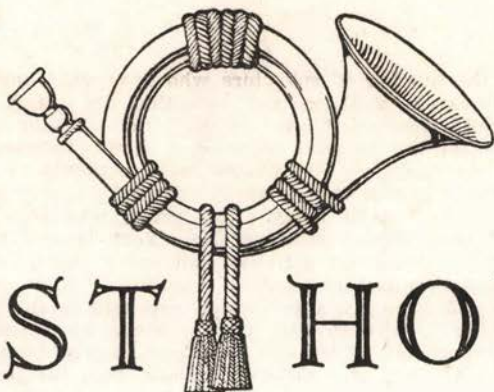


The

POST HORN



Sponsored by the
SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB OF NEW YORK

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Number 2

Danish Booklet Stamps

by Roland D. Morse (58)

(Author's Note: The collecting of booklets is a comparatively new field of philately, in which there is little literature, and consequently information in many instances is incomplete. The writer hopes the presentation of this Article will provoke some discussion and thereby add to such information concerning Danish booklets as is now available.)

Before we enter upon a discussion of Danish booklets proper, let us review briefly some of the history and philosophy of booklet collecting. The basic reason for the issue and use of postal booklets is the convenience they afford stamp purchasers or postal clerks as the case may be. The use of booklets in Sweden will serve to illustrate both instances quite well. Since Sweden adopted the use of the rotary press in 1920 for the manufacture of postage stamps, practically all emissions have been in the form of either coil or booklet stamps. Sheets of stamps have been an exception to the rule. A quick inspection of the quantities of each stamp issued recently, reveal that approximately 30% of all Swedish stamps are in booklet form. It is quite evident in this instance that the booklet would be much more acceptable to the small purchaser than a strip of twenty or more stamps from a coil. Undoubtedly it is more convenient also for the postal clerk. However, the high value 5 and 20 kronor stamps are issued in booklets. They are also issued in sheets, but at the philatelic agency only, I believe. As the vast majority of post offices would not require even a small coil of these stamps, one can readily understand that the use of booklets provides a more convenient method of handling these high value stamps.

In most cases all over the world, as here in our country, the stamps found in booklets, are of low denomination, the ones used in most cases on personal mail as distinguished from commercial mail, parcel post, etc. Some commemorative stamps have appeared in booklets. As a general rule, booklet stamps have been issued for legitimate postal purposes, and, this I would like to emphasize most strongly, they have not been issued to produce revenue from philatelists. In fact, so few collectors have saved booklets, passing over them at the time of issue as common, as is often the case I presume, that many booklet items issued in common quantities are today quite scarce.

Undoubtedly the number of collectors who have used booklet panes as an added bit of interest in a specialized collection are many. However, when speaking of booklet collectors, I have in mind the collector of entire booklets who in contrast to the booklet pane collector is equally interested in the covers, interleaving and advertising as well as the postal contents of the booklet. The number of collections in this last category comprises a very small group, probably not more than 25 even today. This group was even smaller prior to 1944. About that time Sidney Jalkut of New York became very interested in booklets and published several articles, awakening quite an enthusiasm for booklets. For good reading on booklets generally, I refer you to his article "Stamp Booklets and Booklet Panes" which appeared in the India book of the STAMP SPECIALIST. The Booklet Pane Society was organized about this time to promote the study and listing of booklets. Harry Lindquist of STAMPS magazine and Hugh Clark of Scott Publications, Inc., became quite interested in this new field of philately. Their help in listing booklet panes in their respective publications gave an added impetus to booklet collecting. In 1947 Jacques Rogers of the Booklet Stamp Company and a pioneer in the field of booklet collecting edited and published a catalogue of booklets. This was immediately adopted as the encyclopedia of booklet and booklet pane collectors.

The problem of how to collect and mount booklets is not simple. The specialist interested primarily in booklet panes is not particularly concerned as his problem is fairly simple. There are two schools of thought with regard to collecting complete booklets. On the one hand, in order to preserve the identity of a booklet, it is considered necessary to keep it intact. Prime example of this is the Tegner booklets of Sweden, one with commemorative cover, the other with plain cover, the latter as used with regular 10 ore postal issue. Once the pane of Tegner stamps is removed from the regular cover, the identity of that booklet has vanished. Display of booklets mounted intact is considerably limited. The second method of mounting booklets is to break down the booklet and display all its parts, so-called "exploded" booklets. While the identity of some booklets may, in some degree, be lost, this method is much in favor (1) preservation of the booklet in good condition and (2) creating a favorable display. In this connection I would like to report that my collection of Danish booklets, displaying as best possible the integral parts of the booklets by the so-called "exploded" method has brought very favorable comments when exhibited before a mixed group of both collectors and non-collectors. One word of caution with regard to collecting and mounting. I have been given to understand that it is important to preserve even the staple of an exploded booklet—just as important as O. G. on mint stamps.

