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Iceland First Flight Reykjavik-Helsinki April 30, 1960



April 30 brought the first scheduled flight of the Icelandic Airlines Loftleidir from Reykjavik, Iceland, to Helsinki, Finland, a mere 365 covers were serviced. All were registered.

The franking includes the recent 4.05 Kr. Iceland airmail stamp commemorating 40 years of aviation in that country. The modern transport plane depicted thereon is one of Loftleidir's fleet.

The new service was founded in 1944 by some young aviation enthusiasts who had undergone training in the United States and Canada. Their first route was begun June 17, 1947, with an American-built "Skymaster" offering service from the island to Europe.

Loftleidir reached out to the States 14 months later—August 25, 1948—carrying a few covers on the initial journey. Aggressive, yet careful expansion followed, and today the line schedules eight weekly flights between New York and Europe, via Reykjavik.

Complex 1960

Complex 1960 is over and the Chicago Chapter S. C. C. has started to settle down after the excitement. It was a fine show and the group has every reason to be proud of its effort. Many visitors considered the Scandinavian section the best in the whole exhibition and I am sure they will find no argument from our chapter. We thought it pretty good, ourselves. Here is a list of the exhibits and exhibitors.

Frame 1 Introduction to the exhibits of the Scandinavian Countries.

- 2-10 Denmark: Selected pages from a large specialized collection showing printings, mint and used on cover, blocks, and many of the scarce issues. C. J. Michelsen
- 11-14 Denmark: Early issues. Axel Nielsen
- 15-22 Danish West Indies: Selected pages from a specialized collection of the bi-colored stamps, 19th century. Michael Miller
- 23 Faroe Islands: Provisional stamps issued for use on this little island which is an integral part of Denmark. C. J. Michelsen
- 24-28 Greenland: Specialized collection of Parcel Post Issues 1905-1938. C. J. Michelsen
- 29-35 Iceland: First and Second issues (1873-1900) including cancellation in use during that period. R. Swanson
- 36-39 Iceland: Air Post stamps and flight covers 1928-1959. R. Swanson
- 40-43 Finland: Selected pages from a collection of Finnish Stamps. Paul Mead
- 44-51 Finland: Comprehensive collection of this country. Waldemar Nielsen
- 52 Norway: Crowned Posthorn Cancels—a guide for further research. Margaret and Ernst Cohn
- 53-61 Norway: No. 1's singles and multiple pieces on and off cover, and a complete plating. Earl G. Jacobsen
- 62-69 Sweden: From stampless covers to the perf. 14 ring type (Issue of 1872). R. E. Danielson
- 71-72 Display of "Posthorn Magazine" the publication of the National Scandinavian Collectors Club.

As you can see, every one of our countries was represented, and the quality of the collections was uniformly excellent. In fact they were so even in quality that the three very competent judges handed in their verdict with a notation that the exhibitions were not fairly evaluated by rating them 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th. (This was voted a Chicago Chapter requirement.)

For better or for worse, here is the list of prize winners.

1st—Earl G. Jacobsen, 2nd—C. J. Michelsen, 3rd—Roger Swanson, 4th—A. Nielsen.

S. P. A. Research Award—M. Miller. Congratulations to the winners!

In case you wonder what was in the collections, one word will cover it; everything; blocks, strips, mint, used, covers, rarities! One really can wonder where they found all the material!

The Chicago Chapter had one disappointment. In spite of the relatively short notice the membership had of the show, we had hoped for a much better support from the out of town members; E. Cohn, M. Miller and R. S. Jones (N. Wales) excepted. If in the future there be another Complex, and if the Chicago Chapter invites you to participate in the exhibiton, please make up your mind to show. As a matter of fact, make up your mind right now, and start working on your collection, so you are ready just in case. It is easier that way!

The judges of the Scandinavian section of Complex—Mr. Henry Kuhlmann, Fritz Billig and Samuel Ray deserved and got a vote of thanks from the Chicago Chapter. Their advice and pointers about stamps and their

mounting for exhibition purposes should make future shows even better.

Dr. Sneller the peripatetic Peoria photographer and philatelist—rumor has it that he practices medicine in his spare time—had his usual interesting exhibition of pictures of philatelic personalities at Compex. Among these personalities we noticed quite a few S. C. C. members f.i. R. Swanson, E. G. Jacobsen, R. E. Danielson, C. J. Michelsen, Axel Nielsen Thank you Dr. Sneller.

