

The

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Sweden's Postal Jubilee Issue

by Carl E. Pelander (H-1)



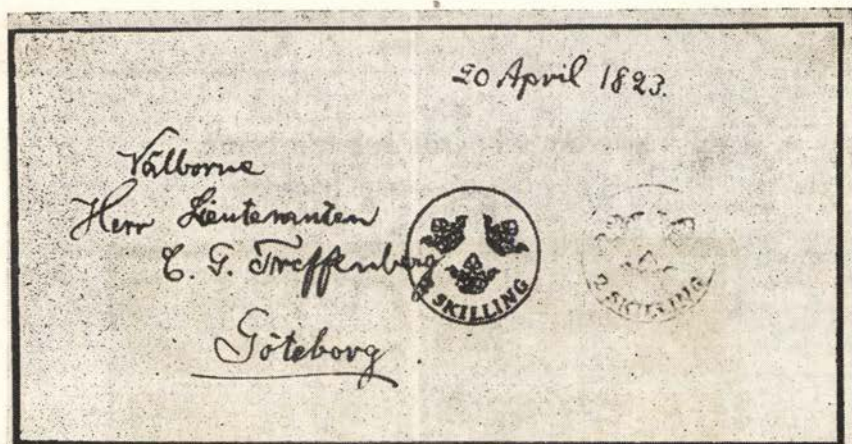
Recently the stamps of this Swedish Commemorative Issue were judged to be among the most perfectly engraved stamps in the world. This award made me think of the wealth of historical background depicted on the stamps of this issue.

On February 20th, 1936, Sweden celebrated the third centenary of its Postal System, officially inaugurated on February 20th, 1636. In commemoration of this event, a set of twelve stamps was issued. The stamps are large pictorials and show the development of the post from the 16th Century mail-runner with his mail bag and posthorn to the modern mail plane. Also depicted on the 5 ore value is the great Swedish Chancellor, Axel Oxenstierna, who was directly responsible for the founding of the postal system, and on the 45 ore Adolph Vilhelm Roos, postmaster general from 1867-89, under whose administration

the postal system was reorganized along modern lines. Other stamps depict various means of transporting mail, both ancient and modern, and of course, the 35 ore value shows the Royal Arms, the Three Crowns, which for several centuries was the subject of bitter controversy with Denmark.

Sweden, besides its many other achievements, had the distinction of being the pioneer European country to provide a government postal service. It is of particular interest to Scandinavian collectors to know that it was from Sweden that the earliest suggestion of postage stamps came. In 1823, many years before Rowland Hill, the British schoolmaster, thought of postal reforms in the antiquated British posts, Count Treffenberg proposed the adoption of stamped envelopes to the Swedish government.

The pre-franked covers he suggested were to represent all the various letter rates which were then calculated on the basis of weight and distance and their use would greatly simplify the payment of postage and the postal accountings, because each letter in those days had to receive individual handling by the postmaster, much as express shipments are handled today.



The covers suggested, were to be of the size of a letter sheet, each bearing two stamp impressions, one colored and the other in black, both showing the denomination together with some symbolic figure which would be difficult to imitate. Both stamp impressions were to be placed so that the written address would obliterate them and thus render them unfit for re-use. The reason for two stamp impressions instead of one was solely a safeguard against counterfeiting. It was also suggested that sheets of a reduced size be issued for use on parcels as well as by the receiver of postage due fees.

The reason for the rejection of the Treffenberg proposal was chiefly due to the difficulty of issuing letter sheets of all the various rates and combinations then employed. A proposal such as this could only be adopted with a system of uniform postal rates, such as formed the basis for later reforms suggested by Rowland Hill and adopted in England in 1840.

Postal Service during the Thirty Years' War Period

Like their contemporaries in other European countries, the Swedish Kings had maintained a haphazard type of courier service and it was not until King Gustavus Adolphus II espoused the Protestant cause in the Thirty Years' War that a regular postal system became a necessity.

Gustavus Adolphus, perhaps the most romantic and brilliant of Swedish leaders, was only a boy of seventeen when he ascended the throne in 1611. To him was left a heritage of three wars with Russia, Poland and Denmark, and a guardian in Axel Oxenstierna, who has taken his rightful place in history as the greatest of Swedish Chancellors, comparable only to Cardinal Richelieu of France.

By adroit diplomacy Oxenstierna soon made favorable treaties with the three enemies of Sweden, and later, when the young King was determined to personally lead his army into Germany, against his advice, he raised the funds which equipped the needed army and also made several alliances which contributed to the success of the Swedish arms. To maintain communications with the homeland, post offices, or stations were established in all cities and towns occupied by the victorious Swedish Army. These various towns were connected with a central office in Leipzig, whence regular postal-service was maintained with the Swedish capital.



