

The

POSTHORN

Sponsored by the
SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

Vol. 12 *zz*

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No. 3

10 Ore, Norwegian Catalog No. 36*

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The issue previously referred to as nos. 36, 37I and 37II has now, in the 1965 Norwegian catalog, been listed under one main number as 36I, II and III, substantially as in the following translation (prices omitted here):



Jan. 19, 1882. Typography from Chr. Johnsen, Christiania, in sheets of 100. Like no. 25, except that the 1 in the large numeral of value has been changed (see illustration above). Three printings. Paper: D. Watermark: II in horizontal positions. Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

36. 10 øre. Rose in shades (9,267,000). 3 printings from same plate.
- I. **Shaded posthorn** (ab. 1,000,000).
- II. **Unshaded**. Posthorn reengraved. Without, or with, weak white line at left of bell (ab. 1,000,000).
- III. As II, but line at left of bell has now been strongly reengraved (ab. 7,000,000).

Note: From and including no. 36II, all stamps of the posthorn type have unshaded posthorn.

Note: No. 37I and II are omitted, as they have been replaced by Nos. 36II and III.

This listing under one main number is correct, since it is a matter of one and the same delivery of stamps from the printing house of Chr. Johnsen¹ in 1881, comprising stamps from all of these three printings.

*Scott No. 40 covers 3 different issues, Norw. cat. nos. 36, 38 and 43.

The history of this issue is rather varied, as it has proven difficult to achieve a reasonable clarification, and much still remains that calls for further investigation.

Up to 1924, the opinion prevailed that the stamps with shaded posthorn that we now call No. 36I, was a "last plate"² of No. 25. Jellestad³, however, showed that these stamps (now 36I) and the corresponding stamps from the reengraved plates (now 36II, III) belong to a later delivery (Johnsen) used in 1882, and that this issue therefore must be separated from No. 25. He also mentioned that a reengraving of the entire plate had taken place, in which the shading had been removed from every cliché in the plate, and that there were many variations in the small hand-engraved figures of value.

The number of these engraving types has long been in doubt. The Norwegian catalogs of 1929 to 1933 refer to 100 types, and corresponding catalogs of 1939 to 1963 raise this to 200 types, although one had known for a long time that several collections contained far more than 200 variants, up to about 275. The "Handbook"⁴ is of the opinion that there were initially 2 plates with in all 200 variants in Nos. 36I and II, and that these were then expanded to 3 plates with 300 variants in No. 36III, although the book also says that "judging from the declaration of Petersen, Johnsen would need at least three plates for the printing of 10,000,000 stamps." According to my own very thorough investigations, stretching over a number of years and including the use of two kinds of probability calculations^{5,6}, it is, however, quite obvious that one and the same set of 3 plates, with in all 300 types of the engraved small figure, was used in all three printing stages, Nos. 36I, II and III. Reference is made to my earlier articles^{5,6,7} for some of the details of these investigations.

The firm of Chr. Johnsen was an ordinary newspaper printing establishment, which when it acquired the contract for the printing of stamps, called in a German technician in "galvanoplasty" for the preparation of the printing plates.⁸ As far as can be determined, the plate making technique⁹ was as follows:

The original die with new center plug 10 (not the same as in No. 25), was impressed in small pieces of lead an unknown (for the present) number of times, and the impressions were then assembled into a matrix block. The required number of printing clichés were then reproduced from this block by "galvanoplasty" (now called "electrotypy"). These clichés, of course, lacked part of the text. The period and the small figure of value were then engraved by hand on all of the printing clichés, thereby forming 100 engraving types in each of the three plates (with a total of 300 types), which were then used in all three printing stages, Nos. 36I, II and III. Note carefully that there was only one reproduction stage here, from the matrix block directly to the printing clichés, in other words not to a reproduction block of second originals and from this via matrices to the printing clichés, in two reproduction stages, as was frequently the case in the plates made for the Petersen and Centraltrykkeriet printings.

It is well known that the initial printing (No. 36I) was quite unsuccessful, in that the print gradually became clogged and indistinct. A radical reengraving was then undertaken of all clichés in the three plates, in which the shading in the posthorn was removed, except in part of the bell, by three more or less pronounced engraving lines, from the mouth piece up the right side to below the crown, from the crown down the left side of the loop, and from the lower part of the loop up into the lower part of the bell. The printing (No. 36II) could now continue, but it was not long before it became necessary to institute a second reengraving, this time of the white line to the

left of the bell. This helped, and the printing (No. 36III) could now be brought to a conclusion.

One must clearly understand, that the very low remuneration to Johnsen for the printing, 31 öre per 1000 stamps, made it necessary for him to proceed with extreme economy, if he were to make any profit at all on the printing. It is thus most unlikely that he could have bothered with exchange of clichés, and in fact, we have no knowledge of any circumstance that could point to such exchanges. He has, no doubt, proceeded directly to planned reengravings to extricate himself from his difficulties.

If one has had the courage to tackle a type collection, one will soon discover that the work becomes progressively overwhelming. Firstly, a large number of stamps is required for looking through, in this case about 1885 stamps⁶ in random mixture, in order to provide hope for a reasonably complete collection. Secondly, one must realize that the number of comparisons of stamps, in order to avoid unwanted duplication in the type collection, is very large, ab. 281,600, if one actually had to compare each new stamp with all preceding types in the collection.⁶ It is possible, however, to save considerable time and effort by arranging the types in groups determined by measurement of the position of the period in relation to M in POSTFRIM. The measuring technique^{10,11} is not difficult. With a high-grade ruler divided into half millimeters, and a watchmaker's loupe, one measures, as in fig. 1, first horizontally from the right foot of M to the period, center to center, "A" measurements¹¹, to the nearest tenth of a millimeter, let us say 7 (=0.7 mm).

