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Swedish Local Posts in the 20th Century

by Roland King-Farlow (317)

This article appeared originally in the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain

In the issue of the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" for February, 1939, I gave some details of the stamps of two private local posts which still flourish in the Swedish town of Halsingborg. To the best of my belief there are no other stamp-issuing private posts still trading in Sweden, but for a short time during the 'twenties there were four such concerns operating, besides the Halsingborg posts. It is curious that the first four of the new series of Swedish local posts should have sprung up in those towns in which local posts were in evidence in the early days, namely Stockholm, Malmö and Göteborg, but it is even stranger that there should be two rival firms in the last-named town, just as there were in 1888.

A very excellent description of the Swedish Local Posts and their stamps, both ancient and modern, was published by Herr Harald Thunaeus, of Stockholm, in the "Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift" at the end of 1936. Herr Thunaeus was kind enough to translate a large part of his articles for me, and also supplied me with a number of the modern local stamps. I have drawn very freely on Herr Thunaeus' descriptions in compiling this present article, and must record my indebtedness to him as well as to Mr. S. C. Daft, who also assisted me with certain translations.

The stamps of the modern Swedish local posts are met with but rarely in this country, while I have never seen any description of them in an English stamp journal, other than my mention of the Halsingborg posts a year ago. They have a definite claim to recognition, however, and, from their very rarity, probably had little of a speculative element about them. Owing to the Swedish Postal Monopoly laws, the carriage of ordinary sealed letters was, of course, forbidden to the private posts, but there was and is plenty of scope for them in the handling of unsealed letters, circulars, printed matter and the like, as well as the delivery of parcels. It is interesting to note that one innovation introduced by the private posts was subsequently adopted by the

Government Post Office, namely the collection of express letters from the sender's home following upon a request telephoned to the post office.

The private posts at Stockholm, Malmö and Göteborg had all closed down or else ceased issuing stamps by 1930, but the two Halsingborg concerns still flourish. About a year ago, moreover, Algot Bergqvist, proprietor of the Halsingborg Lokala Expressposten, was contemplating the founding of another private post at Jönköping. I have no information, however, as to whether this project actually matured.

Stockholms Privata Lokalpost

The initiator of the first of the new Swedish local posts was R. W. Lindhé, who had been the owner of the long defunct Göteborgs Lokalpost. His new enterprise was formally registered on 21st November, 1925, under the title of "Stockholms Privata Lokalpost, J. W. Wahlstrom & C. A. Westerberg," its object being the conducting of a forwarding and distributing business. Operations began on 14th December of the same year, from an office at Jacobsgatan, 26. Lindhé was unable to register the firm in his own name, since he was at that time an undischarged bankrupt.

For distribution purposes Stockholm was divided into six districts, while at one time the firm employed between fifteen and twenty postmen. Collecting depots were established in about fifteen shops in different parts of the city. These shops were equipped with letter-boxes, and sold the stamps issued by the Lokalpost. Much of the material handled was collected direct from the senders following the receipt of telephone instructions.

The local post rate was 4 öre up to 125 grams, as against the Government charge of 5 öre, with an additional 4 öre for each extra 125 grams. Parcels up to half a kilogram went for 20 öre, and up to 1 kilogram for 50 öre, with an extra 20 öre for every kilogram excess. Express matter was carried for double the normal rate, with a minimum charge of 50 öre. In addition, an arrangement was made with an insurance company whereby it was possible to insure matter forwarded through the Lokalpost for a premium of 50 öre per Kr. 1,000.

The Lokalpost was reorganised in 1926 as a limited company, incorporated on 22nd October, with C. A. Westerberg as director and C. O. Taube as postmaster and offices at Nybrogatan, 11c. The new company, however, did not survive for long, and internal financial troubles combined with opposition from the Government Post Office forced it into liquidation on 4th June, 1927. The business was continued by G. W. Lindhé under the name of "Pakkettransport," but kept exclusively to the forwarding of parcels and circulars in bulk, and discontinued the use of stamps.



Fig. 1

14th December, 1925. Stamps of Göteborgs Privata Lokalpost overprint-

ed "STOCKHOLM" by handstamp, in black. Pending arrival of supplies of the definitive issue, about 5,000 copies of the yellow triangular "official" stamps of Lindhé's former local post, showing two wrestlers, were overprinted and sold at 4 öre each. They were withdrawn from sale when the regular issues arrived, but were used up by the Lokalpost on its own correspondence, for advertisement purposes.

1. No value (4 öre) yellow.
2. No value (4 öre) yellow.

In No. 1 the overprint is in heavy type, 23 mm. long, while in No. 2 it is in thin type 19 mm. long. Mr. S. C. Daft has the lower half of a sheet of No. 2 in which the overprint is missing from one stamp.



