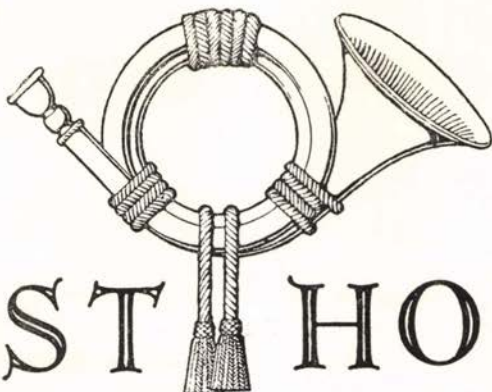


The

# POST HORN



Sponsored by the  
SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

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Vol. 21

January 1964

No. 1

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## Norwegian Revenue Stamps

By Frederick A. Brofos, #497

I have often wondered why the revenue stamps of Norway and the other Scandinavian countries have been neglected. The revenues of the United States have been listed in Scott's Specialized Catalog for years, and there is no reason why Scandinavian specialists should not collect the revenues of their favorite country too.

In the case of Norway, no modern catalog of revenues in English existed so I set about remedying the situation. The results of my researches were published in the 1961 Year Book of the American Philatelic Congress. This book is still available, I think. There are, however, several corrections and additions that should be made, and which I shall discuss here. But, first a few words about Norwegian revenues in General.

The first adhesive revenue stamps were the so-called Fee stamps (Sportelmerker), a kind of predecessor of the documentary stamps. The set of 15 values appeared in 1872 and was withdrawn at the end of 1876. In 1886, the documentary stamps (Stempelmerker) were first issued. With five different designs and five surcharges, there have been about 100 of these produced down to the present time. In my catalog, referred to above, one should add after No. 69 this addition:

70. 20 øre blue, with light blue underprint.

The subsequent list numbers should then be moved up one figure higher.

For the issue of 1902, the authorities ran out of the regular revenue paper with watermark Crown, and had to instead use postage stamp paper with the characteristic Posthorn watermark. Most of the various documentary stamp issues may be found in a number of different shades, due to several printings.

Probably the least known of the major types of Norwegian revenue stamps are the Turnover Tax stamps (Omsetningsavgiftsmerker). These fall into three categories: turnover tax on chocolate and confectionery of sugar, turnover tax on certain goods, and turnover tax on carbonated non-alcoholic beverages. They all have the same basic design, to which is added an overprint



Set 1



Set 2

Set 3

Set 4

Set 5

in black. All the chocolate tax stamps have an overprint showing the value only. The stamps for the tax on certain goods all bear the letters "O.A." above the value. Finally, the carbonated beverage tax stamps all have the letters "K.D." above the value. The latter group has four sets, while the former two groups each have five sets. The sets, which were issued in different years, differ in the overprint type face used. However, the type face is the same for the corresponding sets of each group. In other words Set 1, for instance, in each of the three groups will be in the same type face. Set 1 is easily distinguished by its serified letters. Set 2 has sans-serif letters, large and small figures. The "Øre" figures are 2 mm. high. Set 3 has sans-serif letters, large and small figures. The "Øre" figures are 2.5 mm. high. Set 4 has sans-serif letters, large figures only. The "Kr." and "Øre" value figures are all the same height, 3 mm. Set 5 has sans-serif letters, large and small figures. "Kr." figures are 4 mm. high and "Øre" figures are 3 mm. high.

Unfortunately, a couple of illustration cuts got mixed up in my Congress Book article. Fig. 11 (which actually shows Sets 3 and 4) and Fig. 12 (which actually shows Set 1, 2 and 5) should have been in reversed order and shown on page 142. I hope the accompanying enlarged illustrations will clear things up.

The "K.D." stamps first appeared in 1924 and were discontinued in 1943, at which time all remainders were burnt. The chocolate and "O.A." stamps were also first issued in 1924 and Set 5 is still current in both groups.

From our Swedish member Martin Bostrom of Orebro we heard about the Warberg Youth Postage Stamp Society founded 6 years ago. The junior group was first started by the Warberg Club, but it is now on its own, meeting every week. Sweden is of course their favorite field of collecting, with the rest of Scandinavia next, followed by topicals and F.D.C.s.

## Scandinavia In London

At the sale featuring the famous Consul F. Benzinger collection of Sweden and other Scandinavian material, held by Robson Lowe, Ltd., on January 14th, 1964, at the Piccadilly Hotel, London, England, a large number of prominent Swedish philatelists were in attendance as well as the writer, representing the U. S. The reason for this interest was chiefly the fact, that seldom is a collection of early Sweden offered at public auction, where the condition of the stamps can practically always be described as superb. This was well reflected in the prices realized, which exceeded the auctioneers valuation by almost £10,000.

