



The Posthorn

Sponsored by the
Scandinavian Collectors Club
of NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor, Carl E. Pelander, 545 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

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The Parcel Post Stamps of Greenland

by Svend Yort



Typical Copenhagen Cancellations

These large, colorful stamps, although they have never been listed in Scott's catalogue, have long been recognized as legitimate by collectors abroad, and by most of the European catalogues. However, it is only in recent years that they have come in for specialized study, perhaps because the simplicity of their appearance led collectors to believe that there was nothing to be learned about them. Then too, they have been called "private" and "locals," neither of which is true. They were issued by regularly constituted Government agency, and from the standpoint of area and population served, they are far more worthy of recognition than many of the stamps in our catalogues today. But to fully appreciate them, we must understand some of the conditions and circumstances of their issue and use.

Geography: Greenland is the largest island in the world (Australia being regarded as a continent), but is almost entirely covered by a huge ice cap. The area is 2,175,000 square kilometers, or approximately 840,000 square miles, which is about equal to the entire United States east of the Mississippi; however, only 313,000 square kilometers or about 120,000 square miles are ice-free. The central part is a plateau 5000 feet high, with mountains rising up to 10,000 feet, and the ice cap is 4000 feet thick in places. Only narrow strips along the coast are free of ice, and most of the settlements (called "colonies" in Danish) are on the west coast, where a branch of the Gulf Stream makes the climate fairly equable. Even so, the harbors are ice-bound four months of the year, and the more northerly, such as Upernivik, can be reached by boat only from June to August.

Population: The population is chiefly Eskimo, since immigration is not encouraged; and the few whites are mostly Government officials, teachers, technicians, etc. By the 1930 census the population was about 400 whites and about 16,000 Eskimos. The native population of some of the principal settlements was:

Angmagsalik	713
Christianshaab	611
Egedesminde	1,690
Frederikshaab	1,017
Godhavn	681
Godthaab	1,313
Holstensborg	927
Jakobshavn	681
Julianehaab	3,532
Ritenbenk	644
Sukkertoppen	1,397
Scoresbysund	108

Status: Greenland is a Danish colony, administered by "Gronlands Styrelse," a Government bureau which exercises complete control over the administration, development, and commerce of the colony, including shipping and communications to and from Greenland. Trade with the colony is a Government monopoly, established to safeguard the natives against exploitation, and extends even to the fishing rights off the coasts. This last was the cause of a dispute with Norway in the 1920's in which Norway claimed part of the east coast. The dispute was referred to the International Court at the Hague, which in 1932 confirmed Denmark's sovereignty over the whole island.

History: Greenland was discovered and colonized in the latter part of the tenth century by Eric the Red, father of Lief the Lucky, the discoverer of America. These colonies, while practically independent, owed a nominal allegiance to the king of Norway, which passed to the king of Denmark at the time the two countries were united in a dual monarchy. The original colonies flourished for several centuries, and at their height are thought to have numbered several thousand inhabitants. However, in the fourteenth century communication with Norway and Denmark became very irregular, and finally ceased altogether, probably because of the Black Death which swept Europe, decimating populations and disrupting commerce. Several attempts to find the "lost colonies" were made in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but without success.

The present colonies date from 1721, when Hans Egede, a Norwegian clergyman, led an expedition to Greenland to convert the Eskimos and if possible find out what had become of the old colonies. For a while a number of private companies did a good business trading with the Eskimos, but in 1774 the Government monopoly was established as mentioned above. In 1814, by the Treaty of Kiel, the king of Denmark was forced to cede Norway to Sweden; but Greenland, as well as Iceland and the Faroe Islands, remained under the Danish crown.

Postal History: As stated above, all matters relating to Greenland are

handled by "Gronlands Styrelse," including the mail service. However, this does not make the stamps issued by this bureau any less "official" than those issued by the Danish Post Office, since both are branches of the Government, and furthermore the stamps had the sanction of the Post Office Department. Originally this bureau was known as "Direktoratet for den Kgl. Gronlandske Handel" (Directorate for the Royal Greenland Trade). In 1908 the name was changed to "Administrationen for Kolonierne i Gronland" (Administration for the Colonies in Greenland); in 1912 to "Styrelsen af Kolonierne i Gronland" (Management of the Colonies in Greenland); and finally in 1925 was shortened to "Gronlands Styrelse."

