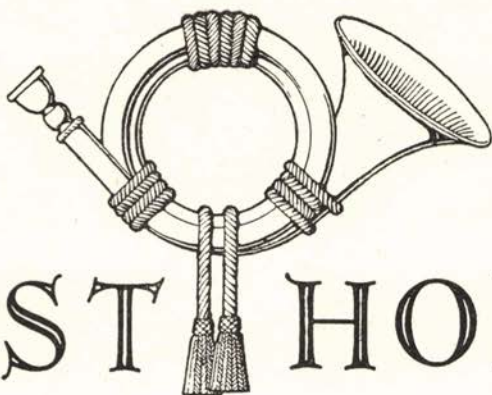


The

# POST HORN



Sponsored by the  
SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB OF NEW YORK

Volume 13

October 1956

Number 4

## The Special Arrival Postmarks Used in France On Mail From Scandinavia

by Frederick A. Brofos (497)

Of great interest in the realm of foreign cancellations connected with Scandinavia are those which were applied to Scandinavian mail arriving in 18th and 19th century France.

These entry marks showing the country of origin of the mail were introduced in France as far back as 1699, but it was not until 1720 that there appeared any referring directly by name to a Scandinavian country. At that time, four straight-line postmarks were brought into use with capital serif letters: DANEMARC, DANNEMARK, and SUEDE (2 types), all being applied in black. Two-lined postmarks appeared in 1806, of which there are several varieties of spelling and lettering. They were mostly for letters sent via Hamburg which was then under French occupation. One has the last word misspelled, namely: DANNEMARC / P. HAMBOUG, instead of HAMBURG. These postmarks were followed by other types, some of which had box frames. They are all found on stampless covers, and deserve special study. This article will deal with their successors—the circular type with date—which appeared on mail after the introduction of postage stamps.

The circular entry postmarks were introduced in 1839, according to Maury<sup>1</sup>, but the earliest date noted by Chase & Beaufond<sup>2</sup> was December 21, 1851, the most recent being from March 8, 1891. (Maury appears to be right, as I saw a stampless cover at the FIPEX show, from Strömstad, Sweden, to Bordeaux, with a clear 2-ring mark in blue: TOUR-T 3 GIVET 3, dated 27 JANV 39, the date being supported by other dated markings. The month JANV incidentally was inverted in this particular example.)

Of those circular entry postmarks that refer directly by name to Scandinavia the earliest ones were introduced in 1856 and the latest date seen was from 1880. The entry marks for Scandinavian mail are actually part of a large group of postmarks used in France for marking incoming mail from most of the civilized world. Special entry marks existed for mail arriving from such diverse places as Argentina, Australia, Bavaria, Dutch Possessions, Russia, Two Sicilies, South Seas, the United States, and so on. In all, for

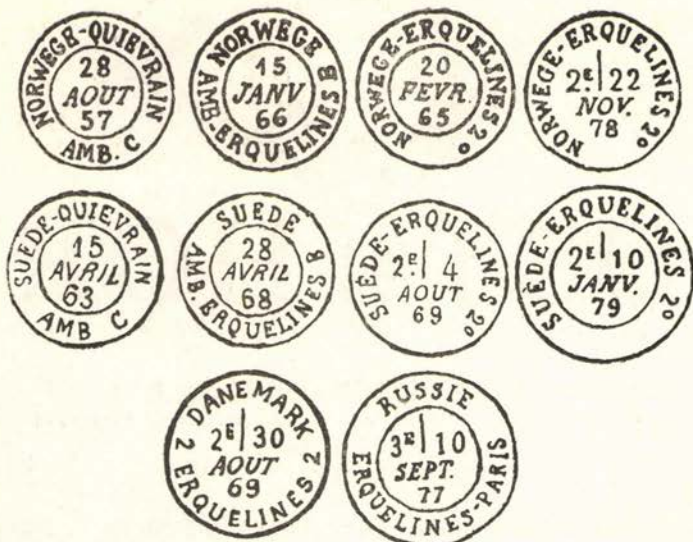


Fig. 1

about 44 different nations, colonies or geographical areas.

