

The

# POST HORN

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## A Stamp That Never Was

Sven Åhman (#936)



What is wrong with this picture?

Only that it shows a stamp that was never issued.

In the long history of Norway's posthorn-type stamps, which reaches back

all the way to 1872 and is not over yet, there has never been a 6 øre value. Yet there it is, in my Norway album.

I found the stamp shortly before visiting Norway last Christmas. I brought it along and went to the Postmuseum in Oslo, in the hope of clearing up the mystery. I can't quite make up my mind whether to consider it a disappointment or a triumph that they knew nothing about it there. It is a nice feeling for a collector to discover something new and unknown. But it is frustrating not to be able to find out what it really is.

My stamp, if it can be so called, is on gummed paper without watermark. It is perforated  $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$  like the regular sans-serif, shaded posthorn issue. One must assume that it is a proof or essay, made from the die of the 6 øre postcard. In this the museum agreed with me. But they had no record of such a proof ever having been made. They helped me establish that the die used in printing the stamp is the one found on the 1881 issue of the 6 øre postcard, with the large figure "6" thicker than in the first, 1876-77 version.

If this experimental proof indicates an intention, later abandoned, to issue a 6 øre stamp, this must have been in the first few years of the 1880's. It cannot have been before 1880 or 1881, since the "6" is of the type that replaced the earlier, thinner version. And it cannot have been after 1882, since the original die was then re-engraved to unshaded posthorn (cr. Carl H. Werenskiold's article in THE POSTHORN, October 1964).

A decade later, there seems to have been a plan for a 6 øre stamp, again abandoned. The Postmuseum in Oslo has a sheet with proofs in black of a dozen values of the posthorn type with "NORGE" in Roman letters. The exhibit has a notation that these were made in 1893 after re-engraving of the old 1886 sans-serif dies by the printer Trondsen. These proofs are of all the values from 1 to 60 øre which exist in sans-serif type, plus the 6 øre.

I can find no mention of a 6 øre proof in the new Norway handbook. When I showed my find at the January meeting of the New York Chapter of the Scandinavian Collectors Club, none of the Norway specialists present knew anything about it. And the audience included Mr. Werenskiold, who has encouraged me to submit my "discovery" to the readers of THE POSTHORN.

What would have been the franking purpose, if plans for a 6 øre stamp had been carried out? As far as I can make out, the only end it could have served would have been that of supplying a single stamp to cover double postage for printed matter.

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#### CORRECTION

The following correction should be made on page 54 of the October issue: cancel Fig. 3, and change Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 to Fig. 3 and Fig. 4, respectively.

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#### COMPEX "65"

As the newly elected president of the Chicago Chapter, I am happy to invite the membership of S. C. C. to our Chicago Compex 1965. The arrangements will be largely as last year. The exhibits will be on the mezzanine floor of the Hotel LaSalle and the dates are May 28, 29, 30. The Chapter as usual will have its hospitality suite, and we have the usual plans for a coffee klatch and cocktail party to go with our regional S. C. C. meeting. We are sending out our entry blanks with this issue of the Posthorn, and we hope you will return them as promptly as possible as we may be short of frames. There will be more details in the next issue of the Posthorn.

Stanley Hansen, Pres. Chicago Chapter

## Some Interesting Notes on Finnish Stamps

By Stanley Pollard

Much has been written about the stamps of this small country, a good percentage in English, some in Swedish, some in German and the larger percentage in Finnish, the native tongue, as would be expected. Since the majority of the readers of this article, are perhaps only fluent in the English Language, it is for them, that I have attempted to gather together a few items from various sources, as well as from my own collecting experiences, so as to enable the "Finnish Stamp" Collector, to further enjoy his collection, and to help enlighten him or her in some of the problems, which no doubt, they have encountered.

Taking it for granted that most collectors use either Scotts or Gibbons catalogue, I think it is safe to say that there are few collectors who are familiar with the Finnish Specialized Catalogue by Parmi, and owing to the fact that it is entirely in the Finnish language, it is perhaps beyond the understanding of the average collector.

Let it be understood now, that I am not attempting to translate Parmi's catalogue or to give a complete detailed description of every variety of Finnish stamps, but only to touch on those issues that I feel have been neglected or confused in the Scott's catalogue.

A fully detailed description of all varieties of Finnish stamps would require several books and would be of little interest to the average collector, since he would never be able to complete them anyway, unless he was a millionaire, and had access to an unlimited supply of material to examine. But there are many interesting varieties that are within the reach of the average collector, and several printing varieties that Scott fails to list, or lists very sketchily, not giving the collectors sufficient information to fully distinguish the stamp.

The stamps of Finland, from a Specialists view, abound in plate and printing errors, perforation varieties and a multitude of gum and paper types. Just a word here on gum and paper. The early issues can be found in dark gum, and light or white gum, while the war issues of 1942 often used an invisible gum made from a vegetable compound. It was used primarily as an experiment, to stop the sheets of stamps from sticking together due to excessive heat, and to stop curling of sheets. It stopped the sheets from curling and it kept them from sticking together, in fact it kept them from sticking, period. It had no lasting power, and stamps often became loose, and fell off. In checking through several kilos of bulk dispatch cards, I found that on bending the piece of dispatch card, if the stamp had invisible gum, it would invariably separate from the card, but those with regular gum, white or yellow, had to be soaked off.

Paper used in the printing of Finnish stamps varies from thin "card board" to very thin pelure (M. I. military issue). The extremes of these paper varieties are worth watching for, and not hard to find. Types of paper range from hard smooth, to soft porous, and even oily types are to be found in 1875 issues. By oily, I mean the paper has a sort of oily appearance, a thick transparency.

