

The

# POST HORN

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## Norway's Postal Stationery

by Justus Anderssen & Henrik Dethloff

Translated from Norwegian by

Frederick A. Brofos (497)

with the permission of Nordisk Filatelist Forbund.

### FOREWORD

The great Norwegian philatelists, the late Dr. Justus Anderssen and Henrik Dethloff, are probably best known for their monumental work "The Postage Stamps of Norway". While examining the archives of the Norwegian Postal Department in connection with writing that book Dr. Anderssen also took down notes about Norwegian postal stationery, a long neglected field. The results of his researches and those of Mr. Dethloff, were published over a period of years (1915-17) in the Scandinavian philatelic journal "Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift". With the rising interest in postal stationery now-a-days, I have translated this important work so that the valuable information contained therein shall become available to American, British, and other collectors unfamiliar with the Scandinavian languages.

This being a translation, I have left unchanged certain figures for quantities issued and dates of issue that do not agree with the "Katalog over Norges helpost". This latter work is a fine catalog of Norwegian postal stationery by Tron Soot-Ryen and a committee, which was run as a serial (1950-53) in the Norwegian stamp journal "Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift"

Another catalog of Norwegian postal stationery, by myself, was published in English in 1952 in volume 16 of the Billig Philatelic Handbooks, and a supplement to it will appear shortly in one of the next volumes of that series.

Although we have these two recent catalogs to guide us, the Anderssen-Dethloff articles, with their explanations and their quotations from the original postal circulars, remain of particular interest to the serious student of these issues.

— F. A. Brofos

All older stamp albums had room for "cut-squares" of postal stationery (envelopes, postcards, wrappers) and in the period from the middle of the '70's and on, this branch of philately also had avid followers.

By and by, however, the view came to the fore that one should not content oneself with just cut-outs, but collect the postcards or envelopes as they were officially issued (i.e. entire). As a result of this theory however, this postal stationery, which now needed considerable space, was eliminated altogether from the common stamp album—and this occasioned a rapid decline of interest in them among most collectors.

In the past few years, during which specialization has gained more and more adherents, the interest in postal stationery is reawakening—and now a specialized collection of a country's stamp-issues can hardly be called complete unless it also includes the postal stationery.

At least here in Norway, the interest for Norwegian postal stationery seems to have been very small, which can partly be blamed on the fact that this field has not been written about by any of our philatelic writers in this country. During our studies in the Postal Archives in connection with the writing of our book "The Postage Stamps of Norway", we also found a good deal of information about postal stationery, and we have therefore thought the time ripe to bring the subject of "Norway's Postal Stationery" to philatelic treatment.

Postal Stationery was first introduced in Norway by the "Law of the Postal System of May 3, 1871" which contains the following regulations concerning them:

"I. 1. Ordinarily transported by the Public Posts are:

a) Letters with and without money contents or registration and Correspondence Cards.

2. Regarding Postage Rates and other Fees.

a) for ordinary letters weighing up to 15 grams—3 Skilling paid in advance—

d) for local letters, as far as local posts are or will be set up: up to a weight of 100 grams—2 Skilling (paid in advance)

e) for Correspondence Cards the same postage as for ordinary pre-paid letters.

II. Regarding Postage Stamps.

36. For the settlement of postage on ordinary and registered letters (not insured letters), local letters . . . postage stamps may be used, and will be produced by the Postal Directors in such values as are found suitable, though not over 24 Skilling. Under the same limitation in regard to the value there will be produced, by the Postal Directors, Envelopes and Correspondence Cards with imprinted stamps.

37. For Stamped Envelopes there shall, in addition to what the stamp value amounts to in accordance with the above, . . . upon sale be collected  $\frac{1}{2}$  Skilling for each envelope or, when lots of 10 are bought, 3 Skilling for every 10 envelopes.

39. The usage of a previously used stamp or stamped envelope to frank postal matter, or the handing in of previously used Correspondence Cards for a new postal mission, will be punished by Fines from 60 Skilling to 5 Specie Daler.

51. This law becomes effective from the 1st of January next year."  
(1872)



Fig. 1

Due to this new law, whereby the postage for "single weight" letters was reduced to 3 Skilling (from formerly 4 Skilling), very large stocks of stamps of this value were needed. The Marine and Post Department used the opportunity to introduce a new type of stamp (the posthorn type) from a design by architect von Hanno—and this type was also chosen for the stamped envelopes and postcards—though after some essays in another design had first been submitted.

The Department decided to issue envelopes and postcards (correspondance-cards) at 3 and 2 Skillings (the last mentioned for local post) and by contract of July 10, 1871 Photographer P. Petersen was authorized to produce (besides the new stamps):

1. 500,000 Correspondence cards of 3 Skilling value
- 100,000 Correspondence cards of 2 Skilling value
- 500,000 Stamped envelopes of 3 Skilling value
- 100,000 Stamped envelopes of 2 Skilling value
3. The correspondence cards will be printed in accordance with the design approved by the Department.
4. The stamped envelopes will be imprinted with the ordinary stamp and such text as the Department may decide.
9. The Postal System pays . . . for printing and cutting of correspondence cards 40—forty—Skillings for every thousand envelopes."

