

The

POSTHORN

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Norway 10 Ore Johnsen Issues

Norway Catalog Nos. 36, 37 and 38; Scott Catalog No. 40
by Carl H. Werenskiold (59)



It is well known that Norway No. 36 (all catalog numbers refer to the Norway Catalog), shaded posthorn, was printed from plates in which the period after POSTFRIM and the small number 10 was engraved individually on all of the clichés, so as to result in 200 (or more) engraving types. A radical retouching of the plate was then done for the printing of No. 37 I, whereby the shading in the posthorn was removed, except in the bell, by three more or less pronounced engraving lines. The first of these proceeds from the mouthpiece up the right side of the loop to below the crown, the second from below the crown down the left side of the loop, and the third from the lower part of the loop up into the bell. These lines were likewise engraved by hand on all of the clichés and naturally vary in form, and may therefore be considered as secondary characteristics for the determination of the various types. The line to the left of the bell was then retouched for the printing of No. 37 II. The engraving types, as far as the small 10 is concerned, are the same in Nos. 36, 37 I and 37 II. When No. 38 was about to be printed, the original die was re-engraved to the familiar form of the unshaded posthorn, so that here all of the stamps are alike in regard to the engraving lines in the posthorn. However, the small 10 was again engraved by hand individually on all of the clichés, but the resulting engraving types are, of course, not the same as in Nos. 36, 37 I and 37 II.

About two years ago I had the pleasure of showing the above illustrated reconstructed 16-block of No. 37 II to Messrs. Abr. Odjell and Johs. Jelle-

stad, and the correct form of the block was established through their generous assistance. The illustration is of a photograph cut apart, so as to show the relative position of the two strips of 5 and the three pairs from which the block was reconstructed. I noted particularly the large distance between the lowest hole in the vertical perforation of the upper row of stamps and the horizontal perforation directly below, forming at the right a broad perforation "tooth". To my inquiry about this, Mr. Jellestad replied that the "wide tooth" is a well-known occurrence in stamps of this period and indicates the top row of stamps in the sheet, where the perforating "comb" could be safely set somewhat high. Furthermore, since the left stamp in the second row is a marginal one, it may be considered reasonably certain that the positions of the stamps in the sheet are 2-3, 5-9, and 11-19.

As far as I am aware, it is still an open question as to how many types have to be reckoned with in Nos. 36, 37 I and 37II, or in other words whether more than two plates of in all 200 clichés was used. In my collection, I already have 205 carefully controlled types of No. 37 II, and many more undoubtedly exist, since the latest batch of 100 stamps examined by me yielded 25 types not heretofore in my collection. Mr. Gustave Larson (224) of Worcester, Mass., reports that he has variants, and he is also of the opinion that many more must exist. The fact that I have found to date duplicates of only 11 of the 16 stamps in the block points in the same direction. Furthermore, due to the blurred print and frequently heavy cancellation, many stamps defy adequate examination and must be laid aside as "duplicates". I am inclined to believe that no shifting out and replacement of clichés has taken place, at least not to any appreciable degree. When one considers the generally poor appearance of these stamps, there appears to be little reason for assuming that the printer suffered from any appreciable esthetic urge to improve the printing plates. All this indicates that the number of types certainly must have been considerably in excess of 200, probably 300, which would correspond to three plates of 100 clichés each. This is based on probability calculations with No. 37 II and No. 38 stamps in my collection.

The stamps vary considerably in size, particularly in the horizontal direction. I have therefore conducted some measurements of the distance between the inner frame-lines in line with the upper part of the two lower wheels. The outer frame-lines are usually irregular and coarse, and are therefore unsuitable for accurate measurements. It was found that the stamps of Nos. 36, 37 I, 37 II, and the 16-block all varied in the same manner, between 15.7 and 16.3 mm., about half of the stamps measuring 15.8 mm. and about one-fourth 15.9 mm. Type duplicates in all cases showed the same dimensions (less than 0.1 mm. deviation). This is somewhat surprising, when one considers that the stamps have been washed and handled otherwise, and since one frequently hears that the paper may stretch, etc. It appears to be a fact that even the poor paper upon which these stamps were printed retains its dimensions quite well. I had hoped that these measurements might have fallen into definite groups so as to serve as possible distinctions between the various panes. While this hope came to naught, it is evident that such measurements may serve, in some degree, as secondary characteristics for the various types. In other words, two stamps may look alike in regard to the small 10, but if their horizontal measurements do not agree, the types must be considered different. In order that two stamps can be type duplicates, they must agree as to (1) the position of the period, (2) the form of the small 10 and its position relative to "M" and "ø" and to the upper and lower borders of the oval band, etc., (3) the tendency as to form of the engraving lines in the posthorn, (4) the tendency as to form of the outer frame-line, and (5) the horizontal dimension as defined above. The control in the case of No. 38 becomes somewhat simpler, since the engraving lines in the posthorn are alike for all

stamps, and there is less variation in the shape of the outer frame-line.

