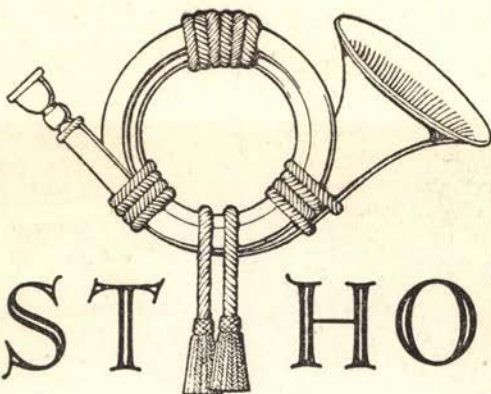


The

# POST HORN



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SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB OF NEW YORK

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## Finnish Booklet Stamps

by Rainer Ahonius (503)

Translated by George Wiberg (177)

Stamps in booklet form have not been very popular with the Finnish general public, notwithstanding the fact that the booklets were sold at face value of the stamps. This lack of interest is most noticeable in the case of the Lion type booklets, which are still available at the Philatelic Window, although only 100,000 booklets were originally issued in 1939.

As a whole the booklet stamps offer very little special interest to collectors as no se-tenant, tete beche or combination pairs or other characteristic appears in connection with these booklet stamps. However, due to the special arrangement used in preparing the printing plates and the marginally watermarked paper used in manufacturing the 1939 Lion type stamp booklets, a great number of position and watermark combinations can be found. These stamps were printed from specially prepared plates on the regular marginally watermarked stamp paper in sheets of 80 subjects. To provide binding margins the 5th and 8th rows were left blank. (See illustration.) These arrangements provided 15 panes with the selvedge at the bottom and 5 with the selvedge at the top and consequently the stamps of the 5 panes obtained from the top of the sheet in a completed booklet, always appears in a reversed position to the rest of the stamps. Also of the total of 20 panes in a sheet, 5 appear with part of the top marginal watermark "Suomen Leimakonttori" and the 5 bottom panes with the watermark "Finlands Stempelkontor". This singular grouping arrangement, used in composing the printing plate, plus the marginal watermerkings, accounts for the previously mentioned combinations.

The first booklet, issued Sept. 6, 1938, appearing as part of the 300th Postal Anniversary Issue, was made up from the regular sheets of these stamps. The booklet contained a horizontal strip of 3 of the 50 pen. value and a pair each of the 1¼, 2 and 3½ mk. values. Total value: 15 mk.

In order to get all the stamps facing the same way in the booklets, the panes were cut from the left side of the sheet, thus only 30% of the 50 pen. and 20% of the other value stamps in the sheet were utilized for the booklets.

OTE  
POSITAKSASTA

Tavallinen kirje, kun paino on enintään 50 gr. . . . .  
Postikortti . . . . .  
Pöytäkirjat, viitekortit ja tavaramerkki, kuitenkin 50 gr. tai sen osalla . . . . .  
Ainakin yksi asiakirja . . . . .  
Ainakin yksi tavaramerkki . . . . .

Pak- koi- nan	Kor- kuis- uus	Posti- maksu 10000	Posti- maksu 1000	Mu- ut maksut
1	3	2	3	50
1	25	1	25	2
		50	50	50
		2	2	100
		1	1	1

1) Ison-Britannian, Norjan, Kvaatin ja Tanskan.

POSTRAG  
UR POSTIAXAN

Posti- maksu 10000	Posti- maksu 1000	Mu- ut maksut
2	3	50
1	25	2
50	50	50
2	2	100
1	1	1



300th Postal Anniversary

Lion Type



**SUOMI—FINLAND**  
Postimerkkejä—Frimärken

Vinko sisältää  
Hätiät innehåller:

4 postimerkkiä	2 mk
4 " "	1 " 25 p
4 " "	1 " "
4 " "	50 "
4 " "	25 "

HINTA—PRIS  
20 mk

Lion type



Olympic

Olympic



The remaining stamps were sold at the Post Offices in the original condition. These booklets, measuring 54-85 mm, were made up in yellow-brown carton paper covers with white interleaving, stapled together. Both sides of the covers as well as the interleaving contain Postal rate information and Postal Savings Bank, Telegraph and Motor Coach advertising in the Finnish and Swedish languages, printed in black. Only 30,000 of these booklets were manufactured and they are becoming relatively scarce.

The second booklet, containing Lion type stamps (Scott's type A26), appeared in April 1939. Each booklet is made up of panes of 4 subjects of the following values: 25 pen. brown, 50 pen. green, 1 mk orange, 1.25 mk yellow and 2 mk red. Total price: 20 mk. The appearance and size of these booklets are similar to the previous issue. The control numbers, from 1 to 10, appearing on the back of the covers indicate each set of 10,000 booklets manufactured. Probably the unpopularity of the Lion type booklet stamps can partly be ascribed to the fact, that some time after the release of the booklets, due to the Second World War, the rates were raised and the stamps become unsuitable for the new rates. It is also interesting to note that the 1.25 mk sheet, found in the Finnish Postal Museum, is the only sheet printed from the special plates which has survived.

