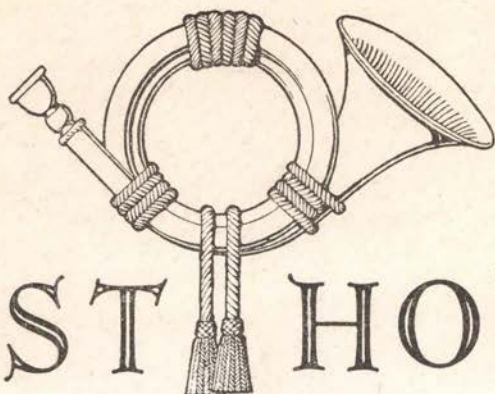


The

POST HORN



Sponsored by the
SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB OF NEW YORK

Volume 8

April 1951

Number 2

The Classic Squares of Denmark

by William F. Foulk (46-L1)

The first Danish postage stamp, the 4 Rigsbank-Skilling, was authorized by a law passed on March 11, 1851, and was placed in use on April 1 of the same year. It has, therefor, just passed its centenary, a fact which is being celebrated by an exhibition in Copenhagen in May 1951, and by publication by the Danish Post Office of a very elaborate handbook on Danish stamps which was compiled by J. Schmidt-Andersen (513) and translated into English by Roland King-Farlow (317). The 4 R.B.S. was designed and the die for it engraved by M. W. Ferslew, who also made the plates, each of which was made of 100 impressions in lead from the original steel die. The lead impressions were locked together and a copper cast was taken by the galvanic process. This cast was then touched up, backed and mounted, forming the plate for use in the typographic press.

Four plates were made, used in pairs in the press to print double sheets of 100 stamps each, which were divided and gummed after printing. There were four printings, each of approximately 40,000 sheets, at intervals of about a year. Plates 1 and 2 were used for the first three printings and a new pair, 3 and 4, for the fourth. Ferslew himself was responsible for the first printing, after which the contract was transferred to the firm of H. H. Thiele, who held it until 1933. The fourth printing is of special interest since it covers a very wide range of shades, some of which are extremely scarce. The printer had received instructions to use a lighter shade of brown so that the cancellations could be more readily discerned and he apparently experimented to a marked degree in the composition of the inks.

An important feature of the Danish stamps of 1851-1863 is the "burelage," printed on the stamp paper before the sheets were fed into the presses for the printing of the stamps themselves. Presumably the burelage was designed to make forgery or removal of the cancellation more difficult. Made up of a series of wavy lines and points, it occurs in four types depending upon whether the lines run downward from left to right (Type 1) or upward (Type 2) and with points up (sub-type a) or points down (sub-type b). The appearance of the four types can be seen by rotating the diagram (Figure 1). The



Fig. 1

types, however, did not occur simply by chance, according to the way in which the paper was fed into the press, but had a definite affinity with the printing plates, as will be mentioned later. In the first (Ferslew) printing of the 4 R. B. S. the burelage is engraved, from a couple of sets of engine-turned impressions on a single steel plate, but in the three Thiele printings it is typographed, like the stamps themselves. The burelage lines all run downward from left to right, i.e. Type 1, but the stamps from Plates 1 and 3 always have "points up" and those from Plates 2 and 4 always have "points down," a fact of considerable help in identifying the plate-positions of individual stamps.

The second Danish stamp, the 2 R.B.S., followed only a month after the first—on May 1, 1851—and was intended to pay the rate for local letters within the City of Copenhagen. Occasional use was made of pairs on intertown correspondence but this usage was apparently unofficial and examples are scarce. Later, however, the 2 R.B.S. was officially permitted to be used on letters to foreign destinations where the rates were not a multiple of 4 skilling. Covers showing such combination usage are very scarce indeed, and the writer has never seen a single example.

Ferslew was also responsible for the design and engraving of the 2 R.B.S. for which two plates (used simultaneously in the press) were prepared by a method quite different from that used for the 4 R.B.S. Ten separate impressions of the original steel die were made in plaster, which were then fastened together in two vertical rows of five to form a block of ten from which a stereotype was made. Thus, 20 such stereotypes were prepared in order to form the two plates of 100 units each. It is from these ten die impressions, each with individual characteristics, that the ten recurrent "types" have been classified, as described by Mr. F. T. K. Carøe in an admirable article in *The London Philatelist* for January 1951.

There were two printings of the 2 R.B.S., the first by Ferslew in 1851 (1,018 sheets) and the second by Thiele in 1852 (3,775 sheets). In both cases the stamps themselves were typographed but the Ferslew printing has the

burelage engraved while in the Thiele printing it is typographed. In the Ferslew printing the stamps from Plate 1 have the Type 1a burelage (points up) and those from Plate 2 have Type 1b (points down) but in the Thiele printing we find the reverse to be true, stamps from Plate 1 have burelage Type 1b while those from Plate 2 have burelage Type 1a.