For the time being they only printed the envelopes and postcards of the 3 Skilling value, and these were ready towards the end of December 1871, and were announced in the

#### Circular of December 16, 1871

" . . . (deals with the issuing of the 3 Skilling stamps) . . .

In a few days there will be supplied postcards and stamped envelopes imprinted with a red 3 Skilling stamp as described above. The postcards are printed on chamois colored cardboard. On the flap of the envelope the State Coat of Arms is placed. The paper, on which the stamps and postcards are printed, has watermark (posthorn).

When the necessary apparatus is received, there will also be produced envelopes and postcards with imprinted 2 Skilling stamps."

To simplify the survey it will be necessary from now on to disregard the chronological order in which the postal stationery appeared, and for the same reason the different categories of postal stationery will be treated in the following order:

- A. Envelopes, B. Postcards and C. Lettercards.

#### A. ENVELOPES

The first 3 Skilling stamped envelopes appeared January 1, 1872 (see circular of December 16, 1871). The size of the envelope is 150x88 mm. with the impressed stamp (like the current 3 Skilling postage stamp) in the upper

right corner. Embossed on the envelope's flap is the Norwegian Coat of Arms (old type). The paper varies somewhat, either striped (papier vergé) or ordinary, white or reddish white. In Moen's catalogue the striped paper (white or reddish white) is listed under the year 1872, while the envelopes on the ordinary paper (papier uni) on the other hand, are listed under 1875. From this, one might draw the conclusion that there were two printings: from 1872 and 1875. However, it has not been possible to show in any of the contracts with Photographer Petersen (March 25, 1872, October 30, 1872 and January 30, 1875) that they dealt with any additional supplying of stamped envelopes and postcards other than the order which, in accordance with the contract of July 10, 1871 (see above), requisitioned  $\frac{1}{2}$  million envelopes of the 3 Skilling value and 100,000 of the 2 Skilling value.

Neither have we found positive data for when the delivery of these envelopes occurred, but judging by the circular of December 16, 1871 at least part of the envelopes and postcards of the 2 Skilling value were ready by January 1, 1872, from which time the new postal law became effective. The exact number printed can not either be determined beyond the wording of the contract for 500,000 3-Skilling envelopes. This number showed itself also to be more than enough for a long time, a fact which is further brought out in the circular of November 18, 1876, which says: "As there is on hand a considerable stock of 3 Skilling stamped envelopes, these will continue to be used and new 10 Øre stamped envelopes will not be produced for the time being"—but characteristic for how little public demand there has been for stamped envelopes is the fact that such 10 Øre envelopes never were issued, even as late as February 1911 there was a remaining stock of 167,000 3-Skilling envelopes, which later were burned.

According to the contract, 100,000 2-Skilling envelopes were to be made and they were ready from the printers in the fall of 1872. They were announced through the

#### Circular of October 25, 1872

I . . . "There will also be available from the Postal Cashier stamped envelopes of white color with an imprinted light blue 2 Skilling stamp of appearance as described above (the circular first announces the 2 Skilling postage stamp.) The State Coat of Arms is embossed on the flaps of these envelopes also."

These envelopes were of the same size as the previous ones and the paper is also either ordinary or laid, quite white or reddish toned.

There are no remainders of these 2 Skilling envelopes, the reason being that the Postal administration used them up in a special way.

Letters which were sent without a stamp, and which the addressee refused to receive were, like letters where the addressee could not be found, sent in to the Postal Administration to be examined to find who the sender was—and when this was discovered, were put in a closed envelope on which were stuck the so-called "return stamps": "Som uindløst aabnet af Post-Departementet" (unredeemed—green) and "Som ubesørget aabnet af Post-Departementet" (Undelivered—lilac)—stamps which were produced by Photographer Petersen in 1876 (not in 1872 as Stanley Gibbons catalogue tells us). From 1881 on—according to Moschkau's *Handbuch für Postmarken-Sammler*, V. edition edited by Dr. W. Hermann—the Postal Administration used the remaining 2 Skilling envelopes for sending back returned letters, and the return stamps were struck over the imprinted stamp (which was usually first cancelled by a penned X) on the envelope. The whole of the remaining stock of the 2 Skilling envelopes appears to have been used up for this purpose, as later on in the 80's the 3 Skilling envelopes were used in the same way, until the "return stamps" were discontinued altogether.

We can thus catalogue:

## Issue of 1872

Colored printing on white or reddish white, ordinary (wove) or striped (laid) paper. Size 150 x 88 mm.

