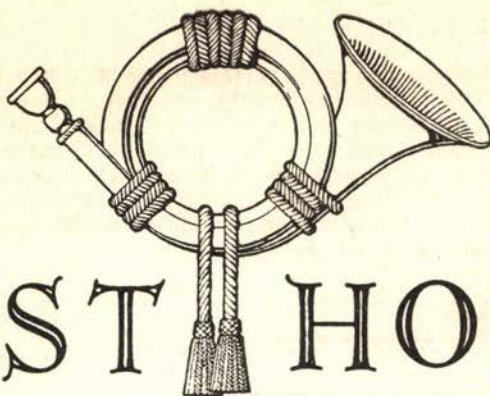


The

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Some Notes on Papers Used In Swedish Stamps 1855 - 1952

By Eric B. T. Kindquist (639)

This is a preliminary discussion concerning papers that were used for the printing of Swedish stamps during the period 1855-1952. The information at this point is not complete, and any help and data that any member could contribute would be appreciated in order that a comprehensive report can be issued at some future date. Acknowledgement is made to the following sources of information: the monumental study being issued by Hugo Olsson and F. Benzinger on Swedish Stamps, and to the Handbook of The Swedish Philatelic Society issued in 1936 and 1946. Much of this information has been correlated with items in the collections of Lauson H. Stone and of the writer.

During the period 1855-1886 all papers used in the printing of regular issues of Sweden were hand made at Tumba. Since 1886 all paper has been manufactured in the conventional Fourdrinier paper making machine. The paper used in Postage Due stamps and Official stamps during the period 1874-1910 was different from that used in the regular issues. This paper was manufactured in Germany and is presumed to be machine made paper.

1855-1858 The paper used in printing the first issue of Sweden in 1855 was manufactured from cotton waste (rag) at the Government owned paper mill at Tumba, where there was also manufactured all paper used in the printing of Swedish banknotes. The color varies somewhat from a pale yellowish to a light grayish color. However, occasionally a clean white paper may be found. It is believed that the paper was originally white. Under ultraviolet light (quartz lamp) the color varies from white to gray violet shades. It should be remembered that the color of papers, both in daylight and under the ultraviolet light, may be affected by: (1) the gum, (2) the paper with which it has been in contact, (3) solutions which contaminated it during the removal of old hinges or paper, and (4) cleaning of the stamps. Alkalies as well as acids have been used for the cleaning of stamps and often will cause the paper to show as a dirty brown gray under the ultraviolet.

The first printings were made on thin paper .002-.0024 inches thick (.05-.06 mm.). This sheet was found to be unsatisfactory and later printings were made using a heavier paper .0024-.0035 inches thick (.06-.09 mm.). Some examples may be found where the thickness is greater than .0035 inches (.09 mm.). It must, however, be remembered that since this paper is hand made there is a natural variation in the thickness as well as quality between the various deliveries. All paper used in the 1855-1858 issues have the Type I watermark in the corners of the sheet.

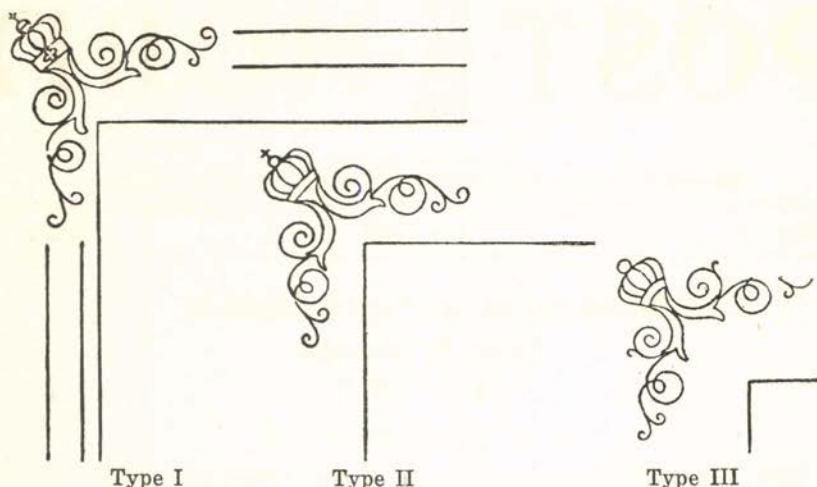


Fig. 1—Types of Corner Watermarks

There is an additional paper variety that should be noted. This is a paper which has a laid paper appearance. The paper has approximately 10 to 12 markings (which the writer calls a riffled appearance) on each stamp running in the horizontal direction. It is believed that these markings are the results of the four and eight Skilling Banco stamps.

1858-1872 This paper was manufactured at Tumba and is hand made from 100 percent cotton waste (rag). The thickness varies from .0024 to .0035 inches (.06-.09 mm.). Paper less than .0024 inches (.06 mm.) thick or greater than .0035 inches (.09 mm.) thick are quite scarce. The maximum thickness noted is .0043 inches (.11+ mm.). The corner watermark used was Type I until 1872, when the Type II corner watermark appeared on some papers. The colors of the 1858-1872 papers vary from a clean white to a light grayish color. In 1872 when P. O. Bagge began to print the stamps, a different paper was put into use which was yellowish and smooth. Under the ultraviolet light this shows as a light brown yellow color. This new color variation was probably due to insufficient bleaching agents being used during the manufacturing process.

