmarks found in this issue. Facit was the first published attempt to establish rarity ratings to these cancels. However, collectors over the years have questioned the basic soundness of the ratings, and Facit has revised its system from time to time, still without gaining total acceptance by some collectors. After reviewing auction catalogs, etc., over the past thirty years, Mr. Tuffs has established a new base value, or R1, that includes only the seven most common numeral cancels, and only five single ring serif circular date cancels. Based on my experience with the issue, Mr. Tuffs classification makes sense.

However, there are some areas where I disagree with Mr. Tuffs conclusions. The reason for our differences rely somewhat on his use primarily of auction catalogs, while I used slides, photostats, and inventories of exhibition collections, want lists from the non-exhibitors, Georg Størmers information in Norgestatalogen, and informational remarks made by F. C. Moldenhauer on his certificates.

Watermarks

The reversed watermark is easier to find than the inverted one, with about six inverted watermarks and fifteen reversed watermarks known. Probably more than one sheet of the reversed watermark originally existed, as reversed watermarks are known cancelled Bergen and #159-Kongsvinger, in addition to grid cancels. So far all the inverted watermarks I have seen were all cancelled #48-Drammen.

Margin Sizes

I am more comfortable using Norgeskatalogen or Facit definitions of normal margins to determine the base value, or R1. If every stamp were cut evenly and in the middle between each cliché, the margins would measure 1.5 mm horizontally and 1.75 mm vertically. However, the people involved seldom made a precise and even cut. Norgestkatalogen now defines a normal margin as varying from 1.0 to 1.5 mm on all sides, while Facit's definition is about 1.5 mm on all sides. This is an upgrade by Facit since the 1974-5 catalog, which said at least 1 mm on all sides. To get a 100 pound, or R1, rating, Mr. Tuffs says the margins have to be between 2 and 3 mm on all sides. In my opinion, that is a wide margin copy that will receive a premium on sale at auction. Most copies don't have margins that are even on all four sides, despite the examples Mr. Tuffs illustrated. From a review of attempted

pane reconstructions, it was apparently the custom at the time to usually cut away any excess gutter or sheet margins.

Plating Guide

From the standpoint of the collector who has a copy of this stamp and wants to determine the pane position, using the illustrations in the 1963 Norwegian Handbook is the quickest and easiest way. Then confirmation by use of the illustrations and text of the Collectors Club, Stamps, Billigs, or Tuffs versions is easy. Mr. Tuffs did not intend this portion of the study to be complete, and it is not. Missing are primary or secondary cliché identification known in the pane reconstruction. Completing a pane reconstruction will take a lot of time. I know of one collector who spent 10 years trying to find the last three positions needed, and did not find even one before he died. All the attempted pane reconstructions I have studied had errors in identifying some of the correct positions.

Blocks (Multiples)

According to Mr. Størmer, as reported in Norgeskatalogen, there are more recorded multiples, both unused and used, than Mr. Tuffs has listed. Mr. Tuffs valued the unused four block (unique) at 20,000 pounds (US \$30,000) while it sold at auction in 1984 for \$119,000.

Circular Town Datestamps

Of the 1855-7 serif type date stamps found on Norway #1, Mr. Tuffs listed 68 different towns, including a previously unrecorded Surendal, which seems unlikely. The various cancellation listings indicate Surendal did not receive a CDS cancelling device, and that in sans-serif type, until March 5, 1859. The ending date for use of these cancels is in question, as I know of many dated in July, 1856, a few in August, and even some, from Christiania, dated in September, 1856. Only five towns are accorded R1 base ratings: Arendal, Bergen, Christiania, Stavanger, and Trondhjem. Facit lists 22 towns in that category, far too many in my opinion.

Numeral Cancellations

Mr. Tuffs reports that his survey did not disclose for sale in the 30 year period a single copy of 120 different numerals previously recorded. This indicates the near impossibility of establishing a representative collection of these cancels, much less a comprehensive or complete collection. I know of one collector who has worked on this for over 40 years, is a non-exhibitor, and has 69 of the recorded numerals Mr. Tuffs couldn't find. Many exhibition collections are known that contain numerals that haven't shown up at the auctions Mr. Tuffs recorded. I have tried for over 10 years to find normal copies of even some of the more common cancels, but so far without success.

Since Mr. Tuffs prepared his listing, numeral cancel #179-Lervig has been reported, for a total of 305 reported numeral cancels out of a possible 383. Mr. Tuffs includes in the R1 base group only seven numerals, of which only three are similarly rated with their town cancels: Bergen, Christiania, and Trondhjem. Facit lists 43 numeral cancels in its base group, again far too many in my opinion.

Foreign Handstamps

The KDOPA Hamburg cancel on the double foot variety may be unique, but the cancel on Norway #1 is not. One other copy is recorded from a 1982 auction, incorrectly described then as a "rysk" cancel.

Covers

An illustration of a January 1, 1855 First Day Cover appears on page 6, from Moss. Other first day covers are known from Kongsvinger and from Lillehammer. The Kongsvinger cover realized \$14,300 at auction in March, 1980, while the Moss cover realized \$1,755 in October 1975 as part of the Jacobsen collection.

Forgeries

In my opinion, this subject is treated more thoroughly in the May 1979 POSTHORN by Carl H. Werenskiold. Mr. Werenskiold lists eight different forgeries, while Mr. Tuffs includes only the first three.

Conclusion

Most of the information Mr. Tuffs is offering to us has already been published in the English language, but never before in one publication. So those of you who recently became interested in this issue should obtain a copy of Mr. Tuffs publication. My personal regret is that information from more sources was not obtained before publication, and that the illustrations are not of better quality.

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Notes On Norway

By Jed Richter

Famous Collections Sold

The last paragraph on page 105 of the May 1984 POSTHORN had some typo errors that crept in. It should have read, in part: "A complete Damps-kibet Bergen cancel, on piece, of the first issue finally was sold for \$8,300, while a similar rinds Carl copy reached \$6,900. Three copies of the 4 skilling Oscar I 1857 issue, imperf, sold for 11,500, 9,600, and 7,800 respectively."

Christiania Bypost

Mr. Hughmark would like input from other collectors on the various adhesive stamps that have the "CHRA BYP" cancel. So far we have it recorded on the following Norgeskatologen numbers (NK): 11, 12, 13b, 16b, 17a, 17c, 18b, 22, 23, 24 (all), 25 (all), 35, 36 (all), 43I, 51I, 51II (all), 52I, 53IIb, 53IIId, 53IIla, and with the three ring numeral cancel #364 on NK 1, 2, and 6. The latest dated cancel we have is August 2?, 1888. Do any of you have the cancel on other adhesives, or with a later last recorded date? See the mast-head for my address.

#1 Cancellations

On page 28 of the April 1950 POSTHORN, Carl Pelander illustrated the L/S seal cancel and stated that it was the rarest cancellation found on Norway #1. That it is rare, I will agree. However, it is not the rarest. Mr. F. C. Moldenhauer, Jr., states on one of his certificates that probably less than 25 copies are known. Einar Lundstrom had three copies in his exhibition collection. So it is not unique, like possibly the 7 bar grid, Kaafjord, or the sans-serifs from Bergen, Naes i Romer and Voss, along with the smaller 1858 serif type cancels from Drammen, Kragerø, Molde, and Sandefjord. Probably some of the numeral cancels are also unique, or at least rarer than the L/S seal cancel.

Booklets

There are many ways to collect these stamps. Scott prices them by unused booklet panes, while Facit prices them by complete unexploded unused booklets. Norgeskatologen follows the Facit method, but goes one step further. For the 1907-1928 early and very scarce booklets, Norgeskatologen prices them unused as booklet panes, and used as single copies and pairs. For later issues, Norgeskatologen differentiates by the position that the panes are affixed to the cover, or whether the top or bottom margin is perforate or imperforate. Specialists can go even further, as some of the issues exist on both regular and fluorescent paper. Some of the booklets have six digit numbers in the top right margin, some of which come in two styles of printing. And some of the booklets have horizontal perforations that extend through the edges of the pane, while on other copies of the same issue the perforations do not reach the edge.

The 1904 booklets were sold at a 5 ore premium over their face value, but this was discontinued in 1907 when new booklets were introduced that were imperforate at the side and bottom margins. I have received some philatelic mail franked with complete booklet panes, so a collection of used booklet panes is also a possibility. Each pane contained six copies of the stamp, from 1904 to 1943. Since 1944, each pane contained ten copies (5x2), except for a special one in 1978 (for NORWEX 1980) that sold at a 5 Kr

premium over face value, and contained a single copy of eight different stamps in the pane. There was quite a lot of speculative and investment activity in these booklets during the late 1970's, but this has now largely subsided.

Prices Realized—Are They Reliable?

In a recent article in *Stamp Collector*, Christer Brunstrom discussed the Swedish three skilling banco yellow error, and raised the question as to the price realized the last two times the stamp was reported to have sold. This can happen in an unreserved auction if the seller or his agent buys back the stamp. Other unintentional errors in the prices realized can occur when a buyer returns a lot due to an error in description or inability to obtain a good certificate after the auctioneer has distributed his list of prices realized. Of course, typographical and transposition errors can also occur, also unintentionally.

But I view with some concern the intentional errors done by the auctioneer to deceive the public for many reasons. He might be trying to obtain higher prices on similar unsold lots, or to portray that he has a high percentage of lots sold, etc. Whatever the reason, it is still deception in my opinion and should be policed by the respective dealer associations. Even collectors attending the auction may not be aware of the deception, if the auctioneer announces that the lot was sold to the book (at a figure above the actual high mail bid received). I personally know that deliberate falsification of prices realized has occurred in 1984 both in the U.S. and in Europe, so beware and do not place too much reliance on lists of or announcements of prices realized.

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Norma 1985

By Mike Hvidonov

The catalog herald of the Finnish philatelic season, NORMA, arrived in August, bright, early and welcome.

Again we find price rises modest as was the case in 1984. Very good material through the year 1984 achieved respectable prices in Finnish auctions and the dealers with shops appeared to have a fairly good year. General material lingered in and around catalog prices of 1984.

The economic reality of a hurting European economy dissuades some potential sellers from offering material while they await an improved Finnish mark trading base. There is a very good buyers market for collectors of Finland in Finnish auctions because the FM is trading at better than six to one for each U.S. dollar—and for the most part the material sold is excellent. September's ABOPHIL is loaded with excellent roulettes and many of the ovals.

Here is a briefly "scanned" summation of the prices that hit my eyes that are of interest.

1856—The vaulted ovals remained pretty much the same as in 1984 with the exception of some unused copies of the 5 kop. and 10 kop. values.

1860 Roulettes—I spotted no changes in any of the values—thus the market stood quiet for most of the past year.

1866 Roulettes—Here too, no ups or downs realized in any of the emissions.

1875—This ever interesting period enjoyed some increases which to me indicates a growing interest in one of my favorite segments of Finland's philately. Briefly, the 2p. values, both perf. 11 and 12½ showed some gains in a few of the unused copies.

The 8 penny Senate stamps leaped 200 FM for all unused emissions—up from 800 to 1000 FM. The 10 penny Senate unused emissions jumped 3000 FM each with some smaller gains indicated in the Seal Printer's emissions.

Many of the 20p. unused stamps rose in the early and later emissions. I noted no changes in the 25p. group. Some 32p. increases in unused and no changes in any of the 1875 one mark stamps.

1885—Many increases in both the penny values with stronger gains in the one mark as well as the 5 and 10 mark stamps. This is another area that appears to be taking on a little more significance.

1889—Generally not too many price changes but the 20p. unused stamps increased sharply. One mark rose in unused and on letter. The 5 and 10 Mark stamps enjoyed predictable rises.

1891—Nothing too stunning—about the same.

10 Mark Values

In view of the fact that I wrote a market trend article some while back which appeared in The POSTHORN, I'll include the latest 1985 readings predicted, of course, on both store sales and auction sales in SUOMI, during late 1983 and about 6 months of 1984.

1901-1915.