Fig. 2

5th January, 1926. Railway insurance stamps, showing a winged wheel and the inscription "Jarnvags Transport Försäkrings Aktiebolaget," overprinted "STOCKHOLMS LOKALPOST" in a double oval, with "W W" in the centre. The 4, 8 and 20 öre stamps are surcharged with new figures of value in the four corners, with "öre" between the lower pair, surmounted by a thick black line. The higher denominations have no surcharge, but have an additional overprint along the bottom edge in the shape of a conventionalised representation of the Royal Palace, surmounted by two stars. Printed in sheets of 100 stamps, perforated 11½.

3. 4 öre on 50 öre orange.
4. 8 öre on 1 krone red.
5. 20 öre on 2 kronor green.
6. 50 öre orange.
7. 1 krone red.
8. 2 kronor green.
9. 3 kronor brown.
10. 4 kronor violet.
11. 5 kronor blue.

The above stamps had originally been produced for another scheme of Lindhé's connected with the insurance of goods sent by rail, the stamps being intended to be stuck on the articles insured as a receipt for the premium. The State Railways, however, opposed the plan and the idea was dropped, but the stamps came in useful when the Lokalpost was started. The quantities overprinted and issued were 250,000 of the 4 öre, 100,000 of the 8 öre, 50,000 of the 20 öre and the 50 öre, and 10,000 each of the higher values.

25th November, 1926. Additional surcharges. When the original 4 öre surcharges were exhausted, a number of the 50 öre and 5 kronor, with the Royal Palace overprint, were surcharged in the top corners only by means of a handstamp.

12. 4 öre on 50 öre orange.
13. 4 öre on 5 kronor blue.

The final issue consisted of two stamps similar to Nos. 3 and 6, but with the "W W" in the centre of the oval overprint replaced by "AB." The date of issue is uncertain, but must have been after the conversion of the concern into a limited company ("aktiebolag.")

14. 4 öre on 50 öre orange.
15. 50 öre orange.

Postcards. Despite the ban of the Postal Monopoly laws, the Lokalpost issued a special postcard, with a value-stamp in the top right-hand corner, showing a vignette of the Royal Palace and the value, 4 öre. It was printed in brown-violet, size 158 x 110 mm.

Postmarks. Two types of cancellation were employed. The first was in three lines: "Stockholms — date — Lokalpost," without any frame, while the second had "Stockholms Privata Lokalpost" enclosed in a frame, undated. They were struck in violet and, later, in black.

Malmö Privata Lokalpost

The second of the new series of Swedish private posts to commerce operation was opened by Gustaf Wisén on 30th January, 1926. The objects were the usual ones, but the concern also undertook to handle sealed letters. This naturally enough led to trouble with the Postal authorities, though Wisén tried to evade the regulations by cutting open a small section on one side of the envelopes. Nevertheless, he was prosecuted, found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine and also to compensate the Post Office for any loss incurred through his actions. On 18th November, 1927, the firm was taken over by N. Rehnfalt, who passed it on to Thure Jönsson on 14th January, 1929. Thenceforth the use of postage stamps was discontinued.



Fig. 3

30th January, 1926. A viking ship, carrying on its sails the words "Viking Skokram" (Viking shoe-polish), for which product the stamps served as an advertisement. Printed in sheets of 50 stamps, with sheet margins imperforate; otherwise perforated 11. One hundred thousand copies were issued. Lithographed by Cronholms Litografiska Anstalt, Malmö, from a design by Gunnar Nilsson.

1. 4 öre violet.
2. 4 öre green.
3. 8 öre ultramarine.
4. 12 öre brick-red.
5. 20 öre red-brown.
6. 28 öre brown-orange.
7. 40 öre yellow.

250,000 copies were issued of the 4 öre, 75,000 of the 8 öre, 50,000 each of



Fig. 4

the 12, 20 and 28 öre, and 25,000 of the 40 öre. Imperforate copies on white card, sometimes in wrong shades, are proofs.

Postmarks. The first cancellation used was an oblong affair with the inscription "Befordra Edra lokalförsändelser genom Lokalposten" (send your local mail through the local post). Then followed a circular cancellation inscribed "Malmö Privata Lokalpost," and finally an oblong with "Lokalposten" above and "Malmö" below, with a smaller oval containing the date in the centre. The cancellations were struck in violet.

