

The

# POST HORN

Sponsored by the  
SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

Vol. 21

October 1964

No. 4

## The Original Die for the Typographed Posthorn Øre Issues of Norway

By Carl H. Werenskiold (59)

The original steel die used in the preparation of the plates for the first Norwegian øre stamps in 1877-78 had to be re-engraved repeatedly for use in later printings. It is thus possible to distinguish between 4 engraving stages as explained in the following tabulation.

Engraving Stage	Engraver	Utilized In	Year	Norw. Cat.#	Printer	Ref.
1 Original die in sans serif letters and shaded post-horn. Proof from this die with plug 10 is now in Postmuseum, Oslo.	Batz	Electro- typy (lead)	1877-78	22-31, 35	Petersen	1
			"	1882	36	Johnsen
2 Same original die re-engraved to unshaded post-horn (after difficulties in Johnson printing of 10 ö., Norw. Cat. #36).	?	Stereo- typy	1882-83	38-40	"	2
			1883-85	41-47(48)	"	
			Electro- typy (wax)	1886-93	49-55	Central- trykkeriet
3 Same original die re-engraved to Roman letters.	Trondsen	"	1893-95	56-64	"	3
			"	1895-1908	65-84	Knudsen
4 Same original die re-engraved, removing color spot under crown and making wing details more uniform. This die is now in Postmuseum, Oslo.	Rui	"	1909-19	96-109	"	4
			"	1920-29	(117) 118-125	"

Wilh. Hiorth visited Centraltrykkeriet (Central Printery) in 1895 and wrote an excellent account<sup>5</sup> of the plate making technique at this printing establishment, but unfortunately illustrated the original die (3rd engraving stage) incorrectly as direct-reading instead of reversed. This error has been copied repeatedly in the literature<sup>6</sup> (for both the skilling and øre posthorn original dies). In a fairly recent article<sup>7</sup> I called attention to the fact that the original die was necessarily in reverse, and also described and illustrated the working procedure in the use of the original die in the production of the printing plates.

The posthorn øre original die was intended for typography, and thus was no longer required when Norway, in the thirties, changed over to photogravure in the production of stamps. This original die, 4th engraving stage, is now in the Postmuseum in Oslo.

The original die has now been photographed, at my request, by my good friends Per Houeland and J. Richter Salvesen. I am greatly indebted to them for their valuable assistance, as well as for the friendly accomodation accorded us on this occasion by the personnel of the Postmuseum.

As is well known, the original die had a central cylindrical channel, into which was screwed a plug in the form of a right-threaded screw carrying at its end the large numeral required, e.g. 5, as shown individually from the front in fig. 1 and from the side in fig. 2. The die with the numeral plug in place is shown from the front in fig. 3 and from the back in fig. 4. On the latter photo one will notice a thin scratch from the head of the screw down toward the left, which here indicates that the numeral on the front is standing straight, without any slant.

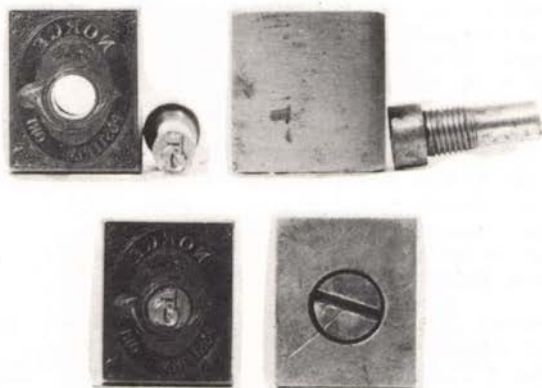


Fig. 1                      Fig. 2                      Fig. 3  
                                     Fig. 4                      Fig. 5

The photographs plainly show that the die was engraved in reverse and "en épargne," i.e., the parts that were to appear colorless in the stamp, were engraved out from a polished surface, as was the customary practice in original dies intended for typography.

The photographs (figs. 1 and 3) also reveal that the period after POSTFRIM is found engraved in the 4th stage original die, which probably was also the case in the 3rd stage die. The period had, on the other hand, been "forgotten" in the 1st and 2nd stage die with the result that the position of the period varies, as a rule, on the stamps having the word NORGE in sans serif letters. This is really a blessing in disguise, in that the position (or lack) of

the period on these stamps frequently is an aid in the determination of various types.

The original die is about 22 mm high, about 17.5 mm wide, and about 20 mm thick. With the aid of measurements on a photograph of the original die with "built-in" millimeter scale, it was possible to calculate with reasonable accuracy the dimensions of the printing face proper on this 4th stage original die:

	Vertically	Horizontally
Overall, outer framelines -----	20.92 mm	16.56 mm
Between inner framelines -----	19.72 mm	15.65 mm

It may be mentioned, by way of comparison, that the corresponding "between inner framelines" measurements on the proof from the 1st stage original die were vertically 19.67 mm and horizontally 15.73 mm. When we consider that the proof is on paper, and that the measurements were made (by me) about 75 years after the production of the proof, it seems hardly to be expected that these measurements would reflect, in a highly accurate degree, the corresponding dimensions in the original die. The degree of agreement between the measurements on the proof from the 1st stage original die and the measurements calculated for the 4th stage original die does, however, appear to be sufficiently good, so that we may assume that the "between inner framelines" dimensions are identical for the 1st and 4th stage original dies, and thus also for the 2nd and 3rd stage dies.