Until 1905, all mail was carried free of charge between any points in Greenland and the office of the Colonial administration in Copenhagen. Mail could be addressed to Greenland from any point in Denmark, or the rest of the world, but postage would be paid only to Copenhagen, where the Post Office would deliver it to the colonial office. Similarly, mail could be prepaid from Greenland (in regular Danish stamps) to any point in Denmark or beyond, but the postage would be figured only from Copenhagen. The stamps were not cancelled in Greenland, but in Copenhagen, by the Danish Post Office, after the mail was turned over to it by the colonial office.

By 1905, however, the amount of mail, and particularly the number of packages, had increased to such an extent that the colonial administration felt a fee should be charged. It was finally decided, in conference with the Post Office, that letters should still be carried free, but that a nominal charge should be made for packages, based only on the cost of handling at the Copenhagen end. The fee was set at 1 ore per $\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram (about 1 pound), minimum fee however 10 ore, and the maximum weight to be 10 kg. (about 22 pounds). These rates remained in effect until 1930, when they were increased to the same as those for packages to Iceland, namely:

For packages up to 1 kg	1 Kr. 10 ore
1 to 3 kg.	1 Kr. 70 ore
3 to 5 kg.	1 Kr. 90 ore
5 to 10 kg.	5 Kr. 40 ore

The method of collecting payment and the use of the special stamps issued for this purpose was as follows:

A. Packages to Greenland:

1. Parcels handed in at the Colonial Office in Copenhagen were paid in advance, and Greenland stamps affixed to a special address card which accompanied the package.

2. Packages mailed at any post office in Denmark were prepaid as far as Copenhagen in regular Danish stamps, which were affixed to the regular address card. When the package was delivered to the colonial office, the address card marked with the amount of the Greenland parcel post fee, which then was collected on delivery.

B. Packages from Greenland:

1. Packages to be forwarded through the Danish post office were prepaid both with Greenland stamps, which were affixed to the parcel itself, and with the necessary postage in Danish stamps for the forwarding charges from Copenhagen, which were affixed to the regular address card.

2. Packages which were to be delivered at the colonial office in Copenhagen were charged only with the Greenland postage, and prepaid with Greenland stamps.

(To Be Continued)

Invest in U. S. WAR SAVINGS STAMPS and BONDS!

Revolutionary or Mourning Stamp of Finland

by George Wiberg



Following the war of 1808-09, Finland was ceded to Russia by Sweden. From 1809 to 1889 the Finnish constitution was respected, pledges made and the oath taken by Alexander I and succeeding Tsars as Grand Dukes of Finland were faithfully kept, but with the accession of Alexander III to the throne, the struggle for Finland's identity as a Nation began.

The Finnish Postal System was the first to feel the pressure. In 1889-90 a new set of stamps with a Russified design was issued, resembling somewhat the two previous issues, with the name of Finland and the values indicated in Russian. These stamps were valid for mail to Russia as well as for foreign and inland mail, whereas the older Finnish stamps were prohibited for use on mail to Russia.

On June 12, 1890 the Emperor of Russia signed the "Post Manifesto," which decreed that after Jan. 5, 1891 the then current Russian stamps with small dots and circles added, were to be used in Finland. The dots and circles were to identify the stamps as sold and used in Finland and the revenue to go to the Finnish Postal Department. This issue was placed on sale Jan. 14, 1891.

In 1899 a decree ordered that regular Russian stamps were to be used in Finland and that the Finnish Postal System was to become a branch of the Russian Postal System.

In this way, step by step, the Russians tried to replace the Finnish stamps and Postal System. The Russian Minister of Interior Goremykin, issued an order, prohibiting the use of Finnish type of stamps on foreign mail after Jan. 1, 1900, and on inland mail after July 1st of the same year. This order was rejected by the Finnish Senate as being unconstitutional, and as a result of this refusal the Finnish type of stamps remained in use until Aug. 14, 1901 for foreign and Jan. 14, 1901 for inland mail, a new Russified stamp was allowed to be used after this date on inland mail only.