1872-1877 During the period of printing by Sparre, and later by Scheutz, there were few if any complaints as to the quality of paper being delivered by Tumba. When Bagge began to print the stamps the frequency of complaints increased materially, and became quite usual. The complaints mentioned that the paper was too thin, full of stock lumps, etc. There may have been grounds for some of these complaints, however, it appears that Bagge wished to contract for delivery of the paper himself, therefore his attitude may have been influenced by this desire.

The papers used in the initial printings of 1872 were generally of a light yellowish color, but some white papers were also used so that the early printings can be found in both papers. The watermark in the corners is Type II. The paper varies from .0024 to .0035 inches (.06-.09 mm.) in thickness. The printings in 1874 and 1875 used a thick paper .0035 inches (.09 mm.) thick as well as a medium weight sheet. Paper thinner than .0024 inches (.06 mm.) is quite unusual. A carton paper may be found in this issue which is approximately .0043 inches (.11+ mm.) thick or greater. This paper was used to protect the outer layers of stamp paper during shipment, and was occasionally used in the printing of stamps.

1877-1886 The paper used in the initial period of the stamps perforated 13 was the same white color as that used in the previous issue. About 1880, a hard bluish white paper came into use. This paper can best be seen by examination of the reverse side of the stamp. In 1883 a white soft porous paper came into use. This paper was found to be unsatisfactory in that it absorbed too much gum due to its soft porous nature. A portion of this shipment was sent back to the paper mill for calendering. The results of this operation were not uniform and it is frequently difficult to detect the difference between a calendered and an uncalendered paper. These soft papers show a light brown yellowish color under the quartz lamp. These papers often appear yellowish in daylight due to the gum absorbed. The uncalendered paper has a rough appearance and is soft to the touch. It can also be distinguished by its sound when flicked with a finger. The calendered paper is smoother and has a polished appearance. In 1885 a small printing was made on extra thin paper. Since this was too brittle and had poor strength, the greatest portion of the printings were destroyed. Paper delivered up until 1880 show the Type II corner watermark, after that date the Type III corner watermark was used.

1886-1891 The Postal Administration finally became tired of the numerous complaints concerning the quality of the paper being produced at Tumba for the stamps being printed by Bagge. It was decided in 1886 that the printer would arrange for the manufacture of the paper. This paper was manufactured in Germany and is machine made paper.

For control purposes it was decided that this paper was first to be delivered to the Postal Administration who would print the reverse side of the sheet with 100 small post horns, and eight large post horns—one in each corner of the sheet and one in the middle of each margin. These sheets were then numbered. The paper is quite uniform in thickness. Two separate papers were used. During the first period, 1886-1889, a white and well-calendered paper was in use. From the latter part of 1889 a yellowish paper, that was not as well calendered as the previous deliveries, was used. A special silky paper .0033 inches in thickness is occasionally encountered. This paper is translucent in appearance.

1891-1910 A new type of paper was found to be necessary due to the change in printing method. The previous issues were all typographed and the new issues were to be recess engraved, utilizing electroplated copper plates. It had been found during the period 1886-1891 that the additional printing of the post horn on the reverse side of the paper for control purposes prior to the printing of the stamps was impractical. As early as 1888 Bagge had suggested the use of watermarked paper. On March 31, 1890, a new contract was signed with Bagge for delivery of a watermarked paper. It was agreed also that this paper was to be made in Sweden. The Klippans Paper Mill in Skåne was selected to furnish the paper.

The watermark was made so that a crown appears on each stamp. In the four margins of the sheet the text KONGL POSTVERKET is found. The dandy roll used to impress the paper with the watermark was to remain in

the custody and control of the Swedish Postal Administration. The crowns were formed from copper wire by hand therefore variations in their shape and size can be noted.

The paper was manufactured from 50 percent cotton waste (rag) and 50 percent wood cellulose. The quality was quite uniform averaging .0034 inches (.085 mm.) thick. The color varies from white to yellowish-grayish. The latter is probably the effect of the gum on the paper. Under a quartz lamp the color shows quite white, especially during 1897 and 1900. One of the first deliveries of paper is quite different from all subsequent deliveries in that it shows as violet under the ultraviolet light. This may be found on all printings made from June 1891 through 1892. All values in print at that time are found on this paper.

1910-1920 Numerous difficulties were encountered during the printing of the previous issues of stamps due to the nature of the paper. In producing stamps by the recess engraving method it is necessary to dampen the paper prior to printing. Since damp paper shrinks, it is obvious that this shrinkage must be uniform throughout the sheet in order to obtain good results in printing stamps. Results with the 50 percent cotton waste-50 percent wood cellulose paper was considered unsatisfactory. Consequently, experiments were conducted with 100 percent cotton waste paper but this also proved unsatisfactory. The shrinkage was uneven, and uneven printing resulted, a contributory factor being the thinning of the paper due to the crown watermark. Experiments were then conducted in Vienna and a satisfactory print was obtained with a 60 percent cotton waste (rag) and 40 percent wood cellulose paper. Also, it was determined that a satisfactory print would be obtained by using a paper which did not have as many watermarked figures as were being used in the crown watermarked paper.

