

The

# POST HORN

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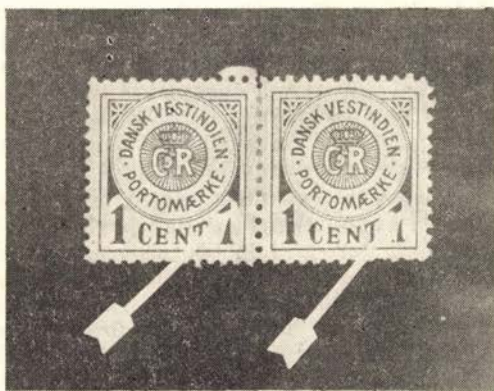
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## The First Postage Due Stamps of the Danish West Indies

By Svend Yort (158)



The postage due stamps of the Danish West Indies have been rather neglected for the past 20 or 30 years, yet there are still some things to be learned about them, as the writer has discovered. As most collectors of these stamps know, the 1902 issue was lithographed, and the stone made up of transfers of a strip of five, repeated twenty times. Thus there are five types of each value, and each vertical row in the sheet consists of only one type, while in the horizontal rows the 1st and 6th stamps are Type I, the 2nd and 7th Type II, etc. These types were best described by B. W. H. Poole, in the pamphlet on U. S. Virgin Islands on which he collaborated with J. M. Bartels, and published by Mekeel's in 1917. It is not the intention to describe these types here, as it is assumed that most interested collectors have access to such a description, but more about that later.

Kohl's Handbook, and later Hagemann, in his classic on the D. W. I.

published in 1930, do not describe all the types, but merely mention that there are two printings, and illustrate or describe only the 4 cents 2nd printing, which is of course the most distinctive. It is true, as Hagemann says, that the differences on the other values are minute, and often difficult to determine in the case of single stamps, unless sufficient material is available for comparison. But the point that all later writers seem to have overlooked, is that Poole describes a strip of five of the 10 cents, which did not match either of the two known printings, and which he therefore thought must represent a third printing or stone, although he did not have any additional copies with which to substantiate the types, nor does he seem to have had any other values which did not conform to the known printings.

Now the writer has long had a block of four of each of the 1 cent and 6 cents values which did not seem to fit the published descriptions, but not having any larger pieces for comparison, could not be sure of the identification. Recently, however, having acquired or studied from quarter to full sheets of both printings of all values, it is now certain that these two blocks represent a different printing of these values. From there he went on to check all copies in his possession, and thus far has found a single and pair of the 1 cent, and a single of each of the 4, 6, and 10 cents which do not fit in the known sheets. The single and pair of the one cent match each other and the block in an overlapping fashion, so that three types of this value are proven; the single six cents checks with the block also, so we have two types of this; the ten cents appears to be Type 2 of Poole's strip, while the four cents thus far stands alone.

It therefore seems fairly certain that there actually were three printings of all four values. Admittedly, the evidence for the 4 cents is very slim, but for one thing it seems likely that all four values would have been printed, not just three of them; for another, this copy of the four cents was used together with the pair of one cent (the writer soaked them off the piece before they were recognized for what they were), and so it also seems likely that they would both be the same printing. As for the ten cents, it must for the present rest mainly on Poole's description of the strip of five.

Nothing is known about the quantities printed, or the dates of printings. The one always regarded as the second printing is probably the last, as the remainders, some of which were sold in Copenhagen, were all of this type. It was also the first to be described—apparently the obvious differences in the 4 cents led to the study of the other values. The other printing was not discovered until later—Poole may have been the first to describe it. Poole thought the odd strip of 10 cents might be the earliest printing, basing this opinion mainly on the yellowish shade of the paper. The used copies of the new types reported here are also quite yellowish, but this is probably due to climatic effect on the gum, because the unused ones, probably more carefully preserved, are not noticeably yellowed. The shades are dark, very like the first printing, and all have the dot over the second "I" of "Vestindien", like the first printing. They are probably the second printing, therefore, but unless some copies on cover or with year-dated cancellations can be found, it will not be possible to say for certain.

The following is a description of the characteristics of the new types on the 1 cent and 6 cents values. The one cent block has no sheet margins, so the position of the types is not determined, and they will be called simply a, b, and c, to avoid confusion at some future date with the proper numbering. The 6 cents block has a right sheet margin, so it would seem safe to call the types of this 4 and 5, assuming that there are five types of this as of the other printings. It does not seem worth while to try to describe the 4 cents and



10 cents at this time.

1 Cent. Type a: This type appears to have no constant flaws. The bottom edge of the solid wedge of color at the right side (above the numeral) is smooth and almost straight.

Type b: The wedge of solid color at the right has a wave in the bottom edge and ends in a heavy line pointing straight down (see illust.) The dot at the left side (between Dansk and Portomaerke) has a white dot in it.

