

The

# POST HORN

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## Bouvet Island

by Abr. Odfjell (H-6)



In "Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift" 1934, page 87, there appears a short reference regarding some Norwegian stamps that had been mailed from the British Naval sloop "Milford," which visited Bouvet Island in February 1934, however, nothing further has been published regarding these stamps in the "Nordisk F. T."

It was in 1739 that the French explorer Pierre Bouvet discovered the "Isle de Bouvet." Capt. Cook in 1772 also tried to find this island, but without success. It was not until 1924 that a Norwegian expedition re-discovered Bouvet Island and in 1928 the Norwegian Government laid claims to it as well as nearby Thompson Island. Both islands were annexed due to their importance to the Norwegian whaling industry as well as for general interest in Antarctica.

In 1933 the British sloop "Milford" sailed for Bouvet Island, but was unable to find it, however, in 1934 another attempt was made with better results. The well known British Antarctic explorer Admiral Evans headed the "Milford" expedition, even though the ship was under the command of Capt. Phillips. In March 1938, Capt. Phillips wrote in "Gibbons Stamp Monthly"

that the expedition had the Norwegian Government's permission to visit Bouvet Island and that they also had a permit from the Norwegian Consulate in Cape Town to overprint several values of the then current Norwegian stamps with "BOUVET/OYA" for the franking of mail from said island.

Each stamp received a handstamp in black, as illustrated above, and there were no errors, such as double overprint or inverts.

The number of stamps taken over by the ship's officers were as follows, with the overprints applied when used:

5 øre	-----	400
7 "	-----	100
10 "	-----	999
20 "	-----	799
30 "	-----	395

In a later letter, Capt. Phillips makes the following breakdown of these stamps:

	Used	Unused	Total
5 øre	----- 268	----- 132	----- 400
7 "	----- 69	----- 31	----- 100
10 "	----- 305	----- 694	----- 999
20 "	----- 261	----- 538	----- 799
30 "	----- 243	----- 152	----- 395

As near as I know, the stamps used for postage were delivered in Cape Town, where the letters were postmarked with a two ring dated cancel "CAPE TOWN PAQUEBOT/28. FEB. 34" (see illustration), which was the date the "Milford" arrived at Cape Town from its visit to Bouvet Island.



I do not know if the Norwegian authorities have or will acknowledge the Bouvet Island overprints. To me it seems like a very important way to emphasize the far reaching possessions of Norway and since the "BOUVET OYA" overprints had been sanctioned by the Norwegian authorities in Cape Town, they should be recognized as Norwegian stamps and the Norwegian catalogue committee should include them in the next issue of the "Katalog för Norges Frimerker".

To Norwegian collectors this will be of the utmost importance and should be of great interest in order to make their collections more comprehensive and greater in geographic knowledge.



(Translation by permission of the author, from an article in "Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, 1948, by Carl E. Pelander.)

**Translators Note:** It may be of interest to the readers of this article by Mr. Odfjell, that a cover franked with the Bouvet Island stamps was sold in Robson Lowe's auction sale in London, October 1947, for £27 (\$135.00). I quite agree with the author that any philatelic item coming in this price range certainly deserves a catalogue listing.

C. E. P.

## A Check List of St. Thomas Forwarded-Letter Markings of Private Firms

By Robert G. Stone (40)

A discussion of the practice of private and postoffice forwarding of letters at St. Thomas during the 19th Century was given in my article on "St. Thomas from Cover to Cover" in the *American Philatelist* for September 1945, pp. 937-939. Although a list of names of forwarding firms was included there, as well as a few illustrations of covers, no further details on the markings were cited. It appears from the descriptions given in auction catalogues that there still is a good deal of misunderstanding as to what is a St. Thomas forwarder's marking and what isn't. No confusion exists, of course, in the obvious cases where the forwarder's mark contains the words "Forwarded By", but the mistaken impression has gotten around that ANY cachet of a St. Thomas firm on a letter or cover is a "forwarder marking". This misconception has a certain basis in fact, in that a few firms there when forwarding letters marked them with their ordinary house cachet without the words "forwarded by"—either through carelessness or because they did not have a "forwarded by" cachet. These cases represent about a third or at least a fourth of all the forwarded letters seen out of St. Thomas; however, they can only be identified by examination of the contents or other markings and stamps to verify that the sender was other than the firm whose cachet appears to be a forwarder's. Letters truly forwarded at St. Thomas had in every case both their origin and destination elsewhere. We have, however, seen several rare cases where the St. Thomas firm used its "Forwarded By" handstamp on its own mail by mistake. Also the "Forwarded By" markings were sometimes used on letters from St. Thomas firms dispatched by one of the private letter offices there (see Stone, *Posthorn*, Jan. 1953, p. 4)—we do not regard such cases as strictly "forwarders".

