



The Posthorn

Sponsored by the
Scandinavian Collectors Club
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Editor, Carl E. Pelander, 545 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

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VICTORY



ISSUE

PEACE and VICTORY for the cause of DEMOCRACY has finally come to Europe, after five years and eight months of the most frightful horrors history has ever recorded.

Scandinavia, with the exception of Denmark, has for more than a century escaped the horrors of war, yet in spite of their peace-loving peoples and Governments, on April 8-9, 1940, Denmark and Norway, without provocation, were invaded, and only today may they again take their rightful places among the free Democratic Nations in the World, after having been burdened with a foreign occupation for five long years.

Philately in general, but especially so the lovers of Scandinavian stamps, rejoice in the thought that once more will we be able to contact our fellow collectors abroad, and interchange ideas regarding our mutual hobby. It will also make us, the members of the Scandinavian Collectors Club, happy to extend a welcome to our fellow collectors abroad, and band our organization into a world wide union, in order to create greater harmony and better understanding among Scandinavian Philatelists.

Fire R. B. S.

DENMARK'S FIRST STAMP

by Harry M. Konwiser

Fire (4) R(igs) B(ank) S(killing)



From the Collection of Frank Maybury

This stamp was issued April 1, 1851, thus making it the first Danish stamp, as against the 2 Rigsbank Skilling stamp which was issued on April 29, 1851.

It was designed, engraved on steel and printed typographically by Martin Wilhelm Ferslew, Royal Engraver.

Design: Royal emblems, crossed with scepter and sword surmounted by a crown within a wreath of oak leaves enclosed in a square frame, with ground between frame and wreath covered with a pattern of dots formed by crossed, uncolored wavy lines. Frame inscription "KONKELIGT" at left, "POST" with caduces at top, "FRIMAERKE" at right, "FIRE R.B.S." at bottom. Posthorn in each corner, those in lower corners surmounted by small figures or letters, placed diagonally. Secret mark "F" in wreath of oak opposite "M" of "FRIMAERKE," barely visible. Figure "4" open at top, in lower left hand corner and letter "S" in lower right hand corner.

Stamp size: 18½ x 19 millimeter.

Paper varieties: Thin, medium and thick, white hand-made paper.

Watermark: Crown No. 1.

Printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10), four plates were used.

The stamps were covered with a wavy line burelage, in various shades of yellow, thus creating two impressions on each stamp. In this connection, students of burelage should acquire the enlarged prints of the burelage, recently developed by Carl Emil Buyer, as shown at the December 15, 1944 meeting of the Scandinavian Collectors Club. This stamp comes in three different editions, each consisting of several color variations, and will be treated separately.

First printing 1851. (38,624 sheets)

Stamps typographed by Ferslew with engraved burelage. The shades, defined in Kohl's Handbook and agreed upon by the Danish specialists who compiled this section of Kohl, can be distinguished by the peculiar chocolate brown, almost lilac-brown color, which shades off from light to dark.

In this printing copies are found with the letters in the word "POST" distinctly lower and broader and the Posthorn at the right changed in form. This was due to the re-arrangement of the plate.

Second printing 1852. (39,820 sheets)

Stamps typographed by H. U. Theile with lithographed burelage. In making a check list on this stamp for the Collector's Club Philatelist, July 1924, this writer, stated that copies of the second printing are known without burelage.

The numerous shades of this printing are classified by Kranhold as: red-brown, gray-brown, dark-brown and black-brown. All the re-engraved, or re-

cut varieties, appear to be of the dark-brown shade.

Some of the distinctive differences are open "S" in right lower corner. In others closed "S" in right. Strong shifts in "KONGELIGT" according to A. A. Kranhold. Plate varieties recorded by Kranhold and verified by specialists include:

- Cracked plate
- Serifs missing in part of "S"
- "LI" of "KONGELIGT" joined
- Long foot right of "T" in "KONGELIGT"
- Dot above "S"
- "E" in "FIRE" worn like "F"
- Double line lower frame
- Frame broken in upper right corner
- Two wavy lines after "KONGELIGT"
- Dot upper right corner
- Part of double or additional line extending north from lower right corner outside of frame.