Ancient print of Gustavus Adolphus II, King of Sweden, at the Battle of Lutzen on November 16, 1632 where his bronze cannon gained a great victory over Wallenstein although the monarch, known as the "father of field artillery," fell mortally wounded in the epic battle.

Following the death of Gustavus Adolphus at the Battle of Lutzen in November 1632, Oxenstierna again became the Regent during the minority of the young Queen Christina. The Chancellor continued Gustavus Adolphus' victorious course, but gradually withdrew from the struggle, mainly due to the limited resources available. He knew that to continue the struggle would be fraught only with danger if prosecuted too far.

In this decision, his matchless diplomacy was again apparent, for he succeeded in retaining much of the advantage which Gustavus Adolphus had won. The Chancellor continued, however, to maintain Sweden's newly acquired po-

sition of leadership among the nations in Northern Europe and directed the Protestant policy until the Treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, put an end to the devastations of the Thirty Years' War.

When the Swedish Army was withdrawn from Germany, many of the German agents and postmasters, who had operated the Swedish post there, were brought along. Together with them and the aid of Count Bernhard von Stenhausen, Oxenstierna organized the first regular postal service for the use of the public.

The "Post Office Ordinance" dated February 20th, 1636, is preserved and housed in the Postal Museum in Stockholm. Its preamble, "We Christina by the Grace of God, Chosen Queen of Sweden, Gothland and Wenden, Duchess of Estonia and Karelia, the Lady of Ingermanland" etc., is a small indication of the greatness of Sweden at the time.

Danish Booklet Stamps

by Roland D. Morse (58)

PART II

From 1913 to 1930, seventeen years, the same portrait of King Christian X and the same design had been used on the postal issues. It was thought that it would be desirable to bring the portrait up to date and change the style of the stamp. The new stamps made their first appearance on the occasion of the King's sixtieth birthday. However, the philatelic press of that date indicates that the style of the stamps was not popular and that the Danish people were not enthusiastic over the work of portraiture of their beloved King. There are two booklets, part of this issue, a booklet of 5 ore stamps only and a combination booklet of both 5 and 10 ore stamps. These booklets are the last in which advertising labels were used, the space was again used by Galle & Jessen.

Any account of Danish booklets would hardly be complete without mention of the Hans Christian Andersen booklets. The postal contents and the covers are identical in all cases, however, an abridged edition of five different fairy tales has been set forth on the interleaving so that we have a series of five of these booklets. These fairy tales are really very fine reading. I wonder if some one of our members who can read Danish would like to offer his services in translating these abridged editions of the fairy tales as they appear on the interleaving of the booklets.

Three values of the Hans Christian Andersen set and likewise Scott's numbers 223 and 228 were issued by the Danish postal authorities, probably through the philatelic agency, in unbroken sheets of stamps for booklets. From these sheets we gain the knowledge of the special arrangement necessary in preparing plates to print booklet stamps. From these unbroken sheets of booklet stamps come the *tete-beche* pairs and *tete-beche* gutter pairs as listed in Scott's catalogue. The Danish philatelic society used the gutter of the Andersen booklet sheets for the label of the Horsens philatelic exhibition. The Danish postal authorities were not pleased with this use of the gutters of the booklet sheets and unbroken booklet sheets were not allowed to be sold subsequently.

I have not tried to give a complete analysis of all the Danish booklets in this article. My object has been to provide a few notes as they relate to the most interesting booklets. There are other booklets which I have not mentioned and they are equally interesting as regards their advertisements, arrangement, covers, etc. For a complete list I would refer you to "Rogers' Postal Booklet Catalogue" and for the additions to that list to "Stamps" magazine



—Photograph courtesy of Mr. Theodore Stevenson of Boston, Mass.

of May 21, 1949. The story of the booklet in use during World War II, and of the many varieties of that booklet, reflecting paper shortages and other war time conditions, has been written up in *The Post Horn* (Cipex issue) by Mr. Jalkut. Danish postal authorities have recently resumed the manufacture and issue of booklets. Apparently there are still paper shortages as only two sheets of interleaving appear in the most recent booklets.

The Round Tower (1944 Semi Postal) and the Princess Ingrid (1945 Semi Postal) are the only Danish booklets which we can be certain were made from regular sheets of postage stamps as ordinarily prepared. There are four varieties of each of these booklets, as there were two panes of different stamps in each booklet, and each one of these panes could be stapled at the top or bottom selvedge. In this connection the 5 ore stamp was of ordinary size, from a sheet of 100 stamps. The sheet was first broken in half between rows 5 and 6 resulting in equal use of the top and bottom selvedge. However, the semi postal stamp was a larger variety from a smaller sheet of stamps. The top selvedge

was ordinarily used and specimens in which the bottom selvedge of these large stamps were used are not anywhere near as common.

