



The Posthorn

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

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Number 2

French and German Packet Mail from the D. W. I.

by Robert G. Stone



60 Centimes rate St. Thomas to New York
Type II B, route I (b)

THE FRENCH PACKET MARKS FROM ST. THOMAS

Types of markings ("cachets"):

- I. Anchor in lozenge shaped grid of dots, 8 x 8 mm., in black, which was the usual color, but also known in blue, and rarely in red, violet or magenta. (1865-76).
- II. Circular types: (1866 to date): Colors black, blue or red.
 - A. A double-lined circle, variously inscribed, with dots in center (2 or 3 lines), diameter 20 to 21 mm.

- B. Outer octagon (22 mm in diameter) with inner circle, between which is inscription, date in center in 2 or 3 lines.
- C. Like type A, but diameter 23-24 mm., inner circle is sometimes dashed (1866—to present).
- D. Like type B, but 23 to 24 mm. diameter (1887—to present).
- E. Single outer octagon (27 to 29 mm. diameter), date inside and sometimes accompanied by fleuron (1908—to date).

Historical manner of usage:

The first packet (G. G. T. line) called at St. Thomas on April 17, 1865, and from that time on until sometime about mid 1876 the anchor cancel was almost always used to obliterate stamps, while the postmarks of types A or B were put either on the front or the back of the cover, and sometimes on both faces, however, from 1876 types A, B, C, D or E were used to cancel the stamps.

French stamps were for sale on ships by a specially employed Postal Clerk, which was usually carried by each boat, or else by the ship's Purser. The application of French stamps in a non-French country was of course possible at any place, if the postage of the country in question was prepaid, or where (before U. P. U.) unpaid letters were accepted for foreign destinations. At some places, in foreign lands, French consuls were allowed to operate post offices, where they would not only sell French stamps, but also perform all other duties of such an office, as receive and distribute letters, cancel or postmark the same, and also deliver and receive mail bags from French ships when in port. At St. Thomas the D. W. I. government would not permit this, and therefore the consul could only sell stamps and turn over any letters he had to the D. W. I. post office for delivery to the ships. At first, to about 1871, the government of the Islands demanded that the 3c local fee had to be paid on all letters, which was not always done by application of a stamp, but could also be paid in cash.

The French mail ships calling at St. Thomas carried cancelling devices of the general types listed above, but with special inscription for marking letters posted on the boats at St. Thomas, or by the D. W. I. post offices, the local authorities endorsing their letters, put aboard, with its St. Thomas postmark. (See illustration). It seems doubtful from inspection of many covers, that the postal clerks always used the special cancels in exactly the manner they were intended to be used. Thus one may find letters put on board a French boat in Puerto Rico, cancelled with the cachet reading "St. Thomas," and vice versa. This would probably be due to delay in handling, or to carelessness. Likewise letters put on at St. Thomas were sometimes not endorsed with a cachet reading "St. Thomas", but only with the mark of the route (Ligne) of the boat, even though the former type of cachet was available. This was especially noted in the 1860's, when quite a few covers mailed on French packets, were not prepaid in stamps, and only cancelled by Route markings.

Occasionally stamps of the general issue for the French Colonies were used on these packet covers, but such are exceedingly rare from St. Thomas, even tho not unusual from the Windward Islands, Guianas and Venezuela. Combinations of the French or French Colonial stamps with U. S., D. W. I., Cuban, St. Thomas-La Guaira, Hapag and British stamps are possible on letters from or forwarded through St. Thomas prior to 1880, but most of these are of the greatest rarity. Various forwarding cachets are not unusual on St. Thomas-French Packet letters—in fact, a great proportion of the letters with cachets of types A and B reading "St. Thomas" did not originate there, but brought to St. Thomas by private schooners from Curacao, Venezuela and Puerto Rico, and thence forwarded by one of the various firms at St. Thomas, to their destination. The commonest rates seen, prepaid in French stamps, are 60, 70, 80, 100, 120 and 160 centimes.

Although French mail boats have continued to call regularly at St. Thomas, down to the present day, the use of French or French Colonial stamps on letters put on board at St. Thomas, was made theoretically illegal by the U. P. U., sometime not long after 1876, and such covers are apparently unknown with dates later than 1878. From that time on the French ships would accept and cancel D. W. I. stamps on "loose letters" put on board, or mailed on board, while a ship was in the harbor of St. Thomas. Even such pieces are rather rarely

seen because the regular mails via closed pouches had become frequent and adequate by that time, and no advantage was gained by mailing on board, except for passengers and for shore people who wished to post during the brief time between the closing of the post office and sailing of the ship. On the high seas (between ports) a French mail ship is supposed to accept only French stamps for prepayment of letters.