October, 1872 About 100,000 printed

1. 2 Skilling blue (shades)
  - A) ordinary paper, white or reddish white
  - B) striped paper, white or reddish white

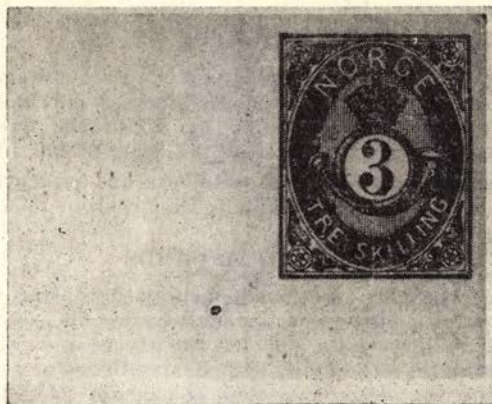


Fig. 2

January 1, 1872 About 500,000 printed

2. 3 Skilling carmine
  - A) ordinary paper, white or reddish white
  - B) striped paper

As the Law of the Monetary System of April 17, 1875 proclaimed that the old currency in Speciedaler and Skilling as of January 1, 1877 should be substituted by currency in Kroner and Øre, the postage rates had to be changed accordingly, and on May 18, 1876 the "Law regarding Changes and Additions to the Law of the Monetary System of May 3, 1871" was passed. Herein is found the following decisions:

1. The postage amounts to:
  - a) for ordinary letters of a weight up to 15 grams: 10 øre prepaid
  - d) for local letters, in case local posts are or will be set up: a weight of 100 grams . . . 5 øre prepaid  
over 100-500 grams . . . 10 øre prepaid
  - e) for Correspondence Cards the same postage as for ordinary prepaid single weight letters.
8. For stamped envelopes there shall, besides the face value of the stamp (and instead of what is fixed by the Law of the Postal System of May 3, 1871, par. 37 now be paid 1 øre per envelope . . .

9. The present law becomes effective from January 1, 1877.

In accordance herewith, Photographer Petersen was given, by contract of October 14, 1875, the order to deliver 50,000 stamped envelopes of the 5 øre value—for a payment of Kr. 2.70 per 1000 envelopes.

A bill of September 7, 1876 shows that he delivered 49,748 5-øre-envelopes and these were announced by:

**Circular of November 18, 1877**

"I. Herewith is announced, that there are produced and from the beginning of next year will be available from the Postal Cashier

- B. Stamped envelopes at 5 øre blue . . ."

These envelopes are of the same size and appearance as the previous—impressed with the State Coat of Arms on the flap—and appear also on both ordinary and striped white paper (not toned). The small figure 5 in the oval of the stamp can vary greatly in size.

#### Issue of January 1, 1877

3. 5 øre blue in shades  
 a) ordinary paper (wove)  
 b) striped paper (laid)

Variety: Without period after POSTFRIM.

This ends the line of officially issued stamped envelopes. At a later period (Senf catalogue says 1895) private stamped envelopes were produced with official permission—for example by Kristiania Sundhedskommission (Health Board)—by ordering them from the State stamp supplier.

(A comprehensive list of private envelopes and postcards will appear in a forthcoming volume of Billig's Philatelic Handbooks. F. A. B.)

#### B. POSTAL CARDS

In accordance with the previously mentioned contract of July 1, 1871, Photographer Petersen agreed to manufacture: 500,000 "Correspondence Cards" of the 3 Skilling value and 100,000 of the 2 Skilling. Already on June 30, 1871 a contract was signed with Bentse Brug for supplying the cardboard. It says in it that "the paper shall be chamois colored . . . and supplied with a watermark similar to that used on postage stamp paper."

The 3 Skilling cards were ready by the agreed time—January 1, 1872—and were announced through the previously quoted circular of December 16, 1871, in which also 2 Skilling cards are mentioned as coming, when "the necessary apparatus is received."

There is no closer announcement as to when the 2 Skilling card was issued, outside the temporary announcement in the above mentioned circular. However, all handbooks list 1873 without any further information. White cardboard was used for this card, for some unknown reason.

When these cards were delivered from the printers and in what quantities, it has not been possible to get accurate information about, outside the amounts mentioned in the contract, but these quantities were—like the case was with the envelopes—sufficient to cover the requirements for a long time. In the case of the 2 Skilling card one must also remember that it only had currency where there was a local post—that is to say practically only in Christiania.

In the statistics for 1872 there is no accounting for postcards, but in the next statistic—from the year 1876—one finds that the total number of postcards mailed inland amounted only to 37,578 cards, out of which Christiania participated with 3068 cards—besides 1196 cards for the "local post" (that is to say, 2 Skilling cards). To the above mentioned amount can be added 7084 cards, which were sent abroad. In connection with this it is rather interesting to see what the international consumption of postcards was in 1879, as one thereby can get a glimpse of the triumph of the postcard:

Germany: 116,974,215 cards

England: 102,315,553 cards

Austria: 31,566,000 cards

France: 26,307,992 cards

Sweden: 750,011 cards

Norway: 144,885 cards, almost as

Luxemburg: 142,098 cards

Denmark: 137,109 cards

Portugal participates with 252 cards  
 and Suriname with 3!