To be continued



by Agent No. 42
Staff of the Old Sleuth

Once more this Old Sleuth wants to take this opportunity to wish the readers of this column—A happy and prosperous New Year! * * * Bob Scherer, our past president, got a nice Christmas present, when Uncle Sam came through with his promotion to Captain in the Air Force * * * and one may say that those boys and gals of the Springfield Chapter do a swell job—on a night when it rained cats, dogs and a few other things besides, they pulled in close to 90 collectors to their annual dinner—I doubt that this could have been done anywhere else—of course, a car full of hardy souls from New York (six in all) came out for this gala affair * * * Bill Foulk, the re-elected president, will soon go abroad (unless Uncle Joe decides otherwise), he is scheduled to show and speak before the Royal in London—from there he will go to Copenhagen to attend the Centenary Exhibition—well, we hope he will succeed with his plans * * * we all feel very badly over the illness of Carl Phil's son Rodney, who was stricken with polio about six weeks ago, however, he is doing nicely now that he is home from the hospital * * * and while on illness, we are sorry to report that our good friend and past Treasurer of many years, George Wiberg, has been confined to his home with a heart at-

tack, he also is doing well * * * Frank Baker of Toledo blew into town and now seems to have something more on his mind besides stamps—the war production * * * Rev. David Russell of Schenectady seems to be very active in his local stamp club, he did a fine job of M. C. at their annual Christmas party, of which Carl Pelander was the guest speaker * * * the members of the S. C. C. will have a real treat in store at their February meeting when Phil Ward will show his magnificent lot of early Scandinavia in multiples—yes, and he has what it takes to make you sit up and take notice * * * Sid Barrett again is the leading bowler in the N. Y. A. C. Rainbow League—Carl Pelander is also a member of this league, but his bowling—well * * * from the Christmas card received, we note that Kai Hansen also collects children as well as stamps—congrats to the addition of little Sherry * * * Hilda Isola is very enthusiastic over her new U. P. U. collection—we have missed her at the last few meetings * * * Nils Stalhandske feels disappointed in the way the new auction firm in Sweden conducted their sale—he feels a certain auctioneer from the U. S. ought to come and teach them the ropes * * * and while on the subject of our foreign members—Christmas greetings were received from Roland King-Farlow, Abr. Odfjell, Aage Reddersen, Roert Bechsgaard, Capt. W. Lohse, Uno Soderberg and Gustaf Johansson * * * the Greenland branch of the S. C. C., seems to be about the most enthusiastic lot in this club—the mainstays are Lauson Stone, George Stribley and Phil Grabfield, Jr.—they would like to revive the enthusiasm of Judge Simpson too—but, the antique cars have got him * * * Fay Jordan (better known as the Purple Passion) has been worried about her son, who is with the Marines in Korea, but a few days ago she had a letter from him, that all is well over there * * * as near as this sleuth can gather, only three collections from the U. S. will be shown in Copenhagen, they are those of Bill Foulk (Denmark), Bob Read (Danish Cancellations) and Lauson Stone (Greenland)—perhaps Mike Miller will also show his D. W. I. * * * at a recent auction sale of D. W. I., Lauson Stone, Doris Striker and Michael Miller roped in our good friend General Robert Gill as a member of the club—good work, boys and gals * * * our good friend Elmer Rosenberg has been in New York the past few weeks, but seems very happy to get back to Texas again * * * Axel Anderson reports the completion of his new home at Cape Cod—he discourages any free loaders during the summer months—as he claims his children, grandchildren, etc., will occupy all available space—but during the winter—that's different—welcome! * * * and with this discouraging news I close and say—So long for now!

Book Reviews

SVENSKA POSTVERKETS FRANKOTECKEN:

The third volume, Part Ia—The Skilling-banco Issues, in the proposed series of books on Swedish Postal History, by Hugo Olsson and F. Benzinger has been released.

This book with its wealth of information, which deals with the First Issue only, is of utmost importance to students of Swedish philately. Its various divisions cover the following subjects:

Part A History; beginning with the postal proclamation in 1636 to the Trefenberg proposal concerning prepayment of mail and the postal reforms in the 1850's.

Part B deals with the postage stamps and their printing—Count Sparre—rejected designs, proofs and essays, etc.

Part C detailed accounts of the stamps—3 sk. bco. error—imperforates, etc.

Part D treats with the withdrawal from circulation of the first issue.

Part E Reprints or re-issues—methods of printing—colors, etc.

Part F detailed description regarding the reprints.

Part G the reason for the reprints, their usage, etc.

It is the intention of the authors to complete the entire postal history of Sweden before the centenary of the postage stamps. The following books will be issued as soon as completed:

Ia—Skilling-banco issues

Ib—Ore stamps, including the City Post locals.

II—Ordinary stamps (numerals in circles), also contemporary Official and Postage Due stamps.

III—Oscar II heads and contemporary issues.