We may recall from an earlier article<sup>8</sup> that measurements between inner framelines on these posthorn stamps can be made more accurately than the overall measurements between the thicker and frequently less sharply defined outer framelines. The average shrinkage, in the Centraltrykkeriet and Knudsen issues, by measurements in the fiber direction of the stamp paper, per cliché per reproduction stage, calculated in the same article, namely 0.14 mm vertically and 0.11 mm horizontally (at least for Norw. Cat. #53 IV), thus appears to find reasonable support in the measurements of the 4th stage original die. These figures can thus serve as a reasonable orientation in the study of the number of reproduction stages in all issues where the plates were prepared by electrotypy with matrices of wax, in this case the issues of Centraltrykkeriet and Knudsen. The printing clichés and the stamps with horizontal watermarks in these issues may thus be expected to have "between inner framelines" vertical measurements (along center line) in the vicinity of 19.44 mm (18.72—2x0.14), if the clichés were formed normally in 2 reproduction stages, or in the vicinity of 19.16 mm (19.72—4x0.14), if one has to do with 4 reproduction stages, as in the case of Norw. Cat. #53 IV. These figures are only for orientation, the exact measurements in the various cases depend, to a considerable extent, upon temperature variations in the wax mixture at the moments of impressing the die. The horizontal orientation measurements to be expected for stamps with horizontal fiber direction, vertical watermark, can be calculated in a corresponding manner.

It was explained in the same article<sup>8</sup>, that the pressing of the dies into wax to form matrices took place while the wax was warm. The matrices then contracted during the subsequent cooling in accordance with the so-called "law of continued reproduction," so that the matrices were already "too small" at the time they were placed in the electrotypy bath. It should be mentioned here that there is no corresponding "law of continued reproduction" in the case of reproductions by means of lead matrices<sup>9</sup>, as in the printings of Petersen and Johnsen. The thin copper shells in these cases could easily become somewhat deformed during the handling in separating them from the lead matrices. The resulting clichés and stamps in these issues are thus of variable dimensions approximating those of the original die, often somewhat greater.

## References

1. Norges Frimerker (1914), p. 38; Same (1924), p. 89; Håndboken (1963), 219
2. Norges Frimerker (1914), p. 42; Same (1924), p. 97; Håndboken (1963), 271
3. Norges Frimerker (1914), p. 55; Same (1924), p. 128
4. Norges Frimerker (1914), p. 70; Same (1924), p. 147; Nord. F.T. 1908 p. 189
5. Nord. F. T. 1896, p. 17-19, 33-34
6. Norges Frimerker (1914), p. 29; Same (1924), p. 70  
Norsk F. T. 1950, p. 7; Same 1955, p. 16  
Håndboken (1963), p. 181
7. Norsk F. T. 1961, p. 108-111, 129, 132-134, 165 (incorrect illustration corrected later), 168, 187-189, and 1962, p. 31 (correction).
8. Norsk F. T. 1953, p. 93-99; 1954, p. 2-10; 1955, p. 199-200; 1960, p. 168.  
Posthorn 1954, p. 1-8, 20-26, 38-41.
9. Norsk F. T. 1957, p. 4-6.

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 NAPEX 1964

With S. C. C. member Svend Yort as general chairman, the National Philatelic Exhibitions of Washington, D. C., Inc., in conjunction with 15 National Philatelic Societies celebrated the opening of the Hall of Philately and Postal History in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., September 17th to 20th with a stamp exhibition. While the physical set-up of the show left something to be desired, the exhibition was magnificent and the organization of the show was flawless. Among the exhibitors were S. C. C. members H. Bernstein, who showed his beautiful Faroe Islands, and R. Norby, who received the silver award for his exhibit of Norway #8. Among the visitors to Napex we noticed in the crowd the following of our members: Dr. Stericker, V. Engstrom, Gilinsky, "Whitey" Johnson, Dr. Jacobson, R. Swanson, Dr. Sneller, R. Norby, H. Bernstein and of course, everywhere, Svend Yort who has our congratulations for a job well done.

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Reidar Norby of Teaneck, New Jersey, has really been gathering in the trophies for his Norway this season. In addition to his Compex 64 Grand Award, he also won awards at Cinpex in Cincinnati and Cuy-Lorpex, Rocky River, Ohio, Sepad at Philadelphia, Napax and Sojex and C. P. S. Chicago. In addition to these Golds and Silvers, he also picked up three S. P. A. research medals.

**I need Norwegian pre stamp covers**

ROBERT FRIGSTAD 2181 Lakeaires Blvd. White Bear Lake, Minn.

## 1965 Catalogues

Every fall brings a bundle of new catalogues. As changes from year to year are very minor as far as classification of the stamps is concerned, one cannot but feel that the new prices are the main reason for buying them. This year they again went sky high. Where it's all going to end only God knows!

Scott catalogue raised the prices of all early and middle issues of Scandinavian stamps drastically. Even though Scott is not a "net" catalogue its prices for many items are now higher than listings in Scandinavia.

The new Norwegian catalogue (Norges Katalogen), is completely rewritten, and we think it is all for the better. While the proof reader overlooked obvious mistakes, this catalogue is much easier to use than its predecessor.

A few basic changes of consequence were noted: #37 I and II are now part of #36, which makes sense. #24 IIIa and b is now 24a. This stamp has been changed before we believe, and may be changed again. #45 I is now 45 I a and b. And #46 is also divided into a and b. The prices of the earlier issues are up about 25%, more or less, while the prices on the later stamps have not moved near as much.

For a review of the Swedish catalogues we give the floor to our Swedish friend Nils Stahlhanske:

Facit has constantly been improving over the years, and the 65 edition is no exception. It is now printed in new bolder, smaller, but more legible type. Prices particularly for mint stamps are much higher because the stocks of these items are turning out to be quite small. (It is important to remember that of the many prices for shades and issues, the one listed in bold type is lowest and valid for 90% of the transactions). Very fine copies (Prakt Exemplar) are now bringing much higher prices. This was always the case, but not to the extent it is today. Very fine mint copies bring 50 to 100% above catalogue.

Facit is also this year showing pictures of what has been judged to be perfect cancellations on middle and later issues of Swedish stamps.