I first became interested in booklets when I discovered that Swedish stamps of the period from 1920 on, perforated on 3 or 4 sides, as the case might be, were from booklets and not sheets. I wrote to Sweden for specimens for my collection and was more than delighted at what I considered was an additional interest provided in an otherwise drab collection of plate varieties, paper, etc. In collecting Swedish booklets I consider myself in the category of a booklet pane collector. In mounting and collecting Danish booklets, I have tried to follow the precepts of the booklet collector—"exploded" variety. In view of the fact that I have managed to accumulate a few considered scarce booklets and "exploded" them, I might be considered somewhat of a "rare bird" myself. The only requirement for admission to that select group is to be a wee bit crazier than the ordinary slightly demented stamp collector.

The first Danish booklets appeared as part of the 1913 issue, Scott's type A-16. The issue consisted of two booklets, one of 5 ore stamps only and another of 10 ore stamps, each booklet containing 5 panes of 4 stamps. I presume it was necessary to employ special plates on which certain rows of stamps were deleted to allow for binding margins. On all the booklet panes of the 10 ore stamp which I have seen, the inscription "NR. 76-V" appears in the selvage above the block. This marking, I believe, was used to identify the stamps quickly as special sheets for use for booklets only.



Fig. 1

I am not aware of the date of issue of these booklets. The date set forth in Rogers catalogue is 1913, however, I am inclined to believe that while this is the proper date for the 5 and 10 ore stamps from sheets, it does not indicate the year of issue of the booklets.

The second group of booklets appeared in 1927 as part of the issue of 1921. The motif is Scott's type A-10. All the booklet panes are the size of six stamps and consist of 4 stamps for postage and 2 advertising labels. Special plates were required to manufacture these booklet panes. Two types of booklets were available. The first consisted of 5 panes of 4 stamps and 2 labels each, stamps of 5 ore value, total price of booklet 1 Krone. The second was a combination booklet of 2 panes of 5 ore stamps and 4 panes of 10 ore stamps, total price of booklet 2 Kroner.



Fig. 2

The General Motors booklets fall in this group under the second classification. Mr. Rogers in his catalogue has listed eight varieties of these General Motors booklets. His differentiation is based on the groups of serial numbers. What is more important is the fact that these booklets fall into three separate groups with respect to advertising labels. In the first group of booklets, the label employed the motif of the small monogram of the maker (see Fig. 2) found at the top of the car radiator. In the second and third groups of booklets, the motif of the label is the entire radiator front of the car. (See Figs. 3 and 4.) Evidently Denmark was subject to the annual new model changes and sales promotion ideas of our manufacturers. The radiator fronts as used on four labels of the third series of booklets differ slightly from their counterparts in the second series, just enough to conform to the changes present in new model cars. The covers of these last two booklets also vary considerably.



Fig. 3

Fig. 4

The 1929 Rundskuedagen booklet is also part of this group. These Rundskuedagen booklets were issued in the smallest numbers by far of any Danish booklets, the 1929 and 1930 varieties were issued in quantities of 1000 each. However, they are not the most expensive today as judged by the values listed in Rogers catalogue.

Rundskuedagen, is quite an interesting Danish custom. My understanding is that one day a year, or perhaps a longer period, is set aside and during that period the industrial and business organizations hold open house so to speak. Upon this occasion, the youth of the country are allowed an opportunity for plant visitation, interviews with prospective employers and vocation aptitude tests in an effort to help them choose a future line of employment.

One of the most attractive booklets of Denmark contains the semi-postal stamps of 1929. The surtax from these was turned over to the cancer fund. This is the only Danish booklet regularly appearing in a simulated leather cover. Other booklets have been made up with this type of cover intended as presentation copies for advertisers purchasing space in the booklets.

Another very unusual specimen is the K. K. K. K. booklet issued in 1929, so named because the advertising space was used by the Copenhagen Coal and Coke Company. The interleaving is well illustrated with pictures of the various facilities this company offers in connection with supplying their wares. Even more interesting is the postal contents of the booklets—no less than four stamps of different value. Also found in one pane are two values setenant—1 ore orange and 7 ore green. Although there are other instances where setenant stamps of the same postal value are found in Danish booklets, this is the only instance of stamps of different value. In several instances setenant stamps were used in vending machines, however these varieties should not be confused with the varieties found in booklets (see list at end of article) as there was no overlapping. While this booklet was still in use, postal rates changed, such change being indicated by a special rate page pasted on the front cover.

After the change in postal rates (1930), another group of booklets appeared.



Fig. 5

Fig. 6

Arrangement of the booklets followed the pattern set in 1927 as to value, contents, labels, etc., including booklets of 5 ore stamps only, and combination booklets of both 5 and 10 ore stamps. Galle & Jessen, a large department store, was the chief purchaser of space in this group of booklets. In this group of Galle & Jessen booklets, one or two labels in each booklet are devoted to Child Welfare Charity and depict a little girl and boy under which is the inscription BORNENES KONTOR. This label is found both framed and unframed and, as the covers of the booklets are found in three different varieties, several collectible items are provided for both the booklet collector and the specialist interested only in panes.

