

The

POST HORN

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SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

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Virgin Islands

By Svend Yort

I was interested in reading the article by C. W. Hill on the U. S. Virgin Islands in the April issue, but unfortunately it contains several errors of fact, and also by omission or misinterpretation may lead to wrong conclusions. Of course, it is impossible to do justice to the subject in such a short article, but I feel the record should be put straight on a few of the most important points for the benefit of those readers who may not be familiar with them.

The British Post Office packets far antedated the formation of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; they had been calling at St. Thomas from the 18th century, probably as early as 1755, but the earliest postmarks on record date from the second British occupation of the islands during the Napoleonic wars, 1807-14. These are the well-known "fleuron" type postmarks, and were used at St. Thomas and St. Croix. In 1814 the islands were returned to Denmark, but a postal treaty was drawn up arranging for the British packets to carry Danish mails, and giving them special port privileges. From this period a straight-line handstamp "St. Thomas" is known, on which however the "St." is broken, so only an "I" remains. The packet office was moved to Barbados in 1820, but Barbados could not compete with the natural advantage of St. Thomas, so about 1838 it was moved back there. No postmark was then used there, however, but only a handstamp "Packet Letter".

The Royal Mail did not take over the carrying of the mails in 1838, but in 1842. A new contract was negotiated with the Danish government, and the company was given the same port privileges that the post office packets had had. At first, no postmarks were used on the letters originating in the Danish West Indies, but about 1843 a British post office (at first probably a consular office) was established in St. Thomas, and a new postmark was taken in use. British stamps, however, were emphatically not used from 1840, but not until July 3, 1865, and were not even valid before that date, a fact which the British postmaster found it necessary to advertise in the local newspaper on at least one occasion.

Prior to the use of stamps, from about 1851, prepaid letters were struck with the "Crowned Circle" handstamp, inscribed "Paid at St. Thomas", and with the rate in manuscript, both in red, and on the front of the letter. The date stamp was struck on the back, in black, as before, on both paid and unpaid letters. The Robson Lowe catalog of "Handstruck Stamps of the Empire" (1941, 3rd ed.) lists all the postmarks used by this post office over the years.

When British stamps were put on sale in St. Thomas, the first canceller consisted of the inscription "C-51" surrounded by bars forming a horizontal oval; later it was superseded by an upright oval. With both these a small "St. Thomas—Paid" date stamp was used, struck in red on the front of the letter. This "paid" stamp, in fact, was taken in use before the use of adhesives. Still later, the duplex stamp referred to by Mr. Hill was used, combining the killer and date stamp in one handstamp. Unpaid letters in this period were struck with a corresponding date stamp, without the word "paid", but in black, and on the back of the letter. The Gibbons catalog lists all the British stamps used in St. Thomas, though with a couple of possible errors.

The first Danish ordinance regarding mail to the West Indian possessions was issued in 1781, and provided that the customs officers should receive the mails. It also specified the obligations of Danish ships to carry mail to Danish ports. It is therefore incorrect to say that the customs offices handled the "internal" mail—there was no such service, properly speaking; only if by chance a Danish ship were sailing from one island port to another. Nor were letters necessarily prepaid; in fact, most of them were probably sent unpaid (collect), as was the custom at that time.

These conditions lasted until the ordinance of 1855 when a true postal system was established in the islands. However, this law did not go into effect until April 1, 1856, which is the correct date of issue of the first D. W. I. stamp. This date has been amply documented, and is confirmed by the official announcement in the St. Thomas newspaper at the time. The earlier date is based on a misinterpretation from an old Danish source, which has misled us on the dates of a number of Danish stamps as well.