The circular entry postmarks bear the name of the country of origin of the mail at the top in French (NORWEGE—Norway, SUEDE—Sweden, DANEMARK—Denmark, and RUSSIE—Russia, including Finland) and also the name of the town or port of entry, the date being in the center. They are usually found struck on the face of the cover, but are also in rare cases to be found on the stamp itself. They are generally struck in blue, black or red, the latter color being the scarcest as regards the entry marks for Scandinavia.

The name of the port of entry or of the town on or near the frontier where the letter crossed the lines was usually included in the entry postmark.



Fig. 2

According to an authority on French postmarks, Dr. Carroll Chase<sup>3</sup>, most of these postmarks were applied aboard railroad postal cars. All those applied in black and with the abbreviation "AMB."—(ambulant) fall into this cate-



Fig. 3

gory. However, there was also a group of postmarks, showing the town of entry, which were not applied aboard the RPO cars but at the Main Post Office in Paris. These were as a rule struck in blue, though red and black impressions have been recorded. They usually show a figure (1-6 and a small E) or a star, to the left of the day date. This figure indicates what the French call the "levée"—the approximate time of collection from the mail boxes, etc. This is never found in an ambulant postmark.

The correspondence of Denmark, Norway and Sweden generally penetrated France through the intermediary of the postoffices of Thurn & Taxis and Prussia, later Germany, so it happens that the entry marks for these countries (TOUR-T., PRUSSE, ALLEMAGNE) were sometimes, somewhat misleadingly, applied to Scandinavian mail.



Fig. 4

The confusion of so many different postmarks was relieved around 1880 when general use entry marks inscribed PARIS/ETRANGER—(Foreign) were brought into use. These occur in several types, and were struck in blue on the face of the cover, and occasionally may even be found on the stamp itself. However, this group of postmarks does not have the same attraction to us as those which included the names of the Scandinavian countries.

A few words must be said about the two small entry towns of Quiévrain and Erquelines. They are south of Lille, near Valenciennes, but, oddly enough, on the Belgian side of the border.

In the following list, the postmarks have been divided into three main types. Type 1: small 2-ring, without "levée"; Type 2: small 1-ring, with "levée"; Type 3: larger 2-ring, with "levée". The list is a conglomeration of all the different "Scandinavian" circular entry marks mentioned in the works listed in the accompanying bibliography. Those postmarks that I have actu-

ally seen myself, I have made tracings of, and they are illustrated above. I would be glad to hear from anyone with additional material or information regarding these interesting markings.

TEXT IN POSTMARK	POSTMARK TYPE	IDENTIFICATION LETTERS	COLOR	WHERE USED	EARLIEST DATE RECORDED	LATEST DATE RECORDED	COLOR: N = BLACK, B = BLUE, R = RED WHERE USED: P = PARIS RPO = RAILROAD CAR
							REMARKS
DANEMARK AMB. ERQUEL.	1	—	N	RPO	?	?	USED BEFORE 1867
DANEMARK 2 ERQUELINES	2	—	B	P	1856	1864	WITH ASTERISK OR "LEVÉE"
DANEMARK 2 ERQUELINES	2	—	B	?	?	?	USED SINCE 1870
DANEMARK PAG. PARIS	3	—	B	P	?	?	USED SINCE 1870
NORWEGE QUIEVRAIN AMB. A	1	A,B,C,D	N	RPO	1855	1864	
NORWEGE AMB. ERQUELINES A	1	A,B,C,D	N	RPO	1856	1868	
NORWEGE ERQUELINES 2°	1	—	B	P	1865	1865	25.5 MM. NO "LEVÉE"
NORWEGE ERQUELINES 2°	2	—	B	P	1877	1878	20.5 MM. WITH "LEVÉE"
NORWEGE ERQUELINES 2°	?	—	N	P	1879	1879	23 MM. WITH "LEVÉE"
NORWEGE AMB. L.C.A.	1	—	N	?	?	?	LCA. REFERS TO CALAIS. USED BEFORE 1876.
NORWEGE LILLE	1	—	N	?	?	?	
NORWEGE LE HAVRE	1	—	?	?	?	?	USED BEFORE 1867
NORWEGE PAG. PARIS	3	—	N	P	?	?	USED SINCE 1870
SUEDE QUIEVRAIN AMB. B	1	A,B,C,D	N	RPO	1857	1863	
SUEDE AMB. ERQUELINES A	1	A,B,C,F	N	RPO	1864	1868	
SUEDE ERQUELINES 2°	1	—	R	?	1865	1865	
SUEDE ERQUELINES 2°	2	—	B	P	1869	1875	WITH "LEVÉE"
SUEDE ERQUELINES 2°	3	—	B	P	1879	1879	WITH "LEVÉE"
SUEDE ERQUELINES 2°	?	—	R	P	1877	1880	23 MM.
SUEDE LILLE	1	—	?	?	?	?	USED BEFORE 1867
SUEDE AMB. M. CENIS. A	1	A	?	RPO	?	?	USED BEFORE 1867 AMB. MONT CENIS - MACON (?)
SUEDE PAGNY PARIS	3	—	B	P	?	?	USED SINCE 1870