But the highest figure is reached by the United States with no less than 221,797,000 cards. "Ill. Briefmarken Journal" March 1, 1882 (9th year, No. 9),

To be continued

## The Philatelic Library of the Postal Museum in Stockholm, Sweden

By Eric Hallar (55)

When philatelists from all over the world congregate at the International Philatelic Exhibition in Stockholm next July, time should be set aside for a visit to the Postal Museum in the centuries old part of the capital city. Such a visit will afford them a unique opportunity to enjoy not only exhibits relating to the history of the postal service and collections of Swedish, as well as foreign postage stamps, but also its outstanding philatelic library.

The greater part of the philatelic library was painstakingly and privately accumulated during many decades by the eminent and internationally recognized philatelist Nils Standell. It was in 1943 that the Postal Museum acquired his large library, which enabled the Museum to establish the largest public library of its kind in the world, with more than 15,000 volumes. Contained in it is most of what has been published in philately in the world in this century, as well as a great many works from the 19th century.

The library, which has been systematically arranged, is classified into sixteen sections, as follows:

1. Monographs
2. General Manuals
3. Manuals of Reprints
4. Manuals of Essays and Experiments
5. Manuals of Counterfeits
6. Manuals of Philatelic Literature
7. Air Mail Manuals
8. Postal History
9. Colored Cards
10. Exhibitions and Congresses
11. Philatelic Societies (statutes, membership lists, annual reports, etc.)
12. Chronicles and Address Books
13. Miscellaneous
14. Auction Catalogs
15. Catalogs and Stamp Price Lists
16. Newspapers and Magazines

A brief description of some of the sections may be of interest.

**Monographs**—the monographs include general descriptive literature. A great number of these monographs have become rare and difficult to obtain. Many of the books in the collection bear dedications by philatelists of international renown. Some of these books were limited to editions of 25 to 50 copies.

**Philatelic Exhibitions and Congresses**—These large exhibition catalogs, with their minute descriptions for the specialists. Also, in this section are to be found reports of lectures given during international congresses, which are of great interest to researchers.

**Miscellaneous**—Contained in this section are bibliographic lexicons, postage stamp caricatures, stamp atlases; also, books on valuation of stamps and stamp collections, postage stamp romances, prices realized at stamp auctions, works relating to cancellation machines, legends and myths that have served as subjects for postage stamps, war stamps, heraldic stamp designs, stamps and sports, local and private stamps, etc.

Many of these works are very rare, such as, for instance, the complete series of satirical books by G. A. Higlett, illustrated with original unused

postage stamps. Only 50 to 100 copies of each these books were printed. There are, also, Sidney R. Turner's essays, among which are those on the stamps of LaGuaira, of which only 50 copies were printed.

**Auction Catalogs**—This is one of the most important sections of the library, because most collectors discard auction catalogs without being aware of their value as works of reference. The catalogs are of particular value to specialists and researchers because most of them are illustrated and many of them in color.

Among auction catalogs describing collections of eminent collectors of catalogs covering the Ferrari and Hind collections.

**Magazines**—The principal 19th and 20th century philatelic magazines of the world are represented in this section.

**Files**—The library, as a whole, contains about 20,000 subjects cataloged on 5,000 file cards. The files are arranged with English text because it was felt that English is the universal language in the philatelic world.

The library is housed in two rooms in the museum. A third room is arranged as a reading room.

**Acknowledgment:** Part of this description was extracted from an article written by Paul G. Heurgren for the "L'UNION POSTALE".

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## Postmark News from Norway

by Frederick A. Brofos (497)

There were a number of interesting postmarks used in Norway last year, news of which may not have reached you yet. The hand-stamps mentioned in the following list are all of the two ring type, with date in middle, and hollow star at bottom between the two circles.

A new sub-postoffice called: BERGEN-MELKEPLASSEN (milk square) was opened on July 1, 1954, and uses postmarks with the above name.

During the International Youth Meeting at Ekebergsletta, Oslo (July 18-26, 1954) a temporary post office used a handstamp: INT. UNGDOMS-STEVNE OSLO.

