

The

POST HORN

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Number 3

Scandinavian Stamps with Borrowed Designs

by Frederick A. Brofos (497)



In the "Ginger Bread" era of the 19th century, when the taste was for fancy frills and curlicues on everything from houses to dresses, even postage stamps were not too small to be affected by the fashion of the times. A good stamp design usually included an elaborate border, dainty ornament decorations in the background, and the text in wavy scrolls or bands.—Quite a difference from the simplicity of current stamps based for the most part on photographs.

In the old days, when a government decided to issue some stamps, the job was turned over to a printer, competent or otherwise, who was often entrusted with the additional task of submitting a suitable design. Many printers, anxious to get the contracts before their competitors, were not averse to the idea of hastily copying some successful foreign stamp. The design having passed once, they felt sure that it would meet with approval again.

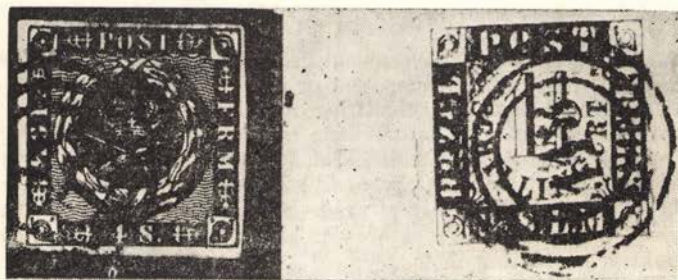
I like to think of these borrowed designs not as plagiarism (that horrid word derived from the Latin *plagiare*—to kidnap), but rather as a compliment to the country originating them.

There are quite a number of these copies from around the world, however, I shall here limit myself to those directly concerned with Scandinavia.

Ranking as the best known masqueraders are probably the postage dues issued by Crete in 1900. Modeled on the famous Norwegian "Posthorn" design, this set of 8 values in red is well worth an examination under a magnifier. Instead of the original vertical lines in the background of the central oval, the Cretan stamps show a veritable shower of delicate snow crystals. It is interesting to note that even the old Posthorn favorite from Norway may, at least partly, have been inspired by another stamp. The design for the Norwegian Posthorn stamp was submitted to the authorities in 1871 by an architect von Hanno; printing was started in July, 1871, and the first stamp was issued on January 21, 1872. A peep at the 1868 stamps of the North German Confederation reveals remarkable similarities in the design of the two issues. Particularly noticeable are the well-known "winged wheels" in the corners around the familiar oval band with country name at the top and spelled out denomination at the bottom. Even a posthorn hangs in the corner—ready to be wrapped around the large numeral already in the center. There were five values of this type, and a sixth (a special local for Hamburg), which had colorless lettering in the oval band like the later Norwegian stamp. The Danish stamp of 1870 may have exerted a certain influence as regards the center part of the Norwegian stamp. The dies were engraved by the same Danish engraver, Philip Batz. The crown is the same on the two issues—with ornaments like the "spades" of playing cards or like oyster shells. These were later changed to flower-like ornaments in the "Øre" issues of both Denmark and Norway, the new dies being again engraved by Batz.



The Posthorn stamps were, however, not the first Norwegian stamps to be inspired from abroad, though the previous issue (1856), showing Oscar I, was actually designed and printed in Sweden, by P. A. Nyman of Stockholm. The good Swede seems to have been influenced by the Napoleon III stamps of France. The Norwegian postal authorities also noticed this likeness and feared that confusion would arise from the similarity. They wrote to Sweden and suggested that the head be turned to the right, but Nyman had already made the dies, so the matter was dropped.



In 1864, the Federal High Commissioners in Holstein issued some 1¼ schilling stamps which remind one immediately of the early Danish quadrants first issued in 1852.

The next imitators to appear on the Scandinavian scene were for Braekstad & Co's Local Post of Trondhjem, Norway. The set of three locals issued in November, 1877 closely follows the ornamentation of the U. S. 1c Franklin stamp of 1870. The same locals were issued again a year later, but in a smaller size. In 1884 John Braekstad was favorably impressed by the Russian



stamp of 1863 for local letters in St. Petersburg, and substituted the Imperial eagle with the coat of arms of Trondhjem. Only a 4 øre stamp was issued in this design, but it appears in several shades of brown. The pattern for the next issue of Trondhjem (1887/91) was borrowed from Great Britain—the 2d pale rose of December, 1880, to be exact. A figure of value appeared in the center instead of Queen Victoria. 4 values were issued in various colors, making about 10 varieties. (Incidentally, this British stamp also attracted designers in Germany and was used by the Local Post of Leipzig in 1895.)