There are actually three types of really forwarded letters that passed through St. Thomas, or rather they are marked in three different ways: (1) manuscript, (2) forwarded-by handstamp, and (3) ordinary firm cachet used as if it were a forwarded-by handstamp. The listings below are subdivided accordingly.

No illustrations of the various handstamp markings are necessary because they are readily identified by the firm's name, which is always followed by "St. Thomas", and because with several exceptions only one design of mark is known for each firm. Nearly all the marks are in the form of single or double horizontal ovals. Blue is the commonest color, though purple, magenta and red are also frequent, but black is rare. Some qualitative indications of the relative scarcity are possible, as attempted here, ranging from common (probably 50 or 100 examples known) to very rare (only one or two known).

Prices obtained for these letters or covers have varied greatly; in the case of covers with stamps the latter determine the value for the most part, but the rarer stampless forwarded letters seldom bring much of a premium because their status is not known and appreciated. The commonest St. Thomas forwarded letters in fine condition will generally fetch at least \$5 or more. Covers with U. S. stamps and ones with combinations of D. W. I. stamps and other stamps (U. S., British, French, Puerto Rican, French Colonial, etc.) passed through St. Thomas generally bear forwarder markings and the latter are therefore not considered to add much if anything to the value of the cover (which may run up to \$100 or \$200).

Periods of use cited below are very approximate, especially for those markings of which very few are known.

#### A. Manuscript Forwarder Markings:

1. "Forwarded by R. Drysdale—", ca. 1819½—very rare.
2. "Forwarded by Messrs. Kittell and Hicks,—", 1825-45—very rare (seen on letters from Angostura, Venezuela)
3. "Forwarded by G. Nunes—", ca. 1834—very rare.

#### B. Handstruck "Forwarded By" Markings:

1. "James T. Abbott", fancy double oval, blue, 1865-73—scarce.
2. "Ch. Aug. Brewer", in rectangular box, with date, maroon, ca. 1880—very rare.
3. "Henry Degetau and Co.", single lined oval, with blank space for entering the date in manuscript, red, 1840-50—very rare.
4. "Hurtzig and Co.", fancy double oval, blue, 1860-80—very rare.
5. "Peter James", double oval, blue, 1850-60—very rare.
6. "Koefoed, Whitmore and Co.", single lined oval, red, 1860-70—common.
7. "Lamb and Co.", ovals of two or more types, blue, red or black, 1850-80—rare (this firm more often used its cachets without the words "forwarded by")
8. "J. C. Murtagh", oval, red or blue, 1860-70—very rare.
9. "J. W. Niles and Co.", ovals of several types, blue, 1860-75—very scarce to rare.
10. "J. F. Peniston and Co.", single lined oval, red, 1838-48—scarce.
11. "Geo. A. Phillips and J. A. Collins", large fancy single lined oval with an inscription extending over a number of lines, blue, 1867-73—rare (seen only on letters from Puerto Rico with U. S. stamps).
12. "Geo. A. Phillips and Co.", oval, blue, ca. 1875—very rare.
13. "Ridgway, Ruhl and Co.", single lined oval, blue or red, 1850-60—rare.
14. "Schön, Willink and Co.", several types of oval, one type with date, blue or magenta, 1865-80—rare.
15. "Geo. W. Smith and Co.", single lined oval, blue, 1865-80—very scarce (almost all examples are on letters between U. S. and French West Indies or vs.)
16. "Whitmore and Co.", single lined oval, red, 1845-60—scarce.
17. Hurtzig and Co., with date, in circle 33mm diam., blue 1871—very rare.
18. Kittell and Hicks, with space for date, in fancy oval, 1830's—very rare.

#### C. Handstamp Markings without "Forwarded By", Used on Forwarded Letters:

1. "G. W. Bronsted", red or black, 1885-1900—very rare (this firm handled blockade letters from Puerto Rico in 1900).
2. "Federsen, Willink and Co.", oval, magenta, 1875-85—common.
3. "G. Feroni & Hallet Cie.", oval, green, ca. 1867—very rare.
4. "H. Hardewall and Co.", 1860-65—very rare.



5. "Hestres and Co.", small single-lined oval, black, 1840-50—rare.
6. "Hurtzig and Co.", double oval, blue, 1860-75—very scarce.
7. "J. F. D. Jurgens and Co.", oval, blue or red, 1850-70—rare.
8. "P. Gruner and Co.", small oval, black or blue, 1868-75—very scarce (seen mainly on German-Curacao mail).
9. "Lamb and Co.", several types, one a small horizontal double-lined oval, 1850-80, the other a fancy vertical double-lined oval, with anchor design in center, 1870-80, blue, black or red—scarce.
10. "Geo. A. Phillips", single-lined oval, blue, 1850-67—rare.
11. "Vincent Piccioni", oval, red, 1860-70—very rare.
12. "Schön, Willink and Co.", several types of double-lined oval, blue, purple, red, magenta, 1870-85—common.
13. "Ellis, Dunlop and Co.", with date, in small black oval, 1872—very rare.
14. "Heise, Schmidt and Co.", in small blue oval, 1862—very rare.
15. "J. F. D. Jurgens and Co."—extend dates to 1872 plus, (double oval).
16. "J. F. Laferrière et Cie.", green oval, 1869—very rare.