The German-speaking population of the Duchies of Slesvig and Holstein were dissatisfied with the original Danish stamps, protesting that they were far too "Danish"—a somewhat harsh criticism. The accomodating Danish Post Office, attempting to meet these objections, were aided by a law enacted on February 10, 1854, simplifying the Danish currency from Rigsbank-Daler and Rigsbank-Skilling to Rigsdaler and Skilling. The ultimate solution was to alter the inscriptions on the stamps in such a way they could be read as being either Danish or German. Thus the inscriptions were changed from the KONGELIGT-POST-FRIMAERKE of the original 4 R.B.S. to K.G.L.-POST-FRM which could also be read as KONIGLICHE POST FREIMARKE, and the values indicated by a simple "S," which could stand for either the Danish "Skilling" or the "Shilling" used in the Duchies.

Alfred Buntzen engraved the original die for the new series with the value 4 S. and this original 4 S. die is claimed to have served as the mother die for the other three values of the series, the 2, 8 and 16 S. There are, however, certain points concerning the dies of this issue which are as yet somewhat obscure, and the point cannot be regarded as having been definitely settled. All the stamps were typographed by Thiele on paper which had previously received a typographed burelage. For the 2 S., which first appeared in the late summer of 1855, two plates were used simultaneously in the press, stamps from Plate 1 having burelage in Type 1a and those from Plate 2 having burelage in Type 1b. There was only a single printing of some 40,000 sheets.

There were six different printings of the 4 S. from three different pairs of plates. The dies from which these plates were produced differed slightly, resulting in the creation of three separate types, the characteristics of which are shown in the summary. A peculiar feature of these types is that the only die preserved in the Postal Museum in Copenhagen, the one which is alleged to have served as the mother die for all four values, is in fact Type 3 which did not figure until the fifth printing of the 4 S. Another strange feature is that the last printing (the sixth) of the 4 S. stamps did not appear until after the issue of the first stamps of the next series, the 4 S. with wavy-line spandrels. The first three printings comprised about 40,000 sheets each. The quantities of the three later printings are not definitely established but were somewhat larger than the first three.

The 8 and 16 S. stamps of the dotted spandrel series were both issued in the early fall of 1857. There was only one printing of each value, with 13,366 and 5,651 sheets respectively. In each case only a single plate was used and the burelage is in Type 2a only, never Type 2b. The bright rosy mauve stamps mentioned in the Stanley Gibbons catalog as a variety of the 16 S. issue (prepared but never issued) date from 1863 and are referred to later.

In 1858 the 4 and 8 S. stamps were modified, the dotted spandrels being replaced by a series of wavy lines. There were four printings of the imperforate 4 S. stamp of this issue, from two pairs of plates, as listed in the summary. As already mentioned the first of the 4 S. wavy-line printings seems to have been issued before the last (sixth) printing of the 4 S. with dotted spandrels. There was also a fifth printing of the 4 S., from a third pair of plates, in 1862 on a new machine-made paper with a modified type of the Crown watermark, known as the large crown or crown b. The size of the printings varied between 78,000 and 97,000 sheets.

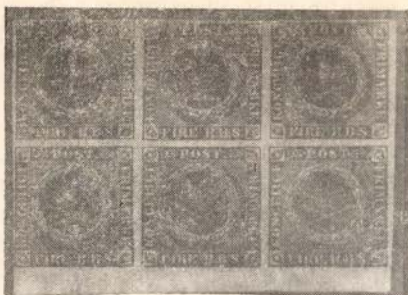


Fig. 2—4 R.B.S. 1st printing—1851



Fig. 3—2 Skilling—1855

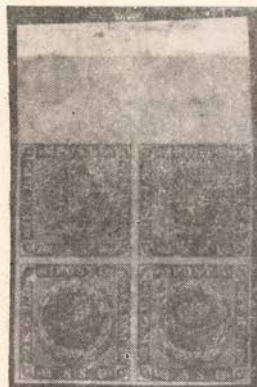


Fig. 4—8 Skilling—1857



Fig. 5—16 Skilling—1857

Show pieces from the author's collection

Of the 8 S. wavy line there was only a single printing in the fall of 1858 from a pair of plates, with 7,771 sheets. Mint blocks of this stamp are non-existent, the largest mint piece being a pair. Even used blocks are very scarce.