Kranhold had three copies which shows "POST" re-engraved on the plate described as follows:

- "P" shorter with foot narrower
- "O" is more round than normal
- "S" is different shape than normal
- "T" has wider top and serifs shorter
- Caduces are shaped differently.

Third printing 1853. (39,792 sheets)

Stamps typographed by H. H. Theile with lithographed burelage.

The numerous shades of this printing are classified by Kranhold as: yellow-brown, olive-brown, light brown, light chestnut-brown and dark chestnut-brown. The chestnut-brown of this printing is the rarest of the shades. European specialists designate that shade "Kastanie-brun" which means horse chestnut-brown.

The "FIRE R.B.S." was privately perforated. It is claimed the genuine un-official perfs. are "12" and that the other perfs. were "made" later. Rouletted copies appear as "12".

The first cancellations employed were four concentric circles with a large or small dot in the center, then in 1852 the three concentric circles with numerals in the center were used.

It might be noted that this stamp was used in Hamburg when the Danish Post Office was established in 1855, copies are known used as late as August of that year. Officially this was against regulations, of course. Possibly the notice of discontinuance of this stamp was lost in the mail.

The plates were destroyed and when found in 1901 were unfit for use. The 1886 reprints were therefore made from an original die which had been prepared, but never used. This die differs from the stamp design in that the hyphen after "POST" is omitted.

For the second reprint (1901), a die was carved out of the original damaged plate, and the reprint was made from the restored die. These last reprints are on white woven paper, without watermark, gum and burelage.

Koefoed produced this reprint for his book "DANSKE POSTFRIMAERKER" 1851-1901 and the printing was limited to 1,000 copies required for this book.

Single copies are quite common, pairs are obtainable, but cancelled strips and blocks are scarce.

A resume of the prices for this stamp by Mr. Carl E. Pelander follows:

	Unused	Used
Chocolate-brown, 1851	\$10.00	\$.35
Dark-brown, 1852	10.00	.35
Black-brown	15.00	.35
Yellow-brown shades, 1853	20.00	.50
Chestnut-brown
Pair	3.00
Strip of three	5.00

Strip of four	15.00
Strip of five	20.00
Strip of six	40.00
Block of four	200.00
Block of six (sold in 1929)	225.00
"POST" retouched	5.00
"FR" in FRIMAERKE recut	5.00
No period after "R" in "R.B.S."	5.00
Privately perforated	10.00
Inverted watermark	15.00
Reprints	2.00

OFFICIAL RELEASE ON SCANDINAVIAN WAR ISSUES

With the liberation of Denmark and Norway, The United States government has granted permission for the importation and sale of all new and past war issues.

This permission extends to Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland. Stamps of Iceland and Greenland never were prohibited for sale in this country.

This and That

by Christian Zoylner

One of the Medical members of the Club related to me one of his experiences as a young Medico. The district in which he practiced, while down in North Carolina, was very poor. One Sunday morning while making his rounds of the district, he came to a house where an elderly couple lived. Both of them had defective eyesight. It seems this couple was too poor to buy more than one pair of eye glasses, and even they were defective. On Sunday it was the old mans turn to wear the glasses, and as the doctor approached the house, he overheard the following:

Pa: "Look Ma, is that pig on the hill yonder blind in one eye?"

Ma: (Borrowing the glasses) "Let me see Pa! Sure enough, he is blind in one eye!"

Pa: (Retrieving the glasses) "I wonder Ma what made him blind in that one eye?"

Ma: (Reaching for the glasses) "Let me look again Pa! Why that pig ain't blind. He's going the other way."

Help Win the War
BUY MORE BONDS

The Burlage

By Carl Emil Buyer



BURLAGE I



BURLAGE II



BURLAGE III



BURLAGE IV

During my studies of the oldest Danish stamps, I began investigating the burlage in 1942 and discovered, that the lines of the burlage, which always before had been described as "A wavy line" (sine-curve), actually had alternating wave crests and peaks.

Enlargements of the burlage have proven this correct.

That opens a possibility of obtaining stamps with different burlages, namely "peak up" (burlage 1 and 4) or "peak down" (burlage 2 and 3).