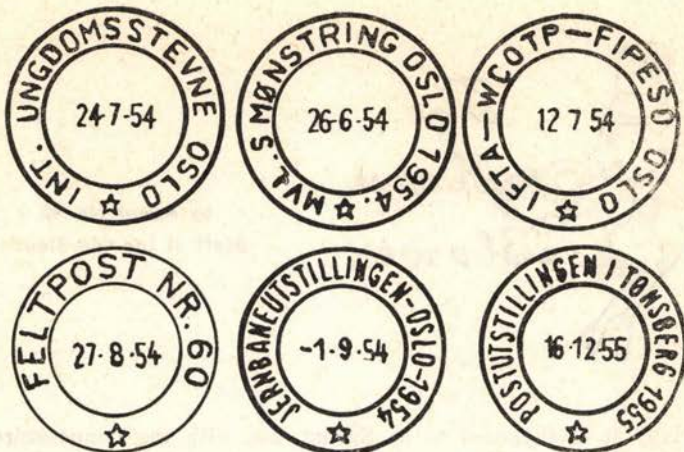
At the World congress of the teacher organization WCOTP in Oslo (July 29-August 5, 1954) a temporary post office used a hand stamp with text: IFTA-WCOTP-FIPESCO OSLO.

There was also a temporary postoffice at Akershus fortress in Oslo during the meeting (August 20-Sept. 5, 1954) of "De mekaniske verksteders landsforening" (the mechanical works national society). A hand stamp was used with text: MVL.S MØNSTRING OSLO 1954.

During the period September 1-28, 1954, a temporary postoffice was in activity at the Railroad Exhibition in Oslo (on the occasion of the centenary of the Norwegian State Railroads). A handstamp was used with text: JERNBANEUTSTILLINGEN—OSLO—1954. A slug advertising the exhibition was used in machines at the Oslo Main Post Office: BESØK JERNBANEUTSTILLINGEN I OSLO, 1.-27. SEPT. 1954 and an old fashioned locomotive, which translated means: VISIT THE RAILROAD EXHIBITION IN OSLO.

Thirteen fieldpost offices were active during the maneuver exercises held in Northern Norway from August to October, 1954. Handstamps were used with text: FELTPOST NR. and appropriate number. The numbers ran from 60 to 72.





In October, 1954 some new meter-stamp machines were brought into use at the Main Postoffices in Bergen and Trondheim. They are electric "Francotyp Cc" machines and do not imprint any license number. The date stamps bear the text: BERGEN PAKKEPOST and TRONDHEIM PAKKEPOST respectively. They are used in the Parcel Post sections.

A handstamp postmark of a special type was used at Oslo on November 15, 1954 on mail for the SAS first flight trip Copenhagen—Greenland—Los Angeles.

On December 1, 1954 a sub-office named KOLSÅS was opened at the NATO Headquarters for Northern Europe on a mountain of that name near Oslo.

During a postal and stamp exhibition in Tønsberg (January 15-30, 1955) a temporary postoffice will use a handstamp with text: POSTUTSTILLINGEN I TØNSBERG 1955.

## Dr. Hans Lundberg Donates Heligoland Collection to Philatelic Foundation

At the meeting of the Collectors Club, held Wednesday February 4, 1955, Dr. Hans Lundberg (53, L10), the famous geophysicist and stamp collector of Toronto, Canada, showed his very wonderful collection of the stamps of Heligoland.

The collection consists of full plates, mostly in complete sheets of the originals and all the known reprints, with charts showing the makeup of the different printings.

The display stimulated a lot of discussion and interesting comments from the many experts present, which added much interesting information to these issues.

At the conclusion of his display, Dr. Lundberg announced that he was giving the collection to the Philatelic Foundation, as he felt that his study should be kept intact by an organization which would find it useful in expertizing work. For this, he received a rising vote of thanks by the membership present and the president of the foundation, Mrs. Louise Dale, who accepted the collection officially in the name of the organization.