IV—Issues 1910-20, also contemporary Officials, Charity and Air Post Stamps

V—Coil stamps from Stickney Rotary Presses.

VI—Coil stamps from Goebel (German) Presses.

VII—Postal Stationery.

VIII—Military Franchise Stamps.

Of the above parts, Ia, III and IV are already available, and through the courtesy of the authors are part of the S. C. C. library.—Carl E. Pelander. A. F. A. FRIMERKE KATALOG for 1951:

This catalog for 1951 includes all of the countries on the continent of Europe and is the first time that Denmark has produced a complete European catalog. The editor is to be congratulated because this catalog compares very favorably with similar works from other countries. As with previous issues, it is still in the convenient small size (5 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 inches) but has grown to 1000 pages and has been arranged with two columns on each page. The catalog has been improved by the use of whiter paper that causes the illustrations to reproduce much more clearly. There is a very useful addition of three large illustrations which show the three different types of the new Frederik IX issues (15, 20 and 25 ore).

What is of the greatest interest, of course, are the prices. In spite of the change in the rate of exchange since the 1950 edition was issued, it was somewhat surprising to find that most of the older stamps have not changed. As far as the Scandinavian stamps are concerned there were no important changes except for the Danish West Indies' 14-cent lilac green (1873-74) and 5-cent gray green (1896-1901). Both of these stamps are now listed at 300 Kroner (Danish) which seems quite reasonable. It is noted that Norway #1 is still listed at Kr. 25. There is also included an interesting list of prices for all the Danish "reprints." Most of the price changes noted were in the stamps of the higher values issued from 1935 to 1945 and these revisions were surprisingly downwards instead of upwards as might be expected. A separate edition containing only the listings of the stamps of the Scandinavian countries and a price list of Danish stamps in blocks is issued by the same publisher, the Aarhus Frimarkehandel, Bruunsgade 33, Aarhus, Denmark.

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR 1951 DUES?

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO EVERYBODY. You will make us very happy—and also enable us to continue to bring you The Posthorn—if you will pay your 1951 dues promptly as soon as you receive notice from the treasurer. Resident dues are two dollars, non-resident and foreign memberships are one dollar. Initiation fee for new members is one dollar. Treasurer is Robert J. Read, 457 South Broad St., Elizabeth 2, N. J.

Greenland's Postal System

by George D. Stribley (312)

PART II

The use of the postal savings service of the Greenland Administration was confined almost entirely to the North Greenland settlements, and 86% of the 20 øre parcel post stamp was used for postal savings. Subsequent tables record the large sales of the 20 øre stamp by the North Greenland settlements. Occasionally, other values of the parcel post series was used in the postal savings booklets, but such was the exception.

Table 7, the record of the sales of the parcel post stamps in Greenland, from 1905 to 1939, shows an increase in sales from Kr. 27.48 in 1926-1927 to Kr. 5,347.80 the following year. After that there is some fluctuation, but with a final increase of about 50%. The introduction of the 3 Kr., 1 Kr., and 70 øre stamps seems to have played no part in the upward trend.

Table 7

Sales in Greenland of Parcel Post Stamps, 1905-1939

Year	3 Kr.	1 Kr.	70 øre	20 øre	15 øre	10 øre	5 øre	2 øre	1 øre	Value Kronen
1905						108	33		102	13.47
1906						224	101		155	29.00
1907						212	96		112	27.12
1908						191	123		173	26.98
1909						91	51		77	12.42
1910						249	162		218	35.18
1911						185	80		82	23.32
1912						56	20		108	7.68
1913						128	65		61	16.66
1914						75	92		67	12.77
1915						59	36		81	8.51
1916						52	39		29	7.44
1917					10	121	79		235	19.90
1918						44	9		15	5.00
1919						31	3		39	3.64
1920				3	2	43	15		32	6.27
1921				5	6	66	18		42	9.82
1922						48	8		9	5.29
1923						54	41		85	8.30
1924				5	11	80	27	5	31	12.41
1925				7	43	203	67	5	112	32.72
1926				66	2	87	73	3	157	27.48
1927				26602	62	126	70	68	64	5347.80
1928				36582	13	109	37	5	101	7332.21
1929				24795	9	77	57	6	120	4972.22
1930	28	810	279	27824	196	756	363	127	500	6784.79
1931	102	2931	220	18087	40	494	162	232	163	7078.17
1932	80	4550	277	19075	37	481	231	117	270	8869.14
1933	31	3259	386	17273	145	415	195	82	148	7152.92
1934	161	4043	405	23030	15	465	70			9467.75
1935	210	6168	425	21215	30	494				11392.40
1936	255	3568	489	19989	241	823				8756.55
1937	337	2650	639	21182		1438				8488.50
1938	202	6648	432	21956		1040				12051.60
Total	1406	34627	3502	277696	862	9125	2423	650	3388	98045.43

The following table records the number of stamps sold, and the total value, by the different colonies in Greenland. (Each settlement is designated as, and referred to as a "colony.")