• • •

It is entirely possible that letters forwarded through St. Thomas may also be found with the cachet of any of the following additional firms which were in business at St. Thomas in the 1830-85 period:

Anduze	Dubec	Leay	Nolting
de Aldecoa	da Costa	Leslie	Osorio
Aunés	Eldridge	Levi	Pearson
Baiz	Ellis	Lopes	Pierre
Ball	Furniss	LaFerrière	Pretto
Bergeest	Fidanque	Long	Richardson
Bregora	Franco	Loop	Raven
Briscoe	Fontana	Maduro	Romondt
Blume	Gomme	Monsanto	Rothschild
Cameron	Guasp	McDougall	Ramsey
Cappe	Gerard	Macauley	Reimers
Carpenter	Georg	Martineau	Riise
Coen	Guadarnias	Morrison	Tisal
Collins	Huntington	McBean	Simons
Cardoze	Hicks	Marshall	Wright
de Sola	Heise	Mannes	Segard
Douglas	King	Moron	Pretorius
Desbos	Klingberg	Murta	Sala
Damel	Krebs	Newton	Rosenbaum
	Koefoed	Nunés	Schmid

We have already seen cachets of many of these firms on letters originated by them, and many of these firms were in the type of business (wholesale, export and import, brokerage, ship agents) which generally engaged in mail forwarding.

The writer would be grateful to receive any additions or corrections to the above lists.

#### SALES CIRCUIT

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

## Philatelic Measuring Technique

by Carl H. Werenskiold (59)

### PART III

The effect of fiber direction may also be shown by a comparison between "A" measurements of the postcards of Types 1 and 2 and the stamps of the same types, as follows:

Watermarks of stamps	Horizontal		Vertical	
	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal
Measurements along "M" lines				
Type 1 postcards, average (clichés 3rd stage)	19.30	15.50	19.30	15.50
Type 1 stamps, average (including paper error)	19.11	15.24	18.86	15.20
Difference	.19	.26	.44	.30
Type 2 postcards, average (clichés 3rd stage)	19.45	15.57	19.45	15.57
Type 2 stamps, average (including paper error)	19.26	15.27	19.07	15.25
Difference	.19	.30	.38	.32
Average of differences, Types 1 & 2	.19	.28	.41	.31

Here we find the smallest differences and the most consistent results in the direction of the fiber, that is, vertically on the stamps with horizontal watermark, and horizontally on those with vertical watermark. While the designs on the postcards, on the assumption of a negligible paper error, retain substantially the format (ratio height to width) of their clichés, this is evidently not the case with the corresponding stamps printed on machine-made paper, where the design tends to be proportionally too narrow (horizontal watermark) or too short in height (vertical watermark), due to differences in paper error.

#### Post Card Cliché Stamps

As explained above, four (or more) third stage "postcard" clichés were used as replacements in the printing plate. The stamps printed from these clichés occur only with horizontal watermark and are naturally larger than the normal (fifth stage) stamps, as shown in Tables 11 and 12.

Table 11

"A" Measurements on Plate IV "Post Card Cliché" Stamps  
(Horizontal Watermark)

Type	Stamps measured	Vertical						Horizontal					
		Average, 19. mm			Deviation, average $\pm$			Average, 15 mm			Deviation, average $\pm$		
		L	M	R	L	M	R	T	M	B	T	M	B
1	1	40	43	43	—	—	—	47	50	60	—	—	—
2	2	53	57	55	.00	.00	.02	48	52	57	.05	.05	.07
3	4	.50	.51	.47	.02	.02	.04	49	55	58	.03	.04	.01

Average of all deviations: Vertical  $\pm$ .017, Horizontal  $\pm$ .042



Table 12  
 "C" Measurements on Plate IV "Post Card Cliché" Stamps  
 (Horizontal Watermark)

Type	Stamps measured	Vertical						Horizontal					
		Average, 20. mm			Deviation, average $\pm$			Average, 16. mm			Deviation, average $\pm$		
		L	M	R	L	M	R	T	M	B	T	M	B
1	1	.60	.60	.60	—	—	—	.60	.63	.73	—	—	—
2	2	.73	.72	.67	.00	.02	.04	.57	.63	.67	.07	.10	.07
3	4	.67	.63	.57	.05	.03	.02	.66	.68	.67	.05	.03	.00

Average of all deviations: Vertical  $\pm$ -.027, Horizontal  $\pm$ -.053

We may now obtain an idea of the actual shrinkage of the clichés between the third and fifth stages by subtracting the vertical and horizontal dimensions ("A" measurements, "M" readings) of the normal stamps (Table 7) from the corresponding dimensions of the postcard cliché stamps (Table 11). Stamps of both series are on paper with horizontal watermark, and the paper errors should therefore largely cancel out in the subtraction. The difference thus represents the combined cliché shrinkage in two stages of reproduction.