The work in comparing stamps to determine whether they are new types for the collection, or duplicates, gradually becomes more overwhelming as the collection grows. The number of comparisons required to build up a collection to, say, 100 types is $\frac{100 \times 99}{2} = 4,950$. For 200 types this becomes $\frac{200 \times 199}{2} =$

19,900, and for 300 the number would be $\frac{300 \times 299}{2} = 44,850$. This is under the

assumption that a new type is found each time. In reality, one will find an increasing number of duplicates, and the above calculated numbers of comparisons must therefore be increased several fold to correspond to actual conditions. I am therefore in full agreement with Mr. H. Opheim when he has expressed, in *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, the desirability of some system to make this work easier. The difficulty here is, according to my views, that the various characteristics, such as the position of the period, the size of the small numbers, etc., in each case vary gradually between a minimum and a maximum, making it impossible to establish sharply defined groups to which the stamps can be assigned with accuracy. This makes it necessary also to go through neighboring groups, frequently difficult to identify, before the typing work in each case can be considered complete. After thorough consideration, I have arrived at the conclusion that the position of the period as determined by measurement is the only characteristic that is suitable for use in a classification system.

The measuring technique to determine the position of the period may, at first glance, appear somewhat elaborate, but is actually quite simple in operation. The tools required are a ruler of good quality, divided into half millimeters, and a watchmaker's magnifier of, say, 4 X magnification. The horizontal distance from the right downstroke of M to the period, center to center, is first measured, giving a result of, let us say, 0.7 mm. Since all measurements here are best expressed in tenths of a millimeter, we write 7. Then we measure the vertical distance from the center of the period to the lower inner frame-line, and find, f. ex., 1.1 mm., or in our connotation 11. Subtract 8 (the distance between the foot of M and the lower inner frame-line) and write the difference 3. The position of the period in this example can now be expressed as 7,3 or more simply 73 (without separating comma, but read: seven, three). The method is based on a rectangular coordinate system, and the curvature of the oval band is disregarded. This has the advantage that the number for the vertical measurement does not become negative, even in cases where the period appears somewhat low when viewed in relation to the oval band. The subtraction of 8 provides a number of one figure for the vertical measurement.

The stamps in my collection of No. 37 II vary, as to position of period, from 4 to 9 horizontally and from 0 to 5 vertically. The convenience of these "period position" numbers ecomes obvious when I mention that the positions in the stamps of the 16-block can be expressed by:

Upper row—73, 64, 72, 62, 52, 52, 73

Second row—63, 62, 83, 63, 62, 73, 62, 72, 64

Imagine how awkward and lengthy a corresponding word explanation would be.

When the measurements are completed, the stamps can be arranged in the album according to the "period position" numbers in groups 40, 41, etc. (very few stamps here), then 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, followed by 60, 61, etc. . . . up to 90, 91, etc. (very few stamps here). Reasonable space must, of course, be provided between the groups for additional types. The number of these groups is not excessive and does not call for unreasonable album space. The group numbers are simply the same as the period position numbers, so that no reference to tables is required.

In comparing a new stamp of period position, say, 73, the 73 group in the album is first gone through, and if the stamp is a duplicate, this will usually show up quickly. If not, one must also, to be on the safe side, examine the neighboring groups 62, 63, 64, 72, 74, 82, 83 and 84, since small discrepancies must be allowed for in the measurements, but not over 0.1 mm or 1 in our connotation. If the corresponding type is not found in these neighboring groups, the examination is closed and the stamp may safely be placed in the album as a new type. During this comparing work one must, as mentioned above, consider more than the shape of the small 10.

This system can, of course, be utilized to advantage with the other øre stamps. Thus the types 1 to 6 of Norwegian Catalog No. 22 (1 øre), Scott No. 22, have the period positions 63*, 73, 83, 84, 84 and 63.

Nos. 36, 37 I, 37 II and 38 are on Moestue's paper having posthorn watermark II. No. 38 is also found on Bentse paper with posthorn watermark I. The Moestue watermark is quite difficult to see in benzine and shows up with only a very small proportion of the stamps. I have accordingly found it necessary to experiment with practically every thinkable method for the examination of these stamps for watermark, in the hope of finding something better than the benzine method for use in such difficult cases. The following method was found to give the best results:

The stamp is first soaked in water for at least two minutes (mere wetting is of little use) and is then held up against a weak source of light. This is sufficient in some cases, but usually it is necessary to continue by placing the wet stamp on a glass plate, below which is a color filter, which is to be red for these stamps. The glass plate and the filter are situated on a broad box (2-3" high) having a small electric bulb (5 watt) mounted inside on the side of the box. The lamp is covered by a piece of cardboard provided with a rectangular opening approximately the size of the stamp, in such a manner that indirect light by reflection from a sheet of white paper in the bottom of the box proceeds upwardly through the opening, the filter and the glass plate with the stamp on it. A cardboard tube (5-6" high) is then placed over and around the stamp to exclude extraneous light. By lifting the glass plate slowly up, one can vary the light intensity until the best contrast is found for showing up the watermark. The tube may be provided with a weak magnifying glass, if so desired. I have described the apparatus in its simplest form, but it goes without saying that the construction may be developed to greater elegance. The important considerations here are that the stamps must be soaked, not merely wetted, and the light must not be intense, but rather such that the stamp, excepting the watermark itself, appears rather dark.