Inscription in Circular-type French Packet marks used on letters from or via St. Thomas:

- I. The marks of Route ("Ligne") B (1865-90):—
 - (a) in Type A cancels:
"Ligne B. paq. fr. no 1" (also nos 2, 3 and 4, and perhaps 5 and 6)
 - (b) in Type B cancel:
"St-Thomas paq. fr. B. no 1" (also nos 2, 3 and 4, and perhaps 5 and 6)
"Ligne B. paq. fr. no 1" (also nos 2, 3, 4 and perhaps 5 and 6?)
 - (c) in Type D and D cancels:
"Ligne B. paq. fr. no 1" (also nos 2, 3, 4 and perhaps 5 and 6?)
- II. The marks of Route (Ligne) C:—**Note**—this route did not touch at St. Thomas, but passed through Martinique for South America. A mark was given it to use on letters received by it at Martinique, having come from St. Thomas by boats of Route "B" or Route "E." The cancel is Type B and reads:—
"St-Thomas paq. fr. C"
It may never have been used on stamps, which should have been cancelled by anchor or marks of Routes B, D, E or F; as a backstamp or a transit mark it has no special value in itself.
- III. The marks of Route D (1866-78):—
 - (a) in type A cancel:—
"Ligne D. paq. fr. no 1" (also nos. 2, 3 and 4, perhaps 5 and 6)
 - (b) in type B cancels:
"St-Thomas paq. fr. D no 1" (also nos 2 and 3)
"St-Thomas" (fleurion at bottom)
- IV. Marks of route ("Ligne") E (1865-):
 - (a) in type B cancel:
"St-Thomas paq. fr. E. no 1"
 - (b) in type D cancels:
"Ligne E. paq. fr. no 1"
"Haiti a Fort de France L. E. no 1"
"Fort de France a Haiti L. E. no 1"
- V. Marks of Route ("Ligne") F (1878-):
 - (a) in type A cancel:
"Ligne F. paq. fr. no 1" (or with no 1 omitted)
 - (b) in type B cancel:
Note: none is reported, but it seems one might exist for this line reading: "St-Thomas paq. F. no 1", but it would be very rare as such inscriptions were not used after 1878!
 - (c) in type D cancel:
"Ligne F. paq. fr. no 1" (also no. 2)

Note: the numbers inscribed in cancels of Types A-E, following the words "Ligne" and paq. fr., do not have any special significance for the philatelist, as they indicate merely the number of the die, each clerk (and hence each boat) having a different number.

(The following article has been compiled by original research of the author and with the assistance of "La Poste Maritime," Bourselet, Gilbert, et al.)

GERMAN STAMPS USED FROM DANISH WEST INDIES 1872-73

According to an announcement of the D. W. I. post office, dated August 3, 1872, postage could be prepaid with German stamps, on letters addressed via Bremen to Denmark, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Sweden and Norway at the rate of (D. W. I. currency) 7c per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letter (11c to Sweden and Norway) and for packets 3c per 40 grams. This was due to an arrangement made with the



Germany 1872 issue
1 gr. with St. Thomas Killer



5 pf. Germany 1875 issue with
St. Thomas Registration Cancel



1d Nevis with St. Thomas Town Cancel

Norddeutscher Lloyd line for special fast closed-pouch mail service between St. Thomas and Bremen. However, the permission to use German stamps from the Islands was apparently withdrawn a few months later, for an announcement dated March 28th 1873 stated that prepaid letters to Europe by German steamers via Bremen must be franked by the new 3 and 4c Danish West Indies stamps.



Hapag tied with St. Thomas Killer

The above date being the first day of issue of said stamps.

A few covers from the Danish West Indies, franked with some of the German stamps of the 1872 issue are known, and are among the greatest rarities from the Islands, even single specimens with the St. Thomas cancellation rate tremendous premiums.

As prepayment in 1872 was not yet universal, nor popular, unpaid letters to Europe could still be sent from St. Thomas via Hapag or the Norddeutsche Lloyd, by paying only the local D. W. I. postage rate of 4c per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., or via British mail by paying only the British charges, so it is probable that not many people took advantage of full prepayment by German or D. W. I. stamps.

Even tho no records exist, it is presumed that the D. W. I. postoffice sold the German stamps at their local offices, although they may have been handled through the German consul or some local steamship agent.

(The illustrations used in this article, are from the collection of Mr. Ferrars H. Tows.)

THE RAREST INVERTED FRAME

by V. Weiergang



The rarest of all the inverted frames of the bicolored issues of Denmark and the Danish West Indies is the 4 on 8 ore, Scott's No. 55a. For many years, the possibility of the existence of this variety was a matter of speculation and discussion, without proof on either side. The reason for the uncertainty was this:

The surcharge was issued twice: first in 1904 and again in 1912. For the first issue, the remainders of the last printing of the 8 ore stamp were used. This printing had the watermark "new crown" (Scott's type 113), and contained no inverted frames. But for the second issue in 1912, remainders returned from the post offices were used, consisting of course of various printings, including some with the old watermark (Type 112). There was therefore a good possibility that there might have been some inverted frames among them, but for a long time none was discovered.

Finally in 1935 a member of the Copenhagen Philatelist Club, in sorting some duplicates that he himself had laid aside when the stamps were current, discovered two copies with inverted frames. These were donated to the Club to be sold at auction for the benefit of the Exhibition Fund. Shortly after, the copy illustrated here was discovered in the United States. No others have ever been reported, making this variety, with only three copies known, by far the rarest Danish stamp.

THIS AND THAT

Christian Zoylner Says:

"When you argue with a fool, be sure he isn't similarly engaged."

"Never speak ill of yourself, your friends will always say enough on that subject!"

"Speak well of your enemies, remember you made them!"

Denmark 4 R. B. S.

PRINTINGS AND DATES OF ISSUE

by Svend Yort

This stamp has always seemed to be the most neglected of all first issues—perhaps because it was too common to attract the “big” collectors, or perhaps because it was thought that there was nothing new to be learned about it. But this is very far from the case. For many years a group of collectors in the Copenhagen Philatelist Club have been studying the small skilling stamps, and in particular the 4 R. B. S., to try to explain some of the inconsistencies which have always been troublesome in connection with these stamps. During the early 1930's many surprising facts were discovered and published in the *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*.

