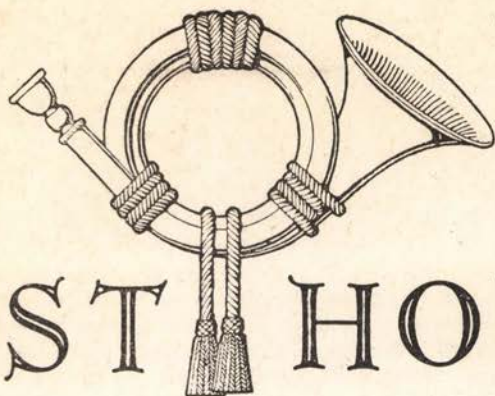


The

POST HORN



Sponsored by the
SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB OF NEW YORK

Volume 9

January 1952

Number 1

Danish Pre-Stamp Postal Cancellations

by Eigil Rathje (338)

Translated by Hans Windfeld-Hansen (150)

This article first appeared in the Centidan Catalog and appears through the courtesy of the author.

A long time before there were any thoughts of postage stamps, the postal authorities in the various countries had used cancellations to indicate various conditions concerning the transportation of mail; i.e., the place of mailing or the time, whether the postage was paid at the time of mailing or not, and many other postal conditions.

Also, in Denmark, postal cancellations had been used a long time before the issuing of postal stamps, even if other countries had been much earlier in this domain. The Danish cancellations, as we find them on letters from the first half of the last century, have done some duties as mentioned above and these usages were so deeply rooted that special cancellations were provided with the issuing of the postal stamp until much later it was found that cancelling with dates was more rational.

The oldest Danish cancellation dates, curiously, not from the kingdom, but from the post offices in Altona and Hamburg, both known from 1786. These cancellations are as follows:

Von ALTONA

HB

The second oldest Danish postal cancellation one finds still farther away, namely in the former Danish colony in Trankebar in the East Indies where a cancellation is known from 1797 as pictured.



In the beginning of the nineteenth century postal cancellations were gradually used all over the kingdom but mostly in Holstein and Lauenborg. It concerns itself essentially with line cancellations using only the name of the city in many different letter types which suggests individual direction of the various postmasters. Some examples from this period are shown.

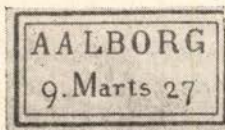
RANDERS

From 1820

Glückstadt

From 1844

The postmaster in Copenhagen had executed a rectangular date cancellation about 1820 which, in the same shape, was used until about 1841, and on the basis of this drawing cancellations were executed for Aalborg, Flensburg, Helsingor, Itzehoe, Kiel, Odense, Randers, Rendsborg, Slesvig and Tønning. Of these cancellations we still do not know of any from Itzehoe, Kiel, Randers and Tønning.



At last in 1845 came the general shipment of cancellations to all post offices and branches both in the kingdom and in the Duchys. This type cancellation, which is known with the names of about 100 different cities, was used a long time after postage stamps were issued as date cancellations. An example is Store Hedinge, known as late as 1872.



As it is impossible to give here a complete description of the more than 300 known Danish pre-stamp cancellations, I shall only list the postal cancellations from Copenhagen which present several interesting facts because of the particular circumstance of many offices inside the city limits.

In order to understand the complicated postal conditions in the city it will, however, be necessary to go back to the year 1624 when King Christian IV by "Decree Concerning Postal Messengers" of December 24, 1624 established the Danish postal service and with that the first post office in Copenhagen, which probably didn't start operating until some time later. This office was named "Copenhagen's Danish Post Office" as distinct from the

"Copenhagen Norwegian Post Office" established in 1647 when the Norwegian postal service was founded which handled mail exclusively to and from Norway. The office existed without interruption until Norway was ceded to Sweden with the peace in Kiel in 1814.

Almost all the later Copenhagen post offices evolved from "Copenhagen's Danish Post Office," first by division of the main postal routes in "Copenhagen's Danish Letter Post Office" and the "Altona-Jutland operating Post Office" which took care of the mail to Fuen, Jutland and abroad by way of Hamburg, besides "Copenhagen's Helsingør Post Office" and "Copenhagen's Lolland Post Office" which problem lies in the name itself. In 1834 the "Civil Post Service" was established whose functions thus far had been taken care of by the "Copenhagen's Danish Post Office for Packages" to Hamburg only, and by the "Copenhagen's Helsingør and Lolland Post Office" for Helsingør and Lolland only. Establishing this office indicated a turning point as a principle for the establishment of new offices. It had been previously established with the aim toward revising the transmissions to one definite route. From now on the function was to combine the various "Route Offices" with the aim toward uniformity of transmission: letters, packages and customers to be handled from the same office. A start in this direction had been undertaken in 1777 with the establishment of the "Altona-Jutland operating Post Office," which dealt exclusively with packages and newspapers, but the idea was not developed further at this time.