NORMA: #66 a single unused stamp went from 2000 to 2500 FM
a pair of unused rose from 4200 to 5500 FM
a 4-block unused rose from 8500 to 11,000 FM

NORMA: #72 (yellowish paper) Unused singles rose from 1000 to 2000 FM
Unused pairs rose from 2200 to 2300 FM
Unused 4-blocks rose from 4200 to 4500 FM

NORMA: #72 White Paper—Unused singles from 2700 to 3000 FM
Unused pairs from 5500 to 6500 FM
Unused 4-blocks from 11000 to 15000 FM

NORMA: #80—The later emission black on greenish-grey had some modest gains.

It would appear that single used and unused copies were quite available thus there were no serious bidding challenges to alter these items. Some strips of 3 or 4 appeared because of the attractive selling prices but I cannot recall seeing blocks of four offered. Possibly I missed some.

The Field Post Overprint

Since there is so much continuing interest in this stamp bearing the 1983 overprint the status in Norma 1985 is as follows.

An unused copy rated at 600 FM in 1984 bounded to 1300 FM. A used copy or a copy on letter went from 450 to 500 FM. In passing, the 1963 overprint (unused) gained from 750 to 900 FM. Used and covers remained unchanged.

I'll leave the modern and Cinderella issues to the collectors to evaluate.

Copies of NORMA 1985 may be obtained from the publisher for the sum of \$12.00. The price includes all costs AIRMAIL. Send the fee to:

Suomen Postimerkkeily Oy

Fredrikinkatu 51-53, SF-00100 Helsinki 10, Finland

Please mention The POSTHORN.

I think that Jay Smith, one of our advertisers may already have his copies so if you prefer please contact him.

Unikum, Two, Three, Four!

By Victor E. Engstrom



Figure 1

Back in 1901, postal rate reductions for the Danish West Indies were announced for an effective date of 1 January 1902. One of the rate changes reduced domestic letter postage and foreign post card postage from 3c to 2c.

There never had been a DWI 2c stamp, so local authorities decided to re-value some of the existing stocks of 3c stamps to 2c to meet the immediate demand. The current stock of 3c stamps were those of Printing IX, perforated 12 $\frac{3}{4}$. In December 1901 in St. Thomas, 40,000 of these stamps were re-valued 2/CENTS/1902. This initial supply was quickly used up so in March 1902, also in St. Thomas, 30,000 more stamps were revalued.

However, in this second setting 4 sheets (400 stamps) of the older Printing VIII 3c stamps, perforated 14x13 $\frac{1}{2}$ were part of the delivery. Thus the fact that any of these 400 stamps would be preserved on cover is amazing because at that time, except for professionals, very little attention was given to perforations. Present day auctioneers can be excused for being over-enthusiastic in describing such a cover in one of their auctions.

Looking over my photocopy record of these overprinted DWI covers, some interesting facts and auction descriptions have come to light. Three of the four covers that I have recorded are addressed to the well known stamp collector, Charles Lathrop Pack of Lakewood, N. J. These covers are franked with a variety of stamps so it is my guess that Mr. Pack was getting stamps from a St. Thomas dealer who was well aware of the difference.

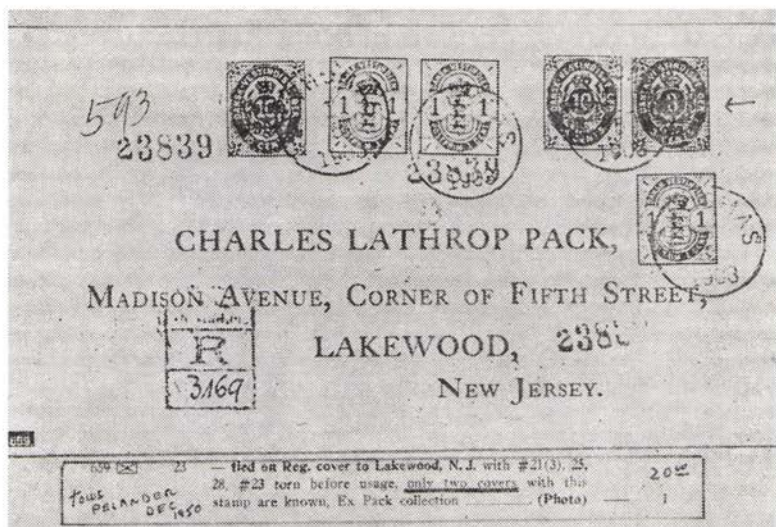


Figure 2

Figure 1 shows a cover with stamps cancelled 19 January 1903, one of the stamps being the Printing VIII overprint, Scott #23. The cover first came to my attention in a SKANDIA auction of 6 February 1974, and although the description is in Swedish, readers will see that the auctioneer proclaims that the cover with this stamp is unique (UNIKUM). This cover was NOT in the Harmer-Rooke auction of the Pack collection of 1945.

Figure 2, taken from the Pelander auction catalog of the Tows collection, 1950, is of another cover, 1903 cancellation, same addressee, and sold for \$20. Pelander in 1950, not knowing of the cover mentioned in Figure 1, claims "only two covers with this stamp known." This cover was previously Lot 836 of the Harmer-Rooke auction of Pack's collection, November 1945.

Figure 3 pictures part of another cover of the same correspondence, same date as the cover in Fig. 1, but now in 1963, Pelander labels it "three known." He must have learned of another cover. Was it the Figure 1 cover? This cover was also in the previously mentioned Harmer-Rooke auction.

Figure 4, the fourth cover that I have recorded, is well known to me. I used to own it. It must have rested in my collection for several years before being properly identified. One day while remounting my 1902 overprinted covers, the shade difference of the stamp, compared with the other more com-

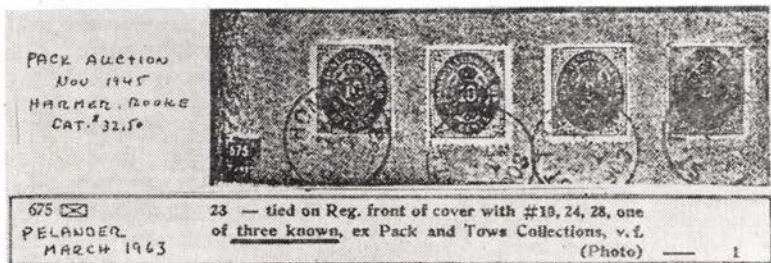


Figure 3



Figure 4

mon stamps struck me. With trembling hands, I checked the perforation, and sure enough, it was the rare overprinted printing VII stamp! It has correct post card franking and is cancelled 11 April 1902, the correct time frame.

There can be more around—happy hunting, and maybe when another cover is located and put in auction, it will also be wrongly labeled “UNIKUM.”

Bibliography: Danish West Indies Mails, 1754-1917, Vol. 2, Chapter 9, pages 9-16.

• S • C • C •

Chapter News

From SCC Chapter #1, Seattle, Washington, comes the following letter from its President, Alexander T. de Langen:

“About a year and a half ago, a group of Scandinavia collectors (including some SCC members) decided to revive the dormant Seattle Chapter #1 after probably ten years of inactivity.

“We wrote to the Club for information and received organizational help from the previous Executive Secretary, Dick Diran. We became SCC members and have been meeting every month since. We share information and use the Stamp Mart circulation books. We co-operate also closely with the Collectors Club of Seattle and consider ourselves one of their special interest groups.

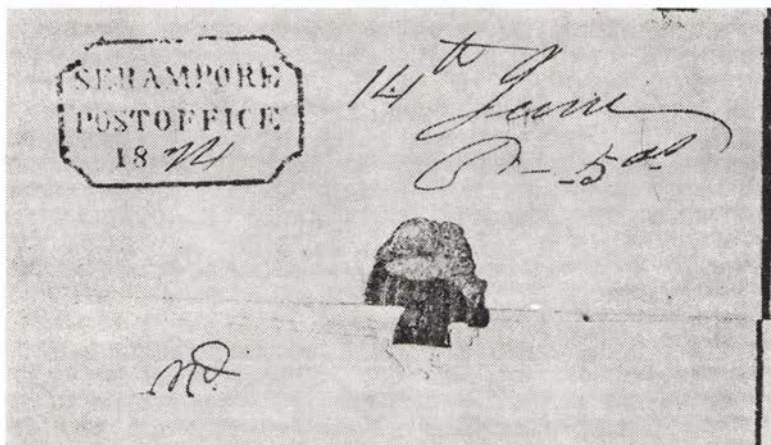
“We normally meet every third Friday of the month at the University Christian Church on the corner of N. E. 50th and 15th N. E. in North Seattle.

“There may be many around the Pacific Northwest that do not know our Chapter is once again active and is meeting on a regular basis. We would like to encourage SCC members to visit and join us when possible.”

“We would like to extend our congratulations to Chapter #1 and its members for the fine job they have done in reactivating the Chapter. All of you SCC members living in the Seattle area should contact Alexander de Langen, 8552 2nd Avenue, N. E., Seattle, WA 98115 for further details.

Danish East Indies

By Gordon A. Hughmark



A 1949 article in *The POSTHORN* by Harry Konwiser reported information in the "Stamp Collectors Fortnightly" for May 15, 1943 on the Danish colonies in India. As these colonies or settlements were under Danish administration until 1845, the article suggested that there should be India handstamps on folded letters from these colonies during this period. In 1955, E. Rathje's book "Danske Poststempler før Frimaerkitiden" showed handstamps during the Danish period for the Danish East Indies towns of Serampore and Tranquebar. Dr. Børge Lundh reviewed the history and the known letters of the Danish East Indies in a 1978 NFI article. Information on the history of these settlements is somewhat limited, so I have attempted to combine the information from these articles with that from Volume V of the Cambridge History of India published in 1929.

The first Danish East India company was established in 1616. With support from the royal treasury, a 15 square mile area including the village of Tranquebar was acquired on November 19, 1620 by treaty with the Rajah of Tanjore. Fort Dansborg was constructed for protection and a mission house was built. Tranquebar is located on the southeast coast of India near Ceylon. Adequate financial support was lacking and the limited trade mainly consisted in carrying goods from India to Macassar and other parts of the Malayan Archipelago. Because of lack of success, consideration was given several times to giving up the trade and yielding Tranquebar to either the English or Dutch, but trade continued until about 1640. A new company was formed in 1670 and a new charter was granted about 30 years later. Again there was little success so that operations ceased by 1714.

Another new company was established in 1729 under the Crown Prince of Denmark. A charter was issued in 1732 confirming privileges for 40 years. In 1755, additional settlements were established at Frederiknagor (Serampore) and Balahore, both near Calcutta. This company was more successful and upon expiration of the charter in 1772 these territories became part of

the Danish state and were administered by a Danish governor. The principal trade was with China for tea which was largely smuggled from Denmark into Great Britain to avoid a high duty. With the outbreak of war between Denmark and England in 1801, Serampore and Tranquebar were captured by the English and then restored to Denmark by the treaty of Amiens in 1802. Again, in 1807, as a result of war with England, these settlements were taken by the English and held until peace in 1814. Trade deteriorated after the war. In 1835, the population of Tranquebar was 23,185, and in 1840 the population of Serampore was 11,953. The Danish possessions were finally sold to the English East Indies Company in 1845 for 125,000 pounds with the agreement that the Danish mission at Tranquebar and the Serampore college would be retained by Danish interests.

The Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal were claimed by Denmark and may have been colonized by the Danes as early as 1650. These islands comprise an area of about 635 square miles. After sale of the mainland territories, many of the displaced Danes moved to the islands. These were abandoned in 1848 because of lack of support. Denmark's claim to the islands was relinquished in 1866.

Dr. Lundh reports three known Tranquebar letters from 1797 to 1817 with the black handstamp shown by Figure 1 from Rathje's book. The 1817 letter is dated April 29 and was sent to Jenjira, south of Bombay. The Tranquebar handstamp is on the back of the folded letter with the date and postage— $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas—handwritten by the postmaster. Rathje shows the Figure 2 handstamp for Tranquebar listed as stamped with red ink and use beginning in 1831. There is no additional information on the use of this handstamp.