Another Norwegian Local Post, that of Johan Lund in arctic Tromsø, also turned abroad for ideas. The 3 locals issued on February 24, 1881 show a remarkable resemblance to the frame of the U. S. 3c stamp of 1870, a reindeer replacing Washington's head in the center. The 3 value Tromsø issue of April, 1887 seems to be more original, however the idea of the little lines around the edge of the stamp running into the perfs comes from British Ju-

bilee issue of January, 1887, where the 4d, 4½d, 9d and 10d stamps had similar fringes.



The final candidate for this select group comes from the Zemstvo or Rural Post of faraway Zadonsk, in the Russian government of Voronezh. The Russky's were visibly influenced by the Danish design which first appeared in May, 1870. However, the frame with the numbers in the corners comes from the Imperial Post issue of 1859/83. The Zadonsk locals were issued in 1888 in 3 values, the colors being changed in 1889, and in 1890 the 5 Kopek value appeared as a two-color job.



A collection of the above stamps makes an interesting and unusual showing, and if you want to expand it, you might add the involuntary copies of Russian stamps that Finland was forced to issue between 1891/1911. There were about 12 different designs, the Finnish ones being at first distinguished by additional circles and dots and later on by the denominations being in Finnish currency instead of Russian.

STOP PRESS

Just as we went to press, news was received of awards received by American entries in NORWEX—OSLO 1955. The Grand Prix, presented by the Oslo Philatelic Society, was awarded to William F. Foulk (46-L 1) of Manhasset, N. Y. for his superb collection of Denmark. Mr. Foulk also received a Gold medal for his showing of Norway. Carl E. Pelander (H-1) received a Silver Gilt medal for his Tonga, while Michael Miller (92) was awarded a Silver medal for his Danish West Indies. Bronze medals were received by Carl H. Pihl (H-8) for Norway No. 4, and Lauson H. Stone (483) for the Associate Group of Finland. Mr. Stone also received a certificate for his Greenland Parcel Post. Arnstein Berntsen (388), President of NORWEX, received the London Medal of The Royal Philatelic Society, and Abraham Odfjell (H-6), Honorary Chairman of the Jury, received the A. P. S. Award of Distinction for their work on the Exhibition and their various exhibits. Awards received by SCC members in Europe are not available but will be published in the next issue of *The Posthorn*.

Norway's Postal Stationery

by Justus Anderssen & Henrik Dethloff

Translated from Norwegian by

Frederick A. Brofos (497)

with the permission of Nordisk Filatelist Forbund.

PART II

Issue of 1872-73

Card in small size, as a rule 133 x 75 mm., though the cardboard's size may vary a few millimeters on each side.

The cards have a frame consisting of an outer straight line, within which is found an ornamental border made up of alternating T and L shaped figures. In the upper right hand corner is the stamp in the design of the current postage stamps.

Inscription in two lines: BREV-KORT.

(PAA DENNE SIDE SKRIVES KUN ADRESSEN).

under this and out to the left: Til above three dotted address lines.

The cardboard has a watermark of posthorns in rows, the position varies.

1873. About 100,000 printed.

1. 2 Skilling blue on white cardboard.

- I. The 48th ornament from bottom left is misplaced.
- II. The 9th ornament above and the 27th, 32, 45, and 46 bottom and the 3rd on the left side are misplaced.
- III. The 35, 36, 37, 38, 51 and 52 ornament above and the 28, 43, 44, 45, 46, and 51 bottom are misplaced.
- IV. The 3rd and 4th ornament above and 45th bottom are misplaced.
- V. The 17 and 19 ornaments at left, the 27 at right and 15, 16 bottom are misplaced.
- VI. The 27 ornament at right and 15, 16 bottom are misplaced.



Fig. 3

January 1, 1872. About 500,000 printed.

2. 3 Skilling carmine on chamois-colored cardboard.

With wave-like frameline inside the ornamental border.