	Vertical	Horizontal
Average postcard cliché Type 1 stamp, incl. paper error	19.43	15.50
Average normal cliché Type 1 stamp, incl. paper error	19.11	15.24
Average shrinkage of Type 1 cliché, 2 stages	.32	.26
Average postcard cliché Type 2 stamp, incl. paper error	19.57	15.52
Average normal cliché Type 2 stamp, incl. paper error	19.26	15.27
Average shrinkage of Type 2 cliché, 2 stages	.31	.25

This figures out to 1.6% shrinkage in two stages of reproduction, or 0.8% shrinkage per stage in conformity with the aforementioned "law of successive reproductions."

### The Original Die

Through the courtesy of the Norwegian Postal Direction I have had the rare opportunity of examining and measuring a proof printed from the original die used in the preparation of Plate IV and other issues. This proof is on rather thick (about 0.14 mm) hand-made paper of a somewhat coarse texture.

In view of the good condition of the proof, as evidenced by the absence of gumming, creases and other signs of handling, and the random orientation of the fibers in the paper, it is reasonable to assume that the paper error is small, perhaps insignificant, and that the measurements of the proof would be substantially those of the original die. The measurements are shown in Table 13.

Table 13  
 "A" and "C" Measurements of Original Die-Proof

A						C					
Vertical 19. mm			Horizontal 15. mm			Vertical 20. mm			Horizontal 16. mm		
L	M	R	T	M	B	L	M	R	T	M	B
.67	.67	.63	.63	.73	.80	.77	.77	.77	.77	.87	.93

A comparison between the "A" measurements, "M" readings, of the original die-proof and the average of the postcards, in the same manner as shown above, indicates an average shrinkage in the clichés of about 0.5% in each of the first three stages of reproduction, while we previously found that the shrinkage in each of the last two stages was about 0.8%. The slight difference in these figures is very likely attributable to the limitations of our method or to somewhat different temperature conditions during the various stages of reproduction. Combining the two figures, we arrive at an average cliché shrinkage of about 0.6% in each of the five stages of reproduction, due to the use of wax as the molding material. This amount of shrinkage points to an average cooling of the wax by about 17°C (=31°F) between the times of molding and placing in the electrotyping bath. This amount of cooling appears quite plausible.

### Conclusions

In applying the foregoing considerations to the measurement of stamps, etc., in general, we may now formulate and recommend the following uniform procedure:

- a. For variations in size, one should first study the design and adopt certain details suitable for "A" measurements approximating the overall dimensions of the design. Measurement of the full overall dimensions would usually be of the "C" variety, and the results would in such cases be less reliable. The lines along which the measurements are to be taken should then be made a matter of careful record, so that subsequent work by oneself or by others may be on a comparable basis.
- b. The stamps on hand should be examined for fiber direction and, if necessary, divided into two groups for separate "A" measurements. The measurements in the direction of the fiber will be expected to be more consistent and characteristic in each group.
- c. One or more vertical and/or horizontal measurements should then be made along the lines decided upon, using the tools described. It is obvious that measurements should not be undertaken when the atmosphere in the room is either extremely dry or excessively humid, or upon stamps that have just been washed. The stamps should also preferably be free of hinges.
- d. When a suitably large number of stamps have been measured, an attempt should be made to arrange these in series based on various considerations, such as recurring plate flaws or other known circumstances. The number of stamps in each series, the calculated averages and the average deviation figures, in millimeters with two decimals, should then be entered in the record, together with any additional pertinent information. Since the average error of measurement by the method described is about  $\pm .02$  mm, substantially larger deviation figures indicate real variations between several groups or within each series. The record obtained for each group thus becomes a valuable frame of reference for the interpretation of subsequent measurements and for other purposes, as indicated in the examples studied in this article.
- e. The method of reproducing the clichés, whether by transfer roll, electrotypy, stereotypy, lithography, etc., and the general nature of the paper should receive due attention before interpretation of the results is attempted.
- f. For the study of dimensional variations locally within the design, the work should be planned in such a manner that "A" measurements are obtained, either directly or from "B" measurements as explained above, so as to avoid discrepancies due to wear of plate and differences in inking.