It is difficult to pick out any particular highlights of the sale, as even the most common stamps realized several times their valuation. Starting with 14 Danish and Finnish lots, nothing of importance occurred. A sheet of the 2sk Arms Type of Denmark, imperforate, sold for \$840.00 and a marginal block of the 43sk 1870-71 for \$238.00. In Finland a pen cancelled pair of #1 on cover sold for \$350.00 and the unique serpentine rouletted tete beche pair of the 5p stamp plus 10p color error tied on piece sold for \$4,060.00. Norway consisted mainly of mint material, much of this being in blocks and all of which sold well in excess of valuations. The unique block of the 4sk #1, unused, sold for \$2,800.00, the two top stamps in the block being faulty, the block of 30 of #2, which is probably the largest block known, sold for \$840.00, whereas the same stamp in a block of 9 sold for \$280.00. Both of these blocks were trifle stained hence the low price. A block of 9 of the 25 ore shaded post horn sold for \$350.00 and a very fine block of the 12 ore unshaded post horn sold for \$336.00, a single copy of the rare 5 ore small die, perf. 13½x12½ sold for \$336.00.

With the beginning of Sweden, lot #163, the bidding became very brisk. Die proofs of the first issue without values sold for \$308 and \$248.00 each. The ever-popular 3sk b:co, no. 1, two copies on piece sold for \$1,400.00, single off cover sold for \$700.00, \$728.00, \$672.00 and \$588.00 each, the 4sk B:co ultramarine shades sold from \$65.00 to \$210.00 each, even the normal shade sold from \$25.00 to \$100.00 plus. The 6sk b:co in various shades from clear gray to grayish brown, sold from \$75.00 to \$296.00 each, the 8sk b:co a wonderful pair in orange yellow color sold for \$770.00 and the lemon yellow on thin paper, a single, sold for \$308.00, other 8sk stamps sold from \$42.00 to \$224.00 each. The 24sk b:co a vertical pair, reinforced, sold for \$672.00, other singles from \$182.00 to \$308.00 each depending on centering and condition. The covers of the first issue sold very high, a single 24sk on cover to Prague, 1855 year dated cancel, sold for \$1,540.00. The cover in lot 258 with a single 3sk and two copies of the gray brown 6sk stamps, sold for \$5,040.00 and another with a single 3sk, three copies of the 6sk and 8sk sold for \$6,160.00. A wonderful vertical pair of the 6sk gray, tied on a fine cover sold for \$2,380.00 and again the gray blue or ultramarine shades of the 4sk stamps brought unusual prices, two identical covers from Stockholm to Nora, each selling for \$560.00, even the common shades of the 4sk on covers sold from \$100.00 to \$296.00 each.

The Arms Type stamps all sold very well, especially the covers, the same can be said for the Lion Type issue, where a mint pair of the 17ore carmine violet shade sold for \$476.00, the 3ore printed on both sides sold for \$770.00, and the 17ore gray tied on cover in combination with the 24ore Arms Type sold for \$882.00.

After a sumptuous luncheon and cocktails the afternoon session started with the sale of the "Ring Type" stamps and as in the morning session wonderful prices were realized. The 20c mint, double print variety sold for \$294

and the rare mint 20c pale orange shade realized \$392.00. Of course the main interest was focused on the four "TRETIO" one errors, the mint copy selling for \$1,120.00, the used copy on piece with a 5c stamp sold for \$1,400.00, the single on cover \$1,680.00 and the vertical pair, normal se-tenant with the error sold to a member of S. C. C. in N. Y. for a new record price for this stamp of \$9,520.00, the last item is one of two known, the other being in the Swedish Postal Museum.

A cover franked with the 55c and 80c 1910-19 issue sold for \$392.00 and the same stamps tied on two parcel card pieces realized \$420.00. The Stockholm Local Issues seemed to have taken on a new lease, judging from the prices paid for these two stamps, especially on covers. Two covers franked with both stamps, first with star cancel sold \$700.00, the other with town cancels, \$616.00. Two covers where the local stamps were superimposed by the 3c Lion stamp, due to demonitization of the locals, sold for \$266.00 and \$140.00, combination covers of the locals and the 3c Lion stamps sold from \$532.00 to \$896.00 each.

The entire sale realized over £36,000, or about \$85,600.00, almost one-third of this total was purchased by collectors in the United States and the major part of the balance by the Swedish collectors who attended the auction.

