

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

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The Unshaded 12 Ore Stamps of Norway and the Surcharged 2 Ore on 12 Ore

by J. Jellestad

Translated by Carl E. Pelander

Printed through the courtesy of Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift

The contracts, dated August 29th-30th, 1882, stated that 3 million 12 ore stamps were to be printed. Of these 200,000, the color of which was to be green, were to be delivered before the expiration of the fiscal year. The balance of the order was to be printed in brown, which were to be placed in use as soon as the supply of the green stamps was exhausted.

On January 2nd 1883 a delivery of 1,522,100 12 ore stamps was made from the printing office, 214,800 of these were in the prescribed green color and the remaining 1,337,300 in brown. Of this total 48,800 were discarded, however, no mention of color has ever been made. During the years of 1882-83 there were 1,503,000 of these stamps delivered and in 1883-84 an additional 1,535,000 stamps, all in the brown color.

PLATE I

The 12 ore, dull olive green.

These stamps were typographed by Chr. Johnsen, in Christiania. The plates were assembled from stereotype cliches. Two such plates were used simultaneously (2 x 100 making up the right and left panes). I have had the opportunity to study all of the largest blocks known of the 12 ore dull green and also complete sheets as well as re-constructed sheets of the 12 ore gray brown and the 12 ore brown, surcharged "2 Ore," and from these studies I have been able to determine the positions of the various "errors" in the plates.

From my observations, I came to the conclusion, that the same double plate used for the 12 ore green also was used for the stamps in the brown colors, that is a) and b), whereas for the c) color (orange brown) an entirely new plate was used. I have found that all the characteristic plate varieties found on the brown stamps (right and left pane), also occur on the green (see fig. 1 and 2).

The 12 ore, grayish brown.

As previously mentioned, these stamps were printed from the same plates (2 x 100) as the green and consequently the same plate errors occur. This stamp both mint and used is quite scarce.

The 12 ore, brown.

Printed from the same plates as previously mentioned and as in the other stamps the same errors occur (see fig. 1 and 2). This is the scarcest of the brown stamps.

Plate varieties in Plate I, right pane:



Fig. 1, Plate 1, Right Pane

- No. 2. Fault in the lower right wing, pointing up.
 " 10. "O" in "NORGE" slightly thickened.
 " 13. Two breaks in oval line, below "O" in "ORE".
 " 15. Thickening of the back of the small "2".
 " 16. Deformed "R" in "ORE".
 " 21. Break in outer oval-line, below "O" in "POST", also break in the right inner frame-line, above the lower wheel.
 " 25. Long break in the inner line of Post Horn, opposite of the foot of the large "2" in "12", (no. 5 in the sheet also has a similar smaller break.)
 " 50. "Growth" on "F" in "FRIM."
 " 51. Spot of color under the lower right wheel.
 " 59. Thickening in "O" of "POST".
 " 61. "Growth" in front of small "2".
 " 64. Thickened "S" in "POST".

- No. 71. Two breaks in the inner frame-line, below lower left wheel.
 " 75. "N" in "NORGE" has thick foot, also "POSF".
 " 80. Broken upper right corner.
 " 81. White dot above upper part of "G" in "NORGE".
 " 86. Slight thickening of the lower part of "G".
 " 91. White spot below mouthpiece of horn.
 " 98. Broken ring in lower left wheel.
 " 100. Strong white line at the top of "G."

Plate varieties in Plate I, left pane:



Fig. 2, Plate I, Left Pane.

- No. 21. Thickened "S" in "POST"
 " 22. Break at right joint in inner frame-line.
 " 25. Two small dents in lower right outer frame-line.
 " 52. Foot of "E" "smoking".
 " 57. Thickening in curve of small "2".
 " 63. Hook on foot of small "2".
 " 65. Break in inner frame-line at the tip of lower right wing, also small break in the oval frame-line, above "N" in "NORGE."
 " 70. "P" in "POST" deformed.
 " 72. Inner frame-line at Top thinned.
 " 82. Small break in lower outer ring in lower right wheel.
 " 83. Upward stroke in "N" in "NORGE" thickened.
 " 84. Break in oval frame-line, below "S" in "POST".
 " 87. "F" in "FRIM." has thick stem.
 No. 90. Strong white line connecting "I and M" in "FRIM."
 " 94. Broken vertical lines inside oval, one to right of the misplaced dot, at right of crown, the other above "M" in "FRIM."