Both cards—with and without inner line—occur in the following varieties:

- I. 1st ornament at top left is inverted.
- II. 5 and 38 ornament above is misplaced.
- III. 32 and 34 ornament above is misplaced.
- IV. 10 and 18 ornament above and 6th on the left side are misplaced.

Besides these one finds on the ordinary card—without inner frame line—yet another variety:

- V. 5, 38 and 49th ornament above are misplaced.
- R in the word SKRIVES occurs with short or long tail or flourish.

These postcards were originally planned exclusively for internal correspondence, but already in a

Circular of March 26, 1872

it was decided, "that Norwegian postcards could be used in correspondence to Denmark, Germany, France, England and the United States in North America, when they are completely prepaid as ordinary letters" that is to say that stamps for the additional postage had to be stuck on.

Under the date of April 20, 1876 a Royal Resolution was issued, stating:

- "1. That there, from such time as the Marine and Post Department shall further determine, shall be introduced postcards for correspondence a-broad.
2. that the postage for postcards to Sweden and Denmark shall be made equal to the ordinary postage for postcards to other Postal Union countries, namely 3 Skilling or 10 øre each."

Circular of May 4, 1876

This was announced to all postmasters and postal agencies:

"IV. It will be permissible in the future to use Postcards in correspondence from Norway to other countries belonging to the common Postal Union. The postage amounts to:

- 1) 3 Skilling or 10 øre.
- 2) To the Azores and Canary Islands, the United States in North America, Greece, Madeira, Egypt together with Nubia and those parts of the Sudan belonging to Egypt (namely Sennaar and Korofan) 4 skilling or 14 øre.

Postcards must be prepaid. For the foreign correspondence one will use the 3 skilling postcards previously used in internal correspondence, on which, if they are to be sent to countries mentioned under point 2, will be stuck a 1 Skilling stamp to make up the complete postage."

The Postal Directors had, however, already on October 14, 1875 made a contract with Photographer Petersen regarding delivery of "30,000 correspondence cards of the 5 øre value for a price of kr. 1.35 per 1000 cards—as his previous compensation did not cover the production costs. In the same contract he had also agreed to deliver the new stamps of the "øre" type, so the printing of the postcards had to wait.

On June 21, 1876 the Department wrote to photographer Petersen:

"Whereas the Department is of a mind to have the present 2 Skilling postcards overprinted, in such a way, that they could be used as 5 øre postcards, it will not be necessary, for the time being, to have postcards printed of the last named sort; on the other hand one will need a number of 10 øre postcards. One therefore requests you to notify the Department of your acceptance

of producing 60,000 10 øre postcards instead of 30,000 5 øre postcards as stated in the contract with you."

Under date of June 23, 1876, Petersen agrees to this change. So one can already announce through the **Circular of November 18, 1876**

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

C. 10 øre postcards, printed in red color.

The remaining 2 Skilling postcards will by overprinting 0,05 be changed to 5 øre postcards and will in this form be available from the Postal Cashier."

This overprinting occurred in December, 1876 and according to Petersen's bill of December 10, 1876, there were in all overprinted 47,200. The cards were put in use on January 1, 1877.

Provisional Issue



Fig. 4

3. 0,05 black on 2 Skilling blue (card no. 1).
 - I. The 18th ornament bottom is misplaced.
 - II. The 9th ornament above and the 27, 32, 45 and 46 at bottom and the 3rd on the left side are misplaced.
 - III. The 35., 36., 37., 38., 51. and 52. ornaments above, and the 28., 43., 44., 45., 46 and 51 below are misplaced.
 - IV. The 3rd and 4th ornaments above and 45th at bottom are misplaced.
 - V. The 17th and 19th ornaments above and 45th at bottom are misplaced.
 - VI. The 27th ornament at right and 15th, 16th at bottom, are misplaced.

In accordance with the circular of November 18, 1876, the first ordinary card of the "øre" value appeared ready by January 1, 1877 in the form of the 10 øre card.

This card has the same appearance as the previous (also same size), only the word "Til" has been left out. Also, a thin, straight frame line appears inside the ornament border. The first ornament at top left should form a T.

Soon thereafter there occurred some changes in the current postage rates, which necessitated the printing of new postcards.