## Acknowledgements

I wish to thank the Norwegian Postal Direction and Mr. E. Tommelstad of the Postal Museum in Oslo for the courtesy of enabling me to examine and measure the original die-proof, likewise Messrs. Abr. Odfjell and Jarle O. Stensdal for their efforts on my behalf in the same connection. Messrs. Fredrick A. Brofos, Svend Yort and Gordon Palm have kindly lent me various study material, for which I am duly grateful.

## References

1. For illustrations of the 2 and 3 skilling types, see: "Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of Norway" (English translation by R. King-Farlow).
2. Ascher: Grosser Ganzsachen-Katalog 1928.
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4. J. Anderssen and H. Dethloff: "Norges Frimerker 1855-1924," 107, 108, 144.
5. Spens Encyclopedia of Industrial Arts, III, 877 (1882).
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7. Blum and Hogaboom: "Principles of Electroplating and Electroforming", 3rd Ed., 228 (1949).



by Agent No. 42  
Staff of the Old Sleuth

This time we will devote most of our space to the whereabouts of our wandering S. C. C. companions \* \* \* during April, we had a nice visit with our honorary member G. A. Hagemann, who has been on an extensive tour studying Forestry in various countries. His travels took him first to the Virgin Islands, thence to Venezuela, San Francisco, Vancouver and back through the various States of this country, finally ending up in New York looking hale and hearty—his love for the stamps of D. W. I. still going strong \* \* \* on the annual trip to his native Denmark, B. Preetzmann-Aggerholm spent a few days in New York, long enough to attend a Pelander auction—he is a much-travelled gentleman and his passport has no less than 86 pages covered by various foreign visas \* \* \* also Mike and Mrs. Miller stopped off to say au revoir, before they sailed for a visit to Spain, Portugal and Italy \* \* \* and Dr. and Mrs. Grabfield are just now spending a holiday in England \* \* \* Dimitry Moore (who collects Greece as well as Sweden), just had to make a personal tour to Greece to see why he collected the stamps of that country—we hope he avoided all those earthquakes \* \* \* and of course Bill Foulk is off again for another European motor tour—it's getting to be a habit with him \* \* \* Erik Eliassen is visiting his nonagenarian mother in Sweden—he told us this will keep him out of mischief and stamps \* \* \* Ferrars H. Tows

has again gone back for the summer to his beloved "Pineleagh" in Norfolk, Conn. \* \* \* Mrs. Fay Jordan (the Purple Passion) had a very serious auto accident, when the taxi in which she was riding had a collision with a private car just one block from her home—we are happy to report that after a few days in the hospital she is now back home and well on the road to recovery \* \* \* and a singular honor has been conferred on two of our honorary members, Abr. Odfjell and Nils Strandell, who were made "Honorary Fellows" of the Royal Philatelic Society of London \* \* \* Harry L. Lindquist has been selected U. S. representative of the International Exhibition, which will be held in Stockholm in 1955 \* \* \* and Laurence Hyde wants a correction made to some remarks in the last "Hornblower", he does not want anyone to think that he would risk his life and limbs on skis at his tender age of 62—it was only some friends of his that did the skiing—L. A. traffic is all the hazards and adventures he wants \* \* \* Abr. Odfjell informs us that he has donated his entire Philatelic Library to the "Bergens Filatelist Klub"—it also included his complete file of the Posthorn—Mr. O. would like to contact anyone who has quantities of the "Bi-colored" stamps of Denmark (from 100 to 1000 copies of each), he likes to play around with them—how about it Mrs. Pade? \* \* Dr. James K. Senior is a happy man again—he finally found a dealer who can supply him with recent Scandinavia in used condition—guess who—your own club member in Milwaukee, Erwin C. Nielsen \* \* \* recently some boys from Cleveland blew into town to show some stamps at the Collectors Club, among them was our club member Charles Orgel—well, they did show some stamps—but we suspect they also had a swell time while here \* \* \* and did you know that Emil Christensen is the President of the "Texas Philatelic Association" \* \* \* at the club's "Iceland Night", we had several long distance visitors, first there was Dr. I. Vajda from Stockholm, Sweden, also Ove Morten Henningsmoen, from Geneva, Switzerland, Frederick T. Pierpont from New Haven and many others—all having a good time \* \* \* the following day this sleuth noted a luncheon party at the Stork Club, consisting of Harry L. and Mrs. Lindquist, Carl E. and Mrs. Pelander and Dr. I. Vajda enjoying the hospitality of Mr. Billingsley at a slight cost \* \* \* our good editor, Carl H. Pihl, will soon take another of his annual vacations at the expense of Uncle Sam—it's nice to be able to go to camp and get paid for it besides \* \* \* well, with this it seems that we better close for now and wish you all a very happy vacation and a pleasant summer, so that you may start out next fall to bigger and better philatelic undertakings.