I have applied this method chiefly to stamps of the No. 37 II issue, where the results were as follows:

Watermarks sufficiently clear to show position of watermark -----	45%
Watermarks not sufficiently clear to show position of watermark --	20%
No watermark visible -----	35%

These results are much superior to those obtainable by the benzine method. By way of surprise, I found that about 10% of the stamps had the watermark in the 4 position (bell of the horizontal posthorn down and to the right), which is not now listed in the Norwegian Catalog, while the other stamps had the watermark in the 1 position (bell upwardly and to the left).

I have, furthermore, experimented somewhat with 3 øre yellow, 5 øre green, and 20 øre blue (Norwegian Catalog Nos. 41, 42 and 46; Scott Nos. 38, 39 and 44a), using red (yellow not as satisfactory), green and blue filters, respectively, this work being sufficient to establish the fact that this procedure is better than the benzine method also in the case of other than red stamps. The use of benzine in the customary simple manner should, of course, be continued in the case of stamps having easily identifiable watermarks.

* Type 1 illustrated incorrectly in Norges Frimerker 1855-1924, p. 91.

Broken Frame Variety on DWI Bicolored Stamps

by Doris T. Stericker (107)



During the study of the bicolored stamps of the Danish West Indies several constant frame varieties have been found, which do not seem to have been listed previously. Of course, "Carøes Cut", the two "pearl" varieties, the split frame, the two prominent bent frames and Type X are all mentioned in the literature as the discoveries of Messrs. Hagemann, Carøe, Rønne, and Thomsen. Mr. Michael Miller has called attention to a nick in the top frame above and slightly to the right of the V in Vest. Perhaps he will have more to report on this variety later.

One cut which has been noticed is large enough to see with the naked eye and is constant through at least two printings in four denominations. It is also found on five denominations of the Danish stamps.

The cut is on the lower half of the outer left frame line opposite the second highest bud in the ornament and is approximately .25 mm. in width.

The table below will show the denomination, Printing, Postal and Thiele numbers, date of issue and frame positions.

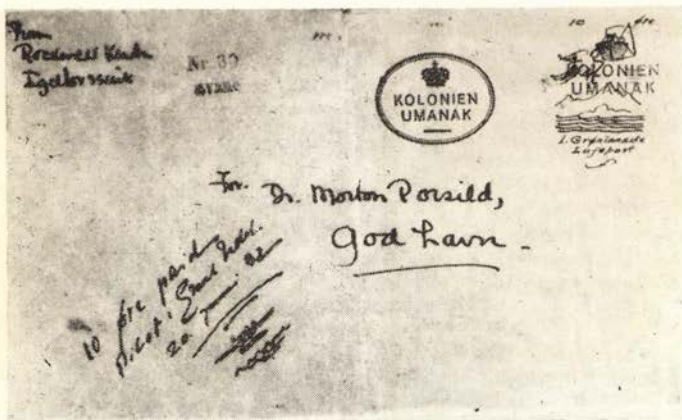
Denomination	Print.	Postal No.	Thiele No.	Date	Frame Pos.	Plate Pos.
1 cent	V	41	49	Mar. 1885	N	21
"	VI	44	46	Aug. 1887	N	—
3 cents	V	41	49	Mar. 1885	N	21
"	VI	45	73	Dec. 1888	N	—
"	VII	46	82	Feb. 1890	I	—
"	VIII	51	126	Apr. 1895	I	—
5 cents	III	41	49	Mar. 1885	N	—
"	IV	44	63	May 1887	N	—
10 cents	IV	41	49	Mar. 1885	N	—
"	V	44	63	May 1887	N	11

The same variety occurs on the Danish stamps in the 8, 12, 25 and 100 øre denominations with normal frame and in the 4 øre with the frame inverted.

Information about the cut in other denominations or printings will be very welcome.

A Rockwell Kent "Forerunner"

by Lauson H. Stone (483)



Both Greenland and airmail collectors are by now familiar with the story of the Rockwell Kent airmail stamp which was used in Greenland in 1932. The stamp was designed and printed by the American artist, Rockwell Kent, who was then living in Igdlorsuit, Greenland. That summer an expedition which was engaged in making the movie "S. O. S. Iceberg" had established its headquarters at Igdlorsuit. One of the members of the expedition was the German World War I ace, Ernst Udet, who piloted a seaplane used in making the movie. The airmail stamp was used for mail carried by Udet, principally between the expedition headquarters at Igdlorsuit and a camp at Nugatsiak where part of the movie was filmed. The proceeds from the sale of the stamp were applied to the cost of a community house which Kent was building at Igdlorsuit. It is believed that the stamps were used in early July, 1932. The first day of use is unknown, although stated by one writer to be "some days after" June 15, 1932.