The Four R.B.S. 1851, 1852, 1853 and the two Two R.B.S. stamps all come with both burlage 1 and 3.

The specialists must naturally consider them different stamps.

Further research on the later issues is still going on, we invite all our members to join in solving all the different burlages appearing on the 1854-1857 stamps.

The Red Cross and Finland's Solferino Issue

by Carl E. Pelander.



Battlefield of Solferino

With the approaching eightieth anniversary of the founding of the International Red Cross Society, a movement was started at the Philatelic Congresses held at Washington, D. C., in November 1943, to urge all stamp-issuing countries to issue a stamp or set of stamps in commemoration of this event.

Numerous governments readily respond to this appeal, some however, due to the present conflict, did not get around to issue their stamps until 1945, Sweden being one of those. There are a few countries like Finland, that did not put out a special issue, because a set of stamps is issued annually on January 1st, the surtax on which is for the benefit of the Finnish Red Cross Society.

The 1939 Red Cross Issue of Finland, commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Society, depict a scene of the old battlefield of Solferino, in Northern Italy. It was the horrors and suffering of this battlefield in 1859 that gave birth to that great International Society known as the Red Cross, and whose emblem, a red cross on a white field, is known for its alleviation of suffering all over the world, both in peace and war.

The "Lady with the Lamp," Florence Nightengale, during the Crimean War, had done much to relieve the suffering of the wounded on the battlefield, and England under her able guidance was remodeling their Medical Department along more modern lines. This, however, was not so with other European nations, and it took a holocaust like Solferino, to arouse their humanitarian feelings to the complete lack of adequate medical and nursing care for the wounded in time of war.

Solferino was the concluding battle in the campaign of Napoleon III, in alliance with Victor Emmanuel I of Sardinia, which he undertook in order to "do something for Italy," but actually was to increase his own prestige as Emperor of France. The setback of the Austrians at Magenta on June 4, 1859, made the Emperor Franz Joseph assume personal command of his armies, which he reformed around Verona. On the morning of June 24th he had at his command an army of 160,000 troops, which he distributed over a 25 mile front. The French and Sardinians opposing him had an army of 150,000.

In commanding the heights of Solferino, the Austrian army held the key positions, but the repeated attacks by the French soon dislodged them, entailing the loss of several thousands of men. During the afternoon the Austrians counterattacked without success, the Sardinian line in the north held firm, and in the south the advantage was with the French.

The day of the battle had been oppressively hot, and when at four p.m. a torrential thunderstorm started, the Austrians began their retreat, leaving their enemies too exhausted to follow. The combined losses were approximately 39,000 in killed and wounded, and with no organized care, the suffering that night was beyond all description.

Jean Henri Dunant, a native of Switzerland, had been an eye-witness to the frightful suffering of the victims of this battle, and the complete lack of organized aid made him feel out public opinion as to the creation of organized care for the wounded in time of war. His booklet "Un Souvenir de Solferino," published in 1862, commanded world-wide attention, and the question regard-

ing the formation of a permanent aid society, to be sanctioned by an international convention, that would give them protection on the field of battle.

Dunant's appeal was taken up by the Societe Genevoise d'Utilite Publique, which appointed a commission to ascertain the possibilities of such an organization. This committee later became known as the "Comite International de la Croix Rouge," drew up the basic principles and agreements under which national committees could operate, and which would be ratified at the international meeting to be held in Geneva in October 1863.

Legal status for the committee was granted by the Swiss Federation, which called a diplomatic conference to meet in Geneva in August 1864. Twenty-six governments sent their representatives to the Geneva Convention, and the principles under which the Red Cross has since operated, virtually throughout the entire world, were adopted.