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## News of Interest

Carl E. Pelander (H-1) reports that:

Another new counterfeit overprint has been discovered on the Finland Zeppelin stamp (C1), as well as on the Danish Red Cross Issue (B1-2), all of which allegedly have been traced to a Danish dealer of Copenhagen.

As yet, we are not familiar with the Finland counterfeit overprint and cannot state how dangerous it is, however, it is said that the Danish Red Cross stamps are rather crude and the cancellations used cannot deceive any collector familiar with the present day Danish cancels.

The more disturbing factor is the fact that counterfeit "K. P. K's" guarantee marks have been found lately and many fraudulent stamps bearing this well known guarantee have been sold to unsuspecting collectors. We do not know if the same dealer had a hand in this as well.

The fact, that again, relatively common stamps have been found with counterfeit overprints, bring to mind the 1918 issue Provisional 27 øre stamps



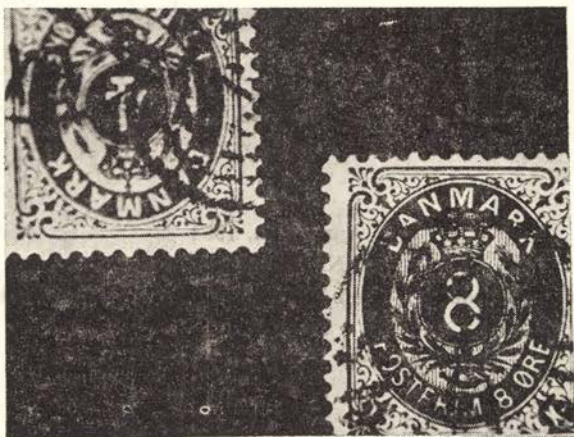
as well as the later "POSTFAERGE" issues, that appeared with counterfeit overprints. It is curious to note how few of these come up in collections and today they are more sought after than the original stamps.

Doris T. Stericker (107) had an article, "Frame Varieties on the Bicolored Stamps of the DWI" in the May 1954 issue of *The London Philatelist*, journal of the Royal Philatelic Society.

Ernst M. Cohn (61) sends the following kind offer:

In going through a small accumulation of bicolored 4 and 8 øre stamps I found a number of "X" flaws. I still have quite a few of these, mostly of the 4 øre, and am willing to send one of each type (as long as supplies last) free of charge to any Posthorn reader who will send me a self-addressed, stamped envelope. As you know, information about the "X" flaw may be found in Hagemann's vol. 3, Schmidt-Andersen's "The Postage Stamps of Denmark 1851-1951", the Daka and Stella catalogues, and probably other works, too.

From examples sent by Mr. Cohn we illustrate two normal frame stamps with the "X" flaw which consists of a broken pearl terminating the top outer frameline at the left. Incidentally, the illustration on a normal frame in Scott's Catalog shows the "X" flaw.



Erwin C. Nielsen (139) sent in two copies of the King Haakon Issue with the variety "dot over 9", reported in the April Issue of the Posthorn by Trygve Larssen. He states he found these two copies in a lot of 75 stamps he had received for stock.

Thorsten Ingeloff (L-4) of Sweden reports: that the Swedish Post Office is now distributing stamp booklets in stamp vending machines. Since the introduction of stamp vending machines in 1910, nothing but coil stamps were dispensed. This was often found unsatisfactory as the stamps would cut at the wrong place (cutting through the design rather than between two stamps). The gum often gave trouble and in very cold weather the machines would clog. The machine most widely distributed is equipped for choosing either four 25 ö. blue or ten 10 ö. brown stamp booklets, each at the same cost of the currency unit of 1 kr., a rather trivial coin in the inflation. Besides, the larger cities have machines from which can be drawn the same booklets as mentioned, but also booklets containing eight 25 ö. stamps, also singles of the 25 ö. denomination.

## New and Recent Issues

by Carl E. Pelander

### DENMARK:



April 1954

#### Academy of Fine Arts Issue

Issued in commemoration of the Bicentennial of the Founding of the Academy of Fine Arts.

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 12½

30 øre red

1954

#### Postage Due Stamp

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 12½

30 øre green

### FINLAND

April 27th, 1954

#### GENERAL ISSUE

First values of the new Lion Type stamps, illustrated in the April Issue.

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 11½

15 mk. red

25 mk. blue

### NORWAY:

1953

#### OFFICIAL STAMP

Supplementing the present "O.S." issue.

Photogravure

Unwmkd.

Perf. 13

100 øre purple





April 30th, 1954

Rail Road Issue

Commemorating the Centenary of the first Norwegian Railway. The designers of the stamps are, for the 20 and 30 øre, Johs Haukland, and for the 55 øre, Ole K. Mitsem. Printing by Emil Moestue A/S, Oslo.

Photogravure

Unwmkd.