The trouble has been that everyone has accepted Koefoed's statements as to quantities and dates of issue as necessarily correct, and even “Danmarks Fri-maerker” copied his data, in spite of the fact that there were known discrepancies which could not be explained on this basis. Instead, all manner of conjectures have been made as to what Koefoed really meant by “udsendt.” But Koefoed is very out of date, and even on factual information is very incomplete by modern philatelic standards. Thus he does not distinguish between such important differences as the small and large numeral types of the coat-of-arms design. Still less does he mention varieties of perforations, shades, or printings, even as pronounced a difference as the last printing of the 4 R. B. S.

It has been known for years that the dates as given for the last printing of the 4 R. B. S. and for the first printing of the 4 s. (dotted background) could not be reconciled with the dates as found on letters with these stamps, unless they were held by the post office an abnormally long time after delivery from the printers. This is hardly consistent with the economical conduct of the post office of those days, when they would never have ordered a supply of stamps a whole year before they were needed—indeed quite the contrary. Hence also the arguments about the meaning of Koefoed's “udsendt”, which taken literally ought at least to mean the date of distribution to the individual post offices, if not the actual date of sale to the public.

Nevertheless, it has been generally assumed that the 4 R. B. S. was produced in three printings, one in each of the years 1851, 1852, and 1853, of which the first was Ferslew's printing. But while the date of issue of the first printing, April 1, 1851, is amply supported by official announcements as well as dated covers, no such certainty exists as to the other printings. It was assumed that the second printing consisted of Thiele's dark brown stamps, and that the yellow-brown, olive brown, etc., shading into chestnut, were printed in 1853. But Carl Lindenberg, in “*Der Deutsche Philatelist*” in 1924, reiterated his findings of some 25 years previously, that he had not found the light shades of 4 R. B. S. used earlier than April, 1854, and that the dozen or so covers he had seen of the rare chestnut shade were all dated November or December, 1854. These statements have also been supported by other independent researchers.

Furthermore, P. L. Pemberton, writing in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* in 1928 on the subject of “double strikes” on the 4 R. B. S., remarked that Thiele's dark brown stamps must include two printings, because the stamps showed such different characteristics. Others had noticed this too, but it was generally explained by assuming that the second delivery actually consisted of two printings. There is nothing to support this theory, however, and against it is the fact that these dark brown shades are much more common than either the light shades of the last printing or Ferslew's printing. This would not be the case if there actually had been only three deliveries, in approximately equal quantities.

But in 1934, Mr. K. J. Ellegaard obtained permission to go through the post office archives, with the intention of clarifying all the issues from 1851 to 1863. Going through the records of the deliveries of the Stamp Control office, he discovered that a delivery of 39,729 sheets in the period from March 18 to May 16,

1854, were not 2 skilling stamps, as had always been supposed, but 4 skilling. Unfortunately, the books of the Stamp Control do not distinguish between the 4 R. B. S. and the 4 s. "dotted ground", but there can be little doubt that they were 4 R. B. S. All the facts mentioned above point to this. Furthermore, they must have been the light shades, since the dates of the delivery agree so well with the known dates of use of these. This leaves the two earlier deliveries of 1852 and 1853 for the dark shades, and solves the difficulty regarding them. Based on a study of covers, Mr. Ellegaard states that the 1852 printing (Thiele's first) comprises the red-brown to dark brown shades, with the burelage very faint, at times practically invisible. The stamps of the 1853 printing are dark purplish brown to black brown, with very coarse impressions, but the burelage very distinct; at times almost as sharp as Ferslew's, though of course typographed. This also agrees with Mr. Pemberton's classification several years before, although he does not say how he arrived at his conclusions.

Additional information discovered by Mr. Ellegaard must be taken up another time, as it leads into further fields on a very wide subject. I will merely mention that it includes the discovery of an itemized bill from Ferslew himself, and casts a great deal of light on the questions of the plates, burelage, and printing processes; but it also raises some new questions which have not, to my knowledge, been answered as yet.

We must, however take up one or two points regarding the second issue, the stamps with the "dotted background." The quantity issues of the 2 s. is reduced, of course, by the amount of the printing that has been found to be 4 R. B. S. stamps, leaving only 39,925 sheets for this stamp instead of almost 80,000. The smaller quantity would have been quite adequate to cover the need, for as late as 1860 only 3500 sheets were required for the whole year. It was not until 1861 that the 2 skilling rate for local letters was extended to all cities and towns with over 6000 population. The dates of the only printing of the 2 s. were July 5 to November 22, 1855, and the date of issue must therefore be sometime in the last half of that year, but I am not aware that any attempt has been made to settle this point. Koefoed and Denmark's Frimaerker both give May, 1854, based of course on the erroneous information about the earlier printing.

As mentioned before, the records of the Stamp Control do not distinguish between the various 4 skilling stamps, so we cannot consider the case of the 4 R. B. S. complete without determining at least the date of the first printing of the 4 s. "dotted." Koefoed gives the date of issue as November, 1853; while Denmark's Frimaerker says May, 1854, but gives no supporting facts or data. Koefoed himself had to resort to a rather fanciful explanation of how a stamp with the inscription "s" (skilling) could have been issued several months before the official designation of the currency was changed. Conservative as the Danish postal administration always was, it hardly seems likely that they would have ventured to take such a step, especially as permission for new stamps had to be obtained from the Finance Ministry.