News of Interest As Seen By Our Members

Svend Yort #158 of Chevy Chase, Md. compliments Mr. Morse on his article on the Booklet Stamps of Sweden, and in parts states "the check list especially fills a long-felt want, since the catalogue is not very reliable and does not distinguish the different papers." Mr. Yort also thanks Mr. Lindquist for making available the plating charts of Norway #1. He further states that position C-29 was identified in 1937 by Dr. Anderssen from a pair submitted by Mr. Goodfellow. It is illustrated in Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift for June of that year (Vol. 44)

Denmark Essay: Carl Emil Buyer sends in these interesting facts regarding the herewith illustrated essay:



From Collection of Carl Emil Buyer

The interesting essay from Denmark, is one of the "also rans" engraved by Philip Batz in 1869, when seven suggestions by him were submitted to the Postal Department for the proposed 48 Skilling Stamp. This was essay No. III.

Mr. Philip Batz, Bertel Thorvaldsen's pupil, (see Denmark Nos. 264-265-266) turned engraver and made the 10 Rigsbank bills for the Danish National Bank and also the 1864 series of stamps; he scored 3 winners this time.

Of the seven suggestions, part of No. I was later used for the Iceland stamps of 1873. No. II showed the famous 1871-75 frame (Denmark and D.W.I.). and No. 7 became the center portion of those same stamp series, although the numerals in the center were made smaller on the ensuing stamps.

The essays were made in several trial colours, the copy in my collection is olive green. It is printed on thin hard paper and has of course no watermark.

The amount printed of this essay is unknown, but it probably does not exceed one hundred.

Sweden Proofs: From the collection of Arthur Linz, #20, we have the pleasure of illustrating one of four small die proofs of the first issue with values omitted, they are printed on thin horizontally laid bond paper, and come in pale red, orange, yellow, green and pale ultramarine color. We have also seen from the same collection plate proofs of the 4sh value (see illustration), on heavy india paper, in pale gray violet and yellow colors.



From Collection of Arthur Linz

Mr. B. H. Homan, of New York City, has also shown us some interesting proofs from Sweden, namely 3 ore (1862), type I, plate proof in black on glossy paper, 17 ore (1866) small die proof in black, complete design, also plate proofs of same with value omitted, normal and reduced size. Mr. Homan also showed us two rare essays of 1885, one 20 ore imperforate die proof in black and the other a 50 ore value in blue, perf 14, both of the King Oscar design (Scott type A7).

Malcolm Lewis #100, Marietta Ga., requests information or meaning on the following surcharges:

- (1) Icelandic "prir" (three) (2) "I GILDI-'02-'03" (this is interpreted as "being valid during 1902-03") (3) Norway "at betale" (To Pay) (4) "a betale" (Payable) (5) Offentlig sak" (Official matter).

Arthur Linz #20 sends the herewith illustrated copy of Sweden #2, 4 sk. stamp, showing a large cracked plate, extending from below the letter "S" in "skill" and through "Bco." It is interesting to note that in addition to the cracked plate it also has a prominent plate flaw to the right of the shield, in

the shape of a circle with a prominent dot in the center.



From Collection of Arthur Linz

M/Sgt. Lawrence C. Knutson, #191, sends in the following inquiry: "I have two copies of the Norwegian Air Mail Stamp (Scott #C1) and they both have broken left hand frame lines and one is on yellowish paper." Regarding the yellowish paper, it is possible that the stamp has been in contact with some foreign substance, which it has absorbed. In regard to the broken frame-line, Sgt. Knutson would appreciate help.

Carl-Emil Buyer #42 recently handed the Editor a clipping from the New York Sun's New Issue Column, where the noted Norwegian Playwright and Author Johan Hermann Wessel, was accused of being the composer of the Naz. "Horst Wessel" song. Mr. Bruns, the editor, informed me that several complaints were received, calling his attention to this error, and that due apologies appeared the following week in the Sun.

Gunnard C. E. Danielson #110, inquires regarding the Plating of Norway #1, if any one has completed any or all of these? — We are happy to state that two of our members, Messers H. L. Lindquist and William Foulk each have better than 95% of the platings completed with two copies of each type, thus proving the plating.

Einar Wilslev #171, La Jolla, Calif., wants to know if a membership list is available. We are happy to inform Mr. Wilslev, that such a list is now in preparation, with classifications as to what subject each collects. The board of Governors of the S.C.C. have found it impractical to publish the full data regarding new members in the past.

