

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.
Carl H. Pihl, Assistant Editor

Volume 4

January 1947

Number 1

Norwegian Seapost

by O. Nordahl Giertsen*



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

At the time of the introduction of postage stamps in Norway, Jan. 1, 1855, the mail to England was carried according to an arrangement with the Norwegian government by one English and one Norwegian steamship Company, those of Thos. Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Hull, and the Sondenfeldske-Norske Steamship Co.

Before that time several English steamship companies had tried freight and passenger traffic to the Scandinavian countries and across the Baltic Sea to Russia, but none of them lasted very long. The St. George Steamship Co. of London started in the Fall of 1838 two ships, S/S Sirius and S/S Vulture, in regular bi-monthly trips between London and St. Petersburg with stops at Christiansand, Norway, Helsingborg, Sweden and Copenhagen, Denmark. By contract with the Norwegian government the ships were to exchange mail in Christiansand with the post department's coastwise steamer Prinds Carl. The contract lasted for nearly one year, when the St. George Steamship Co. ceased operation.

In 1840 the Swedish government entered into contract with the English Steamship Co. Albion for a post route between Hull and Gothenburg, and the Norwegian government joined the contract provided a stop was made in Christiansand. The contract called for weekly trips for eight months of the year

*—This unpublished article of Mr. Giertsen's was turned over to us, together with various other studies, by Mrs. Giertsen, after the death of the author.

for which they were to receive a compensation of £10 sterling for every sack of mail carried to and from England. This contract was ultimately taken over by the Wilson Hudson Co. in Hull, which upon the retirement of Mr. Hudson late in 1840 was changed to Thos. Wilson Sons Co., Ltd. This company entered their ships S/S Glen Albynn and S/S Innisfall in May, 1840. In 1849 they started a direct route during the spring and summer months only between Hull-Christiansand, Christiania, with S/S Currier, and eleven years later they had three ships running on a weekly schedule in this route: S/S Scandinavian, S/S Angelo and S/S Rollo.

In 1867 they started the route Hull-Bergen and transferred the even for those days the very unsatisfactory Scandinavian to this route. In 1875 S/S Domino and S/S Eldorado, and in 1880 S/S Tasso were added.

The mail carried on these ships was in charge of the mate, but none of them carried any cancellation device whatsoever and any supplementary mail posted on board after closing hours of the regular post office was cancelled upon arrival at Hull with well-known "383" Hull cancellation.

Strictly speaking this cancellation on the Norwegian stamps is not a sea-post cancellation in the same sense as the cancellations applied later on on board Norwegian ships competing with Thos. Wilson, and cannot individually be identified with any of the three routes operated by Thos. Wilson but they are very highly prized by specialists and for that reason I have included them in this article.

Almost all the types of the Hull cancellation with their various sizes and shapes of figures may be found on Norwegian stamps. Fig. 1 is found on the first, second and third issues from 1855 to 1868. Fig. 2 from 1868 to 1878 and Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 on the ore issues of the early 80's. Later than that they are very rarely found, being superseded at that time by town cancellations as shown in Fig. 5.



Fig. 5



Fig. 6

The mail from England to Norway was usually addressed "Via Hull steamer" and backstamped in Hull with the HULL SHIP-LETTER cancellation shown in fig. 6 and again backstamped with the port of arrival cancellation in Norway. Covers in my collection do not show the Ship-Letter backstamp after 1870, but are backstamped Hull and date only and the port of entry in Norway.

The Sondenfeldske-Norske Steamship Co. started in 1855 in competition with Thos. Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., a post and passenger line between Christiania-Christiansand-Hull with S/S Ganger Rolf and letters mailed on board were pen cancelled with the name of the ship in script. Ganger Rolf was shipwrecked in 1878 and S/S Bertha took its place. In 1880 The Ostlandske Lloyd started passenger traffic between Christiania-Newcastle with S/S Alfa and S/S Odin.

In 1875 regular cancellation dies were issued. This year marked the beginning of new regulations in international postal service, the Treaty of Bern becoming effective on July 21st of that year, and, according to these regulations, the new 26mm single circle cancellation carried the inscription in French "BUREAU DE MER DE NORVEGE." I have found three types of this cancellation differing in the size, shape and position of the figures, but it has not been possible to determine to which ship to assign each type.

In 1880 P. G. Halvorsen Steamship Co. started a weekly freight and passenger route between Bergen-Newcastle with S/S Johan Sverdrup. In 1886 S/S



Fig. 7
Type I



Fig. 8.
Type II



Fig. 9
Type III



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Fig. 12

Norge and S/S Frijhtof were added and the trips made bi-weekly and once a week extended to Trondhjem. All letters posted on board the two later ships were cancelled with a 30 mm double circle cancellation bearing the same French inscription "BUREAU DE MER DE NORVEGE I" or "II."

In 1890 the Norwegian government subsidized the steamship routes carrying the mail between Bergen-Newcastle and Trondhjem-Newcastle. To begin with, these routes were operated by a combination of The Halvorsen line with S/S Norge, S/S Frithjof and S/S Britania. The Bergen Steamship Co. with S/S Mercur and the Nordenfjeldske Steamship Co. with S/S Ragnvald Jarl. In 1893 The Halvorsen line withdrew from the combination and the route was continued by the two others.

Since 1914 the route has been operated by the Bergen Steamship Co. alone, first with S/S Venus, S/S Vega, S/S Irma and S/S Haakon VII. At present the service is being continued by S/S Venus, S/S Jupiter and S/S Leda.