Figure 1



Figure 2

Seven letters are reported by Dr. Lundh as known for Serampore between 1823 and 1845 with the black handstamp shown by Figure 3. An article by Arne Debo in 1978 NFT describes a letter of May 24, 1823 written in English. The Serampore handstamp is on the back of the letter with the date and postage written by the postmaster. The letter shown by Figure 3 is from the same correspondence and is dated June 14, 1824. The handstamp is on the back as shown with the handwritten P(aid) 5 as (annas). Dr. Lundh's article shows a letter of December 6, 1831 to Tranquebar. Serampore is stamped on the back of this letter in gray black with the handwritten date and 9 annas postage. A Calcutta and two different Madras handstamps are also on the back of the letter. The Debo article also shows the Serampore handstamp from an 1832 letter for comparison with that from 1823. Although the corners appear more flat than the obvious concave corners of the earlier handstamp usage, he concludes that the two handstamps are from the same stamp. Thus, the same Serampore handstamp was apparently used during this entire period.

BACK TO STAMP DEALING AGAIN

Yes, I sold stamps over fifty years ago, gave 100 free stamps to approval applicants (mostly German inflation issues), and still have a couple of thousand covers with 2c Bicentennials on them! Most of the better, and older material was gained by trading printing and advertising for them in the 1930's, with 1940's issues bought while we were printing the Stamp Wholesaler—no one could say we didn't get there before the bargains were gone!

A hodge-podge of everything. Really not an extensive stock in anything, but feel there are some bargains. If interested, let me know.

SCANDINAVIA—

DANISH WEST INDIES—#51-58 probably the "forged cancels."

DENMARK—Some early used ones. #4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 15. A strip of 4 of #250; 252-256, More 253s and 255s. 294-96. #300, 301, 303. B15-17.

FINLAND—A #5 with a very good "socked on the nose" cancel. B82-8, and B88-90. Also a book with some nice medium priced stamps to be sent on approval—half 1982 cat.

ICELAND—Some nice mint stamps taken in exchange for dues to our exchange club post-war. #228, 229, 229a, 230a, 249, 253-6, 263-4/8, 269-70,, 271-72, 251. Early used ones #2, 15, 17. mint 109-10. #87-11, and C21-6.

NORWAY—Before I get to the mint modern, have several #1s one with a nice 3 ring #35 cancel, #8s, 9s. Lot of the early posthorns. I'll send on approval to anyone who can sort them out, buy what you want and buy at half 1982 cat. Have a #4, 15, 21, 47a. #s 42, 78, 83, 119, 285, 287, 279/289, 299-301, B11-14, B34, how about a block of 20 O42.

SWEDEN—used #2, 6, 12, mint 44, 302, 309, 359, 384, 386-8, 40,1 402, 606 in block of 4.

UNITED STATES—

A lot of nice early U.S. 25 to 50% off 1982 Scott cat. Mint and used Columbians, Trans-Miss., Pan-Amer., Lots of Kans.-Nebr. mint and used. Still have some early Federal revenues at half cat. A lot of covers early 30s etc., CAMs, FAMs, airport dedications, First days, (Red Cross, etc.) "Air mail Week." Foreign first days (no Scandinavia). Can send covers on approval, net priced. What are your interests? Don't forget precancels—by state or otherwise—on approval.

WORLDWIDE—

Have books on approval of certain countries. Canada, Venezuela, Bolivia, Russia, Netherlands, Philippines. Nothing rare.

Postwar Germany: #662 to 669, most in quantity. Same for B302-B315, 9NB4-5, 10NB4-5. Mint, half 1982 cat. Also post-war Japan. A good variety of very early Roumania, Russia, Greece, Spain, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Luxemburg and Serbia. Half cat. Those were acquired from dealers in the 30s and have been "off the market" for fifty years—might be some wanted cancels.

Remember—most are half 1982 Scotts catalog. Poorer condition negotiable!

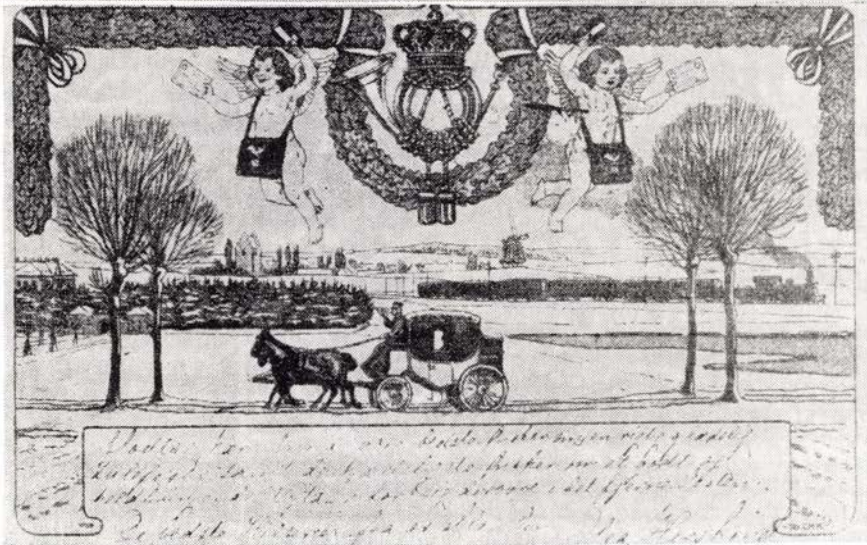
If you come through Kansas on I-70 (the Turnpike) get off at the East interchange at Lawrence, go south across the bridge, you're on Vermont street, go a couple of blocks further to 821—I'll be glad to see you.

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We Wish You A Merry Christmas

By Marvin D. Hunewell

John A. VanLund sent the card illustrated along with the following comments: "I have enclosed an item which you may know all about, but about which I cannot find anything. The Christmas seal is printed on the post-card, which seems to be of the standard format used for Danish postal cards, except for the border. The colors and design of the seal are the same as the regular 1905 (number 2) seal. The Aarhus Post Office even cancelled the imprinted seal! The printing on the reverse/view side is in the same



colors. (In the lower right hand corner of the view side are the initials "RxCHR." Would these be for King Chr. X?) Was it usual for the Christmas/TB seals to be imprinted on cards like this?"

It is the Associate Editor's opinion that this is a Christmas Seal Christmas Greeting Postcard and assumes it was issued in the same manner as the regular 1905 Christmas seal. (Some collectors might feel that this is an Illustrated Formula Card, but the Higgins and Gage Postal Stationery Catalogue defines formula cards as postal cards issued by the post office BEFORE the issuance of regular postal cards. Since Denmark began issuing postal cards in 1871 this postcard is not a formula card under this definition.)

The Nordisk Julemaerke Katalog (Nordic Christmas Seal Catalogue) (ISBN 87-981487-0-2) indicates that the 1905 Seal was the only year the seal was printed on postcards as an imprinted stamp (indicium or impression). The 1983-84 catalog value for unused postcard (in mint condition) is 185 D. Krs. (This catalog does not price the card in used condition.) The catalog does list the artist of each seal, and in this case the initials "RxCHR" represent Rasmus Christiansen who was the artist for the viewside of the postcard. (The artist of the 1905 seal was H. Westergaard.) (The catalog also indicates that a reprint of this postcard was made in 1980.)

Can anyone else add any background information concerning the postcard? For instance, why didn't Denmark release any subsequent seals in postcard form? And, was this postcard available to anyone, or was the distribution restricted in some way? (Also, there are the initials "W.K.F." in lower left corner margin of the address side. Are these the printer's/publisher's initials, or some previous stamp collector's initials?) Anyone able to help is encouraged to write the Associate Editor. By the way, this Christmas Seal Catalog covers the Official Christmas Seals and the many National and Local Seals of the Nordic countries. All of the seals are illustrated and priced in D.Krs. The catalog covers about 450 pages and should be obtainable from some POSTHORN advertisers.



Speaking of Christmas seals, here's one more. The 1906 seal tied to

viewcard/postcard by a "Hellerup—J.B.P.F." canceller. What's unusual about it? Where I found it. The 1983 AFA Catalog for Denmark values this seal at 400D.krs in this situation/condition. I obtained it for only \$1.00 at an antique shop this past summer when I went picture postcard shopping with my wife. (I got her interested in collecting picture postcards, and I go to postcard shows with her. She looks at the view sides, I look at the address sides for stamps and cancellations.)

* S * C * C *

Transfers and Re-entries

By Alan Warren

In the May issue of this column, member Craig Nelson inquired about correspondence courses that might be available for studying Scandinavian languages. Reader Del Peterson points out that correspondence courses are better for learning a language so that you have a reading knowledge of it, whereas recordings are directed more to learning to speak a language. He mentions that several years ago he found correspondence courses in Icelandic, Swedish, Norwegian, Finnish and Danish offered by the Universities of California, Kentucky, Minnesota, North Dakota, Washington, and Wisconsin. The best bet is to write to the major universities in your state and inquire directly.

IFSDA Report is the periodical of the International Federation of Stamp Dealers' Associations, and the June issue provides information on the value-added tax or V.A.T. of over a dozen countries. In Denmark the V.A.T. is a uniform 22%. Stamps sold at post offices which are valid for postage are not taxed, but postage stamps sold by dealers must have the tax built into the selling price, even if currently valid for postal use. In Finland the V.A.T. is a straight 16% with the exception of stamps used for postage. Stamps are also free, even if sold by dealers, in Norway, but albums, stockbooks, and catalogs are subject to 20% tax. Sweden does not charge V.A.T. on philatelic material, but accessories including catalogs and philatelic literature require a 23% tax.

According to the June Report, IFSDA met with two other international organizations in a round table discussion during ESPANA 84 in Madrid in May. These were ASCAT, the International Association of Publishers of Stamp Catalogs, and FIP, the International Federation of Philately. A major topic was the issuance of a large number of stamps from small countries, and lately by island territories within countries. The three organizations agreed to work together to approach the UPU with a formal protest.

Current officers of IFSDA are:

President—Andre Schittecatte

Vice Presidents—Jürgen Ehrlich, Jaime Esteba Ona, John G. Ross

Treasurer—Rodolphe T'Scharner

Secretary—J. Michael Berry

Information on IFSDA can be obtained from them at 27 John Adam Street, London WC2N 6HZ, England.

ASCAT officers are:

President—Max Hertsch
Vice President—Andre Schittecatte
Secretary-General—A. D. Kroo
Treasurer—Marcel Kottelat

New officers of FIP are President Ladislav Dvoracek, re-elected for a four-year term, and Vice Presidents James T. DeVoss, D. N. Jatia, and George B. Lindberg.

The FACIT *Specialkatalog* is perhaps the best known and used reference catalog for collectors of Scandinavian philately. The 1974-75 edition of the catalog was (and is) cherished by many, for it was published in a bilingual format. Many of us have used that version heavily, with the result that the pages are dog-eared, and the pages often falling out. The good news is that you can safely lay that edition to rest. We wrote to the publishers of FACIT, Frimärkshuset AB, on behalf of the Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, suggesting that the occasion of STOCKHOLMIA 86 would be an appropriate time to issue a new bilingual version for collectors.

We received a letter from Bo Follin in the publishers office, in response to our inquiry, announcing that beginning with the 1985 edition which will appear in late 1984, the FACIT catalog will from now on be issued in the bilingual Swedish/English format. As Bo writes, "I hope this will be of satisfaction for all our Scandinavian collectors in USA." This is certainly good news for most of us who are not fluent in Swedish, and have had to struggle along with those editions since the famous 1974-75 version. Watch for the new FACIT from your favorite dealer. Incidentally, the letter sent to the catalog's publisher by SPF was done so at the suggestion of SCC Mart Manager Wade Beery.

One of the more serious and scholarly philatelic publications from Denmark is *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, published quarterly by the Kjøbenhavns Philatelist Klub. Most articles published there relate to Scandinavia and Denmark, in particular. The journal can be obtained on subscription for 125DKr, and orders should be sent to KPK, Lidemarksvej 57, 4681 Herfølge, Denmark.

In Germany there is the Forschungsgemeinschaft Nordische Staaten e.V. of the German Philatelic Society, which publishes several times a year a series of publications for its members. These consist of a newsletter with news of the group and its meetings, a summary of current literature items on Scandinavian philately which appears in their "Wikingerberichte," along with a series of philatelic reports from each of the study groups which are devoted specifically to Denmark, Finland, Greenland/Faroes, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. The organization also publishes specialized monographs from time to time on topics such as censorship in Finland, Norway railway cancels, and Sweden's postal rates. All materials are printed in the German language. Details can be obtained from Dieter Fullrich, Postfach 1422, 2090 Winsen/Luhe, Federal Republic of Germany.