In August 1900, after the Finnish postage stamps were abolished, the postage question excited indignation throughout Finland, meetings and demonstrations took place in Helsinki and other large towns to protect against this infringement on the rights of the Grand Duchy of Finland and a revolutionary mourning stamp was struck at the expense of leading merchants and distributed by the millions amongst the people. This stamp (see illustration), did not pay any postage, but was used on the face of the envelope in big blocks, so as to leave only enough space for the address and crowd the Russian stamps off the face to the back of the envelope. The use of this contraband stamp, was of course, after a few days strictly forbidden, and persons found with them were severely punished. In spite of outlawing this stamp, it was used for many years and pasted inside the envelopes. There were four printings of this stamp, the fourth as late as 1914, was printed by Julius Syren & Co., at Tampere, at the expense of a Helsinki businessman.

The mourning stamp which shows the Lion of Finland in yellow on red background in the Arms of Finland, with the words "SUOMI" above and "FINLAND" below in white letters. The black background is emblematic of the mourning into which the country was plunged by the gradual extermination of her rights and liberties.

At this same period the feelings of the Finnish people were expressed in many other forms. Mourning post cards were printed and distributed all over

the country. Framed sets of the abolished stamps or lithographed posters that portrayed these sets adorned many Finnish homes for years and even a leading candy manufacturer used these stamp designs on candy wrappers.

This and That

by Christian Zoylner

The Editor called me: Chris, where is your copy?

So I called three members of the Club together—and here is what they told me:

One said: A visiting negro preacher was asked what the subject of his sermon was going to be. "The widow's mite," said he.

To which the Elder of the church answered: I wouldn't preach on that—we have only two widows in this parish and both do.

* * *

The second member said: The teacher asked the little Aaron: How many seasons are there? — "Two," answered Aaron, "the busy season and the slack season."

* * *

The third member of our Club told this one:

Here is an example of shrewd reasoning about a pair of trousers, marked 12 dollars. The prospective buyer said to himself: Marked 12 — he wants 10 — will take 8 — worth 6 — am willing to pay 4 — I will bid 2.

New and Recent Issues



ICELAND

REPUBLIC ISSUE

June 17th 1944

Commemorating the proclamation of the Icelandic Republic at Pingvellir on June 17, 1944.

Printed by De La Rue and Co., Ltd., London, England.

Engraved

Perf. 14

Unwatermarked

10 aur gray
25 aur brown
50 aur dark green
1 kr. black
5 kr. red brown
10 kr. buff

The central design shows a portrait of Jon Sigurosson, born on June 17th, 1811, at Rafnseyri, in western part of Iceland. A distinguished scholar, author, statesman, and for 35 years the chairman of the Althing (Parliament), where he fought strenuously for the independence of Iceland, hence the proclamation was made in his honor, and on the date of his birth.

St. Bart's: Sweden's West Indian Colony, 1785-1877

by Robert G. Stone

Probably few collectors, even Swedish specialists, are aware that Sweden ever had a Caribbean colony. We have not heard nor seen notice of it in philatelic circles. The island of St. Bartholomew (St. Bart's as it is locally known), or St. Barthelemy in French, is only 10 kilometers wide and lies between Antigua and St. Martins. It was colonized by the French under the Compagnie des Isles Occidentales beginning in 1648, never with much success in a commercial way on account of the very dry climate. The company ceded it to the Order of Malta in 1651 but in 1659 a new French company set up by Richelieu (Societe Francaises des Indes Occidentales) obtained the island as a royal concession. The company sold their rights in it to Sweden in 1785.

The Swedes retained ownership until 1877 (Aug. 10) when as part of a larger exchange the French government paid \$55,000 for the island, the United States giving consent under the Monroe Doctrine. The inhabitants were allowed to choose Swedish or French citizenship; but few Swedes except governing officials had ever taken up residence there and the majority of the people were Negro, French or British in extraction, with many relatives in the neighboring islands. For sixty-five years now, St. Barthelemy has been a canton or commune of Guadeloupe, using first the general issues of stamps for the French Colonies and later Guadeloupe stamps. The population has been constant in size for a century or more at about 2,500, and business rather dull besides, hence the mails have not been voluminous.