Type c: The wedge of color at the right ends in a triangle pointing down, with a very fine short line beside it (see illust.) The back of the "C" of Cents is irregular, and has a dot on it like a hump. There is also a very fine dot just inside the right frame line 2 mm. above the bottom frame line.

6 Cents. Type 4: The dot at the right, between Vestindien and Portomaerke, has a tiny white spot in the right side. There is a tiny dot of color between the 2nd and 3rd leaves of the upper right corner ornament, and the 3rd (center) leaf is deformed.

Type 5: The colored dot at the right has a larger white spot at the upper left. There is a small break in the inner circle under "AE" of Portomaerke (not the same as Type 5 of the former second printing, which is much more pronounced, and not in the same location.)

We now need to find additional pieces which will enable us to identify the remaining types of this printing. The writer urges all collectors of D. W. I. to look over any blocks or strips in their possession, and to let him know of any which do not check with the two printings hitherto known and described. In case of doubt, or for anyone not having access to the published descriptions of the types, the writer will be glad to check any blocks or strips which may be sent him.

As a by-product of this study, there has also been discovered a case of a substituted transfer in the last printing of the 1 cent value. Such substitutions are not uncommon on lithographed stamps, but as far as the writer is aware, none has ever been reported on these stamps. This example was found in a block of ten, the bottom row containing the five types in the regular order, but in the top row a Type 4 has been substituted for Type 2 on the second stamp. This was not immediately apparent because it has the dot under the second vertical stroke of the "N" of Cents, which is common to Types 1, 2, and 4 of this printing (but not on Type 3, as stated by Poole). However, the white spot in the dot at the left, between Dansk and Porto, identifies it, and in addition, the upper left serif of the second vertical stroke of the "N" in Cents is distinctive. In type 4 it is very heavy and prominent, while in Type 2 it is very weak or missing, ending in a dot which is usually entirely separated from the letter itself.

The location of this substitution in the sheet is not known, as the block does not have sheet margins, but it is not found in the upper right quarter of the sheet. The writer would be glad to hear from anyone who can locate the position of this, or to hear of any other substitutions. It should be mentioned that close examination of most, if not all, of the types will reveal other identifying marks in addition to those which Poole and others have described. However, there are also many flaws in individual stamps, as is common in lithographed issues, and therefore one must be careful to check them before deciding that they are characteristic of the type.

Since writing the above, Carl Pelander has kindly permitted me to examine his stock of these stamps, with the result that I have found two more

blocks of the one cent value, two of the six cents, and one of the ten cents. The ten cents block agrees with types 3 and 4 of the strip described by Poole; the others appear to include additional types of the respective values, but time is too short for a complete description now, so this will be published in an early issue of the Posthorn.

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## Book Reviews

### THE NEW SWEDISH CANCELLATION HANDBOOK:

Just off the press! No philatelist interested in Swedish cancellations can afford to be without this valuable encyclopedia published by Sveriges Filatelist-Förening (the Swedish Philatelic Society). The handbook which contains about 400 pages and 1600 illustrations was written by a committee of experts in the S. F. F. It illustrates and describes all known cancellations from 1685 to date.

Copies of the handbook with Swedish text, cloth bound, are available through

Eric Hallar (Member No. 55, S. C. C.)  
300 Churchill Road  
West Englewood, N. J.

Remittance covering also postage and insurance, total \$5.75, must accompany order.

### SWEDISH POSTAL MUSEUM CATALOG:

The Scandinavian Collectors Club has had the pleasure to receive, from Mr. Paul Heurgren of the Postal Museum in Stockholm, the "CATALOG VIII OF HANS LAGERLOF'S STAMP DONATIONS 1948-49."

This book contains a listing of specialized collections of Bolivia and Netherlands, richly illustrated and with English text. It will be of great value to all collectors of these countries and a book well worth a place in any philatelic library.

This fine book can be obtained for Sw. Kr. 6.00, from GENERALPOST-STYRELSENS BIBLIOTEK, STOCKHOLM 1, SWEDEN.

### COVERS MAGAZINE:

The September 1952 issue of *Covers* is devoted almost completely to Norway. There is a detailed survey of Norway's postal history by Mrs. Edith M. Fisher, Editor of *Covers*. This very readable account begins about the time of the Stone Age and brings the reader right up to date. It is a very complete and interesting story of Norway's postal history. Another feature is an article by Harry L. Lindquist (H-2) on Norwegian Covers—Collected by Rate. Incidentally the cover picture of this issue portrays Mr. Lindquist with some of his Norwegian covers, and there is a sketch on the personality and philatelic accomplishments of the publisher of *Stamps Magazine* and the founder of the National Federation of Stamp Clubs. Also included in this issue of *Covers* is a short article on a Norwegian ship letter by Carl H. Pihl (80), Editor of *The Posthorn*. *Covers* is published by Van Dahl Publications, Inc., Albany, Oregon, who also publish *Western Stamp Collector*.