Prices for pairs are included for stamps from 1872 perforated 14, and block prices are listed up to 1919. The interest in pairs and blocks seem to be on the increase while the stamp booklets seem to be lagging even if some of them are very rare. Facit is also showing Semi-Official and private local stamps this year. Of this material, properly cancelled stamps are very rare, covers are practically unobtainable while the supply of mint copies are inexhaustable.

The chapter on essays of Sweden is new and so is the chapter on Military Mail sent from Iceland.

The Swedish Philatelic Society S. F. F. produces a very specialized catalogue of Sweden only.

The new Viking catalogue is a pocket size catalogue of Sweden, very useful for the general collector. It does not list all the shades, but it does list the strips and blocks.

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### CHICAGO COMPLEX 1965

Complex will be held at the LaSalle Hotel in Chicago from May 27 to 29, 1965. The Chicago Chapter is again participating, and you all have our invitation to visit us, both as guests and exhibitors.

—Roger Swarson, President Chicago Chapter

## The New Finnish Booklet

The new booklet is identical in color and size, the only difference being in the contents and the inscription on the outside of the covers. The old 10 mark booklets that contained 5 examples of green 10 mks. stamps, had the following inscriptions:

Front in Finnish.

KOTIMAISSIA POSTIMAKSUJA			
PAIKALL.			
	g	mk	mk
KIRJEET -----	20	20	30
	125	25	50
POSTIKORTIT ---	—	—	20
	Kg	—	mk
PAKETIT -----	—1	—	75
	—3	—	100

Back carried the same in Swedish.

KOTIMAISSIA POSTIMAKSUJA			
	g	mk.	
KIRJEET -----	20	0,35	
	125	0,60	
POSTIKORTIT -----	—	,25	
	Kg	Mk.	
PAKETIT -----	—1	1,50	
	—3	1,75	

The new booklet has inscriptions as below.

Front in Finnish.

Back has same inscription in Swedish.

The contents of the new booklet is much different from the old one. Whereas the old booklet contained 5 - 10 mks. green stamps, the new one contains 5 stamps, but 3 denominations 2 - 0.05 purple, 2 - 0.10 green and 1 - 0.20 red. The type of each is exactly like the old issue with perforations on 4 sides, with 2 side margins, and the top margin of each issue carrying its control number. The only difference I notice is that the small control number over the .05 purple is in larger figures than those of the other two values. This is quite evident to the naked eye and is prevalent in all three booklets that I own. Another oddity is the absence of a period after this number in some issues, and its presence in others. Two of the .05 have periods, 2 of the .10 have periods, but none of the 20's. Just what is the exact set up of these booklet panes, I have yet to find out, since 3 booklets are not enough to draw permanent conclusions. Perhaps some other collectors can throw further light on these interesting stamps.

—Stanley Pollard

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### SOJEX 1964

The Eastern Regional Meeting of the S. C. C., called by the Southern New Jersey Chapter #8 was held in conjunction with SOJEX 1964 in Atlantic City. Once again did members from several chapters convene at the Seaside Hotel and Motel on Sunday, October 25th for the annual Hospitality Hour. Over cups of coffee and Danish pastries, an informal meeting took place and several members gave a short account of activities in their respective areas.

The addition of a new Chapter in the state of Washington was noted and the forthcoming establishment of a Northern New Jersey Chapter was greeted enthusiastically. It will make New Jersey the only two-chapter section in the country.

Scandinavian exhibits in SOJEX 1964 were less in numbers than in previous years, an indication that some of the old displayers are reluctant to participate in two showings a year. This year's Trophy went to Ralph E. Danielson of Oak Park, Ill., for his entry of stampless covers from Sweden. A gold plaque was awarded to Lawrence Fralick of Vineland, N. J., who showed all sorts of Scandinavian stamps.

W. J. Banks of Don Mills, Ontario, Canada, received a Silver Plaque for his display of stampless covers from Denmark. The SCC Chapter #8 Trophy for best display by a chapter member went to Mrs. Helen Rocco, who showed Swedish cancellations.

Among S. C. C. members who had entered other than Scandinavian exhibits and received awards, were Clifford Bieber (Morris Apfelbaum Award), Mrs. Helen Rocco (L. Coleman Hatch Memorial Trophy), Vincent A. Prete (Silver Plaque) and Herbert Bernstein (Aero Philatelist Trophy and APS Research Award).

Chapter #8 would like to thank Dr. William Stericker for his part on the panel of judges and Svend Yort for giving us a hand in mounting and dismounting of the show. The banquet was highlighted by a speech delivered by Mr. D. Thomas Clements, Chief, United Postal Administration, who participated in SOJEX by conducting First Day ceremonies for the Atlantic City release of the "Cessation of Atomic Testing" stamp. He was introduced by Mr. Franklin Bruns, Jr., the well known curator of the Francis Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum, who acted as master of ceremonies.

As a result of the regional S. C. C. meeting and the expected addition of a new chapter in North Jersey, efforts will be made to combine activities and alternate future regional shows and conventions between NOJEX and SOJEX.

We all wish to congratulate fellow-member Ray Norby for his "moving" interest in getting new blood into our nationwide organization.

We of Chapter #8 wish to thank all those fellow-members who participated in SOJEX 1964 by sending in material and helping us to put up the show. We hope to see you all again at the 1965 convention, to be held at . . . ?

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### BOOK REVIEW

Cumulative Index to Scandinavian Philatelic Literature from 1950, compiled by Arthur Brown.

This is a typewritten list of 20 pages, printed on one side only, and stapled into a pale green card board cover. The first 2 pages consist of an introduction, list of 7 countries covered. Page 3 gives the Key to publications, which is continued on page 4, a total of 57 separate publications arranged alphabetically with abbreviations. Page 5 covers items on Scandinavia as a whole, while pages 6 and 7 cover Denmark separately. Page 8 covers Danish West Indies, page 9, Greenland. Finland with its associate states of Aunus, Ingermanland and Karelia, take up pages 10, 11 and 12. Page 13 covers Iceland, pages 14, 15, 16 Norway, page 17 Schleswig and Schleswig-Holstein. The last 3 pages, 18, 19 and 20 cover Sweden. All in all, a very comprehensive covering of articles on the Scandinavian countries, as presented by the Philatelic Literature from 1950 to 1963.