As to the private steamship companies, there were really only two whose stamps were used at St. Thomas: the Hamburg-America Line and the St. Thomas-La Guaira-Porto Cabello, although the latter passed through several ownerships. The "Royal Mail" stamp was only for use in places where the British Post Office did not have an agency (i.e., where the Royal Mail contract did not apply), and therefore it could not be used in St. Thomas. The "Clara Roth" stamps are an ancient fantasy, known from the late 1860's. There was a steamer "Clara Roth," but it was sunk before the stamps ever appeared. The Hurt and Williams catalog of "Local Postage Stamps" (1945) is the best listing of these issues.

For those who would like to know more about the complex and fascinating postal history of the Danish West Indies, the best source is the excellent article by Robert Stone, "St. Thomas from Cover to Cover," serialized in the *American Philatelist* in 1945. Alfred Birch wrote a more condensed but very informative article on the subject in the *Bulletin of the Postal History Society (Great Britain)* in 1958. I also had an article on "The British Post Office in St. Thomas" in the 19th American Philatelic Congress Book (1953).

I hope these remarks may be helpful, and perhaps even stimulate more research in this interesting field.

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

Inverted Background On the Finland 10 Penni

From Mr. Stanley Pollard we received a personal communication, not a formal article. But since we have his permission to publish any part of his letter, and since we think that in many ways this letter covers the problem quite well, we are herewith printing it. As our readers undoubtedly will notice, new problems are coming up for discussion, for instance the possibility that the network was not always printed first in these stamps. We hope that you Finland specialists will have comments to make, for there is nothing like a good interchange of ideas to settle these matters.

And we are waiting for Mr. Pollard's future contributions and with them we hope they will drum up some interest among the collectors.

—Ed.

I am very pleased with the response to my article on "inverted background" of the 10 pennia. I did not intend to give the impression that I thought I had made a new discovery, but only to make the information available, so other fellow collectors could find out if they had any of these stamps. I couldn't begin to put a valuation on it, as I have no idea of its scarcity. I can only give you this instance for what it's worth.

About 10 years ago I decided to try and find out just how these 10 pennia stamps ran in proportion—inverted backgrounds to normal. I started buying up all the 10 pennia I could find. I bought all the packets in Vancouver, from every store I could locate. I had over a thousand copies. They yielded 7 inverted only, all singles. I wrote to Harris in New York and bought a thousand from them. Just 2 more inverts, but I bought 368 copies in pairs, blocks and strips from a collector in Finland and found none, nor did he know what I was talking about either. I have bought kilos containing these 10 pennia stamps, but to date have found very few. The blocks and singles that I have in my collection, all came from mail sent to the Finnish Consul in Vancouver, which he was good enough to let me have. I never pass up one of these stamps without checking it, and I can truthfully say that I have singles and blocks in used condition from both perforations, which I can gladly send for inspection if wanted.

As to the date of issue, I wouldn't even try and pin it down. The 10 pen. was printed several times from 1901 to 1907. Who am I to say which printing supplied the inverts. Perhaps they all turned out some, or maybe just one printing had them. The specialized catalogues state 3 issues of these 10 pen.:

The lithographed issue of 1901-03.

The typographed issue of 1901-07,

The Lillins and Hertzberg issue of 1908-09, but I have found others that didn't resemble any of these types. The lettering in some was much heavier, and in others the background was formed of much smaller dots. Having no one to compare these items with, I have hesitated to mention them. What do you do in a case of this?

Well, back to the article and the letter from Mr. E. C. Hannevig of Horten, Norway. In my own way I must disagree with him, as to any fast rule governing where to find the dots and lines. I gave the rule governing the reason for dots being found instead of lines, but I purposely left out making it a fast rule that only certain letters would show these variations, due to the fact that there is much shifting, both up and down as well as sideways of the two printings. I have copies which show a small blank area between the network and the frame, thus showing that the second printing was not centered over the first printing. Such shifting would result in the dots or lines showing in areas where they normally wouldn't show. The only rule that I found to apply, is

if a greater number of dots show up in the lettering of the arc than lines, it's inverted.