In 1892 a new "BUREAU DE MER DE NORVEGE" cancellation was provided for this line. This is a 28 mm single circle with the word BERGEN-NEWCASTLE added. One of the letters from A to C, which appears in the segment inside the circle, identifies the post official in charge of the mail on board and cannot be identified with any of the ships as the post official often changed from ship to ship.

This cancellation has been superseded by the present 21 mm double circle

cancellation inscribed "BERGEN-NEWCASTLE POSTEKSP" and the identification letters from A to D—with the identification letter C probably missing.

Criticism on Danish "S. S. Feldpost Labels"

In the July number of the "Posthorn" appeared a small illustrated notice of five lines, regarding the existence of the above named labels. This small news item apparently has caused a storm of criticism abroad, and in order to clarify the matter we are herewith publishing a translation of a rebuttal article which was published in the November issue of "Den Danske Filatelist."

It was far from the intention of the Editorial staff of the "Posthorn" to cause any bitterness or difference of opinion among collectors abroad, when we published this small notice, which had been received from a prominent collector in France together with the cuts. We felt that this was definitely Philatelic News, even tho our political opinions may have differed from those who originated these labels, and since this had never before received any publicity in America, we felt that the members of our organization would be interested in their existence.

Ever since the first issue appeared, the "Posthorn" has in all cases abstained from printing anything that was without foundation, and anything accepted for publication must have authentic basis. Furthermore, our policy has never been to urge our reader to either buy nor sell through the medium of this paper, hence the prohibition of all advertisements.

We will here re-print in parts a letter received recently from Mr. S. A. Graae Rasmussen, President of the "Danish Philatelic-Union":

"Dear Sir:— I am president of the Danish Philatelic Foundation 'Danmarks Filatelist-Union' and beg to write you regarding a notice in the 'Posthorn' of July 1946, page 41, re: some 'Feldpost-stamps' mentioned there.

I can tell you, that these labels have nothing to do with stamps. Nobody in Denmark or Scandinavia are interested in them, but a smart dealer received a lot of them and tried in his private house-paper 'Frimerkenyt' to offer them at rather high prices.

I do not know whether you have received instruction from this dealer or from another person, but as president of the Danish Philatelic Foundation, I do consider it my duty to tell you, that they are without philatelic interest and value."

Another letter received from the editor of "Den Dansk Filatelist," Mr. V. C. Nielsen, translated reads:

"I am herewith notifying the Editor of 'The Posthorn' that in the November issue of 'Den Dansk Filatelist' will appear an article regarding the noticed published in the July number of your publication, regarding the 'Danish S. S. Stamps.'

As the article certainly may be of interest both for the Editors as well as for the American Collectors, I am enclosing a copy for your usage.

With fraternal greetings, yours,

V. C. Nielsen, Editor."

The following translation is not literal, but an approximate copy, so as to make it readable:

"It may be noted that that which is printed in our trade papers, and the advertising that appear therein, is not completely ignored, when one reads the 'Posthorn,' which is published by the Scandinavian Collectors Club in New York.

In looking over the July number, ones attention is drawn to a story on the notorious 'S. S. Feldpost Stamps,' that during the Occupation were brought forth at the S. S. Office in Copenhagen. If the article is intended to call the attention of the American collectors to these 'FAKES,' then it is sad indeed. In the text we read as follows:

"The above illustrated stamps have been discovered at the headquarters of the Danish S. S. Detachment, which served as the so-called 'Danish Free Corps.'

Only three blocks of each value were discovered, and consists of 25 ore green, 50 ore blue and 1 kr. red. In spite of their purpose for which they were intended, philatelists in Scandinavia are paying very high prices for them."

It is sad indeed, that an American Publication, devoted to Scandinavian Collectors in U. S., should publish this, when the truth is that no Danish collector would even think of purchasing these worthless labels. Besides it may be noted that these "RARITIES" have no postal value whatsoever, as they were of private origin, hence may be compared with speculative issues like those issued by the interned Austrians in the concentration camp in Jylland.

The publisher who originally ran this advertising, must indeed, have felt proud, when he noted the results. One is tempted to use strong language regarding such transactions, when perhaps collectors in U. S. may construe that Danish collectors are eager to purchase these labels at high price, when the truth actually is that collectors here feel the greatest contempt for items of this sort, and would not dream of including them in their collections.

It must be understood in the United States, that collectors in Denmark that would interest themselves in these 'Traitor Stamps,' would automatically crush the ideals for which the Danes have fought as well as given up their lives. For that reason there will always be a great divide between the collectors and these labels.

The editor of the publication that originally launched these stamps is much to be criticised and condemned and in so doing, acting contrary to all rules, because it is not only at home but also among collectors throughout the world that a misunderstanding of this sort will cast a stain on the integrity and nationalistic spirit of the Danish collector, and this we feel must not go unchallenged."

First Living Person on a United States Stamp



Seldom does it become the singular honor of a poor immigrant to be the first living person to be depicted on the postage stamp of a country, but such was the fate of Eden (Ed) Nybakke, who came to the United States in 1884 from his native Sweden.

In 1888, while working on the farm of the ~~Amenia~~ and Sharon Land Co., in ~~Amenia~~ Township, Cass County, North Dakota, a photographer happened to take a picture of Ed with his team of horses and plow.

Later, that year, when the Post Office Department was planning a new series of stamps for the Trans-Mississippi Issue, this photograph was selected as the most typical scene, depicting Western Farm Life. The vignette was first selected for the \$2.00 value but later changed to that of the 2c value in the set.