These booklets as well as several other Danish booklets contain a detachable coupon in front known as the BORNENES KONTOR coupon. This coupon is in the nature of a small post card folded to fit in the booklet. When detached it has quite a novel use as a means of collecting donations for the Child Welfare Committee. The ordinary postage required for sending the card through the mail amounted to 10 ore. However, any amount of postage could be placed on the card and the value of the postage in excess of 10 ore collected by the Child Welfare Committee for use in its charitable work. Thus if a 2 Kroner stamp were placed on the card, the required postage of 10 ore would be deducted, and 1.90 Krone collected by the Committee.

Also in this group of booklets is one in which the space on the interleaving was used by the post office department to provide postal information. The advertising labels on the panes proper were not sold by the department, and this label has been "dubbed" the Post Office Department ornament. However, it is quite apparent that it is an insignia of no particular sort and used merely as a device to eliminate the possible use of blank labels by counterfeiters. This is not an uncommon practice and has been used in several booklets of other countries where blank space in the booklet pane might provide profitable material in the hands of counterfeiters.

In the Alfred Benzon booklet, part of this same group, the advertisements are those of a druggist or chemist as we discover from the variety of merchandise illustrated. The noteworthy feature of this booklet is that all twelve labels are different either in design or color.

To be continued.

Every Member Gets a Member

With this issue you have received TWO copies of The Posthorn. One of them has a membership application blank enclosed. Please send this extra copy, with the membership application blank, to a friend or collector who is interested in the postage stamps of the Scandinavian countries. Better yet, enclose a personal note and tell him of the many advantages of belonging to the S. C. C. Our purpose is to attract new members who may not be aware of what this club—with its fine journal THE POSTHORN, its sales circuit, its auction sale, its six chapters located throughout the country and many other features—has to offer. This is a three month's campaign so after you have sent him this copy of The Posthorn, follow up. Anyone desiring extra copies of The Posthorn and additional application blanks may get them from Carl E. Pelander. All applications filled in should be sent to the Chairman of the Membership Committee, Carl E. Pelander, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. Don't put this off. This is your opportunity to help your club.



The 1930 North Cape Issue of Norway

by Carl H. Werenskiold (59)

This issue consists of three offset-printed stamps as shown above, which are listed in the Norwegian Catalogue as:

North Cape I June 1930

#181	15 ore+25 ore	black-brown
#182	20 ore+25 ore	lilac-rose
#183	30 ore+25 ore	violet-blue

Since only one shade is assigned to each stamp, one would naturally infer that each had been produced in a single printing operation. All other catalogues, as far as I am aware, list these stamps in the same or similar single colors.

About a year ago, I noticed certain variations in color and irregular positioning of the value and adjoining text in each stamp, indicating that the printing probably had been done in three stages, involving the use of three plates and three colors for each stamp.

On the basis of this study, the three stages appeared to be characterized as follows:

I. This plate produced a ground or underprint in solid color (not in dots), covering the sky only. The colors are, on an average, pale brown, pale rose, and pale blue for the 15, 20, and 30 ore values, respectively. The print may be displaced horizontally, vertically, or both, with reference to the print of the second stage, as evidenced by whitish bands adjoining the frame, the sea, or the mountain.

II. From this plate was printed the main design in dots, including the sea with NORGE, the mountain, the sky, and the frameline, but not the value and adjoining text in the upper left corner. The dots in the sky are, of course, very weak. The colors are black-brown, lilac-rose, and violet-blue, for the respective values.

III. This plate added the value and adjoining text in the upper left corner, in solid color, in brown, rose, and ultramarine. The print may be displaced horizontally, vertically, or both, with reference to the upper and left framelines and the mountain. The shapes and the relative positions of the letters in this text are not quite the same in the three stamps, indicating that three hand-drawn designs were used, one for each value.

Small variations in the feeding of the paper to the press and, perhaps, slight loose motion in the printing cylinders could easily account for the displacements in print described above.

Messrs. Abr. Odfjell and Johs. Jellestad, of Bergen, Norway, to whom the above remarks on the printing process were referred for comment, have expressed themselves as being in complete agreement with these views, since a recent investigation of these stamps by Mr. Jellestad had led to the same result. They contacted the printers, Emil Moestue A/S through Mr. Arnstein Berntsen, President of Oslo Philatelist Club, who reported that the assumption of three printing stages is correct, and that three zinc plates were used in the order mentioned above. I am greatly indebted to these gentlemen for their generous assistance in this matter.

Since there is considerable variation in the shades used for each value, it would likely prove difficult to catalogue each of these stamps consistently in terms of three colors. While the differences in shades in the 15 and 30 ore stamps are somewhat obvious to the eye, these differences are not particularly striking in the 20 ore stamp. The present practice of listing these stamps as being essentially in one color each may therefore be justified in the interest of simplicity.