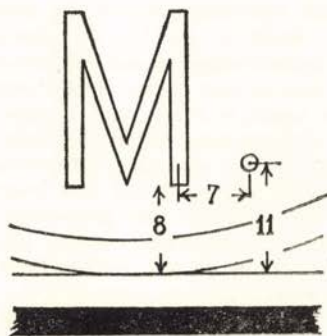


Fig. 1

We then measure vertically from the center of the period to the lower inner frameline, and find, let us say, 11 (=1.1 mm). Subtract 8 (distance from foot of M to inner frameline) and we then have 3. Choice of "nearest tenth millimeter" can be made with somewhat increased certainty through "B" measurements¹¹. The position of the period in this imagined case is expressed by the numbers 7 and 3, which we for practical reasons combine to 73 (pronounced: seven-three). All stamps with position 73 are then placed in one group designated "73" in the type collection, and the individual types here then receive the type numbers 73-1, 73-2, 73-3, etc. In the type comparison for a new stamp of period position, say 73, one first goes through the 73 group in the type collection, and if it is a duplicate type, this will usually soon be discovered. If not, one must then, to be on the safe side, continue through the neighbor groups 62, 63, 64, 72, 74, 82, 83, and 84, simultaneously entering these numbers progressively in the manner indicated in fig. 2, as soon as each group has been gone through.

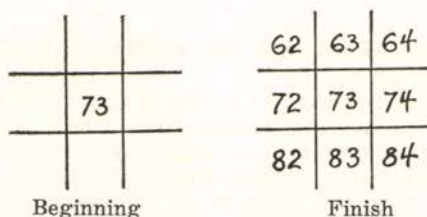


Fig. 2

The reason for this is that small differences in measurement could exist, although not in excess of 1 (=0.1 mm) in our method of denotation. If one does not find the corresponding type in 73 and the neighbor groups, one is finished with the comparison and can safely enter the stamp as a new type in the album.

This system has several advantages:

- a) Great saving of time and effort, in that one manages with a strongly reduced number of comparisons.
- b) The distinction between a given group and its neighbor groups on one hand, and the remainder of the groups on the other, is sharp, so that one can determine, with a minimum of work, quite definitely whether a stamp represents a new type in the collection. This sharp distinction also assists in expelling duplication, which can easily get into a collection set up according to some system having unsharp distinctions, such as between "large," "medium" and "small" numbers. I have myself seen a large type collection of No. 36, where a number of stamps were found to be duplicates through rearrangement to the period position system.
- c) The period position itself is used as designation for the group in the collection, making systematizing tables unnecessary.

It has been found that a new stamp under comparison in my collection of 269 closely controlled types, is found to be a type duplicate after an average of 38 comparisons with stamps within the field of period position group and its neighbor groups, i.e. one manages with comparisons with only about 14% of the types in the collection. If the new stamp is not a duplicate, but actually a new type in the collection, the percentage, i.e. number of comparisons required, will naturally be somewhat higher, since in this case it becomes necessary to make comparisons in the entire field of group and neighbor groups, before it is discovered that we have found a new type. But then we are also sure of this. The following table 1 shows that it is possible, also in this case, to work with assurance and at the same time save time and effort.

Table 1
Group distribution and number of comparisons.

Group	Number of types in group	Comparisons required for finding new type	% of 269
43	1	32	12
51	2	69	26
52	16	133	49
53	14	143	53
54	1	82	30
61	6	97	36
62	45	195	72
63	49	217	81
64	17	135	50
71	3	85	32
72	25	187	70

73	35	219	81
74	15	148	55
75	4	47	17
82	6	87	32
83	18	108	40
84	9	83	31
85	1	31	12
86	1	7	3
95	1	12	4

One must realize that two stamps, even of the same type, cannot be mathematically alike in appearance, since they are printed on paper, which consists of a network of fibers. In order that two stamps of No. 36 can belong to the same type, there must thus exist a reasonable agreement between them in 1) position of period, 2) the shape of the small 10 and its position relative to M and Ø, the upper and lower edge of the oval band, etc., 3) the form tendency in the engraving lines in the posthorn (for Nos. 36II, III), 4) form tendency in outer frameline, 5) size of stamp, 6) possible plate flaws, and 7) the position of the large numeral 10, whether straight or leaning (as discussed below).

H. Opheim¹² has shown that the large numeral 10 in this issue either stands straight, or leans to the right or left. I have thought that this most interesting circumstance could be made use of in a critical statistical study in order to determine, if possible, the size of the matrix block employed in the making of the original three plates of 300 printing clichés in all.

In attempting to measure the position, i.e. direction of the large figure 1, it was found impossible to obtain good reproducible results, since for example the right edge of the numeral is slightly curved, and being an edge, it moves to the right with increasing amounts of ink during the printing, thus suffers from the same drawback as elsewhere¹¹ described for "C" measurements. It was found, however, that the position of the large figure 0 could be determined with a good degree of accuracy. Measurements of the position of the large 0 were therefore made on all 269 types in the collection, and on 332 stamps in a collection of duplicates, 601 stamps in all.