The third and the last of the Finnish booklets was released May 15, 1952 as part of the Olympic Games stamp issue. The shape and the size differs greatly from the earlier booklets. The cover, measuring 75-110 mm, consists of a four part folder, without interleaving. The inside of the folder is used to provide postal service information and rates in the Finnish, Swedish, French and English languages, printed in blue ink. On the front cover is featured the tower and main entrance of the Olympic Stadium, together with the five Olympic Rings and the Post Dept. Seal. On the back cover is pictured the main Post Office Building in Helsinki. The booklet contains a pane of 4 of each value of the Olympic stamps. The panes are pasted on the inside of the last page of the folder, each pane slightly overlapping the other. Total value of stamps: 332 mk. Edition: 150,000. A special plate of 80 subjects was used in printing the booklet stamps. In the printing sheet the panes appear in horizontal Tete Beche pairs, thus providing, when separated, panes with the selvedge uniformly to the left. (See illustration for printing arrangement).

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## A U. S. Cover to Greenland

by George D. Stribley (507)

On August 9, 1892, Mr. B. W. Kumler, of the Village of Parker, population 1309, in Turner County, in the southeast corner of South Dakota, typed a letter to Joseph Walter Taylor, Nounngme, Greenland. Mr. Kumler advised he had obtained Mr. Taylor's name from the Scientists International Directory in which Kumler's name was also listed.

Mr. Kumler professed to be a collector of minerals and general curiosities and desired to add to it with specimens from Greenland, and asked Mr. Taylor to send some genuine articles used or made by the natives, or some native mineral, and advise how repayment might be made. Mr. Kumler's card bearing his name and address, and "Agassiz Association No. 15157, Corresponding Number", was enclosed.

A U-71, 2¢ green stamped envelope of the 1887-95 series (Scotts U-311), to which Kumler affixed a 1¢ and a 2¢ stamp of the American Bank Note



Company printing of the 1890-93 issue (Scotts Nos. 219 and 220) was addressed to "Joseph Walter Taylor, Nougme, Greenland". The letter was mailed at Parker and postmarked with a circular canceler "Parker, Aug 9, 8 PM 1892 S Dak" and started on its journey to the addressee. On arrival at New York, the cover was backstamped with a circular canceler "N P, N Y Aug 12 2:30 PM 1892".

The letter arrived at Copenhagen "K" Station on August 22 and was struck on the face of the cover with a circular canceler, and was then turned over to the Royal Greenland Trading Company for transportation to Greenland.

For a better understanding of the further handling of the letter, an explanation of the Greenland postal regulations and handling of mail in 1892 will be of interest.

In 1892 Greenland was a colony of the Danish crown and a sole government monopoly; administered by the Royal Greenland Trading Company. The administration policy was to protect the health and welfare of the natives by strictly controlling visitors to the colony, and its imports. If the natives' health was impaired by the use of too much sugar, tobacco or other articles, the administration raised the price of the commodity and reduced the quantity of import. Persons seeking to enter Greenland were asked their reason for the visit, and if the reason was not scientific or for the welfare of the natives, the request was denied. This control was an early form of the iron curtain, but, in this case, the purpose was worthy.

At that time, mail addressed to Greenland was delivered to the Copenhagen office of the Greenland Trading Company which carried packages and mail to and from Greenland free of postal charges. And although Greenland was over a thousand miles away, the Administration office, through its census and directory, knew the name and whereabouts of all persons in the colony.

The letter addressed to Mr. Taylor, upon receipt by the Trading Company was rubber stamped "Direktoratet for den Kgl. Gronlandske Handel" in four lines with all capital sans serif letters. This stamp was used by the Administration office at Copenhagen to cancel the first issue (1903-1905) of the Greenland parcel post stamps, and is a rare cancellation. (See The Mail to and from Greenland Under the Royal Greenland Company, by E. F. Hurt, The

American Philatelist, November, 1940). It may be that this Kumler cover establishes an early use date for this postal marking.

A Clerk in the Administration office gave the letter directory service and after his search of the records concluded Mr. Taylor was not in Greenland, or there was no such town or settlement known as Nougme, and wrote on the cover "Adressasen findes ikke i Greenland", or "Gone, left no address, not here"; applied a rubber stamp "Retour", or "return to sender" and turned the letter back to the Copenhagen "K" postoffice on August 24th, as shown by a circular post mark. Another backstamp was applied "K. OMB. 2, 24-8-92" and "K. OMB. 3 24-8-92". There is also a faintly struck oval rubber stamp impression "C A F 8 77¼F2¼E", and a small label with green border "Ubekjendt, inconnu".

With this attention, the letter was started back to Mr. Kumler, and reached New York where it received a backstamp of two joined circles; in one "New York Sep 3", in the other "Paid P" with "92" between.