—Stanley Pollard

## Danish Pre-Adhesive Material

By Jack Banks

Why don't we see more pre-adhesive Danish material in our SCC shows? We recall a few fine Swedish exhibits, whose early crown strikes and feather letters perhaps contribute to a more "sexy" display, in the philatelic sense, than the Danish collector can produce. Admittedly, too, pre-stamp postmarks from the Kingdom of Denmark and dependencies, with a few exceptions, are not too common. But we are sure that some of our members must have attractive material in this field which we have not been privileged to see.

This short article does not attempt a comprehensive review of Danish handstamps in the pre-adhesive period, nor can we deal with rates and routes here. We merely illustrate a few examples to indicate that a representative showing can be assembled at not too great cost or effort. The writer will be glad to stand corrected in any of his statements by the knowledgeable reader.

Except for the København local fodpost, handstruck marks were not used by postoffices in the Kingdom before 1820. A showing of Danish pre-stamp material, however, could be introduced by earlier entires or covers from Denmark with foreign marks. These seem generally scarce except for the straight-line French entry marks showing country of origin which, thanks to the apparently inexhaustible files of the Bordeaux wine merchants, are not hard to come by.

As noted by Fred A. Brofos (Posthorn, Vol. 13 No. 4) these were introduced about 1699 but do not refer specifically to Scandinavian countries until somewhat later. The "D'HOLLANDE" mark (Fig. 1, upper left) is on a 1753 letter from København which travelled via Amsterdam. The DAENNEMARK example upper right is also from København, 1801. The next two examples show (left) the DAENNEMARK with route mark struck separately and (right) and catalogue, "Danske Poststempler før Frimaerketiden").

the two together as a two-line mark. Below in Fig. 1 are examples of the two-line DANEMARCK / PAR HAMBOURG introduced about 1806, when Hamburg was under French occupation, for mail travelling via that city, but still used much later. These letters, 1814 and 1827, the latter showing also the Thurn and Taxis route and (in red) the additional French entry mark, "Alle-magne / P. Givet" in arched box.

The first handstamp of the København fodpost was the FP monogram in reverse, (Fig. 2, top left) with oval line outside the black background. Used 1806-08, during the first period of government operation of the fodpost, it is also known in red and (later) without the outside line. The other two examples shown, F.P. in circle, and FP. in octagon, are from the period of private operation, being reported in use 1818-33 and 1838-49 respectively.

Fig. 3 shows some examples of København general postmarks. The double circle ones are rather scarce, the others common. Above left is Type I, in black (also common in bluegreen), with KJ spelling and period after N. This is the first year of reported use. Top right shows Type C (KI spelling without period) in bluegreen (also common in black and rare in red). Below are, left to right, Types F and E (black only) and Type J (KJ spelling without period, common in black or bluegreen. (Types according to E. Rathje's handbook

In 1820 København, Aalborg, Helsingør and Randers, along with a few towns in the duchies, received two-line marks showing name of town / date and year, within a double-lined rectangle. Later Helsingør used a similar mark in single rectangle (Fig. 4). This is Rathje Type E. Other types from the home of Hamlet include (upper right) Type F, in first year of reported use (black only); lower left, a mark similar to Rathje's Type G, but two years later



than reported in the catalogue, and in bluegreen, while the catalogue reports G in black only; and (lower right) Type H in green (also known in black).

Excepting København, postoffices in the Kingdom apparently did not usually apply their handstamped postmarks to inland letters before the introduction of postage stamps, and therefore most of these marks may be classed as scarce to rare on pre-stamp mail. Helsingør had more foreign correspondence than most provincial towns due to the collection of the Sound Dues. The examples shown in Fig. 4 are on correspondence to London in which agents render accounts for dues paid on behalf of British shippers for cargoes passing the Sound.

In 1845 more than 50 provincial towns in the Kingdom, in addition to many in the Duchies, received the standardized "1½ circle" handstamp, two examples being shown in Fig. 5. The Naskov stamp has the date in manuscript.

In contrast to towns in the Kingdom, those in the duchies seem to have used their handstamps more freely on domestic mail, and these are therefore generally somewhat easier to find. Fig. 6 shows two examples of the 1½ circle