The method was as follows: A very thin line was cut in a 50x50x0.5 mm plate of clear plastic, with the aid of a very sharp knife and a steel ruler, and the line was then filled with India ink. Two small "handles" of tape were attached to the other side of the plate, so that the thin line would always be on the under side during the measurements. The plate is laid on the stamp in such a manner that the thin line bisects exactly the opening in the large numeral 0. It is very important, however, that the line be oriented in the direction of the desk lamp, i.e. when the plate is raised slightly above the stamp, it must cover its own shadow, otherwise the measuring result will be in error. Using a watchmaker's loupe, one then measures the position of the large numeral 0 by means of the small vertical lines over and to the right of M, the line directly above the right leg of M being called zero, the next line to the right 10, next line 20, etc. By using this built-in scale, we avoid the difficulties that would otherwise arise due to the varying vertical and/or horizontal dimensions of the stamp. The measurement 15 is shown, by way of example, in fig. 3.

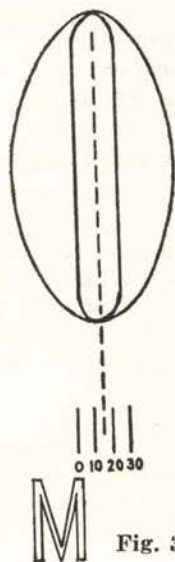


Fig. 3

It was shown, by means of control measurements against the left frame line of the stamp, that the reading 15 represents a straight standing large numeral 0, and that measurements below 15 mean a leaning toward the right, and those above 15 a slant to the left. It was found that these measurements could be made in a routine manner with an accuracy of plus-minus 1 unit, since the measurements on duplicates of one and the same type usually did not vary by more than 1 unit. The work was, of course, quite exacting and very time-consuming. The results, extrapolated from 269 to 300 types, were as graphically illustrated in fig. 4.

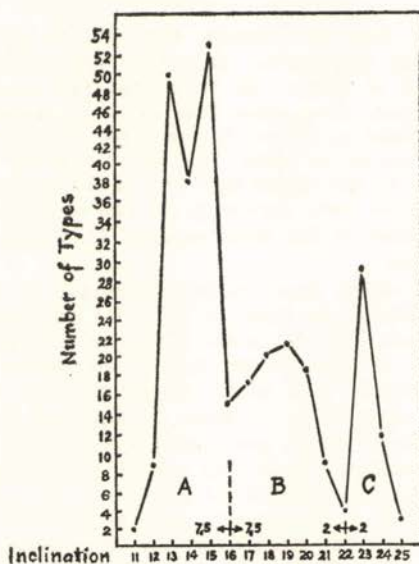


Fig. 4. Distribution of inclination numbers in 300 types.

The distributions were here calculated in the following manner:

Inclination number	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
In 269 types	2	8	45	34	47	13	15	18	19	16	8	4	26	11	3
In 300 types	2	9	50	38	53	15	17	20	21	18	9	4	29	12	3
Indicated division in A, B, C: (extrapolated)	A: 159.5					B: 94.5					C: 46				

We can here distinguish three main areas A, B and C by dividing in two the number of types having measurements 16 and 22, as shown in fig. 4, and then arrive at the statistical result shown above under "Indicated division," where each of the numbers for the three areas should reasonably represent a certain number of the impressions in the matrix block multiplied by the number of reproductions for 300 printing clichés. We can now institute trials with various imaginable sizes of matrix block, as shown in table 2.

Table 2

Trials for determining size of matrix block.

Matrix block	Reproductions in 300	Nearest for			Deviation from indicated	Answer	Matrices in		
		A	B	C			A	B	C
6	50	150	100	50	19	No			

10	30	150	90	60	28	No		
12	25	150	100	50	19	No		
15	20	160	100	40	12	Hardly		
20	15	165	90	45	11	Possible	11	6
25	12	156	96	48	7	Best	13	8
30	10	160	90	50	9	Possible	16	9
5-strip	60	120	120	60	79	No		

Each number in "Nearest for A, B, C" must here be a multiple of the corresponding number of "Reproduction in 300," and the sum of A, B and C must simultaneously be 300.

As a preliminary answer from this part of the analysis, we find the best agreement for a matrix block of 25 impressions, with blocks of 20 and 30 as the nearest possibilities. In order to make possible a final choice here, I undertook further studies in order to locate secondary plate flaws, i.e. irregularities that could be carried back to the impressions in the matrix block. Among the many small flaws in the stamp I found only two that gave the impression of being constant, namely 1) a color spot at left between the large circles in the lower left wheel, and 2) a thickened vertical line below N and tangential to the loop of the posthorn. This latter irregularity existed in many forms, from very slight to strongly pronounced, and in some cases it was not this line, but one or several of the neighboring lines that appeared thickened. It was therefore found impossible to determine, with any degree of certainty, the number of stamps with the more or less thickened tangent-line. The fact that the neighboring lines could also appear thickened, indicated something of a general nature, and I came to the conclusion that the thickening of various lines at the left of the posthorn must be ascribed to a certain weakness in the copper shell in those locations, so that a certain amount of folding or bending could easily occur there during the handling, when the copper shell was peeled away from the stiff lead matrix. That this handling could easily cause bending and stretching of the copper shells, is evident from the large variations in size in the stamps, which are caused by corresponding variations in the printing clichés. I measured the size of the 601 stamps, and found that they varied, in measurements between inner framelines, vertically between 20.07 and 19.33 mm, and horizontally between 16.10 and 15.23 mm. Duplicates of one and the same type usually varied no more than 0.10 mm, vertically and horizontally. It is interesting to note that the corresponding dimensions of the original die, according to my measurements¹³, are 19.72 mm vertically and 15.65 mm horizontally.