Another variety to look for, that can't be pinned down to any one issue, is that in which the top or bottom of the stamp shows traces of the marginal water mark, due to faulty placing of the stamp plate when printing. I know of no record of the various issues in which this can be found, but I've seen instances of it from 1917 to 1955. This like its cousin variety, the "Rough perforation," may turn up in any issue that has a marginal water mark. Incidentally while we're on the subject of marginal water marks, it might be just

as well to mention that although in the normal course of issues, the value marked on the sheet in the marginal water mark, corresponded to the value of the stamp printed on that sheet, there are instances where this didn't apply. I had 2 half sheets of the 25 marks orange and red of 1924, one of which showed a marginal water mark of 20 penni, the other 2 marks. I have seen many other instances as well.

So much for generalities. I intend to start with the issues of 1875 and follow the issues chronologically, mentioning such items as I think might prove of interest to other collectors. The earlier issues being expensive and hard to come by, I will leave out, unless there is sufficient demand from fellow collectors. If I am requested to cover these issues, at the end of this article, I will do so.

#### The issues of 1875.

Varieties of shades are very numerous, especially in the green, blue and red issues. The 8 penni green varies from pale moss green to a very dark deep green. The 20 penni blue varies from a pale milky blue, to bright blue, with tinges of greenish blue and even violet. The 5 penni orange and the 25 and 32 penni carmine, also have extremes. The 2 penni grey and the 10 penni brown, as well as the 1 mark violet or lilac are more conservative.

This issue has all values with rough perf. and several with mixed perf., rough and normal. Due to the large number of 20 penni printed the late issues show plate deterioration, and examples can be found with portions of the border or corners missing. No real outstanding plate errors occur in this issue, but quite a few minor ones due to over inking, causing the design to run together, or from breaks in the design of the plate. The most outstanding of these is the break in the inner ring, surrounding the lower left hand numeral of value, on the 25 penna which appears as an extra, faint line, just above the "25."

There are numerous varieties of paper, and much variation in the size of individual stamps, giving rise to stamps, with the perforation cutting into the design on one or all 4 sides, or showing extra wide margins one or all 4 sides. I have seen stamps with a quarter inch between the design and the perforation, and others where the perforation severed the numerals of value. These extremes are not common, but extra small and extra large stamps are common.

#### The issues of 1881.

Six values of the 1875 issue were printed in the same colors from the same plate. The main differences being that the 5 and 25 penna were now printed with aniline inks, and the entire issue perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  instead of 11. Practically the same varieties can be found as though in the 1875 issue, with the addition of compound perfs.  $11 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11$  and other combinations due to sheets being partially perforated in one gauge, and later being finished with the other gauge. The 2 pen value is the only value of the six, that is not found with compound perf. The 5 pen is known  $11 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11$  and  $11 \times 11 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ . The 25 pen  $11 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ , the 20 pen the same with the addition of  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11 \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ , while the 1 mark is only known  $11 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ . Other variations than these, are considered to be forgeries. There are double perfs. in many values.

The one oddity or variety to look for is the 1 mark, with re-engraved numerals of value. These re-engraved "1's" are somewhat slimmer than the original numerals, and quite easily seen with the naked eye, especially when viewed side by side with the normal issue. There is a good example of thin paper found in the 20 pen. so thin that the design shows through to the back.

#### The issues of 1885.

Nothing unusual in this issue, color variations, perf. varieties, paper varieties. A multitude of minor plate errors, and variations as to size of stamp as before. The 5 penna shows a good variety, where the lower left numeral

"5" has the bottom half missing. The 10 pennia shows several varieties such as broken "0" in the numeral "10", extension of the letter "p" in pennia and a crack in the plate cutting through the word 'pennia', but the most unusual is the re-entry of the word "Finland." Some good examples almost showing the word, doubled exist. The well known "Pennia" for the word "pennia" exists on the 25 pennia blue, and the blotted "S" in the word "Suomi," is quite common on the 20 pennia yellow orange.

An example of a missing color shows up on the 1 mark grey and red. I have seen 5 examples of this oddity, where the red center is missing. I owned 4 of them myself, and had them under the spectroscope, but no trace of color could be seen. I had others that were very pale, but these 4 were without a trace of color. Whether the ink had been removed or not, I couldn't say, but the grey color was clear and undamaged.

The issues of 1889-92.

We've dealt with normal perforations, compound perforation, and rough or dull perforations. Now we come to sharp perforation. When the needles of the perforation machine became dull in 1891 they produced very ragged or rough perforations, and in 1895 they were replaced with oversize needles that cut away so much of the material of the stamp that the perforations were very sharp due to the large holes. All values of this issue are known with normal, rough and sharp perforation, except the 10 marks which is not known in sharp perforation. Compounds of all sorts, of these perforations are known and quite common. A variety of shades and stamp sizes are to be found, as well as plate varieties, the rarest one being the "F" in Finland missing, which appears on the 2 pennia, No. 69 of the 100.

The issue of 1891. (Russian stamps with circles and dots added, to make them usable in Finland.)

There is very little variety in this set, a few shades and several values printed on what appears to be yellow-toned paper.

I won't draw too much attention to the color error of the 3½ rouble, as I feel it is too high price for the average collector, as are the imperforate pairs and tete-beches of the 4 previous issues. I wish only to draw attention to varieties that the average collector has a chance of finding.

The issue of 1895.

Four values of the 1889 issue were re-issued and perforated 14x13. The 10 pennia has a very good plate error in which the "L" of "Finland" appears as an "I", the bottom leg missing from the "L". Shades abound, and there are several minor plate errors on most of the 4 issues.

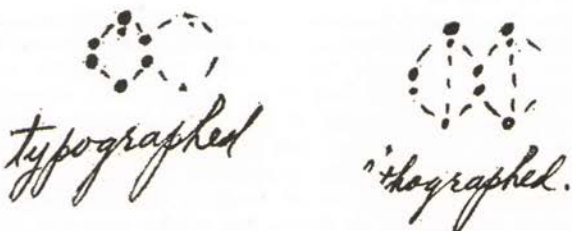
The issue of 1901.