Pictured above is a used cover which has, in place of a stamp, an ink drawing similar to the Kent airmail stamp. One notable thing about this cover is that the ink drawing, while practically the same as the stamp, will on careful examination be seen to be in reverse, i.e., the gull is flying to the right rather than to the left as in the stamp. It is well known that the stamp was printed from a woodcut which had to be prepared in reverse of the manner in which the final stamp was to appear. In other words, in order to have the gull in the stamp fly to the left, it was necessary to make the woodcut with the bird flying to the right. This indicates that the artist was making the drawing on the cover in the same way it would appear on a woodcut rather than imitating or copying the stamp. Thus it seems logical to conclude that this cover was prepared before the stamps were printed.

A second notable feature of this cover is the fact that it is dated. It bears the following notation in Udet's handwriting:

10 Ore paid
Pilot: Ernst Udet
20 juni 32

under which is a drawing of a seaplane. As Greenland collectors know, Greenland mail at that time bore no dates or dated cancellations. None of the very few known covers with the Kent airmail stamp have cancellations showing

exactly when they were mailed or used. Those addressed to Denmark bear Copenhagen cancellations showing that they arrived there on July 31 or thereabouts. Since the journey to Denmark occupied from three to five weeks, such covers were probably mailed after June 20th. Thus the dating by Udet on the above cover is a further indication that it was used prior to the first use of the airmail stamps.

The comments of Mr. Kent on the above cover have been obtained, as follows:

"The cover with the hand drawn airmail stamp is definitely genuine. I recognize the drawing of the stamp, and the lettering under it, as my own; and the handwriting on the envelope is that of my wife, Frances Kent. I have a vague recollection of having made that hand drawn stamp before I got to printing the stamp subsequently used. Just what I, or my wife, was writing to Porsild about, I don't recall. Probably it was only a greeting sent to him to take advantage of a trip to Godthavn that Udet was making in his plane. * * *"

Mr. Kent's statement, as well as the evidence of the cover itself, would seem to establish the fact that this cover, being mailed prior to the use of the airmail stamps, is in effect a "forerunner" of such stamps, and that the first use of the airmail stamps was later than June 20, 1932.

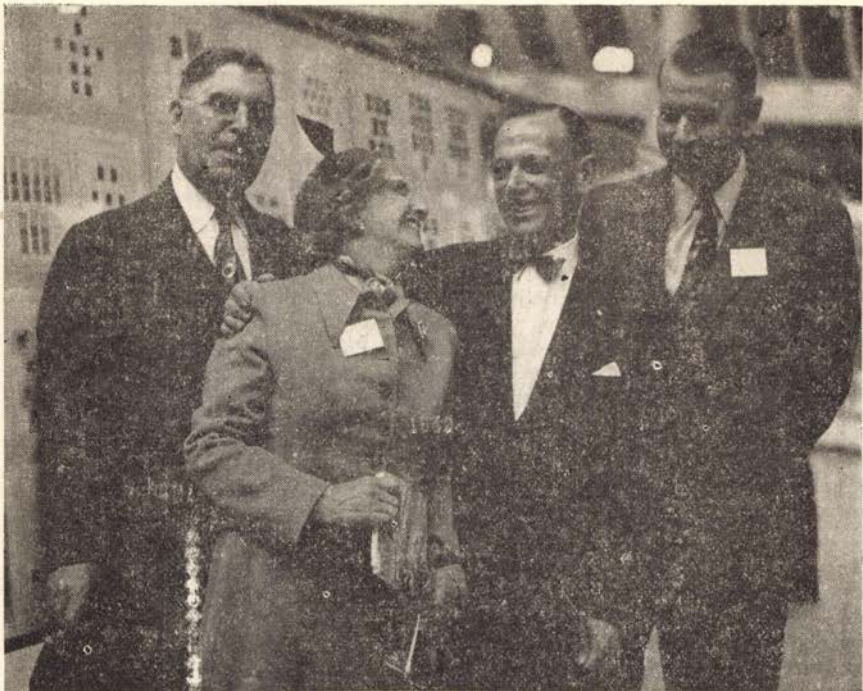
The cover does not have the cancellation or cachet of the expedition, which is the only Greenland marking found on covers used with the airmail stamp. The absence of this cancellation is probably due to the fact that the sender of the cover was not connected with the expedition. The cover does, however, have three markings which are familiar to Greenland parcel post collectors: "Nr. 30 - Avane" - the fiscal cancellation used at Igdlorssuit, and two different types of "Kolonien Umanak" cancellations. The latter cancellations were probably applied at Umanak, which is near Igdlorssuit, before the plane proceeded to Godhavn—upwards of 400 miles distant.

The writer has seen one other similar cover which, however, is unused and unaddressed. This unused cover not only has a similar ink drawing by Mr. Kent, but also has affixed a copy of the airmail stamp which is cancelled with the expedition cachet.

Interesting News From Scandinavia

According to Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift, Swedish stamp collectors' monthly journal, plans are being considered to issue stamps symbolic of Scandinavian unity. It is contemplated that Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden would issue in 1953 stamps carrying out this theme. It is probable that each country would issue a stamp or stamps with the same design with inscriptions in Danish, Finnish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish.