Mr. Jellestad has supplied the following additional information:

The paper varies from white to yellowish white and has the posthorn watermark, always in vertical positions. Each value is made up of two panes of 50 stamps each, printed simultaneously. The left pane contains the following well known plate flaws:

"Bush on North Cape" (Stamp No. 19).

"White buoy" in lower left corner (Stamp No. 6).

These and other minor flaws originated in the second printing stage, while the "NQRDKAPP" flaw is from the third stage of the 15 ore stamp.

During the printing, the sheets had to be passed consecutively through three presses.

A Chapter in Greenland's Air Mail History

by George D. Stribley (507)



There is an old saw to the effect that every cover tells a story, and some covers are connected with events that will leave an indelible impression in history. Toward the end of the 1920s, Germany was alert to the commercial possibilities of trans-Atlantic travel and to the value of Arctic flying conditions for military purposes. So, in 1931 test flights were undertaken and thereby Germany got the jump on the U. S., and we sent Col. Lindbergh out in 1933 to find out what the Germans had learned. The cover illustrated above tells this story:

Flying with the co-operation and financial support of the Deutsche Luft

Hansa, Capt. Wolfgang Von Gronau, of the DO-X and other famous flights fame, and the same crew on a similar flight a year before, flew from Lyst, on the Island of Sylt to Chicago's lakefront, 4,913 nautical miles, in 57 hours and 13 minutes of flying time. Von Gronau's companions were his three students, Eduard Zimmer, co-pilot; Franz Hack, mechanic, and Fritz Albrecht, radio operator. They became the first fliers to make two successful crossings by air from Europe to America.

This was no ordinary stunt flight but a scientific flight over the Great Northern Circle route to chart an air mail route, and was the forerunner of the Franck Greenland Expedition for which the Rockwell Kent 10 ore air mail stamp was used. At the time of the flight, Germany was negotiating for air concessions in Iceland and Greenland. The result of the flight was that Von Gronau determined the Great Northern Circle route was impracticable because of huge outlays required to establish fields, gas depots, etc., along the route, and the risk involved in flying such a northern route.

The story of the flight as related by Capt. Von Gronau appeared in the Chicago News issue of September 2, 1931:

"The 'Gronland-Wal' (Greenland Whale), a twin motored hydro-airplane, under my command, terminated in Chicago its 4,000 mile air journey from Westerland, Germany, by way of Iceland, Greenland, Labrador and Canada, regarded by many as one of the most hazardous flights in the history of aviation.

"By 'we' I mean my three loyal companions and myself. Without such fine crew members as Eduard Zimmer, co-pilot, Fritz Albrecht, the radio operator, and Franz Hack, the mechanic, this flight, which I am convinced has produced valuable scientific data, could not have been successful.

"Eddie, Fritz and Franz are the same shipmates who accompanied me a year ago in the five year old Dornier-Wal, on the perilous crossing of the Atlantic at the end of which hundreds of thousands of Americans paid us unforgettable tributes....

"The 'Gronland-Wal' made seven stops en route from Westerlund, the northernmost island of Germany. On August 8, the start, we encountered very strong head winds and had to fight a long way against a bad storm on our way to the Faroe Islands. We sought a harbor at the most southern part of the Island group and landed at Trangisvaag. It was from there that poor Parker Cramer, the American flyer who had nearly completed the same trip from the west, started to his death....

"After two day's delay, a very tedious wait, we started north for Scareoysund on the 13th, when the weather was clear and after an hour's flight we came to a belt of drift ice that goes along the Greenland east coast, and for hours we flew over towering ice mountains.

"Finding a sufficiently large opening in the drift ice in the bay of Scroesby, we alighted. There we found only two European families. The rest of the inhabitants were Eskimos, but we got a hearty reception from both races of people and were piled with more food than we could devour and a variety unknown to us. This included dried seal, whale and reindeer.

"On August 15, the weather conditions were so favorable that we decided to start for Godthaab on Greenland's west coast, a flight of nine hours. Despite the tremendous load of gasoline and the additional burden of equipment for use in case we had to land on the wastes of the ice cap, we managed to make a good takeoff.

"When we came to the west coast of Greenland after long hours we hoped to find water, but instead found more mountains as far as we could see. We were apparently in a bad fix, for our supply of gas was running alarmingly short.

"During our stay at Godthaab we made a few coastal flights and as a result developed very serious engine trouble on one of them. This necessitated my dumping most of our fuel so that we could get back to Godthaab. There Franz Hack showed his mechanical genius in repairing our ship on the open sea and with tools available for a damaged piston and cracked wrist pin. This was an herculean job and took eight days of back breaking labor.