Thus a Swede became the first living person to be pictured on a postage stamp of the United States, and even tho Nybakke died on June 19, 1934, in comparative obscure circumstances, he will live on forever on the pages of stamp collections the world over.

(C. E. P.)

The Military Stamps of Finland

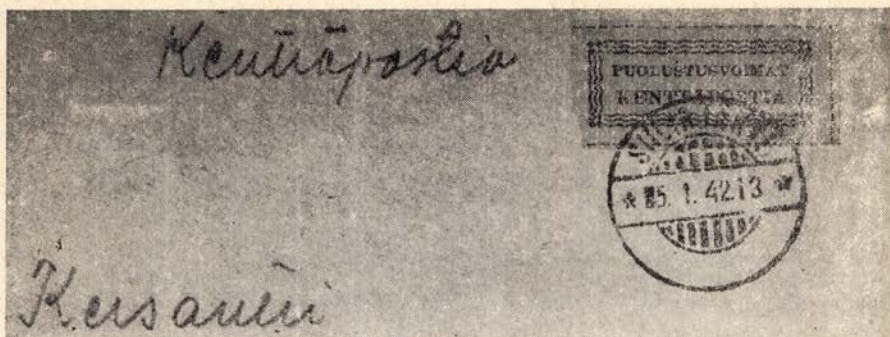
by George Wiberg



Those collectors who wish to specialize in the Military stamps and covers of Finland, will find, that very little is known as yet in America regarding this interesting chapter of Finnish Philately. These stamps and various markings have not as yet come in for any extensive study, which leaves practically a virgin field to explore with untold number of interesting possibilities. In compiling this short outline of the history of the Finnish Military Stamps, I have used the various sources where information could be gained, for the benefit of the readers of the Posthorn that may be equally interested in this branch of collecting and have no access to any original source of information.

Throughout the war, all mail from the front was free and unrestricted and no official envelopes were used for this purpose. It was, however, compulsory to have a handstamped cachet affixed to the front of all covers with the imprint "KENTTÄPOSTIA" (Field Post) plus the Field Post Office cancellation, before the letter could be forwarded to its destination. Due to the strict regulations exercised by the various Field Post Offices, these cachets are much sought after and recognized by collectors in Finland as Provisional Military envelopes. There are several types of these hand stamps and they also come in various colors. Similar hand-stamps were also used during the short winter war of 1939/40, but since there was no general order regarding their use, it caused considerable confusion in the franking and cancelling of all types of mail. During this time various devices were used to identify military mail, some army units even using their insignias and official seals for this purpose.

Prior to the issuance of the Military Post Stamps, all mail to the front was free, except for parcel post, which was carried at a reduced rate, but due to the fact that shortly after the war military mail had reached such tremendous proportions, it was found necessary to devise some means by which to curb it somewhat. In order to accomplish this, the first Military Stamp (Scott M1) was issued on Nov. 1st, 1941. This stamp was originally intended for use on parcel post only and at a reduced rate, each member of the armed forces being allotted four of these stamps each month. Due to an erroneous order issued on December 1st, 1941, and again on January 1st 1942, that this stamp was available to all classes of mail, was the cause that some of these were used to frank letters as well as parcels. Due to the difficult conditions existing at the front, most of these covers were lost, and a recent survey among collectors in Finland revealed the existence of less than 50 original covers among them. The scarcity may be attributed to the fact that the above erroneous orders were promptly



corrected, and the stamps reverting back to their original intended use.

Since this first Military stamp was considered a war emergency item, and being of a very simple design and poor workmanship, it was decided to replace it with a stamp of a more fitting design. On July 1st 1943 the new stamp (Scott M4) was placed in use and the M1 rendered obsolete. This stamp was also issued for parcel post usage only, but later, on Dec. 1st 1943 its use was extended to letters as well.

Later it became necessary to further limit the Military Mail, and in order to do so, a new stamp (Scott M5) was issued on Oct. 16, 1943, this stamp being valid for letters and post cards only and eight copies were allotted to each soldier per month. This, however, was soon found impractical and on Dec. 1st 1943, this stamp, like M4, was made valid for all postal purposes.

Simultaneously with the issuance of the above stamp on Oct. 16, 1943, a set of two stamps of the Lion Type (Scott M2-3) were issued. These were similar in color to those used for the East Karelian Occupation stamps and overprinted "Kenttäposti-Feltpost." These stamps were sold at their face value (the then current postal rate), and after Oct. 16th, 1943, these were the only stamps valid on letters to the front, besides the additional allotment of the above described 12 free stamps. On the above date there was also 300,000 postal cards of a 2 mk denomination, similarly overprinted. Of these however, only 51,000 were sold through the post offices before the end of the war. Military mail franked with these stamps was not in any way limited and actually these stamps should be classified as a Military Charity Issue, due to the fact that a special Field Post Fund received 50% of all revenue from the sale of these stamps. This fund was created to assist needy dependents of fallen soldiers. During the slightly less than 14 months that these stamps were used, this fund received close to 16 million marks for its relief work.

Scott M6 was issued on Feb. 16, 1944 and M7 on July 15, 1944. Both stamps had similar usage to those previously described, except M7, which was used in the later phase of the war against the Germans, and continued in use by the Army in the North, after the regular Military Post was discontinued on Dec. 4, 1944. On Aug. 1st, 1945, this stamp was also discontinued at the conclusion of armed resistance.