The Copenhagen Footpost which was established in 1806 and managed by the Post Office until 1809 forms a chapter of its own. After 1809 this institution was in private hands until 1849 when it was again taken over by the government and the management put under the "Copenhagen's Letter Post Office." During the time the Foot post was in private hands the main office was always housed in the Post Office on Købmager Street and for a time on Klareboderne; in addition there existed offices for delivery to the footpost at shops in the suburbs.

When the railroads were started in 1847 the railroad post office was established after which, with the issuing of stamps on the 1st of April 1851, there existed in Copenhagen the following post offices: the "Railroad Post Office," "Copenhagen Letter Post Office," "Newspaper Office," "Copenhagen Parcelpost Office," and the "Posting Office."

On the accompanying outline sketch are the above named offices shown together with the changes during the years to the left. The outline is further drawn in such a way that it is possible to see from which older offices a new office took over its duties; if one takes into consideration, for example, the thorough reform which took place in 1841 one sees that the "Copenhagen's Letter Post Office" took its obligations partly from the "Copenhagen's Danish Post Office" and partly from the "Copenhagen's Elsinor and Lolland Post Office" together with the "Copenhagen's Letter Delivery Office" by which it was possible (but not necessary) to deliver letters to all routes. With the help of the outline one can, in addition, by placing horizontal lines under the dates, easily determine which Post Office was functioning in Copenhagen at that particular time.

The outline is divided by strong lines into two parts so that only the offices to the left of this line have to do with letter mail (and before 1841 naturally, with other communications also), while the offices to the right of the strong line have to do with all other communications.