The last of the classic squares of Denmark were the two rouletted issues of 1863, the 4 S. of the wavy-line type and the 16 S. with dotted spandrels. A fresh pair of plates—the fourth—were used for the 4 S. of which there was a single printing of some 106,000 sheets. For the 16 S. a single plate was used, made up from the original clichés that had been used for the imperforate printing of 1857. For some reason this original plate had been broken up into its separate component clichés and these clichés were re-assembled, in a somewhat different order, to form a plate of 100 loose clichés from which 1,000 sheets were printed.

The bright rosy mauve imperforate 16 S. stamps, already mentioned, are claimed to be color trials for this issue. That they date from this period is proven by the fact they have the large crown watermark (crown b) which was not introduced until 1862. However, the number in the hands of collectors is considerably more than the theory of a color trial would support. It is my opinion this stamp should properly be classified as an imperforate variety of the rouletted stamp, prepared but never issued.

I desire to acknowledge the very great assistance given me by Mr. Roland King-Farlow who furnished much of the data comprising this paper.

The Square Stamps of Denmark, 1851-1863

Value	Year	Printing	Color	Burelage Type	Plates	Sheets
4 Rbs.	1851	I	chocolate	Ia, Ib	I, II	38,264
	1852	II	purple-brown	Ia, Ib	I, II	39,830
	1854	III	red- & black-brown	Ia, Ib	I, II	39,792
	1854	IV	light brown (shades)	Ia, Ib	III, IV	39,729
2 Rbs.	1851	I	greenish blue	Ia, Ib	I, II	1,018
	1852	II	blue	Ia, Ib	I, II	3,775

Dotted Spandrels:—

2 S.	1855		blue (shades)	Ia, Ib	I, II	39,925
4 S.	1854	I	orange-brown	IIa, IIb	I, II	39,850
	1855	II	dull orange-brown	Ia, Ib	I, II	39,828
	1856	III	dull orange	Ia, Ib	I, II	39,835
	1856	IV	yellow-orange	IIa, IIb	III, IV	50,649(?)
	1857	V	orange-brown	IIb	V, IV	77,821(?)
	1859	VI	red-brown	IIb	III, IV	
8 S.	1857		green	IIa	I	13,366
16 S.	1857	I	violet-grey	IIa	I	5,651

Wavy Line Spandrels:—

4 S.	1858	I	orange-brown	IIb	I, II	90,635(?)
	1859	II	brown	IIb	I, II	?
	1860	III	dull brown	IIa	III, IV	96,675
	1861	IV	reddish brown	IIa	III, IV	78,565
	1862	V	brown to red-brown	IIa	V, VI	88,825
8 S.	1858		green	IIb	I, II	7,771

Rouletted Issue:—

4 S.	1863	VI	brown to red-brown	IIb	VII, VIII	120,603
16 S.	1863	II	rose-lilac	IIa	Ia	1,000

Designs: all typographed.

Burelage: engraved in Printing I of 4 Rbs and 2 Rbs; typographed in remainder.

Watermark: All issues up to and including 1861, Small Crown. In Printing V of Wavy Line Issue and in the two rouletted stamps, Large Crown.

Printers: 1st Printing of 4 & 2 Rbs, M. W. Ferslew; remainder, H. H. Thiele.

Types of the 4 S. Dotted Spandrels:—

	Type I	Type II	Type III
Stop after R in FRM?	No	Yes	Yes
Control-figure in bottom left corner-square:	4	4	2
Printings:	I, II, III	IV, VI	V

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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

PART II

Göteborgs Enskilda Lokalpost

The first of the two new Göteborgs local posts was opened by Ivan R. A. Engström on 1st February, 1926, and undertook debt-collecting as well as the usual local post work. Mail could be handed in at either of the two offices, or else was collected direct on receipt of telephone instructions.

The rate for unsealed letters was 5 öre, with 3 öre for wrappers, printed matter and newspapers. Parcels up to 1 kilogram were carried for 25 öre, up to 5 kilograms for 35 öre, and up to 10 kilograms for 50 öre.

On 2nd March, 1928, the concern was taken over by J. A. Johansson, who had previously acquired the rival local post and who discontinued the use of stamps.

1926. Oblong stamps with a central oval with a reproduction of the Lion Fortress of Gothenberg against a rising sun background. Typographed in ten rows of five (50 stamps) by Otto von Schoultz Bokbinderi & Boktryckeri, Göteborg, whose name is found on the bottom sheet margins. The side margins of the sheets were imperforate, otherwise perforated 11½.



Fig. 5

1. 3 öre red.
2. 5 öre dark blue.

Postmarks. The usual cancellation was in three lines, without frame: "Göteborgs Enskilda/Lokalposten/Tel. 9778, 4476, 7447." There was also a dated postmark and another comprising a circle with the name, address and telephone number of the post, as well as an advertisement. They were struck in violet.