After twenty-eight days, the letter arrived at Parker and was back-stamped "Parker, Dak Sep 6 1 PM REC'D". It will be noticed the receiving mark omits the "S" for south of the South Dakota. This stamp was a hold-over from the days before South Dakota was formed by the division of the Dakota territory in November, 1889, or within three years of the date of the Kumler letter.

Greenland covers that are not of a "made to order" or philatelic origin are few and far between. A cover of sixty years ago, prior to the adoption of the parcel post issue, and its history, will be of interest in the literature relating to Greenland's postal history.

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## Dane Established World's First Airmail Service

Translation of article from "Politikens Ugeblad"  
21 - 27 September 1952, Copenhagen

An airmail postcard is hardly anything to talk about, and it surely was not 41 years ago when the first international airmail route was established; it was, however, to a certain degree not quite legal.

The route was between Hamborg and Copenhagen with the zeppelin "Hansa" and it was a dealer from Copenhagen who was behind it. Mr. Mogens C. Mogensen was at the time located in Hamborg and had promised the "Nordic Pressbureau" in Copenhagen to send some airmail with the ship as a newsworthy.

It was not quite so easily done, relates Mr. Mogensen, as the German post office did not want to recognize the trip as a regular airmail service, and besides they demanded that mail to Denmark should be franked with Danish stamps, and the Danish post office's demand was just the opposite.

In the meantime I had become acquainted with Dr. Hugo Eckener, captain of the "Hansa", and we met at the hotel "Vier Jahreszeiten" (The Four Seasons) to arrange everything; those who wished to send mail with the airship mailed their letters to my address, and I franked them—the rate was 5 Øre for a postcard—and brought the whole mail on board the dirigible 4 o'clock in the morning of September 19, 1912.

For the occasion we had a special cachet made and all the mail was stamped during the flight; this was the only flight made, but there is no doubt



it was the first international airmail route established.

It is amusing to think back to this event, and specially when it had that illegal air about it; but at that time it did not occur how important the airmail service was to become.

The "Hansa's" trip to Copenhagen was quite an event; the whole town was out to see the giant cigar sail across the sky and land at the airport with a distinguished party of prominent citizens of Copenhagen on board; things were excited too on the Island of Laaland where four young girls out on a field tossed their skirts up over their heads and then threw themselves down on the ground at the unusual sight of the airship.

## Danish West Indies

As a result of the article on the Danish West Indies by Michael Miller (92) that appeared in the July issue of The Posthorn, our outstanding honorary member and expert on the stamps of Denmark and D. W. I.—G. A. Hagemann—submits the following:

According to my handbook, "The Stamps of the D. W. I.," the total number of sheets of the one cent and three cent bi-colored issues are as follows:

Printing	One Cent	Three Cent	Frames
I	1000	2000	Nos. 18 and 77 inverted frames
II	500	1000	No. 21 inv. fr., all thick frames except Nos. 91, 92, 93, 95, 96
III	1500	1000	No. 72 thick frame, No. 77 normal frame, No. 23 inv. fr.
IV	2000		All normal frames
IV		1500	No. 61 inverted frame
V	1000	2000	All normal frames
VI	1000	2000	All normal frames
VII	1000	2000	All inverted frames

Although the total number of sheets of the one cent 1st Printing is only

half of the three cent 1st Printing, the latter in mint blocks are at least as rare as those of the one cent. All sheets of the 2nd Printing are very rare, the rarest of all the one and three cent issues.

Sheets of the 3rd Printing are also rare, but the three cent is by far rarer than the one cent. In the 4th Printing the one cent is rare, but the three cent is much rarer. The inverted frames, respectively thin and thick frames, are real rarities. In my collection I have blocks of all bi-colored stamps and printings, including large blocks with inverted frames, thin and thick frames.

With regard to Mrs. Doris Stericker's showing of Bi-colored D. W. I. stamps at the club, reported in the same issue of The Posthorn, Mr. Hagemann offers the following:

My handbook, "Danmarks og Dansk Vestindiens Frimaerker" (Copenhagen Philatelic Club) 1941 provides still more information than my first work, "The Stamps of the D. W. I. (Copenhagen Philatelic Club) 1930. Regarding plate errors or varieties, these must be divided into two categories, namely, primary (constant) varieties and secondary varieties. The first are due to errors in the mother die or molds, and are therefore found in all printings, and inverted frame varieties, in Danish and Danish West Indies bi-colored stamps. The latter (secondary varieties) are due to accidental damage to the dies in the printing plate (100 dies each). In fact, every plate in any one printing has some greater and many lesser varieties, or errors. As these plates were typographed all these errors show up in from one to several printings, depending upon when they were discovered and replaced. Care should be taken in reconstructing plates that all of the pieces and blocks are from the same printing, otherwise many errors may occur. After each printing the plate was cleaned, all 100 dies removed and reassembled again for the next printing, but not in the same order or arrangement.

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## A Philatelic Holiday in Sweden

### Tilbury to Gothenburg

I have just returned from a "holiday" in Sweden, and although the type of holiday I had may not appeal to everyone, as a philatelist and with a special interest in Swedish stamps, I thoroughly enjoyed every minute of it.