Besides these offices there existed others of more or less official char-

1624

1647

1777

1779

1806

1809

1810

1812

1814

1815

1822

1834

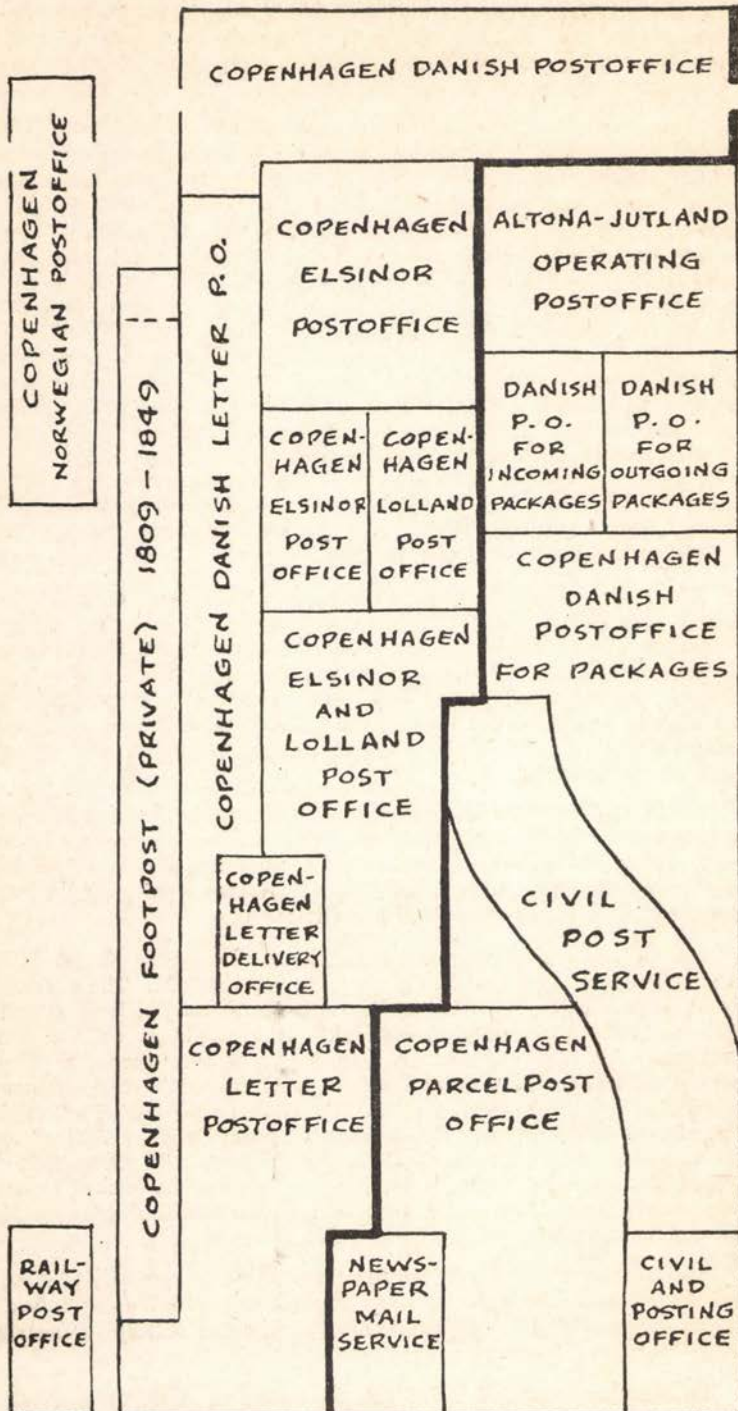
1838

1841

1847

1849

1851



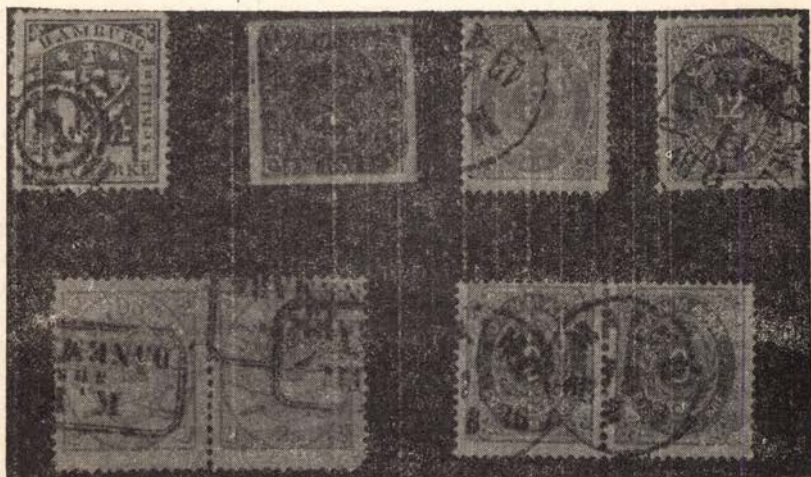
acter, since communications to Bornholm were delivered to Børsens harbor office (after the royal decree of June 30, 1815) which also functioned as "Bornholm Post Office." This office, however, had only a short life, since it was discontinued by royal decree as of January 10, 1817. According to further regulations of November 1, 1781, a Letter Post Office was established at the custom house for communications to the colonies in the West Indies. A similar arrangement was made for the colonies in the East Indies (Trankebar and Frederiksnagore) by the regulation of February 23, 1803. Finally, mention shall be made of the Greenland Post Office which, by the way, functions now-a-days as a delivery office for communications to Greenland as a reminder of the peculiar principle of the past; that a post office in Copenhagen necessarily must be connected to a definite mail route. In the interest of justice one must note that communications to Greenland can still be deposited in mailboxes or delivered to all post offices.

To be continued

Scandinavian Side Show

Ernst M. Cohn (61)

Philatelic finds are made not only in post offices, attics, old trunks, and at junk dealers. An alert philatelist with a good reference library and a quick eye can dig up unusual stamps in 10 cent packages, approval circuits, and dealers' stock books. Of course, such items do not stand out like a copy of Sweden number 1. They are ordinary-looking stamps bearing unobtrusive cancellations. What makes them "finds" are deviations from the norm of the stamp (color, design, perforation, watermark), of the cancellation (early, late, rare, or faulty), or of a combination of these two.



Here, for example, is a portrait gallery of used stamps, most of which

look quite ordinary at first glance, and that is all they got for a long time. Take the Hamburg 1¼ sch. (1864/65) which the type II 3-ring cancel of the Danish post office in Hamburg. This postmark is common on the imperforated Hamburg stamps, but unusual on the perforated values. Furthermore, two stones were used to print this value; the first of these had heavy guide lines, the later one shows thin guide lines. The thin line is partially visible along the left edge of the illustration. While the stamp itself is the most common of this value, the combination of stamp and cancel is very scarce.

The common 4 s. stamp of Denmark next to the Hamburg stamp carries a postmark which was made for use with the first issue of Schleswig-Holstein. The cancel consists of seventeen bars, cut in the form of a circle, with the five center bars partly removed to make room for a number. Forty-two numerals were issued originally of which some five remained in use after March 1851. Only 3 (Altona), 12 (Hamburg), 19 (Kiel railroad station—see illustration), and 39 (railway post office) are known on Danish stamps so far.