### Bibliography:

1. "Catalogue des Estampilles et Obliterations Postales de France" by A. Maury. Amiens, 1929.
2. "Catalogue des Cachets des Bureaux Ambulants de France de l'origine a 1900" by Dr. Carroll Chase and E. H. de Beaufond. Paris, 1951.
3. "The Railroad Postmarks of France" by Dr. Carroll Chase. "Collectors Club Philatelist," Oct., 1940, p. 266-69.
4. "Catalogue des Marques Postales & Obliterations du Nord de 1698 a 1876" by L. Dubus & E. Fregnac. Amiens, 1947.
5. "Catalogue des Marques Postales & Obliterations du Pas-de Calais de 1698 a 1876" by L. Dubus. Amiens, 1947.
6. "Les Estampilles Postales Francaises" by F. Doé. Amiens, 1900. (Pages 264-65).
7. "The Cancellations on French Stamps of the Classic Issues, 1849-76" by R. Lesgor & M. Minnigerode. New York, 1948.
8. "Covers" magazine, Sept., 1952 p. 6, 8, 17; Feb., 1954, p. 9.

(Pictures some Scandinavian covers with French entry marks. The February issue shows an interesting cover of 1843, from Christiania to Bordeaux, with a straight-line mark not mentioned in Mr. Bentley's article. The 2 lines in antiqua read "DANEMARCK / PAR HAMBOURG". Other marks on the

cover are a 2-ring circular "TOUR-T. 3 GIVET 3" dated 28 AOUT 43, and a small straight-line "T. T. R. 4." in antiqua.)

"Les Marques Postales Francaises de Hambourg" by Leralle, 1946.

"French Entry Marks on Letters from Scandinavia" by Wilfred Bentley, in "Scandinavian Contact" No. 2, 1954. Publ. by Scand. Coll. Group, London.

After writing the above article I was pleasantly surprised to run into another one on this same unusual subject. It was written by Mr. W. Bentley in England. The early straight-line marks which I have only briefly mentioned here are covered in detail. Illustrations of them may be found in the book by Leralle.

## Sweden's First Postal Cards

(Continued)

By J. D. Peterson (504)

### The 6 Öre Double Card

Three types of 6 öre double cards are known:

"Svaret Betaldt" card plus Single type card

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Text type C, Stamp I  | Text type A, Stamp I  |
| 2. Text type C, Stamp II | Text type B, Stamp II |
| 3. Text type C, Stamp II | Text type C, Stamp II |

The first type appears to occur on rough paper only, whereas the second and third types are found on smooth paper. This, however, is only from observation of a few examples and there may be second and third types on rough paper, but it is doubtful that the first type will ever be found on smooth paper.

Theoretically it should be possible to find the second card of the first type with an inverted border, since text type A shows this variety; however, the writer has not seen such an inverted border variety.

The second type is the rarest of the three, while the third type is probably the most common.

### The 10 Öre Double Card

It appears that there was only one issue of the 10 öre double card; the first card being text type C and the second being text type A. It is found on rough paper only and as in the case of the first type of the 6 öre double, theoretically there could exist the border varieties. The writer has seen only the fine impression on these.