Table 8.

Sales by Colonies in Greenland from 1905 to 1939

Colony	3	1	70	20	15	10	5	2	1	Value
	Kr.	Kr.	ore	ore	ore	ore	ore	ore	ore	kronen
Julianehaab	21	1063	451	521	200	1175	400	200	600	1723.40
Iviglut	14	78	50			40				159.00
Frederikshaab	13	128	61	59		396	128		274	270.24
Godthaab	43	873	501	395	112	1000	289	100	379	1568.74
Sukkertoppen	46	464	302	300		866	250		300	975.50
Holsteinsborg	38	381	265	172	100	605	250	100	300	807.90
Egedesminde	52	4099	252	27469		722	300		500	10016.40
Christianshaab		1701	53	26176	50	368	100		200	7024.60
Jakobshavn	30	1603	320	24738		611	100		200	6932.70
Ritenbenk	56	3146	74	8874		134	50		100	5157.50
Godhavn	114	1198	357	16423	100	726	250	150	150	5179.10
Kutdligssat	100	2878	276	6367		1250				4769.60
Marmorilik	3	16	17	125		335				95.40
Umanak	478	7598	140	123150		414	126		155	33809.25
Upernavik	330	9025	264	45716	300	528	175	100	200	19453.55
Thule		3	1			2				3.90
Angmagssalik	34	307	76	195		197	5		30	521.45
Scoresbysund	34	66	42	87		74				222.20
	1406	34627	3502	280767	862	9443	2423	650	3388	98691.43
Damaged and returned				3071		318				646.00
	1406	34627	3502	277696	862	9125	2423	640	3388	98045.43
Used for Savings Stamps	100	29000	500	273200	90	890	65			84395.75
Net used for Postage	1306	5627	2003	4496	772	8235	2358	650	3388	13649.68

Table 9.

Redeemed Savings Stamp Books and Net Postage Sales 1927-28—1938-39

Year	Total Sales	Savings Stamps		Used for postage, Cancelled to order and sold to collectors
		Redeemed books	Value	
1927-28	5,347.80	no record	4,299.25	1,048.55
1928-29	7,332.21	426	4,858.40	2,473.81
1929-30	4,972.22	330	4,768.40	203.82
1930-31	6,784.79	445	6,035.20	749.59
1931-32	7,078.17	375	5,105.45	1,972.72
1932-33	8,869.14	553	8,009.75	859.39
1933-34	7,152.92	508	6,451.60	701.32
1934-35	9,467.75	607	8,761.90	705.85
1935-36	11,392.40	605	10,340.60	1,051.80
1936-37	8,756.55	528	7,483.40	1,273.15
1937-38	8,488.50	539	7,641.70	846.80
1938-39	12,051.60	606	10,640.10	1,411.50
Total	97,694.05	5522	84,395.75	13,298.30

The two foregoing tables (Tables 7 and 8) reflect the extensive use of the 20 øre stamp for postal savings purposes by the northernmost colonies, and Umanak colony in particular with 123,150 of the parcel post stamps sold for this purpose.

In several of the tables, the sale of the 20 øre stamp is indicated. Table 8 discloses that these are sold almost exclusively in North Greenland, or in the Eskimo language "Avane." The colony of Umanak has through the years sold upward of half of all the stamps of this denomination. Likewise, most of the other stamps particularly the 1 krone were sold in the northern colonies.

It will be noticed that the fluctuation in the total sales and in the combined savings stamp books amounts coincide, in the case of most years. Savings stamp books, are with the exception of the latest editions, destroyed after the books have been audited. This is in accordance with an ordinance by the Constable of Greenland.

The figures in Table 8 are combined for the first ten years, 1905-1906 to 1915-1916, because no individual record can be found for these years.

The number of sales fluctuates quite irregularly from year to year, as does also the value of these sales in the case of most of the stamps. Increase in postal rates in 1930 caused a notable increase, but interest on the part of stamp collectors also influenced the number of sales. The interest of stamp collectors really developed, however, after the withdrawal of the parcel post stamps in accordance with the reorganization by the Greenland postal system in 1938-1939. At about the same time the Directorate gave control of the sale of the new Greenland postage stamps as well as the remainders of the parcel post stamps to the postal sales offices for stamp collectors (philatelic agency). The figures in the table show that the postal department has during the last five and one-half years sold one and one-half times as many stamps as the Directorate did in the previous thirty-three years. Before 1926-27, the sales in Greenland were far below those in Denmark, but after that year the sales were reversed. If the savings stamp sales are deducted, there is little difference, with the exception of the year 1928-29, when the net sales in Greenland is considerably more than in Denmark.