The color spot in the wheel, however, I found constant in 12 types among the 269 in the collection. The inclination of the large numeral 0 was 14 plus-minus 1 in all of these 12 cases. The question then arises how many types, in a complete collection of 300, would have this flaw? According to table 2, it should be either 15 (20-block), 12 (25-block), or 10 (30-block). 10 is of course, out of the question, since we have already found 12 types, and the 30-block is thus eliminated. It then appears most reasonable to assume that a complete collection would contain 12 types with this flaw, hardly 15. This means 12 reproductions for the 3 plates, and thus the use of a block containing 25 matrices. The 20-block is less likely, although not entirely out of the question. The analysis has thus been quite difficult, but not entirely in vain.

It is evident from fig. 4 that the change in position of the large numeral 10 has taken place gradually, although somewhat unevenly. The explanation for this must be that the center plug in the original die, i.e. the screw carrying the large numeral 10, has rotated as a result of the pressure against the lead matrices. Since the screw in the original die has a right hand thread¹³,

it appears reasonable to assume that the rotation proceeded counter-clockwise on the matrices, i.e. clockwise on the clichés, and counter-clockwise on the stamps. In other words, the stamps with the large 10 leaning to the right (inclination numbers 11-14) are from the first produced matrices in the 25-block. That this rotation could proceed unnoticed, is an indication that the original die at that time ("first engraving stage") has not had any engraved line on its back to indicate that the numeral on the front of the die was in a proper upright position. This line, which is distinctly visible on the existing original die¹³ ("fourth engraving stage"), was probably engraved on the die when it was reengraved to unshaded posthorn shortly thereafter, before the printing of Norw. cat. no. 38.

That the areas A, B and C in fig. 4 do not correspond individually to the three different plates, is quite evident from the make-up of the reconstructed 16-block¹⁴, which comprises stamps having inclination numbers from all three areas, as shown in fig. 5.

Position Type number Inclination	2 73-1 15	3 64-1 15		5 73-2 15	6 62-1 20	7 52-1 21	8 52-2 20	9 73-3 14
11 63-1 19	12 62-2 14	13 83-1 24	14 63-2 15	15 62-3 15	16 73-4 16	17 62-4 13	18 72-1 15	19 64-2 11

Fig. 5

The random sequence of the inclination numbers in the 16-block with no sign of repetition, also indicates that the electrotyped cliché shells were cut apart for receiving a backing or for attachment with solder to a metal plate, and thus reassembled in random sequence in the printing plates.

The thought has been advanced of a possible third reengraving¹⁵ (which then would be No. 36IV) in order to remove the little remnant of color at the top of the reengraved line to the left of the bell (No. 36III). A thorough examination of the stamps in my collection show, however, decisively that this cannot be correct, since some types either show the color remnant in both Nos. 36II and III and in all duplicates of these, or consistently no such color remnant in the other types. The reengraving for No. 36III has thus not always gone all the way up, but has in many types left a small spot of color at the top.

The paper for No. 36 was delivered by Tho. Moestue & Co. Reference is made to the detailed investigations of Soot-Ryen¹⁶ in regard to the paper deliveries. These stamps have the watermark of Moestue, posthorn II (in horizontal positions), which is frequently difficult or impossible to see by the customary benzine method. I have previously described a better method¹⁷, about 80% effective, for the detection of these watermarks.

References

1. Norges Frimerker 1855-1924, p. 97-98.
2. Norges Frimerker 1855-1924, p. 93.
3. Nord. F. T. 1925, p. 237-239.
4. Håndbok over Norges Frimerker (1963), p. 268-269.
5. Posthorn 1952, p. 33-36; 1953, p. 23-24.
Norsk F. T. 1952, p. 88-90, 104, 183, 184; 1953, p. 71-74.
6. Norsk F. T. 1957, p. 128-132, 167 (correction); 1958, p. 116 (correction).
7. Norsk F. T. 1963, p. 106.

8. Norges Frimerker 1855-1924, p. 98.
9. Norsk F. T. 1961, p. 129 and 132.
10. Norsk F. T. 1952, p. 89-90.
11. Norsk F. T. 1953, p. 93-99.
12. Nord. F. T. 1926, p. 210. Frimerke-Kontakt 1958, no. 5, p. 4-5.
13. Norsk F. T. 1964, p. 211-213.
14. Illustrated in Posthorn 1952, p. 33; and Norsk F. T. 1952, p. 88.
15. Frimerke-Kontakt 1961, no. 1, p. 7.
16. T. Soot-Ryen: Papirleveranser, p. III and IX (9/2/82 on p. IX should be 9/1/82 according to the author). Reprint from Frimerke-Kontakt, 1964.
17. Posthorn 1952, p. 53-56, and Norsk F. T. 1952, p. 126-128.

(Among the several complimentary reviews of the S. C. C. pamphlet, "Norwegian Railway and Steamship Parcel Stamps" by Frederik Brofos, the most interesting and cutest was one by Ernest H. Wise in the British "Stamp Lover." With their permission we are printing it.)

NORWEGIAN RAILWAY & STEAMSHIP PARCEL STAMPS by Frederik A. Brofos

52 pages, paper-bound, free to members of The Scandinavian Collectors Club. (U.S.A.)

This could have been an ordinary check-list of queer Cinderella stamps which few serious collectors of Norway, even, trouble to keep, much less study.