Life on the island is very sleepy. The hot sun beats down mercilessly on the treeless limestone hills (1000 ft., max. elev.), grazed by herds of cattle and mules. Water is scarce, for the rains are light and the porous ground affords neither rivers or springs; rain water is diligently caught from roofs and stored in cisterns, but in the dry season it is often necessary to import water from rainier St. Kitts, nearby. Some field crops are grown when and where the terrain and rains permit: cotton, pineapples, tobacco, cacao, manioc, indigo, sugarcane, and garden truck. Fishing and saltmaking are the only alternatives. Gustavia is the only real town (pop. 1,000), picturesquely nestled at the head of a long narrow harbor (St. Jean Bay) on the southwest coast. It is illustrated on the Guadeloupe postage-due stamps of 1905. Although there are dangerous reefs and rocks offshore the harbor has an excellent carenage for sailing boats. L'Orient, on the east coast, is the only place of any considerable size among the eight other hamlets. The folk at Gustavia all speak English, though many know French too, while at L'Orient only French is spoken, as it is the center of the Acadian settlers who have kept very much to themselves for generations and not allowed much admixture of negro or foreign blood. Gustavia has the only post office and radio station, the government office and merchant houses. Its people are more cosmopolitan in origin and feeling, many having been to sea or worked abroad. The names of the merchant families show considerable British extraction: Berry, William, Cock, e.g. Two-thirds of the entire population of the island is negro and many of the rest have some colored blood.

We should be intrigued to discover Swedish stamps used in St. Bart's between 1855 and 1878, but no record of such is known. Stampless letters are very rare—we have one dated 1828, written by a Yankee trader calling there to sell a load of onions, which sounds like carrying coals to Newcastle! No postal markings are on record prior to the present French administration; since 1877 regular (but not all) types of Guadeloupe cancels have been in use but are certainly hard to find. We have French Colonies general issue #12 (25c Ceres, blue) and #45 (25c yellow, Group type) cancelled "St. Barthelemy, Guadeloupe" in 1879 and 1881, resp. Later the outer circle of the cancel became broken or worn off, making it easy to spot it on Guadeloupe stamps. Covers are very rare. The C. G. T. (French Line) boats call there twice a month and occasionally Canadian and U. S. boats call. It is off the beaten track of tourists and salesmen. Literature about the geography and history, especially during the Swedish period, is practically negligible, though there is an obscure book by Hoegstroem: "S. Barthelemy under Svenskt Vselde" (Upsala, 1888). Perhaps our collecting colleagues in Sweden can help fill this hiatus in Swedish postal history.