When only one letter and part of the date of a cancel show on a stamp, they can hardly deserve much attention. But take a second look at the bicolored Danish 3 sk. stamp (third illustration), and try to match the cancel with any known Danish type. It can't be done because Denmark never used one like it. It's a Swedish cancel, most likely from Malmö. (Note also the inverted watermark as you hold this illustration up to the light!) The bicolored 12 ö. stamp next to it (a normal thick frame) clearly shows a Swedish railroad cancel. It looks as though the letter for which this stamp paid the postage was routed via (or from) Copenhagen to Malmö and thence by train northward in the direction of Nässjö. Another Swedish cancel, this time definitely Malmö, is shown on the pair of Danish bicolored 3 ö. stamps with inverted thick frames. Incidentally, these Danish thick frames are fun to hunt for, and the 3, 12, 16, 20, and 50 ö. specimens are not too tough to find.

The pair of 2 s. Danish royal emblem has an eye-catching cancel, a double-lined octagonal frame containing the legend "K. B. aus DANEMARK". This is a German postmark applied to some mail from Denmark. I am not sure whether the K. B. may stand for box letter or cash letter (?), nor whether this cancellation was used exclusively at Lübeck. Further information about this apparently quite rare cancel will be appreciated.



Turning now to Norway, we have a common grid cancel on an ordinary 3 s. Oscar I—that is, the grid cancel is common for the first Norwegian stamp but not on the second issue. Its neighbor, another 3 s. Oscar, received a 3-ring numeral cancel (Christiania-Oslo) as well as an impression of the Hull Ship Letter cancel which was intended for the letter itself rather than for the stamp. The Ibsen stamp carries one of several hundred modern numeral cancels which were assigned to small post offices, 659 originating from Vennersberg in the Tønsberg postal district.



Finally, the cancels on the Swedish stamps need little comment. The first one, "K. B. aus SCHWEDEN" is the counterpart of the one mentioned above; and the pair of stamps with the 3-ring cancels was obviously post-marked in Copenhagen.

Information about the modern Norwegian numeral cancel was kindly supplied by Col. M. Nørgaard. This as well as other interesting facts (just a few of which are quoted here) can be found in the following books:

- E. Müller-Mark, Altdeutschland unter der Lupe
- R. King-Farlow, Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of Norway
- S. Sanness, Fortegnelse over Norske Poststempler (1951)
- H. Schultz-Steinheil, Handbok över Svenska Post- och Makuleringsstämplar 1855-1937



by Agent No. 42
Staff of the Old Sleuth

In this issue, your old sleuth will operate with the fine assists of our good members Father Edwin S. Ford and Roland King-Farlow. It seems that the good "Padre" questions the veracity of this column, when he wrote the following note to "Ye olde editor" of this paper. "I have read the latest number of the Posthorn with interest and with some surprise that my collection of Roman States has swollen, according to Agent No. 42, to over 100 volumes.

May I say that over 85 of those volumes belong not to me but to the collection of Philanderer the Phu. Phi. and are wholly invisible." * * * well, at least he admits to 15 volumes and that is not Phantom Philately!

Now as to our British friend, Roland King-Farlow—it seems that when he was in Oslo for the great "DE-NO-FIL" show, he got initiated into the secrets of the inner sanctum of the Oslo Philatelist-klubb—much to the surprise of R. K-F he was roped or lassoed by a namesake of our editor, who robed á la K.K.K. in a pink robe and hood, dragged him across the ballroom floor, where he was struck on both shoulders with a mammoth Viking sword—

which of course made him a pseudo viking and a true member of the Oslo Filatelistklubb—as Roland said “The Norwegians are a stern and serious race, but when they DO relax, my God, they RELAX! It is a long time since I got to bed as late as 5:30!”

And as long as we are on the subject of “DE-NO-FIL” exhibition, we might as well tell you of the important part that some of our members played in this show. First, on the five man Jury, three of our members served well, namely Abram Odfjell, Nils Strandell and Dan Thune-Larsen. In the “Class of Honour” were such famous collections, as those owned by G. A. Hagemann, Harry L. Lindquist, W. F. Foulk, Eigil Rathje, Arnstein Berntsen and J. Schmidt-Andersen. Besides the above non-competitive exhibits, the following received major awards: Aage Reddersen, two silver-gilt and two silvers, Eigil Rathje received no less than six silvers and an Award of Honor. Roland King-Farlow also received two silvers and an Award of Honor, Harry Walli had a silver and an Award of Honor, other silver awards went to F. Tillmann, S. Arnholtz, Curt Haij and Col. Ahonius, bronze awards went to Carl H. Pihl, Mrs. Agda Pade and Jarle O. Stensdal. A special medal was struck and presented to all of those who exhibited in the “Court of Honour.”