## The New Method for the Determination of Watermarks

by Carl H. Werenskiold (59)

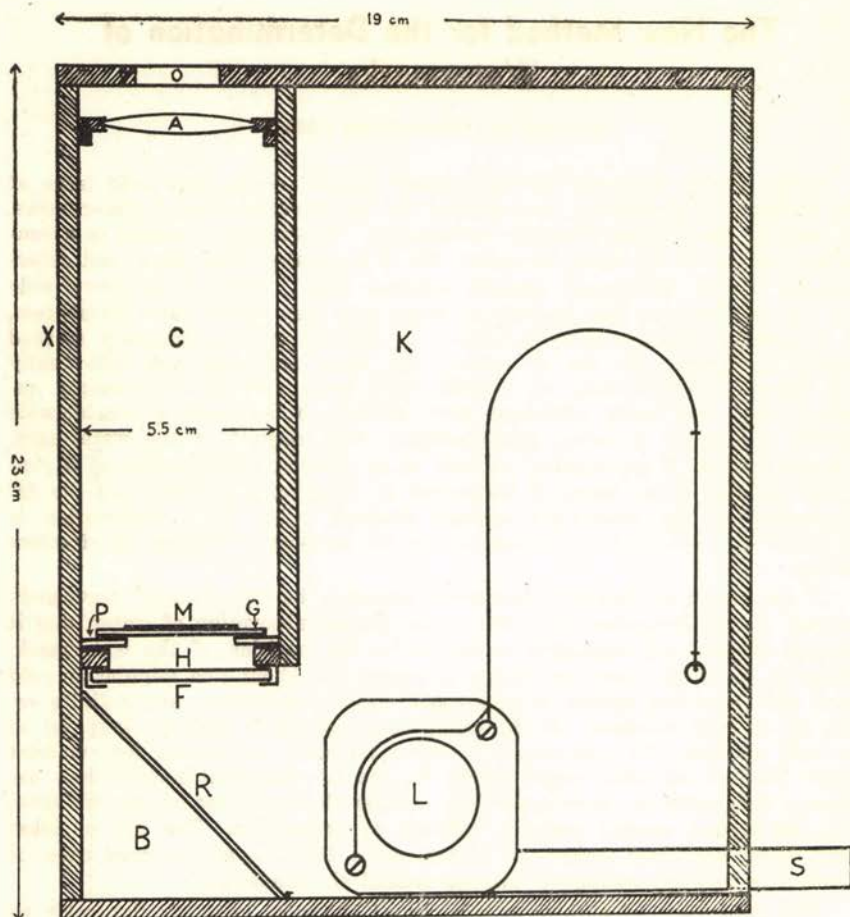
In my article "Norway 10 Ore Johnsen Issues" in the July 1952 issue of *The Posthorn*, I described a new method for the determination of watermarks, particularly the difficult Moestue watermarks. The method consists in a controlled soaking of the stamp in water, use of a suitable color filter, and determination of the watermark against subdued light. Since it is conceivable that my reference to this method as being new may evoke some skepticism, an explanation appears to be in order. In addition to the customary method employing benzine, the use of water, color filter and light are individually well known. Nevertheless, the results with these difficult watermarks remained poor, and many collectors were obliged to lay aside a considerable number of stamps as being indeterminable with respect to the watermark. The new concept in my method consists of an effective combination of a controlled soaking of the stamp in water, use of suitable color filter, and the determination of the watermark against subdued light. This combination is the result of a prolonged investigation for the purpose of finding an effective method.

If the stamp be merely wetted for a moment, the "watermark" frequently assumes a most irregular form, due to the uneven absorption of water, and it becomes difficult or impossible to determine the position of the watermark. When, on the other hand, the stamp is soaked for about two minutes in cold water (or about one minute in luke-warm water), immediate and definite results are usually obtained. If the stamp be permitted to soak too long, let us say half an hour, the watermark shows a tendency to become less distinct again. Stamps on thick paper should be soaked somewhat longer than the others. Preferably no more than four stamps should be soaked at one time, since the timing control becomes difficult or impossible. The use of luke-warm water naturally makes the control more difficult, and in such cases it is best to reduce the number of stamps soaked simultaneously.

The color filter should, as a rule, be of the same or a similar color as that of the stamp, within reasonable limits. A stock of three filters—red, green and blue—will usually be sufficient, at least until further research in this difficult field can prescribe more accurate rules. The yellow stamps are somewhat of an exception, in that a red (not yellow) filter is most serviceable with these stamps. The purpose of the color filter is to make the stamp design invisible as far as possible (the cancellation unfortunately does not disappear), so that one's attention may be directed more fully to the paper and the watermark.