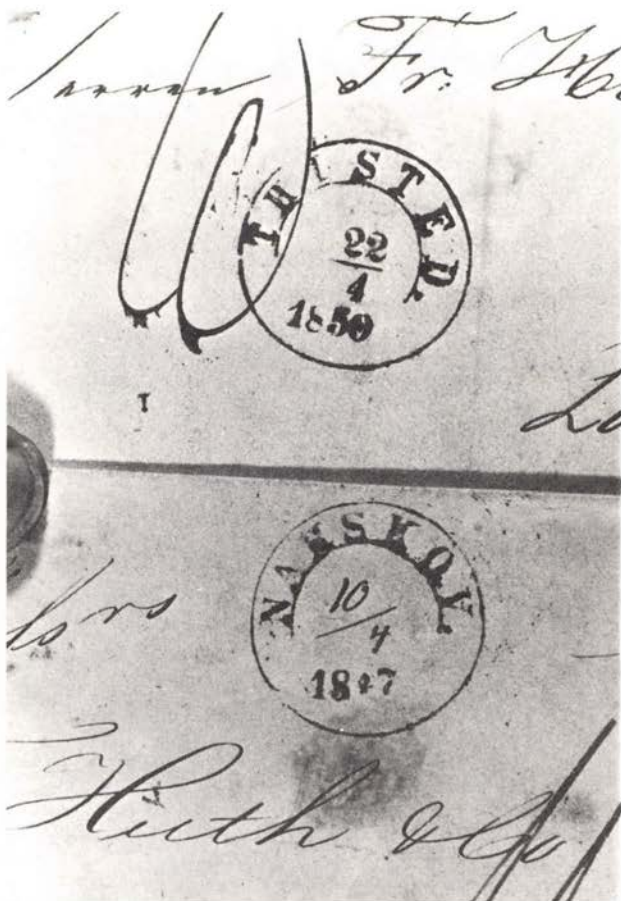


Figure 5



Figure 1

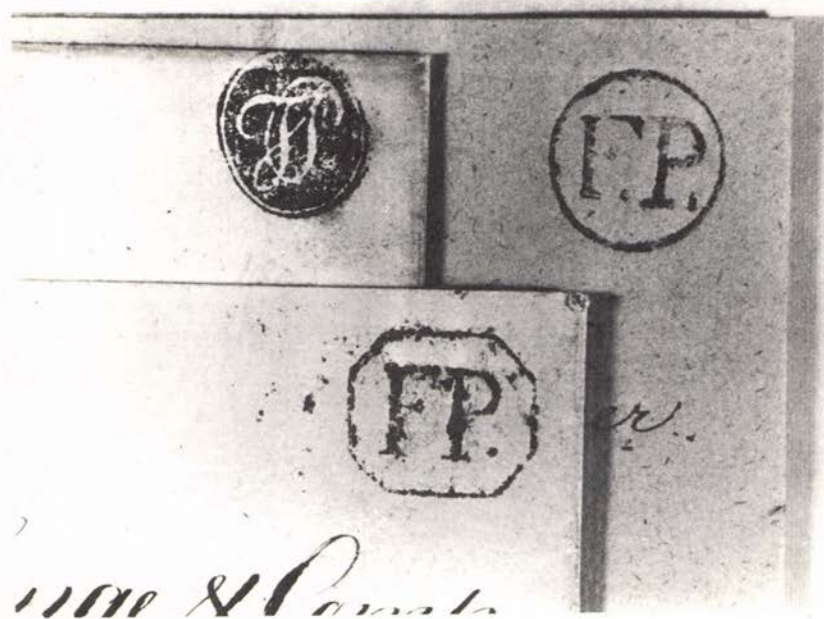


Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4

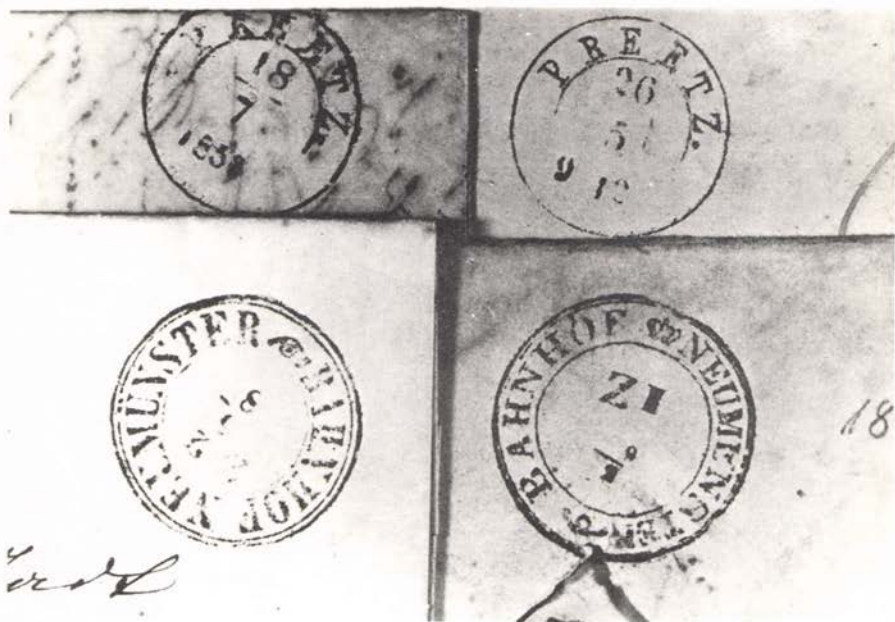


Figure 6



Figure 7

from Preetz, Holstein, one showing the year and one with a different notation (time?). Danish-recognized stamps were not used in Holstein until 1853 so these 1852 and 1851 letters can be classed as pre-adhesive.

A number of Holstein railroad station postoffices used types similar to the Neumünster examples (Fig. 6, below). All show a posthorn at bottom between the "BAHNHOF" and town name, some also have crown at top as in the right-hand example. Rathje records only the type without crown for Neumünster, though the one with crown has since been reported. The Z1 and Z2 refer of course to the train (zog) number.

The busy ports of Altona and Kiel supply the most varied assortment of pre-stamp marks in the duchies. In fact the first handstamps used anywhere under Danish administration were the single line, unframed "DE ALTONA" and "Von ALTONA" rarities, dating from 1786. The two later Altona types shown in Fig. 7 (top) appear as transit marks on an entire from København and a cover from Helsingør respectively, both addressed to London. At left is Altona Type F, dated a year before the earliest recorded in the catalogue; at right Type J, one year later than catalogued.

In addition to the more or less standard types of handstamps heretofore mentioned, a number of offices both in the Kingdom and duchies had individual "maverick" types, usually elusive, and including dated and undated, boxed and unboxed, curved and straight line, script and old-fashioned lettering, etc. One of the prettiest of these "irregulars" is the Oldesloe (Holstein) undated crown and posthorn (Fig. 7, bottom left).

Finally, Fig 7 shows also two fairly common types from the Royal Danish postoffices in the free cities of Lübeck and Hamburg. Dated 1853 and 1852 respectively, these are pre-stamp letters since the offices were not issued adhesives until 1855.

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### THANK YOU!