It has been suggested that a suitable design would show five flying swans. The denomination proposed would be the one for letters to foreign countries. Sponsors of the plan—the Swedish monthly journal—feel that the stamps should be printed at the same place and suggest that Sweden's state-operated stamp printing establishment would be a logical place to do this work, so as to assure uniformity. While there is nothing official on this plan as yet, it is understood that there is strong support for the proposed issue in all of the Scandinavian countries.



S. C. C. members at CAPEX in Toronto last year. Above, from the left: Robert J. Read (Treasurer), Mrs. Agda Pade, Carl E. Pelander and Alton R. Hansen. Below, from the left: Dr. Charles D. Sneller, Alton R. Hansen, Robert J. Read, Erwin C. Nielsen, A. James Wennermark, Mrs. Agda Pade, Capt. Robert W. Scherer, Carl E. Pelander, Mrs. Doris Stericker and Dr. William Stericker.





The Horn Blower

by Agent No. 42
Staff of the Old Sleuth

FLASH! Exclusive for The Hornblower! **John Hall** has just become a grandfather—it's a girl by the name of **Karla**.

Here we are again, with stories new and old * * * **Carl Pihl**—our Editor—is a very busy man these days—in dividing his time between his job, the army and the Posthorn—there is very little time to give to his stamps or the “West Forties” * * * we understand that **Bob Read**, our Treasurer, has been laid up at the Elizabeth Hospital for some time—we trust he will soon be his old self again—a card from some of you may help * * * **Joe Jaeger** also spent a little time at the French Hospital, he thinks the nurses there are O.K.—we are happy to report that he is well and happy again * * * and now the annual European exodus is on again—**Hilda Isola** left for Paris, France and from there will go to the Olympics in Finland * * * **Bill Foulk** also sailed for Continental Europe on the 6th of June, he intends to visit Scandinavia as well * * * **George Wiberg** also intends flying to the Olympics in July * * * and from **Capt. Bob Scherer** we hear quite often, he is now with the Air Force in Germany—he has made it a point to see as much as possible of that country and now expects to get a furlough which will be spent in Copenhagen and Stockholm—if you have nothing better to do, drop Bob a card, he loves to hear from the S. C. C. crowd * * * **Dick Gibson**, our genial program chairman, made quite a hit with his questions and answers program—everyone that attended the last meeting had a very good time and a repeat performance is in order * * * **Arthur (Doc) Swenson**—the dentist who pulls teeth by hypnosis—just informed us that his whole family won awards at a recent stamp show—pappa won the grand, mamma a second and sonny the junior cup * * * this is almost as bad as our president **Lauson Stone**, whose sons both collect stamps—and speaking of **Lauson**, the last time we saw him his annual hayfever was already on—it must be quite a trick to mount stamps between sneezes * * * **Doctor Sneller**, the demon photographer, recently attended a Medical Convention in New York, and informed us that he took over 400 pictures at “CAPEX” in Toronto, a couple of his samples are in this issue * * * and speaking of Toronto **Dr. Hans Lundberg**, the globe trotter, just returned from some geological explorations of the Arctic—now he is doing more of the same in Sweden and Portugal * * * the **Edgrens** are busy getting their summer place in Gloucester in order—we understand it is quite a unique place and will have to be investigated this summer—so more about this next time * * * the other day your old sleuth had lunch with our 87 year old youngster, **Henry Redfield** and **Ferrars Tows** and later was asked to join them for cocktails at the Union League Club—there he found the two engrossed in a red hot game of Dominoes—well Henry for all of that is as spry as ever * * * and **Ferrars Tows** as usual has gone to his lovely summer home “Pineleagh” in Norfolk, Conn. * * * the “Purple Passion” (**Fay Jordan**), is on a strict diet—her purples keep on growing, every so often another volume is added to the collection, which now approaches 60 vol-

umes * * the other day we had a very interesting visit with **John E. Bock**, of Melrose, Mass.—and incidentally he was the original installer of flood lights in various ball parks, including Ebbets Field, the home of “them bums” * * * **George Wheeler** of Scarsdale, N. Y. became the first subscriber to the new Scandinavian Dictionary—we hope all the rest of you will send in your three bucks for this fine and much needed book * * * **Carl G. Ramsen** of Ridgfield Park, N. J., **Fred Stumann** of Queens Village and **Frank W. Baker** of Toledo, Ohio, all have been reported ill—we hope these good members will soon be well and happy and wish them speedy recovery * * * **Ernst Cohn** of Pittsburgh writes; “I consider my membership the biggest bargain of these inflationary times, and want to congratulate you and the Officers of the Club on your excellent work”—good work Ernst, we need a little encouragement at times * * * noted in the cocktail lounge of the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, and reported by our Philadelphia sleuth, **Carl Pelander** and the **Sterickers**, swapping stories, Carl was down for the day to install the Officers of the Y. D. (Yankee Division) Chapter * * * and speaking of the **Sterickers**, they are hard at work on the dinner and annual S. C. C. Convention, which will take place in Philadelphia this fall in conjunction with the A. P. S. Convention—we hope that all of you plan on being there—why not write a card to Mrs. Doris Stericker for further details, or state that you plan on coming, this will give the committee an idea of how many will attend. We have been informed that a strong Greenland delegation will attend the convention—if that is any inducement * * * **Laurence Hyde** bemoans the heavy rains during the last few months—seems strange to come from California * * * not long ago **Curt Haij** from Stockholm, Sweden attended a meeting of the club, both he and Mrs. Haij also attended an American Stamp Auction in New York—we thought Mrs. Haij was very, very nice * * * it seems that since coming out from under all those old stamp hinges, this old sleuth could go on and on—so in order not to be boring, I’ll say—so long until next issue.