Misprints—the spot of color to the right of the crown, between two vertical lines, is a constant variety on all 12 ore stamps. In some rows of stamps on plate I (both panes) and also on plate II, the stem and cross bar of "E" in "NORGE" is thickened and similarly can the deformed curve in "P" of "POST" be found on others. The solid colors broken in parts by spots, noted on many of the 12 ore stamps, cannot be classified as constant varieties.

PLATE II

The 12 ore, orange-brown.

This stamp with its many differentiating markings (see fig. 3), was printed from new plates. I do not have any proof that double plates were used, but it seems plausible that such would be the case, this work, however, takes only into consideration the known plate of 100 subjects.

The orange-brown color varies from dark to light orange-brown, one seldom seen color from this printing is the pale orange-brown shade.

Plate varieties in plate II:



Fig. 3, Plate II

- No. 11. White dot at lower part of mouth-piece of post-horn, also break in union of right inner frame-line, above the bell of the horn.
- " 24. Small growth in small "1" of "12".
- " 26. Breaks in vertical line of inside oval.
- " 31. White spot near mouth-piece of horn.
- " 32. White spot in shading line of horn, opposite tail of large "2", also large white spot in front of "N" of "NORGE".
- " 35. Small white outgrowth in lower part of "O" in "NORGE".
- " 62. Deformed "P" in "POST".

- No. 70. Break in vertical line above the small "12".
- " 82. Two white dots after "E" in "NORGE".
- " 84. The curve in "P" is slightly thickened.
- " 88. Break in vertical line, under "E" in "NORGE".

PROVISIONAL ISSUE

2 ore on 12 ore

(Surcharge by Centraltrykkeriet)

PLATE I

2 Ore. 4	2 Ore. 5	2 Ore. 11	2 Ore. 14
2 Ore. 15	2 Ore. 16	2 Ore. 18	2 Ore. 20
2 Ore. 22	2 Ore. 54	2 Ore. 58	2 Ore. 68
2 Ore. 69	2 Ore. 70	2 Ore. 71	2 Ore. 72
2 Ore. 76	2 Ore. 87	2 Ore. 92	2 Ore. 97

The new local 2 ore rate was instituted on July 1st 1888, causing an immediate need for two ore stamps. Centraltrykkeriet, who at this time had the contract for the printing of stamps, had two plates of 100 subjects each made with the value "2 Ore", with which they surcharged the remainders of the 12 ore brown stamp (2,428,400), in May 1888.

In my study of these stamps, I came to call them the "1st and 2nd Surcharge Plates," the numerous faults which occur in the surcharge "2 Ore", mainly came about in the welding of the cliches, while others again came into being during the process of printing. With the help of these errors or markings, it is easy to determine the position of the stamps in the sheet. I have been fortunate to obtain for my studies, sheets, blocks and strips, and with the help of these I was able to prove the similarity between the 12 ore green and the 12 ore brown stamps. A most unusual situation came about with the surcharging of these stamps, inasmuch as they were printed on all three shades, with right and left panes being used, which may best be illustrated by the

following table:

First Surcharge-plate:

- (1) On 12 ore gray-brown, right pane.
- (2) On 12 ore gray-brown, left pane.
- (3) On 12 ore brown, right pane.
- (4) On 12 ore brown, left pane.
- (5) On 12 ore orange brown (have only seen one sheet)

Second Surcharge-plate:

- (6) On 12 ore gray-brown, right pane.
- (7) On 12 ore gray-brown, left pane.
- (8) On 12 ore brown, right pane.
- (9) On 12 ore brown, left pane.
- (10) On 12 ore orange-brown (have only seen one sheet).

I have set up this illustrative scheme, so as to show the possibilities that can be worked out. Personally I have pointed out the varieties in (1), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (10), but am firmly of the opinion that the others also exist. To further illustrate this, one should bear in mind that in these printings we are only dealing in sheets that have previously been severed and not with double panes. The same surcharge plate can be found on the right pane of the gray brown stamp as well as on the orange-brown, from which it may be construed that one of the plates was replaced during the printing or that both of the plates were used simultaneously.

If it is true, that both plates were used at one time, then we may assume that all of the possibilities, shown in the above table, may occur. Perhaps it

PLATE II

2 Ore.	2 Ore.	2 Ore.	2 Ore.
7	9	13	19
2 Ore.	2 Ore.	2 Ore.	2 Ore.
20	21	27	42
2 Ore.	2 Ore.	2 Ore.	2 Ore.
45	48	50	51
2 Ore.	2 Ore.	2 Ore.	2 Ore.
52	55	56	58
2 Ore.	2 Ore.	2 Ore.	2 Ore.
72	74	87	100

will be slightly difficult to determine the various shadings due to the fact that the stamps had been stored in bulk and due to various degrees of exposure may have acquired some slight chemical changes.