The arrangement with the light should preferably be such that the intensity of the light can be varied gradually until the contrast between the paper and the watermark becomes most pronounced. During my investigation, I had worked with progressively more intense light sources, when the surprise came, quite by accident, that the light must be in the subdued range, and that the watermark contrast becomes most pronounced when the stamps appear rather dark.

In the article referred to, I described the required apparatus in its simplest form. I have now constructed an improved model, more convenient to work with, and also more effective in use. The construction is as indicated in Figure 1.



Legend for Figure 1

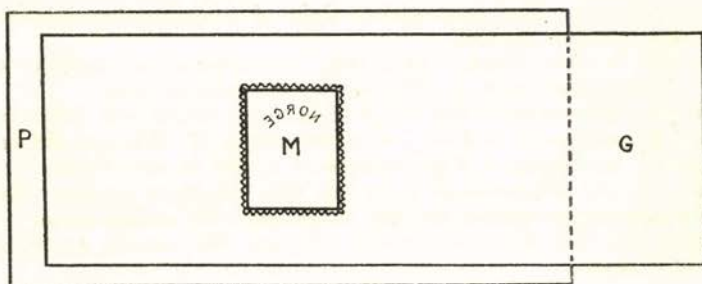
- L—Five watt frosted white electric bulb with flexible cord passing through an opening in the wall of the box.
- S—A flat handle carrying the lamp L.
- B—Triangular block with white cardboard R.
- F—Color filter.
- H—Central large square opening.
- P—Black cardboard with smaller opening of stamp size (slightly less, about 18x22 mm. for the posthorn øre stamps).
- G—Glass plate.
- M—Stamp.
- A—Lens of about six inch focal length.
- O—Central opening for observation.

The light from lamp L is reflected from the white cardboard R up through the filter F, opening H, the opening in the cardboard P, glass plate G and stamp M, and then through lens A and opening O to the eye. The large chamber K and the small chamber C are painted dull black inside, the top of the box with the opening O likewise. The other parts of the outside may be



black or any other color desired. During the examination for watermark, one sits up against the front of the box (marked X in the drawing), which has a width of about five inches in order to provide stability. The part of the apparatus shown in Figure 1 will thus face to the right, and is open (to provide ventilation for the lamp), with the exception of the small chamber C. The latter is provided with a somewhat shortened sidewall, hinged at the top, an opening about  $\frac{3}{8}$ " high remaining below, where the glass plate G must be inserted during the examination. Lamp L is mounted on the handle S, which can be moved in or out through an opening in the wall of the box, so that the distance between the lamp and the reflecting cardboard R can be varied at will.

The working procedure is as follows: The stamp (one or more as indicated above) is soaked in water and then transferred wet, and face down, to glass plate G, which is then inserted into the small chamber C, so that the stamp comes directly above the opening in cardboard P. The glass plate should be somewhat narrower and longer than the floor of the small chamber C, so that the plate can be manipulated conveniently for correct positioning of the stamp. The lamp L, temporarily in the "in" position, is now moved away gradually by pulling on the handle S, while one seeks the best contrast for the watermark by observation through the opening O. Working with a five watt lamp, my experience has been that the lamp must ordinarily be moved to almost the farthest position. One must, of course, make certain that the position of the stamp on the glass plate is upright, so that the position of the watermark can be noted correctly. In other words, the relative position of the hole in cardboard P, glass plate G and stamp M, seen from opening O, will normally be as shown in Figure 2.



The glass plate is then taken out, the stamps placed between blotting paper and then immediately transferred to a temporary "reminder" slip of paper, upon which one writes the position of the watermark. The quality of the watermark varies considerably, and I find it advisable to include such information also, as in the following examples:

- ☞ Watermark position 1, average quality
- ☞ Watermark position 1, weak, but position certain
- ☞ Watermark position 1, very distinct
- ☞ Watermark position 1, very distinct and well centered
- ? Watermark invisible or position indeterminable

When the stamp is dry, the position and quality of the watermark (as indicated on the "reminder") may be recorded, with soft pencil, on the back of the stamp. I do not ordinarily approve of writing on stamps, but an exception should be made for the watermark positions, the determination of which is somewhat time-consuming.

The construction of the apparatus may, of course, be modified in certain

respects. One may, for example, use a plate G of clear plastic material instead of glass. And the lamp may be colored (obviating need of separate color filter), but should be frosted so as to distribute the light evenly.

For the purpose of contributing information toward the question of the relative degree of scarcity of the various watermark positions, one should keep an accurate account of all stamps examined. All stamps, regardless of quality of watermark, will naturally be included in one's statistical notes, but the stamps of highest watermark quality may be laid aside for the album or for trading purposes.

Care must be taken, as with benzine, that the "oily" lines adjacent to the cancellation are not mistakenly constructed as belonging to the watermark.