Privata Lokalposten Ferm

The second private post at Gothenberg, the Privata Lokalposten Ferm, was opened by H. G. Hansson on 5th March, 1926. It was taken over by J. A. Johansson on 21st October, 1927, after which date the use of stamps was discontinued.

5th March, 1926. Oblong design, with the name and denomination in an ornamental border. Lithographed in sheets of 28 stamps (7 rows of four stamps) and perforated 11 all round. Imperforate copies are proofs.

1. 3 öre violet.
2. 5 öre blue.

Postmark. Only one cancellation was used, consisting of a circle with a



Fig. 6

transverse band. Above the band appears "Lokalposten FERM" and below it "Göteborg." On the band itself is the date and the time of posting. It was struck in black.

Halsingborgs Expresspost.

When I wrote my previous article on "Modern Swedish Local Posts" ("Philatelic Journal of Great Britain," Feb. 1939) I was not able to give many details concerning the above organisation. Since that time, however, I have read the articles by Herr Harald Thunaeus in "Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift," which give considerable further information.

The business was opened on 17th June, 1926, by A. Thene, under the name of Budcentralens Expresspost (Central Messenger Express Post.) The town was divided up into four districts, each served by a letter-carrier, while fourteen receiving depots were established in various shops.

On 12th March, 1929, Thene's business was taken over by E. S. Wester, who changed the name to "Halsingborgs Expressposten," though it came to be known as the Lokalposten, which name appears on the stamps.



Fig. 7

The original stamp, showing a Coal Elevator in the harbour, was issued on 21st June, 1926, and also served as an advertisement for the firm of A-B Sylvan & Quibelius, Coal Merchants, whose name appears on it and who presumably paid for that privilege.

The first Mercury type, in blue, which appeared in 1926, were issued in books of 1,000 stamps, comprising 50 leaves of four horizontal rows of five stamps each, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ all round.

The first of Wester's issues, the brown Mercury type, were lithographed by the Sydsvenska Biljettryckeriet, Landskrona, and were made up in booklets of 250 with ten stamps to a page (two rows of five), with the top, bottom and right-hand side of the pages imperforate. The horizontal rouletting between the rows in colour, while the vertical rouletting was colourless.

There were two printings of the final Mercury type, both in deep violet. Both were issued in the same manner as the brown stamp, in books of 250. In the first printing there is a clear border of pearls round the central medallion and the horizontal rouletting is coloured. In the second printing the pearly border is indistinct or completely obliterated and the horizontal rouletting is colourless. A type-error, "ORF." for "ORE" is found in the centre stamp of the upper row in both brown and violet stamps.

The first of the "Tower" stamps, dark red and perforated all round, were typographed at Schmiths Boktryckeri, Halsingborg and were issued in booklets of 250 stamps, ten stamps to a page.

The second Tower type came out in 1936, in pale red. The sheet arrangement is the same, but the margins at top and bottom are imperforate. The third type, in dark red, with the top and bottom sheet margins imperforate, the vertical rows perforated and the horizontal rows rouletted, appeared in 1937.

Norway Number Four

4 Skilling Oscar I

by Gustave Larson (224) and Carl H. Werenskiold (59)



The well-known classic article by Justus Anderssen* contains detailed information, together with charts, on the plating of this issue. The plating charts usually show two or more distinguishing features or plate flaws as a means of identifying each position. However, in about a dozen positions, only one feature is listed in each case. It is curious to note that these positions having only a single identifying feature appear to be among the most frequently missing from the partially-completed platings that have been offered on the market in recent years. Among these, the S25 position seems to be the most difficult to obtain. This is somewhat surprising, since the large dent in the lower right corner, shown at "E" in the illustration, should be quite easy to recognize. In fact, we have reason to believe that when the stamp was originally plated, it was considered unnecessary to look for additional means of identifying the C25 position.

* J. Anderssen (in collaboration with J. Jellestad and A. Odfjell) in Nord. Fil. Tidsskr. 82, 107, 133, 167 (1927); Collectors Club Phil. 5 93, 163 (1926); Stamps 13 30 (Oct. 5, 1935), 14 53, 81, 117 (Jan. 11, 18, 25, 1936); Billig's Phil. Handbk. 9 143 (1948).

Why, then, should this position prove so difficult to find that only a few platings exist showing this variety? The answer seems to be that this extensive damage ("E" in the illustration) must have occurred late in the printing. How, then, can one identify this position in a general way, including the stamps from earlier printings?

Mr. C. M. Henriksen (of Oslo, Norway), who has engaged in extensive plating of this issue, has informed us of a second identifying feature in the form of a tiny dot in the right leg of the letter "M" on the left side of the stamp, as shown at "A" in the illustration. Upon further investigation, we have also noted a small, nearly vertical, colored dash in two of the pearls in the upper left part of the stamp, as shown at "B" and "C." Furthermore, the vein in the second petal of the right rosette, counting leftwards from the top center of this ornament, appears irregular or crooked, as indicated at "D."