For the student of Danish postal history there is the *Posthistorisk Selskab* and its quarterly journal *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift*. Details on membership and their Danish language journal can be obtained from Eddy Lyngsøe, Ermelundsvej 58 D, 2820 Gentofte, Denmark. And one more postal history source is *Posthistoriske Meddelelser*, published by Posthistorisk Forlag, Vibensvej 54, 6270 Tønder, Denmark. The publication is a labor of love of E. Menne Lersen, to whom inquiries should be sent at the above address.

Finland: Cover Error Of The Month

Errors In Cancellor Dates

By Ed Fraser

For the study of printings, platings, and all aspects of postal history—

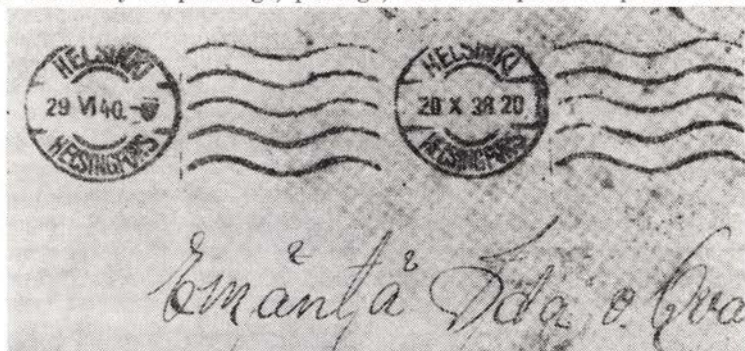


Figure 1—"29 VI 40" in error. Strange error of machine cancel showing different dates. Cover is backstamped "SAHALAHTI 21 X 38."



Figure 2—Franking of 2 mark Saarinen (1917) issue with 50 penni 1930 issue, a franking mix only valid during 1930 but cancelled in error 11 years later—"KERIMAKI 2 VIII 41." It is signed and receipted in Helsinki on 4 August 1930, after being received and backstamped there on 3 August 1930.

even rate changes and routing—great help comes from the dated cancellation. In almost all cases, including very puzzling usages, cancellation dating can be relied on. This is because cancellation dating errors are so infrequently found. For several years as a casual sidlight I have been noting examples of dating errors. Figure 1 is especially striking, and appeared in "Suomen Postimerkki Lehti" issue 3/1981 on page 152.

These errors are fortunately striking because the date error is so large. Explanations for these mistakes are unknown. Be careful when tabulating "earliest" and "latest" usages known. Any comments, additions, etc.?

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



Figure 3—Franking of 3 mark unwatermarked Saارين issue (of 1921) and 10 penni Watermarked swastika (issued Dec. 1926) cancelled in error 30 years earlier: MUROLE 6 XII 97. Backstamp is "KAUHAVA 8 XII 27," and it is signed and received "9/12/27."

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Cancellations Of Finland

By Ed Fraser

"FIGURE CANCELS"

Aaro Laitinen has graciously sent me a text draft on "Figure Cancels" in English along with many photos as a basis for an article for The POSTHORN. I would also like to include information based on several of his letters (in Finnish) that I had received in answer to questions I had, as well as some information from articles in recent issues of the magazine "Karhunhammas" that he wrote, and several tables that I had made for my own use. The result is a collection of notes far too long for one issue. Reorganizing the text based on my personal interpretation, I have made it into a four part series. I hope to be incorporating readers' comments or contributions in subsequent parts, or as a later addendum.

In order not to have to repeat them in the text itself, the references that I will refer to are:

1. "Die Figurenstempel Finnlands" by E. A. Hellman, 1961.
2. "Die Figurenstempel Finnlands" by E. A. Hellman and Aaro Laitinen, 1974 (updating notes to earlier work).
3. "Die Figurenstempel Finnlands—The Figure Cancellations of Finland—Catalog," Aaro Laitinen, 1981 (incorporates English translation).

I acknowledge all responsibility for any errors in this new text and added tables.

Part I

To a cancellation collector, Finland's stamps provide a real treasure trove



Figure 1—Postal card cancelled with Hellman #96 accompanied with regular "BORGÅ 27.3.1877" cancel and (Helsinki) "ANK 28.3" receiving cancel.

because of many interesting types that exist. Most interesting among these are the so-called "Figure Cancellations." We will say "so-called" because this is the most common English translation used in Finland to describe these typically hand-crafted, mute pattern cancels.

The figure cancel era had its beginnings in the mid-1870's, a period when post offices were still quite scant in Finland. This was especially true in the rural areas where they were often long distances away from isolated country settlements. Change, however, was occurring rapidly. This was also the period of major industrialization. Trading in the countryside became free in 1860, after which time an abundance of general stores were established. The government edict of 1866 concerning elementary school education contributed substantially to the improvement in the general literacy level. With this growth in industry, business activity, and rising literacy, the need for postal services increased dramatically.

In an effort to provide improved mail service, revised uniform postal procedures were adopted in 1875. Along with the basic pronouncement that mail-bearing stamps could be deposited in specially provided mail boxes, the Senate had already decreed in 1874 that "for the convenience of the public, stamps

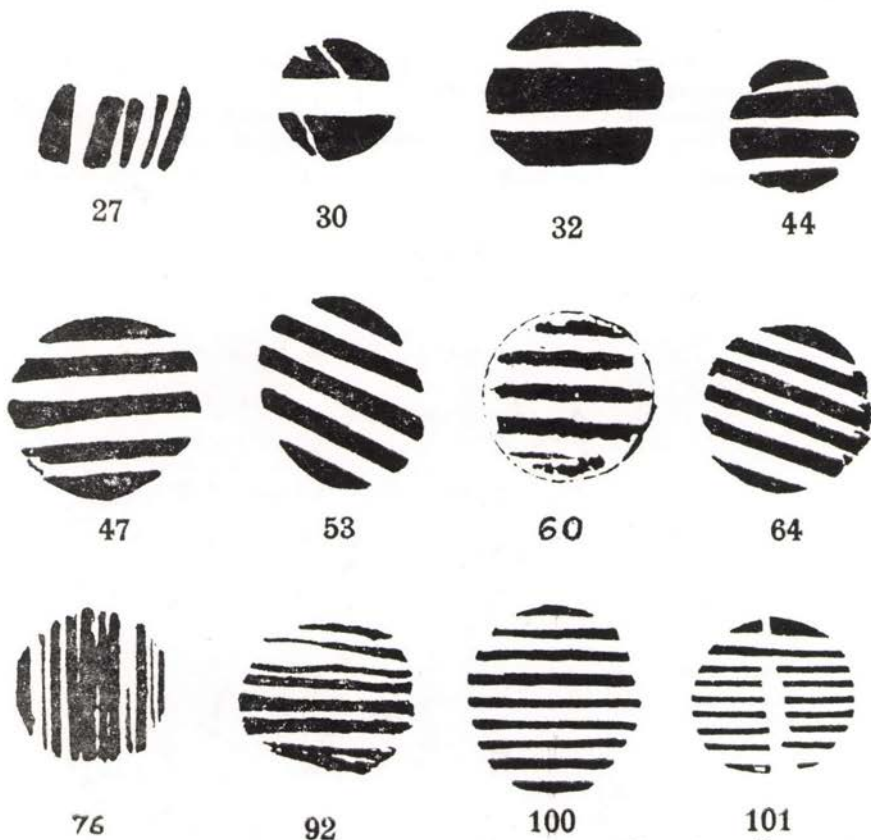


Figure 2—Drawings of 12 representative bars style 19th century figure cancels with Hellman numbers indicated. There are about 100 total bar varieties identified. (Actual size).

should be available in other places besides the post offices." To implement this "stamp availability" quickly, selected places such as grocery stores, drug stores, country inns, etc., as well as inland boats and open sea vessels, were allowed to sell postage. All these private sellers received a 2% commission.

Official study of the need for additional mail boxes continued, and in 1876 another circular was issued which said that mail boxes were to be divided into 2 groups:

- a) Mail boxes located at post offices, where the boxes were emptied by official personnel.
- b) Mail boxes in other locations where official post offices were not yet in operation. Let us call these "ancillary" locations.

Naturally, new mail boxes were placed in any location where stamps were sold—i.e. in the ancillary locations such as on the walls of general stores, drug stores, inns, railway stations, and the like. Moreover, the distribution of regular letters, postcards, and newspapers was extended to all the places where stamps were sold. These ancillary locations with mail boxes, stamp availability, and ordinary mail delivery were very analogous to the "Postal Stops" created in the 1890's.

With the increased volume of mail and the rising number of regular post

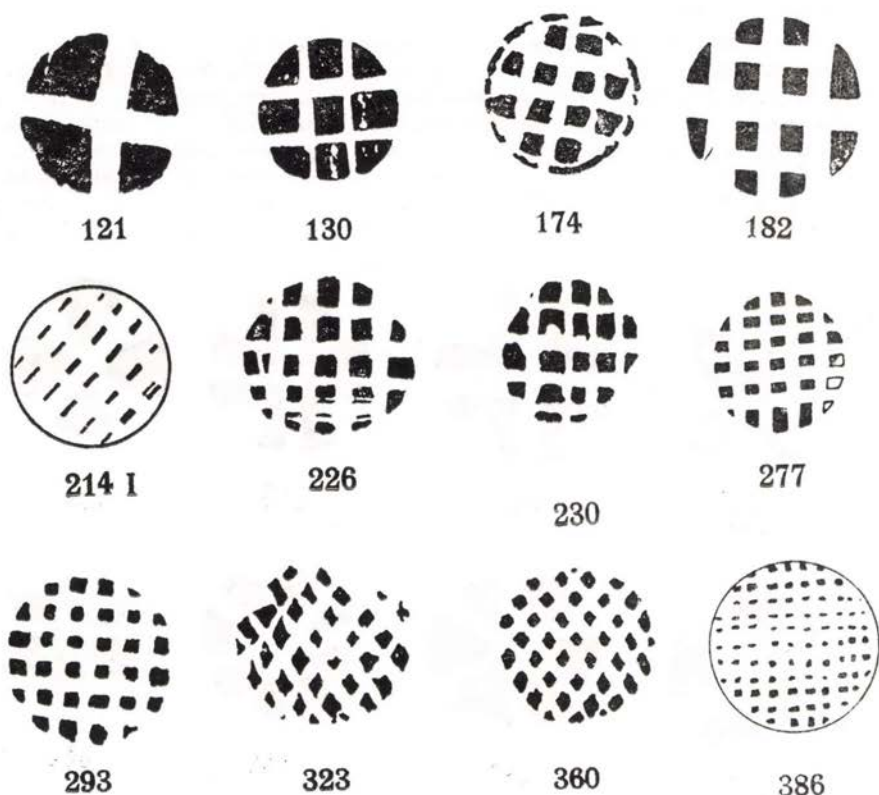


Figure 3—Drawings of 12 representative grid style 19th century figure cancels with Hellman numbers indicated. There are well over 250 grid varieties identified. (Actual size).

offices, there was a greater need for mail cancellers. Today philatelists believe that it was also decided to have the mail from the ancillary locations cancelled immediately upon removal from the mail box, or at least prior to being mixed with other mail at a regular post office, and that this was directed by a postal decree. Hence, the traveling mail carrier or the owner of the ancillary location would have had to personally devise or acquire his own cancelling device to make an ink obliteration on the stamps or postal stationery of all mail taken from the mail box in question. The expense of getting any official type of dated town canceller for the ancillary post office, were it even allowed, made it financially desirable to find a simple, supplemental method for cancelling stamps.

The answer appears to have generated "Figure Cancels." The idea is believed to have stemmed from abroad—probably from the U.S.A. where they already had been used many years earlier. These dateless and basically non-distinctive, mute pattern cancels of Finland are known from early 1877 on. The earliest one known on a cover is dated at Åbo on 10 February, 1877. Almost immediately after this, use of figure cancels as the supplemental method of cancelling stamps became so widespread that philatelists feel that their use must have been the result of a postal directive.(1) A typical early example is shown in Figure 1.