Initial printings in this series were made on the watermarked crown papers which were .0031 to .0032 inches (.08 mm.) thick. This included the typographed 1, 2 and 4 öre stamps, and the recess engraved stamps of the 5 and 10 öre, and 1 and 5 Kr. values. The 1 and 5 Kr. stamps were printed on a yellowish colored paper that was .0031 to .0032 inches (.08 mm.) thick, and had the watermarked crown with the KONGL POSTVERKET watermark in the margins. The color of the paper used for the lower values in these printings has a slight yellowish-grayish tinge.

A second paper used in this series is a white paper .0034 inches (.085 mm.) thick with a marginal watermark of KUNGL POSTVERKET in the upper and lower margins. This paper came into use in 1911 and is used for all values from 5 öre to 90 öre. A yellow paper with the watermark KUNGL POSTVERKET came into use in 1919. In the earliest printings the watermark is found only in the margins of the sheet. However, from 1912 on the watermark is also found within the printed sheet. The watermark can be found in four positions, which are as follows: (1) Stamps printed on front (or printing) side of paper in normal position (In this case the watermark KUNGL POSTVERKET can be read from the printed side as shown in the first line of the illustration on the opposite page), (2) Stamps printed on front (or printing) side of paper but inverted (or upside down), (3) Stamps printed on back (or reverse) side in normal position, and (4) Stamps printed on back (or reverse) side but inverted (or upside down). In other words, in the first case the stamps are printed as intended in relation to the watermark. In the second case the sheet was inverted, in the third case the sheet was reversed and the impression was printed on the wrong side of the paper. In the last, or fourth, instance two errors occurred as the sheet was inverted and reversed. It is not known what the relative scarcity is of these paper watermark varieties. It would be appreciated if anyone having information on this subject would communicate it to the writer or to the editor of The Posthorn.

1—Normal

KUNGL POSTVERKET

2—Inverted

KUNGL POSTVERKET

3—Reversed

KUNGL POSTVERKET

4—Inverted and
Reversed

KUNGL POSTVERKET

Fig. 2—Four types of KPV watermark

A third paper was used for printing of the 1, 2, 3, and 4 öre values from 1911 on. This paper is white .003 inches (.075 mm.) thick and has wavy lines watermarked throughout its body. This paper also has KUNGL POSTVERKET watermarked originally in the margins and later in the body of the sheet. The normal stamp will show from the back (or reverse) side that the watermarked line runs from the upper left corner to the lower right corner.

1920-1952 With the advent of the printing of stamps by the Swedish government from steel recess engraved plates, an interesting period of experimentation was entered into. Three principal types of paper were used, as follows: A—unwatermarked paper, B—watermarked paper with inscription KUNGL POSTVERKET, C—Line watermarked paper with inscription KUNGL POSTVERKET. The A papers are best examined in a tabular form.

Type	Year Used	Description
Agr	1920	Trial delivery in October 1919. Color yellowish gray. Weak wire marking. 70 gram weight.
Agr	1920	Trial delivery in January 1920. Color greenish gray. Dark color due to mistake in adding too much blue coloring. Strong wire marking. 70 gram weight.
	1920-21	Delivery Mark to August 1920. Color pale greenish gray (varies somewhat). Strong wire marking. 70 gram weight.
Agr	1921	Delivery in April 1921. Color pale yellowish gray. Weak wire marking. 70 gram weight.
Av	1921	A trial delivery. Color is almost a clean blue white. Wire mark is weak but apparent. Paper has silky finish. Under ultraviolet light has a pale yellowish color. 70 gram weight.
A1	1921-34	Numerous deliveries from September 1921. The color has a pale rose tone which varies somewhat. Clear wire marking. Paper is denser than A2. 70 gram weight.
A2	1923-34	Numerous deliveries from October 1922. The color has a pale rose tone which varies. Wire marking is clearer than in A1. 60 gram weight.
A3 proof	1934	A trial paper delivered in December 1933. Color is bluish white. Paper is thin and translucent. Strong wire marking. 60 gram weight.
A3	1934-	Color is clean white. Very strong wire marking. 60 gram weight.
A4	1942-	Due to shortage of cotton waste, a 100 percent wood cellu-

lose paper was developed. Color is clean white, and somewhat whiter and thinner than A3. Very strong wire marking.

Wire marking is the impression of the fourdrinier wire cloth that is left on the paper as a result of the paper making process. In the manufacture of paper the pulp is deposited on a fine mesh wire cloth, through which most of the liquid is drained leaving a wet sheet or web, of paper which is then dried and subsequently calendered. The wire has high points that are a natural result of its manufacture which will show up on the paper when it is viewed through light as small pin point thinnings in a regular pattern. A strong wire marking is one in which these thinnings are very apparent, a weak wire marking is one in which the thinnings are much more subtle.