Circular of May 19, 1877

announces: "I. By the Law of May 12, 1877, which becomes effective as of June 16, 1877, the postage for ordinary internal postcards is reduced to 5 øre each. 5 øre postcards are available from the Postal Cashier."

A short time later a further announcement is made through:

Circular of June 20, 1877

"I. By Royal Resolution of June 1, 1877 it has graciously been decided that the postage rate for postcards between Sweden and Norway from July 1, 1877 will be reduced to 6 (six) Øre each . . . 6 øre postcards are available from the Postal Cashier."

New 6 øre postcards were therefore necessary and the need for 5 øre cards was increased, so cards of these two values were ordered from Photographer Peterseu. It has not been possible to find any particular contract about this, outside of the decision in his contract with the Postal Directors of June 12, 1877 (regarding the printing of postage stamps of the values 35 and 60 øre and 1, 1½ and 2 kroner): "and also, if demanded, stamps of various values according to the Department's decision up to an amount of 50 million."

The 6 øre card appeared first. It is of the same size and appearance as the previous, but with a fine wave-shaped line inside the ornament border. The word "Til" is left out here too. Variations occur in the text PAA DENNE SIDE SKRIVES KUN ADRESSEN, where a number of letters have a "tail" and also the large figure 6 in the stamp varies in appearance.

Shortly thereafter—in October of the same year (1877)—the 5 øre card was delivered, in the same style as the previous 6 øre card, but this time on white cardboard. This card appears in several printings from October, 1877 to October, 1879, with a total amount of 586,000 cards, and one can therefore find variations. Thus the frame can vary in size, lengthwise from 126-129 mm., in height from 70-72 mm. Following "Brevkort" one finds a period or a short dash. Furthermore the inner thin wave-line lies either close up to the ornament border or normally (like on the other cards) about 1 mm. from it, then again it is sometimes further away from it (3,5-4,5 mm.).

The two R's in the words SKRIVES and ADRESSEN may be found partly with and partly without a flourish on the tail. Besides this one may find in the letters A of PAA that either one or both have a straight cross-stroke or an angular one. Finally, the small figure 5 in the oval band of the stamp varies quite a bit in size and form. *)

Issue of 1877

Colored printing on white or colored cardboard with watermark Posthorn partly standing and partly lying, that is to say, running vertically or horizontally. The size of the frame varies from 126:70 to 129:72 mm.

October, 1877. 586,000 printed.

4. 5 øre blue Both R's with flourishes.
 - a. 5 øre ultramarine
 - b. 5 øre grey-blue

In regards to the above we list here a few varieties without taking notice of the size of the frame:

- I. A in PAA with straight cross-stroke.
- II. R in SKRIVES and ADRESSEN without flourishes.
- IIIa. The first A in PAA with straight, the other with angular-shaped cross-stroke.

July 1, 1877 Chamois-colored cardboard. 50,950 printed.

5. 6 øre green. Both R with flourishes, wide figure 6. (in center)
 - a. 6 øre green. Narrow figure 6.
 - Ia. 6 øre green. Narrow figure 6.

January 1, 1877. Chamois-colored cardboard. 67,000 printed.

6. 10 øre carmine. Both R's without flourishes.
 - I. 10 øre carmine. The first ornament top left shaped like half a T.

*) We mention here only the most important varieties, as we, for this card, as well as the others, refer collectors who wish to specialize, to A. Schöller & G. Campbell: "Postkarten-Liste von Norwegen" in "Der Philatelist", 10th year (1889) no. 3. (Translator's note: This catalog has been superseded by the Costerus, Ascher, Soot-Ryen and Brofos catalogs.)