The dinner dance—Saturday night May 28, was graced by a large contingent of S. C. C. members and their wives. The dinner was good, the speeches short, the band excellent, and dancing space ample. What more could you ask.

Compex ended Monday May 30th with an open house for S. C. C. members and friends (compliments of R. Swanson and E. G. Jacobsen). With Mrs. Swanson and Jacobsen acting hostesses, we had a last chance to talk over the eventful three days, pat one another on the back and generally celebrate a job well done. It was a pleasant way of saying good by to old and new friends and during the afternoon practically everybody in the S. C. C. Chicago area dropped in—we are probably forgetting someone—things got a little hazy for your correspondent towards the end—but he seems to remember among others, Henry Kuhlmann, Joe Unseitig, Olaf Olson, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, the Danielsons, Axel Nielsen, Waldimar Nielsen, and Dr. Sneller.

Compex 60 Another Grand and Successful Exhibition

COMPEX 60, sponsored by the Combined Philatelic Exhibition of Chicagoland, Incorporated, for the third consecutive time has proven itself to be one of the finest of its kind in America this 1960.

At precisely 10 a.m., Saturday, May 28th, Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., Director, Division of Philately of the United States Post Office Department, cut the ceremonial ribbon amid the officers and directors of COMPEX, thereby opening this show to the throngs of spectators that filled the two floors of the Hotel LaSalle, where this 1,200 frame exhibition took place over the Memorial Day Weekend. It was said by veteran stamp dealers and philatelists that never in the annals of Chicagoland philately had they ever seen such a large gathering for a first day of any stamp show.

The official ceremony for the 2½c embossed stamped envelope took place at 2 p.m. that day (Saturday) in the Illinois Room of the Hotel LaSalle to an audience of over 400 people. Dr. James J. Matejka, Jr., president of COMPEX acted as the presiding officer and gave an address of welcome. Mr. Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., was then introduced who officiated in distributing the souvenir presentation albums. Mr. James W. Shaver, Secretary of the People-to-People Program then addressed the attending philatelists and gave the significance of the occasion.

Perhaps the highlight of the entire show was on Saturday night when over 200 people attended the special dinner-dance. All in attendance were surprised by the Japanese Consul-General and his charming wife, Mr. Takeo Ozawa, who presented a beautiful plaque in the name of the Japanese Government for the work done in connection with President Eisenhower's People-to-People Program and the one hundredth anniversary of diplomatic relations between the United States and Japan. Those receiving the plaque were Mr. L. Rohe Walter, Special Assistant to the Postmaster General, to Mr. Harry L. Lindquist, President of the People-to-People Hobbies Com-

mittee, to Morton D. Levin, of the United States Information Agency and to Dr. James J. Matejka, Jr., president of COMPEX. Mr. Ozawa then spoke over the Voice of America to Japan telling his people what was done here at COMPEX.

A large sterling silver bowl was presented to Mr. Franklin Bruns on behalf of COMPEX for the great amount of work he had personally done for philately in the Midwest.

Mr. Ben Reeves, honorary chairman of COMPEX, was then presented with a testimonial plaque on behalf of COMPEX for the unselfish and continued supreme efforts which he put into COMPEX. Later in the program an Honorary Life Membership was presented to Dr. Matejka from the Members of the Jack Knight Airmail Society.

The Grand Awards of the respective clubs of COMPEX were then presented by COMPEX's honored guest, Franklin R. Bruns. These were as follows: Austin Philatelic Club to Mrs. Mildred Kohloff, of Oak Park, Ill., for the 19th century fancy cancellations of Waterbury, Conn.; The Czechoslovak Philatelic Society to Major W. S. Knox of San Angelo, Texas, for Hradecany Specialized; Elmhurst Philatelic Society to Bryon F. Stevens, Elmhurst, Illinois, for The Eagle Issue of Mexico; German Philatelic Society to Mr. Edward Hopps, Chicago, Illinois, for 1936 Olympic Games of Germany; Israel-Palestine Philatelic Society of America to Mr. Harry Abelson of New York City for his fine Israel Collection; The Jack Knight Airmail Society to Dr. James J. Matejka, Jr., for his Newfoundland Aerophilately; The Philometer Society of Chicago to Harry B. Dickinson of Joliet, Illinois, and L. Cecil Love of Chicago, Illinois; Roosevelt Philatelic Society to Dr. Joseph Comroe for his Korea specialized; and the Scandinavian Collectors Club to Dr. Earl Jacobson of Oak Park, Illinois, for his specialized Norway #1 on and off cover.