In figures 4 and 5 I have illustrated some of the characteristic chiche varieties, that I have found to be constant and which may be counted on as primary damages that occurred during the welding process. It is quite easy with the help of these to identify the positions in the plate.

The paper that was employed in the printing of the 12 ore stamp, was delivered from Thv. Moestue & Co.

CORRECTION

In the caption for the picture taken at the club booth at CIPEX which appeared in the July issue of THE POSTHORN we inadvertently referred to Louis W. Jamme (308) of Chicago, Ill., as being Max Wiggins. Our apologies to both of these gentlemen. It couldn't happen to two nicer guys.

The Oldest Map Showing the Postal Routes in Finland

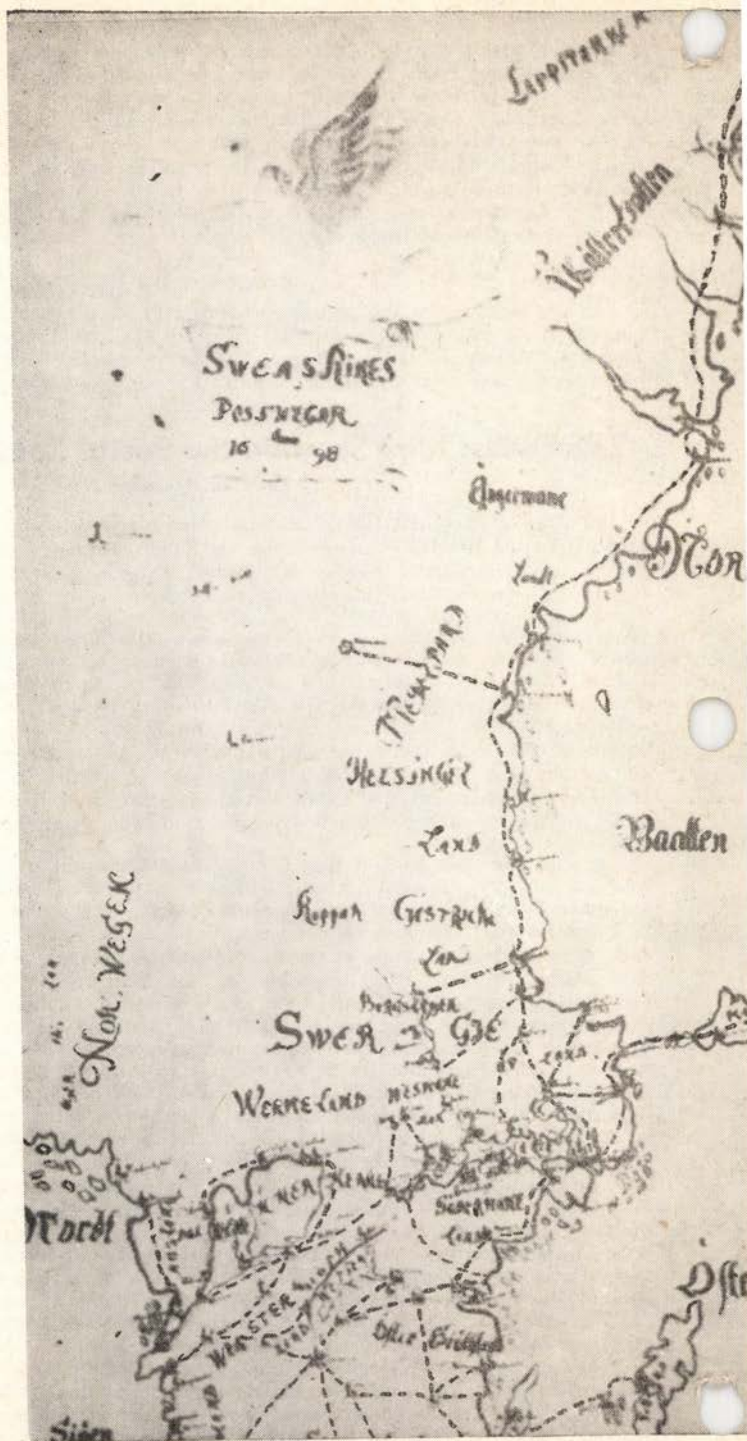
by Carl E. Pelander

In June 1638, when Bernhard von Stenhausen organized the postal system in Finland, he carefully mapped out the most necessary routes that would be required for immediate needs. The first of these was the postal route from the capital Turku (Abo) to Stockholm. Over this route the mail was carried along the coast-line of the Gulf of Bothnia, with mail stops at the principal cities and towns of Rauma, Pori (Bjorneborg), Vaasa (Vasa), Oulu (Uleaborg) and Tornio (Tornea), thence it continued along the Swedish coastline to Stockholm. This entire distance was made by runners or carriers on foot, who covered the distances in relays. Shortly following the opening of the main route, other routes were established, one ran from Turku (Abo) to Hamenlinna (Tavastehus) and from there via the upper route to Viipuri (Viborg), Kakisalmi (Kexholm) and Narva. A third route was also started from Turku (Abo) to Helsinki (Helsingfors) and thence over the Gulf of Finland to Tallin (Reval), while another branch continued overland along the coast to Porvoo (Borga) and Viipuri (Viborg).

It has long been known that a map showing the mail route in Finland was made about 1688, however, this map must have been lost as no trace of its existence ever has been found. Recently, during the alteration of an old office in Copenhagen, behind some old cases, was discovered the map illustrated on the following pages, which shows the Postal Routes in Finland and Sweden as they existed in 1698. It is interesting to note that the earliest known commercial route between Stockholm and Abo should be shown on this map. This route which existed long before the Postal System was introduced, ran from Stockholm via Norrtelje and Grisslehamn over the sea to Eckero thence overland through Aland and again over water to Abo via the archipelago outside that city. The above map is to some extent incorrect and gives the impression that this route was principally overland, whereas in actuality the main distance is by sea. In the early days of the existence of the Finnish Postal System, this route across the sea could only be operated for the duration of the summer, the remainder of the year the longer route around the Gulf of Bothnia had to be used. At the beginning there were only six stops on the Finnish side of the Gulf, this was apparently increased to 12 stops at the time of making this map. In addition to this we also note an additional route, which runs from Nyen (later St. Petersburg now Leningrad) to Viborg thence overland via Kajana to Tornea, there making connections with the first mail route.