The grand award went to Gustaf von Moller, of Sweden, for his magnificent showing of early Finland. Approximately 150 different exhibits were entered, with all of Scandinavia well represented plus exhibits from England, U. S. A., Argentine Republic and the Netherlands.

Collectors of Norway will be pleased to know that work on a large scale handbook on the stamps of Norway is under way and will be completed for the Centenary celebration in 1955. Advance subscriptions are already accepted by Oslo Filatelistklubb, Postbox 298, Oslo, Norway, the library edition will sell for Kroner 250.00 each.

At the last meeting of the club, two of our out of town members made a special trip to attend the Auction and spend their hard earned mola for some of those nice stamps offered by our Auction Manager, Arthur Heim, namely Dr. G. Philip Grabfield from Boston and A. James Wennermark from Rochester, N. Y. * * * it seems everyone had a good time and all went home with a lot of bargains, which grossed about \$500.00.

And with these few serious notes, I say “so long until 1952.”

Book Reviews

THE STELLA CATALOGUE OF DENMARK:

The newest addition to the Danish Collector's Library has been written in English by Mr. Roland King-Farlow (317) who although he cannot speak Danish has mastered the language in reading, translating and writing it.

The catalogue has been arranged for the General Collector or the Specialist, separating the General Issues from the Commemorative and Charity Issues, which is unlike most of the Scandinavian catalogues.

The descriptions of the various issues give all of the technical data as to paper, watermarks, perforations, quantities and dates of issue. For the individual stamps, there is a listing of the shades and in the cases of the earlier issues, the printings from which they come. Major varieties have been listed as well as known inverted watermarks.

To illustrate the varieties, the original plates from DAKA have been in-

serted in a pocket on the inside back cover. All of the titles at the bottom of each plate have been translated into English.

In addition to Denmark, there are separate sections devoted to the Faroe Islands, Greenland and the Schlesvig Plebescite. There is also four pages devoted to the Numeral Cancellations and the dates and places of their usage.

Unlike most catalogues, the values of the stamps are not included in the descriptions. Rather than publish a catalog with prices which would soon become obsolete due to price changes, the prices (in U. S. Dollars) have been printed separately and form a pamphlet which is found in the pocket on the inside back cover. The task of pricing the catalogue was undertaken by the Danish Stamp Dealers Assn. It is hoped that the prices will be revised as the price picture changes.

—Richard G. Gibson

WENNBERG'S HANDBOOK:

The 1952 edition of the old Scandinavian Catalogue, in Swedish, issued by the firm of Harry Wennberg in Stockholm, has been greatly enlarged to a 578 page book or encyclopaedia on Scandinavian Philately, and fills a long need for specialists in these stamps.

Each of the seven countries listed in this catalogue is preceded by a superbly done foreword by Nils Strandell, where he analyzes each issue, from the beginning up to the present date and also gives a list of the more important works written on the stamps of the various countries.

Sweden, of course, has had the most thorough revision, here we note that blocks, covers and all complete booklets are listed and priced, some which are very much on the conservative side, as for instance covers of the first issue, which are priced at 1½ times that of the stamp off cover. The booklet prices seem very true and will be a great help to booklet collectors, who in the past have had no other guide than a handbook, which is full of erroneous information. Perhaps the greatest aid in this new handbook is the listing and pricing of many hundreds of cancellations, which I am certain will boost the collecting of these tremendously.

In the other Scandinavian Countries, there are a number of important new listings, inverted watermarks, notes on cancellations, etc., which will greatly aid all collectors.

This handbook which sells for Sw. Kr. 9.50 plus postage, can be ordered direct from Wennberg's in Stockholm and is a must to all Scandinavian Collectors.

—C. E. Pelander

DANISH AFA CATALOG:

This 1952 catalog of European stamps issued in Denmark has been received and the first thing that one notices is the strong blue color of the binding and the yellow pages. In a foreword the editor states that the difficult paper situation in Denmark is responsible for the yellow paper. Peculiarly enough the yellow paper seems to make reading of the text easier but the same cannot be said for the details of the illustrations. There are two columns on each page and although the volume now has 1050 pages it is still quite a handy catalog.

Regarding the important question of prices there are few changes among the stamps of the Scandinavian countries. In Denmark the increases are in the four printings of the 4 RBS, the inverted and thick frame varieties, and the parcel post stamps of Greenland. Iceland collectors will be interested in

a listing of inverted watermark stamps which has been added this year. This excellent catalog is also available in a small separate edition containing the Scandinavian countries only. A price list of Danish stamps in blocks is issued by the same publisher, the Aarhus Frimaerkehandel, Bruunsgade 33, Aarhus, Denmark.