The Horn Blower

by Agent No. 42
Staff of the Old Sleuth

The summer vacation seems to have been beneficial to most of our members, and here is how some have fared; * * * Pres. Eddie and Ann Elkins turned patriotic and spent their vacation home — we suspect they listen to the radio! However it cost more — too many stamp dealers around * * * V. Pres. Maybury in spite of the summer heat thinks early Denmark blocks grow on trees * * * and poor old George Guilsher, with a bedraggled look on his face, confessed "no vacation with the Ingresoll-Rand this year" * * * even the heat cannot prevent the old school master from cropping up in good old Steve Rich, he just had to get into the hair of our good Treasurer * * * and speaking of George Hendrickson, the chief pastime this summer has been pulling stumps on his summer place in R. I., while wife Aune has had to keep little Hell out of mischief * * * Harry Lindquist also turned patriotic and stayed home from the A. P. S. and S. P. A. Conventions, that's more than can be said of Vincent Domanski and Steve Rich * * * Arthur Linz has been very quiet of late, we suspect he has gotten religion (on stamps) * * * and good old Dr. (Charlie) Johnson keeps complaining that between F. D. R. (Taxes) and the stamp dealers he is constantly broke * * * it is heard that during the Yankee Division Convention in New York, Carl Pelander was conspicuous by his absence from the office, and it is said his old buddies from the 103rd had to take a week off on returning to Boston, to recover from the festivities * * * Ferrars Tows has spent the summer at his beautiful estate "Pinleagh," and was he surprised at the visit of Bill Foulk and Carl Pelander, who came up with strawberry plants and liquid refreshments — however we suspect a lawsuit may be in order, judging from the bill that followed * * * and speaking of Bill Foulk, he must have lost that two headed coin — rumors, he lost 10 straight to a New York dealer * * * and with Vincent Lopez in the fold there ought to be enough music in the S. C. C., because, we must not forget the fiddling of Frank Maybury and the melodious harmony of such great singers as Carl-Emil Buyer and Hans Rose * * * and just as if we did not have enough of color in the club with "Purple Passion Fay Jordan," now we have Mrs. Sapien too with her brown stamps * * * the budding diplomat Ted Foulk is back to Princeton for more Political Science * * * and Lake Placid has had another invasion of Henry Redfield, who still keeps looking * * * Mrs. Kauppi turned interior decorator this summer * * * and who knows the whereabouts of Mrs. Cromwell, last we heard of her was on her return from Mexico City? * * * and so a few words about our out of town folks:— from Philadelphia we had a flying visit of the charming Egyptian Queen, Margaret Pierce and hubby, both returning home with a choice assortment of rare Danish blocks and covers * * * and from Chicago came good old Dr. Senior whom we suspect came to New York to escape the A. P. S. convention, he reports all quiet on the Chicago front * * * echoes from Baltimore and Washington; Sol Glass makes no comment on the challenge made in the last issue * * * and Bob Stone and Mike Miller says "No re-write of Hageman" — brand new stuff — of course they will pilfer all they want from Kohl and Hageman * * * and Valdemar Wiergang insists Iceland has possibilities * * * from Detroit we understand Arthur Rydquist is getting the Scandinavians together * * * which reminds us that Pittsburgh has been very quiet, we hope Ernst Cohn has not fallen down on the job * * * Lt. Brown, of M. I. T. fame, insists Norway more interesting than

the Navy * * * and the best news of all comes from Toronto, where Hans Lundberg reports that his younger son was able to bail out of his plane and is now a prisoner of war in Germany * * * the S. C. C. in Seattle, Wash. reports the following: Dr. Ivar Birkeland, disappointed in not getting a cover with a pair of Norway No. 1, healed his wounds by securing a superb used pair of the same * * * Dave Lovegren collects all of Scandinavia and Finland, both used and unused, in the condition he wants has really taken unto himself a task; the Ottawa and Stockholm printings of 1920-33 of Sweden is keeping him busy at present, his pride is Sweden #23A on piece, from his fathers home town * * * Dr. Rolf Eggers, the scientific Scandinavian philatelist has gone into retreat this summer hunting retouches of Norway, he would like to find the 35 ore, we bet * * * August Nilson is chasing "V" overprints of Norway, and does he feel good when he tells how our Carl supplied the Faroe overprints on his new issue service * * * Matt Parkkinen will some day, we hope, take time out to re-mount his Finland, with his many plate varieties — by the way, the editors wife wants to know if he is the fellow that used to take her skating in Helsinki * * * Lake, our banker and latest enthusiast, really loves to fill those empty spaces * * * Rasmus Bartleson has at last taken on Finland, and his array Scandia will cover all the countries, he has had to call on help from the good Doctor Ivar on the Lillius and Hertzberg printings, but he may know his Finns too some day, we hope * * * Seems like a nice bunch to know, those boys from Seattle * * * and at last but not least the S. C. C. is threatened with an invasion of collectors from good old England, our old friend Thomas H. Wilcox writes that several collectors of Scandinavia wishes to band up with us, among them are such famous names as B. Goodfellow, the Caroe brothers, A. Birch and others, at the writing of this, applications etc., are on their way, so with the next issue we may hear from our fellow philatelist across the pond * * * and with this I must say, good hunting and so long until next issue.

News of Interest As Seen By Our Members

THE ORIGINAL POST HORN:

Mr. George W. Kieffer, of the Consolidated Edison Co., of New York, sends the editor a copy of the original "Post Horn," a four page publication of the Stamp and Coin Committee of the Assoc. of the Employees, New York Edison Co., dated Jan. 1937, and numbered "vol. 4, no. 2."

The editor would like to know if any of the readers know of any other magazine called the Posthorn, published either here or abroad.