In addition to giving displays and lectures at two philatelic societies, I visited both the Postmuseum and the Stamp Printing Office in Stockholm, where I was given a grand welcome by the hospitable Swedes, and I met many of my stamp correspondents for the first time, and also made many new friends, and some readers may be interested to hear of my exploits.

However, before I continue with details of the above visits, I'll first mention the trip from Tilbury to Gothenburg. I crossed the North-Sea by the new Swedish Lloyd passenger ship s/s "PATRICIA", which is a very modern ship launched in 1950, and had a very comfortable journey with marvellous food (Swedish) and good company.

This ship being a mail-boat flies the Swedish Post Office pennant, bearing a posthorn surmounted by a crown in gold on a blue background. Unfortunately there are no paquebot markings to be obtained from this ship, or any of the other three ships which operate the service between Tilbury and Gothenburg and vice-versa, namely m/s "SAGA", s/s "SUECIA" and s/s "BRITANNIA", and this is due to the fact that these ships are mail steamers and all letters posted on board (by handing to the purser) are treated as if they had been posted at a Post Office. However, if one hands a letter in pre-

stamped it will be posted in Gothenburg in the usual way receiving the ordinary machine cancellation, while unstamped covers and cards can be handed in with cash and these receive the red-type meter cancellation (Lic. 2131) which presumably is done at the Swedish Lloyd offices in Gothenburg. It is possible however after a kind word to the purser to obtain the ship's name on the cover and card as I did.

The voyage from Tilbury to Gothenburg took 36 hours, being two nights and one day, and after a hearty breakfast I left the ship to tour the city.

Gothenburg, the western gateway to Sweden was founded by King Gustavus Adolphus, who was the most famous of all Sweden's kings, and known to history as "The Lion of the North". This famous King is depicted on the first commemorative stamp of Sweden issued in July 1920 to commemorate the 300th Anniversary of the first state conveyance of private letters between Stockholm and Hamburg, for this service was of great use during the Thirty Year's War (1618-48), the long-drawn-out fight between Protestants and Catholics. In 1632 as Gustavus Adolphus led his troops against Wallenstein at Lutzch, he was killed, and the values of the 1932 series (S.G. 177-180) picture him falling from his horse.

His statue is in the great open square which forms the heart of the town.

Of course the very heart of Gothenburg is its harbour and is essentially a maritime community, so high on my list of places to visit was the Maritime Museum, which had much of interest for a collector of Swedish stamps.

On entering, one cannot fail to miss a model of the sailing ship "KALMARE NYCKEL" which is depicted on the 15 ore value (S.G. 204) of the 1938 set, which was issued to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the foundation of the Swedish Colony in North America. Together with another sailing ship the "FAGEL GRIP" the "KALMARE NYCKEL" left Gothenburg in November 1637, and these were the first Swedish ships which are known to have sailed across the Atlantic.

Wandering around this museum one can see old and recent ships models, seafaring mementos, pictures and nautical instruments, but it is the shipping history that "makes our stamp albums come to life" as it were. There is a portrait of Clas Fleming (20 ore S.G. 274) who did much to create the fleet that won the victory at Femern in 1644, and a reconstructed model of this battle can also be seen. There is also a model of the ship "SMALANDS LEJON" (S.G. 273) which was the flagship of the Commander-in-chief Karl Gustaf Wrangel at this Battle of Femern, and among others the modern "King Gustaf V". (S.G. 277).

Marine charts are also numerous as depicted on 5 ore and 60 ore 1944 issue (S.G. 271-272), and the development of shipping from early times such as the ships depicted on S.G. 191-192, until the present day, (the modern liner S.G. 198) gives one much food for thought, and we learn that all our stamps tell a story if we only take the trouble to search for the information that surrounds them, and it is still a holiday!!!

Herbert T. Pritchett (703)