—Einar Ernst

FACIT 1952:

The latest edition of this Scandinavian specialized catalogue, first issued in 1948, is characterized by a logical arrangement of stamps of the same design, and clear descriptions. Prices quoted are "realistic and reflect the normal market." Prices generally show an upward tendency particularly in the case of the early issues of all the Scandinavian countries and the new issues of Finland. There are 286 pages which are well illustrated. This edition is lower in price than formerly, costing \$1.25 postpaid. It can be ordered from the Western Stamp Collector, Albany, Oregon.

"ALL IN FUN":

This is a unique "philatelic" publication, newly published by Lucius Jackson of Burlington, Vermont. "All in Fun" is a collection of delightful, original cartoons kidding stamps, stamp collectors, and stamp dealers. All of these drawings, by nationally known cartoonists, originally appeared in the Stamp Wholesaler, the leading trade journal for stamp professionals.

"All in Fun" contains 72 pages, plus cover, 309 plates. It retails for \$1.00 a copy.

Treasurer's Report

At the recent annual meeting of the SCC, the treasurer's report showed that the club is in the "black" with a modest bank balance. However, it is desired to point out that publication of The Posthorn costs the club practically as much as the annual dues collected from members. It is largely due to the club auctions that our finances are presently in fairly happy circumstances. Dues for 1952 are payable now and all members are urged to send their money to our treasurer: Robert J. Read, 561 South Broad Street, Elizabeth 2, N. J. Dues for resident members is two dollars; for non-resident and foreign members, one dollar. Initiation fee for new members is one dollar.

Back Issues of The Posthorn

In response to several inquiries, the following back issues of The Posthorn are available to members desiring them at a cost of 25 cents each: Vol. 1, No. 2; Vol. 4, Nos. 2, 3, 4; Vol. 5, Nos. 1, 2, 3; Vol. 6, Nos. 2, 4; Vol. 7 Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; Vol. 8, Nos. 1, 3, 4. Requests will be filled as long as copies are available.

News of Interest

Rainer Ahonius (503) reports: from Finland, that the Motor Coach Parcel Post stamps, issued in Dec. 1948 and reported in Posthorn Vol. 6 #3 and Vol. 7 #2, are to be soon replaced with a more practical new issue, resembling somewhat the regular stamps and that the remainder of the old issue, which have not hitherto been sold directly to the public, are now made available to collectors at the Philatelic Agency in Helsinki.

The original stamps issued in booklet form with their intricate system of control and serial numbers and watermark varieties, promises to become very interesting and probably scarce collectors items. The issue was limited and the lower values were reported sold out soon after they were placed on sale to the public.

The use of these stamps are limited to Motor Coach routes only of which there are 112 routes in operation at present. Mail, parcels as well as letters, are accepted for forwarding to the end of each separate line only, no transfers are permitted. Postage rates is computed by weight and distance. Lowest rate for a letter is 20mk. Mail for the Motor Coach routes are also received at 35 regular post offices. Three types of cancellations are noted: indelible pencil, punched holes and the regular town cancels.

Mrs. Doris Stericker (107) sends us the following regarding the "D23" killer used in the Danish West Indies:

According to Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, this marking was in use on Spanish Mail Packet, St. Thomas from 1868 to 1879, however, there is a great deal of doubt that it was actually in use for more than perhaps a few months, due to its great scarcity and even to date less than 25 specimens are known with this cancel and of these only one on cover. Due to lack of additional covers it is impossible to determine the length of usage of this particular killer.

The following stamps are known with "D26" killers, all of which are Type III or Gibbons Type 12:

Scott No. 33 1d rose red (1864), plates 98, 103, 125.

Scott No. 43 4d vermilion (1865-73), plates 9, 10, 11.

Scott No. 51 6d bright violet (1867-69) plate 8.

If anyone can furnish any additional information regarding this subject, the editor of this paper would like to hear from you.

Ernest M. Cohn (61) of Pittsburgh, Pa., who also contributed the article, "Scandinavian Side Show" which appears in this issue, sends us the photograph of Denmark No. 39 and 39a which appear below. These are positions 93 and 94 showing the normal and the postcard clichés se-tenant. This illustration has appeared in the APS Journal and, in a way, supplements the article by Richard G. Gibson in Vol. 6, No. 1 of The Posthorn.



New and Recent Issues

by Carl E. Pelander



FINLAND

October 26th 1951

Anti T. B. Issue

The design was executed by the artist Mrs. Signe Hammarsten-Jansson and printing by the State Printing Works, in sheets of 100 subjects. The surtax was for the benefit of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society.