Immediately following the banquet the tables were removed for dancing to a very fine eight piece orchestra which proved to those in attendance that philatelists still like to "kick up their heels."

The show opened both Sunday the 29th, and Monday, Memorial Day, to a crowd of eager philatelists who were well aware of the previous COMPEX exhibitions, and came to find an excellent array of philatelic material on display, and forty bourse tables filled with material of all types that were reasonably priced.

Oh yes, a special cachet was struck in honor of the Japanese Government participation in COMPEX. A very few of these are still available at 50c by writing to COMPEX 60, Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, Illinois.

The editors want to thank all the members who wrote in about the last issue of the Posthorn. Every letter was complimentary! everybody was happy that S. C. C. is rolling again. If all the people who wrote a letter, would now sit down and write an article for the "Posthorn" we would be on easy street for years.

—The editors

We wish our member Herbert Bernstein success in his attempt at organizing an S. C. C. chapter in and around his home town, Vineland, New Jersey. Any interested member within commuting distance of this town please communicate with Mr. Bernstein at his home, 315 Landis Ave. Lots of luck to you.

New and Recent Issues

DENMARK



On the 24th of May, 1960, to mark the occasion of the Silver Wedding of their Majesties, the King and the Queen, a special stamp of the denominations 30 and 60 øre will be issued. The colors will be red and blue, respectively. The design of the stamp has been prepared by Mr. Viggo Bang, and the die has been engraved by Mr. Birger Ekholm, the Finnish engraver.



To mark the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the Lighthouse Service a special stamp will be issued on the 8th of June, 1960. The design of the stamp has been executed by Mr. Frank Holmelin, architect, and the die has been engraved by Mr. Bent Jacobsen. The stamp will appear in red color with a bascule light for its motif; the denomination will be 30 øre.



A special cancel was used during a hobby show held in Herfølge, Denmark, May 13-15, 1960.

There is still no news on the King Frederik IX definitives scheduled for release this year, but we can tell you that plans to issue a stamp for the 1000 year jubilee of the Cathedral of Roskilde have been abandoned.

In August a 60 øre stamp will be issued in honor of the World Health Organization. The reason why this stamp will be issued is that Denmark will be host to a meeting of the regional committee of the World Health Organization. The meeting will start about August 16, and marks the 10th anniversary of that organization.



World Refugee Year. 15 øre red violet overprinted 30 øre also Verdensflytningeaaret 1959-60.

FINLAND



On June 4th a stamp will be issued to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the birth of the Finnish chemist Johan Gadolin. The stamp will be 30 Mk. and its motif is the portrait of Johan Gadolin. The stamp is designed by Olavi Vepsäläinen, after a sketch by Kai Noramies, and engraved by R. Achren. The issue of the stamp will be 2,000,000.



On June 13th a stamp will be issued to commemorate the Centenary of

the birth of the writer Hj. Nortamo. The stamp will be 30 Mk. The stamp design by Olavi Vepsalainen, after the outlines by Juha Anttila, and engraved by S. Ronnberg. The issue of the stamp will be 2,000,000.



On June 18th a stamp will be issued to commemorate the Karelian National Festival, celebrated in Helsinki June 18th and 19th. The stamp will be 30 Mk. It is designed by Panti Rahikainen and engraved by R. Achren. The issue of this will be 2,000,000.



Owing to the XII General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, to be held in Helsinki, two commemorative stamps will be issued July 26th. The values 10 and 30 Mk. The geodesy forms the theme for the former stamp and the geophysics for the latter one. The stamps are designed by Olavi Vepsalainen and engraved by R. Achren. The issue of each stamp will be 2,000,000.