One of the most interesting problems in collecting booklet stamps is the question of finding certain characteristics by which a stamp can be identified as a booklet stamp once it has been removed from the booklet. This is not always possible. United States booklet panes are cut by knife from large sheets, Swedish panes are cut by knife from large rolls, in both instances, the unperforated edge is a means of identification. Denmark has only one such stamp, and the characteristics by which it can be identified are very unusual. The 10 ore, purple, numeral of value stamp (Scotts #230) is found in setenant pairs with the 1939 Red Cross stamp (Scotts B-10). The numeral of value stamp (Scotts Type A-32) is of much smaller size than its setenant companion, and has large "sidewalk" margins between design and perforation. This characteristic will always mark this stamp and its origin from this particular booklet. However the 10 ore, purple, numeral of value stamp is found in several other booklets and in these instances does not have large margins or any other means of identification.



There are several Danish stamps which can be identified as booklet stamps, when found in setenant pairs with another stamp or label. A list of these stamps follows, however the list does not include all the varieties of labels, merely stating the number of varieties in parentheses, as pertains to each advertiser. For a complete list, I would suggest one of the Danish catalogues, which includes a total of some 64 different possible combinations of labels and stamps.

Description of Stamp

Scott's Cat. #	Item	Advertising Label	Rogers Booklet Cat. #
89 b	5 ore, brown	Hafnia Insurance Co.	3 a
		Danske Phoenix Ins. Co.	3 a
		Berlingske Tidende	3 b,c
		Mohawk Tire	4 a
		General Motors T. I (4)	4 b
		General Motors T. II (4)	4 c,d
		General Motors T. III (1)	4 e
		Rundskuedagen 1929	4 j
		K.K.K.K.	5
		Familie Journalen	4-1
94 b	10 ore, green	General Motors, T. I (5)	4 b
		General Motors, T. II (6)	4 c,d
		General Motors, T. III (3)	4 e
		Mohawk Tire	4 a
		Rundskuedagen 1929	4 j
		Familie Journalen	4 l
85 a	1 ore, orange	K.K.K.K.	5
86 b	2 ore, carmine	K.K.K.K.	5
91 a	7 ore, apple green	K.K.K.K.	5
90 a	5 ore, apple green and	Familie Journalen	6 a
95 a	10 ore, brown	Rundskuedagen 1930	6 b
		Rundskuedagen 1931	6 c
		Bornenes Kontor—unfr'm'd	6 d, 10 a
		Bornenes Kontor—framed	6 e,f,g,d,10
		Galle & Jessen	6 d,e,f,g,10
		P. O. ornament	6 h
		Alfred Benzon (4 of 5 ore, 7 of 10)	6 i
210 a	5 ore, green	Galle & Jessen	8, 9
213 a	10 ore, brown	Galle & Jessen	9
Setenant Pairs			
223 d	5 ore, yellow green	B-6, 5 ore Dyboll	18
229 b	10 ore, brown	B-7, 10 ore Dyboll	
238 Ac	15 ore, deep red	B-8, 15 ore Dyboll	
230 b	10 ore, purple	B-10, 1940 Red Cross	19

Who Printed the First Danish Stamps?

by Roland King-Farlow, F.R.P.S.L. (317)

As has been noted by Mr. Svend Yort in an article in "The Posthorn" (Volume 3, No. 2, April 1946), many of the earlier notions regarding the quantities and dates of issue of the first Danish stamps were upset when, in 1934, Mr. K. J. Ellegaard unearthed a whole lot of new facts during a hunt through some of the Danish Post Office Archives, full particulars of which were published in "Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift" for September and October, 1934. Mr. Ellegaard's discoveries, however, while clearing up a lot of points, imposed other problems, most of which still remain unsolved.

One of the most interesting of Mr. Ellegaard's finds was an original bill, dated 26th August 1851 and addressed to the Post Office by M. Ferslew, who is always credited with having engraved the dies, made the plates and executed the actual printing of the first issues of the Danish Fire R. B. S. and 2 Rigs-

bank-Skilling stamps. It should be noted that the bill is **not** receipted, and it is therefore possible that it may have been rejected on the grounds that it contained errors and omissions, and replaced by an amended bill. But if this were so, it is curious that the revised bill has still not come to light. At any rate the bill as it stands contains certain very remarkable features.

In the first place, although it is known and proven that the plates for the 2 Rbs. stamps were stereotyped, built up from Plaster-of-Paris matrices in blocks of four, Ferslew's bill charges for making four electrotyped plates by means of impressions from the original dies in lead, on which copper was deposited galvanically, and it furthermore indicates that these plates were for both 4 Rbs and 2 Rbs values. Now we know that there were in all four electrotyped plates used for the 4 Rbs, besides the pair of stereos used for the 2 Rbs, although admittedly there is no proof that the second pair of 4 Rbs plates, used only for the fourth printing in the lighter shades, was Ferslew's work.