The author's very enthusiasm lifts the work to a higher plane, and no reader can fail to be interested and stimulated by it. Mr. Brofos has, with the utmost tenacity, scoured the world for material, and then again for information about it. The 8 sections are devoted to stamps produced for different categories of rail, road and steamship parcel services in Norway. The history of the services apart from the stamps, is described in just the right amount of detail to be fascinating. It is just occasionally a trifle overdone as when we are told on page 27 of the Bygdø Ferry Co.'s office at Carl Johansgate 25 (Lawyer Butenschøn, 4th Floor)! Other minor criticisms can be levelled at the erratic placing of the illustrations of the Norges Statsbaner stamps in relation to the text on pp 36-40. When as was usual, the illustration immediately preceded the listing, it should have been unnecessary to describe each design in detail, but only to comment on it.

These comparative trifles detract little from the merit of this outstanding work of reference. The author has managed to deduce the settings of the 12 subjects in the two plates used for the 1897 Norges Statsbaner stamps, not the only near-miracle displayed to the reader. Whether he is an orthodox philatelist or inclined to postal history, the book is equally valuable. The cancellations found by the author have also been discussed and where possible illustrated.

The work is intensely personal; the presentation of the information never suggests that a computer has disgorged it from electronic entrails. Mr. Brofos presents facts as facts but when surmising he is careful not to present surmise as fact. With material so elusive, the author makes no attempt to conceal gaps in his knowledge in the hope that they may be filled.

The book makes no attempt to price the stamps listed. No doubt this would be an impossible task but even if not, it would have been a pity to debase such a fine work by talking of dollars and cents. If only the author had been able to tell us where to get the material he describes so well!

—Ernest H. Wise

Compex 65

When Compex 65 opened its doors to the public in the La Salle Hotel the morning of May 28th, it presented in the main the same picture as last year. Every participating club had a hall or a room for their own exhibits, and the dealers all operated in their own quarters. This format was first tried out last year and was initially met with some misgivings. As the show wore on however, certain advantages became evident in this arrangement, and this years most of the participating clubs seemed more or less sold on the idea. Be that as it may—Compex 65 joined its predecessors as a complete success, and we of the S. C. C. have every right to be proud of our share in it. The Scandinavian Exhibition—modesty or no—was at least as good as anything there. Here are a list of the exhibitors and their exhibit.

SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

A Competitive Exhibit

Frame No.	Exhibitor
1-3	
	Court of Honor: Flying Swans of Scandinavia: Pan Scandinavian exhibit of the flying swans issue of 1956. This is a Society exhibit. (Non-competitive).
4-11	Svend Yort, Chevy Chase, Md.
	Denmark: An unused collection including essays, proofs and reprints of the early issues. Also imperforates, errors and varieties.
12-16	Hans Hansen, Westfield, N. J.
	Denmark: Provisional issues, Post Faerge and Postage Due Issues.
17-24	Albert E. Anderson, Detroit, Michigan
	Greenland: complete.
25-28	Frank Shaug, Middletown, R. I.
	Greenland: Stamps and covers used before its admission to the Universal Postal Union.
29-35	Robert P. Stevens, Chicago, Illinois
	Iceland: 1876 to 1965.
36-41	Victor E. Engstrom, Upper Montclair, N. J.
	Finland: Postal cancellations.
42-45	Robert Frigstad, White Bear Lake, Minn.
	Norway: Pre-stamp covers showing: 1) increased complexity of markings, 2) Hamburg markings, and 3) Norwegian markings.
46-52	W. J. Banks, Don Mills, Ontario, Canada
	Norway: Ore issues 1877-88 shaded and unshaded 21 mm post-horns.
53-60	Reidar Norby, Teaneck, N. J.
	Norway: Coat of Arms issue 1863-66.
61-68	Ralph Danielson, Chicago, Illinois
	Sweden: 12 ore Arms issue specialized.

It is obvious that this was as close to a National muster of Scandinavian Philately as can be put in 68 frames.

Our judges, Henry Kuhlmann, Sam Ray and Dr. Jacobson, using more or less of International standard in judging, unanimously arrived at the following ratings and awards.

Grand Award—Svend Yort.

Gold Awards—Albert Anderson, Reidar Norby and Ralph E. Danielson.

Silver Awards—Hans Hanson, Frank Shaug, Victor Engstrom, Robert Frigstad and W. J. Banks.

Bronze Award—Robert Stevens.

Svend Yort got the S. C. C. trophy, the Gold Award winners received the Chicago Chapter awards and all received the S. C. C. participation certificates.

But Compex is traditionally more than just a stamp show. As usual the Chicago Chapter hospitality suite, Room 1806-07, was open for business as a gathering place for members and friends. Saturday it was the meeting place for the National organization, who under President Stevens' direction, ironed out some points about membership in S. C. C. that will require a slight change in our by-laws, and also discussed spiritedly ways and means of increasing the membership. Other facets of the discussion involved the question of Chapter autonomy, and how does one go about getting the members busy writing those articles for the Posthorn. The meeting ended in a gala cocktail party, and a good time was had by all.

The Compex dinner also took place Saturday night. S. C. C. was represented by three full tables. The food was good, the speeches were not too long. The climax of the evening was of course the awards presentation. In addition to Svend who got the big prize, our members Walter Doepp, Robert Stevens and Roger Swanson were honored for their work in Compex.