The emergency printing of the 5 pen. olive green, gives most collectors trouble, in fact the next 2 issues are a headache to the average collector. Since both the sets have the same design, values, and color, it is no wonder there is confusion. It is not the intention here to give the differences between the two sets, but to try and get the reader to be able to recognize the 5 pen. emergency issue. When the plates for the new stamps were made it was intended that the set be printed on chalky surfaced paper by lithography, but a shortage of 5 pennia stamps caused the plate to be used prematurely and these stamps were typographed, so you have the only value on white wove unwatermarked paper typographed from the lithographed plates. To better understand this, two things must be kept in mind. Firstly, all lithographed stamps can be tested by means of a silver coin. It will leave a mark on the lithographed stamps when you rub the edge of the silver coin on them, but does not show on the emergency 5 pen. or the typographed issue of 1906. Secondly, there is a slight difference in the background network of the two printings. Both printings show a network of upright diamond or lozenge

shaped squares formed by a series of heavy and light dots. A single heavy dot forms the apex of the diamond, at top and at bottom. Two heavy dots form the side angles, one above the other placed in the middle and to each side of the 2 apex dots, thus



These 6 dots are then joined by means of light lines or dots 4 in number. The top apex of each diamond then has an additional single dot under the heavy top one. This constitutes one unit of the network. The others are formed in like manner around it thusly



This basic design is the same in both the lithographed and the typographed sets, but the lithographed set has an additional line of small dots cutting these diamonds vertically through the center. Now you should be able to recognize any of the 5 pen. stamps.

The emergency issue 5 pen. is only known perf.  $14\frac{1}{4} \times 14\frac{3}{4}$ .

The lithographed set is only known perforated  $14\frac{1}{4} \times 14\frac{3}{4}$  except for the private perforated 10 and 20 pen.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

The typographed set is known both  $14 \times 14$  and  $14\frac{1}{4} \times 14\frac{3}{4}$  as follows:

2 pen.  $14\frac{1}{4} \times 14\frac{3}{4}$  only.

5 pen. both perfs.

10 pen. both perfs.

20 pen. both perfs.

1 mark  $14\frac{1}{4} \times 14\frac{3}{4}$  only.

Only the 5 pen. lithographed has a variety worth looking for. At some time during the printing, one of the plates became damaged, and the "ball" of the numeral "5" was broken off, so the numeral was re-engraved, but without the ball, so the "5" is plain, and easily recognized when seen.

The inverted background on the 10 pen. of the typographed series is explained in an article of mine in the Post Horn.

In 1908 the 10 pen. and 20 pen. were reprinted by typography from new plates, by the firm of Lilluis and Hertzborg of Helsingfors. These are readily recognized by the blunt and dull arrow heads, on the thunderbolts that cross the posthorns under the double headed eagle in the center motif.

A word might be said here about the 10 marks. It is typographed, and can be found on white wove unwatermarked paper, and on yellow wove unwatermarked paper, except that 10 stamps show the marginal watermark.

The issue of 1911.

Here again the perforation may confuse the average collector.

2 pen.  $14 \times 14$  only.

5 pen.  $14 \times 14$  and  $14 \times 14\frac{3}{4}$ .

10 pen. (plates 1 and 3) both perfs.

10 pen. plate 2 14x14 only.

20 pen. both perfs.

40 pen. 14x14 common, 14¼x14¼ very rare.

This issue is known with both dark (yellow) and light (white) gum. Shades are plentiful, also minor plate errors, the best being the "REN" for "PEN" in the 10 penna, plate II. There are examples of all values on yellow toned paper.

### The Republic Issues

1917 issues.

The 40 penna violet can be found perf. 14¼x14¼, the only value so perfed.

The mark values, 1, 5 and 10, show an interesting plate flaw and quite elusive. The center toe of the lion's foot that rests on the end of the scabbard, is uncolored, and appears as a bump on the scabbard.

1918 Wasa issue.

Outside of the usual shades and plate errors that all issues show, the only unusual item is the 10 pen. which can be found on yellow paper, as well as white wove.

1919 regular issue, change of color.

One thing to remember, is that many of these values are printed from the same plates, from year to year and plate errors found on one value can be found on the same value at a later date, and in different color. Thus the 25 pen. of 1917 which was blue, had a plate error, where the top left corner of the letter "M" in Suomi was extended. This also appears in the 25 pen. brown of the 1919 issue, and so on for all values that appear in both issues. This occurs throughout all issues of Finland. If at a later date, a stamp fails to show the common error it is because it has been repaired or a new plate made. Take the 50 pen. for instance. In 1917 it was brown, and has 2 errors in the 100 plate sheet. One in which the rose at the back of the lion is joined to the lion's flank, and one in which the rose above the scabbard is joined to the scabbard. In 1919 the 50 pen. was blue, same 2 errors, 1925-27 it was green and watermarked multiple swastikas, same 2 errors, 1928 still green but watermarked post horns, same 2 errors, and finally in 1929 it was re-issued in green, unwatermarked, same 2 errors.

The only item of interest in the 1919 series, is the 50 pen. blue perforated 14¼x14¼, very scarce and only known used.

The provisional issue of 1921.

Due to inflation and changes in postal rates, 4 values of the 1919 issue were overprinted. The item to watch for is the varieties of the 1½ mark overprinted on the 50 pen. blue.

It is listed in most catalogues as a thin "2" in ½, but I've looked at many collections, and invariably the collector has put in a copy of the "Ball of 2 missing" variety instead of the thin "2". It is easy to confuse them, for the "missing ball" variety looks thin, but the genuine thin "2" is merely the regular "2" with a thin back curve thus:



The issue of 1921.

Change of color, new values added, but same errors, shades, etc. The 3

marks, a new value, has an interesting plate error, where the "S" of Suomi has a line through it like a dollar sign. So far all issues except for the few I've mentioned are perforated 14x14 but in the following issues we again meet up with 14¼x14¾.

Issue of 1925-27. Watermarked multiple swastika. Range of perforation 14x14, 14¼x14¾.