Later on in the bill Ferslew seems completely to contradict himself, for he charges for making repairs to "the two stereotyped plates for the Foot-post (2 Rbs) stamps."

Here, then, we have Ferslew charging for making electrotyped plates for both 4 Rbs and 2 Rbs, and then for repairing 2 Rbs stereos. Obviously, there is a mistake somewhere, and it seems fairly clear that it must be in the first charge. In all probability Ferslew did indeed make four electrotyped plates, but all were for the 4 Rbs value, two for immediate usage and two as reserves which were only brought into service after his death.

It seems to me very possible that Ferslew never had anything to do with making the stereos for the 2 Rbs stamps. These, it is known, were ordered in something of a rush and were needed quickly at a time when Ferslew may well have been fully occupied with the 4 Rbs. work. This might account for the adoption of the speedier but less satisfactory stereotype method, the work possibly being done by someone who lacked Ferslew's skill. At any rate, the stereos proved far from satisfactory, and Ferslew, once clear of his original task, was called in to execute certain essential repairs. It is certainly a fact that such repairs were executed, as is evidenced by the existence of at least five substituted clichés or pairs of clichés in Plate I, and by major retouches on two stamps in Plate I and one in Plate II.

All this is, of course, supposition, but the theory can be developed further. In his bill, Ferslew makes charges for preparing the watermark formes, for engraving the dies in steel (both values), for engraving the burelage plate, for printing in the copper-press the burelage on paper equivalent to 40,000 sheets of stamps (the total for the first printings of the 2 and 4 Rbs) and for gumming these sheets. But there is no mention whatsoever of any charge for printing the actual typographed stamps. It is, of course, possible that the omission was an oversight, subsequently corrected, or that the printing charge was the subject of a separate bill, but neither alternative seems to be very likely.

The only explanation that I can conceive that appears to answer all, or almost all, the difficulties is that while Ferslew made the plate for the burelage and the electrotyped plates for the 4 Rbs stamps, the stereotyped plates for the 2 Rbs were made by somebody else, though they were repaired and finished off by Ferslew. Further, that while Ferslew, who was essentially an engraver and copper-press printer, was responsible for printing the engraved burelage, he did not undertake the typographic printing of the stamps themselves, either 4 Rbs or 2 Rbs. If this is correct, then the actual stamp printer may well have been Andreas Thiele, who is known to have assisted Ferslew, who was a typographic printer by trade, and who certainly printed all the later issues.

The above explanation would account for the absence of charges for making the stereotyped plates or for printing the actual stamps, but it still does not account for the queer statement in the bill that the four plates that Ferslew made were "each made up of 100 impressions in lead taken from the steel dies a and b," these being the original dies for the 4 Rbs and 2 Rbs respectively. As already indicated, however, this statement must be incorrect, and if this one error is admitted my theory appears to explain the bill satisfactorily.



The Horn Blower

by Agent No. 42
Staff of the Old Sleuth

Once again we are back, but the mild summer breezes and baseball seem to be of more importance just now than mere gossip. — Ferrars H. Tows, our past President, has undergone a serious operation, and like a good trooper, he pulled through with flying colors. He is now at his country estate, "Pineleagh" * * * and has the "Purple Passion" (Fay Jordan) been busy! between Silver Weddings, U. P. U. and other new stamps, plus her dentist—well! * * * and the old-timers of the Club were all deeply moved when the resignations of Anna and Eddie Elkins, plus that of Arthur Linz, were received. All three were among the hardest and most sincere workers for the S. C. C. Ill health is the reason for this action. They will be long remembered by all of us who had the pleasure to work with them. * * * We understand that Laurence Hyde is again studying adobe huts in Arizona. At first he tried to work off some sort of telephone system on the natives, but since that failed, he has offered to be consultant on these dwellings to anyone who suffers from the housing shortage. * * * By the way, if you take L. H. seriously, our good friend, Fred Stumann, will take care of your mortgages, etc. * * * We noticed that Curt Haij, of Stockholm, Sweden, was here looking for Swedish cancellations, and while visiting Eric Hallar, he was almost put to work pulling stumps at the site of Eric's new home. * * * Speaking of new homes, our good friends, Hans and Asta Rose, are building a real house on Long Island—we hope to get an invitation to the house warming. * * * The European exodus is on again. The most important is that of our Vice-President, Lauson Stone, and family who will make their first trip to Scandinavia. They will tour all four countries. * * * Roy Hill, of San Francisco, was on his annual tour to New York and while here, had a chance to attend a meeting. Roy is thinking seriously of forming a chapter in the San Francisco area. * * * The Club has had some interesting speakers of late—Sidney Lake (the royneck) knocked them over with his usual witty remarks, and at the last meeting, Harry Lindquist showed a portion of his fine demonstration collection. Harry can always hold his audience—and a good time was had by all. * * * One of our most faithful members at the Club seems to be Leon Seaf, who commutes between Springdale, Conn. and New York on meeting nights. * * * Arthur Heim reports that material for the Club auction in October is coming in strong. He would like some more—but no junk, please! * * * And from the Pihl's home in Albertson, we understand that Jr. is the smartest kid in this hemisphere. He is already taking over Dad's collecting activities. * * * We are happy to report that Sid Barrett's daughter and son-in-law are recovering nicely. They were involved in a serious motor vehicle accident recently. * * * The membership drive did not seem to take so well, yet one member took this seriously. Emil Christenson, of Houston, Texas, went out and got his man within three hours after receipt of the Post Horn. * * * Nils Stalhandske in Stockholm is also taking the drive seriously and requested a flock of application blanks. Good work Nils! * * * Recently our member, Dr. Alfred Paul Bay, has received world-wide recognition for improved methods in psychiatric medicine. * * * Of course the London International Exhibition was well populated by S. C. C. members. At least four served on the International Jury, namely, John Hall, Nils Strandell, Abr. Odfjell and Elgil Rathje,