* * *

SWEDEN'S POSTAL MUSEUM CLAIMS WORLD'S LARGEST PUBLIC PHILATELIC LIBRARY

Mr. Eric Hallar has sent in the following interesting news item from "The American-Swedish News Exchange, Inc."
STOCKHOLM, June 1, 1944 (Via Air Mail)

"One of the world's three finest collections of philatelic literature, formerly owned by a Swedish Collector, has been sold to the Swedish Postal Museum. Thanks to this purchase, the Museum now has been able to open a philatelic library which comprises about 15,000 volumes, and is claimed to be the largest public library of its kind in the world. It contains most of what has been published on philately in the world during this century, as well as a great many works from the 19th Century."

* * *

Faroe Islands Provisionals:

Mr. E. Ernst sends in the following data on the Faroe Islands Provisional

Issue:

Scott No.	Surcharged values	Number of Stamps surcharged	Date of issue	Sold out at Post Off.
275	20 o/15 o	140,000	Nov. 2, 1940	Jan. 1941
273	50 o./5 o.	27,500	Dec. 6, 1940	June 1941
274	60 o./6 o.	22,500	Dec. 21, 1940	June 1941
276	20 o./5 o.	70,000	Mar. 17, 1941	May 1, 1941
272A	20 o./1 o.	46,500	May 2, 1941	June 1941

* * *

DANISH POST OFFICE IN HAMBURG:

Mr. E. Ernst sends us the following note regarding the cancellation "K. D. P. A." used together with the numeral cancel "2." "From 1840 the Danish Post-office in Hamburg was called "OVERPOSTAMT" hence the abbreviated letters "K. D. P. A." should be interpreted as "Kongelig Dansk Post Amt"

* * *

CLASSIFICATION OF THE BI-COLORED D. W. I. STAMPS:

Michael Miller, of Baltimore writes the editor that he is willing to classify the bi-colored D. W. I. stamps, for the members of S. C. C. free of charge, however postage must be paid both ways. All communications regarding these stamps should be addressed to Michael Miller, 26, S. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

* * *

NORWAY RARITY:

William F. Foulk again is in the limelight in purchasing the gold medal collection of Norway formed by the late Oivind Nordahl Giersten. This collection which is famous for its platings and varieties, as well as cancellations, had among its many rarities a block of 45 of the 2 o/ 120 buff (Scott No. 46), printed on unwatermarked, revenue paper. This block, which is the largest in the world, is probably the only known in this country, with the exception of a strip of three in the collection of Mr. Dagfinn G. Thuessen (141), Hamburg, N. Y. This block also shows the well known variety in stamp No. 25, namely "right inner circle of Post Horn cut away." More orchids to Bill in acquiring this rarity.

* * *

**A Rare Essay**

Through the courtesy of Mr. William Foulk we are here illustrating a rare essay of the 1924 Jubilee Issue, of a rejected design, depicting King Christian IV. Only three die proofs of this design were struck, and in consequence this may prove to be one of the greatest rarities as far as Danish essays are concerned.

FINLAND 1860-67 ISSUE — "CRITICISM"

Mr. Thomas H. Wilcox, of Liverpool, England, writes the Editor as follows:

On page 11 of your book in reference to the 1866 issues and the color errors, etc., you say: "The plates were taken apart and each cliché cleaned separately. After cleaning they were reassembled into their frames."

Now what evidence have we that the plates were resolved into single clichés so that each cliché could be cleaned separately? My contention is that in cleaning the plates one or perhaps two clichés (certainly not many more) were dislodged from the plate and in their replacement gave rise to certain errors. I maintain that there was only one plate of 50, not two, and that when the clichés were assembled, they were not only clamped together, but made into a single and more or less permanent unit by some such method as soldering at the back.

The fact that in the 5 p. the variety "IIFH" is always No. 43 argues in my favor. And don't forget — it's the 1866 issue that is under survey. Some modification to these remarks may be necessary in the case of other issues." AHS by CEP

Criticism has always been considered healthy, and no one appreciates it more than I do. Mr. Wilcox is quite right in questioning the assembling of the clichés in these issues, in that my book is slightly confusing on this point, especially so in labelling the "IIFH" error as being stamp No. 43 in the plate. My reason for doing so was that only part of one sheet is known of the 5 penni stamp, and in this part sheet the error occurs in this position, however we know the error also occurs in other printings of this stamp, but as to its actual position we do not know. My statement regarding the assembling of the clichés, was based upon old Postal Department records of which I have photostatic copies in my possession. In order to clarify this question further I wish to point out that in all issues between 1860 and 1881, the plates were made up of individual clichés, in later issues such as in the 1885, where tete beche varieties occur, these were caused by replacement of worn out clichés, erroneously inserted.