I own a high powered microscope 10 to 1200 diam. I bought this to study these stamps, all values, 2 pen. to 20 pen., with the idea of trying to see if I could distinguish which printing was done, or applied, first, the background network, or the design. The 1000 power gave me enough power to be able to focus on the top printing, and then re-focus to the printing underneath, and I found that both methods existed. It didn't prove anything of value, just satisfied my curiosity.

Next week I'll send in my version of how to detect the inverted background (or reversed background) of the 5 and 20 pennia of this same issue. This may start a civil war, but anyway we hope to drum up some interest among collectors.

I wrote an article dealing with the Philatelic Literature of Finland and had it published in the "Scandinavian Contact" as you are aware, now this same article is to appear in the "Philatelic Guide," a new paper put out in London, by Garratt-Adams. The paper deals with philatelic literature, and 2 issues have appeared to date. It is something similar to the "Philatelic Review" issued by Daggett of Vancouver.

Incidentally, do you put in book reviews in the Posthorn? If so, there are two new ones for Finland. The 7th section of the Beekhaus Postal Stationery catalogue, covering Finland, and a new book by Hellman, covering Finnish Postal Markings. Both books are in German. Let me know, and I'll try and write up a suitable review of these. I have them both.

—Stanley Pollard

SOJEX "62"

Enclosed with this issue of the Posthorn, most of our readers will find a prospectus with an entry blank for Sojex "62". As most of the membership undoubtedly knows our S. C. C. Chapter #8 of Vineland, New Jersey, is one of the organizing and participating clubs of this exhibition. There will be, as last year, a special section for Scandinavian stamps and we hope as many members as possible will want to do their share to make the show a success. The details of the exhibition are explained in the letter from Mr. Bernstein appearing below.

Dear Fellow Member:

As president of the Southern New Jersey Chapter #8 I would like to extend to you most cordial greetings from all of us here. Since our chapter was organized, about two years ago, we had the opportunity to meet with some of you at different occasions and once again we are looking forward to have you with us. Only this time, we hope many more fellow-members will take the opportunity to participate in what we would like to call, a "Regional Convention" in Atlantic City.

This will be the second annual Chapter #8 get-together at SOJEX. Last year, many of our friends from New York, Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C., and other points gathered at our Hospitality Room, to help us celebrate an outstanding exhibition of Scandinavian philately.

SOJEX 1962 will be held from October 12 to October 14, at the Hotel and Motel Seaside, in Atlantic City. It was necessary to find a new home for SOJEX since the old facilities of the Hotel Jefferson were no longer sufficient to accommodate the increasing number of exhibitors and guests.

Those of you and we hope there will be many, who are interested in exhibiting their collections at SOJEX will find a special section has been dedicated

to the S. C. C. Your cooperation in making our second annual convention a success, will be most appreciated. Entry blanks can be secured from Mrs. Helen Rocco, 405 N. Eight St., Vineland, N. J.

Chapter #8 invites all of you to come down to Atlantic City and spend a weekend with us and SOJEX. Many of your friends made reservations already and we hope you will be there too!

See you at SOJEX 1962. Yours sincerely,
Herbert Bernstein, President, Chapter #8

COMPLEX 62

Happy and broke the Chicago Chapter of S. C. C. closes the books on another successful show. Three hectic days it was, but we had the gratification of knowing that we succeeded in bringing to Chicago (1), an excellent showing of Scandinavian stamps and (2), a chance for visitors to Complex to have a place to meet and get together. Again our section was generally considered the best in Complex, and our hospitality suite was always full of friends, swapping yarns, having a cup of coffee or a drink.

As usual the Chicago Chapter furnished most of the material in the show, but the Vineland Chapter was well represented and W. J. Banks of Toronto, Canada, and Svend Yort of Chevy Chase, Maryland, came through with fine exhibits. In addition, Mr. Folke Lofstrom of Stockholm, Sweden, sent four frames of beautiful Iceland stamps.