Sunday afternoon belonged to the distaff side of the Chicago Chapter; as usual, they put on a real Scandinavian coffee party with real Danish pastry, "Julekake," "Hveteboller med gjetost" and gallons of coffee. It was a pleasure to entertain so many out of town members and their wives, plus of course lots of Compex officials, U. N. and U. S. Postoffice officials and last but not least the Chicago Chapter members and their wives. Our hats are off to Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Jacobson and Mrs. Swanson for a lovely party.

But as everything eventually does, Compex 65 came to an end at 6 o'clock sharp it closed its doors. We are sure we are echoing the sentiment of the S. C. C. membership at large when we extend our congratulations on a job exceedingly well done, to the Chicago Chapter.

Compex 65

From the President of the Chicago Chapter

At this time I want to thank each and every one who helped make Compex 65 the outstanding show it was. We already knew from our conversations at the show that you enjoyed the exhibit, the cocktail party and our coffee klatch. An extra "Thank you" and "you are welcome" now go to those of our guests that sat down and wrote what a good time they had.

It was my pleasure and honor to welcome our guests in our hospitality suite. We were happy to greet many of our out of town members and their wives: Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Anderson from Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Banks of Toronto, Canada, Mr. and Mrs. Ken Brown of Detroit, Robert Frigstad of St. Paul, Minn., Mr. and Mrs. W. Gaarsoe from Detroit, Mich., Whitey Johnson of Hopkins, Minn., Reidar Norby of Teaneck, New Jersey, Ray Patzer of Batavia, Ill., Mr. and Mrs. Svend Yort of Chevy Chase, Maryland, Glen Larson of Milwaukee, Wisc., Dr. Sneller of Peoria, Ill. Thanks for coming, we enjoyed having you!

To the members of my own chapter goes my gratitude for their cooperation, for the dispatch in mounting and breaking down the show, for the job or jobs you did in fulfilling our chapter obligations to Compex itself.

Thanks to our exhibition chairman Harvey Gudmanson, our Compex delegates Walter Doepp, R. Stevens and R. Swanson. To the Compex judges, Henry Kuhlmann, Sam Ray and Earl Jacobson and of course to our exhibitors whose stamps really made our exhibit an outstanding one. Our congratula-

tions to the winners! A few exhibits had to be returned for lack of space. We are sorry about that, but please send your entries a little earlier next year.

A special vote of thanks from the Chicago Chapter goes to Mrs. Bob Stevens, Mrs. Roger Swanson and Mrs. Earl Jacobson, without whose help the cocktail party and coffee klatch could not have come off.

We shall look forward to seeing you all next year at Compex 66.

Sincerely,

Stanley Hanson—President Chicago Chapter

P.S. A little early perhaps, but it will soon be time to get your next year's exhibit ready.

From the Editor's Desk

A letter from one of our members:

In reference to the photograph in the January 1965 "Posthorn" showing a variety on the Danish semi-postal (Scott B5), described as a "break in the snake." I have found an identical stamp used. This would indicate that the variety is not a "casual misprint." Mr. Koplowitz suggested that I write to you to inquire if anyone else has located the variety. (No one else has contacted him.)

E. W. Fraser

P.S. While I think the magazine is continually making improvements, I still look forward to the listing, either by initials or otherwise of the specialization of new members.

(There will be a new S. C. C. membership list this year. In it as usual, the individual member's specialty will be noted. We shall try in the future to list the new member's special fields too.)

There is a possibility that the old Philadelphia chapter will be reactivated. Reidar Norby and Dr. Stericker are trying. We of the Posthorn are open for any suggestions from the general membership on ways and means to inject more vitality into our phase of the hobby. As a starter, will, pretty please, the secretaries of our chapters keep us better informed of your local doings.

Axel Nielsen, one of our oldest and devoted members is now completely retired. He is still playing with his stamps and would like to talk about them over a cup of coffee with any S. C. C. member who happens to be in his neighborhood, 760 Summit St., Lake Forest, Ill.

A couple of requests from the membership:

Mr. J. A. McCallum, "A" Qtrs., SES, Ralston, Alberta, Canada, wants back issues of the Posthorn, all issues before 1954. He also wants Railroad cancels on Scandinavian stamps. Write him if you can help.

Your editor wants a connection in Sweden who will address and mail to him direct, First Day Covers of all Swedish emissions. The booklet stamps in all combinations and the same stamps mint to be enclosed in the envelope.

The Finnish Charity and Christmas Seals

By Stanley Pollard

(continued from last issue)

1907. A new design of stamp in horizontal format size $41 \times 33\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. showing a central design of a large horse. An ornamental border of curlicues in white appears on either side and the top of the central design. The two top corners have ovals which contain three leaf shamrocks in white. The solid color under the design is broken into two panels, and in the left hand one, in white letters appears an inscription in Finnish, "Suomen Elainsuojelusydistys." The same in Swedish appears in white letters in the right hand panel, "Finlands Kjur-skyddsforening" (Finlands' Animal Protection Society).

I. (a) Stamp in shades of brown, perforated 12×12 with brown gum, grey paper.
(b) Same stamp, but in red; 50 penni.

1932? II (a) Same design, same perforation but white paper, and clear gum, and brown in color, with shading on the horse darker and more distinct, 1 markka.
(b) same, but in blue. Information about these issues is very meager.

1907. A stamp of a second issue, differing only in the central design, which is now a group of 4 birds, resting on a tree branch, same color, same size, same perforation.