During my more than seven months of illness, it has been a great comfort to be remembered by my many friends in the S. C. C.—letters and cards have arrived almost daily and I am truly sorry not to have been able to answer them due to the nature of my illness, which prohibited all correspondence.

Several of our members seem to have been spending their vacations abroad and I have had cards from Bill Stericker, George Wiberg, B. I. Christensen, to mention a few and I have also heard from several of our Scandinavian members, among them the first "New Issue" editor to the Posthorn, Thorsten Ingeloff.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR THOUGHTFULNESS!

—Carl E. Pelander

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### NORWEGIAN RAILROAD STAMPS

By Frederick Brofos

Mr. Brofos' work on these stamps have over the years appeared in the Posthorn and have evoked general interest both here and abroad. At the last S. C. C. meeting it was unanimously agreed that the collection of these articles as a booklet or pamphlet would make a fine addition to every S. C. C. members library and a worthy successor to our earlier bonus pamphlets. We expect this pamphlet will be ready to go with the next issue of the Posthorn.

## New Issues

New ordinary stamps on June 25, 1964

The Post Office Section for Philately PFA, wants to inform that owing to increase of postage on July 1, 1964, new ordinary stamps will be issued as follows:

Value	Type and Color	Perforation					
5 ore	Figure type, Red	3-sided	Booklets of 20				
35 ore	Gustaf VI Adolf, Grey	2-sided	Rolls of 100				
40 ore	Gustaf VI Adolf, Blue	2-sided	Rolls of 100				
40 ore	Gustaf VI Adolf, Blue	3-sided	Booklets of 20				
60 ore	Gustaf VI Adolf, Reddish lilac	2-sided	Rolls of 100				
120 ore	"Tre Kronor", Light blue	2-sided	Rolls of 100				
8 types of slot machine booklets a 1 Sw cr. (Sold only undivided):							
10-40	40-10	10-40	40-10	10-10	10-10	15-25	25-15
10-40	40-10	10-40	40-10	15-25	25-15	15-25	25-15
				15-25	25-15	10-10	10-10



On July 15th 1964 Iceland issued four new stamps. The design was flowers and the values 0.50 Kr., 1.00 Kr., 1.50 Kr., and 2.00 Kr.

### GREENLAND

On November 26th Greenland will be honoring Samuel Petrus Kleinschmidt, Greenland linguist and researcher.

He was born on February 14, 1814, at Lichtenau, a small mission station near the Agdluitsoq Fjord in southwestern Greenland. When he was nine years old he was sent to school in Saxonia, Germany, and thereafter he came to the Netherlands as an apprentice in a pharmacy.

However, in 1836 he interrupted his career as a pharmacist and went to Christiansfeld in Southern Jutland where he joined the brotherhood community of the Herrnhuts. In 1840 they directed him to Lichtenau as a missionary.

Here he began his studies of the Eskimo language which he continued at Godthaab, the "capital" of Greenland where he became a teacher at the local seminar. He devoted his studies also to the study of the Eskimo culture and dialects, and later on issued the grammar and a dictionary which made him famous.

The grammar, called "Grammatik der Gronlandischen Sprache" was published in Berlin in 1851, and based upon the principles therein he worked out a dictionary "Gronlandske Ordbog" published in Copenhagen in 1871. In these two works and in several other books together with a translation of the Holy Bible he created quite a new Greenland writing and spelling, putting in system the pronunciation and function of every word or combination of words which is still today forming the basic system of the Eskimo language. He died on February 9, 1886.

### SWEDEN

On December 10, 1964, Sweden will issue new stamps to commemorate the following persons awarded the Nobel Prize in 1904.

Frederi Mistal (1830-1914), France, and Jose Echegaray y Eizaguirre (1833-1914), Spain, were between them awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature. Mistral "in recognition of the fresh originality and true inspiration of his poetic production, which faithfully reflects the natural scenery and native spirit of his people, and, in addition, his significant work as a Provençal philologist" and Echegaray y Eizaguirre "in recognition of the numerous and brilliant compositions which, in an individual and original manner, have revived the great traditions of the Spanish drama."

John William Strutt, Lord Rayleigh (1842-1919), Great Britain, was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics "for his investigations of the densities of the most important gases and for his discovery of argon in connection with these studies."

Sir William Ramsay (1852-1916), Great Britain, was awarded the Nobel Prize in chemistry "in recognition of his services in the discovery of the inert gaseous elements in air, and his determination of their place in the periodic system."

Ivan Petrovic Pavlov (1849-1936), Russia, was awarded the Nobel Prize in medicine "in recognition of his work on the physiology of digestion, through which knowledge on vital aspects of the subject has been transformed and enlarged."

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### A NEW S. C. C. CHAPTER IN NORTHERN NEW JERSEY

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we announce the formation of a chapter of the S. C. C. in Northern New Jersey. The chapter came into being largely through the efforts of Reider Norby of Teaneck, New Jersey. The Chapter will meet at the Commonwealth Club, 551 Valley Road, Upper Montclair, N. J. It has a prospective membership list of 19 members, which should be adequate for most any purposes. The provisional officers are: President, Reider Norby; Vice president, Eric Soderlind, and Bradley J. Arch, Secretary and Treasurer. While the chapter does not expect to be legally constituted as such till January 1965, the boys are already drawing up ambitious plans for the future.

Our best wishes to the Northern New Jersey chapter!