Thomas J. Cullen writes that we forgot to mention in our last Posthorn that Finland issued a new booklet of 5x10 mark definitives, in an attractive red and white cover. This he said is only the fourth booklet issued by Finland.

SWEDEN



To celebrate the centenary of the Voluntary Shooting Organization the Swedish Post Office will issue on June 30th, two new stamps of the values 15 and 90 öre. The 15 öre will also be issued in booklets. The stamp design has been made by the artist Sven Ljungberg and the text has been worked out by William Peterson. The 15 öre value, which is red, has been

engraved by the stamp engraver Arne Wallhorn and the 90 öre value, which is bluish green, by the stamp engraver Czeslaw Slania.

The voluntary shooting organization derives its origin from the sharpshooting movement, which was born in 1860. This movement was a voluntary formed organization of a military nature, which in the 1860's and 1870's worked much the same as the present day "Home Guard." In 1960, on the centenary of its inauguration, the Voluntary Shooting Organization comprises 2,282 clubs with 236,000 active members.

A special cancellation was used May 1, 1960, marking the opening of the ferry route to Denmark with a new ferryboat.

Under "New and Recent Issues" in April Posthorn there was a mistake under Norway: Card letter—Kortbrev—should be Letter card, and Letter card—Brevkort should be Postcard.

In 1959 King Farlow and Eric V. Wowern wrote up the postmarks of Greenland, with illustrations, for a Stamp exhibit in Denmark. The write up is in Danish with an English translation by King Farlow.

I am told by Mr. Wowern that he has a few of these left which he will send to any member of S. C. C. for 25c in stamps. Mr. Wowern's address is Floradalen 31, Virum, Denmark.

ATTENTION FELLOW COLLECTORS OF FAROE ISLAND MATERIAL

I am specializing in all Faroe provisional issues, 1919 and 1940 period (Scott 88A, 155 and 272A-276) on cover only. Also all related material like "Franco-Betalt" and British Fieldpost Offices. I will be glad to hear from any fellow collector who is interested in trading or selling of duplicates. I have a number of such items available. A very small number of us are trying to start a "Study Group," if enough interest is shown. Some literature in English and Danish is available and all letters will be answered. Please let me hear from you. If you have any questions at all, regarding Faroe Islands issues, do not hesitate to contact me. I hope to hear from you real soon.—Herbert Bernstein, P. O. Box 105, Vineland, N. J.

Hugo Sward of Cleveland would like to know how we can trade our duplicates. Any ideas?

Robert G. Stone, Route 3, Box 384, Belleville, Illinois, needs Posthorns Vol. 5, No. 4; Vol. 7, No. 4; Vol. 8, No. 2.

WANTED

Sweden Scott 130 mint in block of 4, also Scott 229 used in block of 4 on A paper. Contact Editor if you have these items for sale.

The Early Stamps of Denmark

Address by Lawrence D. Steefel

The Danish Monarchy included the Kingdom itself—this peninsula of Jutland pointing into the North Sea and the Danish Islands including Bornholm, off in the Baltic. But, also, the King of Denmark was head of the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenberg which were later separated from the Kingdom. Holstein and Lauenberg were definitely German states. They were both parts of the Danish Monarchy and they were also a part of the German Confederation, whereas Schleswig to the north between Denmark and Holstein, was outside the German Confederation although a substantial part of the population was German.

Later in 1864 that territory was cut off from Denmark and for a short time had its own stamps separate from those of Denmark. In 1851 when the first Danish stamps came out, you had an abnormal situation, because there had been a revolution in 1848 and the Germans in Schleswig-Holstein revolted against the King. They said they were doing it in the name of the King against the Danish Government, and they issued stamps in 1850—the first so-called Schleswig-Holstein stamps, two values with embossed centers.

When the first Danish stamps were issued, the Danes were in control of Schleswig—the Germans were still in control of Holstein and it wasn't until a little after 1851 that the deal was completed by which the German armies evacuated Holstein that that duchy came back under the authority of the King of Denmark. So that when you find Danish stamps ordinarily cancelled with Schleswig or Holstein towns—German towns, it's not a case of Danish stamps being used in Germany in the ordinary sense (I have seen them in Auction Catalogs described that way), but the stamps were going through their perfectly ordinary standard usage. In addition, there were Danish Post Offices in Hamburg and in Lubeck, (separate towns). Now that is a case of a different type of usage. I hoped that I could tell you a little more exactly how the arrangement was worked out. I looked up the big collection of Danish Treaties and I found these Treaties in the Index all right, but they were only listed. However, we didn't get the text because when this book was issued, these particular Treaties were obsolete, so all they did was to indicate they had made them. I did want to call to your attention that what later became known as Schleswig-Holstein was a normal part of the Danish Monarchy, until 1864, and normally Danish rates and postage stamps were used there, but there were certain complications in the beginning.