We also note that this map covers the mail routes in the Baltic Provinces, which at that time formed part of the Swedish Empire.

The original of this map is now in the Postal Museum in Copenhagen, where the Swedish Government had two exact copies made, one of which is the property of the Swedish Postal Museum; the second was presented to the Finnish Postal Museum in Helsinki by the Swedish Government.



News of Interest

Roland D. Morse (58) re: COUNTERFEITS—MORE PLENTIFUL. The writer recently has had offered to him a copy of the 55 ore blue issue of 1918 of Sweden (Scott's #90). It was a used copy which immediately aroused suspicions that it might be a forgery as the stamp is usually found in mint condition. A used copy has never before come to the attention of the writer either in auction sales or otherwise, so it would seem that this stamp and its companion the 80 ore are very much scarcer used than mint. The fact that this copy was a forgery was not hard to detect as the general appearance of the stamp was quite "blurred." It was also noticeable, when the stamp was placed face down in benzine, that the paper in the two upper corners of the stamp had a much lighter appearance than the paper of the rest of the stamp, suggesting that some sort of bleach had been used, or some other chemical process to remove the overprint from Scott's #102.

Even more interesting than the fact that the stamp was a forgery was the source from which it came. It might be mentioned that there was no attempt on the part of the offerer to represent the stamp as genuine as it was first presented for expertation. It came from a collection which was formerly in German hands and was brought back to this country by one of our GI Joes. This veteran happened to be well acquainted with stamps before entering the Army and upon his discharge has entered the Junior Approval trade. He brought back with him several collections of stamps and the Swedish 55 ore was not the only forgery in the lot. The writer was shown other overprints, quite obviously forgeries.

The thought occurs that many of our returning veterans have or will be bringing back stamps with them, and quite likely an abundant supply of material which may or may not have value. Those who are not acquainted with matters philatelic may pass along to friends, sell or otherwise dispose unknowingly of such faked stamps. Others who know more about stamps may try to dispose of their faked stamps in a more unscrupulous manner. In any case the stamp market will have a more plentiful supply of material which will probably fall far short of what it is represented to be. Consequently it will be wise to be well acquainted with the source of supply when the purchase of rare stamps is contemplated.