Military stamp and cover collecting has lately grown in popularity in Finland, and due to the short duration of some of these stamps and the unusual war conditions, when so much of the mail was lost or destroyed, I am certain that many of these items may prove hard to get in the near future.

Philatelic Exhibition in Malmo

by Fr. Kuhl

The Malmo section of "Sveriges Filatelist-Forening" (Swedish Philatelic Society) arranged a splendid stamp exhibit in celebration of their 60th anniversary, which was held Sept. 14th to the 22nd inclusive.

It was not a large exhibit, but what it lacked in number, was more than



made up in quality. Of course the early issues of Swedish stamps predominated, and possibly never before has such an array of 3 sk. banco stamps ever been shown in any single exhibition, among these was the rarest of all showpieces, a cover with six copies tied and in condition second to none. Among other rare old Swedish stamps were copies of the 6 sk. bco and the 8 sk. bco, both imperforate, of which only a few copies are known. The only rarity not shown was the 3 sk bco yellow, color error. Of the more common first issue stamps, the 4 sk. bco was shown in great profusion, with a wide range of shades and nearly all possible postmarks.

The more recent Swedish stamps, such as the coils, were also shown in great profusion. These also contained a great many rarities, such as the 20 ore violet, watermarked wavy lines and Kungl. Postverket, of which only a few copies are known. The other stamps belonging in this group were well represented as to paper varieties and watermarks.

Perhaps the most curious exhibit in the show was a glass box containing about 1,750,000 Swedish stamps in bundles of 100 each, which represented 55 years of accumulated labor.

The other Scandinavian countries were also well represented with fine exhibits, especially so Norway and Finland, from the latter country was a very fine collection of the old oval stamps and serpentine rouletted stamps, showing the various types of paper used as well as all types of identations. The finest Norwegian collection contained several specimens of the "double foot" and "cracked plate" varieties on number one. There was also a complete mint sheet of the 4sk 1863 imperforate. In another Norwegian collection was a nice lot of Norwegian Field Post letters, including several franked with British stamps cancelled with Norwegian Fieldpostmarks and special Fieldpost-vignettes.

From Denmark there were only two collections, one showing all of the old classic issues in especially fine condition, the other being a specialized collection of the Official Stamps (G. A. Hagemann), which he used as a basis for his new handbook on the Danish Official stamps.

Outside of the Scandinavian countries, there were only a few exhibits, but they too were of especially high standard, particularly a superb showing of early Sicily with the King Bomba issue specialized.

H. R. R. Prince Gustav Adolf exhibited a portion from the collection of the Duke of Connaught, which consisted of early British proofs and essays.

Both the Swedish as well as Danish Postal Administration were represented with interesting exhibits, consisting of both stamps as well as other things of interest, such as postal uniforms, pictures, etc.

Brazil represented the only non-European country in the show, being the beautiful collection belonging to the Danish Postal Museum.

An unusually nice collection of Great Britain was also shown and which was nearly complete. In the collection was a £5 stamp used in Glasgow, since this postmark is very scarce on this stamp, it could be classified as a rarity.

This show proved the high standard of philately in Scandinavia, especially so in Sweden, which had the honor of the exhibition, which was held in the most suitable place possible, namely the old town hall, which this year celebrated its

300th anniversary. Outside the building were four flag poles, from which the Swedish, Danish, Norwegian and the Finnish Flags gently waved in the September breeze.

News of Interest As Seen By Our Members

Roland King-Farlow (317) writes that Postmaster C. S. J. H. Danielsen of Thorshavn has reported the following on the Provisional stamps in the Danish Post Yearbook for 1946.

"In November 1940, 1401 sheets of the 15 ore stamp were surcharged 20 ore locally. In September of the same year 250 sheets of the 5 ore stamps were surcharged 50 ore and another printing of 25 sheets of the same stamp in May 1941, making a total of 275 sheets. In December 1940 175 sheets of the 6 ore stamp were surcharged 60 ore and another 50 sheets in May 1941, making a total of 225 sheets, as mentioned in the Posthorn, vol. 3, page 4. In March 1941 700 sheets of the 5 ore and in May 1941, 465 sheet of the 1 ore stamps were surcharged 20 ore."

Mr. King-Farlow adds: There is no means of distinguishing between the first and the second printings so far as I know, save that the marginal number in the sheets of the first printing of the 50 on 5 ore show lower numbers than those in the second. The first printing was surcharged on stock that was on hand when Denmark was overrun, while the second printing came from a very small supply of later printed stamps that reached the Faroes from Denmark at the end of November 1940.

Charles A. Power, Jr. (106) sends in the following letter from Mr. King-Farlow of England, regarding the Danish "Hook Variety" reported in vol. 3, no. 3, page 41:

I've just come across an article in a Danish stamp journal which gives a little more dope on the "hook" variety on the Danish 15 ore, Caravel stamps. Danish stamps, like most others, are printed in regular "batches," each batch of stamps of a given denomination having had (since the autumn of 1939) a different marginal number on the edge of the sheet. I gather that the number is changed whenever the denomination being printed is altered, or whenever a fresh supply of paper is brought into service.