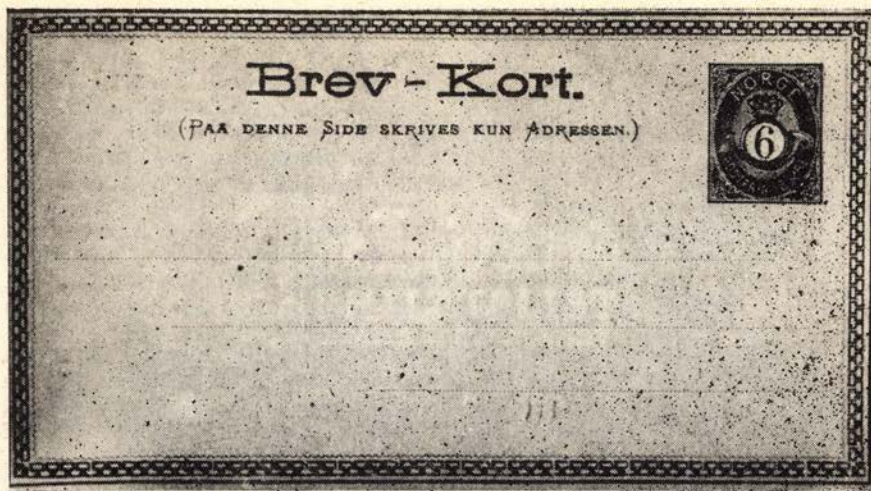


Fig. 5

In accordance with the decisions made at the International Postal Congress in Paris in January, 1878, which were to become effective from April 1, 1879, there were now to be introduced international postcards with paid reply. These were produced by Photographer Petersen and announced in:

Circular of March 29, 1879

"II. Referring to the notice sent with Circular No. 5/79 regarding postage rates for mail to Sweden and countries abroad . . . one announces, that there may be requisitioned from the Postal Cashier, postcards with paid reply at 12 øre and 20 øre.

These consist of 2 adjoining postcards, on which are printed respectively green 6 øre and rose-colored 10 øre stamps. The cardboard is white."

Both these cards, which have a similar appearance to their predecessors, were ready at the agreed time (April 1, 1879).

Issue of April 1, 1879

Colored printing on white cardboard with watermark Posthorn, printed on the 1st and 4th side, the cards being joined at the top. R in SKRIVES and ADRESSEN are without flourishes. Occurs with and without period after ADRESSEN.

Delivered from March 28 to April 9, 1879. 5000 printed.

7. 6+6 øre green

Delivered from March 20 to April 20, 1879. 5000 printed. 1920 cards were divided and used as single cards, see below.

8. 10+10 øre rose

With the deliverance of these cards, the activity of Photographer Petersen as supplier of stamps, stamped envelopes and postcards came to an end.

Both these double cards occur divided, that is to say, cut and used as single cards during the years 1881/82. How many 6-øre doublecards were cut in this manner, we have been unable to find any notes about.

1881/82 (divided 6+6 øre doublecards). Quantity unknown

9. 6 øre green

July, 1883 (divided 10+10 øre doublecards). Quantity issued: 3840

10. 10 øre rose

During the summer of 1880, one had to produce a new issue of 5 and 10 øre postcards, and this printing was by contract of July 21, 1880 given to the firm of Halvorsen & Larsen, Kristiania, which took upon itself to deliver 50,000 10-øre postcards and 1 million 5 øre postcards. The 10 Øre cards were to be ready before the end of September, and the 5 øre cards at the latest before the end of January, 1881. The price for printing was kr. 1.20 per 1000 of the 5 øre cards, and kr. 1.40 per 1000 of the 10 øre cards. The cardboard was still produced by Bentse Brug.

These cards produced by Halvorsen & Larsen are similar in size and appearance to cards No. 4 and 6 (5 and 10 øre)—they both have the fine, wave-shaped, frame-line inside the ornament border, which it lies rather close up to. One finds the main difference in the text, as the second line now is set in mixed type: Paa denne Side skrives kun Adressen.

Already on October 1, 1880, the delivery began with a portion of 10 øre cards, and from the 1st to the 5th of October, 1880 in all 47,700 cards were delivered. During the same month the deliverance of the 5 øre cards began and was finished by January 5, 1881, at which time a total of 898,500 cards of this value had been delivered.

From the books of the Superintendent of Stamps one sees that he already on November 5, 1880 received 31,000 5-øre cards. We have seen no official records as to when these cards were put into use, but when A. Larisch and Gebrüder Senf put the date of issue at 1878, they must be completely mistaken, after what has just been said. The other handbooks—like Moens and Moschkau—list January, 1881 as the issue date, which appears to be correct.



Fig. 6

Issue of January, 1881

Colored printing on white cardboard with watermark Posthorn. Size and design as formerly, but the 2nd line of text reads: Paa denne Side skrives kun Adressen.