#### 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.





by Agent No. 42  
Staff of the Old Sleuth

When dishing out dirt, it is always good policy to start at the top, so let us deal with the President of the Club, **Lauson H. Stone**, who like his illustrious father, the late Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, is following the legal profession. It has been brought to our attention that Lauson has recently become a partner in the legal firm of Dwight, Royall, Harris, Koegel and Caskey, with offices in New York and Washington \* \* \* our heartfelt sympathy goes out to our member **J. Urban Edgren**, in his recent loss of his wife Sibyl, in Gloucester, Mass. Many of the S. C. C. members will remember the wonderful hospitality she extended them when the Boston Chapter met at their home \* \* \* **Frank Baker** blew into town the other day in order to secure his block of World Series tickets—seeing the series is religion with Frank \* \* \* we have heard that our far away member **G. A. Hagemann** spent last winter in Ceylon—he states that it is an ideal vacation spot \* \* \* **Frank Maybury** has been in and out of the hospital all summer, but is feeling quite chipper again \* \* \* and while on the subject of illness, **Bob Stone** and **Doris Stericker** have been up and down all summer, however, while commiserating on the subject of sickness and health, they managed to get in a few notes on the subject of D. W. I. forwarding agents, on which subject we hope to get a fine article for the "Posthorn" later on \* \* \* also **Elmer Rosenberg** has undergone three separate operations this summer, the last time we saw him, he was still weak but feeling much better \* \* \* **Philip (Dr.) Grabfield** has been awarded the unthankful task of raising funds for the New England Philatelists, Inc., library, a worthwhile cause \* \* \* and our new treasurer is his son **Philip R. Grabfield**, who has relieved **Bob Read**, due to the latter's ill health—we are all sorry to see Bob give up the office and hope he will soon regain his full strength \* \* \* **Arthur Heim**, our auction manager, was recently elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Copper Club, an organization of Copper men who served with the U. S. Government in Washington during the last war \* \* \* also our Editor, **Carl H. Pihl**, has been named Assistant Secretary of the Society of the Silurians, an organization of veteran New York Newspapermen—some class to our "Posthorn" \* \* \* **Marcus White** reports that the first part of the new Postal Stationery catalogue will soon be on the market—**Marcus**, as you may know, has been one of the leading lights in this undertaking \* \* \* and now with the fall season here, we will soon have reports on the honors heaped on our members at various Stamp Exhibitions—the first of these comes from the California Collectors Club Show, held in Long Beach, Calif., **Arthur (Doc) Swenson** received a second at this show, but was his face red when his son ran away with the Grand Award \* \* \* also a second exhibitor was **Capt. Bob Scherer**, who showed his Iceland Postal Cards at the International in Germany and received a bronze medal \* \* \* **Tyson Nimick** complains of not getting his stamps mounted—we feel that if he did not take so many cruises and

stayed home in New Hope, Pa., something might be accomplished, right now he is sailing in the West Indies \* \* \* and Comdr Carl Paul is back on Sea-duty—we had a very interesting letter from Korea—by the way, did you know that a few days prior to Carl's leaving for the Far East he got married. His bride has just left for Japan, where she hopes to get an occasional glimpse of her errant husband \* \* \* another traveller has returned and that is Bill Foulk, who spent all summer in Continental Europe, he intends to return there again in October \* \* \* we understand that General Robert J. Gill has had to lay his stamps aside, in order to rest a very annoying eye inflammation, which we sincerely hope will only prove to be temporary \* \* \* Laurence Hyde is bemoaning his fate that there never seems to be enough cash to fill the spaces for those vacancies in his album—it seems that every time he has something to spare, the old Lizzy or something else goes on the fritz—well, the way to remedy this is to get a new car \* \* \* and the last time we heard from the Dick Gibsons, they were touring New England \* \* \* we just received the Club Auction Catalogue for the November Sale, it seems as if Arthur Heim has a lot of fine stuff in it, which is up to the standard of the Club—be sure to take advantage of this service offered you by your own organization and don't expect any gifts, because the lots are the property of your fellow members, so bid well and often \* \* \* it seems that this issue is a little late in going to press, but your Editor tells me it is your own fault for not sending him any decent articles—so get busy!—as for this old sleuth, beginning with next Wednesday, you may see me at the Yankee Stadium or Ebbets Field, watching the Bums take the Yankees over, so so-long until next issue.

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## Centenary of the Swedish Postage Stamp

In July 1955, 100 years will have elapsed since two important reforms were effected by the Swedish Post Office, (1) uniform postage and (2) introduction of the postage stamp in the Swedish postal service—on the 1st of July 1855. The introduction of uniform postage meant the abolition of zone tariffs and made possible the introduction of the postage stamp.

In good time before the hundredth anniversary of these memorable reforms, the Post Office in the summer of 1952 took up the question of how to celebrate this event and therefore approached the Swedish Federation of Philatelists. The postage stamp is not only a handy means for the prepayment of the postal fees which we could scarcely do without but also an object very much in demand with the collectors, and the origin of one of the most important hobbies of our time.

The Swedish Federation of Philatelists accepted the invitation to collaborate and a committee consisting of representatives from the Post Office and the Swedish Federation of Philatelists was appointed with a commission to study the question and present a proposition how the centenary could be celebrated in an appropriate way.

In March, 1953, the committee had finished its work. In its report it proposed that the jubilee should be celebrated with an international stamp exhibition which it would be suitable to hold in Stockholm and an organization plan with an estimate of the costs was presented. In order to cover the quite considerable costs for such an exhibition the committee proposed that special commemorative stamps be issued. On the basis of what the committee had proposed the Post Office asked for the Government's permission to advance the necessary funds up to a maximum amount of 300,000 Swedish kronor for

the organization of an international stamp exhibition. In July, 1953, the Government granted the permission.