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 14

7m+2m green (wild turkeys)
 12m+3m red brown (cranes)
 20m+5m ultramarine (gulls)

400,000 stamps of each value printed.



November 16th 1951

Olympic Games Issue

Issued in honor of the XV Modern Olympic Games, to be held in Helsinki during the summer of 1952. The design for the 12m value was by the artist Aimo Ronkanen and for the 20m by G. A. Jysky. The surtax was to help defray part of the expenses of the Games.

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 14

12m+2m rose (high diving)
 20m+3m slate blue (Olympic Stadium)

Support the S. C. C. by getting your friends to join



NORWAY

October 1st 1951
Winter Olympic Games Issue

Issued in honor of the Winter Olympic Games, to be held in Norway during February 1952. The surtax is for the benefit of the Olympic Committee.

Photogravure	Unwmkd.	Perf. 12¾
	15ö+5ö red	
	30ö+10ö green	
	55ö+20ö ultramarine	

October 24th 1951
General Issue (King Haakon Type)

Photogravure	Unwmkd.	Perf. 12½x13
25ö gray		30ö red

Official Stamps (New "O. S." Type)

5ö	red lilac
10ö	bluish gray
30ö	red
60ö	Prussian blue

Note: The above listed stamps have been reported to us as having been issued, but as of date not as yet received.

December 1st 1951
Provisional Issue

Due to the sudden increase in postal rates, the P. O. Department found themselves with a large supply of the old King Haakon type 25ö red stamp, and in order to use up this surplus supply they surcharged it in black to conform with the new rate.

30ö on 25ö red



SWEDEN

November 1951
General Issue (Three Crowns Type)

Engraved	Coil Stamps, Perf. 13 vertically	Unwmkd.
	1.50 kr. rose violet	

November 30th 1951

New numeral type, designed by Karl-Erik Forsberg and engraved by Sven Ewert. Issued in coils of 100 and 500 subjects.

Engraved	Coil Stamps, Perf. 13 vertically	Unwmkd.
	5ö rose-carmine	

New Members

Resident

- 639 Eric B. T. Kindquist, 115 Davey St., Bloomfield, N. J. (Sweden)
- Non-Resident and Foreign**
- 640 Rene Van Rompay, Kasteeltjesgoed 26, Begijnendijck, Brussels, Belgium (Nor., Faroe Is.)
- 641 Henry G. Jaegerholm, Tegelbruksvagen 7, Stockholm, Sweden (Scan. Classic Covers)
- 642 John S. Johnson, Box 738, 1016 E. Tarpon Ave., Tarpon Springs, Fla. (Scan., BNA, US, Ger. St.)
- 643 E. I. Erickson 2444 S. Pulaski Rd., Chicago 23, Ill. (Sweden)
- 644 Windsor Sturtevant, 25 Greenacre Ave., Longmeadow, Mass. (Greenland)
- 645 C. A. Whitlesey, 1940 S. E. 52nd Ave., Portland 15, Ore. (Scand., Nor.)
- 646 A. B. Raiser, 432 Walnut St., Royersford, Pa. (Scand., Neth. & Cols., Brit. & Cols.)
- 647 O. C. Collins, 6438 York Blvd., Los Angeles 42, Calif. (Scand. & Switz)
- 648 Paul Erickson, 201 7th St., Antioch, Calif. (Scand.)
- 649 John D. Nystul, Apt. #1, 3432 Emerson Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn. (Nor.)
- 650 H. W. Olson, 5434 South "A" St., Tacoma 4, Washington (Scand., U.S., Canada)
- 651 Ely Krentzel, 8769 20th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Den., Iceland, DWI)
- 652 Nils Lundberg, Lars Kaggsatan 10, Goteborg O, Sweden (DWI)
- 653 Carl L. Barber, P. O. Box 31, Marina, Calif. (Scand., U.S., Canada)
- 654 Chris F. Hill, 840 Laverne Way, Los Altos, Calif. (Scand.)

Resignation Accepted

- 30 Harold Holub, Bronx, N. Y. 175 M. B. Lake, Seattle, Wash.

Dropped

- 51 Edwin H. Halvorsen, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
- 84 Elise Soderstrom—No Address
- 127 Dr. Harry A. Nissen, Boston, Mass.
- 174 Jens Warren Nyboe—No Address.
- 282 Fred Reynolds, New York, N. Y.
- 300 David Bull, Garden City, N. Y.
- 319 Hugo Madsen—No Address.
- 343 Sven Nielsen, Langhorne, Pa.
- 347 Carl P. Meyer, Chicago, Ill.
- 363 Ralph Mandol, New York, N. Y.
- 384 Gustaf M. Eklund, Stockholm, Sweden.
- 489 Sidney Raskin, Coral Gables, Fla.
- 491 Hans Liedberg, Stockholm, Sweden.
- 508 M. Anderson, Copenhagen, Denmark.
- 524 Christian M. Nielsen, Odense, Denmark.
- 534 B. H. Oberg, Rockford, Ill.
- 548 M. Luydweg, Schiedam, Netherlands.
- 550 Hans Stendahl, Namsos, Norway.