- 10 pen. 14¼x14¾ only.
- 20 pen. 14x14 only
- 25 pen. 14x14 only
- 30 pen. both perms.
- 40 pen. plate 1, plate 2 both perms.
- 50 pen. both perms.
- 60 pen. 14x14 only
- 1 mark both perms.
- 1½ mark both perms.
- 2 mark both perms.
- 3 mark 14x14 only.
- 5 mark both perms.
- 10 mark 14x14 only.
- 25 mark 14¼x14¾ only.

The plate I and II of the 40 pen. may be recognized by the zero cipher. In plate I the center of the cipher is heavy and quite distinct, but in plate II the center is very thin, and almost indistinct.

In all values but the 25 marks, the copies with inverted watermark demand a premium. In the 25 marks the scarce copy is the one with the normal watermark.

Issue of 1927-29, post horn watermark.

Here again both perforations are represented.

- 20 pennia 14¼x14¾ only.
- 40 pennia 14¼x14¾ only.
- 50 pennia 14¼x14¾ only.
- 1 mark both perforations, 14x14, 14¼x14¾.
- 1½ mark both perforations, 14x14, 14¼x14¾.
- 2 mark 14¼x14¾ only.
- 3 mark both perforations, but 14x14 quite scarce.
- 5 mark 14¼x14¾ but 2 plates exist.
- 10 mark 14¼x14¾ only.
- 25 mark 14¼x14¾ only.

The second plate of the 5 marks is really a new re-engraved lion. The outside design and mane are real clear and sharp cut. The body of the lion shows a minimum of shading, and the lion appears to stand out more clearly. There is nothing outstanding in this issue, just shades, usual plate errors, and the 1 mark imperforate.

Issue of 1929.

Printed on white wove unwatermarked paper, the designs of 1917-28, may cause some confusion to the beginner. In this list is Scott's #109, 10 marks light brown and black. Most collections I've seen have this stamp confused with Scott's 108. The color alone won't designate it, for the 1929 10 marks is printed from the new re-engraved plate, the same as plate II of the 5 marks, watermarked post horn, and it is perforated 14¼x14¾, not 14x14 as #108.

The perforation set-up of this issue is as follows.

- 20 pennia reddish brown 14¼x14¾ only.
- 40 pennia green, 14x14, 14¼x14¾
- 50 pennia olive green, 14¼x14¾ only.
- 1 mark orange, 14x14 only.



1½ marks blue green and lilac, 14x14, 14¼x14¼.

2 marks ultramarine, 14¼x14¼, printed on re-engraved plate.

10 marks light brown and black, 14¼x14¼, printed on re-engraved plate.

The 2 plates of the issue of 1932, the 50 pennia overprinted on 40 pennia green. 1.25 marks overprinted on 50 pen. yellow.

When I first started collecting Finland some 30 years ago, I was told that the thick bars were plate I the thin bars plate II. I believed this for years, and then finally I found out the real difference.

In plate I, the ends of the 2 bars extend past the period for a distance of 2 mm.

In 1941 two sets of 6 stamps of 6 values each were printed, commemorating the two most noted men in Finland at that time, the president Rytio Rysti, and the Field Marshall Mannerheim. The stamps were the usual commemorative size and due to the shortage of regular stamp paper these two issues were printed on paper regularly used for revenue stamps, and watermarked heraldic roses. Now the Finnish revenues are approximately half the size of the ordinary commemorative stamp, and these heraldic roses were spaced on the paper 19 mm. apart, so as to place a rose on each revenue stamp.

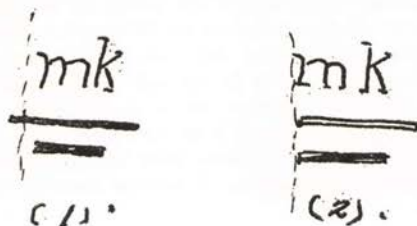
Since Finnish stamps are printed in panes of 100 with 4 panes to a cliche, it would require 4 sets of 100 heraldic roses to form a cliche, each group of 100 being separated from its partner group, by a margin 25 mm. wide. Now picture the cliche, of 400 subjects divided horizontally and vertically by a plain unwatermarked margin 25 mm. wide.

When this paper was used for the larger format stamps, each stamp extended over 2 heraldic roses. Thus 5 rows of stamps filled the sheet lengthwise, and the 6th row covered the margin where the roses were 25 mm. apart. In this way every sheet of 100 stamps has 10 stamps with the wide (25 mm.) watermark. Watch for this variety, and since these heraldic roses had only 5 petals, the watermark may be found "inverted," with both spacings.

The 50 marks of 1942 depicting the Hammusilta Bridge at Tampere, come in printings. The first printings from plates 498, 668, 735 was lilac brown and is hard to find now. The second printing is more brownish grey and appears hazier, especially the sky. The balance of the issue was printed in this shade, except for one plate #905 which appeared in a reddish-brown, and is very elusive. Even the paper appears reddish.

There are just the regular plate errors, shades, marginal watermark and perforation varieties to look for in most of the current issues. The yellow, clear and invisible gums can often be found on the same issues. Several values are to be found on very thin paper.

In 1948, three values of the 1947 T.B. set were overprinted, with a change in value. The 24 mks.+6 marks on the 20 mks.+5 marks appears in two plates, or rather, 2 types of overprint. The overprint was set up in blocks of 4 and when it was made, one stamp in the 4 had a variety. In the normal overprint the bars below the letters MK. extended to both sides of the MK. an equal distance, but in the 1 example out of the 4, the letters MK were placed above the bars so that the front of the letter M, was even with the end of the top or longest bar.



In the military issues, or field post stamps, the small format of the green and violet stamps have an odd arrangement in their printing. Why, I don't know, but the spacing of the stamps varied, some were spaced 3 mm. apart, while others were spaced 4 mm. apart. You are able to find this variation in spacing, both vertically and horizontally, thus there are 4 varieties of blocks, those spaced 3 mm. vertically and horizontally, those spaced 4 mm. vertically and horizontally, those spaced 3 mm. vertically and 4 mm. horizontally, and those spaced 4 mm. vertically and 3 mm. horizontally. What with all the varieties of paper than can be found ranging from thick white, to almost thin transparent, one can have a ball with this issue.

