

CITY SHIELDS ON NEW NORWEGIAN STAMPS?

Frederick A. Brofos

The shields, or coats of arms, of the various Norwegian cities present a varied and interesting assortment of designs. Indeed, they could be very well utilized in producing a colorful new series of postage stamps. This idea has already been successfully accomplished with the heraldry of Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, San Marino, France, Finland, and several other countries. This would be a refreshing change from repetitions of subjects seen before on Norway's stamps.

In the 19th Century, a few of the town shields of Norway appeared in monicolor on some of the old local stamps of Arendal, Bergen, Drammen, Tromsø, Trondheim, and Tønsberg. Here, we shall examine the historical backgrounds of their heraldry.

Arendal. "The Citizens' Defense" of the town used a sailing ship in their flag emblem, golden on a blue field, in King Fredrik the Fifth's time. Around 1822, it was included in the city clerk's seal, together with the Norwegian State lion shield amid trees. These additions were later misunderstood to be an integral part of the seal. However, in 1923-4, they were removed by decision of the city council and the king. The older version appears on the old local post stamps.

Bergen. A double seal, from 1293, shows, on the front, a Viking ship upon waves. On the reverse is a three-towered fortress atop three hills. A later, one-sided, seal keeps the castle, but with only one tower and a dome-shaped roof. Furthermore, the three hills are replaced by seven balls, supposedly representing the city's well-known seven mountains. This heraldically clear version lasted 400 years. From 1850-60, the oldest castle type was copied, but now showing two natural-looking mountain rows with seven tops. This new design, joined with the color from the 1500 period, was adopted by the city council and the king in 1923-4. The three-towered fortress and the seven mountains are to be seen on some of the local stamps (and forgeries thereof).

Drammen. In 1811, Bragernes and Strømsø joined to form a new trading town (kjøpstad) called Drammen. Its coat of arms was inherited - or rather revived around 1850 - from the Bragernes seal of ca. 1715. The motto was "in fide et justitia fortitudo" (honesty and right-thinking gives solidarity). Strømsø had used as its town emblem the Norwegian lion placed in a street leading up to a church. The Drammen city flag of 1930 is parted twice by wavy lines in blue and white, representing the Drammen River. The town's pillar emblem with crossed key and sword is featured on a number of the old local post issues, sometimes with the key and sword switching places.

Hamar. Although there was no local post here, the attractive design has been used in a modern commemorative postmark. According to tradition, dating back to ca. 1550, the trading town's shield shows a bird with outstretched wings atop a pine tree. A redrawn version, more in accord with heraldic rules, was approved by the city council in 1896.

Tromsø. A coat of arms proposal from 1855 shows a silver deer on a bright red field. This idea was formally adopted, at least as early as 1870. The reindeer appears on various local post stamps, as well as on two local postmarks.

Trondheim. This city was Norway's oldest capital and was residence for the Norwegian archbishopric between 1152 and 1537. This double rank is reflected in the city seal from around 1200, and probably represents King Olav the Holy and Bishop Holy Eystein. Several local stamps and postal cards show this design.

Tønsberg. The oldest trading town was, for several hundred years, also one of the residence places. Around 1300, the seal first had a towered castle on a mountain above a Viking ship in the sea. Later, in 1610, the seal was simplified by eliminating the ship. Local stamps show a three-towered castle.



Arendal



Bergen



Drammen



Hamar



Tønsberg



Tromsø



Trondheim

Aside from those described here, other shields exist from towns without a local post or not shown on their local stamps.

It would be nice if the Norwegian Postoffice were to decide to use city shields on stamps. With about forty different, they might be issued all on one sheet or split into smaller group sets produced periodically.

Centennial of Monet in Norway

by
Frederick A. Brofos

In reading about one of my favorite painters, the famous French impressionist artist Claude Monet, I was delighted to find that he had a special appreciation for Norway. Indeed, Monet had gone so far as to visit there for several months. That was back between January and April of 1895. While there, he produced around 15 to 20 paintings.

As it is now a full century since Monet's visit, it is to be hoped that the Norwegian postal authorities will seize this opportunity to issue a commemorative stamp or set, showing some of Monet's beautiful pictures of Norway. There is one particularly appropriate painting which actually includes the old postoffice building at Sandvika, that Monet visited many times.

It was rather by chance that Monet came to Norway instead of Italy. He was largely influenced by a Norwegian artist friend, who enthusiastically described Norway as the Promised Land. Monet was captivated by the prospects of the winter light, crystal pure air, and majestic silhouettes of snow covered mountains. The big news was telegraphed on to Norway and a Kristiania newspaper headline read: "CLAUDE MONET IS COMING! He is coming to paint our winter in all its light and glory... and this year of course, we have a real winter to offer."

Monet arrived just in time before all Norwegian and Swedish ports were declared icebound. He made his headquarters at the Grand Hotel, but immediately began excursions beyond the city. He went as far as Hønefoss and would have gone further if the weather had permitted.

Eventually he found a place to stay outside town, at Sandvika. Wearing a great bearskin coat, he used to paint out in the snow, his beard covered with icicles. Bringing several canvasses along, he painted the same subject under varying light conditions. One of his favorites was Mount Kolsaas.

Monet met the Swedish painter Prince Eugen, but usually he kept to himself. His Norway pictures are now cherished in museums in Paris, Chicago, and Riga, Latvia. A couple are privately owned in Japan and Norway, while others have simply disappeared.

Although Monet never returned to Norway again, he always spoke glowingly of his trip there. Gradually his eyesight failed him, but he kept on painting as long as he could.

Monet died on December 5, 1926 and I was born on December 7, 1927, missing being a contemporary by just one year. Hardly a connection, still I rather like it. Of course, we share a mutual admiration of the great natural wonders of that rugged, weatherbeaten, beautiful country far across the sea.



1884.



1884.

SOMMER-POSTROUTE

Dampskibene

„KONG HAAKON“ og „KONG SVERRE“

(Capt. Oluf Normann)

(Capt. G. Michaelsen)

mellem

Christiania - og Bergen

og mellemliggende Anløbssteder.

Fra Christiania
hver Mandag.

• KONG SVERRE: (første Gang 2de Marts.)

Fra Christiania	Mandag Kl. 10½ Aften	Fra Bergen	Tirsdag Kl. 7 Form
ved Drøbak	—	12 Nat.	Haugesund
Horten	Tirsdag	2 Form.	Kobbervig
Vallo	—	3 —	Stavanger
Laurvig	—	6 —	Egersund
Fredriksværn	—	6½ —	Rægefjord ^(*)
Langesund	—	8 —	Flekkefjord
Kragerø	—	10 —	Farsund
Riser	—	11½ —	Kleven pr. Mandal
Lyngør	—	12 Midd.	Christianssund
Børøen	—	1 Efterm.	Lillesand
Arendal	—	3 —	Grimstad
Grimstad	—	4½ —	Arendal
Lillesand	—	5½ —	Fra Arendal
til Christianssand ^(*)	—	7½ —	ved Bøneu
Fra Christianssand ^(*)	Onsdag	4 Form.	Lynger
ved Kleven pr. Mandal	—	6½ —	Riser
Farsund	—	9 —	Kragerø
Flekkefjord	—	11½ —	Langesund
Rægefjord ^(*)	—	1½ Efterm	Fredriksværn
Egersund	—	2½ —	Laurvig
Stavanger	—	12 Midn.	Valle
Kobbervig	Torsdag	2 Form.	Horten
Haugesund	—	3 —	Dresek
Lervik	—	6 —	til Christiania
til Bergen	—	9 til 10 —	5

^(*) Dampskibene påarente i formeden Fald i Christianiaaet det fra Fredrikshavn kommende Dampskib indtil Kl. 9 Form.^(*) Anløb af Rægefjord kan pudles, naar Veirholderne eller andre Omstændigheder påkræve det.

Dampskib „STAVANGER“ underholder ugentlig Route mellem Christiania Stavanger og Mellemsteder med Afgang fra Christiania hver Torsdag Morgen Kl. 7 og fra Stavanger hver Lørdag Middag Kl. 1.

Retourbilletter udstedes og kunne ogsaa benyttes med „STAVANGER“ i ovennævnte Route, samt med „HAUKELID“ mellem Bergen og Stavanger.

Korrespondance med andre Dampskibe:

- I Langesund med Skienfjords-Dampskibe.
- I Larvik med Dampskib „YOHINGEN“ der gaar til Fredrikshald, samt med Dampskib „BALDUR“, der ankommer fra Kjøbenhavn hver Nat til Tirsdag og afgaar til Kjøbenhavn hver Torsdag Eftermiddag.
- I Christianssand med Tingvalla-Liniens Dampskibe.
- I Stavanger med Fjord-Dampskibene og Hardanger-Dampskibet.
- I Bergen med Bergenske og Nordenfjeldske Post-Dampskibe til og fra Nordlandet.
- I do. med Søg- og Hardanger-Dampskibene.

I Christianiaaand korresponderes med Fredrikshavns-Dampskibet

„KONG OLAF“

(Capt. S. Siwansson).

der afgaar

- fra Christianiaaand (første Gang 2den April) fra Fredrikshavn (første Gang 2de April)
over Søndag, Onsdag og Fredag Aften Kl. 9 hver Tirsdag, Torsdag og Lørdag Efterm. obo-
etter Postdampskibenes Ankomst fra Øst- og kring Kl. 1 eller strax efter Højetids Aukomst
Vestlandet fra Hamburg

Ombord i „KONG OLAF“ udstedes Gjennemgangs Tour- & Retour-Billetter via Fredrikshavn pr. Jernbane til Hamburg og Jylland.

For Befordring af Varer gjelder de Regler, som bestemt ved Fragtregulativ af 2de April 1881.

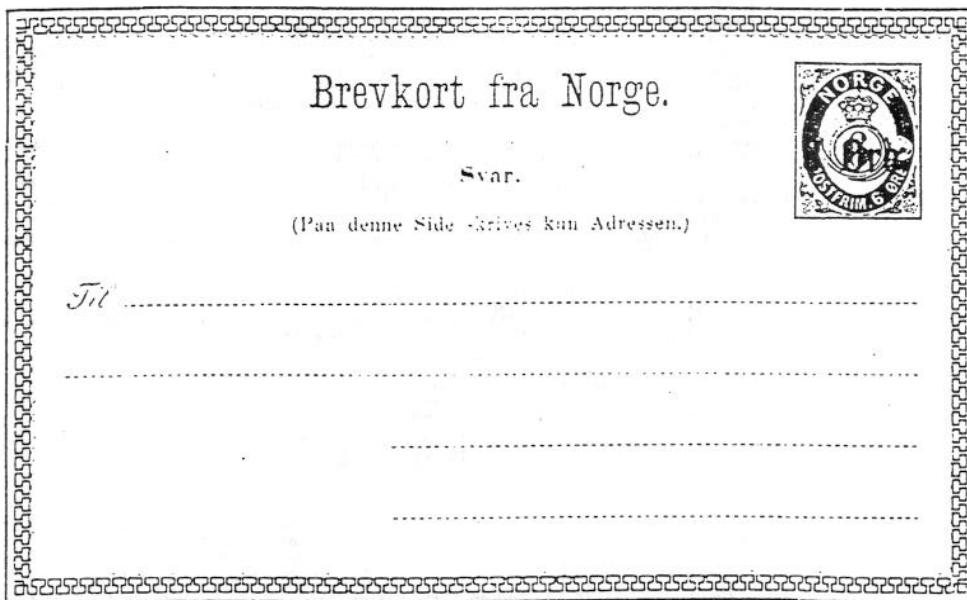
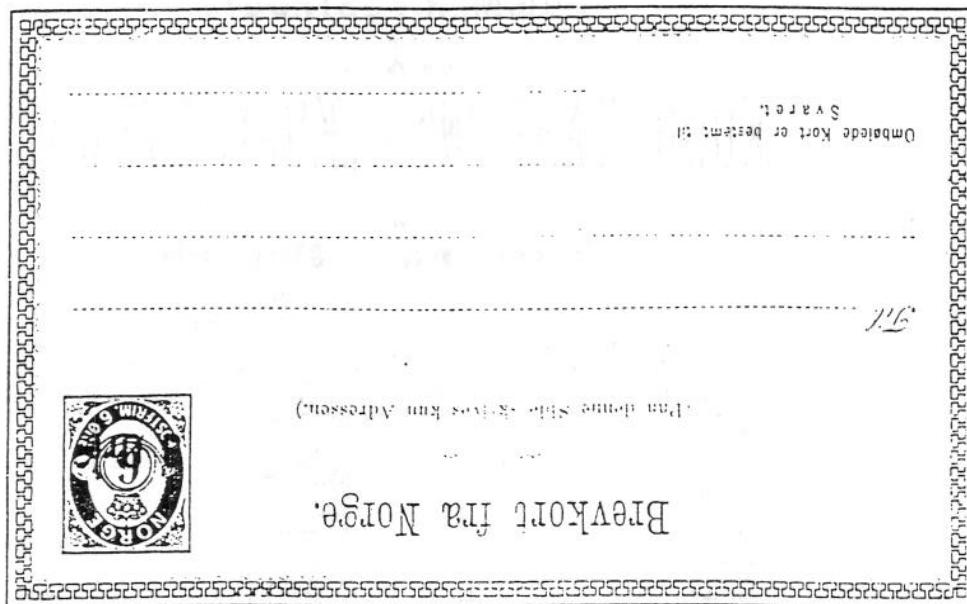
Stavanger den 10de Marts 1884.