It is understood, of course, that these identifying marks may vary slightly in appearance, and may occasionally be very faint, or even missing, due to variations in the inking of the plate and other printing circumstances. From the information furnished us, as confirmed and enlarged upon in our own studies, we conclude, however, that the visible presence of either several or all of the "A," "B," "C" and "D" characteristics in a stamp identifies it as of the C25 position. If the "E" flaw is also present, the stamp would be from the same position, but would evidently have been produced in a later stage of the printing.

It is hoped that these remarks will enable others to complete their plating of this issue. In conclusion, we wish to point out the desirability of further similar work in connection with those other positions which are now identifiable by single features only, as mentioned above. Perhaps someone with access to sufficient material will take up the challenge and, in due course, publish the desired additional plating information on these positions.

News of Interest

A few interesting facts regarding Danish stamps, may be of some help to the readers of The Posthorn. If you examine the Tycho Brahe stamp with a magnifying glass you will note that there is a sort of disc on the nose of the old boy. Sven Ewert, the Swedish engraver, wanted to remove this blemish, but was told to leave it there as it was the scar from an early duel.

Another interesting fact is that in the recent Constitution issue there are no less than 173 lawmakers depicted. We must congratulate Mr. Ewert for a fine piece of engraving.

—Carl E. Pelander.

Greenland's Postal System

by George D. Stribley (312)

PART III

The following table records the value of Danish stamps sold in Greenland in the respective years, before the reorganization of the postal system, and the admission of Greenland to the Universal Postal Union.

Table 14.

Sales of Danish Stamps in Greenland prior to 1938	
1906-07	Kr. 249,50
1920-21	761,80
1930-31	2101,19
1938-39	2662,84

The Danish postage stamps were used only on prepaid mail from Greenland, which after its arrival in Copenhagen had to be sent further to its ultimate destination through the Danish postal carriers.

Table 15 records the frequency of mail shipments in the respective years indicated when mail was received from Denmark by the various Greenland colonies.

Table 15.

Frequency of mail shipments from Denmark to Greenland.

Colony	1875	1900	1910	1920	1930	1935	1938	1939
Julianehaab	2	2	3	5	7	7	12	13
Ivigut	—	8	16	8	12	6	15	15
Frederikshaab	2	2	2	6	5	5	13	17
Godthaab	2	3	4	9	11	8	9	13
Sukkertoppen	2	4	2	7	8	7	8	10
Holsteinsborg	2	3	2	8	11	9	9	9
Egedesminde	2	3	3	7	8	5	9	10
Christianshaab	2	3	2	2	5	2	7	10
Jakobshavn	2	4	2	3	6	6	7	10
Ritenbenk	2	4	4	2	2	4	7	9
Godhavn	1	4	2	3	9	8	8	9
Kutdligssat	—	—	—	—	7	5	7	10
Umanak	2	5	2	6	2	4	7	9
Upernavik	2	4	2	2	4	3	8	10
Thule	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	2
Angmagssalik	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Scoresbysund	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	2

Table 16.

The administration's postal department expenses.