The Post Horn:

With this issue, we have again increased the volume of this publication with an additional four pages, which makes it twice as large as originally intended. The Editor, however asks your help in making this publication the outstanding club organ in the United States, and in order to do this, we need articles and interesting notes from you. Sit down and write what you know, and the Editorial Board will give you all assistance possible.

Illness:

We are happy to report that Frank W. Baker, Toledo, O., is out of the hospital and on his way to recovery.

Anna V. Elkins, our Librarian, is showing slow improvement, but Eddie keeps us informed as to the progress. Our best wishes and prayers are with Anna at all times.

Bill Fould has also been confined to his bed for the better part of the last three months, with severe attacks of Sciatica. However Bill has shown up at the club in spite of this, which shows his loyalty and fondness for his fellow members.

K. D. O. P. A. Hamburg

by Svend Yort



I would like to ask for space to reply to Mr. Halvorsen's comments on this subject in the April issue of the Posthorn.

Taking up Mr. Halvorsen's points in the same order, the first is correct: K.D.P.A. was not used with canceller #2, because Hamburg was by that time "Overpostamt." However, K.D.O.P.A. can be read in either Danish or German, and aside from the necessity of using an abbreviation in as small a space as a postmark requires, this was probably quite desirable because of the well-known touchiness of the Germans on all such matters — compare for example the use of the abbreviated inscriptions on the second and subsequent issues of Denmark, because of the German-speaking element in Schleswig and Holstein.

Point Two is wrong — both Hamburg and Lubeck were called "Overpostamt", and are repeatedly referred to as such in the Danish literature. The postmaster was also called "Overpostamtsdirektor."

Point Three — Mr. Ernst was not referring to the date the post office in Hamburg was established, but to the date it was made "Overpostamt", and in this he is correct. Actually, the office was established in 1649 by Frederick III. Originally, it had its own postmaster; later it was under the supervision of the Hamburg (city) postmaster, and still later under the joint direction of the postmaster of the Prussian post office in Hamburg. From 1712 on the postmasters were always Danish. The office was closed by Napoleon from 1812 to 1814, but re-opened in the latter year. From 1840 it was called "Overpostamt." In 1864 it was seized by the Germans, and not re-opened, although not formally discontinued until 1868. The date 1865 given by Mr. Halvorsen for the formal closing cannot be right, as the North German Confederation was not established until 1867.

The Overpostamt in Lubeck was established Aug. 1, 1852. It was not closed in 1864, possibly because of the direct connection by sea with Denmark, but continued in operation until 1868.

As for cancellations, which also ties in with Point 4, to say that K.D.O.P.A. was also used at Lubeck is to state the matter very loosely. The same postmarks were not used at both places, but each had postmarks of their own which included the name of the city. The earliest known postmark of the Danish office in Hamburg dates from the year 1790, but unfortunately I do not have a description of this. After the introduction of postage stamps, Hamburg had at least three different postmarks with the inscription K.D.O.P.A. Hamburg. The first of these was rather large, consisting of a double circle with the inscription between in large antique letters, the date in the middle, and the time at the bottom. The second was smaller, with the letters without serifs. The third was larger again, but a single circle, with K.D.O.P.A. at the top and Hamburg at the bottom, the letters without serifs. None of these postmarks had year dates, but the time of day instead. Lubeck had at least two postmarks, similar to the first two for Hamburg.

These were postmarks only, and were not supposed to be used as cancellers, but were used in conjunction with the numeral cancellers "2" and "3" respectively. It might be mentioned here that these numbers are not scarce on Danish stamps, except the first issue, as these offices were not supplied with stamps until 1855, and the first issue was therefore never on sale there. Never-

theless, the numeral cancellers must have been given them in 1852, together with all the offices in Denmark and Schleswig, because Lubeck is known to have used its numeral canceller on ship letters as early as November, 1852.