Although not normally listed with Finland, the Ita Karjala overprints of Karelia, must be considered as issues of Finland. In the 1942 overprinted issue of Ryti and Mannerheim the appears 2 types of overprint. Once again, in every block of 4 will be found the word "KARJALA" with the top of the "R" rounded, or broken away. It is quite distinct, and easily seen, although it took me over two years to complete the issue in the normal "R" and the rounded "R," mint and used.

This concludes my notes on Finland. If they have been of some value to Finnish collectors I am more than satisfied. I know that when I started collecting, these notes would have been very welcome, for at that time I was not familiar with any of the specialized catalogues of Finland.

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## Norwegian Railway and Steamship Parcel Stamps

by Frederick A. Brofos

The above-named booklet will be mailed to you with this Posthorn. A few corrections should be made as follows: on page 17, line 3 (3rd par.): HØLANDSBANENS; page 28, line 6 from bottom: 3. 15 øre black on green; page 33, line 7 from bottom: 4. 25 øre black on light violet paper; page 36, line 1: 1886; page 39, line 15 from bottom: 1927. Similar to previous issue; page 39, line 10 from bottom: 1927 to ? Same as previous issue, except now perf. 11½. The first printing was done by Halvorsen & Larsen in emerald green on thin smooth-surfaced wove paper in sheets of 100 stamps. Other color shades (green, blue-green) occur in later printings made on smooth but thicker paper. They are said to have been printed by Norges Bank in sheets of 50 stamps; page 42, line 6 from bottom: The green-colored stamps of the Norwegian State Railroads may also be found with cancellations of the various private and municipal bus companies. These companies were allowed to sell, use and cancel them on bills of lading together with their own stamps, when parcels were carried both by bus and railroad. A few bus companies use special type meters at certain larger offices instead of their own stamps.

Norwegian collectors are awakening to interest in their long-neglected railroad stamps and an article about the issues of the Rjukan Railroad appears in the January issue of the progressive "Frimerke Kontakt," an avant-garde philatelic journal now celebrating its 10th anniversary. The dynamic editor, Mr. A. Bye reports another value in the old "soap-bubble" pattern. This should be added on page 20 of our booklet as: 4. 5 øre black and pale green. (The other stamps should be renumbered 5 to 8.)

Finally, I should perhaps mention that the cancellation pictures are from tracings I have painstakingly made. I believe them to be sufficient for a general identification.

## Chapter News

The Chicago Chapter had its election of officers for 1965 and here they are: Stanley Hansen, President; Harvey Gudmannson, Vice President; J. Morris Backer, Secretary and Treasurer.

It's a pleasure to see a new gang taking over because the old war horses in that chapter sure deserve a rest.

### KOLOWITZ NAMED PREXY OF SCANDINAVIAN CLUB

Elections at the Scandinavian Collectors Club, New York Chapter resulted in the following officers for 1965: President and publicity, George B. Koplowitz; Vice president, Peter Lee; Secretary, C. Booman; Treasurer, L. W. Hinrichsen; and Librarian, E. Kjelling.

The chapter meets at 7:30 p.m. the second Wednesday of each month at the Norwegian Seamans House, 62 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, New York.

All collectors interested in Scandinavian philately are cordially invited to attend our meetings. For further information about the chapter please contact George B. Koplowitz, 51 Stratford Rd., Brooklyn 18, N. Y.

### NORTH NEW JERSEY CHAPTER

From Reidar Norby we received the following report of the first organizing meeting of the North New Jersey chapter.

We had our first annual business meeting recently, with 15 member attending. Our membership list now includes 22 collectors, with another 2 in process of applying for membership.

The items handled were:

(1) Deciding and arranging for the club's charter, and the naming of as many as 19 charter members.

(2) The proposed By-Laws were accepted with only some minor changes.

(3) The election of permanent officers—in accordance with the new By-Laws—brought these results: #985 R. Norby, President (2 year term); #1020 Eric Soderlind, Vice-President (1 year term); #1022 Bradley Arch, Secretary (2 year term); #1025 Gerald Engstrom, Treasurer (1 year term); #845 Thomas Cullen, Program Chairman (2 year term). In addition #822 Robert Helm was appointed Librarian.

(4) The status and future policy of our monthly—SCANDINAVIAN SCRIBE—was discussed in detail. It was noted that we have received most favorable comments from very many quarters, and inquiries for subscriptions from far-away places (the latest from Florida).

(5) The proposed plan of "Complete Smithsonian's Scandinavia" was outlined and discussed in detail. The plan was enthusiastically received and wholeheartedly supported.

(6) Several internal club affairs were discussed and disposed of, among them the admitting to membership of 4 collectors, plus another 2 non-resident members.

(7) The business meeting was closed, and everybody agreed that we are in good shape and off to a good start. Swapping and browsing session followed with everybody creating a lot of activity. A good meeting!

(8) For our next meeting—February 18—Robert Helm (822) will give a talk on and present his Iceland cancels.

## TREASURER'S REPORT

For Calendar Year 1964

## RECEIPTS

Membership Dues — Received	\$1,167.20	
POSTHORN — Extra Copy Sales at 50c	34.00	
POSTHORN — Paid Advertisements	35.00	
	\$1,236.20	\$1,236.20

## EXPENSES

Publications:	Printing	Mailing	
January 1964 POST HORN (16 Pages)	\$ 87.00	82.17	
April 1964 POST HORN (20 Pages)	138.00	24.42	
July 1964 POST HORN (16 Pages)	94.50	28.33	
October 1964 POST HORN (20 Pages)	133.75	40.07	
	\$453.25	174.99	628.24
General Office Expense, Printing and Postage	203.14		
Membership Expenses — General	30.00		233.14
			<u>\$ 861.38</u>

Gross Profit for 1964

374.82

NET WORTH, as of January 1, 1965:

Balance, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Chicago, Ill. 60690	\$1,035.16
Balance, EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SVGS. BANK New York, N. Y. 10017	1,197.67
	<u>\$2,232.83</u>