But according to the Stamp Control's records, the next delivery of 4 skilling stamps took place in the period from October 14 to 26, 1854. If our assumptions regarding the 4 R. B. S. are correct, this was the first printing of the 4 s. "dotted." This agrees perfectly with Lindenberg's statement that he was not able to find any covers with this stamp dated earlier than December, 1854; and he regarded it as out of the question that an earlier date could be found, as he examined over 8000 covers of this and the other 4 skilling stamps. Ellegaard and others have supported his findings, so we can safely accept these dates, and Koefoed's information must have been based on an incorrectly copied year-date, if not an outright guess.

We therefore have the following tabulation of the printings of the 4 R. B. S.:

Printing	Delivery Dates	Quantity
I Ferslew	March 21 to May 5, 1851	38,264 sheets
II Thiele	March 3 to 10, 1852	39,830 sheets
III Thiele	June 16 to Aug. 20, 1853	39,792 sheets
IV Thiele	March 18 to May 16, 1854	39,729 sheets
Total		157,615 sheets



by Agent No. 42
Staff of the Old Sleuth

The life of a sleuth, is rather on the hard side, especially with our membership being on their good behavior * * * however, we still have one on the books, and you guessed it—BEN Foulk! Right now Bill is A. W. O. L. somewhere in Florida or parts South—if his promises were kept, how wonderful life would be for the editors of the Post Horn and the S. C. C.—that article on Norway No. 1, and the letters and the tickets for the dinner,—oh where are they! * * * Lately we have heard from some of our service men—Ernst Cohn, who has rambled all over France, Austria and Germany, and now is stationed in Nurenberg, says that in spite of all his efforts, he has not been able to lay his hands on any Scandinavian stamps, the closest he got was a cover from Hamburg with a backstamp K. D. O. P. A.—Herbert Halsted Shippen is still anchored in Tokyo Bay on the U. S. S. Pasadena, his father is acting as his philatelic secretary during his absence—and J. W. Nyboe is now in the midst of some engineering problems in St. Lucia, B. W. I.—Lt. Scherer thinks he will soon be on his way to the Pacific, he had quite a confab with Joe Jaeger, and guess what the subject was—yes, nothing but Iceland, far, far into the night * * * and good old Charlie Johnson was re-elected for the twelfth time to the office of Grand Secretary of the F. & A. M.—and was he surprised!—he is now all a twitter at the prospect of being the toastmaster, a few days hence, at the annual dinner * * * friend Stalhandske writes from Stockholm, that it's nice to be home, but just now he'd rather be in New Haven with friend wife—we may expect another visit from him before the close of the season * * * and while we are on the subject of Scandinavia, all of our members in Sweden, Denmark and Finland have expressed their desire to exchange stamps and ideas with fellow members in the U. S.—so why not write to them, they are all able to read and write English * * * our good friend Dr. Senior of Chicago has been in New York several times of late, he feels slightly annoyed at the complete lack of recent war issues in postally used condition—cheer up Dr. S. we are all in the same boat * * * the sight of Arthur Linz is getting to be somewhat of a treat—now that he keeps hopping all over the globe * * * and did Harry Lindquist feel good over his generosity—it so happened that Carl Pelander let him illustrate a rare cover for his magazine "Stamps" (a plug for Harry—hope you all read it!), with the understanding that he was to receive the cut for the P. H.—well, Harry complained that the cut cost him five bucks, but you know C. P. he will save the club money even at the expense of Harry * * * Marcus White was in to town to show all the trophies he received from his friends on his retirement, but nary a stamp—you see Marcus, you got to be at least a President to get that * * * and now to that famous catalog committee—we know that certain ones have done great work, such as Bob Stone, Ferrars Tows, Joe Jaeger, Mike Miller and others, but we are wondering at the long silence from other experts such as Messrs Morse, Yort, Welergang, Gustave Larsen, Halvorsen, Buyer et al.—However the work goes on, and every day brings us closer to the day when we may call it a good job done * * * and the Club has had some fine publicity abroad, the latest being in the leading Helsinki paper "Uusi Suomi" (New Finland), which gives a superb resume of our activities during the past eleven years—we intend having John Boyce read

this article at our next meeting—John sure is a Bear on all the Scandinavian and the Finnish languages * * * and now your sleuth is all out of ideas, so so-long until next issue.

THE EBONY CARD OF DANISH WEST INDIES

by Ferrars H. Tows



In my long experience as a collector of the stamps and postal stationery of the Danish West Indies, there has always been one question that confronted me, in regards to the mention by Mr. Hageman, in his splendid book on the Postal Issues of the Danish West Indies, that postal cards of the King Frederick VIII type, were known as "EBONY CARDS."

This reference lead me to believe, that a card with a black border existed, but all the search for such a card was to no avail, and it was only until recently that the riddle was solved, when a postal card of the 5 bit denomination was submitted to me on approval, with a watermark resembling the graining of wood. (See above illustration).

Only now am I clear on the point that Mr. Hageman did not refer to the color of Ebony, but to the graining of Ebony wood, that forms the watermark of the card.

It is for that reason I refer this subject to the "Post Horn," so as to clarify this matter to other collectors, who may be equally in the dark concerning this, as I have been in the past.