Two additional types of paper were used. The B paper was used in printing stamps until 1923 and the last printings using C paper were made in February of 1930. Both of these papers show a very weak wire marking. The B paper is a rather porous soft paper .0034 inches (.085 mm.) thick which will occasionally show the watermark KUNGL POSTVERKET. The paper is thin and when placed in benzine soaks up the liquid rapidly in comparison with the A papers. The paper also has a soft sound when flicked with the finger. The watermark can be found in four positions as in the previous issues printed on KPV watermarked paper beginning in 1911.

The C paper is also a rather porous soft paper .0030 to .0033 inches (.075-.085 mm.) thick. This paper has watermarked lines and will occasionally show the watermark KUNGL POSTVERKET in addition to the lines. During the later period of printing this paper was used exclusively for stamps issued for the automatic vending machines. The stamps, when viewed from the back or reverse side, may be found with the lines extending from the lower right to the upper left. A variety which shows the lines running from the lower left to the upper right is known as CX paper.

In making measurements a good micrometer calibrated in one ten thousandths of an inch should be used. All measurements must be made on the unprinted area of the paper since the inking, especially on recess engraved stamps, may produce inaccuracies between .0005 and .001 inches in the thickness. Also, measurements must be made on ungummed stamps, otherwise a variable factor of gum thickness may be introduced.

Philander the Phunny Philatelist Says:

That he noticed in the budget for 1953 in the Annual Report of the Oslo Filatelistklubb an item covering "Diverse utgifter" (translated means various expenses) and in place of an amount, it read ETAOIN SHRDLUH. Philander thought this guy had ceased to collect stamps years ago, and he finds it difficult to understand why he should be the recipient of various phunds from the phine philatelic club in Norway. The last time we had heard from ETAOIN SHRDLUH he was with the United Nations, serving on a committee organized for the purpose of Detecting, Defining and Destroying Type Lice. If you, dear reader, cannot understand this, do not become alarmed. In the phirst place, Philander himself does not understand it. Secondly, if you are interested in learning about it, consult any printer or typesetter—they can give you the lowdown on ETAOIN SHRDLUH and type lice. And talking about printing and such, Philander says that Ye Editor of The Posthorn is once again in need of articles—long or short. During the summer months, when there is very little philatelic activity, is a splendid time to work on your writing. Don't worry about spelling, grammar or split infinitives—just write—Philander will take care of the editing while Ye Editor goes fishing. The Posthorn is your voice, and needs your help.

Danish West Indies Bi-Colored NOTES ON THE EARLY 3 CENT PRINTINGS

by Michael Miller (92)

The serious study of the Danish West Indies stamps made by the late J. M. Bartels in 1917 started me off on a venture that was to continue for more than a quarter of a century. The many pleasant hours spent with that courteous dealer convinced me that I should specialize in that country because there were many possibilities for research, study and pleasure. During the long intervening years there has been an attempt to complete all of the printings in mint blocks of four or possibly larger pieces. I am still hunting towards completion.

In my search I could not help but notice the greater rarity of blocks of the 3 cent value of the early printings on thin paper, as against the lesser scarcity of the other values. It may be due to the fact that the 3 cent was widely used and consequently sheets were broken up or torn apart while larger pieces or sheets of the later printings were put aside or retained.

When Bartels published his studies in 1917 he recorded that the 2nd and 3rd printings were unknown in blocks. At the New York International Exhibition of 1926 when Bartels competed with other European collectors of Danish West Indies, no blocks of the first three printings were shown. At the time the writer translated the Kohl's Handbuch for the Collectors Club Philatelist and interspersed corrective notes, the late Henry C. Marcus, the well-known student of the West Coast, was insisting that I include his system of valuation of the blocks, which was predicated on a mathematical formula of the number of sheets issued, amount used, etc. For example:

THREE CENT STAMP

Printing	Marcus #	Block	Single	Plate Error	Cover
I	37	\$150.00	\$12.50	\$25.00	\$9.00
II	38	165.00	15.00	30.00	11.00
III	39	no est.	12.50	25.00	8.50
IV	40	125.00	8.00	20.00	7.50
IV-Imp	41	450.00	45.00	90.00	unknown

His valuations were too high as he failed to take into account the lesser demand for them by collectors, rather than the number printed and probably left in the hands of stamp collectors. He attempted to follow some sort of a point system of dollar valuation, and he might have been right if he had selected early U. S. stamps in mint blocks.

The most important current work on these stamps is the book by G. A. Hagemann who states that the early printings of the 3 cent bi-colored are very rare. Now let us see what we find in auction sales.