Respectfully submitted,

Approved and audited:

R. P. Stevens  
January 28, 1965

J. W. Nyboe, Treasurer  
January 15, 1965

## MEMBERSHIP REPORT

As of December 31, 1964

ACTIVE & ASSOCIATE MEMBERS (of whom 25 have not paid '64 dues)	398
HONORARY MEMBERS	6
LIFE MEMBERS	16
Total Membership	<u>420</u>

## S. C. C. OFFICERS for 1965

Robert P. Stevens, Chicago, Ill.	President
Ralph E. Danielson, Oak Park, Ill.	Vice-President
Walter E. Doepp, Chicago, Ill.	Secretary
Jens W. Nyboe, Chicago, Ill.	Treasurer
Ralph E. Danielson, Oak Park, Ill.	Editor of POST HORN
<b>Board of Governors</b>	
Svend Yort, Chevy Chase, Md.	Term Expires 1966
Roger A. Swanson, Chicago, Ill.	Term Expires 1967
Willard S. Johnson, Hopkins, Minn.	Term Expires 1968

## ERROR

Nels Otterson of Detroit, Michigan, S. C. C. #216, a long time member of our club, was inadvertently marked dropped for nonpayment of dues in 1962 in the last Posthorn. This was an error we are happy to correct. Mr. Otterson is a member in good standing in every respect.

## The January Business Meeting of the S. C. C.

The officers and board of directors of the S. C. C. met Thursday, January 28th, 1965, in the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago. President Jacobson called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m. and in the next hour a whole series of problems were disposed of.

Mr. Nyboe handed in his duly audited financial and membership report which was unanimously accepted. The S. C. C. is financially solvent and in a healthy growing condition membership wise.

An application for Chapter status by a newly formed group in North New Jersey was passed on, and the group welcomed into the S. C. C. Twenty-five dollars was allotted them to defray their initial expenses.

An honorary membership in the S. C. C. was voted for Mr. Carl Werenskiold in view of his long service to our club and to Scandinavian philately.

The election results were read and to nobody's surprise the official slate was elected.

Dr. Jacobson, S. C. C. president for two years, handed his gavel over to the new president, Robert P. Stevens, thanking his board and fellow officers for their cooperation in those years. The progress of the club has been steady, though not spectacular, and all signs he felt boded good for our future.

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## The New President's Remarks

This current issue of the POSTHORN with our annual financial report by the Treasurer, Jens W. Nyboe tells the S. C. C. story better than I would by indicating our strength in membership (43 new members in 1964) backed up by a solvency which your directors deem necessary to maintain a high quality of service to our membership through the pages of the POSTHORN. This past year our issues had 16 or 20 pages each—a net gain of 4 pages per issue within the past two years. We also have opened our pages to members' advertisements.

We owe a great deal of thanks and appreciation to our Editor, Ralph E. Danielson for getting our society publication put together each quarter; now he will serve us also as national vice-president. His editorial chores are shared by our two most recent past-presidents, Dr. Earl G. Jacobsen and Roger A. Swanson; our thanks go to them for their loyalty, past and present.

During the past year we broadcast our Society appeal to the Scandinavian specialty interest collecting persons through the columns of Linn's Weekly Stamp News on alternate weeks. Secretary Walter E. Doepp will gladly send you membership application blanks for your contacts upon request.

Participating through local chapters in Exhibitions such as COMPEX at Chicago and SOJEX at Atlantic City, together with regional meetings of S. C. C. at these points has added extra zest to those involved; we suggest that in 1965 each member where possible make a special effort to attend one, and enlarge your circle of S. C. C. contacts, enjoying as well a most interesting experience.

Your Officers and Board of Governors are charged with the responsibility of directing the S. C. C.; to function efficiently and unselfishly they need your comments.

---

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

## From the Editor's Desk

The Posthorn is really in pretty fair shape for the time being at least. We have several fine articles waiting for the next issue.

We have several requests for back numbers of our Posthorn that are not available or sold out.

Roger Swanson of 5952 W. Rice St., Chicago 51, Ill. is looking for Vol. 1 #1, 3, 4; Vol. 2 #1, 3, 4; Vol. 3 #1, 2, 3 4; Vol. 4 #1; Vol. 5 #2, 4; Vol. 7, 1. Peter I Lee of 1235 Grand Concourse, Bronx, N. Y., wants Vol. 5 #4, 1948.

We are happy to welcome Frederick Brofos of Warner New Hampshire back as assistant editor of the Posthorn.

Had a nice letter from Carl Pelander, who said he has his good days and bad days, but generally he is doing all right. He enjoys his letters from the S. C. C. boys immensely.

This Posthorn is a little late arriving this time, but some of the official business had to be in this issue.

Congratulations to "Whitey" Johnson, our new Minnesota director. Whitey, how about getting a chapter going among the Scandinavians in the Twin Cities?

### S. C. C. NEW HONORARY MEMBER CARL E. WERENSKIOLD

It is indeed with a great deal of pleasure that the S. C. C. thus honors Carl Werenskiold. The first honorary membership in many a year could hardly go to a more deserving person. A keen student of the stamps of Norway, a prolific writer and a hard working member in our club, he is not only a credit to us, but philately in general. We are sure the sincere congratulations from the editors will be echoed by the membership at large.

A short biography:

CARL H. WERENSKIOLD (SCC 59). Born June 21, 1891, in Portland, Maine. Moved to Norway 1898, where he received his schooling, including Oslo University, majoring in science (chemistry). Instructed in mathematics at Danish high school 1911-15 and returned to USA in 1916. Continued study of chemistry (Polytechnic and Pratt Institutes). Worked as chemist in various capacities (also translator of 7 languages) with General Chemical Co. (now a division of Allied Chemical Corp.) 1916-1958. Now retired.

Became interested in stamps about 1906 and accumulated a world collection of some 22,000 varieties. About 1940 he switched to the specialization of all phases of Norwegian philately, including locals, railroad stamps and revenues.