I. 1 (a) grey paper, brown design and brown gum. 50 pennia.
(b) grey paper, red design and brown gum. 50 pennia.

1932? Same design (birds) but on white paper with clear gum. Printed in sheets of 25, 5×5 and 20,000 of A and B issued, 1 markka.

II. (a) design in blue, white paper, clear gum.
(b) design in red, white paper, clear gum.

1920. A third design completely different, is known, in upright format, with a central design of a single bird perched on a limb. Size of stamp $43\frac{1}{2} \times 54$, perf. 11×11 . This stamp was printed with the inscription in Finnish "Suojaa Suojattomille" under the bird, and also a separate issue with the inscription in Swedish "Skydda de Varnlosa" (Protect the Homeless). The 2 issues are known in three shades.

1. Olive black
2. Deep olive
3. Olive green

Part III

THE "TALKO" STAMPS

The word "Talko" literally means a combined group of people for work, a "bee." So these stamps are called the "work" stamps, and were issued by Nuorten Talkoot—Talkoungdomen (The voluntary labor service of the youth of Finland in War and Peace).

1945.

A series of 10 stamps in various colors, each with its number 1 to 10, some in upright format, others in horizontal format, but each picturing an ant.

The artist is Heikki Ahtiala, and the printing was done by Oy Tilgman Ab. in sheets of 50 (10×5). Each stamp had a value of 25 pennia, and were issued to those youths, who were not liable for labor services during the war, and

who helped widows, war orphans and evacuees from Careliz, after completing a certain quota of work. The youths would be entitled to a paper stamp, a so-called "Talko-ant" to be fixed in their work books. Thus for example, the collecting of 5 litres of berries entitled the youth to stamp #6 "the berry ant." These stamps were perforated 11x11.

A large plaque type stamp size 54x71 m.m. in reddish-brown with the central design of a large golden ant, in the center of a wreath of white leaves and a white space under the wreath for the youth's name, was available to every worker eligible to receive these "talko" stamps.

1. The Scrap-Matter Ant.
Stamp in horizontal format, showing a grey ant collecting scraps. Stamp is yellow with scraps shown in white.
2. The Industrial Ant.
Stamp in upright format, showing a golden ant raking leaves on a chocolate-brown background.
3. The Auxilliary Work Ant.
Stamp in upright format, showing ant in blue, collecting firewood. Stamp has shading around the ant in light grey.
 - (a) The Firewood Ant.
Same stamp as #3 with Finnish surcharge in red, "Jätepuut Kodin taloudellisim polttoaine" (Waste wood is the most economical fuel).
 - (b) Same stamp as #3 with Swedish surcharge in red, "Restved Hemmets mest ekonomiska bransle" (same meaning as 3a).
4. The Cultivation Ant.
Stamp in horizontal format, showing a green ant planting a green tree, on a dark brown ground.
5. The Substitute Fodder Ant.
Stamp in horizontal format, showing a green ant collecting green vegetation on a light yellow background.
6. The Berry Ant.
Stamp in upright format showing a red ant collecting red berries on a bush with olive-green leaves.
7. The Mushroom Ant.
Stamp in horizontal format, showing a brown ant putting brown mushrooms in a brown basket. A small shading of grey-blue completes the stamp.
8. The Cereal Ant.
Stamp in upright format, showing a yellow ant, harvesting a yellow head of cereal on a black background.
9. The Saving Ant.
Stamp in horizontal format showing violet ant putting light blue money in a light blue piggy-bank. Stamp has shading in light blue and violet.
10. The Sports or Exercise Ant.
Stamp in upright format, showing ant in light grey-blue exercising with a light grey-blue bar-bell, on a dark lilac background.

Although these stamps were not sold to the public, they did act as charity stamps for worthy causes, and I thought they might be of interest to collectors of Charity Stamps.

Send news and articles in to The Posthorn!

New and Recent Issues

FINLAND



On May 10th 1965 Finland issued a series of stamps with surcharges for 1965 to the benefit of the Association to Combat Tuberculosis in Finland. 0,15+0,03 mk—Finnish Spitz, 0,25+0,04 mk—Karelian bear dog and 0,35+0,05 mk—Finnish hunting dog. Designed by Pentti Rahikainen.



On May 15th 1965 Finland issued a series of two stamps to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Jean Sibelius.

25 and 35 mk. designed by Olavi Vepsalainen and engraved by B. Ekholm and R. Achren.



On May 17th 1965 Finland issued a postage stamp commemorating the centenary of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The value, 35 mk., the design by Olavi Vepsalainen and engraved by B. Ekholm.



On June 1st, 1965, Finland issued a new postage stamp of the lion type, the value 30 mk and the color grey.

DENMARK

New Danish Stamps — On account of changes in the rates of postage, as from the 15th of May, 1965, the following new stamps will be issued:

25 ore of the Wavy Line type in green color.

40 ore of the King Frederik IX new type in brown color.

50 ore of the King Frederik IX new type in red color.

80 ore of the King Frederik IX new type in blue color.

These stamps will be printed on ordinary paper as well as on fluorescent paper.



Denmark will issue a new postage stamp on the centenary of the birth of Carl Nielsen, the composer. The value 50 ore, color red, designed by Mads Stage and engraved by Czeslaw Slania. Date of issue, June 9, 1965.

NORWAY



To celebrate the centenary of the Norwegian Red Cross, the Norwegian Post Office will issue two postage stamps in the values of 60 ore (blackish sepia/red) and 90 ore (grey-blue/red). Date of issue June 4, 1965, designed by Guttorm Guttormsgaard and engraved by Henry Welde.