Spohr mentions that Swedish philatelists have reported a variety with both cards text type C, but apparently this is only a rumor since modern catalogues do not mention it.

### Number of Cards Issued

Research in the archives of the Postal Administration on the number of cards issued as reported by Spohr does not agree in all cases with the number reported by Lilliehöök, consequently both are given here: Lilliehöök apparently used statistics in Hugo Olssons "Brevkort, Kortbrev och Frankokuvvert" publication of Swedish Postal Museum.

	Spohr	Lilliehöök	Olsson
12 Öre	50,000	27,405	27,405
6 "	1,657,629	1,657,629	1,657,629
10 "	241,500	326,982	236,982
6+6 "	87,410	87,410	87,410
10+10 "	16,929	12,343	12,343

It apparently is impossible to determine how these quantities were dis-



## News of Interest

### THE RAILWAY STAMPS OF FINLAND

A welcome addition to the philatelic library of the specialist in the stamps of Finland is to be found in this, latest of specialized catalogues. Printed in two editions at Hameenlinna, Finland in 1955 by E. A. Hellman, First Edition in heavy cardboard cover consisting of 25 copies, second edition in paper cover consists of 175 copies. Both editions have identical contents with one unique exception. In the back of each volume are 16 blank pages, and on these pages are placed, in the first edition, 150 examples of genuine railway stamps not glued but hinged. The second edition contains but 75 railway stamps. So when you purchase this book you also get the beginning of a collection of Finnish railway stamps.

Each volume contains 152 pages of text and 149 cuts of stamps, with numerous other photographs of documents railway stations, trains, etc. The book is printed in the German language, with a supplementary preface in Finnish. The book is divided into two sections—section one covering railway stamps of the State-owned railways, while section two, deals with the stamps of the Private railways. The first section comprising of pages 40 to 71 are dealt with in a chronological sequence. Pages 72 to 75 cover a special state railway tax stamp, set of 1915-17 and pages 76 to 77 cover the 4 values of this set which were overprinted "RED CROSS." Pages 78 and 79 cover 3 issues of "Notification stamps" and 80 to 89 cover the 1882-83 issue of Wasa Railway stamp. The second section covers stamps in alphabetical order, using the Swedish town name as the key name. Under each Private railway, the stamps are listed chronologically.

Both sections deal with date of issue, size of stamps, perforations, type of paper color, quality of gum, and type of cancellation. Some issues also give width between stamps, size and format of sheets and outstanding varieties and errors. All in all it is a well put up Catalogue, and even without a knowledge of German, is not too difficult to understand. Perhaps the most confusing thing about the book are the illustrations of stamps, which are numbered separately as illustrations and bear no connection to the stamps with the same number. For example, on page 58, three stamps are illustrated, numbered 45, 46 and 47, while the stamps below are numbered 75 to 78 and are of the type of stamps, numbered 47. Stamps numbered 45 and 46 are listed on the previous page. A few days of close study will soon familiarize the collector with the system used, and he or she will thoroughly enjoy the completeness of this newest addition to our philatelic book shelf.

The author, E. A. Hellman, is well known for his studies of the Revenue Stamps of Finland, of which he made a catalogue in 1944 published in the Finnish language, and in 1947 he published a catalogue of Finnish Christmas and Charity Stamps in Finnish, Swedish and English.

The first edition of the Railway Stamp Catalogue is sold out, but the second edition is available at \$9.00 a copy either from E. A. Hellman, Iittala, Finland, or Mr. H. Lazarus, 29 Wadsworth Ave., New York 33, N. Y.

—Stanley Pollard

### NORWEX OVERPRINTS

There occurred in the overprinting of Norwex stamps, quite a few irregularities. When the plate for the overprinting was ready to be used, it was found that there were many errors that had to be corrected. It was hoped that all the errors had been caught, however, a few escaped the eyes of the inspectors and was discovered too late to be corrected before printing.