January, 1881 898,500 printed.

11. 5 øre light ultramarine blue

I. 5 øre light ultramarine blue without period after POSTFRIM.

January, 1881 47,700 printed.

12. 10 øre pale rose

(to be continued)

Have You Paid Your 1955 Dues?

If you haven't paid your SCC dues for 1955 or a previous year, do so now and save the club the trouble of sending you a reminder. Dues are \$3.00 per year for Resident Members and \$2.00 per year for Non-Resident and Foreign Members. Please send your dues to the Treasurer—Philip R. Grabfield, 171 East 91st Street, Apt. 1D, New York 28, N. Y. NOTE NEW ADDRESS.



by Agent No. 42
Staff of the Old Sleuth

As we go to press with this issue, the big news in Scandinavian Philately is, of course, the two great International Shows "NORWEX" and "STOCKHOLMIA" * * * On May 30th, three of our stalwart members boarded a plane at Idlewild for Norway; they were Harry Lindquist, Bill Foulk and Doc Sneller. Harry, of course, had all the loot with him, which consisted of more than forty exhibits, the property of our good members—well, at least we are represented at both shows * * * during the month of June, many more of our good members are sailing or flying to Stockholm, among these are Jim Wennermark and Arthur Rydquist * * * and here at home we are busy preparing for a still bigger event "FIPEX" which will be the opening show of the fabulous Coliseum, now being built in New York. The S. C. C. is 100% behind this project and we have already contracted for a club lounge plus four frames as a side show for material not in competition, where unusual pages can be shown by our members without cost and which would ordinarily not be shown in competition. Dr. G. Philip Grabfield is a busy man these days—not with stamps—but marrying off his children * * * first it was our good treasurer Philip Robertson Grabfield, who tied the knot with the charming Miss Joanne Geneva White on May 21st, at St. James Church in New York City. A reception was held at the River Club following the wedding and then a honeymoon in Mexico. Next in line will be Doc's daughter who will be married in August. Well, we must give Doc credit for doing things right—might as well get it over with and then settle down to peace and stamps * * * our good friend and president George Wiberg suffered an accident, being struck by a car while crossing the street; fortunately no fractures, but a lot of painful injuries resulted * * * and it took 53 years to discover some very important errors on the provisional stamps of Danish West Indies, when Doris Stericker found some reversed "C's" in the word "CENT"—well, this will be published in the Posthorn later * * * Bob Stone (who is a regular contributor to The Posthorn) received the Collectors Club Certificate of Honor for his article, "France Used in Guadeloupe. A History of the Postal Markings"—nice going, Bob, we hope you win many more * * * and while on the subject of authors, Doris Stericker wrote an article on Sarawak, which was translated and published in Japanese—as yet Doris has not been able to read this translation—must be provoking to be so illiterate * * * Ernst Cohn and Dr. Abarbanel have been the recent long distance visitors to the club during the last two meetings * * * on May 4th, J. Urban Edgren, who is the President of the Boston Philatelic Society, headed a delegation of collectors for a showing at the Collectors Club in New York. J. Urban's showing was prestamp Swedish covers—and does he have them. There were several this old sleuth has only heard of * * * Arthur Rydquist was visiting here in New York and no sooner had our program chairman got wind of this before Arthur was signed up as speaker for the next February meeting, which reminds me—if some of our out of town members plan to be in New York on business or pleasure, why not bring along a part

of your collection and show it to us—the club meets every second Wednesday of each month at the Collectors Club—a hearty welcome will be accorded each and every one * * * and with this thought I will close my ramblings and turn on the ball game—those bums are sure doing fine!

Club News

At the January meeting of the SCC, Harry Lindquist (H-2) reported on the international exhibitions to be held in Scandinavia—NORWEX, OSLO 1955 and STOCKHOLMIA 55. The club voted to present a set of medals to both of these stamp exhibitions. Dr. Hans Lundberg (53-L 10) entertained the members with showings of his collection of unused blocks of Norway, a fine collection of Finland and a portion of an unusual Danish collection. At the February meeting of the SCC, Carl H. Pihl, who has served as Editor of The Posthorn since 1949, and who is relinquishing this post to Eric B. T. Kindquist (639) next year, was elected an Honorary Member of the club. The evening was devoted to a competition on the theme, "The Stamp I Like Best". Various members exhibited, and the first prize was won by Arthur I. Heim (521).