Direktoriene

Old Shipping Poster (reduced)

- 217 -

Rare Surcharge



3 øre overprint on brown 6 øre paid reply double card. A rarity, as only 50 were issued.



-218-

LUREN

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WWII NORWEGIAN POSTAL STATIONERY FOR RATIONING

Frederick A. Brofos

A legacy and memento of rationing in Norway during the last war has been left to philatelists, in the form of a unique series of postal stationery cards. They were bought by the general public at post offices around the country and used to apply to the Government ration and supply offices for purchase permits. Thus, most of the cards saved for posterity were those not used, but bought and saved by stamp or postal stationery collectors.

Most of the time, the thousands of cards that got mailed were not postmarked by the post office. This was in order to save time and labor, as the cards were, after all, just going to the government and not being returned to the public. Practically all the Ration Office archives and card files were burned after the war. Some cards were saved from a few places, however, but relatively few and of certain issues only. All cards that are actually postmarked bring a good premium, of course.

As most people today are not familiar with the background and regulations connected with these cards, a short review should be useful.

A Department of Supplies (Forsyningsdepartement) was inaugurated in Norway already in the Autumn of 1939. In all Norwegian communities (towns and districts), Communal Supply or Rationing Offices (Forsyningsnemnda) were started, which supervised local supplies, distributed rationing cards, and enforced the decisions of the main Department of Supplies in Oslo.

After the sudden invasion of Norway by the Germans in April 1940, with the resultant Allied blockade, an increasing shortage of goods occurred. The first things to be rationed were

sugar and coffee. However, it was not long before many other types of goods became rationed. As the occupation period lengthened into 4 and then 5 years, eventually every kind of necessity of life, from vegetables to soap, was brought in under rationing. Furthermore, the individual ration portions were steadily reduced.

Footwear, textile materials and clothing were rationed from Autumn 1940 on. At first, people could buy an application card and apply for what they needed. Eventually they received a card by mail granting or denying the application. From January 1941, special ration cards for clothes were issued, initially with 300 "points". Each clothing article needing various numbers of points, the necessary coupons were clipped off at the shop.

Together with the distribution of the first clothing ration cards, there was announced the availability of special franked application cards (Søknadskort) for household equipment (blue cards) and for footwear (white cards). Later came buff cards for half-soling of shoes, green cards for equipping new homes, pink cards for baby equipment and light brown cards for work clothes. The applications were decided upon according to the Department's special occupation list.

The text on the application cards was changed as the distribution rules were made stricter, and more information and attestations were demanded. Certain categories of goods were dropped altogether or were not allowed to be supplied to private individuals. Eventually, permits were issued for workclothes made out of paper, half-soling only in rubber, etc. Footwear rationing was particularly noticeable and the regulations were such that eventually, if one already had a pair of usable shoes, there was no possibility of getting a permit for a new pair.

Søknadskort for utstyrsvarer.

MERK:

For å få tillatelse til kjøp av utstyrsvarer må søknadskortet fylles tydelig og nøyaktig ut og sendes eller leveres forsyningsnemnda på det sted søkeren bor.
På hvert søknadskort kan det bare søkes om kjøpetillatelse for EN varesort.

Om utstyr til private husholdninger skal det søkes i hovedpersonens navn. Det innskjernes at rubrikken for „nåværende beholdning“ må fylles nøyaktig ut. Hvis ingen beholdning har, er det ikke nok å sette „0“ i rubrikken, men det må også angis grunnen til at ingen beholdning har.

Når det samtidig forlanges opplysninger om „beholdning av varer av lignende art“, skal dette forstås slik at hvis søknaden gjelder f. eks. glasshåndklær, så skal det oppgis beholdning av håndklær av ALLE SLAG; gjelder den laken, oppgis også beholdning av dynetrekk; gjelder den ulltepper, oppgis også beholdning av dyner, valtepper, pledd o. l.

Videre innskjeres at hvis søknaden gjelder metervarer, f. eks. stoff til laken eller håndklær, må stoffets BREDDER oppgis.

Ved søknad om gardiner eller portierer må ikke benevnelsen „tag“ nyttas alene, men ANTALL METER og stoffets BREDDER må også oppgis. Det skal samtidig gis opplysninger om vindueres (eventuelt dørenes) størrelse (.....m Xm).

Ved søknad om utstyrsvarer til hoteller, pensjonater o. l. skal søkeren gi opplysninger om årsforbruk, beholdning og andre opplysninger som kan ha betydning ved behandlingen av søknaden.

Innvilges søknaden, får søkeren tilsendt en anvisning som gjelder i 2 måneder og SOM IKKE VIL FORNYET. Er anvisningen ikke nyttet innen denne frist, må ny søknad sendes eller leveres forsyningsnemnda sammen med den ubrukte anvisning. Ny anvisning vil ikke bli utstedt hvis søkeren ikke gir en fullstendig grunn for at han ikke har kunnset nytte den først utstedde anvisning. Blir en søknad avslått, underretter forsyningsnemnda søkeren om dette.



Til forsyningsnemnda

i Spangereid

Footwear was divided into 17 main types, from Group A: boots of leather, to Group S: skin shoes or boots with wooden soles. Furthermore, the distribution rules were not the same in town and rural

districts. Nothing exactly can be said about what the individual consumer was entitled to receive, as permit decisions were based on the applicant's sex, age, kind of work, place of domicile, as well as their existing supply of footwear and other equipment.

The first stamped cards were the 20 + 20 øre red application for textiles and leather goods and the 15 + 10 øre ultramarine application for footwear, both issued in December 1940. These were followed by others in April 1941 and continuing in varying editions until the last Household Equipment and Work Clothes cards of March 1951. Thus some, but not all, of the cards continued in use for almost six years after the war ended.

The seven main types of stamped cards were for:

Half-soling of shoes (Halvsåling) May 1941-Nov 1945. 15 øre brown stamp.

Household equipment (Utstyr) Jan 1941 - Mar 1951. 15 + 10 øre blue.

Footwear (Skotøy) Dec 1940 - Nov 1945. 15 + 10 øre ultramarine, later olive.

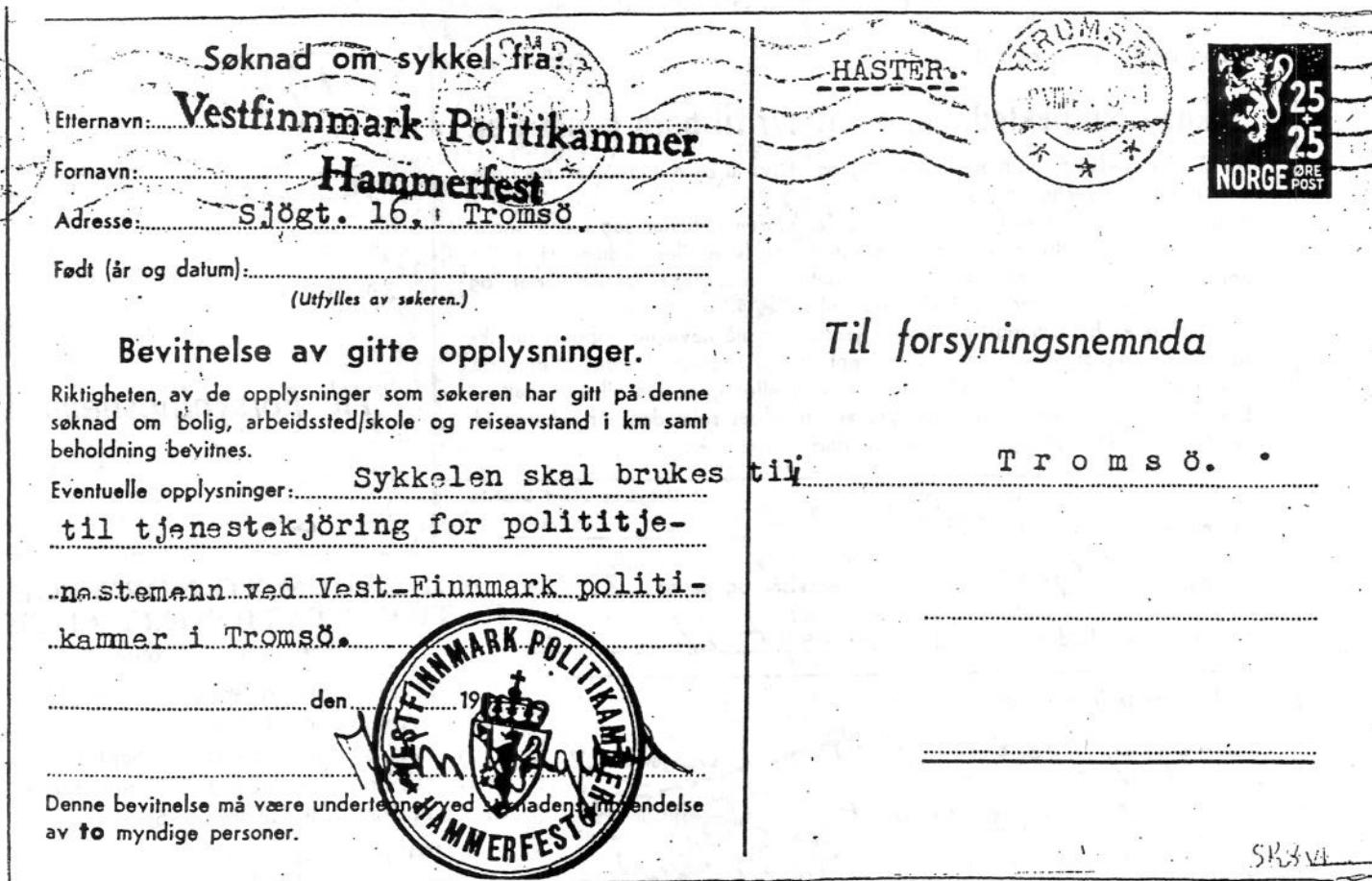
Textiles and leather goods (Tekstil og lærvarer) Dec 1940. 20 + 20 øre red.

Work clothes (Arbeidsklær) Apr 1941 - Mar 1951. 25 + 10 øre green.

Bicycle tires (Sykklegummi) Oct 1941 - Nov 1945. 25 + 15 øre red-brown.

Bicycle (Sykkel) Oct 1941 - Nov 1945. 25 + 25 øre red-brown.