—Carl E. Pelander

## Danish West Indies—

### A New Variety On the 4 Cents Bicolored

Specialists in the stamps of the Danish West Indies who are familiar with Hagemann's descriptions of the plate varieties will recognize the one he calls No. 2 on the 4 cents: "long vertical stop between T and I of Vestindien". The variety is not always as large as it is shown in his illustration, but it is elongated and extends vertically between the letters. In going over a fresh lot of these stamps some time ago, I became aware that what I thought at first was the variety described by Hagemann, actually differed from it considerably. This new, to me at any rate, variety is a smaller spot, and it is definitely round. In addition, a very fine horizontal line joins it to the letter I. The two sketches will make clear the difference.



Hagemann's  
No. 2



The new  
variety

I have now found this on all four printings, which is more than I can say for Hagemann's variety, as I have not yet found that on the first printing. Moreover, the new variety in the fourth printing is on a normal frame, whereas Hagemann's is on an inverted frame, being No. 93 in the sheet in this printing.

Unfortunately I cannot place the position of this new variety in any printing. The only large pieces I have of the 4-cent stamps is a bottom block of 40 of the 4th printing (the four bottom rows), and it is not on that. Undoubtedly, many collectors have this variety, thinking it is the one intended by Hagemann, since many other sources describe it merely as "spot between T and I". If anyone can locate this in a sheet or block whose position is known from sheet margins or by one of the other varieties, I would very much like to know the printing and position.

—Svend Yort

## Scandinavian Post Previous to the Foundation of the Universal Postal Union

J. C. Petersen, Inspector, Danish Post and Telegraph Museum

(Because the Compex 1963 had as its theme the Universal Postal Union, the Chicago chapter for a time contemplated an exhibit of Scandinavian material relating to this milestone in the history of the world's postal service. However, it turned out that there is but very little of this material available, and the idea was dropped. During the search for information, Mr. James Nyboe received this very interesting letter from Mr. J. C. Petersen, an inspector at the Post and Telegraph Museum. Because of his rather complete treatment of early Scandinavian—particularly Danish—Postal Service, your editor feels that the letter has general interest for anybody interested in Scandinavian philately.)

In reply to your letter concerning the Post Office in the Scandinavian countries prior to the foundation of the Universal Postal Union I can inform you that as early as in 1522 an attempt was made in Denmark to establish a public Post Office through Christian II's Temporal Act which ordered that in all towns there should be letter carriers and messengers who should carry letters and be paid at the rate of 2 "skilling" per Danish mile (about 7.6 km.) by the senders of the letters. However, it never got any further than an attempt and during the following 100 years we only hear about the couriers and letter carriers of the government.

Only through Christian IV's Royal Ordinance of the 24th December, 1624, a public Danish Post Office was established, the management of which was left in the hands of four Copenhagen large scale merchants. During the years when Denmark was involved in the European wars, however, this Post Office fell into decay to such extent that, in 1653, King Frederik III delegated it to Poul Klingenberg, of Hamburg, for a period of thirty years in order that he should build up "a new Post Office," which during his management became really alive. In 1685 King Christian V gave the Post Office to Christian Gyldenløve, his son by Sophie Amalie Moth. On Gyldenløve's death in 1703 the Post Office passed to his two infant sons, but was managed by Dorothea Krag, his widow, on behalf of them till 1711 when King Frederik IV transferred the Post Office to the control of the state where it has been ever since.

A public Swedish Post Office was established pursuant to the Ordinance of the 20th February, 1636, even though the postal service of the government, Stockholm-Markaryd and further on through Denmark to Hamburg, had been opened to the public as early as in 1620. In Norway the Post Office was not established until the 17th January, 1647, but already in 1645—and probably much earlier—there was a regular weekly service between København and Norway through Buhus Len (in Sweden).

At the beginning, walking messengers were used for carrying the Swedish mail through Denmark. After 1645 a messenger riding in a carriage was used, and in 1660 Sweden desired this messenger to go on horseback once a week, however, Sweden obtained this facility only in 1689 after having forced Denmark to give permission by stopping the Danish-Norwegian postal service through Sweden. In 1698 Sweden began—without Danish consent—to send the mail twice a week, Denmark contested the right of Sweden to do so and Sweden had to yield, and it was not until 1735 that the way was prepared for a convention pursuant to which Sweden obtained the right to have two weekly postal services through Denmark and Denmark-Norway the right to have two weekly

postal services through Sweden.

Originally the Post Office was first and foremost a national device, the principal and most essential task of which was to facilitate and secure the connection between the sovereign (the government), the executive agencies and the citizens governed by them. Only when the communication with other countries reaches a certain extent, there will be an occasion for giving the Post Office an international task. Such task will depend on relations between the different countries, and the need for and, thereby, the demand for having connections established to foreign countries made itself felt everywhere at an early date, also in the Scandinavian countries.