Several members received high awards and we understand that Mr. Rathje's exhibit was of especial interest to H. M. King George. Among the visitors, Nils Stalhandske enjoyed the show and wife, Margaret, went to spend his money in Paris. * * * And so with this final comment I feel it's best to close for now until the cooler weather comes around—so so-long until October!

P. S. If you have any contributions for this column, please send them in to the Editor.

News of Interest

Svend Yort (158) reports: The two items about Faroe Islands provisionals in the last issue of *The Posthorn* (April, 1950) bring to mind some little-known facts about these issues that may be of interest to the members—at least, it seems that some of them are not as well known as they should be, with all that has been written about these stamps.

First, Mr. Thomas Blinn may rest assured concerning the legitimacy of his cover. The new rates went into effect on January 1, 1919, and the first bisect was authorized on that date. The January 6th date quoted in the April issue is probably the result of confusion on someone's part with the fact that that was the date of authorization of the second bisect.

Now, this brings up the question, which was the first bisect? "Danmarks Frimaerker" (1924) says the 4 ore wrapper was the first to be bisected; followed by the 4 ore stamp, but the 300-year Jubilee book published by the Danish Post Office in 1924 says just the opposite, yet all other philatelic sources for over twenty years followed the listing of "Danmarks Frimaerker." It has taken collectors a long time to uncover the truth of the matter—apparently covers dated prior to January 6th are not plentiful—but in an article in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* in 1947, Mr. King-Farlow announced that the point had been settled, and the Post Office was right. The Danish catalog "Daka" in 1947 also made the correction. Now I trust that Mr. Blinn's cover is a bisected stamp, else we shall be all confused again.

The postcard with the bisected wrapper of 1875 brings up another interesting story, which also must be credited to Mr. King-Farlow. In his first monograph on the Faroe Islands, in 1945, Mr. King-Farlow called attention to the existence of this bisect, for the first time that I know of in the philatelic press. In his second article, in 1947, he gave the whole story, having been in touch with the man who originated them. It seems that Mr. Holger Winther was serving on the Danish patrol boat "Beskytteren" in 1919, then in Faroe waters. At the little post-office in Kvalbo he discovered a few of the old-style wrappers, which he promptly bought, cutting out the stamps and bisecting them for use on his own correspondence, apparently mailing them from various points in the islands. Mr. Winther stated that only about sixteen such covers exist, of which he (still?) had six. As stated in the last issue, these are perfectly legitimate, as the old stamps had not been demonetized at that time.

The fact that the particular item illustrated was a postcard, however, and addressed to Denmark, set me to looking up rates and conditions under which the provisionals could be used. Some facts about this seem to have been overlooked, all the books on the subject emphasizing the fact that the local letter rate was increased from 5 ore to 7 ore. This is true, but is only part of the story. The interesting part is, that for postal purposes, the local rates applied to the whole of the Faroe Islands, that is, all mail was carried from any point in the islands to any other for the local, rather than the domestic, rate, while to Denmark the domestic, or internal, rate applied. The only local rate of 7 ore was the letter rate, postcards and printed matter being 5 ore, while to Denmark the letter rate was 10 ore, and postcards and printed matter were 7 ore, being increased from 5 and 4 ore, respectively. Thus there were two other rates occasioning the use of the provisionals, hence the postcard which was il-

illustrated. This regulation regarding local rates on the Faroes was not changed until July 1, 1920, when they were restricted to points not more than 7½ kilometers apart.