The Danish Government began to consider the possibility of issuing stamps at least as early as 1849, and it was along in 1860 that they secured various essays, but the first stamps were not printed until the turn of 1851, and were issued on the first of April. They were the little square brown stamps of various shades with the inscription 4 R B S as the value (that was the so-called Rigs-Bank-Skilling). It was related to Bank currency which was the standard. The Rigs-Bank-Dollar contained 96 of the Rigs-Bank-Skilling (not on the decimal system). That is why in the early stamps you get the 2, 4, 8, and 16 skilling—later the currency was changed and you get a decimal system.

When this 4 skilling stamp was prepared, it was made from a steel die which was then impressed on lead and that was coated with a harder metal and then mounted, apparently with a brass backing. Then a hundred forms

were put together for each printing plate. There were four plates in all, for this first stamp and two of them were used for this first three printings and the plates 3 and 4 were used for the last printing. There are minor varieties which are pretty hard to see since they were printed by typography and was frequently not very clear, but the Danes have succeeded in plating all but two of the 400 positions and some of the positions are fairly easy, since there are quite a few slight re-entries, there are a few re-cuts, one of which is quite conspicuous.

The postage rates as established when these stamps came into use were 4 skillings for the ordinary letter for one Danish ounce, (which is about 15 grams) within the Kingdom itself and from the Kingdom into the Duchy of Schleswig which was to the South and which was a Danish possession again in 1851. That was the rate if you used stamps and they allowed you a maximum weight of 32 ounces if you used stamps. If you didn't use stamps, they charged you 6 skillings a Danish ounce and 8 ounces was your maximum allowance. Now I've never seen nor heard of any cover that shows anything like the maximum. Then there was a registration fee established of 8 skillings. To carry a letter from the Kingdom to Hamburg, Lubeck and to Lauenberg (which belonged to the King of Denmark, just as much as Schleswig and Holstein but which were a little farther away), was 16 skillings.

This 4 skilling stamp was followed (within a month) by the well-known blue 2 skilling stamp. That was for local postage inside the walls of Copenhagen, and most of the known copies were used there. Legally there was no objection to using them in other towns locally, or using them in combination to make up other rates, so that some copies are known with other than Copenhagen cancellations, and I picked one up at Auction a short while ago. It is not a particularly desirable copy, but it had a "33" cancellation which was a small Port on one of the Danish islands. I have also seen in a recent auction, a "34", but don't bid very high on a "34"—it is Copenhagen Railroad station. These stamps could be used only in the Kingdom of Denmark. A month after their issue, they were authorized for use from Schleswig points and it wasn't until July of 1853 that they were authorized for use in Holstein and Lauenberg. It was not until August 1855 that they were authorized for use in Danish Post Offices in Hamburg, also Lubeck and Holstein. That is the reason why these cancellations are usually quite scarce on the first issue.

In the meantime, starting in February 1854, stamps could be used on letters to Prussia (by special agreement), and shortly afterwards they were authorized for general use on letters to foreign countries. So, if my records are correct, you ought not find any Danish stamps used to foreign countries before early in 1854.