If you consider postal relations between the countries one hundred years ago, you will see varied picture. Conditions differed greatly, there was no system and the whole thing worked heavily, slowly, and expensively. There was no uniting or co-ordinating organization, and the whole exchange of mails between one country and another was, therefore, based on a countless number of bilateral agreements. On account of the differing rates of postage the calculation of the charge for a letter for a foreign country was both complicated and difficult, the postage for a letter being simply the sum of the postage of the country of origin and the country of destination, to which would be added the postage payable to the transit countries, if any, and if these countries then even had dissimilar scales of weight, the problem would be more complicated still. For instance, in 1864 a letter from Stockholm to Naples would cost 56 "skilling" (an obsolete coin worth about a farthing) or 13 "silbergroschen," Sweden charging 2½, Denmark 2, Germany 3, Austria 2, and Italy 3½ "silbergroschen."

Conventions dating from 1814, 1832, 1847, and 1852 were signed by Denmark and Sweden. In 1832 the convention agreed upon in 1814 concerning the passing of Swedish mails to and from foreign countries through Denmark was changed. The exchange of mail took place in Elsinore and Helsingborg, respectively, for the letter mails coming from Sweden and destined for that country, respectively. At Hamburg the mail was exchanged between the local Swedish and Danish post offices. The Swedish mails were carried in closed transit through Denmark in parcels, the dimensions of which should not exceed ½x½x¼ "alen" (1 alen=0.6277 metre), and on the total weight Sweden was allowed a deduction of ¼ of the weight. Each "lod" (1 "lod"=15,625 g) of the remaining weight was reckoned and charged as three letters, according to which one Danish pound (½ kg.) was 96 letters.

In the 1847 Convention it was prescribed that an impression of the stamp of the office of origin should be found on the letters which were to be bulk billed, always provided that registered letters should be billed separately. Letters between Sweden and the Swedish Head Post Commissariat at Hamburg were to be entered on direct bills made up in duplicate, one copy being given to the Danish exchange office to be used at the making of the account.

The postage payable for a single letter (weighing ¾ lod) between Sweden and Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg was fixed at 18 "skilling banco" (Swedish) or 27 "rigsbanksilling" (Danish), of which each of the postal treasuries kept one half. The same system of equal sharing was applied to letters between Skåne (Scania) and Sjælland (Zealand) and between Helsingborg and Elsinore. Special rates were in force for letters from Denmark to Norway, Prussia, Finland, and Russia sent in transit through Sweden and also for magazines, printed matter, and samples.

The Convention of 1852 too fixed a number of rates of postage for equal sharing between the two postal treasuries. After the introduction of the stamp, letters between Sweden and Denmark could now be fully prepaid or

unprepaid, but a partial prepayment was not allowed. The Swedish postage and the Danish transit postage were both  $3\frac{1}{2}$  "Lübeck skilling" and in connection with a number of countries special rates of postage and special provisions were in force.

Between Denmark and Norway conventions were signed in 1820, 1828, 1846 and 1851. Whereas the Convention of 1820 dealt with the conveyance of mail by sea between Frederiksværn in Norway and Frederikshavn in Denmark, the Convention of 1828 was of a weekly mail service by steamship between Frederiksværn and København through the arrangement of the Norwegian Post Office. However, Denmark should be entitled to establish a postal connection with her own vessels to such Norwegian post as might be found expedient whenever she should wish to do so.

A list (a letter Bill) covering the letters in each mail bag should be drawn up containing the serial number of the letter, the name of the addressee, the place of destination in Denmark or elsewhere, and the postage paid in Norway. The postage for letters to, for instance, Hamburg or Lübeck should be prepaid to København, but might also be paid for the whole distance by the sender. In the latter case the Norwegian Post Office should pay to the Danish Post Office the postage for the conveyance between Elsinore and Hamburg or Lübeck, Elsinore being taken as the starting point for the calculation of postage within the Danish area. In the opposite direction from Denmark or the Duchies to Norway the postage for the letters should be prepaid to København by the sender (calculated as if the conveyance had taken place to Helsingborg). The postage for the rest of the conveyance should be paid by the Norwegian addressees.

The 1846 Convention shows an increase of the steamship connection by the service Frederiksværn-Kiel once a week in summer and the service Frederiksværn-Fredrikshavn twice a week in winter.