## Membership Notes

### NEW MEMBERS

- 1003 Harry Malmberg, 314 N. 74th St., Seattle, Washington.  
 1004 Alfred M. Hagen, 501 Cherry St., Grand Forks, N. Dakota.  
 1005 Stanley M. Halberg, Russell Road, Canton, N. Y. 13617.  
 1006 R. L. DeBus, 1229 N. W. 4½ Street, Rochester, Minn. 55901.  
 1007 Robert H. Shellhamer, 2364 Crestview Road, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15216.  
 1008 Barbara S. Hazelwood, 5946 Willowbend Blvd., Houston, Texas.  
 1009 Benjamin H. Cohen, 752 Dempster St., Mt. Prospect, Ill. 60057.  
 1010 Leon D. Tallman, P. O. Box 391, Chugiak, Alaska.  
 1011 Herbert M. Strom, 11 Thompson St., Concord, N. H. 03301  
 1012 A. G. Martin, 2 Hartford Ave., Glens Falls, N. Y.  
 1013 Gerald E. Jacobson, 290 Hamilton Place, Hackensack, N. J.  
 1014 John H. Kent, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont.  
 1015 Neil C. Souther, Tabor Academy, Marion, Mass. 02738.  
 1016 Mrs. Louise H. Longley, Whitney Road, Shirley Center, Mass.  
 1017 Robert D. Hanson, Highland, Wisconsin.  
 1018 Bob Siegel, Estate Liquidators, Inc., 100 West 42nd St., New York 10036.  
 1019 Melvin Schwartz, 39-16 Tierney Place, Fairlawn, N. J.  
 1020 Eric Soderlind, 1016 Elm Ave, Ridgefield, N. J.  
 1021 Howard D. Eckerson, 21 Walnut St., Closter, N. J.  
 1022 Bradley J. Arch, 144 Hamilton Ave., Clifton, N. J.  
 1023 Jack Vaughn, 615 S. Serrano Ave. #310, Los Angeles, Calif. 90005  
 1024 John Siverts, Box 425, Wilmington, Del. 99

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- 972 Carl E. Hedin, P. O. Box 1012, Orleans, Mass. 02653.  
 927 Lt. John F. Walker, 9th Marines 3rd Division, FPO, San Francisco, Cal.  
 694 Richard S. Wahlberg, 341 Bellwall Dr., Peters Township, Bridgeville, Pa. 15017.  
 667 Wayne Wheelock, 387 B. Termino Ave., Long Beach, Calif. 90814.  
 298 D. O. Sodergren, Argella Road, Ipswich, Mass.  
 945 H. G. Gudmundson, 1354 Elmdale Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60627.  
 883 Frank Cannon, Charter House Hotel, Anaheim, Calif.  
 593 Henry O. Nouss, P. O. Box 219, Boca Raton, Fla. 33432.  
 764 Erick G. Erickson, 811 Cedar St., Anchorage, Alaska.  
 965 Harold D. Peterson, Library Section, USA R. Y. I. S., APO 331, San Francisco, Calif. 96331.  
 973 William H. Littlewoode, c/o Office of International Scientific Affairs, Washington 25, D. C.  
 519 Jan Hansen, 1279 Kelly Ave., Corona, Calif.  
 986 Mrs. Jeannette Mather Lord, 960 Broadway, Dunedin, Florida.  
 530 Frederick T. Pierpont, 17 Burton St., New Haven 15, Conn.



## REINSTATED

825 Dr. Oluf Edwin Olsen, Route 2, Box 462A, Maitland, Florida.

## MEMBERS DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT

## 1962

- 779 Evald Nielsen, Klaregade 4, Odense, Denmark (Deceased)  
 441 Sigurd Gimnes, 3050 W. North, Chicago 47, Ill.  
 742 Douglas E. Agren, 1842 W. Thos. Atkinson Rd., Inverness, Palatine, Ill.  
 891 Harold Wennersten, 3729 N. Kostner Ave., Chicago 41, Ill.  
 256 Paul E. Jensen, Box 811, Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands.  
 206 Vincent Lopez, Hotel Taft, 7th Ave. and 50th, New York 19, N. Y.  
 792 William M. Larkin, 84½ Kinnaird St., Cambridge 39, Mass.  
 274 Alf. Oliver Ahlstrand, 1102 Broadway, Rockford, Ill.  
 612 K. G. A. Anderson, Crawford St., Northboro, Mass.  
 872 Paul Leeds, P. O. Box 6, Berlin, N. J.  
 216 Nels Otterson, 17693 Trinity St., Detroit 19, Mich.  
 786 Laurence R. Nielsen, 64 Elliott Pl., Freeport, L. I., N. Y.  
 863 Thomas R. Bonde, 1132-82nd St., Brooklyn 28, N. Y.  
 895 Jack Breen, 950 Dumont Ave., Brooklyn 7, N. Y.  
 906 Henry Elliott, 257 18th Ave., St. Fustache, Que., Canada.  
 937 E. M. Hansen, 2126 Newark Ave., Westfield, N. J.  
 272 C. L. Johnson, P. O. Box 164, Woodhull, Ill.  
 915 Michael Lee Price, 331 Elmgrove Ave., Providence 6, R. I.  
 801 Arthur J. Kobacker, 3172 Homewood Ave., Steubenville, Ohio.  
 631 Joseph S. Kay, 8663 Bessemore Ave., Detroit 13, Mich.  
 777 Harry Karlsson, 4318 5th Ave., Brooklyn 32, N. Y.  
 224 Gustave Larson, P. O. Box 296, Worcester, Mass.  
 763 St. Clair Beeman, 4342 S. First Ave., Minneapolis 9, Minn.

## 1961

- 212 Mrs. Toini Jarvinen, 546 Westchester Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
 412 Stanley Sundell, 2525 Grant St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.  
 713 John H. Nissen, R. R. 1, Everettstown Rd., Frenchtown, N. J.  
 816 Roy E. Hamilton, Box 584, Paducah, Texas.  
 871 Raymond Grow, 513 W. 5th Ave., Gary, Ind.  
 903 Richard J. Albert, Jr., 3120 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg, Pa.