There are sufficient differences in layout and text to determine the different card issues without difficulty. In addition, many carry the government printer's imprint at lower left on the front or back - "E.M." standing for Emil Moestue A/S, Oslo. The cards were printed by offset, from cylinders for 18 or 36 cards. The text was usually printed in black, but sometimes, as with the later Work Clothes cards, in the same color as the stamp. The stamp itself is like the Linotype III, but usually with two values: one for postage and one for fees to the Department of Supply. The unwatermarked cardboard ranges from white to colored, in many qualities. Sizes were 250 x 205, 92 x 122 or 128 mm.



Besides the aforementioned cards, several other types exist. As they were without imprinted stamps, they have been rather overlooked by collectors. However, they are still part of rationing history. Most of them were also printed by the Emil Moestue firm. Here is the list of the formular cards to apply for rationed goods:

1. Application for clothes and equipment for children under age one. Price 40 øre, including return postage. Black on pink. Six different types. Two have printer's imprint (E.M. XI-44 60 000 or E.M. VI-45 25 000). 1942/45. (One of these, mailed without postage from Tromsø in December, 1945, is illustrated in the article. The word "PORTO" in the upper right corner indicates that postage was to be added when the card is mailed.)
2. Application for bicycle. Black on white. 1945.
3. Application for bicycle tires. Black on white. 1945.
4. Application for household equipment to establish a new home. Price 40 øre, including return postage. Black on light blue-grey. 3 types. 1943/45.
5. Application for permission to use clothing ration coupons in advance. Price 40 øre, including return postage. Black on white. 1942.

These cards were sold by the Ration Offices, except number 4, which was sold at post offices. Numbers 1, 2, and 3 were cards sent as is to the Ration Office. Numbers 4 and 5 were sent to the Ration Office enclosed in an envelope. A couple of other cards which were sent directly to the Ration Office, franked with adhesive stamps of 15 øre or local rate of 10 øre, were:

6. Report of sale of damaged or uncurrent footwear. Black on buff. Imprint: J.C.G. 461 / V.42 5000.
7. Report of sale of fishskin shoes with soles of waste leather. Black on buff. Imprint: Stamnes VIII.43 50' 000.

Selges av Forsyningsnemnda.	
Søknad om bekledning og utstyr til barn under 1 år.	
Pris 40 øre.	
For å få tillatelse til kjøp av bekledning og utstyr til barn under 1 år, må dette kortet utfilles nøyaktig og tydelig.	
Kjøp av spedbarnsutstyr kan ikke foregå før moren befinner seg i 4. svangerskapsmåned. Åt dette er tilfelle, må attesteres av lege eller jordmor. Hvis barnet er født, må fødselsattest eller dåpsattest vedlegges søknadskortet, og sendes forsyningsnemnda i lukket konvolutt.	
Beholdning av beklednings- og utstyrsgjenstander må nøyaktig oppgis i rubrikk for samme, og de varer som ønskes kjøpt oppgis i rubrikk for ønsket mengde. Det tillates kjøp av både stoff, ferdige plagg eller garn. De vil bli tildelet en bestemt mengde bånd, strikk og sysaker. Innvilges søknaden, får søkeren tilsendt et beklednings- og utstyrskort for barn under 1 år.	
Utfylltes med blekk.	
Morens etternavn: Jacobine	Fødselsår og datum: 4-1-
Fornavn: Aubjørg	Nøyaktig bostedsadresse: Brinaygt 31.
Undertegnede lege/jordmor attesterer at	
Aubjørg Jacobine er svanger i 4 m Tromsø den 8/12 1945 FORSYNINGSENDELSEN (Understasjon)	
Skriv tydelig!	
E. M. VI-45. 25 000	

<div style="position: absolute; top: 1880px; left:

Søknad om sykklegummi fra:

Ettørnavn: Norsk Importkompani A/S,

Fornavn:

Adresse: Strandgat. 33, Tromsø.

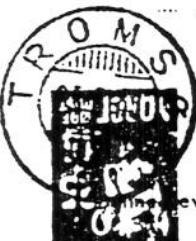
Født (år og datum):

(Ufyller av søkeren.)

Bevitnelse av gitte opplysninger.

Riktigheten av de opplysningene som søkeren har gitt på denne
søknad om bolig, arbeidsted/skole og reiseavstand i km. bevitnes.

Eventuelle opplysninger:



den 1943

Norsk Importkompani X

(Arbeidsgivars eller klasseforstanders underskrift.)

Bevitnelse må være undertegnet ved søknadens innsendelse.



Til forsyningsnemnda

i..... Tromsø.....

Tromsø.....

NORWEGIAN POSTAL STATIONERY RARITIES

Undoubtedly the most spectacular error in the field of Norwegian postal stationery occurs on one of the special application cards for rationed goods, issued during WW II. The card is an application card for permission to buy bicycle tires (sykklegummi), catalog number 7-I in the Norwegian catalog, where the stamp was accidentally printed upside-down in the lower-left corner. Postmarked at Tromsø on 25.8.43, it may well be the only surviving example of this invert, as the archives of the ration offices were mostly destroyed shortly after the war.

Another interesting error occurs on an application card for a bicycle, catalog 8-V, where the text on the reverse is completely missing. Since it is blank, it would, of course, not make a suitable illustration!

The application card for half-soling of shoes, catalog 1-XV, also exists without any stamp impression at all.

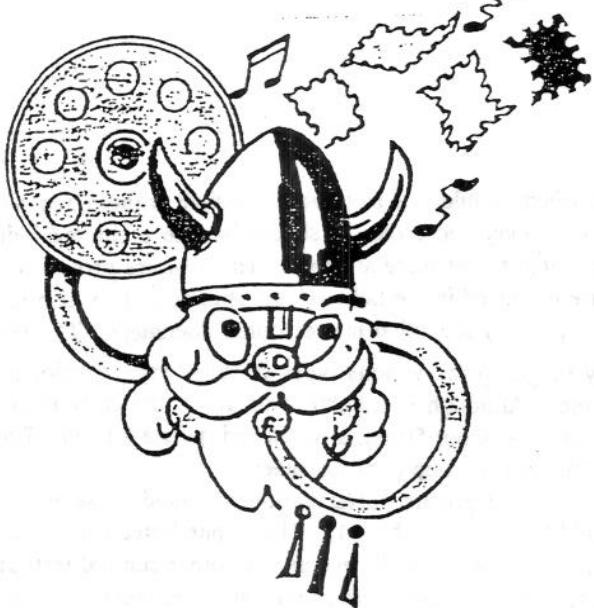
The double set of figures on the stamps of most of these cards make them look like semi-postals. In a way, they are; the extra fee went to the Ration Office to cover administrative costs. Considering the huge numbers printed, the number of errors that slipped through has been remarkably small.

Of these three errors, only the first-mentioned is recorded in the Catalog of Norwegian Postal Stationery, published in 1980 by the Oslo Philatelic Club, but since I have seen the other two personally, I know they exist as well.

Special stamp imprints on Norwegian postal stationery

As late as 1989, and perhaps longer, envelopes and postcards were allowed to have special stamps printed on them. I believe this applied only to official business. However, the special Official stamps had been discontinued, so regular stamp designs were used instead. The illustrated items, were produced for the District Auditors of the Tax Directorate. They were enclosed in correspondence as business reply envelopes. One Kr.2.90 envelope was later revalued by an additional 10 øre. The other envelope has the full Kr.3.00 stamp.





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NORWEGIAN PRINTED TO PRIVATE ORDER POSTAL STATIONERY

Frederick A. Brofos

A few years after the Post Office discontinued using the 2 and 3 Skilling and 5 Øre stamped envelopes, a renewed interest developed. A new arrangement came into place around 1890, whereby stamped envelopes could be produced to the special order of state, municipal, or private institutions as well as firms and individuals.

At first, orders went through the State Stamp Supplier. However, deliveries from mid 1905 passed through the Superintendent of Stamps, who carefully recorded the quantities of each denomination ordered by whom and when. The permission to acquire imprinted stamps was expanded in 1910 to also include postcards.

These old regulations were little noticed by the public and even less by collectors in Norway. Nevertheless, there have been a few interested people. Pioneers such as Andersen and Dethloff, and later Jellestad, Schou, Pihl and Soot-Ryen in Norway and Lund in Denmark are included in this list. These inspired people not only collected, but did some writing about it too. We must be grateful to them for their interest and for the very possibility of our acquiring much of this kind of material today.

As no official accounts were preserved by the Post Office regarding private stationery orders before 1905, the following list may not be complete, but it is unlikely that anything else will show up after all this time. The following ten items are all that are known now. The Norgeskatalogen (NK) numbers that are shown refer to the stamp die that was used in the private printing...these stationery items are NOT listed in NK, which is published by the Oslo Filatelist Klubb.

This list, never before published, would not have been possible without the pioneering efforts of Messrs. Schou and Pihl of Norway, both now long deceased. It should be like a shining light in the darkness for collectors of this obscure field. It is interesting in that there are some items that are proven to exist, in the JW collection for example, but which apparently are not listed in the Schou documentation. It is also interesting that there are several sizes of envelopes that are not separately identified in the source document. The numbering sequence is by Frederick A. Brofos...merely as a way to group the various types of stationery...envelopes, postal cards, "definitive" stamp dies, "official" stamp dies, etc. Although it enlightens us about the early issues, there remains still in darkness the material produced from 1954 on - about 50 years worth and quite a lot too. This needs to be recorded as well and will be a challenging undertaking for a group of all devotees.

It was announced by the Post Office that the production of private postal stationery would cease as of June 1, 1996, and one thought that was the end of an era (see LUREN, Vol 28, No 11). The respite lasted for only a year or so. Then the Post Office relented and allowed various museums, philatelic events, and other cultural institutions to have special postcard sets produced for promotional purposes. The line between regular issues and private issues has become somewhat cloudy.

PRIVATE ENVELOPES STAMPED BETWEEN 1890-1905

Norges Sjøfartstidende, Kristiania.

Grey envelope, size 153 x 123 mm.

E1. 5 øre blue green,

stamp die NK 52II, type 4

E2. 10 øre carmine,

NK 53 IV, types 1 and 2.



Christiania Sundhedscommission.

White envelope, size 155 x 125 mm.

E3. 5 øre dark green,

NK 52III, type 4.

E4. 5 øre dark green,

NK 61II

E5. 5 øre dark green,

NK 67

Johan O. Larssen, Christiania.

Straw yellow envelope, size 235 x 160 mm.

E6. 5 øre green,

NK 61 I

E7. 5 øre green,

NK 67

Karl A. Jensen, Torvgaden 5a, Kristiania

White envelope (two text types of nos. E9 and E10), size 155 x 125 mm.

E8.	3 øre yellow,	NK 75
E9.	5 øre green,	NK 76
E10.	10 øre carmine,	NK 77II
E11.	20 øre blue,	NK 79

Numbers 1 and 2 were from a newspaper, *Norway's Shipping Times*. Numbers 3-5 were from the Christiania Health Commission, an official institution. Numbers 6-7 were from a stationery firm, and numbers 8-11 were from Jensen's specialty store for meat and fish.

PRIVATE ENVELOPES STAMPED BETWEEN 1905 - 1954

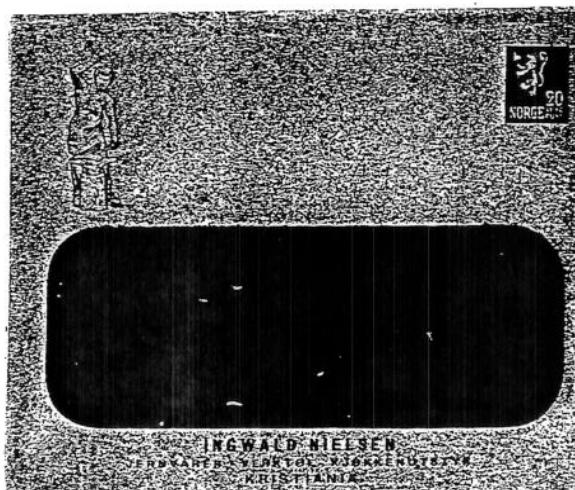
E12.	1905. Kristiania Sundhedskommission.	5 øre green	NK 76
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Til
Kristiania Sundhedskommission.