The work on the planned exhibition, the official name of which will be "International Stamp Exhibition in Stockholm 1955—Centenary of the Swedish Postage Stamp", has now begun. A directorate under the chairmanship of Mr. Erik Swartling, Director General of Posts, has been appointed. The Post Office is furthermore represented by the General Superintendent Mr. Nils-Fride Antoni, the Chief of Division Mr. Josef Granér, the Chief of Section Mr. Sven Öman and the Manager Mr. Gunnar Stenerudh; the Swedish Federation of Philatelists being represented by the Lieutenant-Colonel Mr. Herman Schultz-Steinheil, the Doc. Phil. Mr. Georg Menzinsky, the Consul General Mr. Herbert Dieden. The organization work has been assigned to an Executive Committee consisting of eight permanent members and a not yet fixed number of added members. The permanent members of the Executive Committee are the Lieutenant-Colonel Mr. Schultz-Steinheil (Chairman), the Postal Inspector Mr. Sven Bäckström (Secretary General), the Acting Manager Mr. Carl-Filip Borgh, the Civil Engineer Mr. Curt Haij, the Chief of Section Mr. Öman, the Inspector Mr. Gunnar Sandberg, the Doc. Phil. Mr. Menzinsky and the Manager Mr. Stenerudh. It is probable that the number of added members and their names, as well as the number and names of the collaborators which will form the Executive Sections under the Executive Committee, can be fixed by November of this year. There will probably be six Executive Sections, namely one Secretariat, one Commissariat, one Financial Section, one Section for Press and Advertising, one Editing Section and one Section for Reception, Touring and Representation.

According to the plans, the exhibition will be held in Liljevalchs Konsthall in Stockholm and will open on the 1st of July 1955, that is on the very centenary day of the emission of the first Swedish postage stamp. In connection with the exhibition different arrangements are planned and the Post Office and the Swedish Federation of Philatelists hope that the event will be celebrated in a festive and attractive way.

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## Denmark's Millennium Commemorative Stamps

To commemorate the millennium of Denmark's existence as a Kingdom, a series of ten commemorative postage stamps has been planned by the Post Office Department of Denmark. Each of the ten stamps is to represent a century of the one thousand years and will depict as its main design an appropriate subject characteristic of that century. Apart from the figure, denoting the particular century, the frame and the inscription, "Kongerige i 1000 Ar", (A thousand years of Kingdom), will be the same for each of the stamps to be issued.

The first of this series of stamps was issued on September 5, 1953, a 10-Øre value, printed in green, and picturing the broadside of the great Jelling Runic stone. This stone, or monument, is located on the Gylland (Jutland) peninsula, a few miles northwest of Vejle, and is said to date from the early tenth century. The inscription in Runic reads, "King Gorm made this monument in memory of his wife Tyra: he (Gorm) who has improved Denmark."

There are about 200 runic stones located in Denmark, which generally are in the form of a monument. Runes is the oldest form of Germanic writing and was chiefly used for inscriptions and carved or cut on wood, metal, or stone.

Gorm—surnamed "The Old", is said to have lived somewhere between 883

and 940, and was the first King of a United Denmark. It was he who formed a permanent dynasty and to him probably is due the permanent unification of Denmark.

The first stamp of this series was designed by Viggo Bang and the design was engraved by Bent Jacobsen. The stamp, 20x28mm in size, was printed in sheets of 50-stamps on unwatermarked paper and perforated 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

—George C. Hahn (679)

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## Sweden on the Money Scene

Collectors of Swedish stamps may be "forever and a day" on the lookout for variations from the norm, as against current stamp catalogs but according to a rumor at hand, from a source usually regarded as authoritative and reliable, there are stamp collectors interested in prices paid in other years. A Scott Catalog, 1890-91 edition, at hand, notes that Sweden's No. 1 stamp, listed as "1855, 3sk green, perforated," is valued at \$3.50 for an unused copy, and \$3.00 for a cancelled copy. There is no reference to the 3 sk orange error stamp, possibly because it was unknown to catalog publishers at the time. The other 1855 issues are priced as follows:

4 sk blue	1.00	.05
6 sk gray	2.00	1.00
8 sk orange	.50	.40
16 sk bright red	3.00	3.00

Naturally, the second issue, as well as the third and other sets, show considerable mark-up from their 1890-91 prices. In this connection it might be stated that the catalogs of the 1890s, etc., priced stamps, as the publishers were in the stamp business. Some of the sadists of the period were of the opinion the yearly-issued catalogs indicated the publisher wanted certain stamps—at low prices.

—Harry M. Konwiser

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## Book Reviews

The first issue (Vol. 1, No. 1, June 1953) of *The Scandinavian Contact*, official organ of The Scandinavian Collectors' Group of London, England, which is edited by Mr. Herbert T. Pritchett, has been received. This initial issue proved very interesting reading and the publication will undoubtedly fulfill a worthwhile purpose in providing a forum for philatelists in the United Kingdom who have an interest in the stamps of the Scandinavian countries. The Contact is sent free to members. It contains notice of meetings to be held, as well as reporting on past meetings. The June issue explained the purposes of the newly-formed Scandinavian Collectors' Group, and contained a complete list of members. It contained an interesting article on North Ingermanland, and another describing a visit to the State Printing Plant in Stockholm. Anyone desiring further information about this group may write to: Mr. Herbert T. Pritchett, 119 Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, London E. 7, England.