Here is a list of exhibitors and their exhibits.

CENTURY ROOM EXHIBITS

Scandinavian Collectors Club Exhibition — Chicago Chapter No. 4

- 1**
Introduction to the exhibits of the Scandinavian Countries.
- 2-9** **W. J. Banks, Toronto, Canada**
Denmark: Official Stamps, 1871-1924.
- 10-14** **Axel Nielsen, Lake Forest, Illinois**
Danish Stamps on and off cover, cancelled in Schleswig-Holstein.
Schleswig-Holstein stamps cancelled with Danish numerals.
- 15-19** **Svend Yort, Chevy Chase, Md.**
Danish West Indies: The British Post Office in St. Thomas, including the earliest pre-stamp postmarks and all the British stamps used there.
- 20-31** **Herbert Bernstein, Vineland, N. J.**
British Fieldpost Offices in the Faroe Islands, complete. Royal Air Force security zone. Red Cross Mail, Allied Military Air Transport Command.
- 32-36** **James K. Senior, Chicago, Ill.**
Denmark: Booklet panes complete, including the rare Caroe General Motors Booklet.
- 37-44** **Earl Jacobsen, Oak Park, Ill.**
Greenland: The three First Parcel Post Issues, in singles and blocks, mint and used. Parcel Post cards and cancellations.

- 45-48 Mrs. Helen Rocco, Vineland, N. J.
Finland: Stamps and covers of this country.
- 49-52 Folke Lofstrom, Stockholm, Sweden
Iceland: Selected pages from a specialized collection of this country.
- 53-60 Roger A. Swanson, Chicago, Ill.
Iceland: First and Second Issues, mint including the rare "Prir" overprints, and a study of the Postal Offices and their cancellations.
- 61-68 E. J. Jacobson, Oak Park, Ill.
Norway: No. 2 to 5, mint and used singles and blocks. Plates of the 3, 4 and 8 Skilling. Cancellations of all varieties.
- 69-76 Ralph Danielson, Oak Park, Ill.
Sweden: 1686-1862. Prestamp covers, crown and feather letters. Skilling and first ore issue off and on cover.

Because of the fine quality of the exhibits, we have in previous years had a great deal of trouble getting the judges to designate a 1st, 2nd and a 3rd prize. Last year the judges, Carl Pelander, Sam Ray and Henry Kuhlman, refused to list any sequence in the three awards below the Grand Award. This year the same situation existed. Our judges, Dr. Sneller, Henry Kuhlman and Samuel Ray unanimously picked the following list of awards.

Grand Award

Frames 61-68 Dr. Jacobsen, Norway #2-5.

1st (or Gold) Award

Frames 2-9 Banks, Danish Officials
Frames 49-52 Folke Lofstrom, Iceland.
Frames 53-60 Swanson, Iceland.

2nd (or Silver) Award

Frames 10-14 Axel Nielsen, Schleswig Holstein.
Frames 15-19 Svend Yort, British Posts in Danish West Indies.
Frames 20-31 Bernstein, Military Posts in Faroe Islands
Frames 37-44 Jacobsen, Greenland
Frames 69-76 Danielson, Early Sweden.

3rd (or Bronze) Award

Frames 32-36 Dr. Senior, Danish booklets.

The S. P. A. research award went to Herbert Bernstein.

Compex itself was, as usual, a really big show, with something going on all over the place all the time. The banquet, in spite of the fact that it had to be held on Friday to assure Postmaster General Day's presence, was a complete sellout. S. C. C. members were very much in evidence. Our President Swanson, was again Vice President of Compex and on his shoulder rested not only the banquet arrangements, but the whole layout of the show. Our members of course, got the show up and down in good order, took their turns at selling tickets, entertaining our guests in our hospitality suite and helping with the many chores that always need doing in an undertaking of this kind. In addition, four or five of our members served as judges for other exhibits, too.