"After some more test flights we left Godthaab for Port Harrison, Labra-

dor. but we were forced to descend before reaching our objective at the Eskimo village of Povungnituk. There were only six houses in the village and all these were closed up. The entire population apparently had gone hunting. Searching about, we fortunately found a barrel and a half of our favorite brand of gasoline. How long it had been there I have no way of knowing.

"While at Port Harrison we damaged our self-starter and from there to Chicago had to use hand power to turn the engines over. During our halt at Port Harrison, we lived on our ship. An American missionary there was very kind to us.

"Leaving Port Harrison yesterday, we ran into heavy rain and very thick fog on our way to Long Lac, Ontario."

The illustrated cover is one of a very few with postal markings of all the stops. The cover bears stamps of Germany, Iceland, Canada and the United States, and is addressed to Abendpost, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. There is a cachet in a red oval "Gronland-Wal D 2053 List A-Sylt—Chicago 1931," and postal markings as follows:

Berlin 29.7.31.6-7N 38C in black on German air mail stamps,

"Reykjavik 11.VIII 31-14" in black on an Iceland air mail stamp;

"SCORESBYSUND" in a straight line all caps, in purple;

"KOLONIEN GODTHAAB" cancellation of the airmail type in black;

"Hudson's Bay Company, Aug. 30, Harrison" in an oval rubber stamp impression in blue;

"Long Lac SP1 Ont" circular cancellation in black on 1c Canadian stamps; and

"Chicago Sep 3 1 PM Ill" circular cancellation in black on a 2c U. S. Von Steuben commemorative.

The cover is autographed by the pilot, Capt. VonGronau.

References: Aircraft Yearbook, 1932, p. 135;

Chicago News, September 2, 1931;

American Airmail Catalog, 1940, Page 566.

THE AMERICAN STAMP COLLECTOR'S DICTIONARY

Here is a book that all stamp collectors should own—a single, comprehensive reference volume that lists, defines, and explains all the important words, phrases, abbreviations, significant dates, places and events that occur in American philately and stamp collecting in general—plus an authoritative history of the evolution of the U. S. postal system, from Colonial times to the present. This valuable handbook is the work of our own member, Mr. Harry M. Konwiser (62), recently elected to the Board of Governors of the S. C. C. HMK is one of the foremost philatelic experts and writers in this country. Copies of The American Stamp Collector's Dictionary can be obtained from: Tudor Publishing Company, 221 Fourth Avenue, New York 3, N. Y. Price is \$3.00 per copy.

PHILANDER THE PHUNNY PHILATELIST SAYS:

He is being driven crazy, slowly but surely, by "ten bars." Here, we thought, is something new. But, no, he wasn't repherring to the Saber Dance but to the grid cancellations on the stamps of Norway, especially No. 1. He says he has eleven and twelve bar grids but he can't phind any with ten bars and, phurthermore, he doubts whether they exist. Even if I phound it, Philander says, it would only prove that the postmaster who cancelled the stamp was a lazy cuss who didn't make a proper strike or else the canceller was all worn on the edges. His Uncle Phrancis, who is a well-known card, said he (Philander) ought to go visit his cousin Phrank up at the State Penitentiary. 'Bet he could show you some bars.' As I said, Uncle Phreddie is a card, all right. Any member having a spare copy of a "ten bar" grid would do Philander a phavor by letting him have it. Probably save him a trip "up the river."



by Agent No. 42
Staff of the Old Sleuth

As rumored in the last issue of this column—a neat bundle weighing 7½ lbs. came via Special Delivery to the Pihl's home in Albertson, L. I., on February 4th—yes, father stood the ordeal okay—modern obstetrics certainly has done a lot in cutting down the mortality rate among expectant fathers—of course you knew it would be Carl H. Jr. * * * also reported in the last issue was the rumored election of Harry Lindquist to the presidency of the New York Athletic Club—well, he was—and is he the busy boy these days * * * now for the serious side of the S. C. C.—our growth has become somewhat stagnant, and new blood is badly needed—all of you know some fellow collector who would like the Posthorn, why not get him in as a member—our slogan for the next three months is “every member gets a member”—see that the enclosed application blank is filled in and send it to the Chairman of the Membership Committee, Carl E. Pelander, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.—do this today! * * * we were glad to see our old friend Frank Baker from Toledo attend a recent meeting—Frank has had quite a siege of illness lately, but seems to be his own cheerful self—he is planning a trip to Europe soon * * * and while speaking of illness, we are happy to note that John Boyce is improving—John has been laid up with a severe cardiac ailment, and we are all rooting for his recovery * * * also Chauncey Dutcher of Hyde Park has had his fill of illness but he too is up and about, however—he went and sprained his ankle this winter * * * and did you hear that Scandinavian quartet on the radio Mar. 25th—Lindquist-Foulk-Stone and Pelander * * * a lot of us wonder what Frank Maybury is doing in the foreign revenue field—seems like a story for the old sleuth * * * when the Springfield boys were down here some days ago, we heard Roland Morse say the “Hornblower” was not kidding about their being relieved not to have the stork around their house * * * Roland Anderson has succeeded in converting his “much” better half to the realm of philately * * * and Emil Lundstrom from out in California states his Scandinavia is so complete he has had to take up Canal Zone to keep his interest going—well we could suggest worse countries such as Tonga * * * would you believe it but Arthur Heim has taken up subject collecting and his fad is “Posthorns”—such is his love for this famous paper * * * and seen in Chicago was Dr. Earl Jacobson in company with the Editor of this paper * * * and while in the “Windy City” Clyde Ross read a paper on the serpentine rouletted stamps of Finland for the Chicago Collectors Club * * * we hear that a few days from now Dr. Grabfield and J. Urban Edgren will be host to some hungry New Yorkers that have threatened to invade Boston * * * Paul Jensen is now in New York for a short visit from Aruba, D. W. I.—he is looking ahead to a life of leisure in St. Croix, V. I., where he has purchased some land for his old age home—Mrs. J. is now experimenting in growing potatoes in Aruba, prior to this it has been just tomatoes and cucumbers—you see gardening is quite a trick in this island as all top soil has to be imported * * * Lauson Stone, our V. P., is getting up a real nice collection of early issues of Sweden—in order to get additional inspiration and also to get away from his hay fever, he and the family are planning a tour to Scandinavia this summer * * * George Wiberg—now that he got rid of the treasurer's job—is scouring the country-side for Finnish cancellations—really, he is doing a swell job * * * and we are all going to miss young Herbert Callister who is now