E12. 5 øre.



E13.	1907. A/S Norske Lloyd, Kristiania	10 øre carmine	NK 77II
E14.	1908. Kristiania Sundhedskommission	10 øre carmine	NK 77II
E15.	1909. Olaf Sjølie, Aasta	10 øre carmine	NK 77II
E16.	1911. Kristiania Sundhedskommission	5 øre green	NK 99
E17.	1911. Sakfører Arne Fliflet, Notodden	10 øre carmine	NK 100
E18.	1913. Ebbesen & Jensen, Kristiania	10 øre carmine	NK 100
E19.	1913. Ebbesen & Jensen, Kristiania	3 øre yellow	NK 98
E20.	1915. Richard Seligmann	5 øre green	NK 99
E21.	1915. Richard Seligmann	10 øre carmine	NK 100
E22.	1915. Richard Seligmann	20 øre blue	NK 103
E23.	1918. Kristiania Sundhedskommission	10 øre carmine	NK 100
E24.	1919. Kristiania Ligningsvesen	10 øre carmine	NK 100
E25.	1920. Sundhetskommissionen, Kristiania	20 øre blue	NK 103
E26.	1921. Kristiania Sundhetskommission	20 øre olive	NK 122
E27.	1922. "Skogbrand" Brandforsikringsselskap	20 øre red violet	NK 127
E28.	1922. "Skogbrand" Brandforsikringsselskap	20 øre red violet	NK 127
E29.	1923. Borgestad Fabrikker	20 øre red violet	NK 127
E30.	1923. Kristiania sundhetskommission	20 øre red violet	NK 127
E31.	1924. Ingwald Nielsen, Kristiania	20 øre red violet	NK 127
E32.	1925. Oslo Helseråd	20 øre red violet	NK 127
E33.	1925. Vassdrags- og Fløtningsdirektøren	20 øre red violet	NK 144
E34.	1926. Namdals Privatbank	20 øre red violet	NK 144
E35.	1926. Norges Vassdrags- og Elektrisitetsvesen, Oslo	20 øre red violet	NK 144
E36.	1927. Vassdrags- og Fløtningsdirektøren, Oslo	20 øre red violet	NK 144
E37.	1927. Oslo helseråd	10 øre green	NK 141

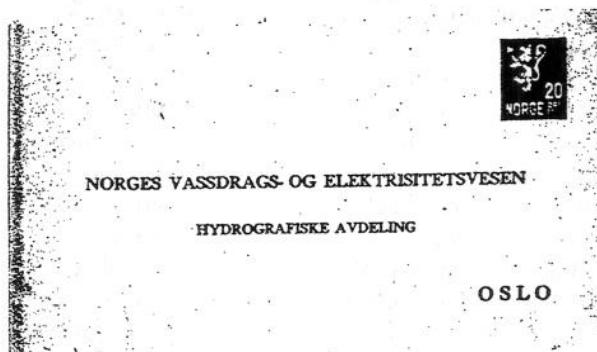


E31. 20 ørc.

**Oslo helseråd.****St. Olavs plass 5.**

E37. 10 øre.

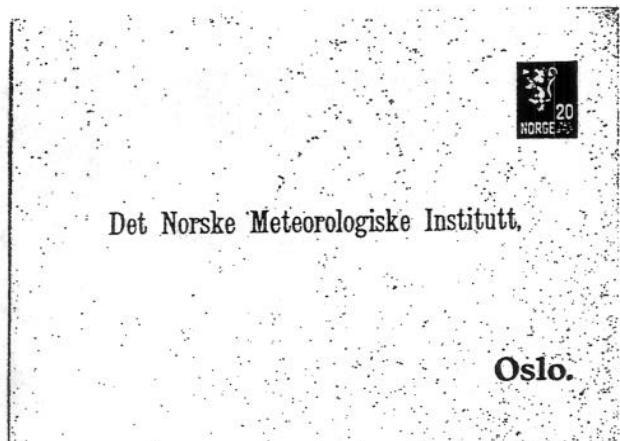
E38.	1928. Namdals Privatbank	20 øre red	NK 145
E39.	1928. Vassdrags- og Fløtningsdirektøren	20 øre red	NK 145
E40.	1929. Norges Vassdrags- og Elektrisitetsvesen, Oslo	20 øre red	NK 145



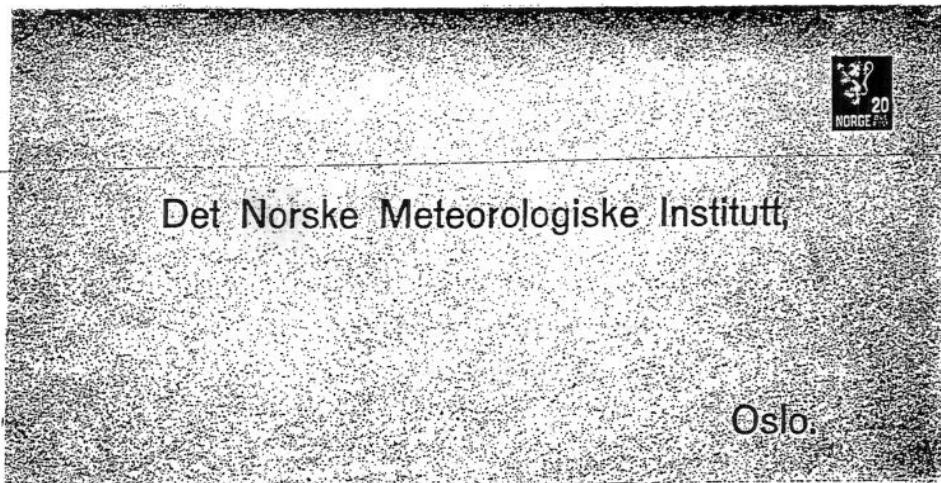
E40. 20 øre.

E41.	1929. Norges Vassdrags- og Elektrisitetsvesen, Oslo	40 øre grey	NK 152
E42.	1930. Norges Vassdrags- og Elektrisitetsvesen, Oslo	60 øre grey blue	NK 154
E43.	1931. Norges Vassdrags- og Elektrisitetsvesen, Oslo	10 øre green	NK 141
E44.	1932. Sosialdept. Bidragsfogden	10 øre green	NK 141
E45.	1932. Fiskeridirektøren	10 øre green	NK 141

E46.	1932. Fiskeridirektøren	20 øre red	NK 145
E47.	1932. Fiskeridirektøren	40 øre grey	NK 152
E48.	1932. Fiskeridirektøren	60 øre grey blue	NK 154
E49.	1932. Det Norske Meteorologiske Institutt, Oslo	20 øre red	NK 145

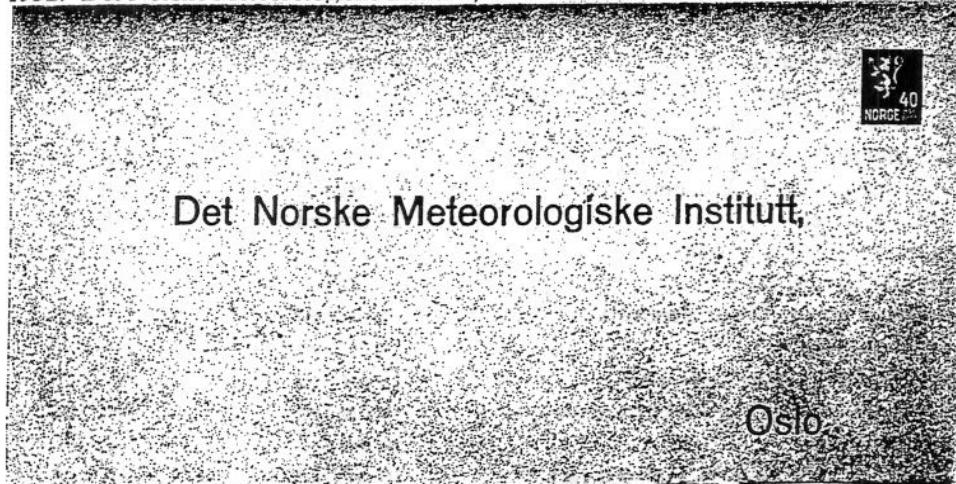


E49. 20 øre.



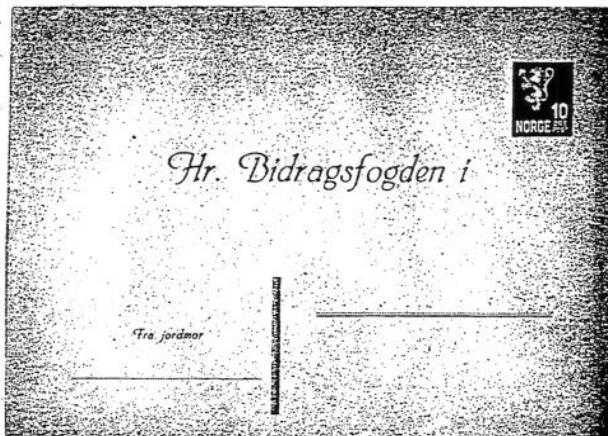
E49. 20 øre.

E50. 1932. Det Norske Meteorologiske Institutt, Oslo 40 øre grey NK 152



E50. 40 øre.

E51.	1935. Sosialdept. Bidragsfogden	20 øre red	NK 145
E52.	1935. Norges Vassdrags- og Elektrisitetsvesen, Oslo	10 øre green	NK 141
E53.	1937. Norges Vassdrags- og Elektrisitetsvesen, Oslo	10 øre green	NK 202
E54.	1937. Norges Vassdrags- og Elektrisitetsvesen, Oslo	20 øre red	NK 205
E55.	1939. Det Norske Meteorologiske Institutt, Blindern	10 øre green	NK 202
E56.	1939. Det Norske Meteorologiske Institutt, Blindern	20 øre red	NK 205
E57.	1940. Sosialdept. Bidragsfogden	10 øre green	NK 202



E44 or E57. 10 øre.

E58.	1940. Sosialdept. Bedragsfogden	20 øre red	NK 205
E59.	1941. Norges Vassdrags- og Elektrisitetsvesen, Oslo	20 øre red	NK 282 "V"

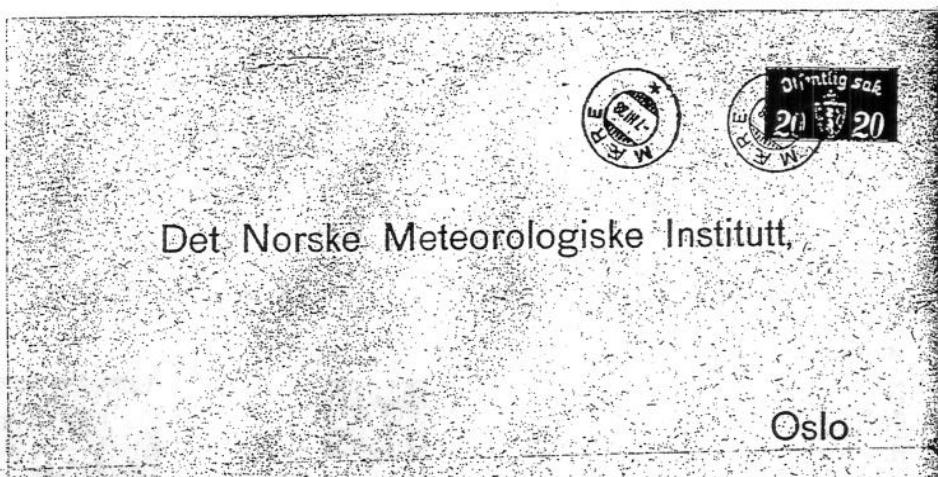
*Norges Vassdrags- og Elektrisitetsvesen**Hydrografiske avdeling**OSLO*

E59. 20 øre "V" overprint.