The postage payable for a single letter (weighing at most 1 "lod") from or to Denmark and the Duchy of Schleswig and to or from Norway was compounded in the following manner:

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| (a) Danish inland postage .....   | 2½ Lübeck skilling |
| (b) Norwegian inland postage .....  | 2½ Lübeck skilling |
| (c) In case the exchange took place direct between<br>the Danish and the Norwegian Post Office:<br>sea credit ..... | 2½ Lübeck skilling |
- which should fall to the postal treasury for whose account  
the conveyance by sea took place; or  
in case the letter was sent in transit through Sweden, then,  
instead of the sea credit: the Swedish transit postage.

Between Norway and the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg and between Norway and Hamburg, Lübeck, and other foreign countries the rates were higher.

In the course of time it had become fully realized by everyone that something had to be done and it was no small number of writers and thinkers that at the time wrote, examined, and discussed the problem. Rowland Hill's penny postage reform in England and the invention of the stamp, which nearly coincided with the former event, gave ample food for the discussions. In 1859 Joseph Michaelsen, a man from the Danish Post Office, wrote a paper "Om afskaffelse af transitportoer og den internationale porto" (On the Abolition of the Transit Postage and the International Postage) which was sent to foreign postal administrations and government in 1868. A later time has tried to single out one among all these writers, who could be called the actual originator, the spiritual father, of the later Universal Postal Union. Today it is,

however, generally accepted that the forming of the Universal Postal Union cannot be traced back to a single person—it was something that was in the air, something which, under any circumstances, had to come.

Even though the problem was particularly burning in Europe, among other things on account of the great number of countries and the comparatively short distances which caused that the transit postage was most heavily felt, the original cause of the first positive step, however, came from the U. S. A. Mr. Montgomery Blair, the Minister of Posts there, took the initiative in summoning an international postal conference, the first of that kind, and it was inaugurated in Paris on the 11th May, 1863. There were representatives from 15 countries, among which Denmark was the only Scandinavian country. The intention was solely to try to lay down the leading principles which were meant to be used as a basis when at length the countries got so far as to make general agreements between a large number of countries. The conference reached this goal and the general lines and principles laid down by the conference was accepted by the Universal Postal Union and they are in force on this very day.

The next positive step in the matter was taken in 1868, this time on the initiative of Prussia. Heinrich von Stephan, the Postmaster General, recommended the government of his country to summon a comprehensive conference with the concrete purpose of creating a real international postal organization. Delayed by the Franco-German War 1870-71, the conference did not take place until in the autumn of 1874 at Berne. On the 9th October, 1874, the Convention was signed and the new postal union—"Den Almindelige Postforening" (The General Postal Union)—began its activities as from the 1st January, 1875. It comprised no more than 22 states, among others, Denmark and Sweden, but the time following next brought so many accessions that in 1878 the union could adopt its present name, Verdenspostforeningen (The Universal Postal Union) and conditions which today are taken rather as a matter of course, such as a uniform and low rate of postage for letters, unconditional duty of transit, uniform and low transit charges, etc., date back to the 1863 Conference.

The French Minister of Post and Telegraph has invited those of the 13 countries from 1863 which are in existence today to a memorial conference in Paris in May 1963. Denmark will attend this conference. Coincident with the invitation France suggested that the countries in question should issue a Centenary Commemorative Stamp. Most of the countries have declared themselves willing to do so, among them Denmark.

Yours sincerely,

J. C. Petersen, Inspector

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## COMPLEX 1964

The Chicago Chapter is again inviting our membership to exhibit at Chicago Complex 64, which will be held at LaSalle Hotel in Chicago May 29, 30, 31, seat of all previous shows. The arrangements are not yet completed, so we shall have more to say about the show in the next issue of the Posthorn. But we hope to have about the same type of setup as in previous years. Under any circumstances, we of the Chicago Chapter promise to do our best to make this Complex measure up to the earlier shows both philatelically and socially.

As you will see from the entry form we must know about your entry by May 1st.

—Harvey Gudmundson, Exhibition Chairman



## JANUARY MEETING OF THE S. C. C.

The officers for S. C. C. in 1964 are as follows:

President .....	E. G. Jacobsen
Vice President .....	R. Stevens
Secretary .....	Walter Doepp
Treasurer .....	James Nyboe

At the January meeting the retiring treasurer C. J. Michelsen presented the following yearly financial statement for calendar year 1963:

Receipts			
Membership Dues—Received		\$801.50	
Posthorn—Extra copy sales at 50c		35.00	
		\$836.50	\$836.50
Expenses			
Publications:	Printing	Mailing	
January 1963 Posthorn (12 Pages)	I111.21	\$13.98	
April 1963 Posthorn (16 Pages)	119.15	29.26	
July 1963 Posthorn (16 Pages)	117.82	19.73	
October 1963 Posthorn (16 Pages)	124.95	20.22	
	\$473.13	\$83.21	\$556.34
General Office Expense and Postage	77.25		
Membership Expense	75.00		
	\$152.25		\$708.59
Gross Profit—1963			\$127.91
Net Worth as of January 1, 1964			
Balance, Algonquin Bank			\$ 660.34
Balance, Emigrant Industrial Svgs. Bank, New York 17, N. Y.			\$1148.15
			\$1808.49

Respectfully submitted,

C. J. Michelsen, Treasurer, January 16, 1964

#### Membership Report

As of December 31, 1963

Active Members .....	(37 new in 1963)	418
Honorary Members .....		6
Life Members (Paid-Up) .....		16
	Total Membership	440
Dues Paying Membership—Active 418 of whom 58 have not paid 1963 Dues		

In view of the fact that the membership voted to increase the yearly dues from \$2.00 to \$3.00, a few slight changes in the by-laws have become necessary.

Dealing with the dues article 6 section 1 is to read:

“Dues effective January 1, 1964 shall be \$3.00 annually for active or associate members, payable in advance. An initiation fee of \$1.00 must accompany all applications for admission to the club.”

The section dealing with life membership Article 2 section 4 shall be altered to read:

“Life membership may be secured upon payment of \$50.00 by an active member and \$30.00 by an associate member.”

## Chapter News

The Chicago Chapter elected the following officers for 1964:

President ----- Roger Swanson  
 Vice President ----- Harvey Gudmundson  
 Secretary and Treasurer ----- Morris Backer

The chapter celebrated another successful year by partially subsidizing a dinner theater party for chapter members and their ladies. The 30 persons attending the party saw Hollywood's John Payne in Calculated Risk. A good time was had by all!

The following officers have been elected by the New York Chapter:

President and Public Relations - George B. Koplowitz  
 Vice President ----- Lars A. Torkildsen  
 Secretary ----- Carl H. Werenskiold  
 Treasurer ----- Lorentz W. Hinrichsen  
 Custodian—Librarian ----- Edgar Kjelling  
 Auditor ----- Walter Wolff



From Mr. George B. Koplowitz, S. C. C. 925, we have received an item of interest to our readers. Denmark semi-postal 25 ore+5 AFA 180 (Scott B5) with "a break in the snake" which by Danish expertising committee is called "a casual misprint," is so far the only copy known.

## SOJEX

Sojex 1963 was bigger and better than ever, it seemed, although the emphasis this year was slightly different. The Bureau Issues Association and the Aerophilatelists were among the participating societies, and between them accounted for almost half the show. The Collectors of Religion on Stamps were also cooperating, and accounted for most of the topical exhibits. The Scandinavians were not to be left out, however, and came up with ten entries; namely:

- W. J. Banks, Toronto, Canada: Denmark Bicolored Øre Issues  
 Ralph E. Danielson, Oak Park: Sweden 2nd Arms Issue  
 Lawrence Fralick, Vineland: "Journey in Scandinavia"  
 Hilmer Hendrickson, Freehold: Swedish Booklet Panes  
 Lorentz W. Hinrichsen, Edison: Danish and Schleswig-Holstein Field-Post and Plebiscite  
 Lorentz W. Hinrichsen, Edison: Schleswig-Holstein Covers and Transit Mail  
 Reidar Norby, Teaneck: Norway #8, Plate Study, and Nos. 16-18, Cliche Varieties  
 Hans Winfeld-Hansen, Westfield: Provisional Issues of Denmark  
 Mrs. Helen Rocco, Vineland: Selected Stamps and Covers from Denmark, Finland and Sweden  
 Svend Yort, Chevy Chase: Denmark, Unused, 1851-1930.

It was a very creditable showing, although as will be noticed, some of our best-known names were missing from the list of exhibitors. Jack Banks had done his usual competent job on the Danish bicolored stamps, a good showing and excellently written up, for which he received the Sojex Section Trophy. Ralph Danielson received the Gold Plaque for his Sweden, which are well enough known not to need further description here. Reidar Norby, a newcomer to our ranks of exhibitors, was awarded the Silver Plaque. Helen Rocco won the Chapter 8 Award for the best exhibit by one of their members, and Winfeld-Hansen won the Max Bley Trophy for the best single-frame exhibit in the show.

However, this was not all for our members. Herb Bernstein had decided to shelve his Faeroe Islands for a while, and entered the Airmail classification with an exhibit of O. A. T. (Onward Air Transport) of World War II, for which he received the Sojex President's Trophy. Mrs. Rocco had an exhibit of Sports in the Topical Section, which won the Hatch Memorial Trophy. If our memory serves, she also received an award for her services to Sojex.