This method of determining watermarks, which I shall call, for the sake of brevity, the "wet" method, is fully effective with the posthorn watermarks II and III, on Moestue paper, and with the watermark IV\* on Lyche paper, but leads occasionally to some strange surprises which are difficult to explain. I have, for example, done some work with Catalog No. 25 stamps (10ø shaded posthorn). When these stamps were soaked in the manner prescribed, the "watermarks" assumed the weirdest forms, which could not be interpreted in a reasonable manner. I practically boiled some of the stamps as an experiment, but without improved results. But when the same stamps were examined dry in the apparatus, the "horses and cows" suddenly changed into beautiful posthorns.

Equipped with an apparatus of the type described, and with the familiar benzine tray, we now have at our disposition the following four methods which supplement each other in utility:

WM—The wet method described herein.

DL—"Dry against Light." The stamp is examined dry in the apparatus, with color filter, and against light of controlled low intensity.

BM—The benzine method.

DB—"Dry against Black." The stamp is examined dry against a black background, such as afforded by the benzine tray.

With the watermarks II and III, WM has been found best, DL frequently useful, and BM ordinarily useless. With watermark IV, WM and BM are best, DL frequently serviceable. With watermark I, BM is best (when it can be employed), DL and DB useful to good, but WM ordinarily useless. The Norwegian Catalog warns against the use of benzine with certain stamps printed in photogravure, and the dry methods, DL and DB, should accordingly be tried in such cases.

\* Types and positions of these watermarks are illustrated on page 6 in "Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of Norway" (translation by R. King-Farlow).

## Queen Maud Land Antarctica's Newest Post Office

By Lt. G. J. Raymond, USAF

Collectors of Antarctic postmarks now have a new one to add to their collection, the Norwegian post office at Dronning Maud Land. In the winter of 1949, a 14-man joint Norwegian-British-Swedish expedition departed for the Norwegian sector of Antarctica, located roughly, south of South Africa. Equipped to spend a good two years of polar research completely cut off from the outside world, they also included supplies for an official Norwegian post





office, at the suggestion of this writer to the Norwegian government. The plan to sell covers at over cost was their own idea, though, to aid in financing the tremendous cost of the expedition, estimated at \$600,000.

In August, 1949, the Norwegian Post Office Department announced it would provide special cacheted covers registered and post marked at the Queen Maud Land base, for two Norwegian kroner, or approximately 40¢ in U. S. funds each, the surplus funds over cost of servicing to go into the expedition funds. No other letters or postcards would be carried. All covers ordered would be delivered upon the expedition's return in 1952.

The cover illustrated, dated 10 Feb. 1951, was backstamped at Oslo, (Norway), on 10 May 1952. It is understood that no spare covers would be serviced for possible sale after the expedition's return, although members of the expedition may have done so, unofficially. It is not known whether or not the post office was for the duration of the expedition only, or is permanent, although information points to the former.

Queen Maud Land, approximately 600,000 square miles of bleak ice, has an interesting history, despite its lack of permanent population! During the winter of 1939-40 a German expedition explored the area by air, implanted a swastika flag in the ice, and claimed it for Hitler as "New Schwabia," Germany's farthest outpost. World War II took care of that proclamation speedily. Norway also lay claim by a 1939 proclamation to all that part of the Antarctic continent which lies between 20 degrees west and 45 degrees east. However, for a number of years before the proclamation the sector had been recognized, unofficially at least, as belonging to Norway, by right of discovery. The Riiser-Larsen "Norwegia" Expedition touched Queen Maud Land in January, 1930, naming it after their Queen. Norwegian whaling vessels are sometimes visitors, but rarely, to the rugged coastline of blue-white cliffs of ice.

The report of the German expedition disclosed discovery of the highest mountain so far discovered in Antarctica, 10,000 feet of towering black peaks.

But even more interesting was news of unexpectedly ice-free areas, much like the "oases" discovered on the other side of the continent in 1947 by Admiral Byrd, and which were widely publicized in the American press. Interested readers are referred to their files of National Geographic magazines for a complete illustrated report on "New Schwabia," and will look forward to publication of the report by members of this new Norwegian-British-Swedish expedition.

Our illustration of the Queen Maud Land cover is by courtesy of A. E. Pade, Denver, Colo.