The 4 skilling stamps come in 4 printings, the first printing can be distinguished because the burelage (that is, the wavy lines which were impressed on the paper before the stamp was printed) were from a real engraved plate—they stand out. Frequently, the stamp looks dirty as though, it had a thumb-mark on it because the lines stand up so high. Subsequent printings have a typographed burelage. On the second printing, the burelage is extremely faint and it frequently doesn't show at all. There are many shades, but are difficult to segregate and describe and they sort of run into one another. Then the third printing has a burelage which is typographed in a rather strong orange-brown. It just stands out strong on most normal copies. The fourth printing is easy to distinguish because the darker inks of the first three printings was regarded as a little too dark for effective cancellations, so in the fourth printing (with two new plates) they

used lighter shades. The commonest color is a yellow-brown. There is an ochre-yellow which is listed in some catalogs and even priced, but one of the foremost specialists in Danish stamps told me not to worry about it as only half a dozen or so were known. It is extremely rare. Then there is the famous chestnut shade of brown (which is Scotts No. 2 C). Whenever I see an auction, listing Scott's 2 C, I always bid on it and at least three-quarters of the time I have to send it back. I show you two copies of the chestnut—a light and a dark, both of which have been OKayed by Mr. Schmidt-Anderson. Then there is a gray-brown and an olive-brown. I thought you might be interested in a look at this page which has the shades pretty well worked out with their printing.

There are a number of re-cuttings. They are sometimes hard to identify, except for the most famous of all, the "Kranhold Retouch" which was discovered by Mr. A. Kranhold of Anoka, Minnesota.

The Danes were very systematic in another respect. You can tell the plates by the way in which the burelage is applied. The burelage has waves and points. They go diagonally across the stamp and the points are to the right on plates 1 and 3 and to the left (or down) on plates 2 and 4, so that you have an additional guide for plating because plates 1 and 2 were used for the first three printings, and plates 3 and 4 for the last three. The colors on plates 3 and 4 are very distinct, and it becomes almost impossible to confuse them with the earlier printings. If you want to show a single stamp from each plate it's not very difficult.

Cancellations were at first four concentric rings with a dot in the center. That was the killer on the stamp and then there was the town marking on the envelope. Stamps of the first printing (whether the 4 skilling or later the 2 skilling) normally show the rings with the dot. On the second printing of the 4 skilling, the numeral cancellations are more numerous. It is, of course, possible to get numeral cancellations on the first printing, because some people and some Post Offices may have had supplies of the older stamps. For a little while they used a clock-timer cancellation—the sort of thing they use in hotels—on the cover, the same hand-stamp killer being used on the stamp.

(Question from the floor): "Was that used any place but Copenhagen?"
"I don't know. There is a man now advertising for specimens. Apparently he's going to work on it and I don't know how much there is to that phase. All those I have seen are Copenhagen."

In 1854 a new issue was brought into use. That was of four values. Two skilling, blue; four skilling, various shades of brown; an eight skilling, green; and a 16 skilling in grayish or lilac. These that I show you are those having the dots in the spandrels. The lettering of the inscriptions is different. The people of both Schleswig and Holstein were German and were becoming a little bit nationalistic—just as the Danes were. On the first stamps, even the abbreviations for the currency were all Danish. The Germans were beginning to express some resentment over that as officially the two languages were equal and the two peoples were equal. So in this issue, they picked out some of the letters in the abbreviations—instead of spelling out Friemark in the Danish form, they put "Frm" which could be "Friemark" in Danish, or "Freimark" in German. The printings of these stamps have been worked out. I have tried to mount the 4 skilling stamps by printings, but there are a good many different ones. Some of them are fairly easy to do—but some of the later printings where there was a slight change in the die so that you have a white dot between the R and the M of (F. R. M.), as well as after the abbreviations, are more difficult. Then

in the LL corners, there is a tiny little figure showing either 2 or 4. It is still going to be a long job to plate and I doubt that it will ever be really plated. There is also an awful lot of blurring in these printings. You can, however, get a very wide range of shades in this issue, even if you are not interested in trying to work out the printings.

In this second issue I can show some covers. There is one from Copenhagen, a local cover within the town with "footpost" cancellations. Here's a cover with two copies of the 4 skilling Rigsbank.

(Question from the floor): "Larry, did they have carrier service inside the city? With that 'footpost' cancellation, it would seem to indicate it."

"Apparently they did. I believe that for a time it was a private Company, but then it was taken over by the Post Office."

I was interested in noticing that most of the covers in my collection came from the same correspondence as those which Ed Oleson has. They were addressed to a Robert Jones, in a town called Silkeborg, which is a great vacation center. It's a pretty little town on some very nice lakes and the highest hill in Denmark is not far away. It is pretty near 500 feet above sea level. Whether Mr. Robert Jones was an Englishman or not, I don't know, but covers addressed to this man seem to be common. I picked up a lot one time in Denmark, and Ed got his from the same source.