Scandinavian Philatelic Dictionary

The Scandinavian Collectors Club of New York is planning to publish a Scandinavian Philatelic Dictionary which is expected to answer a longfelt need and be a great help to philatelists in this country as well as those in the Scandinavian countries. This work was undertaken by Carl H. Pihl, Editor of The Posthorn, with the assistance of club members in the Scandinavian countries and in this country. The text is nearing completion and it is expected that the dictionary will be published in October or November. No individual will profit from this work, any profit realized will go to the Scandinavian Collectors Club publication fund.

This dictionary will list approximately 1200 philatelic terms in English and provide the Danish, Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish translation or equivalent. It will also contain an alphabetical listing of these words in each of the four Scandinavian languages and provide the English translation. Thus, it will be equally useful to philatelists in the Scandinavian countries and those in English-speaking countries.

In order to facilitate publication of this work, the club is accepting advance orders for this dictionary at once. Price of the dictionary is three dollars per copy, postpaid. Please send check or money order made out to the club to the treasurer and print your name and address clearly.

ROBERT J. READ, Treasurer
 Scandinavian Collectors Club
 561 South Broad Street
 Elizabeth 2, N. J.

News of Interest

Mr. E. M. G. Schroeder (117) of Atlanta, Ga., has recently donated to the Club Library, the first Swedish Catalogue published by H. Lichtenstein in April 1894. This catalogue, which contains only the postal issues of Sweden and the postal stationery, issued to that date, is of great interest and contains a number of interesting items, such as the 3 Sk Bco yellow, etc.—We are grateful to Mr. Schroeder for his generous gift.

Lt. Brownier (383) is at the present time with the 8th Army in Korea and would welcome a line from some of the members—in a recent letter received he states “so would appreciate hearing from any of my friends”

1st Lt. Burt W. Brownier, 0-1637104
R/M Co., 51 Sig. Bn. Corps
APO 358, c/o P. M., San Francisco, Calif.

A. James Wennermark (543) Box 3056, Rochester 14, N. Y. requires the following numbers of The Posthorn to complete his file: Vol. 1, No. 4; Vol. 2, Nos. 2 and 4; Vol. 3, No. 2 and Vol. 5, No. 4. Mr. Wennermark is willing to purchase these copies from any member having them to spare. He advises that he has extra copies of the following if anyone should need them: Vol. 1, No. 3 and Vol. 5, No. 3.

Eigil Rathje (338) of Copenhagen, Denmark, has been named editor for 1952 of the Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, bi-monthly journal of the Copenhagen Philatelic Society.

B. I. Christensen (39-L2) well known dairyman of New York, has been made a Knight of Dannebrog by his native Denmark, a great honor deserving the congratulations of all S. C. C. members.

Harry L. Lindquist (H2) is doubtless aware that the magazine STAMPS which he publishes may be found in the Harvard College Library, in the beautiful Widener Library Building on the campus at Cambridge, Mass. But does he know that this outstanding philatelic publication is filed under “Economics,” between the South African Journal of Economics and “Statistischer Wochen-dienst”?

Arnstein Berntsen (388) of Oslo, Norway, has been elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Oslo Filatelistklubb. The club is working on a revised membership list that will be published this year.

Jarle O. Stensdal (387) Postboks 46, Høvik, Norway, is Editor of the Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, which is published monthly and contains many articles of interest to collectors and students of the stamps of Norway.

Rene Van Rompay (640) Kasteeltje 26, Begijnendijk, Belgium is working on a project of making a list of the manuscript (pen) markings applied to the Stamps of Norway during the period such markings were officially recognized (until about 1890). He asks members to submit to him a description, tracing or photograph of the following: Manuscript Numerals, Manuscript Town Cancellations, Manuscript Ship Cancellations, and Pen Marked stamps which may bear another (regular) cancellation. It would be a great help to M. Van

Rompay if the stamp could be designated, if possible, by the Norwegian Catalog number. He also asks that members include any such pen marking known to exist whether it is in their collection or not. M. Van Rompay already has a long list of such pen markings on Norway Nos. 1, 4, 8, 14 and 18. Members are urged to cooperate with M. Van Rompay as he has promised to send the results of this survey for publication in a future issue of The Posthorn.