The most pronounced one, which undoubtedly is going to be included in

future catalogs, is the double foot on the "E". In the illustration, the three denominations with the error in the overprint is shown in the second row. For comparison, the normal stamps are shown in the third row. This error appears on the 35th stamp in the sheets. Another error which I discovered on the 55 o stamp is not so pronounced; it is the closed bottom of the "W" in Norwex, a copy of which is shown at the top.

The error with the closed bottom of the "W" is on Stamp No. 92 in the sheet.

There have also been additional smaller errors noted:

- Long tongue on the left Dragon head, stamp No. 3 in the sheet.
- An extra line under the chin of the left Dragon head, No. 21 in the sheet.
- Line protruding left from the stem between the left Dragon head and the "N", No. 70 in the sheet.

—P. Reuter-Lorenz



NORMAL





## ST. THORLACUS, THE REFORMER

With the approach of the 900th anniversary of the consecration of the first Christian bishop in Iceland, a movement was started to collect funds for the restoration of the ancient cathedral in Skalholt. In order to help this worthy cause, the Icelandic Government issued a set of three stamps, the sur-tax being earmarked for this fund.

Besides the old Skalholt cathedral depicted on these stamps, we note the greatest of Icelandic church-reformers on the 75 aur stamp, Saint Thorlacus (1178-93) and Bishop Jon Vidalin, a noted Lutheran leader (1698-1720).

According to the Thorlakkssaga, St. Thorlacus was born in 1133, son of a poor fisherman and christened Thorlakk Thorkalsson. From his early childhood he showed remarkable brilliance, so much so that he attracted the attention of an old and learned priest, who taught him to read the Bible at the age of five. At 15 he entered the university, having decided upon a career of Christian ministry. He was ordained a priest at the age of 18 and was sent abroad by the Icelandic Church to further study in Paris and London.

When he returned to Iceland at the age of 23, having obtained his doctorate in theology, he was welcomed home by his family, who firmly expected him to settle down to the comfortable life of a village priest. They also expected to share in the wealth that would be his, and from which the old saying originated, "Fortunate is the family that has a fat cow and a fat clergyman."

Thorlacus, however, disappointed his family as well as his friends, because he was very much disturbed by evil and worldliness of the church. It had only been a little more than a century since Christianity had been planted in Iceland, yet as he saw the church upon his return, the priests sought more for wealth, influence and power, than the salvation of their parishioners.

Disgusted with the conditions, Thorlacus went and sought refuge in a monastery. Shortly after his entry into seclusion, the monks, due to his teachings, were fired with reforming zeal and came out of this monastery to preach the true gospel to the common people, which had almost been forgotten. The fame of Thorlacus, now the abbot of the monastery, grew far and wide and the people of Iceland soon flocked to his support.

At the age of 38 he was elected auxiliary bishop of Skalholt and by popular demand in 1178, he was virtually forced to accept the position as the head of the church of Iceland, which was a bitter pill for the rest of the clergy to swallow.

The first proclamation Bishop Thorlacus made was one to the clergy, admonishing them to live upright and properly, so as to set themselves as examples to the people. He also condemned the practice of buying ordinations, pulpits and bishoprics, which was common practice in those days. Besides this he also prohibited rich landowners from giving money for the erection of churches and later demanding "patronage," such as the right to select their own preachers and control their policies. He also stopped the "impropriation" of illegal sale of land and endowment funds that had been given to the churches for their perpetual support.

All of this brought on a bitter opposition from the clergy and the wealthy land-owners, but Thorlacus would not give up in his cause for continued reform, even daring to use the then dreaded weapon of excommunication for the first time in Icelandic history. Exhausted by his battles for a clean and reformed church, the bishop fell ill and died on his 60th birthday in 1193.