With regard to the new postage stamps, no more information can be given than the size and amount of the first edition, the amount sent to Greenland, and the amount of sales in Denmark from 1938 until March 31, 1944, and the first year's sales in Greenland. The stamps are designed by the artist Count Harald Moltke, and are on sale in postal and telegraph offices. They are made in two sizes; the 1, 5, 7, 10 and 15 øre stamps in sheets of 100, and the 30 øre and one krone in sheets of fifty. The number of sheets issued is given in the following table.

Table 10.

Number of sheets of first postage issue (1938)

1 øre	7670	sheets of 100
5 øre	5000	sheets of 100
7 øre	5058	sheets of 100
10 øre	5000	sheets of 100
15 øre	5075	sheets of 100
30 øre	10327	sheets of 50
1 krone	10082	sheets of 50

The first shipment of sheets of stamps of the 1938 issue to Greenland was made in the fall of 1938, and the distribution to the various colonies is given in the following table, Table 11.

Table 11.

Distribution of 1938 issue of stamps in Greenland

Colony	Number of sheets						
	1 ore	5 ore	7 ore	10 ore	15 ore	30 ore	1 Kr.
Julianehaab	40	40	40	100	200	200	80
Iviglut	40	40	40	100	200	200	80
Frederikshaab	20	20	20	50	100	100	40
Faeringerhavnen	40	40	40	100	200	200	80
Godthaab	40	40	40	100	200	200	80
Sukkertoppen	20	20	20	50	100	100	40
Holsteinsborg	20	20	20	50	100	100	40
Egedesminde	30	30	30	70	150	140	60
Christianshaab	10	10	10	30	50	60	20
Jakobshavn	20	20	20	50	100	100	40
Ritenbenk	10	10	10	30	50	60	20
Godhavn	30	30	30	70	150	140	60
Kutdligssat	20	20	20	50	100	100	40
Umanak	20	20	20	50	100	100	40
Marmorilik	20	20	20	50	100	100	40
Proven	5	5	5	15	25	30	10
Upernavik	20	20	20	50	100	100	40
Thule	5	5	5	15	25	30	10
Angmagssalik	10	10	10	30	50	60	20
Scoresbysund	5	5	5	15	25	30	10
Total	425	425	425	1075	2125	2150	850

On June 12, 1939, 30 more sheets of the 5 øre stamp were sent in addition to the colony of Ivigtut, and on October 14, 1940, the number of sheets shown in the following table were distributed to the different colonies.

Table 12.

Distribution of sheets of stamps to colonies on Oct. 14, 1940.

1 øre	400 sheets of 100
5 øre	750 sheets of 100
7 øre	101 sheets of 100
10 øre	1500 sheets of 100
15 øre	500 sheets of 100
30 øre	1000 sheets of 50
1 krone	600 sheets of 50

The remainder of the sheets of the 1938 stamps is stored in the Central Office for the Postal and Telegraph Department, which up to March 31, 1944, had sold the number of stamps recorded in the schedule below, through the sales office for stamp collectors.

Table 13.

Sales of 1938 issue of Stamps by Philatelic Agency.

Jan. 10, 1938 to March 31, 1939	Kr. 44,777.00
1939-40	19,155.00
1940-41	13,076.00
1941-42	23,013.00
1942-43	9,598.00
1943-44	12,924.76
Total	122,543.76

From this record of sales, it may be seen that in not quite five years, one-eighth of the entire 1938 issue of stamps had been sold to stamp collectors by the Philatelic Agency. Information regarding sales in Greenland is not available at the date of publication of this report.

To be continued.

News of Interest

G. A. Hagemann (H-4) from Sweden reports: that although several dealers and collectors show five printings of the D. W. I. four cents bi-colored stamps, this is absolutely wrong as only four printings were made: I 30, II 35-15, III 57-195, IV 59-214. This mistake may be due to the fact that Print II really shows two very different shades, blue and pale blue. This is due to differences in climate—hot and moist in the Danish West Indies and cold and dry in the vaults of the Postal Department in Copenhagen. Print II was used from 1878 to long into 1900. The stamps that were stocked in the Danish West Indies became pale in color while those that were kept in Denmark retained their strong color. Small quantities of stamps were withdrawn from the supplies in Denmark from time to time. It is well known that moisture and heat works chemical changes in paper, gum and ink. Mr. Hagemann advises that Volume 4 of his work, "The Stamps of the Danish West Indies" (covering Coat of Arms, King design, service stamps, etc.) will appear in a month or two in English as well as Danish.