The 15 ore of the first die (Die O or IA) appeared in 1933, and never had marginals. Die II first appeared about 1936, and all the first printings therefore had no marginals, but those from the autumn of 1939 did have marginals. The article I mention deals only with stamps whose sheets had marginals. The writer mentions two plates as being used for the Die II stamps, identical save that on one all the stamps had the hook on the mast or boom. The interesting point is that the two plates were apparently sometimes used simultaneously, since stamps of both types appear with the same marginal number. There were four "printings" of the 15 ore, red, after marginals were introduced. Sheets with marginal 385 appear with both hook and no hook; the others, 390, 400 and 422 are always "no hook." Since it was stamps with 385 that were overprinted "POSTFAERGE" for use on the ferries, these overprinted stamps likewise appear with and without the hook. All four batches were later surcharged "20" in Kobenhavn when the rates were increased, so that the hook type also occurs in the Kobenhavn 20/15 Provisionals. I'm not sure which batches were overprinted at Thorshavn to make the Faroe 20/15, but I know 385 was, since I have seen sheets. One ought, then, to get the Faroe 20/15 with the hook, but all my copies are "no hook."

The writer lists seven different marginals on the 15 ore, green, which succeeded the 15 ore red. 438 is ALL hook type, and so is 478, while the others (444, 460, 471, 511 and 523) are all no-hook.

The above is all rather complicated, but it makes it abundantly clear that there can be no question of the 15 ore Caravel, red or green, with hook, being rare, or, indeed, another more than "common." I thought I'd let you know this in case there was any risk of your friend being bamboozled into paying high

prices by an unscrupulous dealer.

Yours sincerely,

R. K. F.

Thorsten Ingeloff (344,L4) reports that the design for the Kroner values of Denmark designed by the Artist Primus Nielsen and engraved by Johs Oppenheuser, is not well received by collectors in Denmark, who claim plagiarism from the Estonian Issue of 1928 (Scott type A16).

Scandinavian Club Trophy for RIAPEX: A very fine sterling silver trophy is being awarded to the best showing of a Scandinavian Collection at Ridgefield Park Stamp Exhibition. The show has a special section for Scandinavia, and promises a fine showing of these stamps. The trophy is not limited to members of the S. C. C.



Norwegian Slogan cancels: Mr. Ingeloff has sent in the herewith illustrated slogan cancels, which translated reads, starting from Top:

1. "V" cancel used during occupation.
2. "Use Crown Prince Olav Stamps"
3. "The inheritance from those who have died is the Gift of Liberty"
4. The insignia of King Haakon 7, and slogan "The lottery for the Victims of the Liberty Fight".

Greenland Liberation Issue Inverted Overprints: At least six values of these stamps have recently been seen at a New York wholesale dealer with INVERTED OVERPRINTS. We understand that two of these have been sold to Denmark, and are being offered at ridiculous prices. It is the contention of the

Posthorn that these stamps were deliberately made so as to flim flam the collectors out of their hard earned cash. It was bad enough when the color errors appeared, but now inverts, and then what? At the writing of this edition, we doubt that any cataloguers will include these deliberate errors in their listings.

Librarian Reports: From friend Stalhandske (299) we have received five copies of the "Postage Stamps of Sweden 1920-1945". Thanks for remembering the Library again with so popular a book.

Fr. Kuhl (233) kindly sent us "Standard Catalogue" and the "Katalog over Nordisk Frimarksutstilling A Malmo Radhus" the 14-22 September 1946.

From our Editor we have received: "O. V. Riise—Danemark, Eine Philatelistische Studie" printed in Munchen 1892, also G. A. Hagemann's "Die Zweifarbigen Briefmarken, Danemark und Danish Westindiens 1870-1905" both written in German.

From the Librarian (47) the library has received P. Thomassen: "De Danske Postkasstomningsstempler (Posthorn markings) 1924-45 and also Michel Briefmarken Katalog 1944-45 (Europe). Einar Ernst, Librarian.

New and Recent Issues

by Thorsten Ingeloff



DENMARK:

1946

Regular issue, King Christian type, Scott A47

Printed in sheets of 10 x 10 on unwatermarked paper at the P. O. Depts Printing works, perf. 13 x 12½.

45 o. olive (Nov. 15th 1946)

75 o. dark blue (Oct. 15th 1946)

The 5kr stamps reported in the October issue, the first day of sale should read August 16th instead of August 11th.

New postal rates effective since July 1st is responsible for the new 45 ore value. The 7 ore stamp has now been withdrawn as of no further use.

To consume the obsolete remainders of postal stationery, several of these have been surcharged with new values, while on others a supplementary stamp has been printed besides the old one.

The change of postal rates has caused an interesting variety in the current booklets. On the inside cover, page III, the old printed rates have been obliterated.

ated with blue crayon, done prior to the cutting up into individual booklets. The new rates are printed on the interleaves.

In December 300 years have passed since the world-renown astronomer and mathematician Tycho Brahe was born. This event will be commemorated with a set of 3 stamps; 10 o. violet, 20 o. red and 40 o. blue.

FINLAND:**Sept. 2, 1946****Anti Tuberculosis Issue**

2 m. + 1 m. green
8 m. + 2 m. violet brown

The surtax was for benefit of the fight against tuberculosis in children, which is exemplified in the designs, a nurse and a doctor caring for children.

The stamps were printed by the State Printing works in sheets of 10 x 10, on unwatermarked paper, perf. 14. The motives were sketched by Mrs. Airl Kari and the final design was executed by Mrs. Signe Hammarsten-Jansson, the artist whose name is connected with so many beautiful stamps from Finland.

Sept. 19, 1946

Commemorating the 250th anniversary of the Finnish Pilot service, organized jointly with that of Sweden, by royal decree on Sept. 19th 1696.

8 m. purple

Printed by the State Printing works on unwatermarked paper in sheets of 100, perf. 14.