THE STAMP CLUBS IN FINLAND

by Harry W. Walli

It may be of interest to collectors in the United States to know something about their fellow collectors in Finland.

At the present we have seventeen stamp clubs that are members of the Federation of Philatelic Societies in Finland. The largest of these clubs is the "Helsingfors Frimarkssamlare-forening" with Swedish as their official language, and second to that is "Suomen Filatelistiseura" also of Helsinki, with Finnish as their official language. It is of the first named Society that Mr. Pelander is Honorary Corresponding member. Another great organization is the "Frimarkssamlare-foreningen i Finland," which is not a member of the Federation.

During the early part of January, all of the clubs will hold a united celebration in honor of "The Stamp Day." *)

The president of the Federation is Bertel Taucher, a solicitor, and I am the secretary. The Federation has a membership of approximately 2000.

*) With the Day of the stamp, Mr. Walli refers to the issuance of the first postal stationery in Finland 100 years ago.

Club News

December 12th 1945 Meeting

To follow the usual custom of the S. C. C., this meeting was set aside as a United States night.

One of the speakers of the evening being one of our own members of the fair sex, namely Mrs. Asta Rose, who showed us her lovely and beautifully mounted collection of early U. S. Mrs. Rose showed us some superb specimens on and off cover beginning with a fine array of the 1847 issue and on through the 19th Century. We noted some nice fancy postmarks including a few Masonics, also a few choice covers from the 1857 issue, including "overland," etc.

Following Mrs. Rose, was Mr. Charles W. Brooks, the guest speaker of the evening, whose well known collection of early U. S. is a joy to behold, and whose thorough and interesting talk regarding his stamps is always a pleasure to hear.

Mr. Carl E. Pelander ended the evening by showing the famous collection of Swedish Die Proofs and Essays formed by the late Count Sparre, consisting of the first three issues, all of the 48 specimens are said to be unique.

January 23rd Meeting

This was one of the best attended meetings of the season, about 10 visitors and 65 members attending.

Mr. Maybury extended a cordial welcome to the visiting members of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York, headed by their President Mr. Sam Brooks, and also to Mr. Paloheimo, former head of the Finnish Travel Bureau and Commissioner to the Worlds Fair, as well as to some of our long absent members as Major Carl Pihl, recently returned after four years service in European theatre of war, Mr. Trygve Larsen, just home from the Aleutian Islands and Mr. Hans Lundberg of Toronto.

The meeting was then turned over to the chairman of the program committee of the Masonic Stamp Club, Mr. Chas. W. Brooks, who introduced the guest speakers. Mr. Henry M. Friedman showed a nice array of the surcharge issues from his magnificent collection of Seychelles. He was followed by Dr. Irwin Yarry, who showed a nice collection of Hong Kong used in Chinese Treaty Ports.

Immediately following the showing of the above collections, Mr. Hans Lundberg was introduced, and proceeded with his pictorial showing. Mr. Lundberg in a brief introductory talk explained his profession as that of Geophysicist, and compared it to that of an "Earth Detective," hunting for buried treasures.

The first pictures shown were from Swedens new Gold Mine, thence we journeyed to the land of the Incas (Peru), where Mr. Lundberg headed the expedition seeking the old lost treasures of the ancient Inca nation. From there we went to icy Greenland, which proved extremely interesting, especially so the many interesting stories told by our narrator. Then a trip to the Meteoric crater in Arizona and similar, but smaller craters on the Baltic Islands of Dago and Osel. From there we came back to Newfoundland, Labrador, Canada and Alaska. Mr. Lundberg's talk was highly entertaining, interspersed with humorous stories, especially about his experiences in Peru and Greenland. Major Pihl assisted Mr. Lundberg by operating the projector.

At the conclusion, Mr. Lundberg was given a rising vote of thanks by the members and visitors, for a splendid nights entertainment, which will be remembered by all present for a long time to come.

February 13th Meeting

This meeting was devoted to a Members Competition of Stamps from Any Country. These meetings are always popular, which was proven by the large attendance present.

Before the showing of the stamps, the membership by a unanimous vote decided to rent a lounge at the 1947 International Exhibition, at a rental of \$200.00, and an additional \$300.00 be raised and set aside as an entertainment fund during the show. It was also voted upon, that due to shortage of back numbers of the Post Horn, a charge of 25 cents per copy, or \$1.00 per volume, be made for those still available, also that a charge of \$2.00 be made for the four

plates of Norway No. 1.

Mr. Einar Ernst started the competition with a showing of Bosnia, he was followed by Mr. Sidney Lake with a fine lot of early Guatemala. The last showing brought out Mr. Carl-Emil Buyer with a fine specialized lot of Faroe Islands, which was one of the nicest showings we have had in a long time.

The judges headed by Major Pihl, made the following awards:

First: Carl-Emil Buyer—Faroe Islands.

Second: Sidney Lake—Guatemala.

Third: Einar Ernst—Bosnia.

REPORTS FROM CHAPTERS

Seattle Chapter No. 1

Unfortunately we were unable to contact the secretary of this Chapter, before going to press, but we are sure this group of very active collectors and students of Scandinavian Philately has not been inactive.