As for Mr. Halvorsen's fourth point, the postmark K.D.P.A. Aalborg (or Rendsburg) is an earlier type, with year date, distributed to Danish post offices about 1840. Several offices may have had postmarks of this type, but already in 1845 they began to be replaced by another style. They are therefore scarce on letters with stamps, and only these two are known used in conjunction with their respective numeral cancellers. But to say that they were not used in the Duchies is obviously wrong, since Rendsburg itself is in Schleswig. Of course, Schleswig was always regarded as Danish, as indeed it largely was by population, and historically ought to be; while Holstein was German. Perhaps for this reason, the only similar postmark I know of for Holstein is worded "K.P.A. Altona", the "D" being omitted. In Hamburg, however, there were Danish, English, Prussian, and Swedish post offices, as well as Hamburg's own, and it was of course necessary to distinguish between them; compare for example the Swedish "K.S.P.A."

In Memorial

We deeply regret the passing of our member George Guilsher, #17. Mr. Guilsher, who for several years was our club president, passed away on Tuesday, June 12th. He was 49 years of age and held the position of Production Superintendent of Ingersol Rand. His death was caused by a sudden heart attack.



by Agent No. 42
Staff of the Old Sleuth

Originally this column was to have been dedicated to our members in the Armed Forces, but this Sleuth or Snoop did not catch up with all of them, however we did hear from Major Pihl, who somewhere in Germany, between his duties of fighting the war, keeps right on hunting for bargains in stamps — being a stamp collector, certainly is a handicap to the best of us * * * Commander Dahlstrom, who we had the pleasure of having with us for two meetings, after being duly decorated in Washington, is now back on sea-duty, where, —that is a deep naval secret * * * M/Sgt Knutson states that he has received the Post Horn regularly, and found it interesting. Due to the war his collecting activity has been somewhat curtailed — we hope he will have enough points to get home soon, and get back to his stamps * * * Harry Lindquist and Hugh M. Clark are both very busy with the newly formed Philatelic Foun-

dation — their chief ambition is to rope their friends into "founder membership" which cost only a paltry \$1000.00 * * * Bob Stone, of Washington, is again in the Philatelic limelight, with his fine article on Danish West Indies, now running in serial form in the American Philatelist * * * and Mr. M. B. Lake, the famous banker of Seattle, thinks more of being Secretary to Chapter No. 1 than his banking business * * * at the recent visit to the Masonic Stamp Club, we had the pleasure of seeing our long missed member Mrs. Kaplan — well we found out the reason for her long absence, new issue to the Kaplan family — congratulations from all of us — and of course it's nice to have another boy, maybe he'll be a stamp collector * * * and did you know that Mr. Hoyer, of Philadelphia Chapter, is the only native born Scandinavian of the lot * * * and while we are in Philadelphia why not mention the surprise of Louise von Gross at the "Candy by the yard" brought over for her by the New York Delegation — she thought it was an umbrella, but soon got over her disappointment * * * and we also understand that charming Margaret Pierce bedazzled her Philadelphia audience with her fine showing of early Denmark — no wonder, we know her 2 r.b.s. lot is nice * * * and then there is the unsolved mystery of a certain real estate deal in the Striker family — it seems that while pappa (Dr. Bill) was away from home on one of his frequent business trips, mamma (Doris) and daughter (Christine Hushebeck) went and sold the old homestead, and bought a stamp collection with the proceeds * * * and from Evanston, Ill., Mr. Paul C. Mead writes and sends his thanks to Harry Lindquist for the plates of Norway No. 1 * * * Mr. F. T. Shippen writes and tells us his son Herbert Halstead Shippen is having a rather permanent job with Uncle Sam, but that the collection is being kept up for him — best of luck to you, and hope the job will be of very short duration, so that you may return to Detroit and stamps * * * the finest news that has come to this sleuth, comes from Toronto, Canada, where our good friend and member, Hans Lundberg reports that he has had word that his son has been transferred from a Prison Camp in Germany to a Hospital in England. He is however suffering from malnutrition and is being fed eight times daily, when improved he will be transferred home — it is indeed a nice thing to be able to write such news as this * * * Paul Jensen from Aruba, D.W.I. has been in town, he tells us some very interesting experiences he has had in his 17 years on this Island — he tells us that even today, no matter how homely a school teacher or nurse the Standard Oil Co., sends out there, inside of two months they are married, because anything looks good to those hard up bachelors — girls, just think of the opportunities you are missing in not living in Aruba * * * and of course Eddie Elkins is out again selling bonds for the 7th War Loan — and does he get you — especially when he gets an occasional assist from Frank Maybury * * * and so again I want to wish all my readers a happy summer vacation, and good hunting for more and better stamps.