embarking on his pre-med career—we hope he will make as good a doctor as he is a collector * * * we surely were happy to see that good Scandinavian George "Flanagan" in town the other day—no, it was Norway stamps he was after—not St. Patrick's parade * * * and seeing that Spring is here, I think we'd better stop and see how our favorite "Bums," the Dodgers to you, are doing.

News of Interest

Harry M. Konwiser (62) reports: Europe's rarest stamp—The Sweden Error—is to be sold at public auction by Harmer, Rooke & Co., Inc., in New York shortly. This is the stamp that was sold at a London auction in 1937 for approximately \$25,000. It was purchased for Roumania's former monarch King Carol II, who is now living in exile in Portugal, and is to be sold for him.

The Swedish error, as all of our readers probably know, is the 3-skilling banco issued in 1855 and printed in orange instead of blue green, the correct color. Only one copy of this error has ever been discovered and many may wonder why. Philatelic experts believe that a cliché of the 3 skilling was accidentally used to replace a damaged 8 skilling, which was printed in orange, and that the substitution occurred toward the end of the printing of the 8 skilling sheets.

A schoolboy named Backman found this stamp in 1886 on a letter dated July 13, 1857, postmarked at Kopparberg. He sold it to a dealer for 7 crowns (about \$2). The Viennese dealer Friedl bought this stamp for the fabulous Baron Phillippe von Ferràri in 1894 for 4,000 gulden. In 1922 the French Government seized the Ferrari collection as alien property upon the death of the owner and auctioned it off. Baron Leijonhufvud of Sweden bought the great rarity for 30,000 francs (\$3,200). It next passed to a Stockholm engineer, Tamm, for 20,000 crowns, who, in turn, sold it to J. Ramberg of Göteborg for 37,500 crowns (\$9,400). Ramberg sold it in 1937 for £5,000 (\$25,000) at auction. It was bought by King Carol.

Jarle O. Stensdal (387) of Norway reports: Norsk Filatelistforbund (Association of Philatelic Societies of Norway) was founded in 1931. All the Norwegian clubs—with one exception—are members of this association. The oldest club is Oslo Filatelistklubb, founded in 1886. It has now about 800 members. Then comes Bergen Filatelistklubb, founded in 1911, and Nordenfjeldske Filatelistforening in Trondheim, founded in 1921. The Norwegian clubs have a total membership of about 2500. Many foreign philatelists, interested in the stamps of Norway, are members of Oslo Filatelistklubb. For foreign members the fee is Norw. Kr. 15.—a year plus Norw. Kr. 5.—entrance fee. As members of the club they receive "Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift" gratis. Norsk Filatelistforbund started publishing this journal in 1942 and it is now in its 9th year. The journal is considered to be one of the best in Scandinavia. The subscription fee is: \$1.50 a year. Subscriptions are accepted at: H. L. Lindquist Publications, 2 West 42nd Street, New York 19. Editor of the NFF is Mr. Jarle O. Stensdal, Postboks 46, Hovik pr. Oslo.

Dr. William Stericker (108) of Philadelphia sent in the post card illustrated below, which is a most unusual Faroe Islands provisional item.