Perf. 13

20 øre olive green  
30 øre red                      55 øre blue

The designs depict the following subjects: 10 øre the first Norwegian rail road engine in contrast with the former method of transportation. The 30 øre shows a Diesel Express train serving the mountain traffic, as for instance between Oslo and Bergen. The highest point of the Bergen Railway is 1301m (4330 ft.) above sea level and runs for about 100km above the limit of vegetation or timber-line. The 55 øre is symbolic of the engineer or one of the 30,000 employees of the Norwegian Railways.

The first railway of Norway was laid out between Oslo and Eidsvoll and was intended principally to transport lumber from the great sawmills near Eidsvoll and the lake Øyeren, Oslo being the chief port of export for timber and the old method of transportation by horsedrawn sleds had become too heavy to handle, so the railway was built to relieve this heavy and inefficient method of transportation.

Due to the geographic situation of the country, with its high mountains and numerous fjords, it has been impossible to extend the Norwegian Railway system beyond that which exists today, measuring approximately 4,400 km.

SWEDEN:

1954

Change of Colors

Engraved

Coil Stamps

Perf. 13 Vertically

10 øre sepia                      30 øre red  
Booklet panes of 20, perf. 13 on three sides  
10 øre sepia                      25 øre blue

## Centenary of the Postage Stamps of Norway

A century will have elapsed on January 1, 1955, since the postage stamp was introduced in Norway. I say stamp, not stamps, as the stamp—Norway No. 1—was the only stamp in 1855. This—a 4 Skilling stamp—was tried out as a uniform postage rate (instead of the old zone tariffs). The benefit of the stamp and the uniform postage rate was great both for the Postal Authorities and the public. It was therefore immediately accepted and an issue of four values was ordered and placed in use in 1856-57.

In 1952 the Norwegian Philatelic Societies held an Inter-Scandinavian Stamp Exhibition in Oslo. This proved a success and gave our clubs courage to undertake a Centenarian International Stamp Exhibition, which now will be held in the Artist Society's Club, Oslo, in 1955, June 4-12. This building, the Artist Club, has considerable floor and wall space and a good light arrangement.

As Sweden also has a Centenarian Show July 1-10, 1955, these two exhibitions within a short interval will permit all the exhibitors to do some sight-seeing in Norway before going over to Stockholm, and they will prob-

ably welcome the opportunity of seeing both countries. Many Americans seem to have families or friends in the Northern countries, where they will enjoy to meet them all.

The final list of the various committees for the Norwegian International Stamp Exhibition has not been published yet, but I have reason to believe that H. M. the King will be its Patron and that the well-known philatelist and organizer, Mr. Arnstein Berntsen, will take over the burden of the chairmanship.

I hope that many of my friends will plan and arrange for a Scandinavian Holiday in 1955.

—Abr. Odfjell

## Stockholmia 55

Plans for the International Stamp Exhibition—Stockholmia 55—which will be held in Stockholm, Sweden from July 1 to 10, 1955, commemorating the centenary of the first Swedish postage stamp, are rapidly taking shape. This exhibition, which is being organized by the Swedish Post Office in close cooperation with the Swedish Philatelic Society, will be held in the handsome Liljevalch Art Gallery. Collectors are invited to submit entries. There are no entry fees nor fees for exhibit frames or albums. A provisional entry application must be received by the Organizing Committee before August 1, 1954. For additional information, get in touch with Mr. Harry L. Lindquist, 153 Waverly Place, New York 14, N. Y., who is the Official Commissioner for Stockholmia 55 in the United States. Official emblem of the show is reproduced below.



## Noted in Passing

A fine article on "History and Stamps of Finland" by E. Glasgow, M.A., Ph.D., appeared in the January-February 1954 issue of *The Stamp Lover* (available in S. C. C. Library), will be continued in future issues. No. X in the fine series on European Classics that are appearing in the *Mercury Stamp Journal* was devoted to Denmark, No. XI covers Finland. The *Arctic Philatelist* (P. O. Box 75, Sitka, Alaska) publishes a great deal of material that is of interest to Scandinavian philatelists. Quite a bit of material from *The Posthorn* is appearing in *The Hollow Tree*, a general hobby magazine published monthly by Harlan W. Miller of Lawrence, Kansas, which is also the official organ for several societies, including philatelic clubs.



## New Members

### RESIDENT

- 726 Harry Johnson, 139 Alexander Ave., Bronx 54, N. Y. (Scan.)  
 728 Arthur J. Bergan, 187 Rhode Island Ave., Massapequa, N. Y. (Scan.)  
 732 Alfred A. Salomon, 601 West 160th St., 8A, New York, N. Y. (D.)  
 733 Birger M. Bendixen, 30 Clinton St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y. (Scan.)  
 737 Roy Johnson, 133 Pondfield Rd., Bronxville, N. Y. (Scan.)