In the H. C. Marcus sale (April 26, 1941) by Eugene Klein there were no unused blocks of the first six printings, although many of the early 1 cent stamp. The same was true of the C. L. Pack sale by Harmer, Rooke (November 21, 1945). Another fine sale of D. W. I. was conducted by Arthur Pierce for Robson Lowe in Philadelphia (April 30, 1949) and while there were many rare early printings of the other values, we find no 3 cent block of the first four printings. In a Carl Pelander sale (May 21, 1949) for the first time a 2nd printing, off-centered, and a block of eight of the 4th printing were offered.

We now come to the three big sales conducted by the same specialist dealer, Carl Pelander. In what was the finest collection of this country disposed of by Farrars H. Tows, we find a most wonderful lot of the 4th printing imperforates but only the 2nd and 4th printings were represented with 3 cent blocks. The Weiergang sale had only the 5th and later printings,

but in the sale of April 28, 1951, which I recognized to be the collection of my good friend, Colonel Hans Lagerloef, I picked up a sleeper in the block of the 1st printing.

In the Clapp, Hall, Marcus and Olson specialized collection of D. W. I. there were no 3rd printing. Philip H. Ward Jr., who is quietly gathering together a really fine collection, recently writes me that Carl Pelander told him that neither he nor Farrars Tows had ever seen a block of the 3rd printing. Where are they? If the 1st and 2nd printings sold for over \$25.00 then the 3rd printing is worth more.

When I attended the London show, friend Hagemann told me that he thinks he saw this printing in European collections and when I visited F. T. K. Carøe, the English specialist, at his home in Cambridge, he thought that he had some of the early printings in blocks. Readers would render philately a favor if they would report what mint blocks they have of the first three printings of the 3 cent stamp.

Danish West Indies Night

It is a rare occasion, when four of the world's outstanding collections are shown at any club exhibit. Such was the case however, when on March 11th, 1953, selected material from the four most outstanding collections of Danish West Indies were shown at the Scandinavian Collectors Club.

To preface the night, a few pages from the collection of Lt. Denwood Kelly were shown, illustrating the use of semi-official ship stamps that had franking power from the Danish West Indies. These included a rare sheet of the Royal Mail Packet Co., of which only three are known, some "HAP-AG" (Hamburg American Line) stamps with D. W. I. cancels, plus a few covers franked with the La Guiara-Porto Cabello-St. Thomas line stamps.

The first of the four speakers of the evening was Svend Yort of Chevy Chase, Md., whose subject was the British stamps used in D. W. I. Mr. Yort started out with a showing of several stampless covers of the Napoleonic Era, during the British Occupation of the Islands in 1812, then followed several other stampless covers plus a fine array of "C51" markings in all three types on British stamps, on and off the covers. Following this we had the pleasure in seeing two pages of the rare "D26" markings, including a cover which is said to be unique. These were from the collection of Mrs. Stericker, in order to complete the showing of the British stamps.

Michael Miller of Baltimore, Md., was the next speaker, whose subject was the Classic Issues and the United States stamps used in D. W. I. Mr. Miller's exhibit included some very unusual items, with many rare multiples, including the largest block of the 3c (#1a) yellow gum, plus a host of fine covers, many with combinations of U. S. and D. W. I. stamps, also several that were only franked with U. S. stamps of the 1861, 1869 and 1871 issues.

The next speaker was Mrs. Doris Stericker of Upper Darby, Pa., whose subject was the "Bi-Colored" stamps. Mrs. Stericker clearly pointed out that there were not only a few distinct varieties, but exactly 100 distinct types in each sheet, which made plating comparatively easy. Mrs. Stericker exemplified her talk with several reconstructed plates and enlarged photographs.

The fourth and last speaker of the evening was to have been Dr. Thomas F. Armstrong Jr., of Philadelphia, but due to examinations at the University, he was unable to attend in person. However, he had sent in his collection and Carl E. Pelander spoke on his subject, which was "The Provisional Issues of 1902-03." Among the many rare items in this collection that are worthy of mentioning were, a wonderful cover with a pair of the "1901" small type

error, nicely tied, a well centered block of 4 of the "Green Surcharge," a superb block of the VIII printing, with the normal frame, the only block known with this variety. Dr. Armstrong's collection showed a very complete array of all known plate errors, both in singles, blocks and on covers. Of the bi-sects, there were covers of both the IInd and IVth printings in all positions from all the Post Offices on the Islands.

This showing was the prelude to a series of meetings to be held by the Scandinavian Collectors Club, each being devoted to a specific Scandinavian country and will embrace every nation in this group. The popularity of this type of showings was evidenced by the capacity crowd present at the Danish West Indies night.

C. E. P.

Norway Exhibition Night

The evening of May 13, 1953, was devoted at the Collectors Club, New York, to the stamps of Norway, and attracted a number of specialists belonging to the Scandinavian Collectors Club. Some of the finest items from the Norway Number One collections of William F. Foulk, started off the exhibit, and were displayed by Carl Pelander, in the absence of Mr. Foulk, who recently left for Europe. Mr. Foulk's holdings of Number One Norway are well known, and are so extensive that his entire plating in duplicate and all cancellation varieties were omitted from the display so that attention could be concentrated on the many fine multiple pieces and unusual cancellations.