* * *

GREENLANDS ICY MOUNTAINS:

(Re-printed from Sanabria's Air Post News, August 1944)



Design by
Rockwell Kent
Executed in
Woodcut
Flights by Udet
and Schriek

"Mr. William Krinsky, who has long been a specialist in trans-Atlantic flights, is circulating the trade in an effort to locate a copy of Greenland No. 301 on cover. This famous Rockwell Kent wood cut is extremely rare in that state. It was reported some years ago that Hermann Goering, the Nazi Air Marshal, had acquired one; by what means, it wasn't stated. It is unfortunate that he probably will not live to enjoy it and some of his other art treasurers for too protracted a length of time.

"We wish Krinsky all the luck possible in the search, glad we can't say the same for Hermann."

The Post Horn as always wishes to be helpful in all matters appertaining to Scandinavian Philately has discovered the whereabouts of another Rockwell-

Kent cover, which is in the possession of Mr. Winterberg, at Upernivik, Greenland.

* * *

HONORS: Vincent Domanski (24) and Stephen G. Rich (50) were elected to the offices of President and Treasurer respectively in the Society of Philatelic Americans.

Postponement of Collectors Club Showing: The scheduled showing by members of the S. C. C. at the Collectors Club, of New York, on Sept. 6th was postponed to next January, due to the close proximity of Labor Day, and because some of our exhibitors were out of town. We are sure of a bigger and better showing when it comes due.

MEETINGS: For the benefit of our out of town members, regular scheduled meetings are held at the Collectors Club of New York, 22 East 35th street, every second Wednesday of the month, so if in town come up to meet the regulars. We assure you of a good time!

Norway Variety

by Dagfinn G. Thuesen



Collectors of Norway will undoubtedly be interested in a variety of Scott #63 which, to the best of my knowledge, has not been published. "No. 63 marker" makes no mention of this variety, neither have I been able to find any report of its existence in other authoritative catalogs.

As shown in the illustration, the top part of the zero in the figure 30 of the cliché for the surcharge broke away sometime during the printing process and lodged itself in the upper part of the crown, actually about 4 mm. above the breaking point.

This variety was originally in the collection of a well-known authority on Norway and in 1937 it received a brief mention in the "Stamp Chat," a little paper issued by stamp collectors in the Bell Telephone Co.'s laboratories. I have continued the search for additional copies of this, apparently rare, variety; however, so far without success.

As to the data pertaining to the surcharge itself, the Norwegian Post Office department had on hand in 1906 the remainder of the 7 skilling issue (Scott #21), consisting of 4495 sheets, which were surcharged.

Of the 449 500 copies of Scott #63 thus created it would seem reasonable to assume that, if the presently described variety was constant, additional copies would have appeared and been reported.

As this has not been the case one must reasonably assume that the "break" occurred during the latter part of the surcharging process. Theoretically speaking, if no additional copies of this variety appear and assuming no destruction of used or mint copies, the "break" must have occurred as the very last sheet entered the press.

Since the formation of Scandinavian Collectors Club collectors of the Scandinavian countries have finally found the long missed medium through which sufficient data on varieties of the present nature should readily be procured. It would, indeed, be most interesting if another copy of this variety should be reported.

New Members

RESIDENT

- 201 Axel GaarddalJamaica, L. I., N. Y.
206 Vincent LopezNew York City.

NON-RESIDENT

- 199 August J. NilsonSeattle, Wash.
200 Axel LundbyeSpringfield, Ohio.
202 Robert W. PalmeLincoln, Nebr.
203 Gladys W. SchindlerSan Rafael, Calif.
204 Paul L. KisnerBethlehem, Pa.
205 Mrs. Lucy SapionePort Chester, N. Y.
207 Carl M. EricsonMalden, Mass.

Resignations

- 19 Herbert ShenitzNew York, N. Y.
-