E60.	1944. Norsk Målførarkiv	7 øre orange	NK 241
E61.	1944. Norsk Målførarkiv	20 øre red	NK 246II
E62.	1946. Norges Vassdrags- og Elektrisitetsvesen, Oslo	25 øre red	NK 354
E63.	1946. Sosialdept., Bidragsfogden	15 øre olive	NK 245
E64.	1946. Sosialdept., Bidragsfogden	25 øre red	NK 354
E65.	1950. Arendals komm. Elektrisitets	25 øre red	NK 354
E66.	1950. Telegrafstyret	25 øre red	NK 354
E67.	1950. Forsvarets Trykningssentral	25 øre red	NK 354
E68.	1950. Ingvald Grøthe, Hemsedal	25 øre red	NK 354
E69.	1951. Arendals komm. Elektrisitetsverk	25 øre red	NK 393
E70.	1951. Telegrafstyret	25 øre red	NK 393
E71.	1951. Oslo Bolig og Sparelag (OBOS)	25 øre red	NK 393
E72.	1951. Norges Vassdrags- og Elektrisitetsvesen	30 øre red	NK 396
E73.	1951. Telegrafstyret	30 øre red	NK 396
E74.	1951. Arendals kommunale Elektrisitetsverk	30 øre red	NK 396

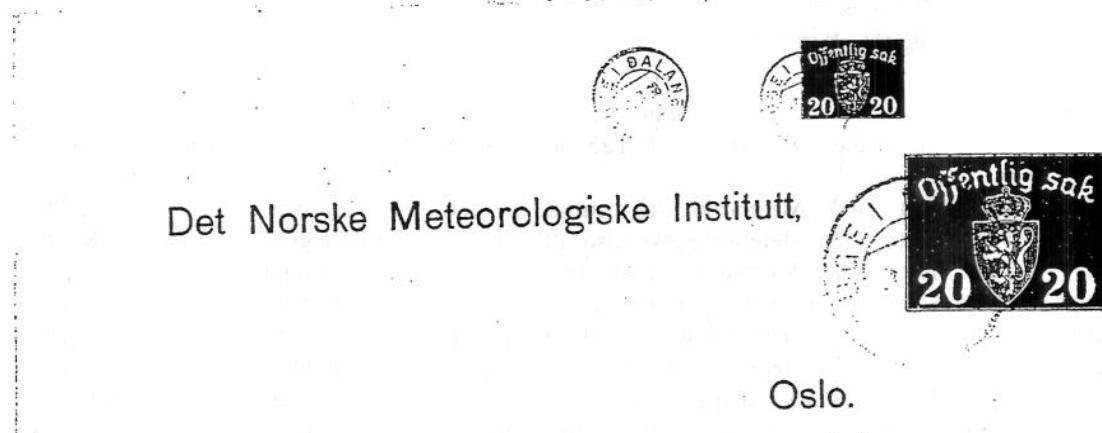
E75.	1951. Oslo Trygdekasse	30 øre red	NK 396
E76.	1952. Oslo Håndsetterklubb	30 øre red	NK 396
E77.	1952. Oslo Håndsetterklubb	60 øre greyblue	NK 402
E78.	1952. Sosialdept., Bidragsfogden	30 øre red	NK 396
E79.	1952. Hadelands Elektrisitetsverk	30 øre red	NK 396
E80.	1953. Den norske Lægeforening	30 øre red	NK 396
E81.	1953. Kommunale elektrisitetsverk, Ørnes	30 øre red	NK 396
E82.	1954. International Business Machines A/S, Oslo	30 øre red	NK 396

OFFICIAL ENVELOPES PRINTED TO SPECIAL ORDER



EO: 20 øre NK T die.

EO1.	1935. Norges Vassdrags- og Elektrisitetsvesen, Oslo	20 øre red	NK T25
EO2.	1935. Norges Vassdrags- og Elektrisitetsvesen, Oslo	40 øre grey	NK T27
EO3.	1938. Det Norske Meteorologiske Institutt, Oslo	20 øre red	NK T25



EO: 20 øre.

EO4.	1938. Det Norske Meteorologiske Institutt, Oslo	40 øre grey	NK T27
EO5.	1938. Det Norske Meteorologiske Institutt, Blindern	20 øre red	NK T33
EO6.	1939. Det Norske Meteorologiske Institutt, Oslo	40 øre grey	NK T37
EO7.	1940. Det Norske Meteorologiske Institutt, Blindern	20 øre red	NK T43

EO8.	1940. Det Norske Meteorologiske Institutt, Blindern	40 øre grey	NK T45
EO9.	1941. Statens Direktorat for Arbeidsformidling	7 øre orange	NK T41

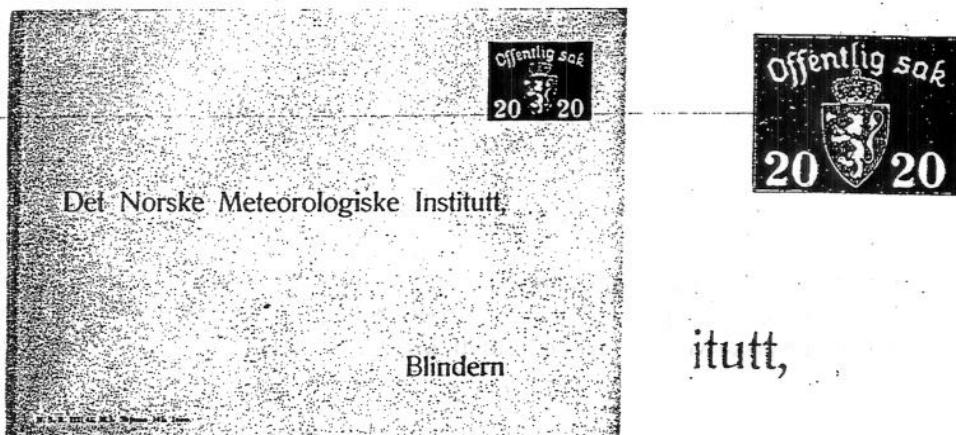


Det Norske Meteorologiske Institutt,

Blindern.

EO5? 20 øre.

Stamp die appears to be NK T25, not T33. (cancel: 1944)



EO? : 20 øre.

Stamp die appears to be NK-T25, not T33. (N.S.R. III.45. M.I. Skjema 141.1000)

EO10.	1943. Det Norske Meteorologiske Institutt, Blindern	20 øre red	NK T52
EO11.	1943. Det Norske Meteorologiske Institutt, Blindern	40 øre grey	NK T56
EO12.	1944. Direktoratet for Arbeidsformidling	7 øre orange	NK T49
EO13.	1944. Direktoratet for Arbeidsformidling	20 øre red	NK T52
EO14.	1946. Det Norske Meteorologiske Institutt, Blindern	25 øre red	NK T61
EO15.	1946. Det Norske Meteorologiske Institutt, Blindern	50 øre lilac	NK T65
EO16.	1950. Kontoret for Landbruksforskning	10 øre green	NK T42
EO17.	1951. Det Norske Meteorologiske Institutt, Blindern	30 øre red	NK T71
EO18.	1951. Det Norske Meteorologiske Institutt, Blindern	60 øre greyblue	NK T73
EO19.	1951. Forsvarets Trykningssentral	30 øre red	NK T71
EO20.	1954. Kontoret for Landbruksforskning	15 øre olive	NK T70

LUREN



Det Norske Meteorologiske Institutt,

Bindern.

EOII. 40 øre.

PRIVATE FORMS STAMPED BETWEEN 1905-1954

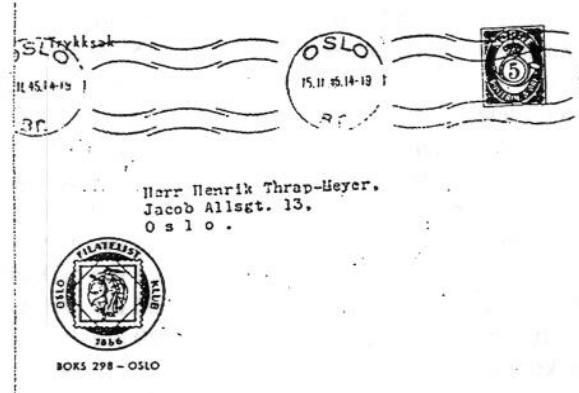
F1.	1907. Payment forms from divisions of Norges Bank to the Postal Administration's Accounting office	10 øre carmine	NK 77II
F2.	1911. Forms for the Postal Administration	10 øre carmine	NK 100

PRIVATE LETTER CARDS STAMPED BETWEEN 1905-1954

L1.	1951. Norsk Folke Ferie	25 øre red	NK 393
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PRIVATE POSTAL CARDS STAMPED BETWEEN 1905-1954

P1.	1910. Den norske Creditbank. Norwegian text	3 øre yellow	NK 98
P2.	1910. Den norske Creditbank. German text	10 øre carmine	NK 100
P3.	1910. Den norske Creditbank. English text	10 øre carmine	NK 100
P4.	1910. Den norske Creditbank. French text	10 øre carmine	NK 100
P5.	1911. Den norske Creditbank. Norwegian text	10 øre carmine	NK 100
P6.	1917. Kristiania Sundhets kommission	5 øre green	NK 99
P7.	1919. Kristiania Ligningsvesen	5 øre green	NK 99
P8.	1940. A/S E. Sunde & Co.	15 øre olive	NK 204
P9.	1942. Oslo Elektrisitetsverk (double card)	5 + 10 øre pink/green	NK 240 + 242
P10.	1943. Oslo Elektrisitetsverk (double card)	5 + 10 øre pink/green	NK 240 + 242
P11.	1943. A/S Glommens Træsliberi, Oslo (double)	7 + 15 øre green/olive	NK 241 + 245
P12.	1944. Oslo Elektrisitetsverk (double card)	5 + 10 øre pink/green	NK 240 + 242
P13.	1945. Oslo Filatelistklub	5 øre pink	NK 240



P13. 5 øre.

P14.	1945. A/S Glommens Træsliberi, Oslo (double)	15 + 15 øre olive	NK 245 + 245
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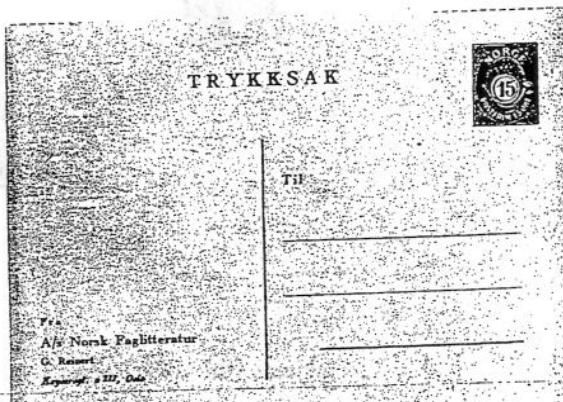
P15.	1945. Oslo Lysverker (triple cards)	5 + 10 øre pink/green	NK 240 + 242
P16.	1946. Fabritius Reklamebyrå A/S	5 øre pink	NK 240
P17.	1946. Fabritius Reklamebyrå A/S	7 øre green	NK 241
P18.	1946. Sarpsborg Elektr. Fabrik "Defa" A/S	15 øre olive	NK 245
P19.	1947. Oslo Filatelistklubb	10 øre green	NK 242



P19. 10 øre.