We understand their monthly meetings are extremely interesting, and if any member is in and about Seattle, please contact the Secretary,

Mr. M. B. Lake, 2822—31st Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Philadelphia Chapter No. 2

Our December meeting took account of the coming Christmas season with Mr. John Hoyer showing his beautiful and unusual collection of the Christmas Seals of Scandinavia. In January several members showed a few sheets of their current work. Mr. Gearhart Frantz showed his collection of War Covers, Military Labels and Icelandic Post Cards, Mr. Alpheus P. McCloskey showed his Finnish Stamps, Mr. Gustave Von Gross his 1875 and 1881 issues of Finland, Christine S. Hushebeck her collection of Inini, William Stericker the 1885 issue of Finland and Doris T. Stericker the Postage Dues of Danish West Indies. We all felt that this was an interesting evening and we hope to have a similar one frequently, in order to show each other our recent accomplishments or acquisitions. The February meeting was given over to poring over a large number of SPA circuit books, which Mr. Frantz had arranged to bring in.

Respectfully submitted, Doris T. Stericker, Secy.
4016 Garrett Road, Drexel Hills, Pa.

Detroit Chapter No. 3

In the absence of our Secretary, Mr. Kai Hansen, please accept this as a report from Chapter #3, S. C. C.

Our meetings are always found to be very interesting to Scandinavian Collectors, and a hearty welcome to all collectors interested, is always in order.

The January meeting was held at the home of Mr. Carl Holm, who collects Sweden, the February meeting at the home of Mr. Floyd W. Warner, and the March meeting will be at the Home of Mr. Charles Johnson, who recently was awarded the S. P. A. Philatelic Research Award at the Wayne Stamp Society Exhibit in Detroit, for his collection of Finland.

Anyone in or about Detroit interested in this chapter, please contact the Secretary, Mr. Kai Hansen, 18415 Whitcomb, Detroit 19, Michigan.

Charles Johnson, Act. Sect.

Chicago Chapter No. 4

Within a short time, 32 members of the S. C. C. will meet in Chicago to form Chapter No. 4. Mr. Roy Lynnes of Elmhurst, will be the organizer.

At an unspecified date in May a meeting will be held. Messrs H. L. Lindquist and C. E. Pelander from the New York Club will attend this session.

DUES!!!

The treasurer reports that most of the dues are paid, but that a few have overlooked this matter. If you are among those, mail in your dues now!!

Resident \$2.00, Non-Resident \$1.00. Send remittance to

George Wiberg, Treas., 45 East 85th St., New York 28, N. Y.

News of Interest As Seen By Our Members



Svend Yort (158), submits the herewith illustrated Greenland stamp. Can any member tell him what it is?

Lt. Robert W. Scherer (102), reports a reprint of Iceland C17. The color is a shade lighter and the stamp is perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$. It is printed like the original by De La Rue and Co., London, England.

Harry W. Walli (303), reports from Helsinki, that a sheet of the recent 6 mk. red (regular issue) has been found in Sweden, IMPERFORATE. Mr. Walli also reports that Finland in the near future will issue a set of two stamps commemorating the 900th anniversary of the founding of the city of Borga—Porvoo.



Gordon Palm (284), has recently shown us the above illustrated First Day Cover, franked with the Danish Liberation set. This cover was illustrated in Stamps Magazine, and by courtesy of Harry L. Lindquist we were able to obtain the cut for our illustration. The cover is postmarked Godthaab May 5th 1945, and is back-stamped with New York Registration and receiving markings as well as A. P. O. No. It is the only First Day cover we have seen of this set of stamps, which no doubt, will become real rarities postally used.

Jens Warren Nyboe (174) writes the following from St. Lucia, where he is stationed; In the December issue of "Den Danske Filatelist" it stated that the Danish Postmuseum, put up for auction a great number of used copies of the Faroe Island Provisionals (1940-41)—the stamps were obtained from address cards collected from various postal stations in the Faroes. The following num-

ber of stamps were thus disposed of:

20 o. on 15 o.—4,994 copies; 50 o. on 5 ore—1,210 copies; 60 o. on 6 ore.—3 copies

The article stated that in regards to the 20/15 ore value, a large number was found in blocks of four, but that the majority were heavily cancelled or damaged.

The auction was held on December 14, 1945, and the highest bid for the lot was 2,800 Danish Kroner. The money from this sale will be at the disposal of the Postal Museum.

The same Journal also states, that collectors in Denmark still feel that there is a slight "odor" connected with the Faroe Island Provisionals as well as the Greenland overprints, especially so those in the wrong color.

Marcus W. White (196) after thirty-nine years of service as Purchasing agent for the Norton Company in Worcester, Mass., has retired, and intends to devote the balance of his life to his long love "Philately." Mr. White was tendered a testimonial banquet on Jan. 25, 1946, at the Sheraton Hotel, by his numerous business friends and associates.

Illness:

Valdemar Weiergang (149) has recently undergone a serious kidney operation, and is said to be doing splendidly, he will soon be in the active rank again.

Arvo Riippa (277) has been confined to his home with Pneumonia, he is now convalescing, and doing well.

Anna V. Elkins (22) is still confined to her home, but is gradually improving.

The Club and the Editors of this magazine wish all of the above a speedy recovery.

The Librarian Reports:

Thanks to friend Stalhandske (299) for "Handbok över Svenska Post-makulerings stemplar 1855-1937" and "1,100 Doda Stemplar" by S. Akersted, both are fine reference books for collectors of Sweden. Personally I like the contents of the latter better than the title, although I love to hear "Digger Odell" (the friendly undertaker)—say to Ripley "I will never let you down, as long as you live!"