Your scribe was drafted on arrival to serve on the jury in place of a member who had begged off, so his exhibit was taken out of competition. Oh well, you can't win them all. (Memo to Jack Banks: Something will have to be done about our always choosing the same thing to exhibit—this makes the third time!)

—Svend Yort

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From Robert W. Scherer, now of Hollywood, Florida, comes a pleasant letter. He has practically given up Iceland stamps, Florida humidity being what it is, and devoting his time to promoting his venture in "Gift Imports." His address is P. O. Box 710.

## New and Recent Issues

### GREENLAND

Of the current variety of Greenland stamps depicting King Frederik IX wearing an Anarac, the below denominations will be issued on His Majesty's 65th birthday on March 11th.

25 ore brown, 35 ore red, 40 ore grey and 50 ore blue green. The stamps were designed by the Danish artist Mr. Viggo Bang, and the engraving by the Swedish engraver Mr. Cz. Slania.

### ICELAND



50th anniversary of the Iceland Steamship Company:

On January 17th, 1964, Iceland issued a 10kr. stamp with a picture of the passenger ship M/S Gullfoss.

Eimskipafélag Islands, the Iceland Steamship Co., which is the biggest and oldest of Icelandic shipping companies, was founded on January 17th, 1914, to assure sailing between Iceland and other countries as well as along the Icelandic coast. The company now possesses a fleet of 12 vessels calling regularly at harbors in 15 countries.

### NORWAY



To celebrate the centenary of the birth of the artist Edvard Munch, Norway issued 4 new postage stamps: 25 ore, 35 ore, 50 ore and a 90 ore stamp. The date of issue was December 12th, 1963.

To celebrate the centenary of the foundation of the Oslo Workers Society, Norway will issue 2 new stamps on February 17th, 1964. There will be a 25 ore and a 50 ore stamp.

## SWEDEN

To celebrate the centenary of the birth of Erik Axel Karlfeldt, the Swedish Post Office will issue February 3, 1964, two new postage stamps of the values 35 ore (blue) and 1 krona 5 ore (red). The design which is the same for both of them, has been made by the artist Jerk Werkmaster who got the inspiration from the famous poem "Elie Himmelsfard." The engraving by Arne Wallhorn.

Erik Axel Karlfeldt, the great poet of the Swedish province of Dalarna (Dalecarlia), was born in 1864 on the estate of Tolvmansgarden (Juryman's house) in the small town of Krylbo. His literary production almost exclusively deals with his native province, its nature and its old folkloristic culture. He was a master of capturing the scents and impressions of nature but he was also very much appreciated because of his poems about love and his pictures of young peoples feelings. Many of his poems have become very famous as they have been used as lyrics for songs.

From 1912 till his death in 1931, Karlfeldt was the secretary of the Royal Swedish Academy. During this period he won great respect both as a literary critic and as one of Sweden's most eminent lyrical poets. In the autumn following his death, Karlfeldt was awarded the Nobel prize of literature.

On December 10th, 1963, Sweden issued another set of the Nobel Prize winner series, with a 25 ore and a 50 ore stamp, to commemorate the following persons awarded the Nobel Prize in 1903.



Antoine Henri Becquerel (1852-1908), was awarded one half of the prize "in recognition of the extraordinary services he has rendered by his discovery of spontaneous radioactivity." The other half was awarded jointly to Pierre Curie (1859-1906), and his wife Marie Curie (1867-1934), "in recognition of the extraordinary services they have rendered by their joint researches on the radiation phenomena discovered by Professor Henri Bacquerel."



Svante Arrhenius (1859-1927), Stockholm University, "in recognition of his extraordinary services he has rendered to the advancement of chemistry by his electrolytic theory of dissociation.

Niels Finsen (1860-1904), Danish physician, "in recognition of his contribution to the treatment of diseases, especially lupus vulgaris, with concentrated light radiation, whereby he has opened a new avenue for medical science."

Bjornstjerne Bjornson (1832-1910), Norway, "as a tribute to his noble magnificent and versatile work as a poet, which has always been distinguished, both for the freshness of its inspiration and its rare purity of spirit."

The design of the stamps was made by the artist Stig Asberg, the text by the artist Vidar Forsberg and engraved by Arne Wallhorn.