Judging Compex 62

(The whole problem of judging a philatelic exhibition is a difficult one. For this reason we have always made a great effort to procure the best judges we possibly could. This year our judges whom we now publicly thank for their time, effort and a job well done—were Dr. C. Sneller, Henry Kuhlman and Samuel Ray, as fine a group of philatelists as one could wish for.

Because of the general interest in the problems involved in judging, we have induced Mr. Samuel Ray to write us an article about this subject in general, the judging of Compex in particular. Mr. Ray's qualifications for this job are unquestioned. Internationally known as a philatelist, he is a member of some 40 philatelic organizations here and abroad. He has edited publications, and written numerous philatelic articles and judged innumerable shows. On the subject of writing up and mounting collections, he is an authority; many of the leading U. S. A. and Canada collections having been written up by him.

—Editor's note)

Judging a small show should be a relatively simple affair. To distribute three awards—gold, silver, and bronze—and select the winner of the grand award among a field of eleven entries ought to present no problems whatever. Yet judging the Scandinavia show at COMPEX-1962 did not fall into this pattern and on the contrary turned out to be one of the most difficult judging assignments I have experienced.

The trouble was due to a most unusual situation: practically all of the eleven entries were of top-notch caliber. The exhibits of most of the clubs participating in COMPEX were an ordinary lot, or at best a mixed bag. But all save one or two of the Scandinavia exhibits were clearly superior and worthy of a gold award. Certainly it would be possible to pick out the best four among these and grant them the grand, gold, silver, and bronze awards in the order of descending merit, but this procedure would engender a most unpleasant result. Since all the top four exhibits were definitely of a gold-award level it would be unfair to give one of these a silver award and it would be downright insulting to give one a bronze! Furthermore this would cause the entrants of the fifth-best to, say, ninth-best collections to become most unhappy because while they would be aware of the fact that they had superior exhibits, they would not be able to understand why they received no awards whatever. In fact, the only happy people would be the winners of the grand and gold awards.

This dilemma required an equitable solution, particularly if the Scandinavian exhibition were to prosper. It might be rather difficult in future shows to persuade previously disappointed exhibitors to again participate. After considering several alternative solutions it was agreed to regard the show as an "open" exhibition and to make awards on the basis of merit rather than be confined to the gold-silver-bronze straight-jacket.

The exhibition committee had provided four trophies—the grand award and three graded awards. It was decided that the grand award would not be disturbed but that the three other trophies would all be called gold awards instead of gold, silver, and bronze as originally planned. Thus three gold awards could be granted, and these would be selected in order of merit. For the remainder of the exhibits any number of silver or lesser awards could be given as these would be acknowledged only in the form of certificates (thereby conserving the Club's finances).

The final results of this modified judging system were that the Scandinavian Club granted one grand award, three gold awards, five silver awards, and one bronze award; only one entry received no recognition. All this attests to

the general superiority of the Scandinavian exhibits and it is my opinion, moreover, that at least three of the five silver awards could have been given golds—had that many more trophies been available!

In judging shows I use a very simple grading technique. Any qualified and experienced judge of stamp exhibitions can tell almost at a glance whether a given display is of a gold, silver, or bronze level, or not worthy of notice. All of the much-touted grading and point systems are sheer nonsense. There are only two considerations of importance: what has the man got, and what has he done with it? Every other so-called judging qualification can be subsumed under these two basic questions. A gold-level collection is obvious whenever and wherever it is shown, and similarly with bronze and silver. It is possible to modify these three findings with "+" or "-" grades. My original findings at this show were one G+ (which became the grand award), three G's (which all were given gold awards), five G-'s (which received silver certificates), one S- (which was given the bronze certificate), and one B (which received no award).

It will be noted that it was necessary to downgrade the G-'s from gold to silver, and the S- and B from silver and bronze, respectively, to bronze and no-award. This was a matter of expediency dictated only by the availability of trophies. Yet it is quite evident that this grading was much fairer and created far more happiness (which is the only reason we have a hobby!) than the discarded system. This latter system would have granted only four awards, of which the lower two would have been unjust, and the other seven exhibits would have received no recognition.