The skilling values of the second and third issues were shown by Harry L. Lindquist and consisted of both used and unused singles, pairs, strips and blocks in profusion. Most of the recognized varieties are to be found in this collection, in addition to many of the rare cancellations and oddities. The rated covers are well known, and are an interesting part of the collection.

The "øre" values were shown by Carl H. Werenskiold, who has done a remarkable job in plating many of these elusive varieties. It takes time and patience to work out these øre issues, and Mr. Werenskiold has done an outstanding job.

The exhibition closed with the display of the collection of the early unused issues of Norway in multiple pieces, formed by Arnstein Berntsen of Norway, and which is soon to be offered at auction by Carl Pelander. Many items heretofore unknown are in this sale, including blocks of four of the rare second issue essays on ribbed paper. Many of the items in this collection are believed to be unique, and it is going to create considerable rivalry when they come on the market.

It was an outstanding evening for collectors of the stamps of Norway, and probably no finer lot could be assembled anywhere than was shown at this meeting.

H. L. L.

LAST CALL FOR AUCTION!

Deadline for sending material (Scandinavian only) for the November Club Auction is Septemebr 1, 1953. Send your lots to the Chairman of the Auction Committee—Arthur I. Heim, 91 Amherst Road, Albertson, New York.



by Agent No. 42
Staff of the Old Sleuth

Once again it is sunshine and bright, with promise of summer, even though it did look as if the rains would never cease * * * and now that the season is here, what would be more appropriate than a few vacation reports—**Bill Foulk** sends us cards from Cannes, France, where he spends considerable time on the beach, he writes “three postage stamps would cover more than the French bathing suits do—nothing is left to the imagination”—we trust that all you good S. C. C. members will stay away from there—it is enough to have Bill’s morals corrupted * * * **Ferrars H. Tows** is back with his roses in Pineleagh, Norfolk, Conn.—he reports that the rains have raised havoc with the gardens * * * **Gustaf Johansson** of Gothenburg, Sweden, spent a couple of weeks here in the U. S. last month—he looks well and happy and reports no serious mishaps with autos or otherwise—perhaps his driving has improved! * * * the **Alton Hansens** of Waupaca, Wisc., seem to enjoy going to Philatelic gatherings—they recently returned from Denver, Colo., where they took in the Rocky Mountain Stamp Exhibit and now they are ready to start out for the Houston “A. P. S.” Convention.—Alton hopes to see some of the S. C. C. members down there, male or female does not matter * * * **Laurence Hyde** of L. A., has had his annual trek in his beloved Arizona desert—his latest reports came from Prescott and Skull Valley—sounds interesting, but it was very hard on the old Ford * * * **HELP WANTED!!!**—**Agda Pade**, a most charming lady is looking for someone to give her a ride to the Houston Convention, so if any New Yorkers plan on driving down, why not go via Denver and give the little lady a lift—and while on Mrs. Pade, she recently won a medal at the Peoria, Ill., exhibit, this sleuth understands that the little lady has won four other prizes, including the Meroni silver meat platter, big enough to hold a 20 lb. turkey * * * **Dr. Hans Lundberg** of Toronto, has just returned from continental Europe, where he visited Spain, Switzerland and good old Paris, etc., however, he complains that good stamps are scarce * * * recently we had a visit from **Robert P. Stevens** of Chicago, we heard a good many tales from that city, but of course we cannot publish this—after all there is such a thing as libel * * * **George T. Tobiasson**, of the same city, also visited us a short while ago—it is always a pleasure to meet our out-of-town members * * * and while we are on the subject of our Chicago members, it would be proper to report that **Ray F. Lottingville**, won a First with his five-frame exhibit of 19th Century Norway at the Illinois Federation of Stamp Clubs Exhibition—at the same show **N. Pontenstein** won a Second with his exhibition of early Sweden * * * another show winner was **A. J. Wennermark** of Rochester, who won a First with his Sweden exhibit at the Niagara Frontier Federation Show. * * * We recently had some very good news from **Nils Stalhandske** of Stockholm, who wants to know if we want articles for the “POSTHORN”?—oh yes, we do! * * * and ye olde editor of this paper, **Carl H. Pihl**, was recently installed as President of the Masonic Stamp Club

of New York, he succeeded our good friend and auction manager **Arthur Heim**, the installation was performed by the senior past president of the club **Carl E. Pelander** * * * our good friend and Treasurer, **Bob Read**, is gradually improving after a long illness—he is asking the members to be indulgent if his replies are somewhat tardy, however, he soon hopes to catch up with everything * * * and **Emil Christensen** reports that the A. P. S. Convention is coming along smoothly—why not plan to take your vacation in Texas this summer, Emil promises you a very good time * * * and with this thought, I'll say, so long until our next issue.