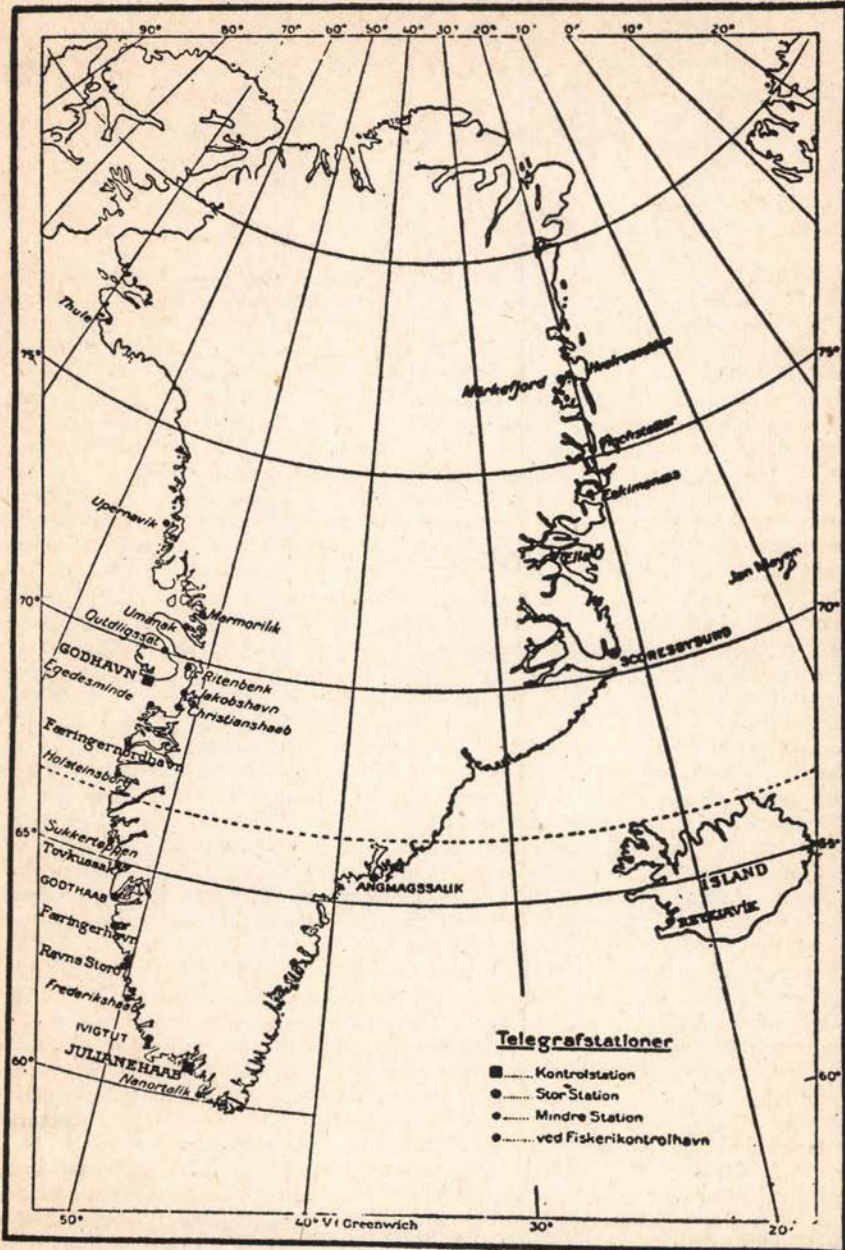
Year	Advertising	Transportation	Equipment and furniture	Miscellaneous	Total annual cost
1935-36	Kr. 3198	Kr. 240		Kr. 713	Kr. 4151
1936-37	4440	335	227	763	5765
1937-38	6653	423	62	673	7811
1938-39	5642	447	500	745	7334
1939-40	8054	596	2656	635	11941
Total	27987	2041	3445	3529	37002

In addition to the expenses scheduled in Table 16, the income from the postage is debited by the cost of printing the stamps and of transporting the mail on the Directorate's ships. The last item has always been determined in relation to the nominal value of the stamps issued minus the nominal value of the unused returned stamps.

The net expenditures of the postal system of Greenland before the reorganization in 1938 according to the available accounts is about Kr 800 annually on the average. This figure does not include the cost of gathering, sorting or distributing the mail; however, this work is left to the Directors and colonial office personnel as a part of their regular daily work.

It is to be expected the new postal arrangements will give Greenland a reasonable surplus in the future. Aside from that, the first years of extraordinary large sales to stamp collectors can only be accredited to the prosperous times.

Kap York Station (Thule) had, before the station was turned over to the Greenland Administration on August 1, 1937, a separate arrangement with special stamps, printed in 1935; but this was cancelled when the new Board took charge of the station.