Also thanks to Harry Walli (303) for the Finnish specialized catalogue, published in Helsinki in 1945, and to Charles Wennberg of Stockholm for "Sveriges Francotecken #10" (1855-1946). Yes, it is important to know the prices of the stamps we collect.

Kobenhavns Philatelist Klub has presented the Clubs library G. A. Hagemans "Danmarks og Dansk Vestindiske Frimerker" volume 2 and 3, handsomely bound and covering the period from 1864-1905, also received from the above club was C. Ostergaard's "Danmarks Helsager." The three books were published by the K. P. K. during the war, and fill a sadly neglected spot in our library. It is therefore with the greatest pleasure, that the receipt of these books are acknowledged.

Being a member of the K. P. K., I am of course proud that they were first organization to make such a friendly gesture, and I am sure that it will not be forgotten, if and when the S. C. C. can reciprocate the compliment.

From Oslo Filatelist-Klub we have also received their catalogues, 1943-45, that were printed during the war. We deeply appreciate this kindness, as it will fill in that three year gap in this publication.

We also have received word from Helsingfors Frimarkssamlare-forening that a shipment of all their literature, published during the war, as well as a complete file of "Suomen Postimerkkilehti," is now on their way to us.

It is indeed gratifying to have this splendid cooperation of our fellow societies in Scandinavia.

E. Ernst, Librarian

The Scandinavian Collectors Club and the International Exhibition in 1947.

As most of you know, from advance publicity, there is going to be held in May 1947 an International Exhibition, at the Grand Central Palace in New York City. This show which will at the same time celebrate the centenary of the Postage Stamp in the United States, is already promising to be one of the most outstanding of all International Shows ever held.

It is for the above reasons that our rapidly growing club is now laying plans for an active participation in this event. As you may have read in the report on the February Meeting of the club, we went on record in renting one of the 10 available lounges at the show, at a rental of \$200.00, where our out of town as well as resident members may rest while visiting the show.

Mr. Maybury, our president, is now organizing reception committees as well as others, to greet and welcome visiting Scandinavians that will come to the United States. Plans are also made for an afternoon reception, to be held at the Hotel Lexington, as well as a meeting of the Club at the Grand Central Palace during the show.

The "Post Horn" also in for extra work, as we plan a "de Luxe" edition of 48 pages for this event.

All of the above are worthwhile undertakings, but of course will entail considerable expense, the estimate being a minimum of approximately \$500.00. This of course the club treasury cannot possibly shoulder with our present low dues, and in order to keep them at the same level, a suggestion was made that voluntary contributions by the membership should be made in any amount, not to exceed \$5.00 from any individual member. This suggestion was generally accepted at our February meeting, and met with such success that about one fifth of the money needed was presented to the treasurer, who will create a special fund for this purpose.

It may seem that this appeal is made rather early, but the club is in immediate need of at least part of the above, as we will be called upon at an early date to turn over to Stamp Exhibitors Inc., the rental for the lounge.

Any member that wishes to contribute to this underaking, should mail their checks to:

Mr. George Wiberg, Treasurer, 45 East 85th St., New York 28, N. Y.
a receipt of acknowledgement will be sent to each donor.

The Annual Dinner:

This affair which has had to be postponed from its intended date in February, will be held on Saturday April 13th at Castleholm Restaurant, 344 West 57th St. Many of the old timers in the club will remember the good times we used to have at Castleholm.

This restaurant, known for the best food in New York, will offer us the following:

	Cocktail (any kind)	
	Smorgasbord	
	Soup	
	Roast	
Salad		Dessert
	Coffee	

For entertainment we will have a professional group of Scandinavian Folk Dancers perform. Then there is good music and dancing. The price per person is \$5.00, tax and tips included.

About 100 members and guests have expressed their willingness to attend.

Another Appeal: If you have anything of interest to report in this column, please send it in to the Editor of the Post Horn. We are always glad to hear from our members. If your article needs an illustration please send us the stamp in question or a photograph of the same.

New and Recent Issues

Denmark:

Dec. 5, 1945

Parcel Post Stamps

Stamps of the new Kings series, overprinted in black "Postfaerge"

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 12½

30 o. yellow orange

40 o. blue

50 o. gray



Finland:

Dec. 8, 1945
Sibelius Issue

Commemorating the 80th birthday of the great Finnish composer Jean Sibelius. The stamps were designed by Arne Karkalainen and 3,000,000 issued.

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 14

5 m. olive green

Jan. 2, 1946
Red Cross Issue

Designed by Mrs. Signe Hammersten-Jansson. Surtax for benefit of the Red Cross Society.

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 14

1 m.—25p. green and red (Fishing)

3 m.—75p. brown violet and red (Churning)

5 m.—1.25 m. rose and red (harvesting)

10 m.—2.50 m. milky blue and red (logging)

Jan. 16, 1945

Regular Issue, Types of 1939-40

These stamps were issued to conform with the increased Inland rate on letters to 8 mk. and on post cards to 5 mk.

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 14

5 m. yellow

8 m. purple

Norway:

1946

National Museum Issue

Commemorating the founding of the Norwegian National Museum in 1894.

Typographed

Unwmkd.