Another slight change was made in the stamps design in 1858 where instead of the dots in the corners, they used wavy lines which make a sharper, cleaner looking stamp. In this issue there are only two, the 4 skilling and the 8 skilling. In the last printings of this issue you get your first modifications of the watermark which is a crown. One reason for the modification seems to be that they were preparing to introduce a larger size of stamp.

This 4 skilling of the wavy line issue was used for the official roulette in 1863, but before that, some individuals or some firms had perforated stamps. We get a few of the second and third issues private perforations—particularly from Altona, which was the big town in Holstein, right next door to Hamburg. We find them from a few other places. Thirty years ago they were not particularly hard to find. With the rouletting of the 4 skilling, they also printed a lighter shade—a redder shade of the 16 skilling, so that you have the two stamps officially rouletted. One, the brown (and various shades of chestnut) with the wavy line spandrels and then the 16, with the dots in the corners. The 16 rouletted is relatively scarce, particularly in nice condition. Here are examples on thin paper. They tear easily and in addition they fade. I have the three different degrees of strength of colors, but it is very difficult to know how close you are to the original on these printings. If you get one that is clean and the color looks fresh, that's about all you can ask.

It was while these rouletted stamps were in use and while the imperfs were still current that war broke out between Denmark (on the one side) and Austria and Prussia (on the other) in 1864. The war became formal on the first of February. The preceding December, parts of the Danish Monarchy which belonged to the German Confederation were occupied by German troops. By the middle of February 1864, most of Schleswig, all of Holstein was occupied by the enemy and the use of the Danish stamps was ended. From this time you begin to have the Schleswig-Holstein series which is properly a portion of the German states. At the end of the War (by a Peace Treaty), Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenberg, which had been Danish provinces (mostly German in population), were given up by the King of Denmark. The frontier was adjusted as there were bits imbedded in

Schleswig which were parts of the Kingdom of Denmark. (They were hangovers from the old feudal arrangements where a ruler would have bits of territory scattered all around the map). Anyway, they rounded out the frontier and established a connection between the main body of Denmark with these towns, so that the Danish Monarchy is now limited about to what we know. The old Postal lines to Lubeck and Hamburg seem to have been continued, so that until at least 1867 you get Danish stamps and covers—cancelled "2" for Hamburg and "3" for Lubeck. Later, when the postal connection was broken, these numbers were assigned to other usage.

(Question from the floor): "Are any Danish stamps known used from the Danish West Indies?"

"I think not. You may have some cases, but not as early as this. There couldn't have been any official usage." "The Danes gave up their last colony on the West Coast of Africa in 1849, so there could not possibly have been any stamps used from there."

Stampless covers from Danish Africa are extremely rare. Presently, there are no known examples of a stampless cover from the Danish colony in India in the early years of the 19th Century.

As a result of the War, the Danes issued stamps in a new design. They were larger size and perforated with a design of a crown and a sword and a scepter. There was a 2 skilling in blue; a 3 skilling in various shades of lavender—neither pairs, nor pairs on cover with a Lubeck cancellation are particularly scarce. In fact, it was a rather common usage, so while you might normally think of that as something particularly desirable, it is not at all scarce. This is the value on which you get a fair number of Swedish cancellations, because they were used on material to Sweden. Either Swedish Railroad cancellations, or Parcel Post cancellations and, (occasionally Swedish Town cancellations have a definite advantage, because they have year dates, while the Danish cancels don't. If you can get year dates, it helps separate the printings.

The last printings of all of this issue, except the 4 skilling, were given a different perforation—line perf. 12½—and they are relatively scarce. Again it is not as easy as it used to be to pick them out of circuit books. They are beginning to be recognized.

The 4 skilling in various shades of red (some of which are better than others) runs to a great many printings. The 8 skilling had only three printings.

The 16 skilling (which is the scarcest of these stamps) are very difficult to separate into their various printings.

Here are the reprints—actually official imitations. I'm not sure they were printed from the original clichés. In some cases they took clichés from the original die and made up plates for printing.

Then in 1870, you begin to have the small bi-colored stamps. First the skilling issues and then in 1875, starting with the Ore currency. I don't want to go into those issues tonight. I feel that I have said just about enough.