Rainer Ahonius (503) of Helsinki, Finland, reports: that a special cancellation will be used during the XV Olympic Games opening on July 19 in Helsinki. Sixteen temporary post offices will be established to take care of the mail for the competitors and spectators during the Games. Each post office will be identified by a capital letter at the bottom of the inner circle (see illustration below). Similar cancellers, without the identifying letter, will be used at the main post office during this time. The cancellation was designed by the artist, Toivo Toivola, in cooperation with the Olympic Committee.



Mrs. Alice M. Anderson (599) of Westfield, Mass., Secretary-Treasurer of the Springfield Chapter, writes: that the officers of the Springfield Chapter for 1952 are: Arthur Sheldon, President; Roland E. Anderson, Vice President; and Alice M. Anderson, Secretary-Treasurer.

Eric Hallar (55) has received a Certificate of Merit from the Collectors Club of New York for his "outstanding article": Sweden, Its Pre-Adhesive Postal History and Covers which appeared in the March 1951 issue of The Collectors Club Philatelist. As members may recall, reprints of this fine article were sent to all members with the April 1951 issue of The Posthorn. Compliments are due to Mr. Hallar for this signal honor.

Thorsten Ingeloff (344-L4) of Karlstad, Sweden, reports: that the famous Swedish color error—the three skilling banco in yellow—is now on exhibit in Stockholm and apparently looking for a buyer. The asking price is said to be \$40,000. Many prominent collectors in Sweden hope that the GPO will find some means of raising the necessary funds to acquire this great rarity.

With Regret

... we announce that our new member Hans B. Zeitlin (660) recently suffered a great loss by the death of his son. We are also sorry to learn that Abr. Odfjell (377-H6) suffered a heart attack while attending the CENTELUX show in Luxembourg. He is presently convalescing at his daughter's home in Amsterdam. Our best wishes for a speedy recovery to this great philatelist.

Club News

The Scandinavian Collectors Club in New York launched the year in good style by holding a most successful members' competition at its regular meeting on January 23, 1952. All those present enjoyed the presentations which included: Carl H. Werenskiold with his collection of the shaded posthorn 1877 Norway issue; Miss Hilda Isola who showed a portion of her collection of Red Cross Stamps of the World; Arthur I. Heim displayed a collection of U. S. commemoratives illustrated with photographs of the stamps as an example of an interesting manner of mounting stamps; Carl E. Pelander showed selected pages from his collection of Surinam; Lauson H. Stone showed a nice lot of the Skilling Banco issue of Sweden; Richard G. Gibson displayed pages from his collection of the bi-colored issues of Denmark; and Carl H. Pihl presented "Notes on the Posthorn stamps of Norway," various statistics and data concerning this famous stamp design.

On February 13, 1952 the club members enjoyed great fun at a Quiz Show, questions and answers about Scandinavian Philately with the members present being divided into two teams consisting of six members each. The team consisting of Messrs. Pihl (Capt.), Black, Lindquist, Stone, Tate and Westberg scored a close victory over the team consisting of Miss Isola and Messrs. Read (Capt.), Dement, Ernst, Heim and Wiberg. This program provided unusual enjoyment and it was agreed that a similar program should be held in the near future. Richard G. Gibson, the moderator, was thanked for his work in preparing and conducting this fine program.

Lauson H. Stone, our President, entertained the members at the meeting on March 12, 1952 with a showing of his three-volume collection of the Parcel Post Stamps of Greenland. This superb collection included some of the artist's original sketches, engraving and color proofs and all of the various issues, including color shades, different papers, etc. The showing also included examples of the different usages of these stamps together with an almost complete collection of the various postmarks, both from Greenland and Copenhagen. Mr. Stone received the well-merited appreciation of those present for this excellent presentation.

On April 9, 1952, the club was honored by a visit of members of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York, several of whose members are also members of the S. C. C. The first guest speaker was Sidney F. Barrett who showed his incomparable collection of Masonic cancellations, covers and corner cards. Mr. Barrett explained many of the interesting and humorous circumstances under which some of these items had been obtained. Arthur I. Heim, President of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York, followed with an interesting showing of unusual postal usages of stamps from the Congo. George B. Wray exhibited a selection of covers from his unique Sanitary Fairs collection of the Civil War period. Carl H. Pihl showed stamps, covers and other material from Pitcairn Island, the result of long correspondence with a resident of the island. Early examples of postal history, stampless covers, franked covers and an Edgar Allen Poe "fake" letter were shown by Harry M. Konwiser. Frederick L. Hill concluded the showings with a display very appropriate to the Easter season. This was his famous "Life of Christ as Shown on Stamps," including a similar motif in a maximum card collection.

Another successful Quiz Show was held at the meeting on May 14, 1952, again due to the excellent work of Richard G. Gibson in preparing the questions and acting as moderator. The team consisting of Messrs. Black (Capt.), Brofos, Foulk, Pihl, Tate, Werenskiold and Wiberg emerged the victors in a very close race with the team consisting of Messrs. Windfeld-Hansen (Capt.), Byron, Ernst, Konwiser, Maybury, Pelander and Stone. This session was fully as enjoyable as the one held in February and it was agreed to schedule such a program from time to time.