Five years later, the devotion of the people caused the Althing (Parliament) to declare Thorlacus Iceland's first Saint. This canonization by popular demand was never confirmed by the church of Rome, yet the Catholic church carries Thorlacus on its roster of saints. —Carl E. Pelander

**DENMARK: 2 RIGSBANKSKILLING 1851 og 1852**

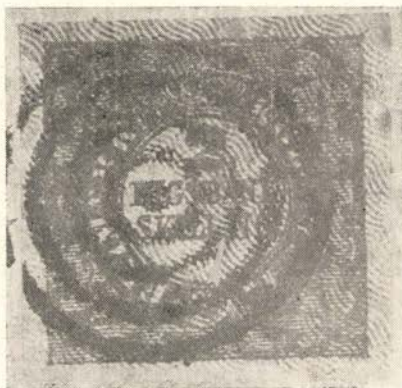
by S. Grønland

Published by Københavns Philatelist Klub, Kristianiagade 12 B, Copenhagen  
Price 6 D Kroner

This book contains a thorough plating study of the Danish Rigsbankskillings, Denmark No. 2. This is a reprinting of the serial which has been appearing in recent issues of Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift as separate handbook. This is a first class study of these stamps and contains extraordinary clear photographs of each position with clear identifying characteristics listed. The publishers are to be congratulated for this fine publication. A copy was generously donated to the club by the publishers.

**DENMARK**

William F. Foulk (46-L1) recently acquired the herewith illustrated copy of the first printing of the 2rbs stamp, tied on a very fine cover, where the second "I" in "SKILLING" is completely missing. Since this is the only error of its kind that has ever been found, we surmise that a piece of lint adhered to the plate after wiping, which completely prevented the "I" to be printed. In spite of this it is a very interesting and unusual item, well worth recording.

**New and Recent Issues**

by Carl E. Pelander

**DENMARK:**

December 1955

Provisional Issue

Surcharged with new value on the current Frederik IX Issue  
30ø on 25ø red

1956

Supplementing the Millenary Issue of the Danish Kingdom

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 12½

60ø blue (The Brave Infantry-man)

## Parcel Post Stamps

December 1955

Overprinted "POSTFAERGE" on stamps of the current Frederik IX Issue

30ø red

50ø greenish blue

40ø gray

70ø yellow green

## FINLAND



March 3, 1956

## Day of the Postage Stamp Issue

Commemorating the Centenary of the issuance of the first postage stamps. The design by Olavi Vespäläinen depicts the old church in the village of Lammi, where the first franked rural mail was carried. Engraving by B. Ekholm.

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 14

30m olive green

May 12th, 1956

## Snellman Issue

Commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of J. V. Snellman, Philosopher, Author and Statesman. Born in Stockholm, Sweden, of Finnish parents, on May 12th, 1806, he was brought back to Finland at the age of seven. He was among other things, co-compiler with Lönnrot of the famous epic poem "The Kalevala," later he became a great champion for equality of the Finnish language.

The design is by Aarne Karjalainen and the engraving by B. Ekholm.

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 13½

25m brown violet

June 28, 1956

## Sports Issue

Issued in honor of the Sports Games, held at Helsinki June 28th to July 1st and sponsored by the "Federation Finlandaise de Gymnastique."

The design for this stamp was created by Aarne Karjalainen and the engraving by B. Ekholm. The inscription on the stamp "SUOMEN SUUR-KISAT" means "Great Games of Finland."

Engraved

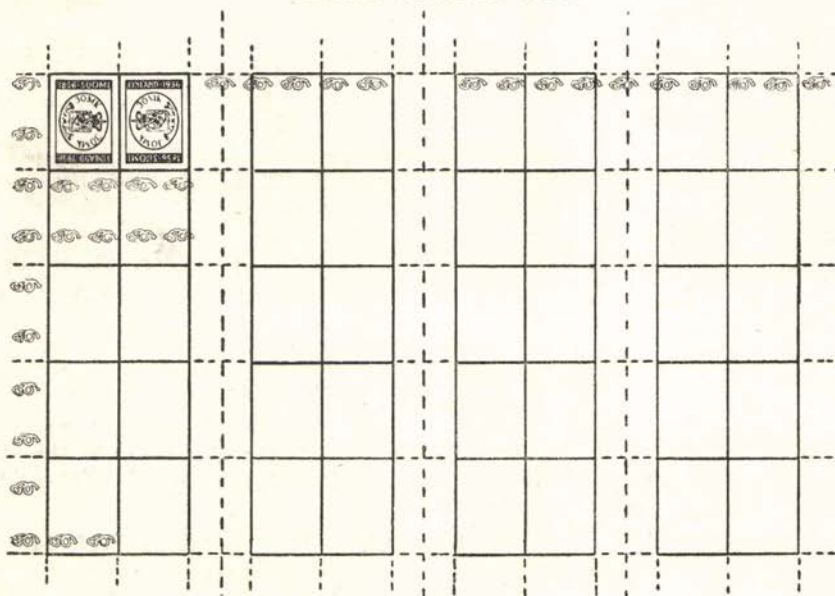
Unwmkd.