Membership Report

Members in Good Standing:

Resident -----	82	Total Active Membership:	495
Non-Resident & foreign	333	Deceased -----	26
Honorary -----	6	Resigned -----	65
Life -----	11 (432)	Dropped -----	68

In Arrears:

Resident -----	10	Total Membership since	
Non-Resident & foreign	53 (63)	organization of the club	159 654

Odfjell Joins the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists



Left to right—Richard S. Bohn, Carl E. Pelander, Abr. Odfjell and Frederick Walker. In the background may be noted several of our members as Arthur Heim, Carl Pihl, Richard Gibson and Philip Grabfield. (Photo by Adrian Boutrelle)

Our regular meeting on October 10th, 1951, due to special arrangements, became a joint meeting of three fine stamp groups, The Collectors Club of New York, the Essay Proof Society and the S. C. C., the purpose of this being to honor our distinguished British visitors who attended "CAPEX," which was preceded by a dinner.

This special meeting was a huge success and was attended by an overflow attendance of collectors from all three societies and some 20 British Philatelists, headed by Major Adrian Hopkins plus our own Abr. Odfjell, just arrived from Norway.

Mr. Odfjell, to whom the great honor of having his name added to the "Roll of Distinguished Philatelists" this year, became the first signator to add his name to this Roll on the soil of the United States. The scroll had been brought down here from Canada, where three names had been added during a special ceremony held at "CAPEX."

Carl Pelander, in introducing Mr. Odfjell, touched on his early activities as a collector, when as a boy he accompanied his father on a sea voyage to the West Indies and while his father taught him to read and write, the first mate, a philatelist, taught him the first rudiments of Stamp Collecting. From that beginning, Mr. Pelander stated, the Philatelic Fraternity was blessed by one of the greatest collectors and students the world has ever known. Mr. Pelander then touched on the more recent achievements of Mr. Odfjell during the past few decades, and then formally introduced him to Major Hopkins and Richard S. Bohn, President of the Collective Club, after which the signing of the Roll took place.

Following the signing of Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, Mr. Pelander was asked to say a few words regarding the S. C. C., later exemplifying the superb showing of early Denmark and Norway stamps in the wall frames.

Following this, we had a very interesting talk by Major Adrian Hopkins on his showing of "Shipwreck Covers," a subject on which the Major has written a book. Mr. Clarence Brazier, the founder of the Proof and Essay Society closed the meeting with a talk regarding his group and an exemplification of their exhibits in the wall frames.

In conclusion, we would like to point out that Mr. Odfjell now becomes the fourth S. C. C. member whose name is inscribed on the "Roll of Distinguished Philatelists," the others being Harry L. Lindquist, Nils Strandell and J. Schmidt-Anderson.

Club Auction

The 3rd Annual Auction for the benefit of the Club's Posthorn fund was held November 14th, at the regular Club meeting. The sale was reasonably successful and \$91.19 was realized for the Club, which amount does not include the cost of printing the catalog.

There were ten owners represented, including several lots donated to the Club by our most recent past-president, Bill Foulk. There were 21 mail bidders, of whom 13 were successful in buying one or more lots. A large floor helped the sale along and on many of the items the auctioneer, Carl Pelander, had a merry round of bidding stirred up.

This sale again showed that we can get good prices for good material. However some lots went too low and it might seem a good idea for Club auctions, for owners to set a reserve on all their items. In any case, if these sales are to continue, it might be well to consider that bidders should bid in the Club auction just as generously as they would bid for similar items in commercially operated sales.

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Scandinavian Collectors Club was held at the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th Street, New York City at 8:00 P.M., December 12, 1951.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. F. Foulk, the President. The secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting, one new member was accepted and in the course of the usual business meeting, it was voted to donate \$50.00 to the Collectors Club for maintenance purposes for the coming year.

At the close of the regular business meeting, Mr. Carl E. Pelander was chosen as moderator and the nominations for officers for the coming year were closed.

The new officers for the coming year were chosen as follows:

President	Lauson H. Stone
Vice-President	Arthur I. Heim
Treasurer	Robert J. Read
Secretary	Albert Tate
Librarian	Einar Ernst
Editor of the Posthorn	Carl H. Pihl
Board of Governors for Three Years	Richard G. Gibson

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