P20.	1947. Østlandske Petroleums Compagnie A/S	15 øre olive	NK 245
P21.	1947. Oslo Helseråd	15 øre olive	NK 245
P22.	1947. Oslo Lysverker (double card)	10 + 15 øre green/olive	NK 240 + 245
P23.	1949. H. Finstad	10 øre green	NK 242
P24.	1949. Driftskreditkassen for Jordbruksk	15 øre olive	NK 245
P25.	1950. Vestlandske Petroleums Compagni A/S	15 øre olive	NK 245
P26.	1950. Fjærømfossen komm. Kraftselskap	15 øre olive	NK 245
P27.	1950. Asker komm. Elektrisitetsverk	15 øre olive	NK 245
P28.	1950. Telegrafstyret	15 øre olive	NK 245
P29.	1950. Drammens Elektrisitetsverk	15 øre olive	NK 245
P30.	1950. Asker Kommune	15 øre olive	NK 245
P31.	1950. Idrettsforlaget A/S	10 øre green	NK 242
P32.	1950. Idrettsforlaget A/S	15 øre olive	NK 245
P33.	1951. Vest-Oppland komm. Kraftselskap	15 øre olive	NK 245
P34.	1951. Røyken komm. Kraftselskap	15 øre olive	NK 245
P35.	1951. Tono	15 øre olive	NK 245
P36.	1951. Haakon Johannessen A/S	15 øre olive	NK 245
P37.	1951. Idrettsforlaget A/S	10 øre grey	NK 388
P38.	1951. Kulturforlaget	10 øre grey	NK 388
P39.	1951. Kulturforlaget	15 øre dark green	NK 389
P40.	1951. Fosen komm. Kraftflag	15 øre dark green	NK 389
P41.	1951. Idrettsforlaget A/S	15 øre dark green	NK 389
P42.	1951. Vest-Oppland komm. Kraftselskap	15 øre dark green	NK 389
P43.	1951. Nes komm. Elektrisitetsverk, Årnes	15 øre dark green	NK 389
P44.	1951. Asker Kommune	15 øre dark green	NK 389
P45.	1951. Namsos komm. Elektrisitetsverk	15 øre dark green	NK 389
P46.	1952. Driftskassen for Jordbruksk	15 øre dark green	NK 389
P47.	1952. Asker komm. Elektrisitetsverk	15 øre dark green	NK 389
P48.	1952. Stor-Elvedal A/S, Koppang	15 øre dark green	NK 389
P49.	1952. Oslo Filatelist Klub	10 øre grey	NK 388
P50.	1952. Tono	15 øre dark green	NK 389
P51.	1952. Vest-Oppland komm. Kraftselskap	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P52.	1952. Østlandske Petroleums Compagni	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P53.	1952. Fjærømfossen komm. Kraftselskap	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P54.	1952. Harstad Kraftselskap	20 øre dark green	NK 392

P55.	1952. Kulturforlaget	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P56.	1952. Aust-Agder Kraftverk	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P57.	1952. Livsforsikringsselskapet "Glitne"	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P58.	1952. Nordhordland komm. Kraftverk	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P59.	1952. Borgund komm. Kraftlag	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P60.	1952. Kulturforlaget (extra imprint on 10 ø, # P38)	10 + 5 øre grey/lilac	NK 388 + 200
P61.	1952. Andøya Kraftlag	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P62.	1952. Fosen komm. Kraftlag	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P63.	1952. Kulturforlaget	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P64.	1952. A/S Norsk Faglitteratur	15 øre brown	NK 390

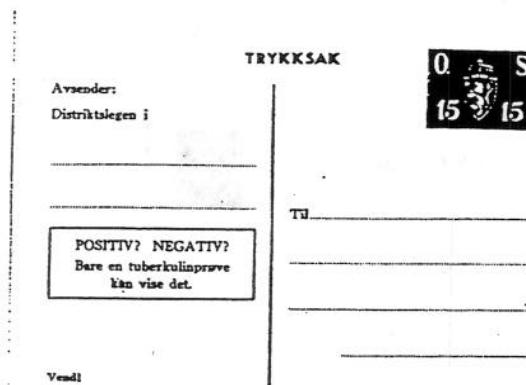


P64. 15 øre.

P65.	1952. A/S Norsk Faglitteratur	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P66.	1952. Nes kommunale Elektrisitetsverk, Årnes	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P67.	1953. Kulturforlaget	15 øre brown	NK 390
P68.	1953. Herredskassereren i Asker	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P69.	1953. Sparetrygden	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P70.	1953. Bokkredit, Tønsberg	15 øre dark green	NK 389
P71.	1953. Asker komm. Elektrisitetsforsyning	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P72.	1953. Livsforsikringsselskapet "Glitne"	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P73.	1953. Vest-Oppland komm. Kraftselskap	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P74.	1953. Nord-Aurdal Kraftlag	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P75.	1953. J. W. Cappelens Forlag	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P76.	1953. Tono	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P77.	1953. Hadelands Elektrisitetsverk, Jaren (triple card)	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P78.	1953. Strandvik, Fusø og Hålandsdal Kraftlag	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P79.	1953. Sør-Helgeland Kraftlag	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P80.	1953. Søre Sunnmøre Kraftlag	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P81.	1953. Hordaland komm. Kraftlag	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P82.	1953. A/S Esso	15 øre brown	NK 390
P83.	1953. Landsforeningen mot Polyomyelitt	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P84.	1953. Oppdal Elektrisitetsverk	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P85.	1953. Skjeberg komm. Elektrisitetsverk	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P86.	1954. Fåberg Elektrisitetsverk	20 øre dark green	NK 392
P87.	1954. Karmsund Kraftlag	20 øre dark green	NK 392

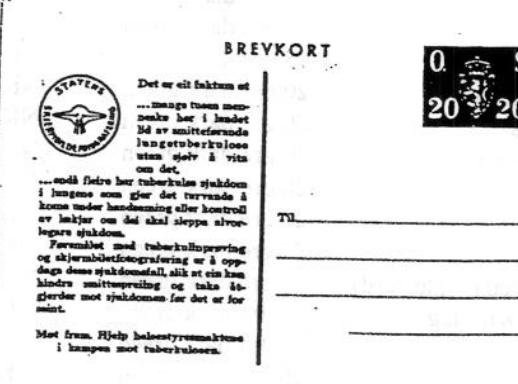
OFFICIAL POSTAL CARDS PRINTED TO SPECIAL ORDER

PO1.	1948. Sivilforsvaret	10 øre green	NK T42
PO2.	1948. Sivilforsvaret	15 øre olive	NK T59
PO3.	1950. Statens Skjermbilled fotografering	10 øre green	NK T42
PO4.	1950. Sosialdepartementet	10 øre green	NK T42
PO5.	1950. Forsvarets Trykningssentral	10 øre green	NK T42
PO6.	1950. Forsvarets Trykningssentral	15 øre olive	NK T59
PO7.	1952. Statens skjermbilledfotografering	15 øre olive	NK T59
PO8.	1952. Sivilforsvaret	15 øre olive	NK T59
PO9.	1952. Statens skjermbilledfotografering	15 øre brown	NK T70



PO9. 15 øre. (skjema 27a "195_" in text).

PO10.	1952. Forsvarets Trykningssentral (overprint on #PO6)	20/15 øre black on olive	NK T59
PO11.	1952. Forsvarets Trykningssentral	20 øre red	NK T43
PO12.	1953. Statens skjermbilledfotografering	20 øre red	NK T43
PO13.	1953. Socialdepartementet	15 øre brown	NK T70
PO14.	1953. Socialdepartementet	20 øre red	NK T43
PO15.	1953. Statens skjermbilledfotografering	20 øre red	NK T43
PO16.	1953. Bergen Sivilforsvarsrådskrets	15 øre brown	NK T70
PO17.	1954. Sivilforsvaret	15 øre brown	NK T70



PO?? 20 øre blue green.

NKT7X (no 20 øre O.S.) (skjema 22b. "1947" in text).



LUREN

SCANDINAVIAN PHILATELIC
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LOS ANGELES, CA.

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A SURPRISE IN PINK

Frederick A. Brofos

The Posthorn design of Norway is the world's oldest stamp design still in ordinary use. Among the many interesting things that have happened with it over the years is the story of an old and obsolete Posthorn stamp die, probably from the 19th Century, which suddenly was used in an emergency of the 20th Century.

As all students of Norwegian stamps know, the Posthorn design with the "Old Type" corner wings, with rather disorderly feathers and serifed letters, was used by the Central Printing Works and Chr. H. Knudsen in the 1890s. Both were printers of Christiania and their stamps are clearly distinguished from each other by various well-known characteristics, namely the small value figures and distinctive disorderly wing types.

It is the 5 øre denomination which we are going to focus on here. This has appeared in three main colors, with various shades. Starting in 1877 with blue, it passed on to green and finally turned pink. During 1909/10, the Posthorn design was revamped with "New Type" corner wings, showing the feathers in a neat and orderly arrangement. The 5 øre value in this new distinctive pattern started in green color in 1910, but in 1922 was changed to pink. So, I was rather surprised one day to find a 5 øre stamp with "old wings" printed not in green, as one would expect, but in pink! Furthermore, it was produced in 1942, long after the stamp-printing contract had passed (in 1930) from Chr. H. Knudsen to another firm, Emil Moestue.

That this strange phenomenon is not well known is because it did not occur on adhesive postage stamps, but in the stamp printed on certain postal stationery. Specifically, this was a double postcard printed to private order for the Oslo Electricity Works. The card's first half contained a printed instruction, sent at the 5 øre rate for printed matter. It told the recipient to return the attached 10 øre (lion type design) postcard by October 15, 1942. The required writing-in of the electric meter reading and the number of household residents, necessitated the

-237-
higher postal rate on the reply card.

After the Post Office had accepted this sudden rush job from the Municipality of Oslo, they must have been rather shocked to find they had no 5 øre stamp die available! As it was a large order, possibly covering every household in town using electricity and needed soon, the affixing of 5 øre adhesives was out of the question.

Fortunately, the problem was solved when an ancient 5 øre die was conveniently discovered somewhere and considered sufficient for emergency use. The printing die which was found was probably a reserve die which hadn't been used before. Aside from having the "Old Type Wings", it showed a small figure "5" in the oval band which was quite different from the normal die or even the special "extra type" sometimes used on the Knudsen adhesive stamps. Whether instead this apparition may have originated at the Central Printing Works remains to be determined. Whatever its origin, it certainly stands out as a remarkably late use of an old stamp die for a non-philatelic undertaking.

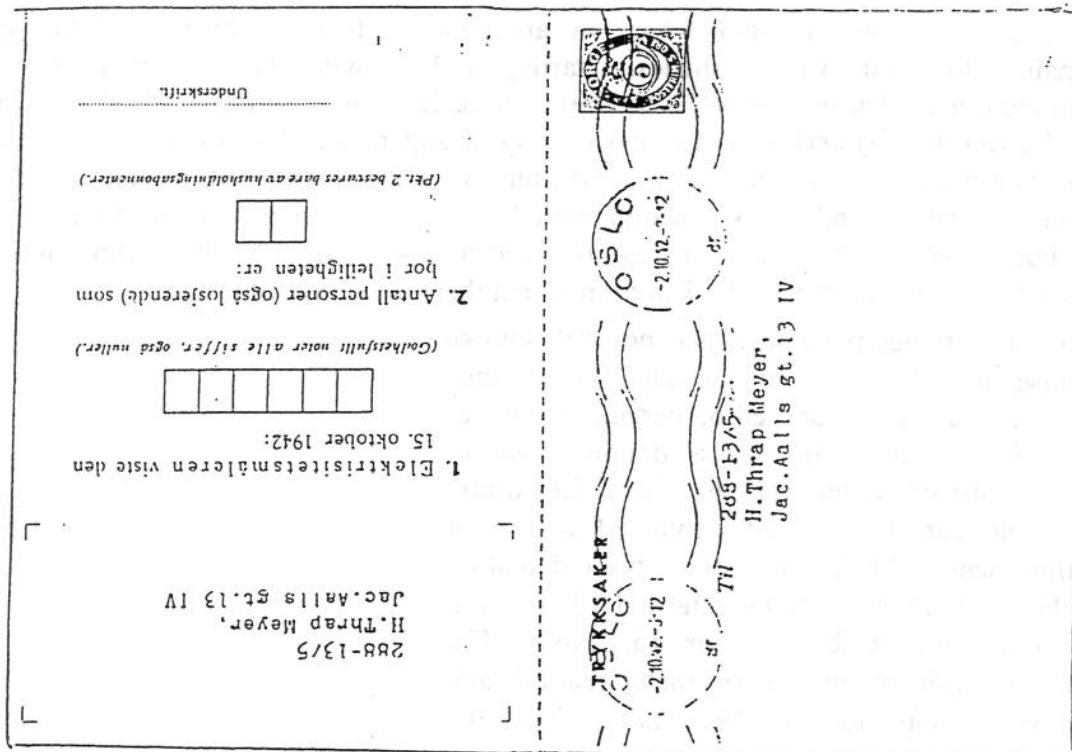
On this special stamp, there always appears a small spot in the field to the left of the crown, perhaps caused by rust or something. Apparently the die was not used other than for the Oslo Electricity Works cards.