New and Recent Issues

Denmark:

1944.

Issued in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the birth of the noted astronomer, Ole Roemer.

Engraved

Perf. 12½ x 13
20 o. henna brown

Unwmkd.

Greenland:



1945

GENERAL ISSUE

Printed by the American Bank Note Company.

Engraved

Perf 12½.

Unwmkd.

- 1 o. olive black and violet (Seal)
- 5 o. rose lake and olive bistre (Seal)
- 7 o. green and black (seal)
- 10 o. purple and olive green (King Christian X)
- 15 o. carmine rose and ultramarine (King Christian X)
- 30 o. steel blue and red brown (dog sleigh team)
- 1 kr. brown and gray black (Polar Bear)
- 2 kr. sepia and myrtle green (Native Kayak)
- 5 kr. purple and dull brown (Elder Duck)

The first color indicates the frame, the second the center.

Iceland:

1945

General Issue.

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

- 10 a. slate (Herrings)
- 25 a. copper red (Codfish)
- 1 Kr. indigo (Geyser)
- 10 kr. yellow brown (Statue of Karlsefni)

Norway

James B. Hatcher, stamp editor of the Journal-American, has kindly sent me the following news regarding a new charity set of Norway, consisting of 3

values, namely 10+10 o., 15+10 o., and 20+10 o., the surtax being for benefit of survivors and families of war shipwrecked victims. The stamps depict the sinkings of the Baroy, Sanct Svithun and the Irma.



Sweden:



1945

Red Cross Issue

Engraved

Coil Stamp Perf. 12½ vertically.

Unwmkd.

20 o. red.

Booklet pane of 20 stamps, perf 12½ on 3 sides.

20 o. red.

Sweden: New Local Post: The American-Swedish News Exchange reports that a local postal service has recently been organized in direct competition with the Government Post Office Department. This new postal service was organized on March 11th at a meeting held in Jonkoping. These local Postal Services are to operate in 15 different towns, and will be chiefly engaged in distributing printed matter.

We do not know if any stamps will be issued for this service, but will keep our readers posted for any new development regarding it.

Club News

March 14th Meeting.

At this meeting the scheduled speaker, Mr. Vincent Domansky, of Philadelphia, was unable to exhibit from his collection of Finland, so Carl E. Pelander substituted with a three volume exhibit of 19th Century Finland. This exhibit was well received by the large numbers of members present.

April 11th Meeting

This meeting was devoted to a members competition for any country outside of Scandinavia. Only two exhibitors showing, but the fine exhibits and many interesting remarks by the exhibitors made up for the lack in numbers.

Mr. Sidney Lake showed his fine collection of Curacao, with an especially fine section of cancellation, divided into the various islands.

Mr. Ferrars H. Tows followed with a showing of Puerto Rico. This collection which is known as the outstanding in the world, was really a treat to all present. Mr. Tows showed us several Ponce Provisionals and carriers as well as the Coamo in complete sheet, and singles, used on and off cover, also the U. S. issues with plate number strips and blocks in all positions known, as well as the special printings, etc.

May 9th 1945

This meeting had been scheduled as "Anna Elkins Night," but due to her illness, she could not attend. However the club had the pleasure of seeing her collection of Charity stamps in blocks of four. Carl E. Pelander substituted for the speaker, and all present enjoyed this beautiful and well mounted collection.

William Foulk followed Mr. Pelander with a one volume showing of Danish West ind.es. As usual, anything Bill shows, is well worth while looking at.

May 25th Visit to the Masonic Stamp Club

By courtesy of the Masonic Stamp Club, about 25 members of the S.C.C. attended their "Family Night." This meeting was conducted by their Past President Carl E. Pelander, and held in memory of his late daughter Carla. She 20 wall frames were filled with selected pages from Carla's collection of Animal Stamps, reputed to be one of the largest in the world. Mr. Pelander spoke and exhibited from the dais one volume from this collection, consisting of the United States, which contained many unusual items such as a St. Louis Bear, covers donated by such famous collectors as the late Judge Emerson, Edward S. Knapp, and other. This meeting was attended by a capacity crowd, only standing room being available.