Roland King-Farlow (317) reports: With reference to Stericker's Faroe Island cover, oddly enough, I know a lot about this item, and have met the man who sent it, Holger Winther, now a dentist in Copenhagen. At the time he was doing his compulsory military (or rather naval) service on H. M. S. Beskytteren, then in the Faroes. He kept a diary all the time—now in my possession. This records that on Jan. 15th he called in at one of the tiny village bureau (Kvalbo) and found that they had there a few of the old-type wrappers, which he and a pal bought up and promptly used...he had himself six of them, out of about 16. He posted some cards and letters there and some in Vaag the following day. I have photos of two similar covers, both posted in Kvalbo itself, one by Winther and the other by another member of the crew. To save a lot of fruitless letters to him, I should mention that Winther now has no Faroe bisects or other philatelic items left. Regarding Blinn's query, a bisected 4 ore postage stamp of Jan. 5, 1919 is perfectly O. K. Use of bisected postage stamps was authorized on the 1st of January, of bisected wrapper cut-outs from the 6th of January, and of provisional surcharges from the 12th of January. All were withdrawn from the 24th of January. I am quite positive about these dates, and have seen many covers with bisected stamps in the period 1st to 5th January.

Aage Reddersen (424) reports: the discovery of an imperforate corner marginal block of four of Danish West Indies #49, the 40 bit of the 1908 issue. This block, which has not been known previously, is fresh and in very fine condition, but without original gum; yet it is on watermarked paper and has the large crown and letter watermarks in the margins. In other words, an original in every respect. It seems strange to have this discovery come up forty-two years after the issue of these stamps.

W. E. Bullard (289) reports: The Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs has just concluded a well rounded and highly successful exhibition at Portland, Oregon. For this tenth annual show, the Oregon Stamp Society was host, and A. A. Barnett of that club the chairman. Three hundred thirty-one frames were on display for the three days of the show, May 28, 29, 30. Well publicized locally, the exhibition drew more than a thousand visitors.

H. A. MacMasters of New Westminster, B. C., won the grand award with his superb showing of Newfoundland. Scandinavia was represented by several entries. Robert Wulff (SCC #184) of the New Westminster club took away a cup for his showing of early Norway and platings of the Posthorn issues. W. E. Bullard (SCC #289) of the host club got one bronze medal on his Greenland cancellations and Norwegian localpost frames, and another on his topical "fish" frame.

Other highlights were the fine showings of Hawaii, early Canada, modern France, U. S. cancellations, Danzig, Manchukuo, Red Cross in philately, plating of early China, and Oregon Postal History. Popular voting gave first place to the latter exhibit; but the topicals as a group were far and away the most popular.

The Flying Finn, Ray Hill (SCC #450) of the Bay Region, got here in time to look over the show. No other visitors announced themselves as SCC members, however.

It begins to look as though Portland might qualify for an SCC chapter. At least half a dozen members of the Oregon Stamp Society are confirmed Scandinavian collectors, and more are in prospect.

George Wiberg (177) reports: It is a well known fact that in 1925, simultaneously with the issue of stamps printed on paper watermarked with the multiple swastika, 375,000 copies of the then current Republican Arms type 1 mark

stamp were printed in deep orange on unwatermarked paper, showing only the marginal watermark "MARKKA 1 MARK," this printing being on paper remainders from previous issues. Later, in 1929, the 1 mk. stamp was reissued (2,047,220 copies) on unwatermarked paper, showing marginal watermarks "SUOMEN LEIMAKONTTORI" and "FINLANDS STAMPELKONTOR."

Prior to 1944 these two stamps had separate listings in Finnish Specialized Catalogues but due to their similarity, and the difficulty experienced by average collectors in identifying them, this was discontinued even though the 1925 stamp was printed on slightly thicker and faintly toned paper, with plate No. 104 whereas the 1929 issue was printed on pure white paper with plate No. 169.

Recently we have received advice from Finland, that as the result of the discovery of a simple and reliable method by which to identify the two stamps, the old listings will be resumed.

It has been found that the fibers in the paper run in different directions on the two issues. Simply float the stamp on the surface of water, face down; as the fibers on the surface of the stamp absorb a certain quantity of moisture the paper gradually expands, curling the edges upward and rolling the stamp into a cylindrical form. In the 1925 issue the side edges curve upwards, whereas in the 1929 issue the ends curl up similarly. Care should be taken not to immerse the entire stamp or to soak it too long, because thorough soaking will flatten the stamp out.