The Early Stamps of Denmark

Lawrence D. Steefel is a Professor of History at the University of Minnesota. At the close of World War 1, he was sent to Denmark by the United States Government, to study and advise on problems in his field. His specialized collection of Danish stamps is outstanding and represents deep and consistent study over a period of many years.

Imperial German Fieldpost Office, Helsinki, 1918

by Frederick A. Brofos (497)



I would like to tell you about an interesting card I recently came across that carries one back to the turbulent days of the Finnish Civil War. The card was sent by a German soldier of F Company, Magdeburg Rifle Battalion No. 4, and went postage free to Germany, the soldier writing "Feldpost" and his name, rank and unit in the upper right hand corner. A two-line rubber stamp in violet was applied (probably at battalion headquarters) reading "Soldatenbrief Magdeb. Jäg. B. No. 4." Then there is a nice clear fieldpostmark inscribed "K. D. Feldpost." and dated 28.4.18. This postmark appears to have been used at a German fieldpost office in Helsinki (Helsing-



fors). The "K.D." is, of course, an abbreviation for "Kaiserlich Deutsches," meaning Imperial German. The word "Feldpost" may originally have been followed by a number, but this and possibly an index letter in the bottom half-circle were apparently removed to thwart identification. The card pictures Berghälls new church in Helsingfors on one side, and on the other side reads (translated from German) as follows: "Helsingfors, 28 April, 1918. Dear Gustav! I have been here for two weeks in Helsingfors, the capital of Finland. It is wonderful here. Received your card yesterday.

Hope things are going ahead in the West, so that the bad times are over when we return. Will write you a letter tomorrow. Greetings, your friend Max."

Following Finland's Declaration of Independence on December 6, 1917, events moved rapidly and the new country was faced by a civil war in the spring of 1918. On the one hand was the Red Guard and on the other the White Guard under the command of Baron Gustav Emil Mannerheim. A White committee, under the leadership of Pehr Svinhufvud, which claimed to be the legal government of the country, appealed to Sweden and Germany for help. The Swedish government, not very clear about the whole position, confined itself to sending supplies to the Whites. Although General Mannerheim would have preferred to do without German help, a composite division (apparently including our friend Max from Magdeburg) was sent from Germany under the command of the Prussian general, Count Rudiger von der Goltz. This was preceded by a Jäger battalion of Finns, who had gone to Germany during the early days of the war to fight against Russia, as well as some hundreds of Swedish volunteers. The Reds were beaten, and by June, 1918, nearly 74,000 of them, including 6,400 women, were prisoners of war.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Trygve Larssen of Horten, Norway, we have acquired a complete set of "Frimerke—Kontakt" for our library. This magazine is edited by Mr. A. Bye for the Horten philatelic club. While printing and particularly picture reproduction is not the best, the magazine is nevertheless an absolute MUST for any student of Norwegian philately, that is if he can read Norwegian.

NEW BILLIG HANDBOOK

S. C. C. member Fritz Billig has recently published Volume 28 of his famous series of philatelic handbooks. As usual, a wide variety of subjects are covered in the course of the 208 pages. Of particular interest to Scandinavian philatelists is the 26-page article on the postal stationery of Norway, by Dr. Justus Andersen and H. Dethloff. This is the first appearance of the entire English translation. There is also a list of the "Crown & Posthorn" postmarks used by Norwegian ship postal agencies; a list of Norwegian fieldpost offices in operation 1914-37, and several other interesting articles dealing with Norwegian philately. This very worthwhile book is available at \$6 from the publisher, Fritz Billig, 168-89 Highland Avenue, Jamaica 32, N. Y.

Send news and articles in to The Posthorn!

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RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

- 785 Carl Oscar Grandstrand, New Britain, Conn.
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Scandinavian Collectors Club, New York Chapter, met on Wednesday, June 8, 1960 at 7:30 sharp on the second floor of the Norwegian Seamen's House, 62 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. The place is within short walking distance of L. I. R. R., Atlantic Ave. Sta., and the Lafayette Ave., Atlantic Ave., and Pacific St. subway stations. President lectured on Scandinavian languages. This was followed by a "lightning" sale of philatelic items and the usual swapping session.

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