by Agent No. 42  
Staff of the Old Sleuth

Another summer is gone and I hope your memories are pleasant, so that you may resume your philatelic activities with renewed vigor and vim \* \* \* to this old sleuth it has been a very hectic summer, full of Conventions, Finnish Baths and hot air \* \* \* but now to the activities of some of our good members and their mis-behaviors \* \* \* seen frequenting the Olympic Stadium at Helsinki was our good friend and former treasurer **George Wiberg** (good thing he is no longer treasurer, or we would have to have an audit of the books), also our member from San Diego, Calif., **William J. Adams**, left his law practice to cheer for the U. S. athletes and several of our good Finnish members were much in evidence, especially so **Lt. Col. Rainer Ahonius** and **Harry Walli** and oh yes, last but not least one of our feminine members from New York **Hilda Isola** was there to give the Games a homey and friendly atmosphere, with a few lusty Bronx cheers \* \* \* well, according to all reports everything went off according to schedule, even the Crayfish party, staged by the Finnish philatelists for the visiting firemen \* \* \* Here in New York we have had an epidemic of Conventions, the biggest being the Legion—in the forty and eight parade we noted **Sid Barrett** all decked out in uniform, et al \* \* \* **Carl Pelander** was entertaining his old YD cronies at the Hotel Woodstock and everybody had a good time—and speaking of the Legion Convention, the rumor may have reached your ears, that **Sid Barrett** fell out of the window after entertaining some friends at the bar in the Legion room at the N. Y. A. C., well it was not Sid at all, but a friend of his and after the cop rushed up to him and asked "What's going on here," he just brushed himself off and said "I don't know, just got here my self" \* \* \* while the **Pelanders** visited Gloucester, they were entertained by the **Edgrens** in the most unusual way, fireworks and all—it sure is a rare treat for anyone to get a welcome like that \* \* \* the last we heard from **Bill Foulk** in his wanderings, he was in Bremen, Germany "having a good time, wish you were here" \* \* \* **Bob Scherer** is having the time of his life in Germany—at least that's the way his numerous epistles read—however, not much Iceland material is



available there \* \* \* and good **Dr. Hans Lundberg** has done some tall traveling this past summer, mostly Europe, in spite of this his only love is STAMPS \* \* \* we also heard that **Nils Stalhandske** and wife **Margareta** spent their vacation in the wilds of Paris, France \* \* \* and as usual the **Preetzman-Aggerholm** brothers left the island of Hispaniola for a summer in Europe, one to Denmark the other to the Riviera, where each has a home \* \* \* we are sorry to report that **Emil Lundstrom** has had a serious operation early this spring, but the last report we had from him was that he was fishing, so everything must be under control again \* \* \* the bus riding Finn from San Francisco, **Roy Hill**, showed up again on his annual jaunt, this time he came to attend the Numismatic Convention in New York \* \* \* and so we get back to conventions again—the S. P. A. had a fine one here in New York, and of course you have read about it—our good member **Ignaz Reiner** was elected President of that group \* \* \* **Arthur (Doc) Swenson** was the official greeter of the show and did a fine job of it, of course he had a swell assistant in his lovely wife, **Virginia** \* \* \* in Philadelphia during the A. P. S. Convention, the Philadelphia Chapter of the S. C. C. arranged a swell dinner for visiting members of the Club, this affair was arranged by our good friend **Dr. Bill Stericker** and wife **Doris**, who did a wonderful job \* \* \* **Alpheus McCloskey** did a good job as toastmaster \* \* \* and for once **Harry Lindquist** was almost speechless, when the key to Waupaca, Wisconsin was presented to him \* \* \* but why mention all this when a full report will be given you in another part of this issue \* \* \* however, the aftermath is worth mentioning \* \* \* in one corner the D. W. I. group had a swell meeting of their own, **Dr. Thomas Armstrong**, **Mike Miller**, **Doris Stericker** and **Svend Yort** swapped information, later the Greenlanders got together in **George Stribley's** room, those present were **Lauson Stone**, **Robert Read** and **Carl Pelander**, others less interested such as **Alton Hansen**, **John Peterson** went to a lawn party and still others went to see some pictures by **Maj. James DeVoss** on Canal Zone Stamps, so a good time was had by all \* \* \* **Gus von Gross** and **Bernard Davis** had a busy time at the Philatelic Museum, where the show was held \* \* \* at the bourse we ran across **Erwin Nielsen**, who was doing a brisk business at his table. \* \* \* And so we come to an end of this report on conventions and vacations, so, so long until the New Year comes along.

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## News of Interest

**Uno Söderberg** (H5), sends us an illustrated cover cancelled "POLCIRKELN" (Arctic Circle), which is a small Post Office situated where the Northern Rail Road crosses the Arctic Circle. This cancel was first used on July 10th, 1952 and was chiefly made as an innovation for the tourist trade.

**Thorsten Ingeloff** (344-L4), sends us an illustrated label, which has replaced the much-rumored united Scandinavian stamps, for Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Iceland and Finland, which were to differ only as to the denominations and the names of the countries. The idea, although a fine one, is apparently much too Utopian for realization.

**Roy Hill** (450) while in New York on a visit, showed several members a complete sheet of the Mourning stamp of Finland, Type II. This sheet differs from Type I by being printed in sheets of 50 rather than 100, and also bears a different marginal inscription. The stamps are arranged 5x10.

Carl E. Pelander (H-1) reports an error on Finland B76, on which the red cross is omitted.