F. J. Schoendorf (85) reports: that he has discovered a thin variety numeral in the recently overprinted 45 øre stamps of Norway and, not having seen this mentioned in any of the stamp publications, he wonders if any other collectors of Norway have noted this variety. Mr. Schoendorf enclosed the used copy of this stamp variety as well as a mint copy with the normal thick numerals, both of which are illustrated below, the normal one is on the left.



A. James Wennermark (543) sends a nice note with his dues for 1951: "To say that I value this membership (in the S. C. C.) and the receipt of The Posthorn highly is a gross understatement. The Posthorn has assisted and led me into many fascinating byways in my specialty collecting of the Scandinavian countries. The articles are beautiful examples of straightforward research and reporting and the fine photographs enhance the whole to make a splendid magazine. Others beside myself must certainly wish that it 'came out' more frequently." (Editor's Note: Thank you, Mr. Wennermark. We would welcome an article describing your philatelic activities and stamps at any time.)

Roland King-Farlow (317) informs: that the British Forces occupying the Faroe Islands during World War II cancelled all mail with British Army Post Office cancellers bearing the numbers 219, 611 and 695. The dates of usage have been confirmed and are as follows:

- #219 May 1940 to September 1943
 #611 May 1942 to April 1944
 #695 March 1943 to September 1945

Einar Ernst (47) reports: that about the time the CENTIDAN exhibition is held in Copenhagen in May of this year there will appear a new catalog written in English by our fellow member, Roland King-Farlow, which will be called "Stella Catalogue of Denmark." This promises to be a very fine work, a "must" for every specialist in the stamps of Denmark. Advance portions of this catalog have been appearing in the Danish monthly magazine, *Frimærkesamleren*, (The Danish Stamp Collector) beginning with the August 1950 issue. Prospective subscribers may address the publisher: Stellaforlag, Frederiksborggade 3, Copenhagen, Denmark, or H. L. Lindquist Publications, 2 West 46th Street, New York 19, N. Y. The subscription is \$1.50 per year.

New and Recent Issues

by Carl E. Pelander

DENMARK:



October 1950

Child Welfare Issue

Engraved

Unwmkd.

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

25ø+5ø brown violet

Depicting the portrait of Princess Anne-Marie, 3 year old daughter of King Frederik.

1950

Supplementing the King Frederik IX issue.

70ø sage green

November 27, 1950

Postage Due Stamps

8ø red lilac

FINLAND:



November 2, 1950

Paasikivi Issue

Commemorating the 80th birthday of Finland's President J. K. Paasikivi.

Design by Mrs. Signe Hammarsten-Jansson and engraved by A. Lauren.

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 14

20m. ultramarine (3,000,000 copies)

ICELAND:



September 29, 1950

General Issue

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 13

- 10a gray (trawler-fishing)
- 20a yellow brown (tractor-farming)
- 60a yellow green (sheep farming)
- 90a rose (harbor-shipping)
- 1 kr violet-brown (as 20a)
- 1.50 kr ultramarine (as 10a)
- 2 kr slate (as 90a)
- 5 kr green (as 60a)



November 7, 1950

Jon Arason Issue

Commemorating the 400th anniversary of the death of Iceland's last Catholic Bishop.

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 14

1.80 kr rose

3.30 kr green

NORWAY:



December 20, 1950

Regular Issue

The Post Office has announced that a new regular issue will supplement the now current stamps in values of from 1 to 80 øre. The low values from 1 to 20ø will revert back to the old "Post-horn" design, while the values from 25 to 80ø will depict King Haakon VII.

Photogravure

Unwmkd.

Perf. 12½x13

10ø slate green

15ø green

25ø rose red

Club News

The regular October meeting of the S. C. C. was held at the Collectors Club on October 11th and the feature of the evening was the annual auction, conducted by Arthur Heim, Carl E. Pelander being the auctioneer. There were about 35 people in attendance and the floor was very active throughout the 250+ lots which were predominantly Scandinavian.

Our November meeting, held on November 8th, was presided over by Mr. Lauson Stone, vice president, in the absence of Mr. W. F. Foulk. After the usual business meeting, nominations for the year 1951 were suggested by the Nominating Committee. The Committee nominated the present incumbents to continue to serve for another year. The program for the evening consisted of each member present showing a cover or a page of interest from his collection and talking on it for a few minutes. Perhaps the more interesting covers were a Denmark 4 R.B.S. on an early cover from Greenland, shown by Mr. Stone and a Danish Stampless describing the conduct of the War of 1863, by Mr. Ernst. Another highlight was the recounting of Mr. Stone's trip through Scandinavia during the past summer.