### NON-RESIDENT AND FOREIGN

- 727 Chester G. Oedell, Changuinola, Panama (Scan.)  
 729 Helge Arnell, Danskvägen 15, Göteborg, Sweden (S.-Gr. Br.)  
 730 A. F. Thornsjo, 5233—2nd Ave. So., Minneapolis 19, Minn. (Scan.-Holland-Br. Emp.-Switz.)  
 731 Richard S. Calhoun, Sitka, Alaska (Arctic Philately)  
 734 Mrs. Samuel A. Francis, 12050 Joandra Court, Los Altos, Calif. (Scan.)  
 735 Mrs. James MacDonald, Box 211, Beach Haven Crest, N. J. (I.-Scan.)  
 736 Dr. Walter Bernard, Wahrg. Gurtel 75/6, Wien 18, Austria (Scan.)  
 738 Willard S Johnson, 1823 Colorado Blvd., Los Angeles 41, Calif. (F.-Scan)

### RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

- 63 Albert Sievers, Hyde Park, N. Y.  
 78 Alfred Lunden, Reading, Pa.  
 82 Walter Hoffman, Woodhaven, N. Y.  
 106 Chas. A. Powers, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 138 A. A. Kranhold, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 164 Lawrence R. Andersen, Oakland, N. J.  
 208 Sidney Lake, Paterson, N. J.  
 304 Robert W. De Groat, New Haven, Conn.  
 372 Mrs. Gladys Fischer, San Francisco, Calif.  
 428 Capt. J. A. Larsen, Milwaukee, Wisc.  
 510 Arvid Forsberg, Copenhagen, Denmark.  
 536 Miss Cora E. Morse, Arlington, Mass.  
 542 Mrs. Ingeborg Gade Frick, Cambridge, Mass.  
 564 Ernest H. Rankin, Berea, Ohio  
 679 Geo. C. Hahn, Cleveland, Ohio  
 606 Max Ellman, Copenhagen, Denmark

### REINSTATED

- 174 J. W. Nyboe, 3238 Berteau Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.

### DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

- 461 Daniel Brody, Springfield, Mass.  
 559 Eric Carlson, Gloversville, N. Y.  
 374 F. E. Joakimson, San Francisco, Calif.  
 191 Lawrence C. Knutson, San Francisco, Calif.  
 525 Viljo Lauro, Finland  
 292 H. M. Munyan, Miami, Fla.  
 284 Gordon Palm, Staten Island, N. Y.  
 113 R. J. Ridgway, Cleveland, Ohio  
 151 John Schullian, Inglewood, Calif.  
 371 Aulis Hj. Stenroos, Finland  
 574 Gordon H. Torrey, Ypsilanti, Mich.  
 364 J. H. Walter, Stockholm, Sweden  
 514 Joseph M. Wise, Forest Hills, N. Y.

## DECEASED

We deeply regret to report the death of three of our members.

- 91 Douglas Watson, Detroit, Mich.  
 449 Jens A. Nielsen, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 H-5 Uno Söderberg, Stockholm, Sweden

## Club News

At the April 14th meeting of the Scandinavian Collectors Club the evening was devoted to an entertaining Quiz Program with the members present testing their philatelic knowledge. It was a very close contest with the team led by Eric B. T. Kindquist edging out the team led by David W. Summerfield by one point. This just goes to prove that all of our members are smart fellows.

Iceland Night was the feature attraction at the meeting on May 12th. There were several notable guests present, as reported by The Hornblower. The first treat of the evening was a showing (by Carl E. Pelander) of part of Captain Robert W. Sherer's fine collection of Iceland's Parliamentary issue, including essays, proofs, various printing processes, unusual blocks, imperforates, airmails (signed by the designer), double overprint errors, plate errors, rejected designs and many other unusual items. Following this, Lawson Stone exhibited some excellent covers and blocks of the early issues, especially the "prir" surcharges and "I GILDI" overprint errors. The showing included numeral and town cancellations, and a fine lot of APO covers. The evening was concluded with an interesting talk about Iceland by David W. Summerfield.

On June 9th a Members' Exhibition was enjoyed by a fine turnout of members, old and new. George Wiberg (our Prexy) displayed some very interesting autobus parcel post stamps, mint and used, from Finland which evoked quite a few questions and some lively discussion. David W. Summerfield exhibited the Iceland Parliamentary issue and explained the stories and legends surrounding the design of these stamps. Arthur I. Heim displayed a lot of new material he has acquired for his Posthorn collection and explained the fascination of this study. Philip Grabfield presented his postal history of Gibraltar, beginning with stampless covers, the early British period and finally, the definitive issues of the famous "Rock". William F. Foulk exhibited an outstanding collection of Danish imperforates, including a wealth of exceedingly rare pieces. Carl Pelander concluded by showing a fine collection of Finnish locals from Tammerfors and Helsingfors, including covers and other interesting items.

## THE POSTHORN

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