T. J. Hellstein (553) of 135 Ohio Avenue, West Springfield, Mass., would like to obtain the following back issues of The Posthorn from any member who has copies to spare: Vol. 1, Nos. 1 and 4; Vol. 2, No. 1; Vol. 3, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; and Vol. 4, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Naturally, Mr. Hellstein would be glad to purchase any of these back issues available. He has extra copies of the following issues which he will be glad to make available to anyone needing them: Vol. 6, No. 1; Nov. 7, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; and Vol. 8, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

W. H. Freeman (258) of Toronto, Canada advises that he and Mrs. Freeman attended ITEP at Utrecht, Holland and found it to be most interesting and complete. Mr. Freeman is to be congratulated upon being elected President of the Canadian Philatelic Society for the coming year at the recent convention held at London, Ontario.

## John Hudson Hall

To those of us who knew and were associated with John Hudson Hall, his untimely death came as a shock and to philately in general it was an irreparable loss.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall were on their way to Montana for a much needed rest, when, on August 15th, he was stricken with a heart attack and was taken to the Jackson Park Hospital in Chicago, where he died almost at once.

Mr. Hall was an investment broker in New York, graduating from Harvard University in 1919. During World War I, he served as Captain in the 316th Infantry. He was a member of Union Club, American Yacht Club, Grolier Club, St. Nicholas Society, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and a director of the Corcoran Art Gallery of Washington, D. C.

In philately, Mr. Hall held many important positions, he joined the Scandinavian Collectors Club ten years ago and served on the Board of Governors of our organization for three years, he was a fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, chairman of the Philatelic Foundation, governor of the Collectors Club, vice president of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc., and many other Philatelic organizations. He was well known as a very discriminating collector of the early classics, in which field his collections ranked among the best in the world, especially so his early Spain, which had won numerous high International awards. When the next International Exhibition, on which Mr. Hall had already laid the ground work, is held, it will be sad to note the omission from the list of jurors of his name, which has for decades been on every International list, here and elsewhere.

Mr. Hall is survived by his wife, Mrs. Katherine Elizabeth Clark Morris Hall; two sons, John Hudson Hall, Jr., and Lewis Rutherford Morris Hall and a daughter, Miss Katherine Morris Hall.



## Club Dinner in Philadelphia

On September 3, 1952, the Philadelphia Chapter of the Scandinavian Collectors Club sponsored a very successful dinner for S. C. C. members in the City of Brotherly Love and those attending the A. P. S. Convention there. Arrangements were made by Dr. and Mrs. William Stericker, and Alpheus P. McCloskey, President of the Philadelphia Chapter, was a most gracious toastmaster. There were 29 members present to enjoy the fine repast offered by the Homestead Restaurant. In addition to those mentioned, the following members from Philadelphia and environs were present: John Hoyer, Dr. Thomas F. Armstrong, Julius Windner, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Peterson and Mr. and Mrs. Gustave von Gross. From the New York Metropolitan area there were: Mr. and Mrs. Carl E. Pelander, Lauson H. Stone (President of the S. C. C.), Robert J. Read (Treasurer of the S. C. C.), H. L. Lindquist, Carl H. Pihl (Editor of The Posthorn), Dr. Arthur Swenson, Richard Gibson and George Wray. In addition the following were also present: Mr. and Mrs. Roland D. Morse of Springfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Alton R. Hansen of Waupaca, Wis.; George Stribley of Muskegon, Mich.; Mr. Lyon of Providence, R. I.; Sol Glass and Michael Miller of Baltimore, Md.; Svend Yort of Chevy Chase, Md. and Dr. George Fite of Bethesda, Md. Lauson H. Stone, President of the S. C. C., asked for the opinions and advice of members as to how the club could better serve them. Carl H. Pihl, Editor of The Posthorn, spoke in a similar vein about the club's journal and asked for the cooperation of members in supplying articles and making The Posthorn a forum for the exchange of ideas and information. Harry L. Lindquist spoke highly of the club's accomplishments and urged the members on to greater efforts. Carl E. Pelander recalled the early days of the club and paid a nice tribute to the Sterickers and others of the Philadelphia Chapter who arranged the dinner and who were such nice hosts. Other members brought greetings and voiced their appreciation of the affair.

# WANTED!

## THREE DOLLARS

In the previous issue of The Posthorn it was announced that the S. C. C. was planning to publish a Scandinavian Philatelic Dictionary. This work can only be accomplished if it is established that there is a genuine need for it. In order to publish this book we must have at least 500 advance orders. Please send your check or money order made out to the club to: Robert J. Read, Treasurer S. C. C., 561 South Broad Street, Elizabeth 2, N. J. Price of the dictionary is \$3.00 per copy, postpaid.

## New and Recent Issues

by Carl E. Pelander

### DENMARK:

1952

General Issue, Numeral Type "A32"

Engraved

Unwatermarked

Perf. 13x12½

12ö Apple Green



### FINLAND:

June 19th, 1952

Commemorating the 300th Anniversary of the founding of the City of Pietarsaari (Jakobstad).