He has written about 30 articles, mostly on Norwegian philately, which have appeared in The Posthorn, Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, Frimerke-Kontakt, and The American Philatelist, as well as local club magazines Pascaek Post and Scandinavian Scribe, both in North Jersey.

He is a member of Oslo Filatelistklubb and The American Philatelic Congress, in addition to SCC since 1944. He served as SCC Vice-President in 1959, and N. Y. Chapter President in 1960.

In recognition of his philatelic achievements, he was made Knight of The Golden Posthorn by Oslo Filatelistklubb in 1956, and Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift awarded him its Achievement Medal for 1957.

## One Hundred Years of Philately

Carl H. Werenskiold (59)

The development of postal service can be traced back several thousand years. In the fifteenth to eighteenth centuries, and the early part of the nineteenth century, history records the existence of a number of postal organizations serving the public in various countries. Of these, the Thurn and Taxis posts were singularly well organized. In addition to occasional troubles in the nature of political interference, this postal system, and others like it, worked under the handicap of the cumbersome transportation of "horse and buggy days," and postal rates naturally had to be rather high. The franking, or payment for this transportation and delivery of postal matter, was subject to a complicated system of rates, and the bookkeeping and collection of fees, frequently from both sender and recipient, was particularly irksome.

The question of simplifying and reducing the postal rates was repeatedly considered in England in the early part of the nineteenth century, and finally resulted in the so-called penny postage and the use of both adhesive stamps and stamped envelopes in 1840. This great advance caused an enormous increase in the volume of mail, and naturally was also a matter of great public interest. Many began collecting these stamps and envelopes, and as other countries started issuing stamps and the like, a certain amount of system could gradually be developed for the purpose of setting up suitable collections. By the time of the early eighteen-sixties, the collection, merchandising and study of postal objects had acquired such a magnitude, that printed publications began to appear, devoted to matters of interest to collectors. One of the earliest catalogs was that of Moens in Brussels in 1862. Later issues followed, the last one in 1892 being a monumental work in 3 volumes, covering (I) postage and telegraph stamps, (II) envelopes, postcards, letter cards, formularies, and (III) revenue stamps, for all countries. He also published a monthly periodical "Le Timbre Poste" from 1863 to 1900, and has often been referred to as the father of philately for his many-sided contributions to this hobby.

The French appear to have been the first to engage in detailed studies and classification of stamps. Thus, the earliest French stamp collector magazine, Maury's "Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste," issued monthly from July 1864, contains a remarkable wealth of detailed information and insight right from the start. In the December 1864 issue we thus find an article by E. Regnard, listing no less than 23 types of information with which the collector should be familiar, including classification details for stamps and envelopes, printing methods used, types of paper, whether imperforate or perforate, different types within the stamp sheet, color errors, recognition of reprints and fakes, size differences, stamps for various services, etc.

Stamp collecting had, up to that time, frequently been the object of ridicule under the derogatory name of "timbromanie" (stamp craze). In the November issue of the same publication, that is just about 100 years ago, we find an important article by Georges Herpin, in which he proposes the term "philatélie." A complete translation of this interesting article follows:

### "BAPTISM

Is it not strange that in the six or seven years we have been engaged in the study and research of postage stamps, no one has as yet thought of giving a name to this attractive occupation, which brings happiness to some and profit to others? It is impossible to regard the word **timbromanie** as an acceptable designation. This is merely a somewhat damaging term, which certain people, believing to create a word, use with a sarcastic intention, while appearing otherwise quite innocent. It is only for want

of something better that it has been used up to now. It is time, however, to ban it ignominiously from our vocabulary. Furthermore, lecturers and writers in this field, we should make an effort to forget this detestable expression and to even doubt its existence. However, even if we admit the enemy is dead and no longer to be feared, it is important that we find a successor having nothing in common therewith, and which should even have as many good qualities as the former had faults. But where do we find such a rare bird? With everyone free to form his own opinion on this weighty question, and since fortune favors the courageous, we shall here venture to formulate our own opinion.

We all know that most new words have as their roots ancient words, without doubt because of the affinity that one extreme has for the other. Since the new words thus borrow their elements from Latin and Greek, we shall attempt such an incursion into one of these languages. We already hear hundred voices of the critique cry out to us: Deliver us from the Greeks and the Romans! We confront these empty clamors bravely, and we pursue our career, as Mr. Baour-Lormian would say, and we say to ourselves, that since numismatics has taken its name from the Latin *numisma* (medal) and sphragistics (study of seals) from the Greek *sphragizo* (I seal), we could also, in view of its richness, do a little borrowing from this generous language and propose, for (stamp) lovers, the word *Philatélie*, as expressing the idea which the detestable term stigmatized above tried to ridicule.

*Philatélie* is formed from two Greek words: *philos* (friend, lover) and *ateles* (speaking of an object—free, free from all charge or tax, franked), noun *ateleia*. *Philatélie* should therefore signify: Love of the study of everything concerning franking.

Now, since the word has been let loose and the new-born has seen the light of day, in order to increase its chances of happiness and prosperity, we immediately beseech our young and charming lady lecturers to be its godmothers. What?, one would say, you speak Greek to young girls? That's choosing a strange way to please them and to ask for their patronage. This method may not be as bad as you think. Who knows whether the strangeness itself of the request would not be its best recommendation. Moreover, to whom should a new thing, a new word, look for help and protection, if not to the youth that loves new things above all, and to whose generosity the weak rarely appeal in vain. Moreover, on behalf of the Greek, we are not exhibiting any of the foolish vanities of *Vadius* from our *Molière*. It is thus without temerity, but also without embarrassment, that we solicit the approval of the better half of the human race, certain that if we obtain this approval, we shall also have the approval of the other half.

Finally, we are not imposing anything. Only, since the barrier has now been raised, we look forward to, and even solicit, communications touching upon this question, and we declare ourselves in advance as being ready to support the advice of a highly inspired *Philatéle* (philatelist)."