News of Interest

Capt. Robert W. Scherer (102) with the USAF in Germany writes: that he has completed the ninth draft of a new Iceland Postal Stationery Handbook which includes a check list of more than 800 postcards. He also advises that his airmail and World War II APO cover collection is progressing nicely. **Bob Scherer** would welcome letters from members. He should be addressed as follows: **Capt. Robert W. Scherer**, AO-1003834, APO 6, c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

T. J. Hellstein (553) of 135 Ohio Avenue, West Springfield, Mass., expresses his appreciation for receiving through various members many back issues of The Posthorn. He still needs Vol. I, No. 4; and Vol. III, Nos. 1 and 2. If any member has any of these copies to spare, Mr. Hellstein would be very glad to purchase them.

Herbert T. Pritchett (703) of 119 Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, London E 7, England, who is Secretary and Treasurer of the Scandinavian Collectors Group in London, would like to obtain a copy of the Korean stamp bearing the Swedish flag as part of the design. This is one stamp of a large set issued by Korea in 1951 honoring the nations that are helping this wartorn country in its struggle. Other stamps feature the flags of Denmark and Norway. If any member has a spare copy of the Korean stamp with the Swedish stamp, please communicate with Mr. Pritchett.

In the Scandinavian group of the joint exhibition held by the Northwest Stamp Society of Detroit and the Detroit Chapter of the Scandinavian Collectors Club, **Wm. Sarenus** (244) won the grand award with his Finnish Postal Stationery, **K. L. Brown** (632) took first prize with semi-postal and invasion issues of Finland, **Carl Holmes** (280) got second for his Norway, and **F. W. Warner** (245) third with Iceland. All are members of the Detroit Chapter.

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

K. B. aus Danmark

By Svend Yort (158)



In The Posthorn for January, 1952, Mr. Cohn asked for information concerning a postmark with the above inscription on a Danish stamp of the 1864-68 issue. With the help of the cover illustrated herewith, I think I can explain the origin and use of this postmark.

As will be seen from the illustration, this cover has an 8 sk. stamp of 1858, cancelled "3" (Lubeck) and beside it is the postmark in question. The letter is date-lined Copenhagen, Nov. 16, 1864, and it is backstamped K. D. O. P. A. Lubeck, Nov. 17, and St. P. A. Hamburg the same date. The letter was posted on a ship, probably before it left Copenhagen, and when received at the Danish post office in Lubeck, the stamp was cancelled with the regular three-ring "3", but to indicate that it had not been mailed at that office, the date stamp was placed on the back, and the "K. B. aus Danmark" on the front. If the letter had been mailed at the P. O. in Lubeck, the "KDOPA" date stamp would have been struck on the face. The "K.B." means "Kasten-Brief" (Danish "Kasse-Brev"), i.e., "letter-box", in this case, on a ship. This was a service much used in those days. The regular mails were made up some time ahead of sailing time, but business firms especially, wanting to save time, would send a messenger with last-minute letters to the dock, and "mail" them at the gang-plank. Sometimes there actually was a box there, which was emptied just before sailing, or they could be handed to one of the ship's officers.

Until the end of 1867, this marking would not ordinarily be found on stamps, because the Danish P. O. in Lubeck would always use its numeral canceller. But on January 1, 1868, the North German Postal Confederation took over all offices in the German states and cities, and the foreign post offices were closed. Apparently the N. G. P. D. used some of the postmarks previously belonging to the various administrations they replaced. Thus the "3" was no longer used, as that would indicate a Danish post office, but the "K. B." postmark was an appropriate device for cancelling ship letters, and being in German, would not offend anyone's sensibilities. The 1864 issue of Denmark was used until 1870-71, so there was ample opportunity for stamps of that issue to be cancelled this way; although of course, in the case of a stamp off cover, no one can say positively that it was not used before 1868,

and cancelled with the "K. B." due to oversight or carelessness on the part of some post office clerk.

Regarding the "K. B. aus Schweden", also illustrated by Mr. Cohn, I think it too was used at the Danish P. O. in Lubeck until 1868, and then passed to the Germans in the same way. This belief is based mainly on the obvious similarity between the two, and on the fact that there was no Swedish P. O. in Lubeck. But Sweden had an arrangement with Denmark from earliest times regarding the transit of letters, and the numeral "3" is known on Swedish stamps, and the "KDOPA Lubeck" is frequently found as a transit mark on Swedish letters of the period prior to 1868. Perhaps one of our members can produce a cover from Sweden, cancelled "3", and bearing the "K. B." marking, which would be the final proof.

New and Recent Issues

by Carl E. Pelander

DENMARK:



March 26th, 1953

SEMI-POSTAL STAMP

Surtax for the "Border Society". Design by Viggo Bang and engraving by Bent Jacobsen, depicting the "monolite" monument at Skamlingsbanken.

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 13x12½

30ø+5ø red brown.

FINLAND:



June 20th, 1953

Commemorating the 300th anniversary of the founding of the City of Hamina (Fredrikshamn).

Design by Mrs. Signe Hammarsten-Jansson and engraving by B. Ekholm.
Total issue 2,000,000.

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 14

25m blue

NORWAY:



SEMI-POSTAL STAMPS

June 1st, 1953

Surtax for the benefit of the Anti-Cancer Society.

Design by Johs. Haukland from a sketch by the painter Henrik Sørensen.
Printing by Emil Moestue a/s, Oslo. Total issue 2,000,000.