Design depicting the Arms of the City, by Mrs. Signe Hammarsten-Jansson and engraving by B. Ekholm.

Engraved

Unwatermarked

Perf. 14

25 m. light blue

August 3rd, 1952

Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the great fire in Wasa, which destroyed the greater part of the City. Designed by Mrs. Signe Hammarsten-Jansson and Engraved by B. Ekholm, depicting a scene of the fire.

Engraved

Unwatermarked

Perf. 14

25m brown

August 11th, 1952

Commemorating the International Chess Tournament held in Helsinki, August 10th to 31st, 1952.

Design by Mrs. Signe Hammarsten-Jansson and Engraving by B. Ekholm.

25m gray

### NORWAY:

General Issue, Post-Horn Type, "A10"

Photogravure

Unwatermarked

Perf. 12½x13

15ö orange brown

20ö sage green

King Haakon VII Type, "A74"

30ö red





August 2nd, 1952

Issued in honor of King Haakon VII, on his 80th Birthday.

**Photogravure                                  Unwatermarked                                  Perf. 13**

30ö rose lake                                  55ö dark blue

Printed in sheets of 50's, in new large size 21½x38mm.

Official Stamps, with "O.S."

1952

15ö orange brown

SWEDEN:

1952

Change of Colors

King Gustaf VI Adolf Design

**Engraved                                  Coil Stamps, Perf. 12½ Vertically                                  Unwatermarked**

20ö gray                                  30ö gray brown

25ö rose                                  40ö ultramarine

Three Crowns Design

50ö gray                                  75ö chestnut

2kr purple

**HAVE YOU GOT SOME SPACES TO FILL?**

Anker B. Grumsen, Manager of the S. C. C. Sales Circuit, reports that he is ready to start the new season with some rare and unusual material. He may be able to fill those blank spaces in your album or supply other "hard-to-get" material. He also has some of the new AFA Catalogs for those who are interested. Address: Mr. Anker B. Grumsen, P. O. Box 565, San Diego 7, California.

**EXHIBITION IN STOCKHOLM**

There will be an exhibition held in the Swedish Postal Museum in Stockholm by the Swedish Philatelic Society from November 7 to 16, 1952. There will be no prizes and no charge for participation. Cancellation studies are of special interest. Entries should be send immediately. For information send on airmail letter to: Stämpelutställningen, Postmuseum, Lilla Nygatan 6, Stockholm, Sweden.

## New Members

### RESIDENT

684 W. H. Stuebinger, 137 West Tremont Ave., Bronx 53, N. Y. (Europe)

### NON-RESIDENT AND FOREIGN

679 George C. Hahn, 1306 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland 4, Ohio (D.-U.S.)

680 Frank J. Kirchmar III, 1732 Gilpin St., Denver 6, Colo. (Scan.)

681 Dr. George L. Fite, 6611 Fairfax Drive, Bethesda, Md. (N.-D.-Aust.-  
Belg.-Penny Blacks)

682 Lt. Col. Robert B. Kemp, Quarters 27, Fort Belvoir, Va. (Scan.)

683 Calvin Sutton, 6428 Drury Lane, Ft. Worth, Texas (Scan.-Neth.-Swiss)

### DECEASED

210 Carl G. Ramsen, Ridgfield Park, N. J.

162 John H. Hall, New York, City.

### CHANGES OF ADDRESSES

220 Mrs. Agda Pade, 201 Cooper Bldg., 1009-17th St., Denver 2, Colo.

101 Rasmus Bartlesen, 1022 "B" St., Edmonds, Wash.

375 W. A. Foote, WOJG RW2145157, Hq. 47th Ord. Gp., APO 46, c/o PM  
New York, N. Y.

544 Warren Brody, 38 Crescent Ave., Grantwood 11, N. J.

102 Capt. Robert W. Scherer, AO 1003834, 501st Tac. Control Gp., APO 227,  
c/o PM, New York, N. Y.

294 Henry Alden, 833 East St., Grinell, Iowa.

## Report from Philadelphia

The February meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter No. 2 was held at the National Philatelic Museum where seven members and two guests saw Mr. Hoyer's fine collection of Danish Locals. In March six members and two guests enjoyed a study night on the posthorn issues of Norway of 1883-1893. In April Mr. Vincent Domanski Jr., showed his wonderful collection of Finland and answered many questions. Nine members, including a new member—Miss Margaret Froelich—and one guest were present. In May seven members and two guests enjoyed a round table question and answer period, followed by distribution of a kilo of Norwegian stamps. The annual dinner was held in May at the Viking Inn in Ardmore, Pa., and 18 members and guests were present for a trading and buying session, followed by a delightful smorgasbord dinner, an affair which is looked forward to each year with great joy.

### THE POSTHORN

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