Perf. 13

10 o. olive green

20 o. red

May 17, 1943

Offices Abroad

Stamps of Norwegian Government in Exile, Scotts 1 K 1 to 6, overprinted in black "London—17/5/43" and with different control numbers, 2000 sets are said to have been issued and sold for benefit of Norwegian War Heroes in England, and probably at a large premium. The date May 17th, is that of Norway's Independence Day.

It is doubtful that this set will be included in our standard catalogue, due to its speculative nature. It is however listed in the Scandinavian catalogue (Dan) and other European editions.

New Members

RESIDENT

- 309 George W. Kieffer, 433 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (D)
 310 Richard S. Wahlberg, 1 Valley Place, Upper Montclair, N. J. (Scan.—used)
 319 Hugo Madsen, 1267 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn 16, N. Y. (Scan.)
 329 Edward W. Trench, 254 West 102nd St., New York 25, N. Y. (Scan., Canada)
 335 Mrs. Gertrude B. Borkman, Glenwood Gardens, Yonkers 2, N. Y. (S., Curacao, Surinam)

NON-RESIDENT and FOREIGN MEMBERS

- 306 Andrew Andreassen, 606—4th Ave., N., Great Falls, Mont. (Scan., U. S., New Issues)
 307 Edward Benson, 1430 Elmwood Ave., Evanston, Ill. (Scan., U. S., Airmails)
 308 Louis W. Jamme, 5047a N. Winthrop Ave., Chicago 40, Ill. (F)
 311 E. T. Green, 7271 N. W. 3rd Court, Miami 38, Fla. (Scan.)
 312 Arthur B. Levis, P. O. Box 243, Ocala, Fla. (D)
 313 Arvid Nelson, 108 Lister St., Jamestown, N. Y. (S., U. S.)
 314 Robert B. Rogers, 5833 N. Fairhill St., Philadelphia, Pa. (Scan.)
 315 Thomas H. Wilcox, 54 Desford Road, Aigburth, Liverpool 19, England (F)
 316 L. E. Van Reeth, 8134 Kenwood Ave., Chicago 19, Ill. (Scan., Netherlands and Col., Belg., Lux., France)
 317 Roland King-Farlow, 54 Clifton Hill, London N. W. 8, England (D., Scan Locals)
 318 Filip Tillman, Kungsholms strand 21a, Stockholm, Sweden. (S.)
 320 Col. S. G. Frierson, U. S. A., Leaburg, Oregon (Scan., Gen.)
 321 G. E. Heine, 334 N. Green Bay Rd., Lake Forest, Ill. (Scan.)
 322 Gunnar Renius, Jungfrugatan 56, Stockholm, Sweden. (Scan., U.S., B.N.A.)
 323 Carl Werner Astrom, c/o S. F. F., Apelbergsgatan 58, Stockholm, Sweden. (Scan.)
 324 Emil Johanson, 515 W. Deerpath Ave., Lake Forest, Ill. (Scan.)
 325 Olof Moller, Gurnee, Ill. (Scan.)
 326 Axel Nielsen, 830 N. Green Bay Rd., Lake Forest, Ill. (D., D.W.I.)
 327 A. E. Zimmer, 7626 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago 26, Ill. (N., D.)
 328 H. B. Whitney, Alden Park Manor, Philadelphia 18, Pa. (Scan., Gen.)
 330 Carl B. I. Belletynee, 3546 N. Troy Str., Chicago 18, Ill. (D., D.W.I., G.)
 331 Col. Otto H. Schrader, U. S. A., 1229 W. Foster Ave., Chicago 40, Ill. (G., Scan. Locals and Covers)
 332 Oscar Heyde, Postfack 17, Nassjo, Sweden (Scan., Switz., Holl'd., Cen. Eur.)
 333 Einar Bagge, 2418 N. Kimball Ave., Chicago 47, Ill. (N., U.S., S., D., F.)
 334 W. B. Chamberlin, Andalusia, Pa. (Gen.)
 336 Norman Welo, Star Rt. 1, Box 220, Hibbing, Minn. (Scan., U.S., Covers)
 337 Dr. Henry H. Peterson, Pine City, N. Y. (N., D., S., Neth.)
 338 Elgil Rathje, Godthaabsvaenget 14, Copenhagen, Denmark. (Scan., Stampless Covers)

RESIGNATIONS

- 70 W. Shipper, Schenectady, N. Y.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- Edward W. Abell, 218 Park Place, Brooklyn 17, N. Y.
 Henry Alden, 1333 Broad Street, Grinnell, Iowa.
 Howard Berg, 134 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn 17, N. Y.
 F. H. Frolich, 1355 Dexter Hoton Building, Seattle 4, Washington.
 George H. Hendrickson, 149 Carol Drive, Bristol, Conn.
 Mrs. Aune L. Hendrickson, 149 Carol Drive, Bristol, Conn.
 Dimity Moore, 35-16—76th Street, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
 August J. Nilson, 326 West 78th Street, Seattle, Washington.
 Wm. F. Ohlroggs, 60 Jackson Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Major Carl H. Pihl, 372—91st Street, Brooklyn 9, N. Y.
 Arthur Rydquist, P. O. Box 72, 31st St. Station, Detroit 10, Mich.
 Wm. Sheaffer, 1070 Boylston Street, Boston 15, Mass.
 John Schulian, 2514 Clyde Avenue, Los Angeles 16, Calif.
 Robert P. Stevens, 1625 W. 104th Place, Chicago 43, Illinois.
 Hans Windfeld-Hansen, 303 Park Street, Westfield, New Jersey.