While it is possible Finnish figure cancel usage was inspired only by an informal postal communication, a newspaper story, etc., instead of an actual postal directive, references to earlier-issued procedures involving figure cancels can be found in postal notices issued in later years. It is assumed that the Finnish postal records involved were among those destroyed during the war. As an additional indication to me that some directive existed, consider that figure cancels are almost always bars, grids, or crosses. I have taken representative examples of each of these general categories from references

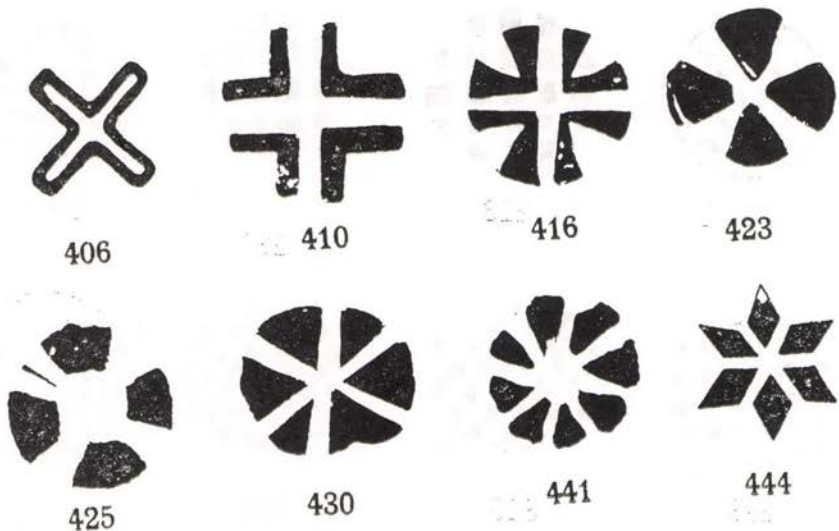


Figure 4—Drawings from 8 "crosses" style 19th century figure cancels with Hellman numbers indicated. (Actual size).

1 and 3 and reproduced them here as Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5. Cancels that were more personalized, even with just a town's initial, are very unusual. Two examples are shown in Figure 6. Apparently Finland did not have "pictorial" type hand carved cancels. Figure 7 shows an imaginary cover with a copy of the famous U.S. "running chicken" cancel of Waterbury, Ct., as it might look on a Finnish postal card.

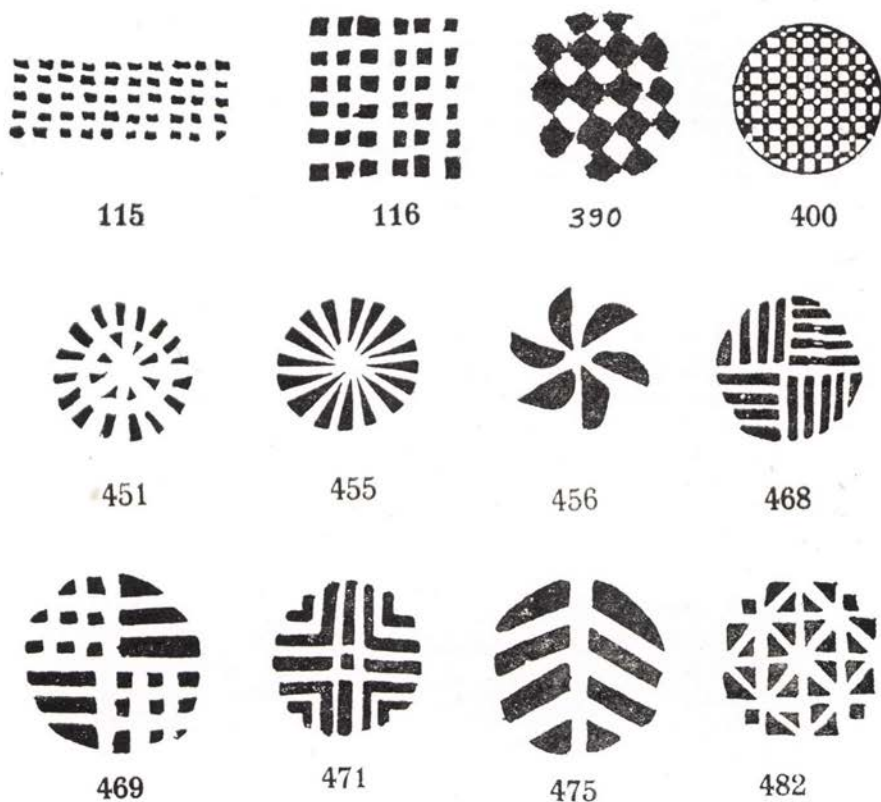


Figure 5—Drawings of some rectangular style grids, and some other very distinctive "crosses" and "grids." (Actual size).

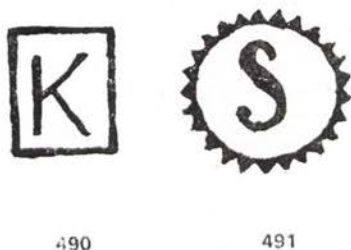


Figure 6—The 2 "town initial" figure cancels of Kivijarvi and Svartå respectively. (Hellman #490 and #491).

In summary, figure cancel usage cannot be described in a simplistic way. Usage probably occurred at ancillary post offices, in transit, at regular post office locations, at shipping points, on board ships, etc. As my guess, and I would appreciate readers comments on this, possibly 10% of all stamps used in the late 1870's and the 1880's were figure cancelled. However, in the 1890's the number of locations using figure cancels declined sharply. Although a few locations continued using them—some well into the 20th century—the decline seems to correspond to the establishment of “lower status” official post offices” beginning in 1891. These facilities, called “postal stops,” had their own straight line town name cancellers. It seems likely that “postal stop cancellers” by the mid-1890's replaced the need for many figure cancellers. Another factor undoubtedly was that many locations in the 1890's got a “regular post office” which received an official circular date canceller, thereby also eliminating some figure cancel usage. Figure 8 shows an interesting usage that included a carrier cancel #26, not to be confused with a postal stop cancellation which probably wouldn't exist in combination with an ancillary post office's figure cancel. (Note carrier cancels are also known as “numeral cancels,” and in no case are they called “figure cancels” even though the term would fit as the cancels always are simply a “number” (or “figure”) within a stylized round or rectangular frame.)

What places used figure cancels? Of course their exact place of usage is generally not known, but the location of the regular post office handling the mail can be known if their regular circular date cancel was applied to the envelope of any on-cover examples of the figure cancel. Most of the rare figure cancels where only a few examples are known are on loose stamps and are not known on cover, so their “town of use” is not known. Table 1 is a listing of the towns having figure cancels associated with them. It gives a

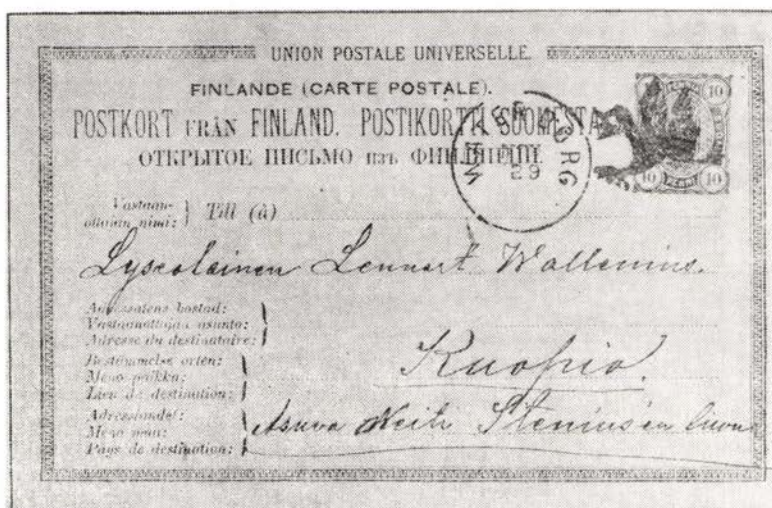


Figure 7—Are there any “pictorial” Finnish figure cancels? Consider this imaginary postal card. Were there any running chickens in Finland! Long Finnish nights might have resulted in some outstanding handicrafts—does the lack of any very personalized cancellers indicate that a postal directive probably specifically defined allowable types of figure cancels?

very good overview of the distribution of figure cancels within Finland. I also use it to quickly identify an on-cover figure cancel.

An example of an attractive and instructive on-cover usage of a figure cancel is shown in Figure 9. From other known covers, it is known that this



Figure 8—Grid figure cancel (Hellman #343) “Wårde” cover from Sievi dated 9 April 1892. The cover also has a carrier cancel “26”!



Figure 9—Example of Hellman #318 figure cancel of Hangö, cancelled “Hangö 3 VII 94,” “Stockholm 5.7.94” and “Winterthur 7.VII 94.” Note annotated “via Hangö.”

cancel was used at the special Hanko (Hangö) foreign exchange post office that handled and cancelled incoming and foreign bound mail posted on board a ship (e.g. a ship coming from Helsinki)! This also agrees with the cover's regular Hangö date cancel (which was applied as a "transit cancel"). However, the sender's notation "Via Hangö" and the message on the other side datelined "Helsingfors" would have left the location of figure cancellation uncertain. It is also interesting that the figure cancel on this card is so much more distinctive than the illustration usually seen for figure cancel #318.

Figure cancels and ships' mail will be discussed in a future part of this series.

Any additional information about figure cancels from readers would be greatly appreciated, and comments and questions enthusiastically welcomed. Can readers describe any covers not listed in Table 1?

Table 1

Alphabetical Listing Of Towns Identified With Figure Cancels

Town (and # of diff. cancels identified)	Figure Cancel Number
Alavo (2)	83, 425
Aura (3)	323A, 470, 471
Bennäs	111
Bjorneborg (6)	51, 63A, 80, 93, 347, 372
Borgå (2)	96, 99A
Bräkylä	349
Christinaestad (13)	23, 27, 27A, 34, 73, 81, 117, 117A, 123, 300, 327A, 388, 430
Ekenäs (4)	32, 62, 65, 452
Eno (2)	153A, 355
Etseri	365
Fiskars	218
Fredrikshamn	111B
Gamla Karleby (3)	2, 3, 22B
Hangö (10)	113, 266, 266A, 292, 309, 318, 335, 367B, 367, 377
Heinävesi	212
Helsingfors (5)	79, 115, 293, 399, 461
Härmä (6)	134, 262, 288, 383, 445, 450
Jeppo	118
Joensuu (27)	131, 153, 172, 174, 181, 206, 220, 223, 224, 230, 234, 236, 237, 250, 251, 255, 259, 265, 270, 275, 277, 279, 280, 281, 307, 312, 323
Jokkas (2)	394, 397
Jorois (3)	129, 130, 214
Juuka (2)	4D, 337
Jyväskylä (2)	173, 296
Jämsä	76
Kajana	75
Karhula	392
Kaskö	276A
Kaukola (2)	87A, 330
Keuru (2)	104, 395
Kides (3)	268, 269, 375
Kimito	7