H. L. Lindquist



by Agent No. 42  
Staff of the Old Sleuth

Officially it is supposed to be Spring, but with the temperature below freezing, one hardly would suspect that the good old baseball season is only two weeks off \* \* \* it won't be long now, before stamps will be of secondary importance to most of us, however with "NORWEX" and "STOCKHOLMIA" on in a couple of months from now, it will keep a good many of our members busy re-mounting and fixing up their exhibits for these shows—it seems as if **Harry Lindquist** has roped in just about everybody as exhibitors, just to mention a few, they are: **Bill Foulk**, **Carl H. Pihl**, **Lauson Stone**, **Eric B. T. Kindquist**, **Carl Pelander**, **Hugo Sward**, **Arthur Rydquist**, **A. James Wennermark**, **Dr. Arthur Swenson**, **Dr. Earl Jacobson**, and many others. Showing in the court of honor will be **Harry L. Lindquist**, **Dr. Hans Lundberg** and **Carl Pelander**. Besides the many exhibits going over from here, it seems that practically everybody is planning on visiting the show, so we will meet a host of old friends in good old Stockholm next summer. \* \* \* and while on the subject of exhibitions, we in the club have had the pleasure of seeing some truly fine exhibits by some of our members—last January we had the pleasure of having **Dr. Hans Lundberg** show his magnificent collections of early Denmark, Norway, and Finland \* \* \* then in March **Philip H. Ward, Jr.**, showed his wonderful Danish West Indies and bi-colored Denmark in multiples \* \* \* "believe thee me" we get the very best and if you don't come out to see it—it's just too bad \* \* \* recently **Arthur (Doc) Swenson** and family exhibited in the Bergen County Exhibit—**Virginia (Mrs. Swenson)** won a gold—**Sonny** a third and **Arthur**—the less said, the better—he just got nothing, of course we must tell the truth, he was in the court of honor \* \* \* **Charlie Orgel** recently ran a show in Cleveland, among the four collections in the court of honor, were **Lauson Stone** with the "Arms" issues of Sweden, **Carl Pelander's** "Masonic Cancellations" and **Cardinal Francis Spellman** "Religion on Stamps" \* \* \* on May 4th **J. Urban Edgren** will be exhibiting early Swedish Postal History at the Collectors Club, when the Boston Philatelic Society are the guests of the Club \* \* \* we happened to read a very interesting article by one of our members of the fair sex, **Barbara Mueller**, "A New approach to the collecting of U. S. stamps"—this was published in "Western Stamp Collector" \* \* \* well, things are no longer what they used to be—the other day I had a hair cut, and the barber did not hold up a mirror any longer to my head—the material in my suits is always too skimpy around the waist and in the seat—and the shoe laces are beginning to be too short and boy they are almost impossible to reach—yes, times certainly have changed, nothing seems the same—why only this morning while shaving, I noted that they don't even make the same kind of glass in the mirrors. And with these sad thoughts, I will have to say, so long until the next issue.

## News of Interest

**H. T. Pritchett (703)** of London, England calls attention to the check list of Temporary Post Offices and Special Cancellations used in Sweden during 1954 (up to November 15) that appeared in the December 1954 issue of **The Scandinavian Contact**. Included with this issue were illustrations of 40 special cancellations. Copies are still available at 25 cents each if any members are interested. Write to Mr. Pritchett at 66 Borthwick Road, Leytonstone Road, London, E.15, England.

**Capt. K. Jahr (704)** of Dumfries, Scotland has issued a check list of Swedish Traveling Post Offices (Rail-PKP) 1914-1954, listing the routes for each PKP number, and the year each began. At a future date it is hoped to publish routes of the earlier PKXP and PLK markings. Copies of this check list are available at 50 cents each from Capt. Jahr at 2 Priory Avenue, Lindcluden, Dumfries, Scotland.

**Ernst M. Cohn (61)** of Arlington, Va. calls attention to an error in his article "Air Mail to Norway—1870" that appeared in the October 1954 issue (Vol. 11, No. 4) of **The Posthorn**. The last three lines on page 54 should read as follows: the flight were in the balloon that had flown away. A watch that had been saved showed that it was 2:30 p.m. They had thus been flying for 15 hours. After scouting for some time, they found an abandoned, dilapidated hut.

**John F. Gnadinger (739)** of 121 South May Street, Joliet, Illinois, wants to purchase the following back issues of **The Posthorn**: Vol. 2, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Vol. 3, Nos. 2, 3, and 4; Vol. 4, No. 1; Vol. 8, No. 2. If any member has extra copies of any of these issues, please communicate directly with Mr. Gnadinger.

**Henry O. Nouss (593)** of 405 North Elizabeth Avenue, Ferguson 21, Missouri is missing several old issues of **The Posthorn** and is eager to purchase the following: Vol. 1 through 3 (complete) and Vol. 4, No. 1. Mr. Nouss would like to hear from any member who has any of these issues to spare.

**A. C. Jensen (398)** of 2022 Berwyn Avenue, Chicago 25, Illinois is organizing a group excursion to Scandinavia via Scandinavian Airline System to attend the two international philatelic exhibitions: Norwex—Oslo 1955 and Stockholmia 55. Any members who are interested should communicate directly with Mr. Jensen.

**The Philatelic Foundation** on March 16, 1955 marked its 10th Anniversary since it was granted a perpetual charter by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. It is a non-profit organization whose sole object is the furtherance of American Philately in all of its phases. Important functions of the foundation are maintenance of reference libraries and collections, and its expertizing service. The foundation deserves the support of philatelists. For information concerning membership write to the Philatelic Foundation, 22 East 35th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

**Laurence F. Hyde (225)** sends us a copy of the 4ø on 25ø Danish provisional, the companion stamp to the one pictured in the January Posthorn, which shows a similar break in the top bar of the surcharge. In looking over these stamps Mr. Pelander (H 1), also found a block of four of this stamp, showing the same variety.