He did not have to wait long. In the next issue of the same publication, we find a French collector, writing from London, that he considers "*philatélie*" a gentle word, but does it sufficiently define the work of the stamp collector? He proposes instead the word "*typologie*," signifying the study or research of stamps. He adds, however: "Be that as it may, the critique will decide, and we are ready to be *philatéles* (philatelists) in London, if they do not want to be *typologues* (typologists) in Paris."

(to be continued)



## New and Recent Issues

### DENMARK



On November 12th, 1964, a new postage stamp was issued, the value 25 ore and the color was brown. It was Dansk Fredning (Danish Preservation of Natural Amenities and Ancient Monuments—Landscape. The artist Mads Stage, engraving by Czeslaw Slania.

### GREENLAND



On November 26th 1964, a new postage stamp was issued, the value 35 ore, the color red. The design by Viggo Bang. Engraving by Czeslaw Slania.

### FINLAND



On September 15th, 1964, a new reply paid postcard with the value of 0,25+0,25 mk was issued. This card is provided with printed stamps of 0,25 mk. It is primarily meant for the foreign traffic and shows therefore the official text also in French. These postcards are printed in violet.

### SWEDEN

On October 12th, 1964, issued 3 new postage stamps. 30 ore Gustaf VI

Adolph, color violet, 3 sided perforation, 45 ore Gustaf Adolph VI, color orange in coils. 95 ore Rock Carving, color violet, in coils.

#### NOTE

You are probably going to miss the illustration of the Scandinavian new issues this quarter, as the photos we have been getting from Scandinavia are getting progressively worse. The last batch wouldn't reproduce decently in the Posthorn at all, so your editor from now on will be using the real stamps for reproduction.

#### NEW MEMBERS

- 1025 Gerald Engstrom, 561 Upper Mountain Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.  
 1026 Sidney L. Jaffee, 608 Martense Ave., Teaneck, N. J. 07666  
 1027 Philip O. Chillingworth, 13 Hemlock Drive, Syosset, L. I., N. Y. 11791  
 1028 John R. Day, 8 Stonethrow Road, Wilmington 3, Del.  
 1029 Arnold E. Knudson, 2626 S. 148th, Seattle, Wash. 98168  
 1030 Walter J. Larson, 5332 Ravensworth Rd., Springfield, Va. 22150  
 1031 Joe F. Frye, 3995 Midland Ave., Memphis, Tenn.  
 1032 William W. Flemming, 1001 Washington Ave., Cinnaminson, N. J.  
 1033 Gerald Fink, 1445 Sierra Dr., Petaluma, Calif.  
 1034 John Dasher, 5959 N. Oconto, Chicago 31, Ill.  
 1035 Paul Lebitsch, 52 Pilgrim Drive, Clifton, N. J. 07013  
 1036 Harold W. Raimert, 19 Highwood Drive, Dumont, N. J. 07628  
 1037 Raymond Leth, 456 James St., New Milford, N. J. 07646  
 1038 H. Walter Shaw, 58 Elston Road, Upper Montclair, N. Y. 07043

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- 337 Dr. H. H. Peterson, 529 Pinewoods Circle, Elmira, N. Y. 14905  
 862 William C. Norby, 337 Blackstone Ave., La Grange, Ill.  
 1006 R. L. DeBus, 1114 N. W. 12th Ave., Rochester, Minn.  
 602 Jack Billington, 717 Trombley, Grosse Pointe Park 30, Mich.  
 746 Paul H. Johansen, 417 Cherokee Road, Charlotte 7, N. C.  
 973 Wm. H. Littlewood, 6220 Rockhurst Road, Bethesda, Maryland  
 382 E. E. Magee, 2132 Calvert, Lincoln, Neb. 68502  
 773 E. Kjelling, 8 East 69th St., New York City, N. Y.  
 553 T. J. Hellstein, 1500 S. Johnson Ferry Rd. N. E., Atlanta, Ga. 30319  
 120 Lawrence D. Steefel, Route 1, Box 1712, Apache Junction, Arizona.  
 821 S/Sgt. David H. Ludden, Box 2258, APO San Francisco, Cal. 96323  
 995 Henry Kuipers, T. Sumpel 27, Den Ham (Ov) Holland  
 L-14(719) William A. Dunnett, Box 2264, Pomona, Calif.  
 708 W. H. Dickinson, 711 N. Beech Ave., Wichita, Kansas 67206  
 924 Per Houeland, 17 Battery Pl., New York, N. Y. 10004

#### RESIGNATIONS

- 685 R. B. Sanderson, "Onishere" Heol-Y-Bayn, Rhiwibna, Wales, England  
 883 Frank Cannon, 10531 Cowan Heights Dr., Santa Ana, Calif. 42705  
 531 Erik Arctander, 640 Elm Ave. Apt. 4, Long Beach 12, Calif.  
 593 Henry O. Nouss, Box 219, Boca Raton, Fla. 33432  
 689 A. L. Michael, 392 Strand, London, W. C. 2. England  
 908 Hans Elmgren, Box 117, Willowdale, Ont., Canada  
 139 Erwin C. Nielsen, 1956 N. 40th St., Milwaukee 8, Wis.  
 852 Einar I. Applequist, 10921 Windsor Dr., Sun City, Ariz.  
 611 Arne J. Hansen, Dronningensgt 59, Kristiansand S. Norway

#### DECEASED

- 362 John Hoffland, Cambridge, Mass. — Oct. 24, 1964

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Editor: Frederiksberg Stamp Society, Denmark

Expedition: Erik Schultz, Lindevang 16, Brøndby 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, F. A. Brofos

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

# COMPEX 1965

Chicago, May 28, 29, 30

## OFFICIAL ENTRY BLANK

Scandinavian Collectors Club, Chicago Chapter

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Please enter the following exhibit (subject to the regulations of the show).

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I will need ----- frames. (A frame is 24x36 inches, holds 6 pages.)

Price for 1 frame is ----- \$3.00

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Entry closing date April 30th 1965. Exhibits must reach us by May 18th.

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