This method of identification has proved absolutely dependable in all instances.

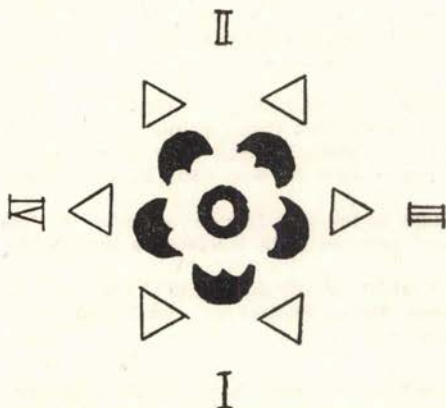
Rainer Ahonius (503) reports: from Finland, that two additional values, of the Motor Coach Parcel Post Stamps, reported in July 1949 issue, were released on Feb. 27: 50mk, blue and 100mk light brown. 240,000 of each value were printed.

According to official figures released by the Post Office Department the following quantities of the earlier values were printed:

1/1/49 1mk 300,000
5mk 420,000
20mk 198,000

On May 27, 1949 a second printing of 300,000 copies of the 20mk values were released.

These stamps were printed at the printing offices of Finland's Bank on paper watermarked "Heraldic Roses surrounded by triangles." This watermark may be found in four different positions. (See illustration.) Probably all of these erroneous watermarks appear on all the denominations, but so far they are reported found only on the 5mk value.



Watermark, actual size



Einar Ernst (47) and Roland King-Farlow (317) reports: that Johannes Schmidt-Andersen (513), who is vice-president of the Copenhagen Philatelic Club has recently been honored by election to the "Roll of Distinguished Philatelists," organized by the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, in recognition of his fine work in the plating of Denmark No .1, the FIRE R. B. S.

New Members

Resident

603. Osmo Ilmari Lehtinen, 354 Bekkman Ave., Bronx 54, N. Y. (Finland)
 610. Alfred M. Gerde, 207-20 104th Ave., Queens Village 9, N. Y.

Non-Resident and Foreign

601. J. Lloyd Ambrose, Casa Linda, Gallup, N. Mex. (Denmark, U. S.)
 602. Jack Billington, 1282 St. Paul St., Denver, Colo.
 604. Edwin N. Welch, 1524 Marshall St., Houston 6, Tex. (Scan.-Switz.)
 605. A. B. DeLisle, 154 So. Second St., San Jose, Calif.
 606. Max Ellman, Kaerbyvej 101, Copenhagen, Denmark (Scan.-U.S.)
 607. Lillian M. Hellstein, 135 Ohio Ave., West Springfield, Mass. (Scan-US cov)
 608. Peter Olsen, P. O. Box 1464, Lincoln, Nebr. (Scan-U. S.)
 609. Carl Tordrup, 12738 Coyle Ave., Detroit 27, Mich. (Den.-Sweden-Iceland)

Deceased

149. Valdemar Weiergang, Washington, D. C.
 156. Edward W. Abell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 281. Magnus L. Svenson, Prospect Park, Pa.
 502. E. F. Wichmand, Ordrup, Denmark

Resignations Accepted

(Effective as of December 31st, 1950)

20. Arthur Linz, New York, N. Y.
 21. Edwin E. Elkins, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 22. Mrs. Anna V. Elkins, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 293. Howard Berg, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

Resident

430. Aaron Sonsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 475. Donald M. Doughty, Williston Park, N. Y.
 480. Helmer Mellstrom, New York, N. Y.

Non-Resident

34. Mrs. Theresa Kenton, Rockaway, N. J.
 147. J. O. Seashore, Houston 5, Tex.
 157. Kearney Knudsen, Atlantic, Iowa
 243. Charles Johnson, Detroit, Mich.
 290. Raymond E. Hotvedt, Muskegon, Mich.
 308. Louis W. Jamme, Chicago, Ill.
 311. E. T. Green, Miami, Florida
 316. L. E. Van Reeth, Chicago, Ill.
 330. Carl E. I. Belletynee, Chicago, Ill.

534. W. B. Chamberlain, Philadelphia, Pa.
 370. A. Anderson, San Francisco, Calif.
 373. Alfred Goldschmidt, Haifa, Palestine
 378. Roy Taylor, Oakland, Calif.
 386. Adolf Laine, San Rafael, Calif.
 451. V. L. Bjork, Ishpeming, Mich.
 462. J. O. Peterson, Gary, Ind.
 473. Charles L. Sivertsen, Stamford, Conn.

Valdemar V. Weiergang

On Sunday, April 23rd, Scandinavian philately lost one of its old and staunch supporters when Valdemar Weiergang succumbed to a long and tedious illness at the age of sixty-four in Washington.