The December meeting was an annual meeting at which all present officers were reelected with the exception of Mr. Ferrars H. Tows, who declined to accept his nomination to the Board of Governors. Mr. Carl H. Werenskiold was nominated and elected to fill the vacancy.

For the program, we had invited the Essay Proof society to see Capt. Robert Shrerer's very fine collection of the Iceland Parliament Issues from the Essays through the final stamps on covers. It is no doubt the finest collection of this issue in the world and it was very well presented. Favorable comment was heard from all sides.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., CHAPTER No. 6

Following the custom adopted a year ago the Springfield Chapter again converted its November meeting into a festive occasion. A total attendance of 85 members and guests enjoyed a fine turkey dinner at Rovelli's restaurant.

Roland Morse, president of the chapter, introduced Carl Pelander who acted as toastmaster. Carl did an excellent job as he admittedly had "nothing good" to say of any of our guest speakers.

Official greetings were extended to the gathering by Thomas Ashe and George E. Brady, the postmasters of Springfield and Westfield respectively, who pledged their offices to the utmost cooperation with collectors. Out-of-town members of the Scandinavian Collectors Club were introduced by Carl Pelander and included the "Gold Dust Twins"—Mayberry and Foulk, also Don Conners from New York, and Marcus White from Worcester.

Carl Pihl, our editor, also spoke briefly to the gathering. He encouraged our members to adopt The POSTHORN as a medium of discussion of Scandinavian Philately and made an urgent appeal for material for publication. He also spoke of plans to publish in the near future a specialized Scandinavian Catalogue.

The guest speaker for the evening was our own Harry Lindquist. He spoke first of an interest close to his heart—making an urgent plea for cooperation in the work being done by the Rainbow Division of The National Federation of Stamp Clubs. He then showed the gathering pages from his demonstration collection and told many interesting anecdotes concerning the acquisition of the items shown. Mr. Lindquist stressed the desirability of acquiring philatelic specimens of the finest possible quality and gave some very concrete examples to support his contentions. He further expressed his belief that collectors were confining their interests in philately through the pretext of specialism. As a means of removing this shroud he suggested the

random general collection which offers a wider scope to the interests of the collector and student. Finally Mr. Lindquist showed pages from his very fine collection of Norway.

A souvenir given each guest consisted of a cover (yellow stock) decorated on the left with a posthorn and on the right franked with a copy of the Swedish Pioneer Centennial Stamp, and postmarked Springfield, Mass., 6:30 P. M. Nov. 20, 1950—the date and hour of the dinner. At the conclusion of the evening Mr. Lindquist was presented a gold posthorn watch-charm.

New Members

Non-Resident and Foreign

- 617. Arthur J. Kobacker, 3404 East Broad St., Apt. A, Columbus, Ohio (Scan)
- 618. Orvel A. Linde, 1973 Seminary, Dubuque, Iowa. (Scand., Nfld.)
- 619. Enoch J. Haga, 3750 Supply Sq., Sheppard A. F. B., Wichita Falls, Texas (Scand. except Finland)
- 620. Carl T. Clifford, 42 Sycamore St., Springfield, Mass. (U.S., Can., Scan.)
- 621. Karl E. Forsberg, 210 Waverly Drive, Albany, Oregon (Sweden)
- 622. Gen. Robert J. Gill, Ten Light St., Baltimore 2, Md. (Scand.)
- 623. A. Tholl, Haervigsgade 13, Kalundborg, Denmark (Denmark—20th Cen.)
- 624. Roy R. Nelson, 420 Harlow Rd., Eugene, Oregon (Sweden)

REPORT OF THE SECOND ANNUAL AUCTION SALE

Arthur I. Heim, Chairman of the Auction Committee, reports that the 2nd Annual Auction Sale conducted by the S. C. C. last October was a philatelic and a financial success. Many members, including 35 mail bidders who purchased more than \$250 worth of lots, were able to get some stamps and other material that they wanted while The Posthorn fund was enriched by \$114.46. Altogether there were 359 lots—the property of 13 different owners—which brought a total of \$778.45. The club is indebted to Messrs William F. Foulk, Hugo Sward and D. W. Summerfield for lots donated to the sale. Fine material generally brought good prices although the prices of other material, especially non-Scandinavian lots, were somewhat low. In addition to Mr. Heim, who worked hard on this sale, the club owes a standing vote of thanks to Carl E. Pelander who did a splendid job as auctioneer, assisted by Richard G. Gibson.

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.

THE POSTHORN

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