## Apologia "Danish Overprint Variety"

by A. James Wennermark (543)

Mr. Roland King-Farlow of England has kindly straightened out an inaccuracy in my article on the Danish Overprint Variety, 10/30 øre, published in the Post Horn, January 1955. A quote from his fine letter will clarify the matter.

"I do not—understand quite how you arrive at your "inference" that only 172 sheets of the original 30 øre were used in their original form. If you will take a look at page 7 of STELLA catalogue and at pages 9/10 of Schmidt-Andersen's book, you will see that it is clearly stated that all quantities quoted are "net", after deduction of waste, sheets subsequently overprinted and remainders destroyed. However, nobody ever reads introductions so you can't really be blamed!"

"The printing department's records show that after deduction of spoil and waste, there were 40,007 "good" sheets of the 30 øre. I don't know whether all these were actually despatched to postal offices... probably not... but in any event a good proportion of what was issued was subsequently recalled and returned. The returns plus the unissued stock totalled 20,017 sheets. Of these, 199 sheets were damaged or were spoiled in the subsequent surcharging, and the effective issue of the surcharged stamps was thus reduced. So the two lots of figures quoted in STELLA and by Schmidt-Andersen, 19,990, and 19,818 are quite correct, and the Danish Stamp Dealers' equal pricing is likewise correct, for the two issues were almost identical in size."

It seems as though I took 'net quantities issued' as total printed, which is of course not true. Fortunately Mr. King-Farlow has furnished us here with the additional information from the Danish Printing Department's records.

The verification of position, #84 in the sheet, has been furnished by Mr. T. J. Hellstein, West Springfield, Mass., who has a marginal mint block of 18. Used blocks of 4 have also been reported by Mr. T. E. Stevenson of Boston as well as Mr. Hellstein. Mrs. L. F. Lees of Williston, North Dakota, reported a fine used single. Altho I have written them I would, in print, like to thank all for their kindness in reporting the existence of the variety in blocks and other combinations.

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## Club Auction Sale

The 7th Annual Auction Sale of the Scandinavian Collectors Club will be held on Saturday November 12, 1955 at 2:00 o'clock p.m. in Room 807 at 545 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Rules will be the same as those for last year and previous years. Owners may specify reserve bids if they desire. Lots worth less than one dollar should not be submitted as no bids less than one dollar will be accepted. The club's commission will be 15%, except on lots with reserve bids which are not sold, the commission will be 10% (up to \$20) and 5% of any amount over \$20. Only Scandinavian material is desired for this sale. All lots must be sent before August 1, 1955 to Mr. Albert Tate, Elm Park, Irvington, N. Y.

## National Stamp Show in Finland 1955

A preview of collections formed by Finnish collectors, which are entered in the Oslo and Stockholm Centenary Exhibitions, held next summer as well as a dress rehearsal for their own Centennial Philatelic Exhibition held in 1956 will be sponsored by the Finnish Philatelic Society in connection with a National Exhibition held in Helsinki from March 30 to April 3. The main purpose of the Exhibition is to bring out qualified exhibits for the Finnish 1956 Centennial Exhibition.

The judging of the various exhibits is conducted in somewhat unorthodox manner. In order to induce and guide younger collectors to improve their collections, in addition to awarding the customary prizes, the Judges will criticize and point out the weaknesses in the various collections. Certificates attesting to the shortcomings will be given to the "winners".

The Exhibition is being financed by a Commemorative Stamp, with a face value of 25mk. plus a surtax of 100mk. which will cover the admission to the show. One of the rejected designs, showing a view of the city, submitted by Mrs. Signe Hammarsten-Jansson for the 1948 Helsinki Int'l Exhibition and which design was used for the official seal at that time, will be used for the new stamp. Only the text will be changed to conform with the new usage. Edition will be limited to 130,000 copies and only Ten stamps are allowed to each purchaser.

—George Wiberg

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## Sidney Lake

One of stampdom's best-loved men, Sidney Lake (208) of Paterson, N. J. passed away on Feb. 3, 1955, at the age of 69, from a re-newed attack of cerebral thrombosis.

Born in Netherlands, Mr. Lake was taken to South Africa when a baby. He fought in the Boer War, as one of the youngest soldiers of the Transvaal army. As a result of the loss of that war, he and his family came to this country, where he became a painting contractor in Paterson, N. J.

As a collector his first love was for the Dutch Colonies, his collections of Curacao and Surinam were well known to the entire stamp world, however, he also had outstanding collections of Finland, Brazil and Guatemala.

Mr. Lake joined the Scandinavian Collectors Club some 15 years ago and only at the end of 1954, resigned due to continuous ill health. During his several years of membership, we often had the pleasure of having him speak on his favorite topics and his salty remarks regarding the "Rooineks" (a Boer expression of the British soldiers), was a constant source of amusement to his many friends.

We of the S. C. C. join with the host of other philatelists who mourn the loss of one of the best-loved members of our fraternity.