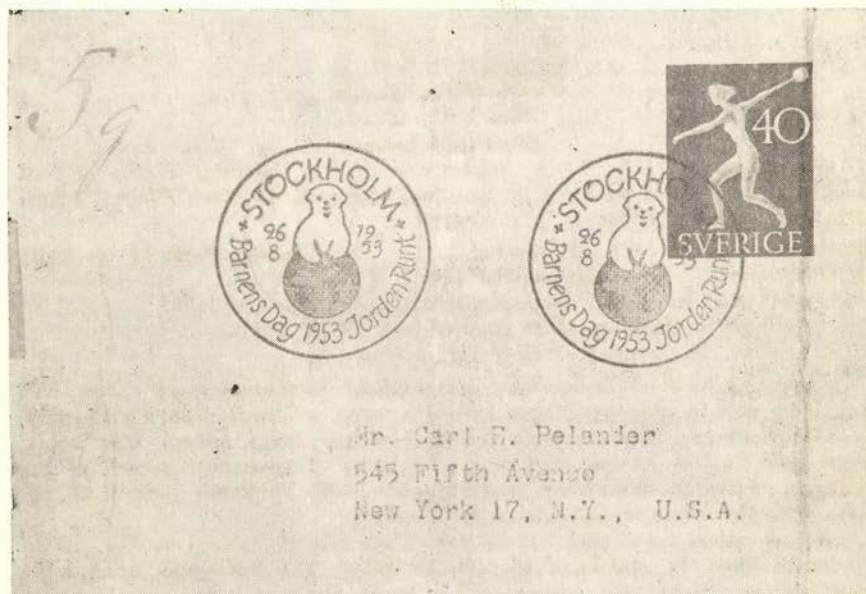
There has been issued by Van Dahl Publications, Inc., of Albany, Oregon, a booklet entitled "Postal History of Norway" which was compiled by Edith M. Fisher. This is a very complete and readable illustrated story which traces the history of communication in Norway from early times to the present.

Also included in this booklet are articles on Norwegian philately by H. L. Lindquist, Carl H. Pihl and Rene van Rompay, all members of the Scandinavian Collectors Club. This 21 page booklet is a "must" for anyone interested in the stamps or postal history of Norway. Cost is 50 cents per copy.

Hanover House, a Division of Doubleday & Company, Inc., has published a complete United States stamp album—"Denhof's Complete United States Stamp Album", which was compiled by William C. Denhof. Every U. S. stamp issued from 1847 up to the present is illustrated in full detail, there are no blank spaces. Included is the Denhof Illustrated Stamp Identification Guide, which explains how to identify grills, secret marks, color changes, re-engravings, imprints, etc. The album is looseleaf and supplements will be issued as necessary to keep the album up to date.

## News of Interest

Thorsten Ingeloff (344-L4) of Karlstad, Sweden, reports: that for the special post office operated for the Children's Day Festivals in Stockholm from August 20 to September 7, 1953, the Post Office Department authorized a special pictorial postmark or cancellation. This features a little bear surmounting a globe, carrying out the slogan for this year's event "Around the World" (Jorden runt). This postmark, which is illustrated below, should be of interest to topical collectors as it features a mammel, children, child welfare, a globe and map—including part of the Western hemisphere and America.



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

## New and Recent Issues

by Carl E. Pelander

### NORWAY:



July 15th, 1953

Commemorating the 800th anniversary of the founding of the Norwegian Archbishopric in Nidaros (Trondheim). Celebration of this event took place on St. Olav's Day, July 29th, 1953 at Trondheim.

The stamp depicts the head of a Bishop, from medieval sculpture at the Nidaros Cathedral. Printed by Emil Moestue A/S. Total issue 4,000,000.

Photogravure

Unwmkd.

Perf. 13

30ø reddish brown

### SWEDEN:



June 17th, 1953

Stockholm Issue

Commemorating the 700th anniversary of the founding of the city of Stockholm. Designed by Mark Sylwan and engraving by Sven Ewert. Printed in coils of 100 and booklet panes of 20.

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Coil Stamps, Perf. 13 vertically

25 ö ultramarine (view of Stockholm)

1.70 kr red (Seal of Stockholm, dating back to 1296)

Booklets of 20 stamps, perf 13 on 3 sides

25 ö ultramarine

According to the so-called Eric Chronicle, presumably written about 1330, Stockholm was founded by Birger Jarl, the regent of Sweden during the middle 13th Century. The chronicle describes Birger Jarl's order, "that a fair house (the Castle) and a good town" be built. The earliest record of the existence of Stockholm is made in 1252, when King Valdemar (son of Birger Jarl) signed a letter of safe-guard for Fogdö.

Archeological researches have proved that no city existed on the site of Stockholm until the middle of the 13th century. The town plan around the great square (Stortorget), intimates that Stockholm was a planned city from the beginning and thus confirms the data given in the chronicle.

The growth of Stockholm was very rapid, because at the end of the 13th Century it was already the largest city in Sweden and between 1360-70 it was referred to as the Capital of the Country.