In order to meet the new 7 ore rate the writer of this card bisected the 4 ore blue letter sheet of 1888 issue. Since these stamps were still valid for postage, there was nothing against their use, nor against bisecting the same, as the general order only read "that until a supply of the new 7 ore stamps were sent

to the islands, the postmaster was permitted to bisect 4 ore stamps, which were to be used with the then current 5 ore stamps, to make up the 7 ore rate." The above card is still nicer because the stamps are tied with VAAG town cancel dated January 16, 1919, instead of the usual Thorshaven, however, it does have a slightly made to order odor as the message reads "Dear Father! Be so kind and save all cards and covers for me."



Mr. Thomas Blinn (215) of Detroit, in a recent letter to the editor, reports having a bisect on cover with the date January 5, 1919. According to the best records available, there was no need for this bisect to be used on the 5th as the new rate did not go into effect until the following day—Jan. 6, 1919. However, the general order to the postmaster at Thorshavn was received several days in advance, so the cover in question was probably either cancelled especially for philatelic reasons or by a misunderstanding of the general order. If the latter is true there should be other covers in existence. Mr. Blinn would like to know of any other members having such covers dated prior to Jan. 6, 1919.



Carl E. Pelander (H-1) reports: The herewith illustrated cancel on Norway No. 1, often is questioned as being of spurious origin, which however is incorrect, but may be classed under the heading of private cancellations, as it was made and used by Postmaster Lars Sjørring in Vaagen (now called Svolvær). We may call the attention of collectors to the fact that this is the rarest cancellation found on Norway number one.

Deceased

352R Paul E. Leeds, 85 W. Main St., Bergenfield, N. J.

New and Recent Issues

by Carl E. Pelander



DENMARK:

1950
 Engraved Unwmkd. Perf. 12¾
 Additional values supplementing the King Frederik IX issue.
 50 o. gray
 50 o. Prussian green
 75 o. rose lilac

Overprinted "POSTFAERGE" for Parcel Post use

50 o. gray
 1 Kr. brown (arms type)

FINLAND:

1950
 Typographed Unwmkd. Perf. 14
 Supplementing Lion type stamps, reported in January

10 m. sepia
 Febr. 13th, 1950

Engraved Unwmkd. Perf. 14
 300 m. blue

This stamp was designed by Mrs. Signe Hammarsten-Jansson and engraved by B. Sklom.

NORWAY:

1950
 Provisional Issue
 Photogravure Unwmkd. Perf. 13
 Surcharged in black on the 40 ore value of the 1946 issue
 45 ore on 40 ore blue

SWEDEN:

1950
 Change of Colors
 Engraved Coil Stamps, perf. 12½ vertically Unwmkd.
 Three Crowns types stamps, issued in new colors
 65 ore yellow green
 70 ore Prussian blue

Club Auction Sale

The Club Auction in October was so very successful that it has been decided to make it an annual affair. The next auction will be held at the October, 1950, meeting of the Club, Wednesday, October 11. The auction committee will be again under the chairmanship of Arthur Heim.

The rules of the auction will be the same as last year with one exception. Last year we tried to operate on a 10% commission and the proceeds to the Club did not come up to expectations. All the proceeds go to a very worthy cause, the Post Horn Fund, and so help to defray the expenses of this very fine magazine. So this year we are going to try a 15% commission, which should make only a little difference to the owners but a big difference to the Club!

It is not too early to think about getting the lots in to the Auction Committee. The final date for accepting lots will be August 12, but the sooner the lots are in, the easier it will be for the Committee.

Let's all get together to make this auction a huge success. **Good material brings good prices; junk isn't worth fooling with.** It is not necessary to put your material together in lots or to describe it (but it helps), just send it in and the Committee will make up the lots to the best advantage.

Send all lots and inquiries to the chairman of the Auction Committee:

Arthur I. Heim
P. O. Box 437
Albertson, N. Y.

(Remember, all proceeds go to the Club, so if you have any inquiries don't forget to include return postage.)

SALES CIRCUIT

You may be missing a bet if you are not taking advantage of the club's sales circuit. Mr. Anker B. Grumsen, Manager, reports that he has some fine material on hand and can fill want lists. This is also a fine way to dispose of surplus Scandinavian stamps. For information or stamps address: Mr. Anker B. Grumsen, P. O. Box 565, San Diego 7, California.

New Members

Non-Resident and Foreign

- 593 Henry O. Nouss, 405 N. Elizabeth, Ferguson 21, Mo. (Sw.-Norway-Fin.)
- 594 Stanley S. Swanson, Lemmon, S. D. (Sw.-Den.-Nor.-Greenland-Iceland)
- 595 E. C. Marsh, 1515 E. Beverly Road, Shorewood 11, Wisc. (U.S.-Scandinavia)
- 596 Gustaf Soderberg, 331 Harrison Ave., Elkins Park, Pa. (Sweden)
- 597 William J. Adams, 3978 Hawk St., San Diego 3, Calif. (Scan.-W. Hemisph.)
- 598 Marcel Levy, 8 Rue Lagarde, Paris 5, France (World covers-Scan. pl. var.)
- 599 Alice M. Anderson, 1 Oak Street, Westfield, Mass. (Scan.-U.S.)
- 600 Julia M. Cotter, 497 Dickinson St., Springfield, Mass. (Scan.-New Zealand)

Club News



Officers of Springfield, Mass., Chapter No. 6, on their visit to New York are, from the left: Roland Morse, Roland Anderson and T. J. Hellsten.