by Agent No. 42
Staff of the Old Sleuth

The club suffered a great loss in the death of our past President Christian Zoynler—everyone who knew him, will miss his keen sense of humor and great kindness * * * we are happy to report that young Rodney Pihl is improving nicely and that complete recovery is expected * * * while on the subject of illness, we are sorry to report that Samuel McCutchen for the past three months has been going from one hospital to another—we hope that a complete recovery may be reported soon—why not drop Sam a card to cheer him up at 214 Edgar Place, c/o Lyon, Elizabeth, N. J. * * * Bill Brown of M.I.T. blew in to town the other day—on his place in Auburndale he has built a rather tricky 9 hole golf course, which he says can be played five different ways—from a very easy one to a very hard and difficult way—well, you figure that out—anyway Bill is quite a fellow, between teaching and stamps he built his daughters a tree-house * * * we fear that someone has lead good old Dr. Senior astray on his trip to Hawaii—because no one has heard a peep from him since he left * * * Harry Lindquist just returned from a two weeks rest in Bermuda—looking at Harry one would get the impression that his rest was rather hectic * * * young Phil Grabfield also had a sea voyage at the expense of Uncle Sam, which seems to have agreed with him. * * * Burt B. Brownier of Atlanta, Ga., has re-entered the Armed Forces—he states that he has given up all collecting and clubs, except Norway and the S.C.C.—that's the spirit Burt, and we wish you well in the service of Uncle Sam * * * when this goes to press, you will find our Vice Pres, Lauson Stone down in the Virgin Islands or if you prefer it Danish West Indies * * * and the D. W. I. brings to my mind Doris Stericker, who claims to have the finest collection of "D26" cancels in captivity, recently she picked up (for something like 50 bucks) a hitherto unknown 4p plate 10 and of course she also has the only cover known—nice work by a nice girl * * * Bob Read, our genial treasurer, has now entered the "Grand Trophy" ranks, by winning the best in the recent "SEPAD" show in Philadelphia * * * other club members who won medals in this show were Bernard Davis and Dr. Thomas Armstrong (two medals) * * * and while on the subject, there seems to be quite a few shows in the offing, first there will be "CENTIDAN" in Copenhagen, to which at least four collections are going, namely Foulk, Read, Lauson Stone and Mike Miller—then a few weeks later comes the show in Oslo, to which three collections will be going, namely Lindquist, Foulk and Carl Pihl—and of course in September comes the International in Toronto—to which practically the whole club will be going * * * A. James Wennermark was in town the other day, a swell fellow and a good collector—he is engaged in some very hush-hush work, which we suspect has to do with atomic research—he was wondering how long it will be before everyone will be making the bombs after that recent "Life" article * * * well, with this lovely spring weather, St. Patricks Parade, and them "BUMS" (Dodgers to you) doing so well in spring training, that now we can assuredly say "THIS IS THE YEAR," it seems hard to keep ones mind on a mere gossip column, so with all these handicaps I say—so long until the next issue.

3rd Annual Club Auction

November 14, 1951

The third annual Club auction will be held at the November meeting, Wednesday, November 14, 1951, at 8:30 P.M.

The rules of the auction will be the same as has been so successful in the past, and the Club's commission of 15% will be continued. Some owners have voluntarily offered 25% or more, and since all the proceeds go to the POST HORN fund, the Club will greatly benefit thereby.

This year the auction will be limited to Scandinavian material only. Past experience has shown that our members are interested chiefly in this, and that material from other countries, even United States, has not brought good enough prices to be fair either to the owners or to the Club. Good Scandinavian material brings good prices, but don't expect too much for "junk."

Members of the Club may start sending in material to the Auction Committee at any time, in fact the sooner the better. The deadline will be August 15. The Committee reserves the right if necessary to limit any one member's participation to a maximum of 25 lots. We are aiming at a total of 200 lots for the sale.

Send your lots, or your material to make up lots, to the Chairman of the Auction Committee:—

Arthur I. Heim
91 Amherst Road
Albertson, N. Y.

If you want acknowledgement of receipt of your material, include a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Otherwise each owner will be notified when the writing up of the sale has been completed.

This is your chance to dispose of your surplus material at fair prices to you and for the benefit of the Club. With your cooperation we should have another bang-up good sale.

CHRISTIAN F. ZOYLNER

Philately lost one of its most genial and best liked members in the sudden death of Christian F. Zoylner, who at the age of 67, on March 14th passed away at his home on 12 East 65th Street.

Mr. Zoylner was a native of Denmark and a graduate of the University of Copenhagen. He came to the United States in 1909 and became connected with a chemical manufacturing firm at Seneca Falls, N. Y., later in 1917 he joined the brokerage firm of Munds and Winslow as their foreign representative. In 1941 he was appointed regional director of the "Voice of America," one of his qualifications for this post being his ability to speak eight languages fluently. His daily broadcasts to the underground in France and Denmark, during World War II became an inspiration to these heroic patriots and for this he received a high decoration from King Christian X of Denmark.

In philately, of course, his first love was that of Scandinavia, he also had fine specialized collections of France, Brazil and Italy. He was one of the founders and past presidents of the Scandinavian Collectors Club of New York and one of the early members of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York.

He is survived by his wife Julie Larson Zoylner.

New and Recent Issues

by Carl E. Pelander

DENMARK:



February 8th 1951

Issued to supplement the current King Frederik IX issue.
35 ø olive green 55 ø reddish brown

February 26th 1951
Naval Academy Issue

Commemorating the 250th Anniversary of the founding of the Danish Naval Academy. The design of the stamps depicts an ancient Caravel under full sail and was executed by the artist Viggo Bang, the engraving was by Bent Jacobsen. The stamps are printed in sheets of 50 subjects.

Engraved	Unwmkd.	Perf. 12 $\frac{3}{4}$
25 ø red	50 ø dark blue	

March 9th 1951
Orstedt Issue

Issued in memory of the 100th anniversary of the death of the scientist Hans Christian Orstedt, discoverer of electric magnetism that made electric generators and motors possible.

The design is from a portrait and executed by Viggo Bang, the engraving is by Bent Jacobsen. Printed in sheets of 50 subjects.