Anker B. Grumsen (285) sends in the following study on the GREEN SURCHARGE of Danish West Indies:

Several years of study of the Local 1902 Surcharges of the stamps of the Danish West Indies have proved a fallacy in the records of these stamps in Kohls Handbook. The authors there state that the greenish (not green as Scott calls it) belongs to the first printing of this surcharge however having been interested in this issue for several years I now have the facts to prove that this surcharge definitely belongs to the second overprinting.

I have myself three copies of the greenish surcharge in my collection, the first obtained was purchased from Mr. Pelander (I think that it came from the Olson collection) this copy has the lower sheet margin intact and comparison shows it to be #91 in the sheet. In the first printing of this stamp the "1" in "1902" is only a blunt line without any serifs at all, in the second printing the "1" shows strong serifs.

The second copy turned up in a lot among some 40-50 others with black overprints in the sale of the late Percy Doane, this is #17 in the sheet, and in the first printing this stamp has a straight 2 in 1902 while in the second is normal. (Incidentally in this lot there also turned up a normal frame on one of the stamps.)

The third copy of this stamp in my collection I have lost track of the parcentage, but it is #100 in the sheet, here we also find a decidedly blunt "1" in the "1902" also a rather wide "9," while on the second surcharge the "1" only has the left lower serif on the "1" and the "9" is normal.

The 4th and 5th of these stamps that I have had a chance to examine came from Harmer's Sale last season, this was a pair with both the straight and the

normal 2, it was purchased by Mr. Theodore Sheldon of Chicago, and he kindly sent it to me for inspection also in this case we find that it distinctly came from the second printing, and his stamps being #7 and #8 in the sheet fit perfectly with my #17.

Any members that have copies of this stamp would confer a favor on the writer to send them for examination to give further proof. Postage and registration will gladly be paid both ways.

Valdemar Weiergang (149) sends in the following on "Misspelling on Stamps of Norway": In the recent issue commemorating Johan Herman Wessel, the middle name "Herman" is spelled with two "N's." This misspelling has been acknowledged by the Norwegian Post Office Department, however there are also other similar errors in the early stamps, such as in the Nordraak Issue, where the name is spelled "Rikard Nordraak," whereas the composer always wrote his name "Richard Nordraach," in other words he always used "ch" in both the first as well as the last name. This or a similar error is also noted in the Nansen Issue. Nansen was christened "Frithjof" but on the stamps the spelling is "Fridtjof." However both Nansen and Nordraak spellings may be excused as they signed their names both ways, whereas the Wessel error is inexcusable.

Ernst M. Cohn (61) is looking for information in this article on a Swedish Stampless:

OTHER PEOPLES MAIL—A Challenge for Historically-Minded Philatelists

Be it ever so old, other people's mail can be very interesting and, at times, puzzling. To prove this statement, here is the story of a letter from Sweden which will be 110 years old by the end of this year.

It is written on very fine, bluish, thin paper which bears the watermark "J WHATMAN — TURKEY MILL — 1834." The original writing on the front reads "over Denmark — Francis I. Oliver Esq. — Boston Mass. — A. Bob — free Hamburg." The "A. Bob" may be an abbreviation for something else; however, this is as close as I could come to deciphering it. The letter was mailed in Gotheborg on 21 December 1836, as shown by the small circular cancel. The next cancellation applied to it, located on the reverse, is a rectangular box from Hamburg, dated 28 December 1836. A 2-line Hamburg cancel of the 30th December 1836, adorned with two ornamental lines, covers "Mass." almost completely. On 5 January 1837, the letter was cancelled twice on the reverse side in London, once with a town cancel and once with an "EX" cancel which is slightly smaller. The last postal marking is a red, circular "New York Ship" cancel dated 27 February. This covers, in part, some wavy lines which not only obliterate the Liverpool address but also deface the cover badly. Chances are that a conscientious clerk practiced penmanship in Liverpool at that time. There is, unfortunately, no Boston cancel to show just how much more than two months the missive took to reach its destination. While en route, it was also marked with three numbers on the face, viz. 37, 13 (or 15), and 2/5. These apparently refer to several postage fees.

The inside flap of the sheet is marked "Alexr. Barclay & Co. Gothenburg 10th & 21st Decr. 1836". The message itself reads as follows:—

Duplicate, Original per Paragon

Gothenburg 10th Decr. 1836

Francis I. Oliver Esq.

Boston

Dear Sir

With reference to the above duplicate of our respects of 20th Octr. which we hope may have reached you ere this, we have now merely to say that in consequence of a small reduction in the price of Iron and the present favorable Exche. for drawing we are enabled to quote the article at £13:13. Stg. p. Ton ordinary sizes free on board. The shipments of Iron this year for your country amount to about 16,000. Tons, being about 3,600. Tons less than the quantity shipped in 1835.