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### FINLAND

On May 15th, 1911, the Senate ordered remainders of the 1889-96 Issues to be sold at auction. The following number of stamps were thus disposed of:

1889-90 Issue:	Scott 38	2p slate -----	26,000
	" 43	1m slate and rose -----	10,000
	" 44	5m green and rose -----	2,000
	" 45	10m brown and rose -----	2,000
1891-92 Issue:	" 46	1k orange yellow -----	1,270
	" 47	2k green -----	200
	" 48	3k carmine -----	1,365
	" 49	4k rose -----	650
	" 50	7k dark blue -----	2,275
	" 51	10k dark blue -----	1,165
	" 52	14k blue and rose -----	1,000
	" 53	20k blue and carmine -----	1,000
	" 54	35k green and lilac -----	1,200
	" 55	50k violet and green -----	1,000
	" 56	1r brown and orange -----	1,000
	" 57	3½r black and gray -----	415
	" 58	7r black and yellow -----	475
1895-96 Issue:	" 60	5p green -----	50,000
	" 61	10p rose -----	50,000
	" 62	20p orange -----	50,000
	" 63	25p ultramarine -----	50,000
	" 63a	25p blue -----	7,300
	also	10p aniline rose -----	1,300

There is no record of the prices paid for these stamps, but the majority was purchased by a German professional, the balance sold in small parcels to various buyers.

—C. E. Pelander

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Mrs. Helen Rocco, Entries Chairman for Sojex and hard worker in our Vine-land Chapter, writes and tells of the doings in New Jersey.

## FACIT 1964

As usual, resplendent in a 3 tone cover, the Facit 1964 has made its appearance. As always, the catalogue is printed on excellent paper and the illustrations are good. The new type style for future Facits is shown off for the first time, and we think it is very successful. As usual something new is added; this time it is a small but interesting survey of Swedish used blocks and some information about Swedish cancellations and overprinted exhibition stamps. The prices are fabulous, up straight across the board. All in all, Facit is making a determined and successful bid for the lions share of the Scandinavian catalogue market. (This reviewer looked through the Norwegian section more carefully than the rest and found a few things that ought to be corrected. #15, 8 skill. 8a should read: Rose, rent tryck, and the value should be at least 3 or 4 times the value of #15b which should read carmine (rosa) urent tryck. Also #46 must have an extra zero added to the multiplier in the used block price).

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Mr. Stanley Hanson of 4317 North Monitor Ave., Chicago 34, Illinois, sends us a nice letter commending us on the Posthorn. He also is interested in trading or buying types of the 1877 and 1886 issues of Norway. He has several thousands of pre-1950 U. S. commemorative stamps which he would like to trade for similar Norwegian material.

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The 29th American Philatelic Congress, held last October 11, 12 and 13 and hosted by the Mound City Stamp Club of St. Louis was a philatelic success. The material in the exhibition had been obtained from all parts of the country and all were grand award material. Charles F. Orgel took a 1st award Class A (United States) with his United States Waterway Packet Marks and Roger A. Swanson a 1st award Class B (Foreign) with his Aurar Issues and cancellation study to 1900 of Iceland.

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## MEMO: TO DEALERS IN SCANDINAVIAN STAMPS

We are going to open a new page in the Posthorn for the benefit of our members. We are going to list your specialties in a paid ad.

Advertising space will be sold as follows:

1/16 page, 2¼" wide x 7/8" high	\$5.00
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The above rates are for four (4) insertions in our quarterly issues of the Posthorn. Send copy and check to the Posthorn editor.

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 989 Erik J. Friis, 842 - 56th St., Brooklyn: 20, N. Y.  
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## CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 553 T. J. Hellstein, 1500 So. Johnson Ferry Road, N. E., Atlanta, Ga. 30319  
 927 Lt. J. G. F. Walker, Chc USN, 11th Marines, Camp Pendleton, Calif.  
 680 F. J. Kirchman, 2090 Albion, Denver 20, Colo.  
 888 Carl Johan Kromann, 312 Fulton St., Woodbridge, N. J.  
 H937 Carl E. Pelander, 309 Lafayette Ave., Apt. 204, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11238  
 791 Robert W. Hays, 418 North Harvey Ave., Oak Park, Illinois 60302  
 280 Carl Holmes, P. O. Box 74, Farmington, Mich.  
 L16 E. M. Conn, 103 G St. S. W., 620B, Washington, D. C. 20024  
 921 Dennis Deane, 2851 Union St., San Francisco 23, Calif.  
 956 William T McManus, 101 Ocean Avenue, Santa Monica, Calif.  
 969 Allan Sass, 404 Northern Pike, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 944 Norman K. Yates, 2341 Noreiga, San Francisco, Calif.

## RESIGNATION

- 884 Capt. Michael K. Stein

## DECEASED

- 5 F. W. Baker—January 7th, 1963

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Send news and articles in to The Posthorn!

**THE POSTHORN**

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All material and communications concerning The Posthorn should  
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