Photogravure

Unwmkd.

Perf. 13

30ø+10ø red with yellow background

June 15th, 1953

FOURTH NORTH CAPE ISSUE

Surtax for the benefit of the Norwegian Tourist Association. Size of stamps 27.4x21.1mm. Design depicts view of North Cape.

Photogravure

Unwmkd.

Perf. 13

20ø+10ø green

30ø+15ø red

55ø+25ø blue

SWEDEN:



May 27th, 1953

SPORTS ISSUE

Commemorating the 59th anniversary of the Swedish Central Sports

Club. All designs, except the 15ö, are engraved by Ewen Evert, the 15ö by Arne Wallhorn.

Engraved

Coil Stamps, Perf. 13

Unwmkd.

Design by:

10ö green (Ski Jumper) Erik Prytz
 15ö brown (Hockey Player) Lars Norrman
 40ö blue (Woman Weight Thrower) Georg Lagerstedt
 140ö green (Wrestling) Erik Prytz

Booklet, containing one pane of 20 stamps, perf. 13 on three sides
 10ö green

The special First Day Cancel, used for these stamps is herewith illustrated.



To All Members

As the result of a motion passed at the meeting of the Scandinavian Collectors Club held on February 11, 1953, there will be voted on at the Annual Meeting of the club on December 9, 1953, a proposal to change the dues by amendment of the Constitution and By-Laws of the S. C. C. Dues will be increased as follows: Resident Membership (persons residing within 35 miles of City Hall, New York City)—from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per year; Non-Resident Membership (including foreign)—from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per year; Life Membership (Resident)—from \$40.00 to \$50.00; Life Membership (Non-Resident)—from \$20.00 to \$35.00. The initiation fee will remain \$1.00 for all new members.

This increase is made necessary by rising costs of producing The Posthorn. For the past two or three years, the club's income from dues has barely covered the cost of publishing four issues of The Posthorn, leaving the club no funds for other expenses. While the club has managed to get by, largely due to the successful auctions which have been held, it was the unanimous opinion of the membership that the club should build up a modest reserve to take care of future contingencies, such as will arise when the next international philatelic exhibition is held in New York.

SALES CIRCUIT

You may be missing a bet if you are not taking advantage of the club's sales circuit. Mr. Anker B. Grumsen, Manager, reports that he has some fine material on hand and can fill want lists. This is also a fine way to dispose of surplus Scandinavian stamps. For information or stamps address: Mr. Anker B. Grumsen, P. O. Box 565, San Diego 7, California.

New Members

Resident

- 709 Henry Christensen, 303 Woodland Road, Madison, N. J. (Scan.-Br. Emp.)

Non-Resident and Foreign.

- 708 W. H. Dickinson, 2531 No. 65th Ave., Omaha, Nebr. (I.-G.)
 710 Ove Morten Henningsmoen, Chemin Boissier, Coligny, Geneva, Switzerland (N.-S.)
 711 Roger A. Swanson, 5952 W. Rice St., Chicago 51, Ill. (I.)
 712 Charles D. Root, 855 Cove Way, Denver 9, Colo. (Gen.)
 713 John H. Nissen, 4621 Marple St., Philadelphia 36, Pa. (D.)
 714 George Chato, 2 Dix St., New Brunswick, N. J. (I.-U.S.)
 715 Arnold Aho, 2203 Victoria, Windsor, Ont., Canada (F.-Newfoundland)
 716 Dr. W. W. Cowan, 11551-14th St., Detroit 6, Mich. (Scan.-BNA-U.S.)
 717 Brian Bjorgo, 62 Russell Road, Bremerton, Wash. (N.-Israel-Gen.)

Club News

March 11th was Danish West Indies Night at the Scandinavian Collectors Club of New York. A complete report of this outstanding meeting will be found on page 40 of this issue. On April 8th the club held a very enjoyable Quiz Night with Carl H. Pihl as Master of Ceremonies. Part of the program was arranged as philatelic versions of popular TV quiz shows such as Twenty Questions and What's My Line? After more than an hour of cerebral effort, the team led by Lauson Stone edged out the team captained by Carl H. Werenskiold. It proved that philately can be fun. May 13th was another banner night when the club held Norway Night. A complete report will be found on page 41. On June 10th the club was privileged to have as a guest speaker Winthrop S. Boggs of The Philatelic Foundation who explained the work of this fine organization, and by means of slides showed how the Foundation goes about the expertizing of stamps.

Following is the scheduled program of the club for the balance of the year:

- Sept. 9—Greenland Night—Lauson H. Stone, George Stribley, Phillip R. Grabfield.
 Oct. 14—Sweden Night—J. Urban Edgren, Lauson H. Stone, Roland E. Anderson, Roland Morse, Dimitry Moore.
 Nov. 11—Annual Auction—Arthur I. Heim, Chairman; Carl E. Pelander, Auctioneer.
 Dec. 9—Annual Meeting—Election of Officers, Members Competition.

THE POSTHORN

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