## Report from Philadelphia

Following is the report from Philadelphia Chapter No. 2 of their recent activities:

At the close of our business meeting on the 2nd of February, 1953, Mrs. Doris Stericker took the floor to speak on and show some of her very fine Danish West Indies Collection; a collection admired by all.

In March, the topic was Schleswig-Holstein and Mr. John Nissen showed some interesting items from his collection of that territory.

April featured a "swap session" which proved to be advantageous to almost everyone present. It was at this meeting that yours truly was elected to represent our club at the S. E. P. A. D. meetings.

The May meeting was indeed an interesting one, for its subject was Tibet and it featured Dr. Wm. Stericker and his wonderful collection of not only the stamps, but postal stationery and oddities in cancellations.

Our yearly smorgasbord dinner was held, as usual, in June at Viking Inn in Ardmore, Pa., and despite the rainy weather 13 members and friends were present to enjoy this delightful affair.

Margaret C. Froelich, Secretary

## Club News

Report of the very successful Greenland Night held by the Scandinavian Collectors Club on September 9, 1953—the kick-off for another season of philatelic activity—may be found on page 60 of this issue. Report of Sweden Night, being held on October 14th will be included in the next issue.

Following is the scheduled program of the club through next June:

- Nov. 11—Annual Auction—Arthur I. Heim, Chairman; Carl E. Pelander, Auctioneer.
- Dec. 9—Annual Meeting—Election of Officers, Members Competition.
- Jan. 13—Finland Night—George Wiberg, Lauson H. Stone.
- Feb. 10—Guest speaker—Philip Ward, Jr.—Classic Scandinavia in multiples.
- Mar. 10—Denmark Night—William F. Foulk, Carl-Emil Buyer and others.
- Apr. 14—Philatelic Quiz—Carl H. Pihl.
- May 12—Iceland Night—David Summerfield and others.
- June 9—Members Competition—25 pages—any country.

### PHILANDER THE PHUNNY PHILATELIST SAYS:

that reading the newsy feature written by The Horn Blower in the July issue of The Posthorn, he was impressed with the phact that many of our members are so well-traveled. He expects any day to learn that somebody took off for the moon in a multiple-stage rocket, figures it would be worthwhile if that somebody could phind another copy of the Swedish three skilling banco printed in orange in one of those lunar stamp shops. And speaking of the moon, did you have a nice summer? Of interest to all readers of The Posthorn will be the intelligence that at a recent sale of that auctioneer nonpareil—Carl E. Pelander—a complete set of The Posthorn (volumes 1 through 8) sold for the new record price of \$18.00. Philander thinks the club should double the Editor's salary.

## New Members

- 718 Prof. Alfred T. Blomquist, 208 Iroquois Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y. (Scan.-US)  
 719-Life William A. Dunnett, 979 E. Monterey, Pomona, Calif. (Gen.-Scan.)  
 720-Life Jared H. Richter, 703 Tarento Drive, San Diego 6, Calif. (Gen.-Jap.)  
 721 Einar Lundstrom, c/o FRIMARKSHUSET, Stockholm C, Sweden  
 (Classic Europe & Scan.)  
 722 Herbert Buckland, Port Perry, Ont., Canada (Scan.)

## WARNING

All members of the Scandinavian Collectors Club are hereby notified that if they wish to continue to receive future issues of The Posthorn your editor must have articles. We have been able to continue publication by the good work of a few members plus bribery, cajolery and some larceny. However, it has been a hand-to-mouth affair and the cupboard is absolutely bare right now. If there is to be a January and future issues we must have articles—long and short—NOW.

## Greenland Night

Like previous "One Country Nights", our **Greenland Night** held on September 9th, at the Scandinavian Collectors Club, was a great success.

As in the past, portions of three of the foremost collections of Greenland stamps in this country were shown and, of course, the major subject was the Parcel Post Issues from 1905-30.

Mr. Lauson H. Stone started the showing with his magnificent collection, which probably rates as the best in the World. Mr. Stone explained the various printings, paper differentiations, etc., also showing us several double prints, rare proofs and errors. Following this Mr. Philip R. Grabfield exhibited the various cancellations used on the Parcel Post Stamps, both at the Administration Office in Copenhagen as well as from various parts of Greenland. Mr. Carl E. Pelander then showed portions from the collection of George D. Stribley, who unfortunately could not attend this meeting. Mr. Pelander demonstrated the various uses of the Parcel Post stamps, such as those used for Postal Savings, etc. We also had an opportunity to see the magnificent section of Flight Covers in this collection, the highlight being the famous Rockwell Kent cover, there were also two examples of the McMillan Expedition cards, flown Lindbergh items, etc.

It was a wonderfully entertaining night and thoroughly enjoyed by all present and we are looking forward to another grand treat in the Sweden Night scheduled for October 14th.

—C. E. P.

### THE POSTHORN

Editor: Carl H. Pihl, 77 Amherst Road, Albertson, New York

Associate Editors:

Eric Hallar, Harry M. Konwiser, Carl E. Pelander and Carl H. Werenskiold

Staff Photographer: Arthur I. Heim

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