C. E. P.

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

## New and Recent Issues

by Carl E. Pelander

### DENMARK

1955

#### Provisional Charity Issue

Liberty Fund Issue stamps, surcharged with new values.

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 12½

20+5ø on 15+5ø green

30+5ø on 20+5ø dark red

### FINLAND



1955

#### General Issue

Additional values issued to supplement the new Lion Type stamps.

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 11½

1m chestnut brown

2m gray green

February 23, 1955

#### Nervander Issue

Commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Professor J. J. Nervander, poet and astronomer. The design was drawn by the artist O. Vepsäläinen and the engraving by B. Ekholm. The stamps are printed in sheets of 100 subjects and 2,000,000 were issued.

25m blue

### ICELAND

1955

#### General Issue

Additional values, supplementing the 1950 issue.

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 13

5a brown

25a rose

### NORWAY



January 3, 1955

## Centenary Issue

Commemorating the Centenary of the issuance of the first postage stamp in Norway, on January 1st, 1855.

Photogravure	Unwmkd.	Perf. 13
	20ö green and blue	
	30ö scarlet and rose	
	55ö gray and blue	

Each value indicates the radical changes in design of the Norwegian stamps during the past Century.

## SWEDEN

1955

## General Issue

Supplementing the "Three Crowns" series of stamps.

Engraved	Coil Stamp, perf. 13 vertically	Unwmkd.
	2.10kr ultramarine	

## VARIOUS STAMP PROGRAMS FOR 1955

## FINLAND:

Among the various commemoratives on the agenda for 1955, will be a series of stamps for the 100th anniversary of the Finnish Telegraph System. The set will consist of three values, 10m, 15m, and 25m.

In July two stamps will be issued in commemoration of the 800th anniversary of the introduction of Christianity to Finland.

Parliament Days, Aug. 15th to 20th, will be celebrated with the issuance of a single stamp, depicting the Parliament building.

On Dec. 8th, a stamp will be issued in honor of the 90th birthday of the celebrated composer Jan Sibelius.

## NORWAY

In conjunction with the "NORWEX" exhibition, the postal administration plans to issue a commemorative series, in honor of this event.

## SWEDEN

In commemoration of the Centenary of the Postage stamps, the Swedish Government has announced that stamps of the 25ö and 40ö denominations will be issued on July 1st, 1955.

## Re-issues of Re-issues

According to "Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift", reprints of the five skilling banco stamps will be issued in connection with the "STOCKHOLMIA" exhibition.

These reprints or re-issues will be made from the plates of the 1868 re-issue, printed in sheets of nine subjects, with the value labels blocked out and the stamps sold and valid for postage at the present currency of 3, 4, 6, 8, and 24ö each.

The Postal Administration has studied the paper of the 1868 issue and will attempt to have the paper in this new printing resemble that of the old as closely as possible, with the difference that it will be watermarked with a crown and "1955"; the perforations will measure 13.

The centennial reprints will be sold during the exhibition, most likely in sheets of nine, at their face value of 45 öre per set. Each admission ticket to the show of 2kr, entitles the purchaser to a set of these stamps.

It will be interesting to note, that since these stamps are made from the original plates used in 1868, all of the flaws and plate errors will be present on these.

## New Members

### NON-RESIDENT AND FOREIGN

- 750 John R. Scanlan, 819 Lake Park, Birmingham, Mich.  
 751 Michael Gordon, 145 Walm Lane, London N.W.2, England  
 752 Irvin H. Noecker, 208 Bellevue Ave., Muhlenberg Park, Reading, Pa.  
 753 John Jewett Henry, "Solvang"—Huntington, Pa.  
 754 H. M. Lundgren, 102 Insurance Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.  
 755 Harold Gordon, 640 Hartop Ave., Oshawa, Ont., Canada

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### DECEASED

- 124 Ivar Carlson, Dorchester, Mass.  
 131 Oscar E. Peterson, Menasha, Wis.  
 655 John Aasen, Buxton, N. Dak.
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### DROPPED FROM MEMBERSHIP FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

- 265 Rolf Thorsen, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.  
 603 Osmo Ilmari Lehtinen, New York, N. Y.  
 383 Burt W. Browner, Atlanta, Ga.  
 410 Gunnar Benson, Varberg, Sweden  
 171 Einar Wilslev, La Jolla, Calif.  
 598 Marcel Levy, Paris, France  
 230 F. H. Frolich, Seattle, Wash.

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### REMINDER

Don't forget to send your 1955 dues (Resident—\$3.00, Non-Resident—\$2.00) to our Treasurer—Philip R. Grabfield, 18 East 62nd Street, Apt. 5R, New York 21, N. Y.

### THE POSTHORN

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

Associate Editors:

Eric B. T. Kindquist, Carl E. Pelander, Carl H. Werenskiold, George Wiberg

Staff Photographer: Arthur I. Heim

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