We hold a good assortment of Iron, so we shall be glad to receive

orders for shipments early in spring.

Expecting to be favored with your kind advices, we remain very respectfully

Dear Sir

Your most obt. servts.

Alex. Barclay & Co.

To the left of the signature are two notations about international money exchange which are not clear. One reads London £11:4s./ - 90 (some currency symbol); the other Hamburg 128./ - 70 (same notation).

The message continues on the same and reverse sides:—
via Liverpool

Dear Sir,

Referring to the annexed duplicate of what we wrote you on the 10th Inst. by Ship Paragon direct, we have now merely to add, that at the present moment we are enabled to quote Iron at £13:10/ - Stg. p. ton ordinary-sizes free on board, in consequence of a further improvement in the Exchange.—

We remain very respectfully

Dear Sir

Your Most Ob'tly

Alex Barclay & Co.

Gothenburg 21st December 1836

There are again two notations to the left of the signature, London £12: - 90 (?), and Hamburg 129 1/2 - 90 (?).

Though the signature to both notes seems to be in the same handwriting, the two texts and exchange quotations show distinctly different ones, probably neither of them are identical with the signature. Perhaps some student of old postage rates and currency exchange values can supply the explanation of the notations on the face, and the name of the monetary unit of which 90 equalled "£12:Stg." Even if these puzzles are solved, there are yet other questions to be answered. Was the paper maker the predecessor of the firm which manufactures chemical filter papers ("Whatman Paper") today? To what company did the "Paragon" belong? How did a firm with the obviously English name "Barclay" come to have its office in the Swedish city of Gotheborg? Are they referring to their own shipments of iron to the U. S., or to the total shipments from Sweden? What are "ordinary sizes" of iron? Who were Messrs. W. Cator and Nephew in Liverpool? What does "A. Bob" refer to? And what business did Francis I. Oliver Esq. of Boston have? Digging out the answers to these questions should provide an interesting cooperative problem for some American, English, and Swedish philatelists.

INDEX FOR THE POSTHORN

Included with this issue of THE POSTHORN is an index of the first four volumes which will prove most useful to those who have kept all of the back issues, especially for those who wish to have these volumes bound. It was felt that four volumes would be a convenient number for binding purposes. We do have a FEW back copies of THE POSTHORN for those desiring them. They are 25 cents each except for the Centenary Issue which is 50 cents.

PHILANDER THE PHUNNY PHILATELIST SAYS:

You have all heard of inverted frames, inverted centers, inverted watermarks, etc., not to mention reverse inverted watermarks, but have you ever heard of inverted gum? It's a fact. At a recent showing of a certain club the collection of a certain prominent philatelist was being shown and attention was called to a certain stamp that had been printed on the reverse side (determined by means of the watermark, Aunt Phanny), hence the gum was applied on the face of the stamp. Result: inverted gum. You figure it out, I am too phatigued.

New and Recent Issues

by Thorsten Ingeloff

**Denmark:**

Nov. 10th, 1947

I. C. Jacobsen Memorial Issue

Issued in memory of the brewer, I. C. Jacobsen (born Sept. 2, 1888—died April 30, 1887); famous for his Carberg's Foundation promoting scientific research.

Through his generosity, Jacobsen's name is connected as a founder of the Danish Historical Museum at the Frederiksborg's Castle and the Botanical Gardens in Copenhagen. He was also a patron of the Royal Theatre.

Design by Viggo Bang and engraving by H. Cheffer. Printed by P. O. Printing Works in sheets of 50 subjects.

Engraved Unwatermarked Perf. 12½
20 ore red

Finland:

Nov. 1st, 1947

Two commemoratives were released on the above date, the first celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Agricultural Society; the second for the 60th Anniversary of the Tourist Society.

Engraved Unwatermarked Perf. 14

Tourist Issue: 10 m. deep blue (Lake Saima)
Agricultural Issue: 10 m. olive green (Sower)

Norway:

Nov. 1st, 1947

Official Stamps

To supplement the current issue, two stamps were placed on sale (Scott Type O3).

Photogravure Unwatermarked Perf. 13
50 ore rose lilac 200 ore orange

Sweden:

Dec. 8, 1947

Commemorating the 40th Anniversary of the reign of King Gustaf V.

Design was made "from life" by artist Einar Forseth and Engraved as usual by Sven Ewert.