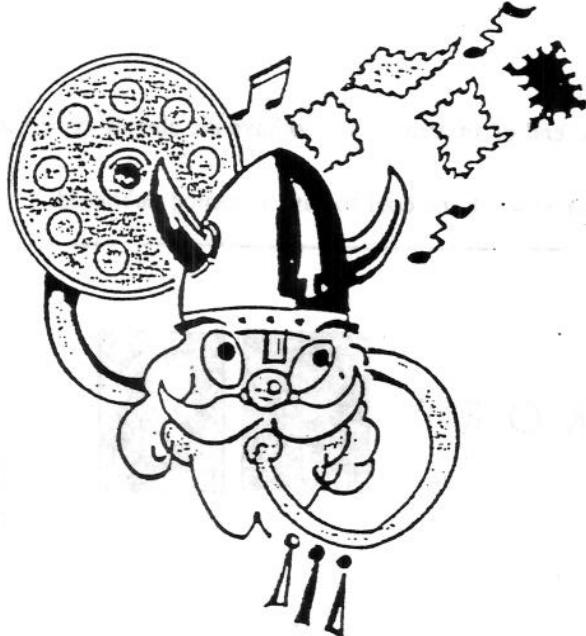


Left to right: the ordinary Knudsen die, the remarkable Reserve die, and the ordinary Moestue die.

There were three distinct issues of these cards, each with slightly varying text. The first issue, from October, 1942, was on white cardboard. The next two issues, in 1943, and 1944, were both on grayish cardboard. There was also a fourth issue which appeared in 1945 on white cardboard. This one shows a replacement has taken place and the correct 5 øre stamp of the "New Wing Type" is brought into use.

Although produced in a relatively large quantity these cards were spread around town and probably not too many have survived. Usually, the reply card was filled in and returned to the Electricity Works. There being no need to keep the 5 øre instruction card, it commonly went out with the trash. Nevertheless, as is shown in the accompanying illustration, it seems that there is always somebody around, even in wartime, who is astute enough to preserve unusual things for posterity. Being a keen collector of all things philatelic, good old Henrik retained the whole double card intact and didn't return the questionnaire. I forgot to ask him if thereby his electricity was cut off!





LUREN

SCANDINAVIAN PHILATELIC
LIBRARY OF
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, INC

LOS ANGELES, CA.

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Whole Number	336

THE END OF AN ERA

Frederick A. Brofos

"The arrangement whereby private parties could have stamps printed on postcards and envelopes has ceased, effective June 1, 1996." So read the stark announcement in the Norwegian Postal Bulletin of June 26; too late for any last orders to be placed.

Ordinary postal cards sold by postoffices for general consumption had already ended a few years ago. Before that, of course, all the special Official stamps and postal stationery (and there was quite a lot of specially ordered official stationery) had also been discontinued.

In recent years it was ruled that all private stationery must show the producer's name and address. Most of the later cards were made in connection with philatelic events. Several had commemorative stamps printed on them. Formerly, only the current definitives were available for use.

It was possible for customers to have additional stamps printed on their own stationery, in order to keep up with the steadily rising postal rates. This was also done on the Official stationery that could only be ordered by official authorities.

What was hardly done at all, however, was the revaluing of general issue cards of the post office. Shown here is one such, from 1968, which could be called "The Two Kings Card", as it shows both King Olav V and his father, King Haakon VII. The other card shown was one specially produced, with a commemorative stamp, for the Moss Philatelic Club.

It is a pity, in a way, that all this has ended (it started around 1890), but today we at least have an idea of the boundaries of this field. Material of this kind has been both interesting and challenging to collect, as one hardly knew what to expect. Also, the quantities issued were often quite small. When collectors found out about a new issue, they were

-239-
mostly already used up and gone (into wastebaskets).

Although this is the end of an era, it is not the end of an area, as we do have the already issued material to patiently hunt down.

Before all the information is forgotten, however, it would be cool to have a catalog published.



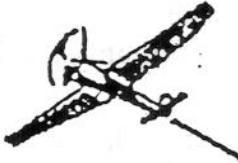
BREVKORT



Fra

Til

(Poststempels neden)



NORGE 250

Privat helpost utgitt av
Moss Filatelistklubb
Postboks 248, 1501 Moss



LUREN

SCANDINAVIAN PHILATELIC
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January 1999
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NORWEGIAN PRINTED MATTER POSTAL CARDS

Frederick A. Brofos

After looking through a good many Norwegian postal cards, I managed to gather together a small group of special "Printed Matter" cards produced privately.

Unlike in Denmark, where the Post Office issued such cards at one time, it never happened in Norway. There the regular cards could, under certain conditions, be mailed at a reduced rate. To qualify, the same printed message had to be used and nothing handwritten added. Perhaps a minimum quantity was required to be sent at the same time as well.

The three cards that I have seen all have the word "Brevkort" privately overprinted "Tryksaker" (Printed Matter). One is a 3 øre orange card, used as a reply card to enroll members into the Kristiania Skating Club. Then there is a 5 øre green, pictorial, card from Hallan & Co. Inc., Kristiania, a manufacturer of boxes and things, dated 24.2.19 and advertising a fresh new supply of rubber bands from America. The third card is from Holger Fischer, a ship broker and insurance agent of Kristiania. This 10 øre red international card is postmarked 16.2.22.

The three different denominations seem to indicate certain rate changes. That these rather interesting printed matter advertising and promotional card are not seen more often is probably due to most of them having been promptly thrown out as junk mail.

See the illustrations on page 3 of this issue.

Have any of our readers some similar cards to show us? Send a good photocopy to the editor at the postoffice box and we'll share the information. Thanks.



Three Norwegian postal cards revised for use as Printed Matter rate cards

BJØRNSTJERNE BJØRNSEN (1832-1910)

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Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson.



XMAS SEAL, 1910

NOBEL PRIZE, 1903



Nobody has described Norwegian folk life like Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson. His rural and farm stories are read far and wide.

He was a strong patriot and great orator, who awakened the people to new ideas. He arranged the annual Childrens Marches on May 17th., which celebrates the National Day with parades in every town around the country.

However, Bjørnson is best known for writing the Norwegian National Anthem: "Ja, vi elsker dette landet" (Yes, we love this country).

FREDRELANDSSANG.

I
VI ER ET FOLK
VORT LAND ER FRIT!
SÅL LØST SÅNG OG TALE
EN LIUSSENSIUBEL
STERKT OG
VIOT UD OVER
NORGES DALE.
MED SHERTE FØT,
I TRÆNGSLER SUBBT,
MED FRIMÆNDGS KURSSE
ORDLAG DØBT,
I LØVENS HØIE BILLER ØSTBT,
BRØD NORGES ARND SIN ØRLE.

II
MEN VE DIG, NORSKE MAND,
IFALD DU SLØVT DIG LUNKER INDE
BAG VEGGEN I DIN FORTIDS HAL
MED DRØMME OM DIT MINDE.
END HAR DU MANGT
ET SLAG AT SLAP
END MANGEN
TRÆNGGLENS VEI AT GÅR,
END MANGT ET SEIRENS
MAAL AT NÅA,
FOR HUILEN
TØR DIG FINDE.

III
FRI ER DU FØRST,
NAAR RANDENS FLAG
TØR FOLDES FRIT
FRA STANGEN,
NAAR FÆDRES FAGRE
TUNELAG TØR TORDNE
GIENNEM SANGEN;
FRI ER DU FØRST,
NAAR RASENS BRYN,
NAAR VÅRDAUGS GULD,
NAAR HØSTKVELDS LYNN
GÅR FREM FOR TANKE
SOM FOR SYN
I HJEMMET LYS
FRA VANGEN.

IV
SÅA VERG DIN ODEL UFORSAGT,
OM HORN OG FÄNER KALDE,
OG HOLD VED VARDEN NATTEVAGT,
I FIELDETS SØNNER ALLE!
SPEID OVER GRÆNSEN VIDEN UD,
FRA DAL TIL DAL BÆR BARLETS BU
FOR FRIMAND KJÆMPER
FRIMEDS GUD,
HANS SÅG KAN ALDRIG FALDE.

IBSEN.

Henrik Ibsen, the great Norwegian dramatist, was born in 1828 and died in 1906. His writings were world-renowned. He has appeared on numerous stamps both from Norway as well as Russia and Hungary. "Terje Vigen" was one of his best plays.



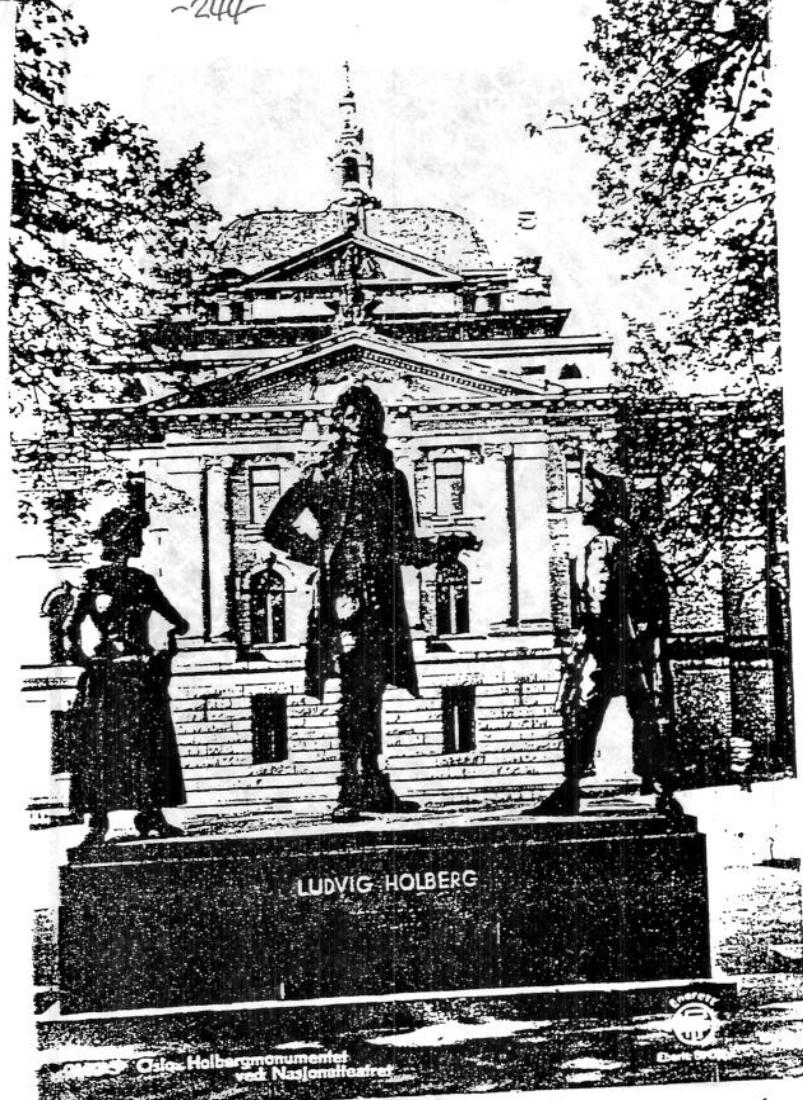
"EVIGT EISJES KVN DET TAPTE"
One only owns forever that which
is lost ..