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Seattle Chapter No. 1

This Chapter which is organized in Seattle, Wash., and which meets every fourth Wednesday of the month, except in July and August, has in its membership some of the finest students in Scandinavian Philately. The last meeting held in May was devoted to a review of Norwegian stamps and Plate varieties. The members of this chapter are at the present preparing articles on this subject for national publication.

The meetings of this chapter are being held in the homes of various members, and anyone residing or visiting this city should get in touch with the secretary.

Mr. M. B. Lake
Seattle First National Bank
2nd Ave. & Cherry St.
Seattle 14, Wash.

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Quarterly Report on Scandinavian Collectors Club, Chapter II

The members of Chapter II of the Scandinavian Collectors Club feel they have started off with flying colors. In April, Mr. Boyce, Mr. Maybury, and Mr. and Mrs. Pelander came down to Philadelphia to represent the parent club and to exhibit stamps at the conclusion of the business meeting. Mr. Pelander showed two volumes of his Finnish collection and Mr. Maybury exhibited his Danish stamps.

At the May meeting the election of permanent officers was held. Mr. Gustave von Gross was chosen president, Mr. Alpheus P. McCloskey was elected

vice-president and Doris T. Stericker, secretary and treasurer. No permanent committees were felt to be necessary at this time. After the business meeting, Mrs. Arthur D. Pierce showed her collection of Nineteenth Century Covers of Denmark.

There seemed to be very little new business at the June meeting, although it was voted to hold meetings during the summer. An album stand for the use of speakers had been made by Mr. von Gross and was gratefully admired by the members. After the meeting Mr. von Gross showed his collection of Finland.

If there are any members of the club in Philadelphia or its vicinity, who do not receive notices of the meetings, we all hope they will write to Mr. Gustave von Gross, 317 S. 15th Street, Philadelphia 2, Penna., or to Mrs. William Stericker, 540 Riverview Road, Swarthmore, Penna., so that they can be sent.

* * * *

The formation of chapters throughout the country certainly is encouraging, and we hope that with the large number of members in and about Detroit and Chicago, similar organizations may be formed there in the near future. And when in the following localities, these are your dates:

New York, every second Wednesday at the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., 8 P.M.

Seattle, Wash., every fourth Wednesday, address from the Secretary.
Philadelphia, Pa., every first Friday.

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PICNIC

The members of the Scandinavian Collectors Club have been invited to participate in a joint picnic to be held by the Masonic Stamp Club and the American Stamp Dealers Association on July 15th, 1945 at Tappan. Lots of games and lots of fun guaranteed.

Permission for this event has been granted by Dr. Charles H. Johnson, Grand Secretary of New York, who has been instrumental in building up the now famous George Washington shrine at Tappan.

The picnic will be a basket affair. Bring your own lunch and all liquid refreshment will be served free. This was attended to by the chairman, Peter G. Keller.

If you are interested in spending a very enjoyable July 15th, telephone your secretary or the editor, who will furnish full instructions as to transportation, etc. Tickets will be \$2.00 per person.

New Members

Resident

- 254 Dr. Arthur Swenson Leonia, N. J.
259 Herbert Bloch N. Y. C.

Non-Resident

- 248 Arthur D. Pierce Philadelphia, Pa.
249 Miss Gladys Myer Chicago, Ill.
250 Kenneth F. Olson Milwaukee, Wis.
251 Rev. E. S. Ford Sparta, N. J.
252 Mrs. F. Moller Jorgensen Christiansted, V. I.
253 Arvid Dahlwig Worcester, Mass.
255 Dr. Alfred Paul Bay Alton, Ill.
256 Paul E. Jensen Aruba, Curacao, D. W. I.
257 Dr. Theodore H. Allen Tuckahoe, N. Y.
258 William H. Freeman Toronto, Canada.

RESIGNATIONS

- 54 Julius O. Nielsen Flushing, N. Y.