Coil Stamps perf. 12½ horizontally

100 purple

200 red

600 rose lilac

Printed in Booklets containing 1 pane of 20 stamps. Perf. 12½ on 3 sides.

100 purple

200 red



by Agent No. 42

Staff of the Old Sleuth

It seems about time to get acquainted with some of your fellow members in the S. C. C., and your old sleuth will try to give you a few hints as to what some of them do in their spare time away from collecting stamps:

HAROLD S. PALMER (234) is a Professor at the University of Hawaii * * * CHARLES H. JOHNSON (13), now retired Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York, is the first living Mason who holds the title of "Grand Secretary Emeritus." He was formerly Grand Master of the State of New York and prior to his Masonic activities, served as Warden of Sing Sing Prison and later served in F. D. R.'s cabinet while Governor of New York—"Charlie" also served with honors, as Vice-President of the S. C. C. * * * and while on the subject of Past Grand Masters, DEWEY H. HESSE (268), also holds that distinction in Michigan * * * G. V. SYNNERBERG (380) our distant member in China, formerly was Consul General of Finland in Shanghai and now conducts a thriving import and export business in that City * * * NILS STRANDELL (H3) has the distinction of being Curator for the Swedish Postal Museum and is one of the world's outstanding authorities on philately * * * FERRARS H. TOWS (37) outside of being our Junior past President of the S. C. C. is also a Counsellor of Law and an ardent amateur gardener (his gardens at Norfolk are the showplace in Connecticut), he also has the world's foremost collection of United States Possessions * * * ROY LYNNES (198) is the publisher of a Poultry Magazine, which is secondary to his activities as President of Chicago Chapter * * * ROBERT G. STONE (40) is a Professor of Meteorology and has taught at Harvard and N. Y. U. He is now associated with the U. S. Weather Bureau in Washington, D. C. He is one of the foremost authorities on Philately of the West Indies * * * ARVO RIIPPA (227) between accounting and stamps, sings a deep basso profundo, which sounds like "Singing Sam" * * * FRANK W. BAKER (L4-214) is the President of the Landis Corporation and contributed considerably to the manufacture of synthetic rubber during the last war * * * W. F. FOULK (L1-46) outside of being one of the world's foremost collectors of Scandinavian stamps, is the owner of the Bloodgood Nurseries, dabbles in storage warehouses, bank directorship, etc.; in other words, he does very little outside of his stamps * * * and another life member, ARTHUR B. LEVIS (L3-312) is the owner of one of the finest citrus groves in Florida * * * HANS LUNDBERG (53) is one of the world's outstanding Geophysicists and was the first to use a specially equipped helicopter in his work * * * and not to forget ARTHUR LINZ (20), past President of the S. C. C., who outside of being Vice-President of the Molybdenum Co., is also a well known geophysicist, and was discoverer of the nickel mines at Petsamo * * * NILS STALHANDSKE in

Sweden (299) is a graduate M. D., but deserted the medical field for chemistry. He is quite a specialist in the Arms type stamps of Sweden and the Bi-colored stamps of Denmark * * * and did you know that there are a few General Practitioners left in Medicine? Yes, DR. THEODORE H. ALLEN (257) is one—a fine physician and a good philatelist * * * and not to forget some of our officers in the Club, CARL H. PIHL (80) our President, served as Major in the Intelligence Department in the last war. In private life he devotes his spare time to advertising. He was also former South-eastern Conference mile champion * * * CAPT. ROBERT SCHERER (102) the new "Vice" is a professional soldier * * * GEORGE WIBERG (177) our Treasurer, dabbles in real-estate * * * JOHN BOYCE, (29) the Secretary, brokerage * * * CAPT. RICHARD GIBSON (408) Chairman of Program, just out of Army—now an accountant * * * and not to forget the father of the Club, GEORGE HENDRICKSON (1) for many years our Treasurer, is in private life also a father and Mechanical Engineer.

If you like this gossip column, we will give you more next time, but for now—So long!