Kivijärvi (3)	456, 485, 490
Koivisto (2)	110, 202
Kontiolahti	311
Kotka	26B
Kouvola	195
Kronoby	112A
Kuhmoinen	45
Kuhmoniemi	50A
Kuopio (3+)	69, 70, 371, (see Åbo 400)
Lahti (7)	2C, 29, 89, 102, 119, 119A, 89B
Laihela	178
Lappeenranta	4C
Lappila	356
Lappo (2)	107, 239
Lempois (4)	146, 443, 444, 469
Loimijoki (4)	423, 432, 448, 451
Lovisa	294
Malm	331
Mariehamn	1
Mustamäki	370
Myllymäki (2)	271, 353
Nakkila	4F
Nickby	105
Nikolaistad (6)	9A, 188A, 201, 226, 241, 384
Nivala	5
Notsjö	297
Nurmes (5) (Nurmis)	4, 4B, 99, 184, 396
Nykarleby	360
Nykyrka (2)	246, 317
Nyslott (8)	20, 78A, 139, 171, 189, 324, 136, 325
Nystad (15)	55, 85, 121, 142, 144, 145, 179, 180, 182, 285, 403 434, 436, 437, 325
Nädendal (3)	44, 157, 162
Orihvesi (3)	377A, 468, 482
Orismala (3)	125, 154, 219
Parkano	467
Pielisjärvi	379
Pielisjärvi, Ruskeala, Tohmajarvi (2)	373, 373A
Puolanka	4G
Puumala	390
Pälkäne	109
Raivola	141
Raumo (17)	36, 52, 67, 68, 68A, 71, 81A, 82, 92, 97, 98, 132 133, 358, 416, 457, 458
Rautu	59
Reposaari	11
Ruskeala (2+)	(see Pielisjarvi)
Räfsö	185
St. Michel (6)	74A, 101, 215, 336, 359, 367
Salo (2)	60, 386
Sievi (4)	90, 343, 369, 479
Somero	211
Sordavala	108
Suomussalmi	163

Svartå (3)	289, 474, 491
Sydänma	77A
Sysmä (2)	53, 406
Taivassalo (2)	197, 253
Tervajoki (3)	156, 177, 183A
Tohmajärvi (3)	149, 217, 327 (see Pielisjarvi)
Toijala	414A
Turengi (2)	308, 354
Töysä	242
Uleåborg	100
Urdiala (3)	354A, 411, 440
Uusikirkko	183
Vähäkyrö	370A
Wirmo	124
Woltti (4)	152, 254, 334, 412
Ylistaro	88
Östermyra (5)	168, 196, 261, 286, 476
Åbo (18)	46, 47, 47A, 50, 64, 64B, 106, 112, 116, 229, 231 232, 382, (400—see Kuopio), 410, 413, 435, 441, 442

Table 1 based on reference 3, and updated for "Karhunhammas" issues #1/182, #4/1982, and #1/1984.

Remember, å, ä, and ö come after "z."

In the upcoming continuation I will discuss the surviving cancellers, their materials, the inks used, the earliest Christinaestad line cancels, etc., along with other additional tables.

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

Footnotes:

1. United States philatelists call the widely varying and sometimes beautifully crafted U.S. cancels "Fancy Cancels." It is believed that their use was almost purely one of economy. However, a directive in 1859 required that for legal legibility purposes the dated canceller could no longer be applied on stamps and that the stamps would be more effectively and completely cancelled in some other way anyway. (A popular idea of the day widely believed within the government was that large numbers of used stamps were being cleaned and re-used. Absolutely no evidence of this has ever come to light.)

Commercial companies saw this cancellation directive as a business opportunity, and manufactured many types of cancellers including ones that were artistic, tore into the surface of the stamp, etc. These were advertised and sold to individual post offices. Many circulars advertising the fancy cancel type cancellers are known, and because different post offices would often buy identical cancellers, philatelists today cannot be certain of identifying the towns of usage for a commercially manufactured fancy cancel.

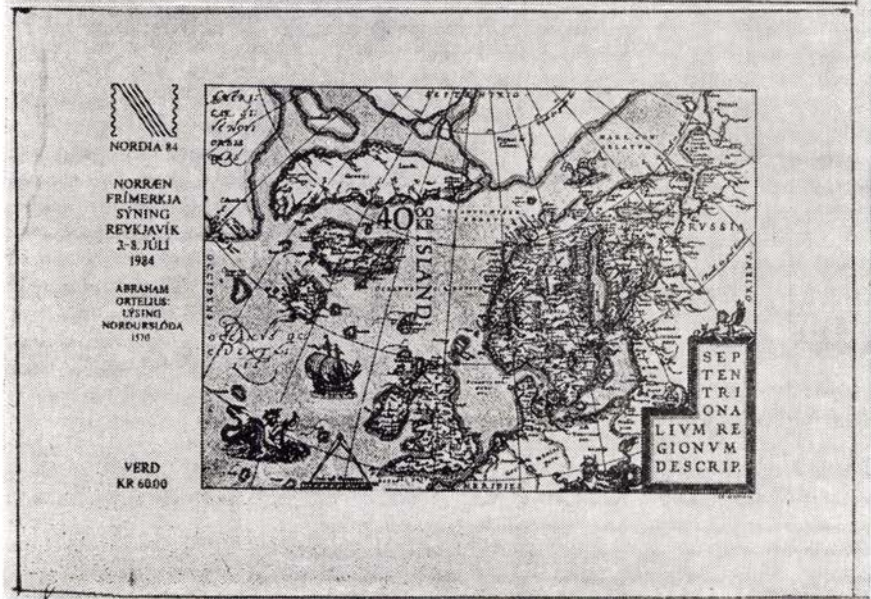
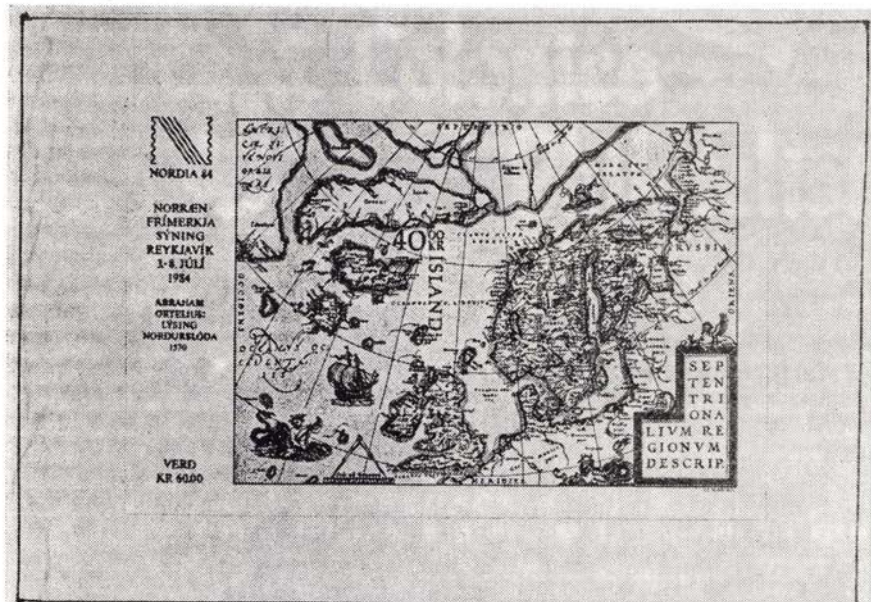
I picture that the United States had a very dispersed postal system with many very autonomous locales, so cancel practices could and did occur without any official postal directives mentioning, encouraging, or directing the specific use of fancy cancellers.

An interesting reference is an article by Richard Graham on page 14 of the July 23, 1984 "Linn's Stamp News" entitled "Early (U.S.) 'patent' cancelling devices were intended to cut stamp fibers."

Nordia '84 Postcard Errors

By Magni R. Magnusson

In connection with the Icelandic stamp exhibition "NORDIA '84," the Icelandic Post Office issued a postcard showing the souvenir sheet that was issued during the exhibition.



The card was put on sale prior to the exhibition, but was withdrawn on the same day and destroyed. This was done because the cards showed the souvenir sheet in the exact size and color as the souvenir sheet that was issued. Only a few cards were sold in Iceland before the mistake was discovered. New cards were then put on sale the next day, however the photo of the souvenir sheet was larger in size than the original sheet.

But, when destroying the supply at the exhibition, the Postal authorities forgot that a few hundred cards had been sent to their stand at the stamp exhibition in Hamburg, Germany, in connection with UPU-Kongress, Hamburg. It was not until after the cards in Hamburg were sold out and supplies of the new card had been sent, that collectors realized that the two different types existed.

We want to inform the SCC readers who were lucky enough to buy a card in Hamburg that the two different types of Card No. 5-1984 exist.

* S * C * C *

Nordic Christmas Seal Catalog: A Review

By Alan Warren

Editor-in-Chief Jørgen Christoffersen has published the *Nordisk Julemaerke Katalog 1983-84*, printed in Copenhagen. This expanded sixth edition runs 450 pages and covers not only the official and national seals of the nordic countries, but many local and organizational seals as well. While the text is in Danish, it is easy to follow, and the major terms are given in the front of the catalog in Danish, English, French and German.

The first sections of the catalog are devoted to the official seals of Denmark, Finland, Faroes, Greenland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. Prices are shown for perforated and imperforate examples, sheets (where each stamp is only a part of the overall design), and progressive proofs. Prices are for mint copies, and cancelled ones are understood to be one-third to one-quarter of the values shown. The printing quality of both text and illustrations is extremely high. The names of the artists/designers are shown for most examples.

The next section is devoted to seals issued by various Danish organizations such as the Y's, Order of Malta, a variety of missions, and similar types, but in each case issued at Christmas time. The same is true for the other nordic countries. Many pages are devoted to listings of local Christmas seals released by the Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions and similar clubs of various cities and towns.

Towards the end of the catalog are listings of series of seals which have been discontinued. These are for towns or organizations which released seals for a period of years, and then terminated the issuance. A nice feature of Christoffersens catalog is that between major sections are pages set aside for inserting one's own notes. This volume appears to be the major reference work for the serious collector of Scandinavian area Christmas seals. I obtained my copy during a special promotion a few months ago. For current pricing and availability, write to Felix A. Brock, 49 North Road, Bronxville, NY 10708.

The Majlund Forgeries

By Mike Hvidonov

Very few, if any, of the forgeries of Finnish stamps are accepted as more or less consequential to the collector of Finland's postal material.

Most of the forgeries of Finland really are one of a kind efforts to make some financial coup. Perhaps the exception and one that hangs on which threatened the pretty near pure countenance of our stamps was the imperforate garbage of some of the modern day stamps a few years back. Briefly, someone got hold of waste material of sheets of groups of stamps which were not perforated and succeeded (briefly) in selling them as great rarities at tremendous prices. Happily the nefarious scheme was soon exposed. These worthless items are still around but are usually described as "proofs." They have no legitimate place in Finnish philately. The buyers of this garbage are either innocent or people who practice the old saying, "you pays your money and you takes your choice."

A few classic items created by Fournier along with the 1 Mark 1866 Sperati forgery still make their rounds and are being sold as authentic stamps.

The stamps of Fournier were not intended to defraud the post office. They were described as "facsimiles" and a catalog of their costs was published. The intent was to allow people to have space fillers of stamps for their albums who could not afford to purchase the originals.

The Sperati 1 Mark forgery is truly a "dangerous" item. We should all feel easier that Mr. Sperati did not concentrate more of his "creative" time on duplicating Finnish stamps. It was the intention, to my understanding, that he fully intended his forgeries to defraud.

As a point of interest, I received a Sperati 1 Mark stamp this summer that had been purchased as a valid adhesive. The stamp itself approaches photographic perfection. Only the paper and one insignificant engraving error exposes the forgery. Insipidly, however, a KUOPIO circular, bridge-type forged cancellation dated 1898 has been added. Since these cancellations did not appear until later years the bogus piece is exposed.

We do not have a great deal of specific, confirmed information on Majlund's handicraft and some of what we have is speculative and/or honestly assumed to be correct by reason of old (and new) writings and the repetition of such through the years.

This last comment is based on recollections of brief articles and notations from the Finnish Handbook and ABOPHIL along with items published in magazines in the U.S. and abroad.

The stamps illustrating this article are from my collection, several of which have been with me for years. As a matter of fact one of the 20p. stamps was salvaged from a dealer's "junk" stock for all of 30 cents some years back.

Majlund Forgery Discrepancies

Some questions exist as regards from whence did the Majlund forgeries emanate? One writer describes the forgeries as having been taken from imperforated printer's waste and then perforated to 11½ by Majlund who worked as a bookbinder in the city of Tampere.

According to Mikko Ossa in his book "The Forgeries of Finnish Postage Stamps" two different printings of the Majlund 20 penny stamps exist. One printing was made in small sheets of 32 (4x8) stamps in a form with the color

being clearly 'greyish blue.' The second printing was from a form with 40 stamps (4x10) stamps with the color being a darker blue.