The design is a reconstruction of the lighthouse at Uto (outside Abo), built in 1753 and destroyed in the war of 1808-09. The original lantern was illuminated by seven tallow candles, but besides this there was hung outside an open fire grate with coal as fuel.

The present lighthouses are very modern, with complete lens-system and effective Aga-light.

Oct. 16, 1946

Printed by the State Printing works, in sheets of 100, on unwatermarked paper, perforated 14, for purpose of Inland registered single rate letters.

16 m. slate (mail truck)

Due to the stressed monetary situation in Finland, the export-import stamp trade has been put under drastic license requirements both ways, and a 20% trade tax has been imposed on all imported philatelic material.

NORWAY:**October 1, 1946****Change of Colors**

Photogravure printing in sheets 10 x 10 by Emil Moestue A/S, Oslo, unwatermarked, perf. 13, Scott Type A16 and O3.

25 o. red

40 o. dark blue

Official Stamps

25 o. red

40 o. dark blue

Due to increased postal rates on the above date, the charge for inland letters was raised from 20 ore to 25 ore, and on foreign from 30 ore to 40 ore.

Whether the new 25 ore stamp will replace the 20 ore in the booklets has not been disclosed as yet, but in all probability this will be done.

November 4, 1946**Supplementary values to Regular issue**

55 ore orange (Lion type A16)

80 ore orange brown (same)

On January 17th 1947, when the Post Office commemorates its 300th anniversary, a set of three special stamps will be issued.

SWEDEN:**Nov. 2, 1946****Tegner Issue**

Commemorating the 100th anniversary of the death of the Poet and Clergyman Essias Tegner.

Engraved by Sven Ewert, issued in coils, perf. 12½ vertically.

10 ore violet

40 ore olive green

Booklet stamps perf. 12½ on three sides, 10 ore violet.

Tegner while professor at the University of Lund, became known as Sweden's greatest Poet. His "Fritiof's Saga," with its colorful tales of Viking lore, is read and loved by all. In the dark days following the disastrous war of 1808-09 with Russia, when Finland was lost, Tegner wrote his stirring song "Svea," urging his countrymen to reconquer its lost territories, within their own boundaries. Tegner was later appointed Bishop of Wexiö, which was used for the first day of sale of these stamps.

A special cancellation was used in connection with the 60th anniversary S. F. F. exhibition held in Malmo. The cancel as well as the exhibition label is illustrated elsewhere in this issue by courtesy of the editor of this column.

The booklet of the 5kr stamp has now appeared in new covers of a lighter olive green color. Further the front page framing is somewhat diminished, but most striking is the change in the postal emblem with an enlarged posthorn, the crown is sized between that used on the two previous 5kr. booklets. The cut seems to be the same as that used on the 20kr booklet. The new booklet is bound with only one staple.

Postal Stationery is also due for modernization. The first of these was issued in August, showing the King type (Scott A60) instead of the former being that of A 20.

20 ore red letter sheet.

New Postal Cards of the above design have just been printed and will be placed on sale as soon as the old stock is exhausted.

10 ore violet.

Published by the 60 year old Swedish Philatelic Society and prepared by Sweden's most expert philatelists, a new handbook in English has been issued. It is well written and contain a wealth of information, but is especially strong on the Military Stamps issued during World War II.

The price for the handbook is Kr. 15.- (approx. \$4.25) plus postage, and can be supplied by the contributor.

The Horn Blower

As usual your sleuth has been busy, snooping into other peoples business, so as to let you know how your fellow members misbehave * * * The absence of Chris Zoyners from this issue—Ramadan * * * in looking over Western Stamp Collector one notes that Harry Konwiser still has a weakness for female postmasters * * * and Arthur Linz our globe trotting member is back home again after an extended tour of all Europe—and the stories he has, well, well—but not much in stamps, only one measly block of eight he found in England, but that was a gem * * * any one wishing to know the escapades of Hans Lundberg better read future issues of Life * * * Roy Lynnes who heads Chicago Chapter threatens to come out with a publication of his own—more power to him * * * and now that Life member Arthur Levis has had a bumper crop of citrus fruit—his stamp collection ought to benefit by it * * * and did we like seeing good old editor Arthur Pierce join the picket line outside the Philadelphia Record—too bad lovely Margaret could not be there too, it would have decorated that awfully homely line * * * the President Ferrars Tows seems to thrive on all his jobs, staying out seven nights per week seems to agree with him, last time we saw him, he looked 10 years younger * * * and poor "Purple Passion" (Fay Jordan) has been laid up all fall with torn ligaments in her foot * * * the other day we overheard a telephone conversation by John Hall—and would you believe it—in Swedish "God dag, god dag, hur star det till," we trust that John will add another sentence to his vocabulary next year * * * Roland Morse or better still Mrs. Morse has had a new issue added to her growing collection—it's a boy * * * Nils Stalhandske in good old Sweden is still an ardent booster of the S. C. C., we get some nice letters from him * * * and Life member Trosten Ingeloff of the same parts sure does a whale of a job on his new issue column—always glad to hear from any member of the S. C. C. * * * and while on the subject of Swedish members, Helge Walter is back in New York again, but spending a great deal of time