Born in Copenhagen, Denmark in 1885, he was known in all parts of the world for his fine collections of Denmark, Iceland and Danish West Indies.

Johannes Jellestad

Scandinavian philately suffered a severe loss when on May 23rd, 1950, Johannes Jellestad passed away suddenly at the age of fifty-six, in Norway.

Most students of Norwegian stamps, both here in the United States as elsewhere in the world, are familiar with the writings and studies of Mr. Jellestad.

New and Recent Issues

by Carl E. Pelander



DENMARK:

Engraved

1950
Unwmkd.

Perf. 12 $\frac{3}{4}$

Additional values supplementing the King Frederik IX issue.

20 o. brown

25 o. carmine red

45 o. olive bistre

There was an error in Vol. 7, No. 2, where the 50 o. Prussian green should read 60 o.

May, 1950

Radio Issue

Commemorating the 25th anniversary of the State Radio-phone.

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 12 $\frac{3}{4}$

20 o. red

FINLAND:

April 3rd, 1950

Anti-Tuberculosis Issue

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 14

Designed by Mrs. Signe Hammarsten-Jansson, depicting wild flowers from Finland.

5m+2m emerald green (water lily)

9m+3m rose lilac (pasque)

15m+5m ultramarine (bell flowers)

The surtax is for the benefit of the anti-T. B. society.

NORWAY:

May 15th, 1950

Saint Hallvard Issue

Photogravure

Unwmkd.

Perf. 13

Commemorating the 900th anniversary of the founding of capital city of Oslo by King Harald Haardraade. The stamps were placed on sale on May 15th, which is the memorial day of Saint Hallvard, patron saint of the city.

15 o. green

25 o. red

45 o. blue

The stamps were designed by M. Ottar Michaelsen and printed by Emil Moestue A/S., Oslo.

PHILANDER THE PHUNNY PHILATELIST SAYS:

He has just phound out that lots of philatelic experts believe that mint stamps should not be handled during the hot, humid summer months...on account of the phact that the gum becomes gummy with the result that the stamps may be damaged. Therefore, he says, he has decided to put his stamps away for the summer and go visit his Uncle Phranklin who has a farm up Vermont way. Always alert, he noticed that the Green Mountain state is phamed for its writers' and artists' colonies, so...he has decided to devote the summer to writing...articles for The Posthorn. Splendid phellow, Philander. As a matter of phact, why don't some of you other members—I mean you too, bub—take goose quill or Underwood in hand and prepare an article for The Posthorn. This is your magazine and it can only continue to be published with your assistance and cooperation. Ye editor's cupboard of manuscripts is bare, children and the September first deadline for articles for the October issue will be upon us soon. AND WE ARE NOT PHOOLING. WE MUST HAVE ARTICLES—LONG AND SHORT—IF WE ARE TO CONTINUE PUBLICATION.

Club News

Meeting of April 12, 1950

Following the usual business session, presided over by our prexy, William F. Foulk, the meeting was turned over to Capt. Dick Gibson, Program Chairman. He introduced Carl H. Pihl who showed a very nice collection of Swedish cancellations, from the earliest types to those in current use. Bill Foulk then exhibited his collection of classical Finland up through the Serpentine Roulettes, and selected parts of his collection of the first issues of Denmark, the 2 and 4 R. B. S. As usual, this material left most of the members "hanging on the ropes."

Meeting of May 10, 1950

After a short business meeting, conducted by Lauson Stone, Vice-President, the members present gave their attention to Sidney Lake, of Paterson, N. J., speaker of the evening. Mr. Lake showed his excellent collection of Curacao and its dependencies, which illustrated lucidly the many things that can be done with a comparatively few stamps...by perseverance over a long period of collecting. This showing appeared to delight the members who tendered Mr. Lake a rising vote of thanks in appreciation for this fine evening.

Meeting of June 14, 1950

Lauson Stone, Vice-President, occupied the chair for this meeting, which was the final meeting of this season. The club will resume regular monthly meetings in September following the summer recess. The Program Chairman, Dick Gibson, did himself proud for he had as the evening's speaker, Harry L. Lindquist, outstanding S. C. C. member, who is the publisher of STAMPS and recently-elected president of the New York Athletic Club. Mr. Lindquist showed a beautiful collection of superb classics of some of the British Colonies and a very nice collection of the United States issues on soft paper. He concluded by showing portions of his famous Demonstration Collection which is always entertaining and instructive, illustrating the many beautiful and unusual ways of collecting and mounting stamps.

DON'T FORGET THE AUCTION!

This is a reminder to send in your material for the S. C. C. October Auction if you have not already done so. See last issue for details. Closing date is Aug. 12th. Send material to Arthur Heim, P. O. Box 437, Albertson, New York.

THE POSTHORN

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