Thus we find some questions which may never be clearly answered.

a) Were the perforated 20 penny stamps of both types I and II stolen from official imperforated printer's waste and later perfered by Majlund. Type one comes from the First Provisional Printing while Type II emanates from the Berlin Printing.

b) Another possibility suggests that both Types I and II could possibly have been printed by Majlund from existing stolen or borrowed authentic printing plates or could he have so cleverly created forgeries.

According to legal or official records the mail usage of the 20 penny stamps of Majlund was very limited because of his quick arrest. Mikko Ossa has noted that just a few of the 20p. postally cancelled stamps are known and found on postal items. (This is a comment from an old issue of ABO-PHIL and may have been changed by now). Large numbers of full mint sheets are in collections.

Here are a few other points of interest gleaned from some other comments of Mr. Ossa that may be of interest to the reader. One row of 3 is known of the 20 penny stamp and the 20 penny is to be regarded as Rarer than the 10 penny forgery although the 10 penny is seldom seen. Mr. Ossa conjectures that the 10 penny stamps outnumber the 20 penny by a ratio of four to one.

The largest known strip of the 10 penny stamp is a row of four cancelled



Picture 1. A "hard-to-come-by" 10 penny pair of E. A. Majlund's 10 penny, perf. 11½ forgery. Cancelled in Helsinki on 20.VI.04.



Picture 2. An unused copy of Majlund's forgery of the 20 penny Type II and a cancelled example of the Type I, litho printing. (Cancel date illegible).

in Helsinki (as most cancelled stamps of the forgeries are found). This item was sold in an auction in Helsinki in 1938. Its whereabouts is unknown today.

Yet another "puzzlement" exists. The fact is that the *Käsikirja II* (Finnish Handbook) mentions the existence of the 20 penny forgery but does not mention the 10 penny forgery at all!!!

Oversight??? Probably the reprinting will correct this, I hope.

Catalog Comparisons

A comparison of the values of these interesting forgeries in NORMA and LAPE are at variance. For the convenience of all here is comparison:

LAPE	Unused	Used	On Postal Piece
10p.	No Quote	500 Marks	2500 Marks
20p.	No Quote	900 Marks	2500 Marks
NORMA			
10p.	No Quote	1000 Marks	No Quote
20p.	No Quote	1200 Marks	No Quote

We expect that the unquoted categories are due to the fact that the forgeries are not appearing on the market scene. Inasmuch as they are not included in Philatelic exhibits hampers interest to seekers of honors. Perhaps this article will serve to get some response from those who are sitting on these little forgery gems. We would welcome pictures of any of the items under discussion.

* S * C * C *

President's Message

By Wayne P. Rindone

This President's Message is being written on the heels of the 1984 SCC National Convention, which was held at Philatelic Show in Boston, October 12 to 14. This year's convention included a large number of Scandinavian exhibits, a reception at the Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum followed by a dinner at the Wayside Inn immortalized in Longfellow's *Tales*, a productive business meeting, and an engrossing presentation of slides taken during last summer's SCC expedition to NORDIA '84 in Iceland.

No fewer than 11 high quality exhibits of Scandinavian material were shown by SCC members. Between them these exhibits won a total of ten show medals, including one gold, one vermeil, six silvers, and two silver-bronzes. The 1984 SCC National Award and an SCC gold medal for the best Scandinavian exhibit were awarded to Kauko Aro for his outstanding Postal Cards of Finland exhibit. Michael Falls' exhibit of Iceland 1873-1944 won an SCC silver medal for the second best Scandinavian exhibit, and Marvin Hunewell won the SCC bronze medal for the third best Scandinavian exhibit for his Postal Stationery of Denmark 1865-1900. A full list of the exhibitors and the awards they won will be published in the next POSTHORN.

There were several important decisions made at the annual Board meeting. One decision that we have not had to make for 41 years, thanks to the dedication and skill of outgoing POSTHORN publisher Harlan Miller, was the selection of a new POSTHORN publisher for the next year. There were several good offers, but the Board has chosen Wilcox Printing and Publishing of Madrid, Iowa, which will commence publication of the POSTHORN with the February 1985 issue. POSTHORN Editor Bob Gross found that

proprietor Dennis Wilcox has already demonstrated a high degree of cooperation, good modern facilities, and a proven record of producing high quality philatelic publications, and he also presented the Club with a very reasonably priced offer. We welcome Mr. Wilcox as our new publisher and wish him a long and successful tenure in that role. It is not possible in the limited space available here to thank Harlan Miller adequately for his 41 years of service; this will be a topic for a future issue.

One inevitable result of changing POSTHORN publishers is an increase in the cost of having the POSTHORN published. Despite this cost increase, which Dennis Wilcox has kept to a fairly modest amount, membership dues for 1985 will nevertheless remain unchanged at \$8. Previous SCC Officers and Board Members anticipated that this cost increase would come eventually and planned our finances so it is not necessary to raise dues immediately. It will, however, be necessary to raise 1986 dues to \$10, a level that we hope to be able to maintain for a period. Note that this issue of the POSTHORN contains an envelope for your use in paying 1985 dues. Please help us avoid any additional dues increases by using it to remit \$8 in dues to Executive Secretary Bill Lamkin as soon as possible.

The Board also voted to reinstate Chapter 1 in Seattle formally to fully active status. We wish a very warm welcome to our membership in the Pacific Northwest. If you live in the Seattle area and have not yet joined Chapter 1, you might like to contact SCC Regional Director Arnold E. Knudson, 2626 S. 148th St., Seattle, WA 98168, for information.

A new appointive position, Club Historian, has been created by Board resolution. The duties of the Historian will include the compilation and maintenance of an historical record of the Club's activities and development. If you are interested in taking on this task, please write me a letter stating your interest and qualifications.

The Board approved two Regional Meetings during the first part of 1985. The first will be held in connection with Interpex in New York March 14-17, and the second will be held at Complex in Chicago in May.

A big thank you is due to everyone who exhibited at or otherwise participated in the 1984 convention as well as to the other members of the New England SCC Chapter 5 who helped host the meeting. I would like particularly to thank Bill Lamkin who contributed his valuable insights to the decision-making process and gave many of our Board members their first chance to meet an SCC Executive Secretary. I would also like to thank Charles Teed and Al Gruber who shared their slides and recollections with us and succeeded in making those of us who were unable to join the Nordia trip last summer even more disappointed that we had not been able to participate.

In closing, I would like to mention that the 1985 National Convention is only a few months away. It will be held at Westpex in San Francisco April 26 to 28, hosted by Chapters 17 and 21. Westpex does not have ample space to expand the exhibit to accommodate last-minute entries the way Philatelic Show did, so those of you who would like to support our National Convention and to compete for the National Award and SCC medals should plan to apply early. I understand that exhibit applications should be ready not long after you receive this copy of the POSTHORN, and that they may be obtained from Exhibits Chairman Stephen D. Schumann, 2417 Cabrillo Drive, Hayward, CA 94545. Plan now to meet your fellow SCC members in San Francisco in April.

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Nordia '84

By Charles Teed

For a week in July a group of Scandinavian collectors were surrounded by native languages, Old Norse, Danish, Swedish and the others.

Some 30 or so from the U.S. were in the capital city of Iceland, Reykjavik, for NORDIA 84, the annual stamp show of the Nordic countries.

English is known and used by most residents there, but Icelandic is the language of the newspapers, the signs, the show program. And as you already know, it uses much of the alphabet, the inflections, the grammar of Old Norse.

From the 10 a.m. opening ceremony on Tuesday, July 3 to the close on Sunday evening, the 8th, a steady but slim crowd had a feast of 779 16-page frames to look at. They were spread out on two levels of the domed hall of the sports complex near the center of town. All entries were already winners in other shows, and were restricted to residents of the host countries or members of those national stamps clubs.

Obviously there was time left over during the six-day show to see the dealers and the philatelic agencies. Frimerkjasalan of Iceland was there, along with the stands of Denmark, Greenland, Sweden, Norway, Faroes and Finland.

The post office staff stayed busy with sales and cancellations. Special cancels were provided one day at a time, honoring each of the five host countries plus one for the Northland as a whole.

To fully appreciate the exhibits you would have needed to be a philatelist fluent in language. But even as a non-specialist with little language ability I was able to pick up some of the details.

In the show classes, first came frames from the postal services of the five countries, then the Court of Honor with rare and early material, and two honorary exhibits. Here was a total of 79 frames.

And it was from the honorary class that the Grand Award was made. This went to Peter Meyer of Denmark for his Dansk Vestindien.

For the Icelandic exhibits the top winner was Ebbe Eldrup of Denmark for a showing of 1827-1919, starting with prephilately material. This class had 75 frames. One of the silver medals here was won by George Sickels of the U.S.A. showing war covers in a history of foreign military forces occupying Iceland during World War II.

Entries of philately of the other Nordic countries filled 331 of those big frames with standard material, or some unusual things. Grand Award for these went to an anonymous exhibitor, "510," for ten frames of Sweden's postal history from 1855 to 1872.

From the "other lands" class, Kr. Wilhelmson of Norway took the honors for a showing of Japan, 1871-1905.

The airmail class drew five entries, obviously of a later era and not quite so pleasing to the jury. But of the five, Lester Winick of Chicago took a silver-gold (vermeil) for his showing of Iceland Air Mail. The evolution from the first plane through the Zeppelin era to the servicemen stationed there were in his five frames.

The topicals were excellent—and high award winners. Jan Olav Reiter won a silver for Nordic Architectural History, and noteworthy entries of Scandinavian interest were Kjell-Arne Ellefsen's Skiing and Skating and Bergliot Iversen's on Textiles. All three of these came from Norway.

The junior group showed adult quality and actually listed five age groups through the age of 25. An entry by a 14- or 15-year old was of Norway. From 16- to 18-year olds came three of Denmark, three of the Faroes and one of Norway.

The young people in the age of 19-21 showed Faroes, Norway, post cards of Finland, and the Posthorn in its many symbolic uses. Nobody above the age of 21 admitted to being a youth!

The week was full of highlights. For a sampling:

- * Being at Hotel Esja, in sight of the mountain of that name and in close walking distance of the sports hall.
- * Having an Anglo-Nordic reception by the 300-member Reykjavik stamp club on the Fourth of July. Greetings were brought by SCC vice-president Al Gruber and warmly received.
- * Taking part in the local club's auction on Sunday and bidding in kronur, 30 for \$1.
- * The awards banquet Saturday night, great food but slow announcements.
- * Taking the ferry and then a bus to the remote summer cottage of the lady who befriends the local club.
- * Touring by bus or rental car to the sights familiar to stamp collectors, like the greenhouses at Hveragerdi, Gullfoss, Skalholt, Thingvellir. In the city finding Arbaer, the university and government buildings, the harbor, the flowers.
- * Having good food, lamb, fresh salmon and shrimp.
- * For some, finding long-lost cousins and kinfolk.
- * Having the beautiful lady who is president of Iceland attend the opening and spend more than an hour with the exhibits.
- * Having typical cool and overcast weather turn into glorious sunshine for the weekend.
- * And finding that sunset really does come around midnight in July, and sunrise about 3 a.m.!

Iceland is a good destination point via Icelandair, which flies from Orlando, Baltimore, New York, Detroit, and Chicago. They are as bad as any other airline in the 1980s, packing people into short spaces, but are excellent in service and cost. A few days visit there may beat chasing around the Continent in a blur of motion. Try it, especially if their stamps appeal to you.

* S * C * C *

Nordia '84

By Wayne C. Sommer

Elsewhere in recent philatelic media there are more detailed accounts of this July event in Reykjavik, Iceland. It was advertised in advance notices as being exclusively for Nordic country citizens and members of Nordic country collector organizations; the three descriptive brochures were only in the Icelandic and Danish languages; the opening ceremony was conducted entirely in Icelandic. Fortunately, the MC of the Awards Banquet conducted that affair primarily in English, a courtesy much appreciated by the attendees from Great Britain and the USA (and no doubt understood by all others present).