Perf. 13½

30 m. (color to be announced later)

July 7th, 1956

## Philatelic Exhibition Issue



Issued in honor of the International Exhibition, held in Helsinki, July 7th to 15th, 1956. The design of the stamp by Mrs. Signe Hammarsten-Jansson, was taken from the first stamp issued in Finland.

The stamps will be printed in sheets consisting of four groups of 2x5 stamps, each group being separated by a white margin. The stamps in each group are in vertical rows and in tete beche positions, as were the original stamps in 1856. The paper employed will be of special manufacture water-marked with Posthorns, as in the 1927 issue.

Engraved

Wmkd. Posthorn  
30 m. blue

Rouletted 4

NOTE: Only one stamp was sold with each ticket to the exhibition, so that the cost of the stamp will be 30m plus 125m admission.

GREENLAND:

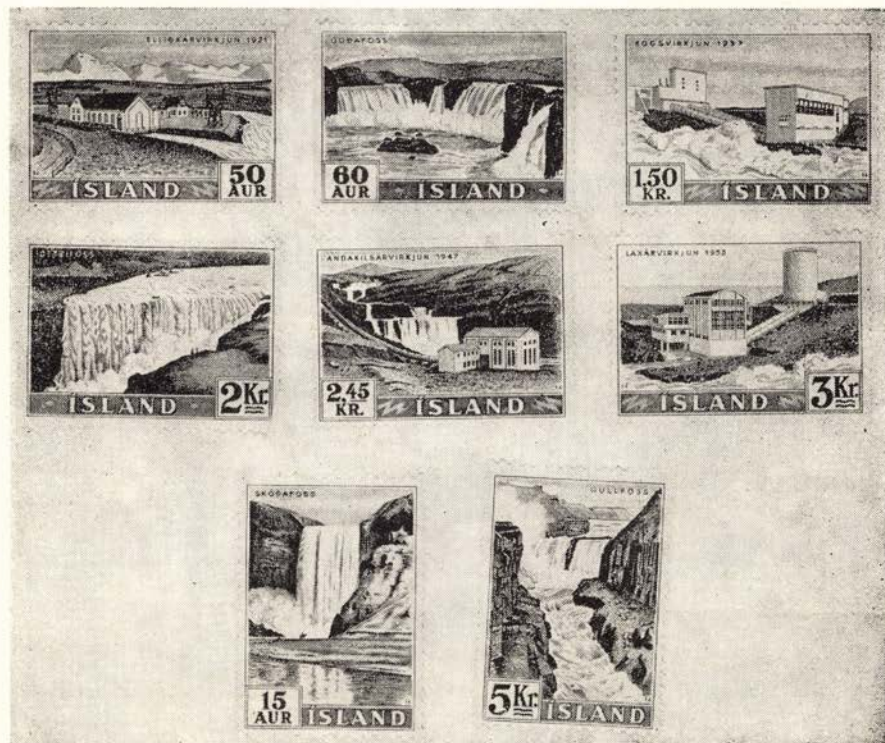
March 8, 1956  
Provisional Issue

Stamps of 1938-46 issue surcharged with 60ø to provide for the new Foreign letter rate.

60ø on 40ø blue

60ø on 1kr brown

ICELAND:



April 4th, 1956

## General Issue

Stamps depicting Waterfalls and Power plants, designed by Stefan Jonsson and printed by De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, England.

Engraved

Unwmkd.