Guest speaker at the March meeting was Philip Ward, Jr. (589) who showed portions of his early Scandinavian classics and entertained by relating his adventures in Europe some 30 years ago. At the April meeting of the club, it was voted to reserve a lounge at PIPEX which will be held in 1956 in New York. Harry L. Lindquist (H-2) entertained the members with a showing of his famous Demonstration collection, which was presented in his own inimitable manner.

The May meeting was Past President's Night at which the following former prexies took over the program: Edwin E. Elkins, William F. Foulk, Carl H. Pihl and Lauson H. Stone. The final meeting of the season was held on June 8 and featured Quiz Night, conducted by Carl H. Pihl. Those present were divided into two teams and the competition was very close. The team headed by Lauson H. Stone narrowly defeated the team led by Eric B. T. Kindquist, 13 to 12. Following the meeting the members adjourned in high spirits to a nearby restaurant for refreshments.

Chicago Chapter No. 4

Following are the Officers of the Chicago Chapter of the SCC for 1955:

President	Earl G. Jacobson
Vice President	C. J. Michelsen
Secretary-Treasurer	Olaf A. Olson

Sales Circuit

Anker B. Grumsen, Manager of the SCC Sales Circuit, advises that he has some of the rarer stamps available, such as Finland #2 and #2c, both with postal cancels. All of the Scandinavian countries are well represented in the circuit books, so if you are interested write to Mr. Grumsen. Please note the new address: Anker B. Grumsen, P. O. Box 7565, San Diego 7, Calif.

New and Recent Issues

by Carl E. Pelander

DENMARK:



April 21, 1955

Supplementing the Millenary Issue of the Danish Kingdom.

Engraved

Unwmkd

Perf. 12½

15 ø violet (Ruins of Hammershus)

20 ø brown (Stock Exchange Building, Copenhagen)

Both stamps were designed by Viggo Bang and engraved by Bent Jacobsen.

Hammershus fortress was built during the 15th Century on the island of Bornholm and today is a well-known tourist attraction.

The Stock Exchange Building was erected by order of King Christian VI and completed in 1625. It is famous for its "dragon spire", which is covered with copper, and the dragons are seen at the base of the spire.

1955

Change of Color, Frederik IX Issue.

Engraved

Unwmkd

Perf. 12½

25 ø violet

FINLAND:



March 30, 1955.

Philatelic Exhibition Issue

Issued in conjunction with the Philatelic Exhibition held in Helsinki, March 30th to April 3, 1955 and sold to purchasers of admission tickets to the show at face value plus the admission of 100 mk, increasing the cost of the stamp to 125. mk (.55¢).

The motif shows the sky-line of Helsinki, with the Parliament Building in the foreground and the spires of the Great Church, Central Rail Road Station

and the Olympic Stadium in the background. It was designed by Mrs. Signe Hammarsten-Jansson and engraved by Stig Rönnerberg.

130,000 copies were printed, and the entire supply is now exhausted.

Engraved

Unwmkd

Perf. 14

25 m. gray



May 19th, 1955

Bishop Henry Issue.

Issued in commemoration of the 800th anniversary of the First Crusade to Finland by the armed forces of Sweden and led by Bishop Henry, who landed at the place where the present city of Åbo is located, on May 19, 1155, there conquering the Finns and later converting them to Christianity. The first baptismal took place at Kuppis (now within the city of Åbo), the well having been kept since that time as a National Shrine.

The 25m stamp depicts the landing of Bishop Henry and the Swedish Army of King Eric IX and the 15m shows an old wood carving of Bishop Henry, wearing a mitre and holding a crozier, standing over the reclining figure of his murdered Lalli, who slew the bishop for his ring.

As a direct result of this first crusade, the castle of Åbo was erected in 1157, which is depicted on the 2m value of the 1929 issue, Scott A25.

The designs for the above stamps are by the artist Olavi Vepsäläinen and the engraving for the 15m by B. Ekholm and the 25m by R. Achren. The number of stamps printed are 2,000,000.

Engraved

Unwmkd

Perf. 14

15m lake

25m green

NORWAY:

June 4th, 1955

International Exhibition Issue.