SWEDEN



On May 17, 1965, the Swedish Post Office Board issued two new stamps

for the 100th anniversary of the International Telecommunication Union, as well as a new multicolored ordinary stamp.

International Telecommunication Union, ITU:

60 ore violet, 20.5x27.25 mm, perf. 2 sides, coils of 100

60 ore violet, 20.5x27.25 mm, perf. 3 sides, booklets of 10

1.40 cr. Blue grey, 20.5x27.25 mm, perf. 2 sides, coils of 100

Multicolored ordinary stamp:

20 ore Turquoise and orange, 18.5x20.5 mm, perf. 2 sides, coils of 100

All the stamps are designed by Professor Philip von Schantz and engraved by the artist Czeslaw Slania.

The Telegraph Union, nowadays referred to as the International Telecommunication Union, ITU, was started in Paris on May 17th 1865, by 21 European countries, Sweden among others. It is the oldest of the various specialized agencies associated with the United Nations and it has survived all the international crises. All international activities must be founded on coordination and mutual understanding, telecommunications being no exception. In order to arrive at a serviceable world-wide telecommunication system, questions concerning economy and technique must be solved in unison. International regulations are now covering a wide field of telecommunication activities, ranging from telegraphy and telephony to the various branches of radio-communication such as sound broadcasting and television, maritime and aeronautical services.

10	10	25	25
15	15	15	15
25	25	10	10

New slot machine booklets will be sold at PFA starting May 26, 1965. The present slot machine booklets containing 2x10 ore, 2x15 ore and 2x25 ore stamps will now be issued with the same values but in their ordinary colors (blue, green, respectively brown). The slot machine booklets will be issued in 2 types at 1 Sw crown each and sold only undivided.

NOJEX AND SOJEX COMING UP

New Jersey, the only state in the Union sporting two chapters of the S. C. C. will have two local philatelic exhibitions where Scandinavian stamps will be prominently featured. The new Teaneck chapter is participating in an exhibition at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark, New Jersey, October 15, 16, 17.

Sojex, with our Vineland chapter as co-sponsor, will take place November 5, 6, 7, in the Colony Resort Motel, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

We wish the participating chapters lots of luck and hope that as many of our members as possible will help them make their exhibitions and their regional S. C. C. meetings as successful as possible. The S. C. C. will furnish the award for the best Scandinavian exhibit in the shows.

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

Washington, D. C., is to be the site of the SIXTH INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION held in the United States, May 21-30, 1966. Svend Yort, president of NAPEX, announced that plans are underway to stage the event in the large exhibit hall of the SHOREHAM HOTEL.

This will be the first time that an International Philatelic Exhibition is taking place in the Capital of the U. S.; all previous exhibitions were held in New York City, where this show was originally planned.

NAPEX has designated the following local philatelists as members of the directing board:

- Svend Yort—Chairman of the Board
- George T. Turner—President and General Chairman
- Helen F. Demond—Secretary
- Robert C. Masters—Treasurer

and Ellery Denison, Leonard M. Dulberg, Horace W. Harrison, Milton Mitchell, Seymour B. Stiss, Herbert A. Trenchard and Jerome Wagshal directors.

This group has begun concentrated effort to formulate plans and committees are at work. Announcements will be made from time to time as progress develops. The initial prospectus will be available in July 1965 and those interested in exhibiting, having a dealer's booth or advertising in the program should send a card to the general chairman so their names can be put on the mailing list. Last September NAPEX held a very successful exhibition at the national level with 14 societies participating for the opening of the Smithsonian's Hall of Philately and Postal History.

Until committee assignments are announced all correspondence should be addressed to the general chairman: George T. Turner, 408 A Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003.

NEW MEMBERS

- 1052 Ramcsak, Frank, Jr., 1260 Maple Ave., Roebling, N. J.
- 1053 Engebretsen, Erik, 8518 3rd Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11209
- 1054 Bogg, William G., 45 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass. 02108
- 1055 Williams, Wilho. E., S5428 Arthur, Spokane, Wash.
- 1056 Ljunggren, Stig Disponent, Goteborg 1, Sweden, Box 291.
- 1057 Peterzen, Conrad B., 2607 E. 3rd Ave., Hibbing, Minn. 55746
- 1058 Shogren, Alton G., 5701 Abbott Ave S., Minneapolis, Minn. 55410
- 1059 Nelson, James A., 871 Sonora Road, Costa Mesa, Calif. 92626
- 1060 Johnson, James R., 604 Clark Ave., Rothschild, Wisc. 54474
- 1061 Baker, James R., 10707 S. Church St., Chicago 43, Ill.
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- 1047 McRitton, Carl O., 4 Nesaquake Ave., Port Washington, N. Y. 11050
- 636 Barry, Elmo A., 1001 E. California Ave., Glendale, Calif. 91206
- 995 Kuipers, Henri, Sumpel 27, Den Ham, Holland.
- 848 Isaksen, Alf. M., 126 Greenbrier Dr., New Bedford, Mass. 02745
- 1049 Gruber, Alfred A., Paper Mill Road, RFD 3, Newark, Del. 19711
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- L12-522 Olausen, Fredrik G., 4046 Scenic Highway, Baton Rouge, La. 70805
- 682 Kemp, Robert B., Box 8941, Portland, Oregon 97208
- 1006 DeBus, Robert, 1515 3rd Ave. N. E., Rochester, Minn. 55901

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Expedition: Erik Schultz, Lindevang 16, Brondby Strand, Denmark.
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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