## 1960

- 83 Mrs. A. E. Kaplan, 22 Edgecliff Terr., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 400 Edward M. Cogswell, P. O. Box 762, Alexandria, Va.  
 450 Roy Hill, 1140 Sutter St., San Francisco 9, Calif.  
 838 Kjell J., Nickelsen, 72 Jackson Ave., N. Plainfield, N. J.  
 849 Dr. C. S. Norborg, 3130 N. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago 13, Ill.  
 856 Alvin Tjeltveit, U. S. P. O., Red Lodge, Montana  
 859 D. E. Wagner, 6943 Conejo Dr., San Bernardino, Calif.

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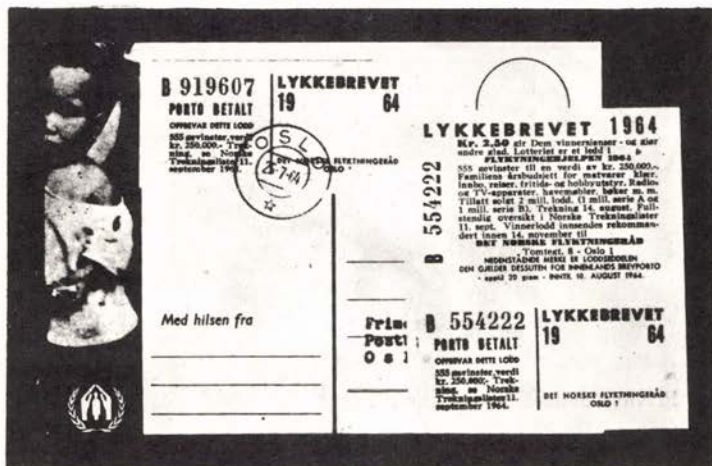
In stamps we have all the European countries with  
the Scandinavian countries as a specialty.

### Aarhus Frimaerkehandel

Bruunsgade 33, Aarhus, Denmark

## Norway Oddity: 1964 Lykkebrevet

To raise money for the refugees through the United Nations, 2,000,000 of the pictured lottery tickets were sold. The lower part of the ticket was gummed and carried the franking power of the inland rate Norwegian stamps, until August 14, 1964. The letters sent with these stamps—presumably any label which has prepaid franking power is a stamp—are already listed in some catalogues even though the Norwegians take a dim view of them. In Norway the letters were called "Lykkebrev" which means both Luck letter and Happiness letter.



The picture is  $\frac{1}{2}$  size. The right half of the franking label is largely in blue, a fact that does not show up in our picture.

### NEW HANDBOOK ON EARLY FINNISH CANCELS

Rolf Gummesson of Stockholm, Sweden, has recently published a remarkable 95 page handbook on the Town and Rail Road cancels of Finland 1812-80, in German "FINNLAND—FRUHE ORTSSTEMPEL" (Finland—Early Town Cancels).

The book is richly illustrated with tracings or photographs of all known town cancels as well as Rail Roads used during the above period. Besides a very accurate description of each cancel and the period of its use, there is a table of values for each postmark, rated as "A" for the most common, then from "R1-5" for the less scarce and "RR" for the very rare. There is also a statistical table, showing the number of letters mailed and cancelled at the various postoffices.

To the serious collector of Finland stamps, this book is a must and can be obtained from the author Rolf Gummesson, Kungsgatan 55, III, Stockholm, Sweden.

—C. E. P.

**FRIMAERKESAMLEREN**  
**The Danish Stamp Collector**  
**Fagblad for Filатели**

**Editor: Frederiksberg Stamp Society, Denmark**

Expedition: Erik Schultz, Lindevang 16, Brondby Strand, Denmark.  
 If you like to contact Danish stamp collectors and dealers, please try a subscription or an advertisement in the largest and most actual Danish magazine FRIMAERESAMEREN. Annual subscription for the rest of 1964 and 1965 U. S. dollars 3.00 or equivalent. 10 numbers a year. Advertising rates 1/16 page \$3.00.



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**THE POSTHORN**

**Editor: Ralph E. Danielson, 19 Harrison Street, Oak Park, Illinois**

**Assistant Editors: Dr. Earl G. Jacobsen, Roger Swanson.**

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

# OFFICIAL BALLOT

for the Annual Election of the  
**SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB**

to be held January 28, 1965, at Chicago, Illinois

This ballot must be sent in the enclosed envelope and must arrive not later than 9:00 A.M., Wednesday, January 27, 1965.

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**VOTING INSTRUCTIONS:** To vote for a candidate mark **X** within the square to the right of that candidate's name. To vote for any other member whose name does not appear on the ballot, write in his or her name on the line provided and mark **X** in the square after said name.

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**PRESIDENT**

Robert P. Stevens -----   
Chicago, Ill.

-----

**TREASURER**

Jens W. Nyboe -----   
Chicago, Ill.

-----

**VICE-PRESIDENT**

Ralph E. Danielson ----   
Oak Park, Ill.

-----

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS—3 yrs.**

Willard S. Johnson ----   
Hopkins, Minn.

-----

**SECRETARY**

Walter W. Doepp -----   
Chicago, Ill.

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**EDITOR OF POSTHORN**

Ralph E. Danielson ----   
Oak Park, Ill.

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**NOTE:** Proxy must be signed and enclosed with ballot. Fold this ballot for secrecy.



## OFFICIAL PROXY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, a voting member in good standing of the SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB, do hereby make, constitute and appoint \_\_\_\_\_  
(print name)

of \_\_\_\_\_ a voting member in  
(city and state)  
good standing of said Club, my true and lawful attorney and agent for me, and in my name, place and stead, as such member, to do and perform all acts and things, and to vote upon all questions at the Annual Meeting of said Club, to be held in Chicago, Illinois, on January 28, 1965. And in case my attorney is or shall at any time during the said convention be unable to act in my behalf, I hereby give him full right and authority to substitute any other voting member in good standing of the Club in his stead for the same purpose, and said substitute to vote and reassign at will.

Witness my hand and seal this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1965.

SIGN HERE \_\_\_\_\_

Membership No. \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

SIGN the Proxy

Be sure to fill in the Name of your Proxy