New and Recent Issues

by Carl E. Pelander



ICELAND

1952

GENERAL ISSUE

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 13

25 kr slate



AIR POST STAMPS

Depict famous Icelandic Mountains.

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 13

1.80kr greenish blue (Snaefellsjökull)
2.50kr green (Eriksjökull)
3.30kr blue (Oraefajökull)

NORWAY

1952

Change of Color, King Haakon VII design.

Photogravure

Unwmkd.

Perf. 13

25ö slate



SWEDEN

April 19, 1952

Petri Issue

Commemorating the 400th anniversary of the death of the noted reformer Olavus Petri.

The design for the stamps was by William Peterson and the engraving by Sven Ewert. They are slightly larger than the ordinary stamps, measuring 27.25x20.5 mm. and are rotary recess printed by the Stamp Printing Office in coils of 100 and booklet panes of 20.

Engraved

Coil Stamps, perf. 13 vertically

Unwmkd.

25ö black

1.40 kr. brown

Booklet, containing one pane of 20, perf. 13 on three sides

25ö black

Olavus Petri, the Swedish reformer, was born in Orebro. Upon the completion of his studies at Upsala, he continued at Wittenberg, where he studied under Luther and Melanchton. Upon his return to Sweden he was appointed to the cathedral in Strängäs, where he preached the new Evangelic doctrine. King Gustav Vasa, who heard him preach in 1523, brought him to Stockholm, where he became town clerk. In the years that followed, he published a number of books on reformatory work, among these being the first Evangelic Hymn-book. He also took an active part in the translation of the New Testament (1526) into the Swedish language. His "Rules for Judges" may still be read in the Swedish code of laws and have deeply influenced the development of the laws of that country.

Olavus Petri died on the 19th of April 1552, at which time he was Rector at the "Storkyrkan" (Great Church) in Stockholm, where he is buried.

 LAST CALL FOR AUCTION!

Deadline for sending material (Scandinavian only) for the November Club Auction is September 1, 1952. Send your lots to the Chairman of the Auction Committee—Arthur I. Heim, 91 Amherst Road, Albertson, New York.

New Members

Non-Resident and Foreign

- 667 Wayne S. Wheelock, 4458 Victoria Park Dr., Los Angeles 19, Calif. (I.)
 668 L. Preetzmann-Aggerholm, Port-au-Prince, Haiti (D.W.I.-Br. W. Ind.)
 669 Frederick Larson, 55 Harris St., Kensington, Conn. (Scan.-U.S.)
 670 Dr. George W. Bostwick, Blairstown, N. J. (Scan.-Argent.-Cuba-Egypt)
 671 W. A. Daubert, 1224 Broadview, Toronto 6, Ont., Canada (I.-G.-Canada)
 672 Miss Margaret C. Froelich, 4924 Rubicam St., Philadelphia 44, Pa. (Scan.)
 673 Carl G. Hedstrom, 7 Ellis St., New Britain, Conn. (S.-U.S.)
 674 Robert A. Beckstrom, 4004 Monticello, Cleveland Hts. 21, Ohio (S.)
 675 Carl E. Westberg, Ektomta, Rönninge, Sweden (Scan.-Parts of Europe)
 676 Robert John Gustafson, 871 Helendale Road, Rochester, N. Y. (Scan.)
 677 Norman G. Schulze, Box 114, Pigeon, Mich. (G.-U.S.-Canada)
 678 Eino R. Korhonen, 78 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 16, Mass. (F.-U.S.)

Reinstated

- 497 Cpl. Frederick A. Brofos, 800th MP Co., Ft. Jay, Governors Isl., N.Y. 4, N. Y.

Changes of Addresses

- 583 Lars G. Carlson, Jan van Nessaustraat 26, Den Haag, Netherlands
 39-L2 B. I. Christensen, Viking Hill Farm, Goshen, N. Y.
 251 Rev. E. S. Ford, Ford Hill Road, Whippany, N. J.
 154 Lt. E. A. Grankull, 308 S. Charleston Ave., Bremerton, Wash.
 285 Anker B. Grumsen, P. O. Box 565, Ocean Beach Station, San Diego 7, Cal.
 161 Major Hans I. Hansen, 1134 S. W. 8th Terrace, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
 238 Ray F. Lottinville, 209 East Court St., Kankakee, Ill.
 640 Rene Van Rompay, Kasteeltje, 26, Begijnendijk, Belgium.

Correction in Membership List

- 150 (Resident) name should read "Windfeld-Hansen, Hans"
 387 (Foreign) name should read "Stensdal, Jarle O."
 Capt. Robert W. Scherer, AO 1003834, 501st AC & W Group, Post Office Box 433, APO 61, c/o Postmaster, N. Y., N. Y.

NOTE: Kindly inform the Secretary immediately, if there is an error in the membership list, or if you change your address.

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

THE POSTHORN

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