Engraved	Unwmkd.	Perf. 12 $\frac{3}{4}$
	50 ø bright blue	

FINLAND:



March 17th 1951
Red Cross Issue

This year's issue consists of only three values which are dedicated to the donors of blood for the Red Cross blood bank. As in previous years the surtax is for the benefit of the Society. The design is by the artist Mrs. Signe Hammarsten-Jansson.

Engraved	Unwmkd.	Perf. 14
7 m.+2 m.	(600,000 copies)	
12 m.+3 m.	(500,000 copies)	
20 m.+5 m.	(500,000 copies)	

Note: The above information is from an advance notice from the Finnish Post-office Dept., and as the stamps have not as yet arrived we are unable to give the issued colors.

NORWAY:



January 25th 1951

Garborg Issue

Commemorating the centenary of the birth of the poet Arne Garborg (1851-1924). The design is from a painting by Olav Rust, and the inscription "NOREG" is Neo-Norse for "NORGE."

Photogravure	Unwmkd.	Perf. 12½x13
25 ø rose	3,000,000	
45 ø blue	1,000,000	
80 ø brown	1,000,000	

Arne Garborg is principally known for the renaissance of the ancient Neo-Norse, which he often used in his writings. This is the language found in the ancient folklores and sagas.

Among Norwegian poets, Garborg has a distinctive feature of his own and his poetry appealed to great parts of the people who were unfamiliar with the Neo-Norse literature. He was a clear reasoner and an extremely sensitive poet and his works are all distinguished by their graceful style.

February 1951

Supplementing stamps of the December 1950 issue

King Haakon VII type

- 30 ø slate
- 35 ø maroon
- 45 ø blue
- 50 ø olive brown
- 55 ø orange yellow

Booklets made up from panes of 6 of the 10ø and 15ø "Posthorn" type and 25ø King Haakon type, have been issued.

WITH OUR COMPLIMENTS

Included with this issue of The Posthorn we are happy to be able to enclose a reprint of a very fine article on the pre-adhesive postal history of Sweden by Eric Hallar (55), Associate Editor of The Posthorn, which is in the March 1951 issue of The Collectors Club Philatelist. It is sent to you with the compliments of the club. We hope you like it.—The Editor.

FIRST PUBLIC STAMP AUCTION IN SCANDINAVIA

For the very first time in Scandinavian philatelic history a public stamp auction has been held. Conducted by the Scandic Stamp Auction Company on December 2 and 9, 1950, at the famous restaurant Foresta at Lidingö, next door to the noted open-air museum created by Carl Milles, the beautiful view was so distracting that at least one bidder missed two nice items while admiring the breath-taking scenery. Almost everywhere in Scandinavia auctions are handled by municipal monopolies, but at the island-city of Lidingö, a residential suburb of Stockholm, public auctions by private enterprise are permitted. Collectors responded surprisingly well to this first auction, prices realized were average in most cases. For a catalog apply to: Scandic Stamp Auction Co., Vallingatan 26A, Stockholm, Sweden.

—Nils Stalhandske

New Members

Resident

- 625. William J. Sheppard, 819 Red Road, Teaneck, N. J. (Sweden)
- 626. Nils H. Hellstrom, 174 Nagel Ave., New York 34, N. Y. (Scand.)
- 627. Eric H. Mellgren, 154-44 12th Ave., Beechurst, L. I., N. Y. (General)
- 629. Reinhardt G. Reinertsen, 131-42 132 St., So. Ozone Park 20, N.Y. (Scan.)

Non-Resident and Foreign

- 628. Louis H. Michaelson, 1804 West Tennessee, Midland, Texas (Scan., Gen.)
- 630. John T. Kroon, 3017 Trumbull, Detroit 16, Mich. (Scand.)
- 631. Joseph W. Kay, 8663 Bessemore Ave., Detroit 13, Mich. (Scand.)
- 632. Ken Brown, 13958 Lesure Ave., Detroit 27, Mich. (Scand.)
- 633. Leroy C. Anderson, 1614 23rd Street, Rockford, Ill. (Scand.)

Deceased

- 23. Christian F. Zoylner, New York, N. Y.
- 97. Andrew Thorsen, Hatton, N. D.

Resignations Accepted

- 178. Adolph Klingenstein, Lakewood, N. J.
- 385. Wesley S. Turner, Dorchester, Mass.
- 406. Clyde P. Ross, Wilmette, Ill.
- 465. Harry Christensen, Wood-Ridge, N. J.
- 523. Hugo R. Norman, Haddon Heights, N. J.
- 577. Mrs. Helen Kingsbury Zirkle, Secane, Penna.
- 594. Stanley Swanson, Lemmon, S. D.

THE POSTHORN

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