15a and 5kr perf. 11½  
other values 14

- 15a blue violet (Skogafoss waterfall)
- 50a yellow green (Ellidaarvirkjun Power plant)
- 60a yellow brown (Godafoss waterfall)
- 1.50kr violet (Sogsvirkjun Power plant)
- 2kr brown (Dettifoss Waterfall)
- 2.45kr black (Andakilsarvirkjun Power plant)
- 3kr blue (Laxarvirkjun Power Plant)
- 5kr green (Gullfoss Waterfall)



Jan. 23, 1956

## Semi Postal Stamps

Commemorating the 900th anniversary of the consecration of Isleifur Gizurarson, the first Icelandic bishop.

Engraved

Unwatermarked

Perf. 11½

- 75a+25a red (St. Thorlacus, Bishop of Skalholt 1178-1193)
- 1.25kr+75a brown (Skalholt Cathedral)
- 1.75kr+1.25kr blk. (Jon Porkelsson Vidalin, Bishop of Skalholt 1698-1720)

These, like other Icelandic issues, were printed by Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, England.

A complete story regarding this issue will appear elsewhere in this issue.

## NORWAY:

February 1956

Stamps supplementing the present King Haakon VII Issue

- 25ö green
- 35ö red

- 65ö ultramarine
- 70ö sepia

## Stamp Booklet

Consisting of 3 panes of 10's, 10ö slate, 15ö chestnut (Posthorn type) and 35ö red (King Haakon VII type).



March 28th, 1956

Semi-Postal Stamps

Surtax for the benefit of Crown Princess Martha's Memorial fund. Printed in sheets of 100 by Emil Moestue, Oslo, Norway.

Photogravure

Unwmkd.

Perf. 13

35ö+10ö red

65ö+10ö blue

February 1956

Official Stamps

Supplementing the new "Off. Sak" issue, as depicted October 1955.

15ö chestnut

35ö red

70ö olive brown

**SWEDEN:**



April 16, 1956

Olympic Games Commemorative Issue

Issued in celebration of the Equestrian Competition of the Olympic Games held in Stockholm, June 10th to 17th, 1956. The design by William Peterson, depicts a Greek equestrian figure, derived from the Parthenon on the Acropolis of Athens. The engraving was by Sven Ewert.

Engraved

Coil Stamps, Perf. 13 vertically

Unwmkd.

25ö blue

20ö red

40ö olive green

Issued in booklet panes of 20, perf. 13 on three sides

20ö red

25ö blue

## A Listing of Journals, Books and Catalogues Currently Available on Scandinavian Stamps

(Continued)

Through an oversight on the part of the editor we failed to point out that the Stella Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of Denmark is published by M. Wall, Frederiksborggade 3, Copenhagen, Denmark. Other publications are also available through Mr. Wall.

### Corrections and Additions

#### 1. Philatelic Journals.

##### Denmark.

"Frimaerkesamleren" (Danish), H. L. Lindquist, 153 Waverly Place, New York 14, N. Y., \$1.75.

"Frimarke Nyt" is 9 D kr.; "Popular Filateli" is \$1.20.

##### England.

"Scandinavian Contact" (English), H. T. Pritchett, 66 Borthwick Rd., Leytonstone Rd., London E. 15, England, 6 shillings.

##### Norway.

"Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift." The editor's address is now Postboks 875, Oslo, but the address for subscriptions is F. C. Svendsen, Sportsdepotet, Bergen.

#### 9. Societies.

- (a) Address of the Secretary of the Scandinavian Collectors Group is H. T. Pritchett, 66 Borthwick Rd., Leytonstone Rd., London, E. 15, England.

### Handbooks and Catalogues

#### 4. Denmark

"2 Rigsbankskillings—Beskrivelse af de 200 Klicheer" by S. Grønland (Danish), Københavns Philatelist Klub, Kristianiagade 12, Copenhagen, DKr. 6.

"Danske Privatpost Frimaerker" by M. Brun-Pedersen (Danish), Københavns Philatelist Klub, DKr. 5.

"Danske Essays og Prøvetryk 1849-1902" by J. Schmidt-Andersen and R. King-Farlow (Danish), Københavns Philatelist Klub, DKr. 3.

### THE POSTHORN

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