in Washington—we wonder if they have Swedish Punch there * * * Swante Moller is gathering the clan together in San Francisco for a chapter organization in the near future * * * we have missed those newsy letters from our Finnish member Harry Walli—we trust all is well in Helsinki * * * and little Elsi Soderstrom bought up the old homestead in Ny Karleby, Finland, and after a lifetime in the U. S. went back home. stamp collection and all—she still is true to the S. C. C. * * * and our charming Mrs. Kauppi finally brought out that husband of hers—wonder why she hid him so long * * * and now some ramblings from our Philadelphia sleuth—"Petit M-C Hushebeck lately acquired a "Baby Grand" and is in a quandry as to getting it up to her third floor apartment—the windows being small metal affairs and the stairs too narrow. She sent her ex Capt. husband (Bob) back to college to solve the problem. Has anyone any suggestions regarding this? * * * some members of the Philadelphia chapter have taken their stamp studies so serious that their minds have turned into gray matter, and had to spend their vacations in remote spots to recuperate from their hallucinations * * * Doris Steriker has been doing some extensive travelling of late—looking for elusive items to enhance her collection and flatten Bill's pocketbook. No wonder she ran off with a second at SEPAD for her D. W. I. and a few days later the Grand Award at Hamilton Stamp Club Show, poor Bill had to be satisfied with only a third with his 1885 issue of Finland * * * others seen and heard from at SEPAD were Ignaz Reiner, who seems to have been on the right side of Steve Rich, and did very well with his "Black Jacks," however Vincent Domanski must have been on the outs with Steve, as he only got a second for his "France" * * * Mike Miller seemed to have had a good time in the charming company of a lovely lady from Baltimore—too bad, they were always chaperoned by the lady "medico"—however the Chapter roped Mike in as a speaker to a near future meeting * * * misfortunes will also happen to many at a show like SEPAD, and C. P. is no exception. His wooden bumpers received a shock of Philadelphia hospitality, but led him merrily on to a Jewish wedding, the mournful music consoling his bereavement * * * and with this I cease my ramblings until we meet again in some future issue of the Posthorn.

Club News

September 11th Meeting

President Maybury greeted the fine attendance at this our opening meeting of the new season, which much to our regrets was void of our faithful fair ladies.

Messrs. Foulk and Hallar, representing the nominating committee, presented their slate of Officers for the season 1946-47, to be voted upon at the annual meeting in October.

Mr. Hans P. Nielsen, the speaker of the evening, was then called up and entertained the audience with his unique combined Stamp and autograph collection, showing a great majority of the crowned heads of the world and other famous people depicted on stamps together with their personal autographs and letters sent to Mr. Nielsen. This collection which represents a world of patience and hard work, was very well received by all present.

Mr. Pelander followed with a showing of Danish proofs and essays and also a specialized collection of the 1930 Government reprints of Sweden, the last being from the collection of Mrs. Cromwell.

Mr. Sidney Lake concluded the evenings showing with a fine lot of early Brazil.

Philatelic Research Night at the Collectors Club

On September 18th, Mr. William F. Foulk presented before the Collectors Club a 10 minute paper connected with his original research on the plating of Norway Number One. This scholarly paper was well received by all present.

Study Group Competition at the Collectors Club

By invitation the thirteen study groups that meet at the Collectors Club, held a competitive exhibit on October 2nd. Each Study Group was allotted 2 frames, and brought out some of the finest showings that would be hard to duplicate anywhere. The S. C. C.'s entry was the classic stamps of Danish West

Indies, on and off cover, including those in combination with U. S. stamps, from the famous collection of our President Mr. Tows. The judges, headed by none other than the able Mr. Elliott Perry, ruled our entry so superior that it was awarded a special first honorary certificate, similar certificates were also awarded the Proof and Essay Society and China Unit.

Annual Meeting October 9th 1946

The meeting was opened at 8:15 P.M. by Mr. Maybury, and after routine business had been transacted, Mr. Hans Rose was appointed temporary chairman in charge of elections. Each candidate being voted upon individually and since no further nominations from the floor being made, the following slate was elected to serve for the season 1946-47:

Mr. Ferrars H. Tows	President
Mr. Harry M. Konwiser	Vice President
Mr. George Wiberg	Treasurer
Mr. John Boyce	Secretary
Mr. Einar Ernst	Librarian
Mr. Carl E. Pelander	Editor
Mr. Carl H. Pihl	Assistant Editor

Mr. B. I. Christensen was elected to serve 3 years on the Board of Governors.

Messrs. Nils Strandell and G. A. Hageman were suggested for and elected to Honorary membership in the Club for their outstanding work in connection with Scandinavian Philately.

Following the elections Mr. Pelander, the scheduled speaker, delivered an illustrated lecture on the differentiation of the 1901-11 Lithographed and Typographed stamps of Finland.

November 13th Meeting

This meeting had a twofold purpose, the first being a revision of the By-Laws of the Society and the second showing of Scandinavian Stamp Booklets.

The first scheduled speaker was Mr. Walter Hoffman, who showed a well arranged and very fine collection of Scandinavian Booklets, with various methods of mounting. Mr. Sidney Jalkut followed and showed parts of his collection, with certain booklets of Sweden and Denmark highly specialized. No less than 30 different combination "KUNGL. POSTWERKET" watermarks was noted on the 7 and 12 ore King Gustav V, booklets of Sweden. Both speakers were accorded a well deserved acclaim by the large attendance present.

REPORTS FROM CHAPTERS

Philadelphia Chapter No. 2

The fall meetings of Chapter II, began in September with a study of the Central Trykkeriet and the Knudsen printings of Norway. Since no one felt that this study could be completed in one evening, it was decided to continue the work in November, which was done. Even more study is planned later in the year.