It is interesting to note that the other two judges' findings were almost identical to mine. Each of us judged the show separately, which is as it should be, and each of us used his own system of judging; I actually do not know the systems used by the other judges. We joined together only at the end of the judging to compare our findings, reconcile discrepancies, if any, and to make a final report of awards to the exhibition committee. All three of us had selected the same grand award winner—there could be no mistake about that! All three of us had selected the same next three exhibits for the gold awards although one of us was not in the same order within this group. We varied very slightly with reference to the silver awards (one of us would have included the final bronze winner in this group), and our differences concerning the bronze and no-award collections were inconsequential.

What recommendations can I make from all this? First, the exhibit should always be an "open" show. The Club should provide a number of trophies for the top awards, and the judges should be instructed something to the effect: "We have six gold awards available and you may grant them all but only if merited—any number less than this, or even none at all, can be awarded if in your judgment this is the situation." These trophies, incidentally, should all be the same—except, of course, for the grand award. Small medals should be made available for the silver and bronze awards, and these again should be granted at the unlimited discretion of the judges; there may be several silver awards, only one or two, or even none, in the judges' opinion, and similarly for the bronze awards.

Finally, the judges should be chosen with care, and each should make his inspection and judgment independently of the others. They should join only for the purpose of making up the final report, and it would be advisable for the chairman of the exhibition committee to sit in with the judges at this stage. He would be able to advise the judges with reference to the awards available, provide additional information concerning some of the exhibits, and in many other ways be helpful to the judges in arriving at a fair and considered conclusion.

New Issues

DENMARK

Denmark to Honor Tivoli's Builder

Denmark is planning the release August 31st of a 35 ore stamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Georg Carstensen, builder of the famous Tivoli Pleasure Gardens in Copenhagen.

The stamp will have a design by R. Nellemann symbolic of the Tivoli and showing a violin scroll, fairy lights, chestnut leaves and a balloon ascent. The design was engraved for reproduction by Bent Jacobsen.

FINLAND



On June 17th Finland will issue a commemorative stamp on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of Santeri Alkio, writer and pioneer for the young people's societies movement in Finland.

ICELAND



On July 6th Iceland will issue three stamps. The 2.50 kr. will be blue and picture the Productivity Institute, the 4.00 kr. will be green and picture the Fishing Research Institute, the 6.00 kr. will be brown and picture Farmers House.



On September 17th Iceland will issue the Europa issue. The 5.50 kr. will be yellow and the design will show a young tree with 19 leaves. The 6.50 kr. will be green with the same design.



A special cancellation will be used when the Post Office opens at the Scout Association's National Camp at Pingvellir from July 28th to August 7th, 1962.

NORWAY



To celebrate the Centenary of the State Forest Administration, Norway will issue two stamps. The 45 ore will be red and the design a firry branch with apple. The 100 ore will be green with the same design.



On September 17th Norway will issue 2 stamps of the Europa 1962 series. The 50 ore will be red and the 90 ore blue.

As a consequence of the raising of some of the Norwegian postal rates on July 1st, 1962, the Postal Administration will issue the following postage stamps and a service stamp:

Postage:	25 ore	Olive, King Olav V, 17x21 mm
	35 ore	Green, King Olav V, 17x21 mm
	50 ore	Red, King Olav V, 17x21 mm
Service:	50 ore	Red, OFF. Sak., 27x21 mm

Perforated 13. Paper without watermark. Sheets of 100. Photogravure: Emil Moestue A/S, Oslo. The date of issue of these stamps has not been fixed.

SWEDEN

New ordinary stamps on July 2, 1962. The Post Office Section for Philately, PFA, wants to inform that owing to increase of postage, new ordinary stamps

will be issued as follows:

In the "King Gustaf VI Adolf" series:

25 ore brown in booklets of 20 (3-sided perf.)