January Meeting (Jan. 25th, 1950)

This being the Annual Meeting of the Club, the following slate of officers, which had been suggested by the nominating committee, was voted upon and elected to office for the year 1950:

W. F. Foulk	President
Lauson Stone	Vice President
Robert Read	Treasurer
Albert Tate	Secretary
Einar Ernst	Librarian
Carl H. Pihl	Editor of the Posthorn

To serve for three years on the Board of Governors
Harry M. Konwiser

The balance of the meeting was devoted to a members' competition, judged by H. M. Konwiser, Chman., Carl-Emil Buyer and Robert Read.

- First award—G. Philip Grabfield, Greenland Parcel Post
- Second award—Dimitri Moore, Sweden, Specialized Coil Stamps
- Third award—H. J. Callister, Denmark, 4sk 1854-63

February Meeting (February 8th, 1950)

At this meeting a rather novel idea was instituted, in that about 20 members brought one stamp, a cover, a page or an issue of stamps and spoke on this subject. This meeting made the talks short and varied and a good time was had by all present, including our life member from Toledo, Ohio, Frank W. Baker.

March Meeting (March 9th, 1950)

This was Springfield, Mass. Night—and our visitors from Chapter 6 took over. Headed by Roland Morse, President of the chapter, others that came along were Roland Anderson, Vice-Pres. and T. J. Hellsten, Secretary. Besides these we also had Leon Seaf from Springdale, Conn., and Lars Carlson from New Canaan, Conn., visiting us, so New England was well represented.

Roland Morse spoke and exhibited his magnificent collection of Danish

Booklets, exemplifying various methods of exploding and mounting them.
We are looking forward to more such nights as these.

DETROIT CHAPTER NO. 3

Members are actively engaged, as usual, in holding monthly meetings at each others homes and are functioning most efficiently under the new slate of officers. These are: President—Mr. John T. Kroon, Vice President—Mr. Carl Fordrup, and Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. Thomas W. Blinn.

On February 20, 1950, one of our members, Mr. William Sarenius, had the great pleasure of entertaining Messrs. William Foulk and Frank Maybury (the two roving ambassadors) of New York and Mr. Frank Baker of Toledo, Ohio, at his home. The occasion was an open house for the members of the Detroit Chapter when many great rarities of Scandinavian stamps were shown to those who were present. These were from the magnificent collection of Mr. Foulk comprising Denmark, Norway and Finland. (Editor's Note: Many thanks to Mr. Sarenius who sent me a report on this gathering. Mr. Blinn, Secretary, also sent me a report. All other chapters, with the exception of Springfield, Mass., please note.)

We urge other New Yorkers, as well as S. C. C. members from elsewhere, to visit us when they are in this vicinity; a right royal welcome awaits all who come.

The club is looking forward to and planning to give the ladies, bless them, an entertainment this year and a committee of two members—Mr. Warner and Mr. Anderson—have been appointed to arrange for this important event. Another member, Dr. Walcott of Grosse Pointe, has most graciously invited our members and families to make a visit to his beautiful country home located north of Port Huron, on Lake Huron, one of the scenic summer spots on this great lake of ours.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., CHAPTER NO. 6

Our December meeting was held with the Cotters. Tom is a retired member of our Uncle Sam's Navy and I do not believe there are many ports around the world that he has missed. He kept our members busy looking at stamps, coins, Japanese kimonos, rings, antique jewelry, and bric-a-brac collected on his global tours. At the mention of most any subject at all, Tom would trot to the attic and bring down a specimen for our examination. Mrs. Cotter is a native of New Zealand, whom Tom met on his travels, kept up a philatelic correspondence, and finally brought to this country.

In January we had a visit from the "Gold Dust Twins" of New York. Bill Foulk with the able assistance of Frank Maybury showed us parts of his collections of Norway and Denmark. One would be very hard put to find words to describe these collections—they are just "out of this world," so to speak. At this same meeting we had a visitor from the Philadelphia Chapter in the person of Alpheus McCloskey. It now appears that the Springfield chapter is fast becoming the most visited chapter on the circuit. What say you fellows down Boston way, when are you coming up to see us? Haven't heard from you yet.

In February we held our postponed annual meeting. The following officers were elected for 1950: Roland Morse, president; Roland Anderson, vice president; Ted Hellsten, secretary-treasurer. After completion of this business, the evening was spent browsing thru the Morse collections.

THE POSTHORN

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Carl-Emil Buyer, Eric Hallar, Harry M. Konwiser and Carl E. Pelander.

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All material and communications concerning The Posthorn should be sent to the editor, address above.