Our October meeting was given up to the considerations and plans for meetings for the coming season. Many good suggestions for study, exhibits and speakers were offered. Mr. Robert B. Rogers, our program chairman, is working on an arrangement for a full year of Scandinavian Philately. Plans are also made for a frame for the club to be presented at some stamp exhibition during the next year. A country and a period have been decided upon and the work is now in progress.

Doris T. Steriker, Secty.

4016 Garrett Road Drexel Hill, Pa.

Chicago Chapter No. 4

Chicago Chapter has resumed their monthly meetings at the Hotel Morrison, these have been well attended and some very fine collections shown such as the well-known Danish collection of Mr. Nils Clausen, and others.

Chicago Chapter welcomes visitors at all time. Please contact the Secretary for time and place.

Paul C. Mead, Secty.

2416 Thayer St. Evanston, Ill.

Schedule of Meetings in New York

- January 8, 1947—Speaker Dimitry Moore, Stockholm-Ottawa printings of Sweden
 February 12, 1947—Members Competition.
 March 12, 1947—Carl-Emil Buyer, the four R. B. S. stamp of Denmark.
 April 9, 1947—"Bill" Foulk Night.
 May (date open)—Meeting scheduled at the International Exhibition.
 June 11, 1947—The Presidents Night—Exhibits by Mr. Ferrars H. Tows.

New Members

Honorary Members

- H3 Nils Strandell, Skillinggrand 5, Stockholm, Sweden
 H4 G. A. Hageman, Bergsjoholm, Ystad, Sweden.

Resident

- 393 George E. Jamison, 62 Washington St., Bloomfield, N. J. (Scan.-U.S.-Belg.-Germ.-Austria-Can.)

Non-Resident and Foreign

- 381 N. E. Jeppesen, Hornbaek, Denmark (D)
 382 Elmer E. Magee, 2928 Woodsdale Bldg., Lincoln 2, Nebr. (Scan.-Gen.)
 383 Burt W. Brownier, 1692 Lakewood Ave., S. E., Atlanta, Ga. (N)
 384 Gustaf M. Eklund, 3 Angkarsgatan, Stockholm, Sweden (Scan.-E-tonia-Latvia-Czecho.-Can.-Br. Col.)
 385 Wesley S. Turner, 7 Clermont St., Dorchester 24, Mass. (S.-N.-D.-F.)
 386 Adolf Laine, 326 Mission Ave., San Rafael, Calif. (Scan.-Airmails, mint)
 387 Jarle O. Stensdal, Postboks 46, Hovik, Norway (Europe)
 388 Arenstein Berntsen, Universitetsgt. 12, Oslo, Norway (N)
 389 Dan Thune-Larsen, Kongensgt. 33, Oslo, Norway (Scan.)
 390 H. J. Dinsmore, 1616 Taylor St., Apt. 10, San Francisco 11, Calif. (Scan-US)
 391 Henry R. Fielder, 336 Overlook Road, Mansfield, Ohio (Scan.-US-Neth & Col.-Can.-France-Germ.-Switz.)
 392 Rev. Arthur E. Widinger, 620 Eliza St., New Orleans 14, La. (Scan.-U.S.)
 394 Sigurd I. J. Ringstrom, Box 24, Trelleborg, Sweden (S. 1855 issue, originals, reprints, proofs, essays)
 395 Walter Broberg, Hornbaek, Denmark (Scan.-France-Holland)
 396 Martin C. Hansen, 3000 N. 78th Ave., Elmwood Park, Ill. (Scan.)
 397 B. W. Frank, 2229 N. Kimball Ave., Chicago, Ill. (Scan.-U.S.-Germ.)
 398 A. C. Jensen, 1346 Howard St., Chicago 26, Ill. (Scan.-Gr. Br.)
 399 Arnold W. Langner, Jr., 105 Gullford St., Sheboygan Falls, Wis. (Scan.)
 400 Edward M. Cogswell, 383 Common St., 78 Belmont, Mass. (Scan.)
 401 Sieward Ruthgerford, 835 O'Farrell St., San Francisco 9, Calif. (S.-N.-F.-D.-Holland)
 402 Thure Carlson, c/o Swedish American Line, Gothenburg, Sweden (S.-I.)
 403 John L. Norbeck, 4932 Morgan Ave., So., Minneapolis 10, Minn. (N.-S.-I.)
 404 Eino Jarmo, Tammela, Finland (F.-S.-D.-U. S.) Hawaii-Can.)
 405 Herbert Hanis, 2 Winchester Dr., Lindenhurst, N. Y. (Scan.)
 406 Clyde P. Ross, 1321 Chestnut Ave., Wilmette, Ill. (F.-Gen. For. 19tr Cent.)
 407 A. W. Hilchey, 3036—33rd St., San Diego 4, Calif. (G.-Scan. Locals-Used Abroad, all countries-Egypt Interpostal)

Resignations Accepted

- 130 W. L. L. Peltz, Albany, N. Y.

Dropped from Membership Rolls

- 192 Albert Jorgensen, Valley Stream, N. Y.

DUES!

DUES!

DUES!

Your 1947 dues are due! Please send in your remittance now!

Our New By-Laws provide for Life Membership at \$40.00 for Resident members and \$20.00 for non-resident members. The continued success of the Posthorn depends upon your prompt remittance. Send your remittance to:

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

The Next Issue of The Posthorn will be out in May instead of April, and will contain 52 pages of the finest articles from all of the Scandinavian Countries. This special issue will be in honor of the International Exhibition to be held in New York May 17-25th 1947. Additional copies of this issue may be had at 25c per copy.