In honor of the "NORWEX" International Philatelic Exhibition, held at Oslo, June 4th to 12th, 1955, a limited number of stamps of the Centenary Issue will be overprinted "OSLO-NORWEX".

These stamps will be sold at their face value, Kr. 1.05 plus the admission price to the show of Kr. 1.00. Only one set will be sold with each admission ticket.

Photogravure

Unwmkd

Perf. 13

20ö green and blue

30ö scarlet and rose

55ö gray and blue

1955

Official Stamps

As the present stock of the current "O.S." stamps are exhausted, they will be replaced by stamps of a new design and with text "Off. Sak".

The design for these new stamps was made by Johs. Kaukland, and they

will be printed by Emil Moestue A/S, Oslo, in sheets of 100 subjects and on unwatermarked paper, perforated 13.

SWEDEN:



May 16th, 1955
Centenary of the Postage Stamp Issue

Commemorating the Centenary of the issuance of the first postage stamps in Sweden.

On March 9, 1855, King Oscar I issued a proclamation of a uniform inland postage rate and the use of the so-called stamps, based on the resolution suggested by the Swedish Parliament in 1854. This edict became effective on July 1, 1855.

Engraved

Coil stamps, perf. 13 vertically

Unwmkd

25ö blue

40ö green

Booklet panes of 20, perf. 13 on three sides

25ö blue



June 6th, 1955

Flag Issue

Issued in honor of the Festival of Flag Day, instead of the usual seals. These stamps are larger in size than the ordinary postage stamps, measuring 27.25 x 20.5 mm. and are printed in three colors. The design is by the Swedish artist Olle Olson and the printing by Esselte A/B, Stockholm. They are offset printed in sheets of 50 subjects.

Offset Printing

Unwmkd

Perf. 12½

10ö green, blue and yellow

15ö maroon, blue and yellow

July 1st, 1955

International Philatelic Exhibition Issue

In honor of the above event, the Royal Swedish Post Office have issued a set of five stamps, reprinted from the original plates of the fourth reissue

of the first Swedish stamps, with the old values blocked out and printed on hand-made paper in the original format of 9 stamps to the sheet.

These stamps were sold at the Exhibition at their face value 45ö plus the price of 2kr admission fee. Only one set was sold with each ticket.

Engraved	Wmkd Crown and 1955	- Perf. 13
3ö on 3sk b:co green	6ö on 6sk b:co gray violet	
4ö on 4sk b:co blue	8ö on 8sk b:co yellow orange	
	24ö on 24sk b:co dull red	

The colors are a trifle deeper than those of the original re-issues.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

Material for the 7th Annual Auction of the Scandinavian Collectors Club.

Here is an opportunity to dispose of some of your duplicate Scandinavian stamps, covers, etc. and also to help your club. Material must be sent before August 1, 1955 so that the catalog for the sale can be prepared. Reserve bids may be specified if desired. Lots worth less than one dollar should not be submitted as no bids less than that amount will be accepted. For information regarding the club's commission, see the April 1955 issue of The Posthorn. Scandinavian material only is desired for this sale. The auction will be held at 2 P.M. Saturday, November 12, 1955 in Room 807, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Lots should be sent to: Albert Tate, Elm Park, Irvington, New York

DON'T FORGET TO SEND YOUR LOTS IN TO THE COMMITTEE PRIOR TO AUGUST 1ST.

New Members

RESIDENT

756 P. Reuter Lorenz, 52 Norwood Ave., Malverne, N. Y.

NON-RESIDENT AND FOREIGN

757 R. D. Montague, 22 Culver Grove, S. Stanmore, MX, England.

758 John D. Allen, 90 Cottage St., Groton, Conn.

DECEASED

226 Ake, Philip, Providence, R. I.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

Effective December 31, 1955

- 730 A. F. Thornsjo, Minneapolis, Minn.
- 630 John T. Kroon, Detroit, Mich.
- 451 Stina E. Benson, Boston, Mass.
- 420 Frida E. Benson, Boston, Mass.
- 246 T. J. Gustafson, St. Petersburg, Fla.
- 687 F. L. von Taugen, Bergen, Norway
- 727 Chester G. Odell, Changuinola, Panama.

THE POSTHORN

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