Despite the Nordic-ness of the show, three exhibitors, two from the US and one from England were admitted as members of the eligible clubs and

did well in the judging. Lester Winick, of Homewood, Illinois, won a vermeil for his Iceland Airmails; George W. Sickels, of Union, New Jersey, was awarded a silver for his Iceland War Covers. Both are also well-known SCC members. Mrs. Olga Ellis, won a silver-bronze for her Norway Covers of the WW II period. She is from Surrey, England, and a member of the Scandinavian Philatelic Society in that country.

The Grands and golds went to collections from Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden. Icelanders took one silver and several bronze medals.

The Reykjavik Philatelic Society, known as FF (for Felag Frimerkjasafnama), held a very successful auction and also was the host for a typically Icelandic "kaffi" attended by about one hundred members and visiting collectors. On the personal side, this writer, as the first foreigner to be so honored, was presented with a gold membership pin recognition of service to FF.

An unforgettable event of the week was a behind-the-scenes view of Iceland's domestic life enjoyed by some 20 SCC visitors from the USA. Mrs. Ellen Sighvatsson, whose home is FF headquarters in the center of Reykjavik and who is a very active member of FF, arranged a side-trip via ferry across the bay to Akranes and then by bus to her "summer house" out in the country-side. This is one of a somewhat scattered complex of such places built by people for week-end and vacation residences away from the city. Here we had the inevitable kaffi and cake and were able to visit several places close enough to see private flower gardens and even a small greenhouse.

The week after the show, SCC Vice-president Alfred Gruber and wife Annette accompanied the writer and wife Helen on a six-day auto tour across the south coast of Iceland. Two nights were spent at a "bed and breakfast" farm near Kirkjubaejarklaustur because the hotel there was filled—we took the Tourist Bureaus's recommendation and were well-rewarded by the very gracious hospitality of the farmer, his wife, their son and daughter-in-law (the only English-speaking one in the family), and their two young boys. The modern farmhouse and barns are on an historic site and nearby to a spectacular scenic gorge. Other sights along the way included the waterfall Skogar, the national historic farm Nupsstadhur, the national park Skaftafell, the calving of icebergs from the glacier at the river Joyulsa, and a sheep-shearing that we stumbled upon.

All of this, plus numerous postoffices along the way, was a fitting end of our trip to NORDIA '84.

* S * C * C *

Scandinavian Literature Notes

By Alan Warren

Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift 2/1984 presents the first of a series on the Christian X bicolor issues of 1918-1933 by Carl Egon Hansen and Ib Krarup Rasmussen. Iceland is featured in articles on covers to Iceland (around the turn of the century) by Niels Klottrup, and another on postal rates of Iceland during the period 1870-1920, by Ebbe Eldrup and Torben Jensen. This issue also has another in the series by Erik Hvidberg Hansen on Denmark postal history during WW I.

Another batch of material on Danish postal history and censorship is found in *Posthistoriske Meddelelser* 18/1984. The second part of a series ap-

appears there on the postal routes between Tønder and Ribe during the period 1852-87. Arthur Chambers writes about the Norwegian ship-post offices.

Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift 4/1984 is again chock full of interesting material. Niels Klotttrup has a nicely illustrated article on mixed frankings—some covers with combined local and internal rates, others with stamps of more than one country. Toke Nørby writes about the steel engraved stamps of Iceland produced in Denmark in the mid 1930's.

Johs. Andersen discusses blocks of four of Danish definitives with marginal markings, and Ole Steen Jacobsen shows some nice examples of the Danish bicolors and arms issue used on letters sent abroad during the last quarter of the 19th century. Knud Juul writes about the production and printing of the 2-kings and Christian X issues of Iceland 1914-1934. All of the winners at *NORDPHIL* 84 in Hvidovre are listed. Grand award winner (gold) was Jan Billgren of Lund with a collection of Swedish postal documentation 1885-1921.

In the July issue of the APS journal *The American Philatelist*, SCC member Paul Nelson has a letter-to-the-editor in which he expands on a concept discussed in an earlier issue, namely "stamp money." Paul mentions two periods in Denmark when postage stamps served as money. The first time was just after WW I when several denominations of stamps were encased in metal and celluloid capsules, marking the return of Schleswig to Denmark. The second took place during WW II when the Nazis collected the 1-øre copper coins for the war effort. Merchants proceeded to place low denomination wavy-line stamps in cellophane with advertising on the back. This "small change" can be classified into five groups depending on the method of packaging and applying the ads.

The Dutch publication *Het Noorderlicht* No. 80 has an illustrated article by G. L. van Welie which describes the various crown-and-posthorn hand-stamps seen on Danish covers during the 1950's and 1960's. Rene Hillesum continues the series on Finnish cancels with examples of three-language circle-datums, where the name of the town is given in Finnish, Swedish, and Russian during the Russian period.

In the August issue of the American Philatelic Society's journal *The American Philatelist*, veteran forgery expert Varro E. Tyler discusses the lithographed set of forgeries of the 1922 Karelia issue. A comparison table shows the differences between genuine and forgery in such details as printing, gum, and perforation. Another article in the same issue by Stanley Kronenberg, is a brief appreciation of the engraver Czeslaw Slania who has executed stamp designs not only for several of the nordic countries, but for France, Poland, Monaco, and others.

Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift 6/1984 carries the fourth installment of Svein Andreassen's series on World War postal conditions with a discussion on the use of Lisbon as a route for letters from the nordic countries to the United States during WW II. Tore Gjelsvik writes of some early uses of the Norwegian "London" stamps in April, May and June of 1945, predating the generally accepted June 22 issue date. This issue also begins a series on the Norwegian posthorn issue of 1879-1883 by Harry Snarvold.

Issue 3/1984 of *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift* presents part 12 of Hans Ehler Jessen's series on postal conditions at the time of the 1864 war, and part 4 of Søren Jessen's series on postal history of Frederikssund. Børge Lundh writes about the 19th century cancellations of Aalborg.

NEW MEMBERS

2829	RIGGS, Kern, 1104 East Washington, Boise, Idaho 83712 Denmark, DWI, Greenland, Faroe	By Lamkin 2561
2830	HOLMGAARD, Henning, RFD #1, Box 521, Pittstown, NJ 08867 Danish West Indies	By Lamkin 2561
2831	CRAMER, Robert, 3871 Inglewood Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90066 Norway	By Lamkin 2561
2832	JAMES, Larry, 109-130 Lillarney Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba, R37 3B2, Canada — Denmark, Scandinavia, World Wide	By Lamkin 2561
2833	JARAKER, Leif, Box 321, S-72107, Vasteras, Sweden Military Post, Sweden	By Lamkin 2561
2834	HARROWING, Gregory, 21 Syston Way, Kingswood, Bristol, BS15 1UG, England — Finland—booklets and definitives	By Nelson 1389
2835	PETERSON, Raymond, 2722 Densmore Drive, Toledo, Ohio 43606	By Frye 1031
2836	NOREEN, Prof. Eric, DJ-10, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195 — Finland, Sweden	By Saxburg 1325
2837	WAUGH, Richard, 39 Ward Street, Apt. #3, Moncton, New Brunswick, E1A 3J8, Canada — Sweden	By Lamkin 2561
2838	JONSSON, Hlodver Bjorn, Reynigrund 63, 200 Kopavogur, Iceland Iceland, Foroyar, Denmark, Ship stamps	By Mooney 1847
2839	ANDERSON, Ronald P. US, BNA, Europe, Scandinavia	By Lamkin 2561

NEW LIFE MEMBERS

L-43	2583 DAVIES, Paul L., Jr., 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, CA 94101
L-44	2631 HAMILTON, B. G., 907 Crumlin Road, Ballysillan, Belfast, BT148AB Ireland

REINSTATEMENT

1176	GESTSSON, Sigurdur P., Reynihvammur, 200 Kopavogur, Iceland Cancel membership number 2806
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MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

August 1984 Membership	
Regular Members	1103
Life Members	31
Honorary Members	7
	—
Total Membership	1141
November 1984 Adjustments	
Regular Members	+11
Reinstatement	+1
Resignation	-8
Deceased	-4
	—
Total Adjustment	+0
November 1984 Membership	
Regular Members	1101
Life Members	33
Honorary Members	7
	—
Total Membership	1141

DECEASED MEMBERS

- 2716 COTTRELL, Herman, 98 Carroll Street, Box 617, Trenton, NJ 08604
 2105 FEDRO, Brian, 725 Probst Ave., Fairview, NJ 07022
 1892 BRYAN, Carl L., 724 Johnson Bldg., Shreveport, LA 71101
 2218 STEIN, Samuel, 1590 Dahill Road, Brooklyn, NY 11204

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 2425 CROWLEY, George E., 115 Welford Road, Lutherville, MD 21093
 2033 OSTERGAARD, Folmer, Morgenveg 6, 2900 Hellerup, Denmark
 1593 EICHNER-LARSEN, Ib, 34 Pilestrade, DK-1147 Copenhagen K, Denmark
 2471 COHEN, Arnold S., 7239 Bradford Street, Philadelphia, PA 19149
 2044 LUNDH, Børge, Vindestraede 1,2, 2820 Gentofte, Denmark
 2430 HOVY, John W., 224-27 Edgewood Avenue, Laurelton, NY 11413

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 2617 SPELLMIRE, Sandra M., 17111 Golden West A7, Huntington Beach, CA 92647
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 2758 GUDBJØRNSSON, Vilhjalmur, P. O. Box 302, 200 Kopavogur, Iceland
 SCC LIBRARY, c/o S. H. Hanson, 1648 Campbell Ave., Des Plaines, IL 60016-6637
 2769 REIERSCORD, Thomas E., 4500 West 44th St., Minneapolis, MN 55424
 2661 PUZULIS, CW4 Val E., Hq. 5th Sig. Cmd., DCSLOG, Maint. Div., APO, New York, NY 09056
 2270 MONTELLO, Lawrence J., P. O. Box 4513, E.C.P.O., Weed, CA 96094
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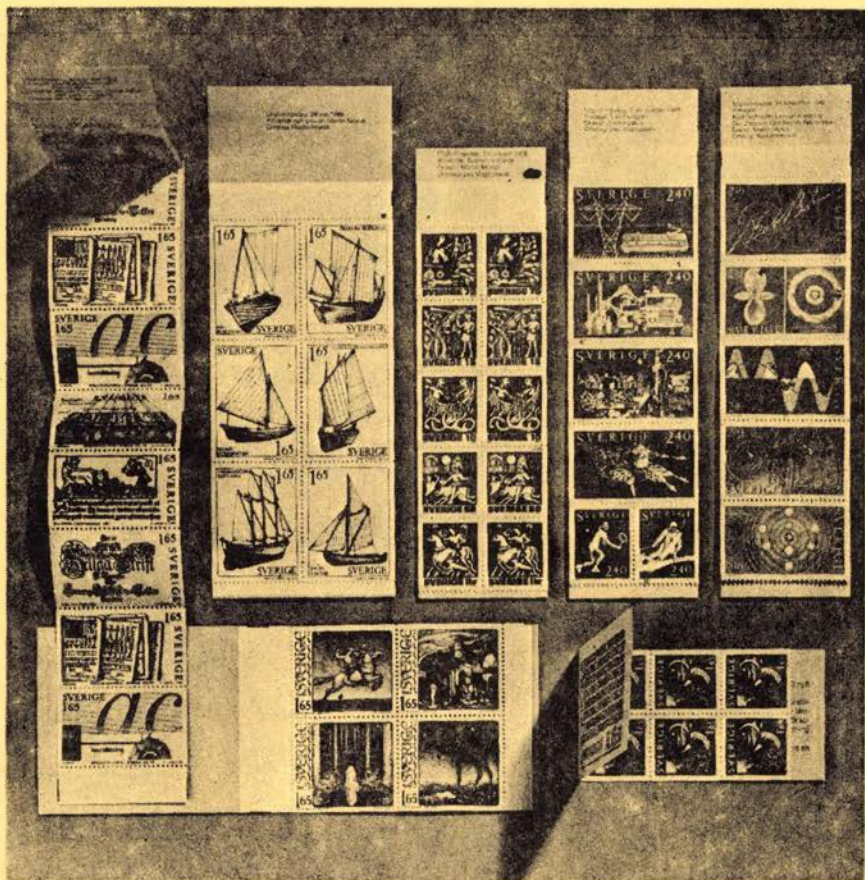
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