30 ore violet in rolls of 100 (2-sided perf.)

35 ore blue in rolls of 100 (2-sided perf.) and booklets of 20 (3-side p.)

50 ore olive green in rolls of 100 (2-sided perf.)

In the "Three Crowns" series:

105 ore bluish green in rolls of 100 (2-sided perf.)

150 ore brown in rolls of 200 (2-sided perf.)

Odds and Ends from the Editor's Desk

In the last issue of F/H—"Frimarkshuset" magazine, Mr. Lundstrom printed a picture of the little party the editorial staff of the Posthorn gave in his honor at the Chicago Swedish Club. What is particularly impressive about the picture is not the smiling faces, but the fact that this clear picture was made from an ordinary colored snapshot. Wish we could do as well with perfect black and white!

The Rev. Arthur Widiger is now retired. He is at home with his stamps at 7209 Annabelle Ave., Baton Rouge 6, La. The Posthorn is waiting for your articles on the Danish bicolors, Reverend!

It is a pleasure to report that the back numbers of the Posthorn are going like the proverbial hot cakes. If you need any of the numbers we listed in the last issue of the Posthorn to complete your set, please get your order in!

Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada announces their new specialized catalogue of Estonia, by Dr. Willem Eichenthal. It is printed either in German or English and costs \$4.95. It may be ordered from S. C. C. member W. J. Banks, 435 St. Clair Avenue East, Toronto 7, Ont., Canada.

One of our London members, Mr. Herbert Pritchett is contemplating a U. S. A. visit. Please let us know your itinerary Mr. Pritchett, I am sure many of our members will be happy to help make your visit a pleasant one.

Eric Wowern, who has contributed considerably to our knowledge of Greenland stamps and postal markings, is looking for cooperation and collaboration in his present study of A. P. O. postmarks used in Greenland after the last war. His address is Floradalen 31, Virum, Denmark.

The Vineland chapter ran short of prospectuses—we hope this is the correct plural because prospecti sounds even worse—so only about two-thirds of the membership got the enclosure, however Mr. Bernstein's invitation to the general membership is specific enough. See you all at Sojex 62!

Herbert Bernstein is busy remodelling his place of business. Hope you get the mess cleaned up soon, Herbert!

To nobody's surprise, Dr. Sneller was reelected president of the Peoria Philatelic Society. He is also generally in charge of their stamp show and editor of their news bulletin. Shades of Figaro!

Had sort of expected another comment on the Inverted Background 10 penni Finland from Carl Pelander, but we are sorry to hear that he is under the weather and is not feeling up to writing anything for the present. Carl, you have our sincere wishes for a speedy recovery!

S. C. C. — S. P. S.

There seems to be at least in a small section of the membership, a certain amount of dissatisfaction with our name "Scandinavian Collectors Club." The feeling appears to be that some other name like Scandinavian Philatelic Society, would be better. Personally it seems to the Editor that the name Scandinavian Collectors Club is at least as distinctive as anything else; may be more so. It has by now become practically a tradition. Changing it would not only be a bother, it would also cost money. If, however, a large enough section of the membership so desires, presumably it can be put to a general vote, even though our by-laws make no provision for this eventuality. We should like to hear from our membership about this. —Ed.

NEW MEMBERS

- 939 Warren Brody, 362 Birch Drive, Roselle, New Jersey.
 940 George Lindhardt, 412 Fulton Ave., Waukegan, Illinois.

ADDRESS CHANGES

- 441 Sigurd Gimnas, Gorrvell-Alleen 5, Molde, Norway
 280 Carl Holmes, 20991 Gill Road, Farmington, Mich.
 821 S/Sgt. David H. Ludden, 6100th Support Sqdn., APO 323, San Francisco, Calif.
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THE POSTHORN

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