New Members

RESIDENT

500 Edgar Larsen, 11-39 146th St., Jamaica, N. Y. (N., U.S.)

NON-RESIDENT AND FOREIGN

- 505 Mogens Paulli, 52 Leighton Ave., Youngstown, Ohio (D., DWI; I., G.)
 506 M. D. Myers, 109 Jackson St., Atmore, Ala. (D., N., U.S., Cuba, Gen.)
 507 George D. Stribley, 301 Muskegon Bldg., Muskegon, Mich. (G.)
 508 M. Andersen, Dalvaairgen 28, Copenhagen, Denmark (Scan., U.S.)
 509 Svend Arnholz, Tranegaardsvej 57, Hellerup, Denmark (Scan.)
 510 Arnold Forsbeck 1, Vennemindevej, Copenhagen, Denmark (D., U.S.)
 511 P. H. Gleie-Jorgenssen, Olebruunsvej, S. A., Charlottenlund, Denmark (Sc.)
 512 Helge Malmsten, Krystalgade 21, Copenhagen, Denmark (Scan.)
 513 J. Schmidt-Andersen, Paa Hojden 17, Hellerup, Denmark (D.)

This and That

by Christian Zoylner

It was in December. A young Dane of good family came to New York to seek employment. An acquaintance suggested that he see the manager of a large Hardware concern, which he did. At the end of the interview the Manager suggested that he send him a short resume of his history and business experience.

The young man went home and started immediately to gather the requested information. After four hours the resume was finished. Imbued with the importance of being well born he gave a full life history, beginning with the ancestors on his mothers side, dating back to year 848, when a Norwegian King appeared in his genealogical tree. He mentioned various of his later ancestors such as Bishops, famous Doctors, Authors, etc. He also outlined in detail how his paternal ancestors could only be traced back to a General in 1648, followed by other military men, interspersed with well known members of the Clergy.

About his business experience he mentioned, in one line, his studies at School.

The letter was beautifully typewritten on a borrowed typewriter and mailed the same day.

Two days later, just before Christmas, he received a reply from the Hardware concern:

We thank you for your very interesting letter about your ancestry. We would like to call your attention to the fact that we are interested in filling a position in our accounting Department. We do not require your services for breeding purposes.

Yours very truly,

Club News

The Annual Meeting of the Scandinavian Collectors Club in New York was held on Wednesday evening, October 8, 1947 at 8 P. M. at the Collectors Club in New York City. It was decided to require a one dollar initiation fee from all future applicants for membership. Several items of routine business were disposed of and President Ferrars Tows then asked for the report of the Nominating Committee. Then followed the election of officers with the following elected for 1947-48:

President	Carl H. Pihl
Vice-President	Robert Scherer
Treasurer	George Wiberg
Secretary	John Boyce
Librarian	Einar Ernst
Editor	Carl E. Pelander
Assistant Editor	Carl H. Pihl
Board of Governors ..	W. W. Foulk, B. I. Christensen

Following the business portion of the meeting we were privileged to see several volumes of Bill Foulk's Finnish 19th Century stamps, which were ably remarked upon by Carl E. Pelander.

At the November meeting of the Scandinavian Collectors Club in New York, held at 8 P. M. on November 12, 1947, there was a great turn-out to greet our honored guests—Mr. and Mrs. Uno Soderberg of Stockholm, Sweden. Mr. Soderberg was the former superintendent of the Swedish Philatelic Agency. He gave us a most interesting talk, illustrated by colored slides of pages from the collections of outstanding Swedish philatelists. Included were pages from the collection of Dr. Georg Menzinsky tracing the development of designs for various Swedish stamps from the original source material and included sketches, the approved design, engraver's proof and the finished stamp.

Pages from the collection of Nils Stradell (H-3) showed numerous copies of Sweden's first stamps—the skilling banco issue—on and off cover and several pages of rare cancellations such as the "ray" and "box" types. Concluding, Mr. Soderberg showed pages from a most interesting collection of animals on stamps entitled "Zoological Picture Book for Good Children." The pages were cleverly annotated and contained humorous notes as well as factual information. Robert Scherer also treated the members to a showing of his splendid specialized collection devoted entirely to the Parliament Issue of Iceland. Consensus of opinion was that this proved to be one of the most interesting meetings in a long time.

Philadelphia Chapter No. 2

The regular meeting of Chapter No. 2 of the Scandinavian Collectors Club was held on Friday, October 3, 1947 at 9 P.M. at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Von Gross in Philadelphia. There were eight members and two guests present at the meeting presided over by Dr. Stericker, President. Following the meeting the members worked on a group of Danish stamps in preparation for a club exhibit to be shown at a forthcoming stamp exhibition.

DUES ARE DUE!

In spite of rising printing costs, necessitating a larger budget for THE POSTHORN, the membership dues remain the same. However, all members must pay their dues if we are to continue to publish the POSTHORN. Please remit your dues now to our Treasurer—George Wiberg, 45 East 85th St., New York 28, N. Y.