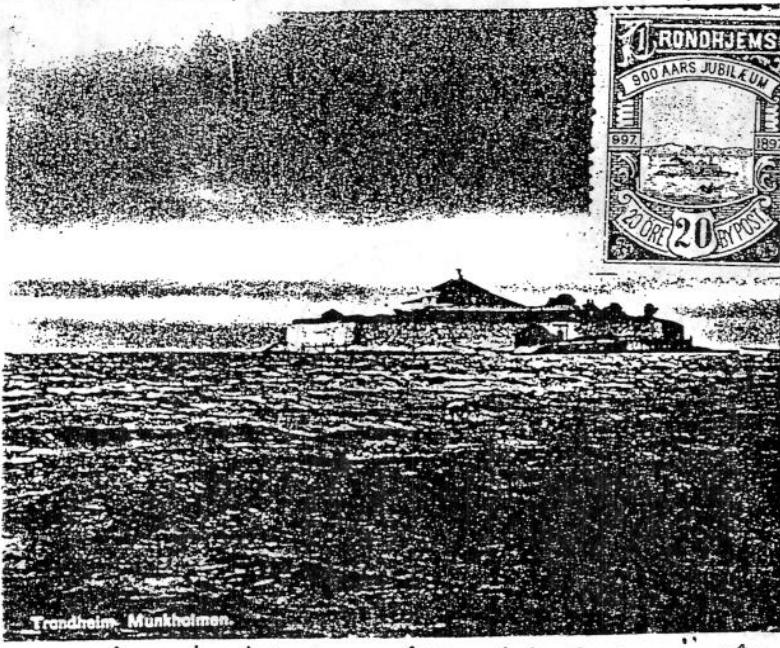
LUDVIG HOLBERG
1684-1754



Holberg is best known for comedies like "Jeppe på Berget"



The statue of Holberg (in center) with "Jefte" and "Perrville" was erected through efforts of a relative of mine, the book shop owner Nils Hauff.



Trondheim, Munkholmen

The grim island prison of Munkholmen in the Trondheim fjord, shown on Local stamp



Storkansler Greve
Peder Griffenfeld

Grand Chancellor, Count
Peder Griffenfeld fell out of
favor and was imprisoned here.



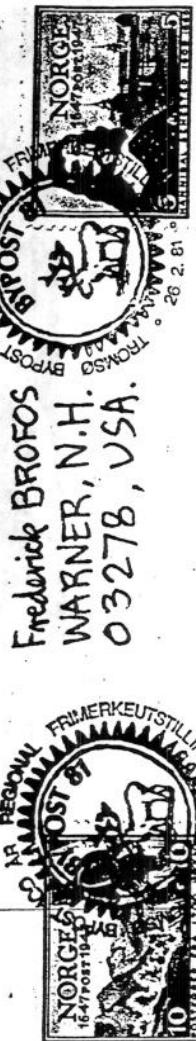
No. 18. Gesetz. gesch.

Verlag von Paul Kohl, Chemnitz.

Edward Grieg, composer



LUFTPOST/AIR MAIL



Norway's Constitution, signed at Eidsvold

NORGES GRUNNLOV
1814 1964



FIRST DAY COVER



PH 7
Boks 852
Oslo 1

At upper right: I drew the reindeer in this Norw. postmark, taken from the old Tromsø local postmark in a catalog.

Gustav Vigeland (1869-1943)

The greatest and most prolific sculptor of Norway was undoubtedly Gustav Vigeland. He was born at Mandal in Southern Norway in 1869. Learning woodcarving at an early age, he went on to study sculpture in Oslo and Copenhagen. Later on, he went to Paris, Berlin, Florence, Rome and Naples. From 1897-1907, he worked on the restoration of Trondheim Cathedral. He studied Gothic art in France and England during 1900-1901.

Statues of famous people he produced in this period include the mathematician Niels Henrik Abel, the composers Rikard Nordraak and Ludwig van Beethoven, the writers Henrik Wergeland, Camilla Collett, and the naval hero Petter Wessel Tordenskjold. There were, of course, many other works too.

Vigeland's greatest undertaking was, however, his fantastic exhibition in the Frogner Sculpture Park of Oslo. It was in 1921, that a most favorable contract was signed between the artist and the City of Oslo. The city generously built a large new studio for Vigeland, desiring no payment for the work. However, the foresighted city was to be the sole heir of his entire artistic production.

In 1922, Vigeland was allotted the land where the present Sculpture Park is located. The City of Oslo gave him free rein, all the materials he needed, including a smithy and shops for stone cutting and plasterwork. These working conditions were almost unparalleled in the history of art and were fundamental in producing the terrific results.

From the main entrance gates, one crosses the impressive statuary bridge to the great Fountain surrounded by more statuary groups. Circular stairs and more magnificent granite groups lead up to the central monolith. This gigantic 260-ton stone is covered with carvings of 121 human figures struggling upwards. Beyond some marvelous wrought iron gates, showing joyful women, is a huge sculpture piece called "The Wheel of Life."

With his labors finished at last, the great man of vision passed away in Oslo in 1943. His works remain as his everlasting monument.

A number of Norwegian stamps show some of Vigeland's works:

1869: Centennial of Vigeland's birth (1869-1969)

65 øre rose gray, 90 øre light blue and gray

Details from sculptures: "Mother & Child" and "Man, Woman, & Child"

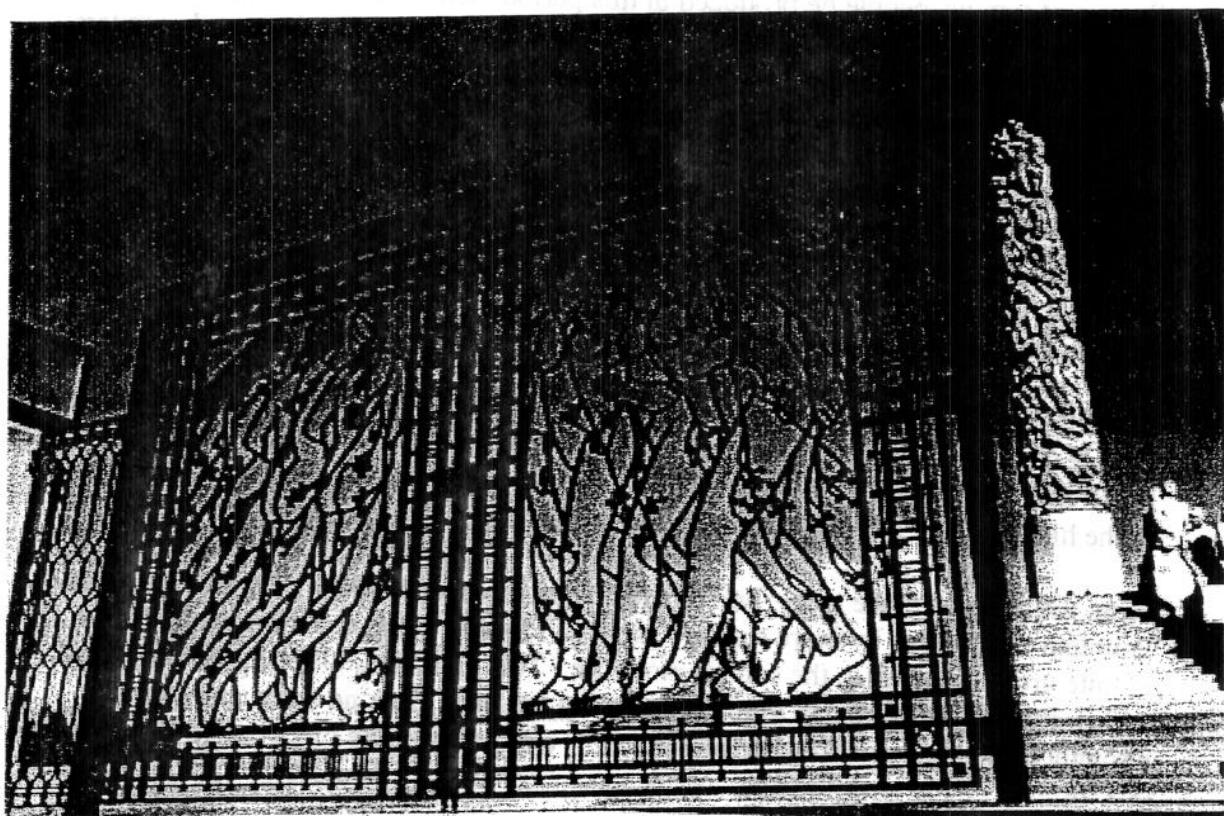
1975: United Nations Women's Year

Kr. 1.25 lilac and blue violet, Kr. 1.40 light green-blue and blue

Three happy women strolling amid vines, from a wrought iron gate in the Vigeland Park.

1983: Mathematicians Niels H. Abel, statue by Vigeland in Oslo.
Kr. 3.50 blue green

1985: International Youth Year
Kr. 2.00 multicolored
“Boy and girl” sculpture by Vigeland
Kr. 3.50 multicolored
Bronze group from Vigeland fountain in Park.



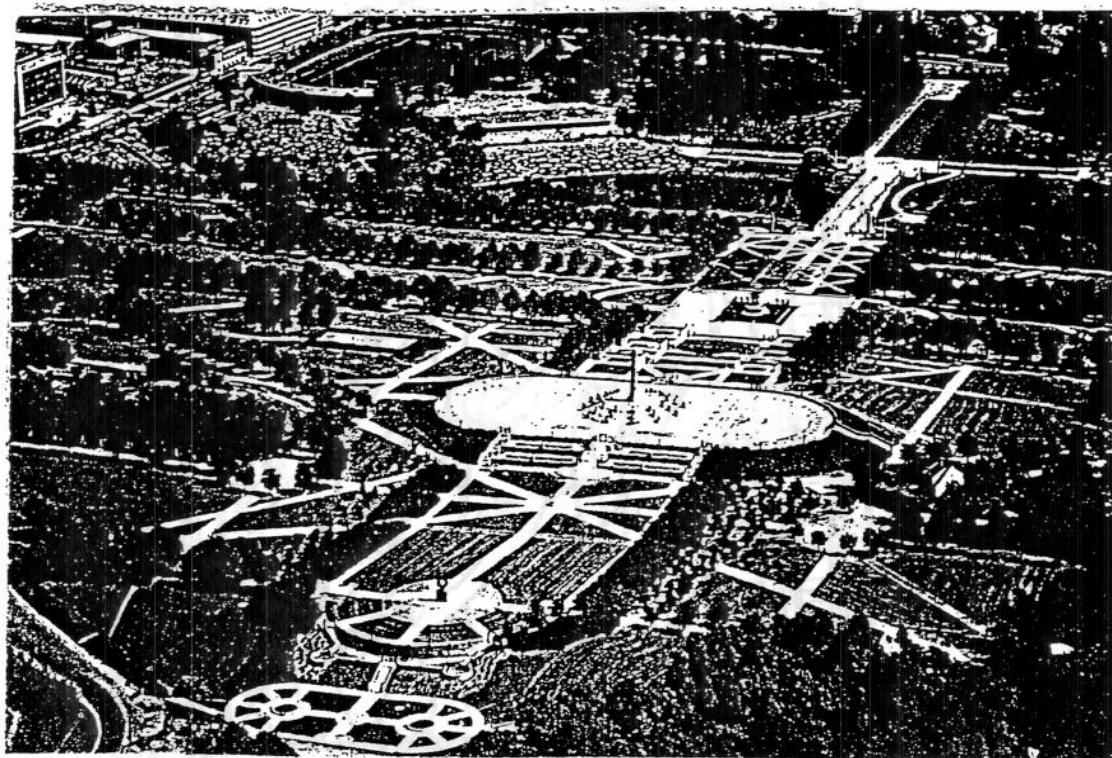
The Iron Gate and Obelisk at Vigeland Park

-248-

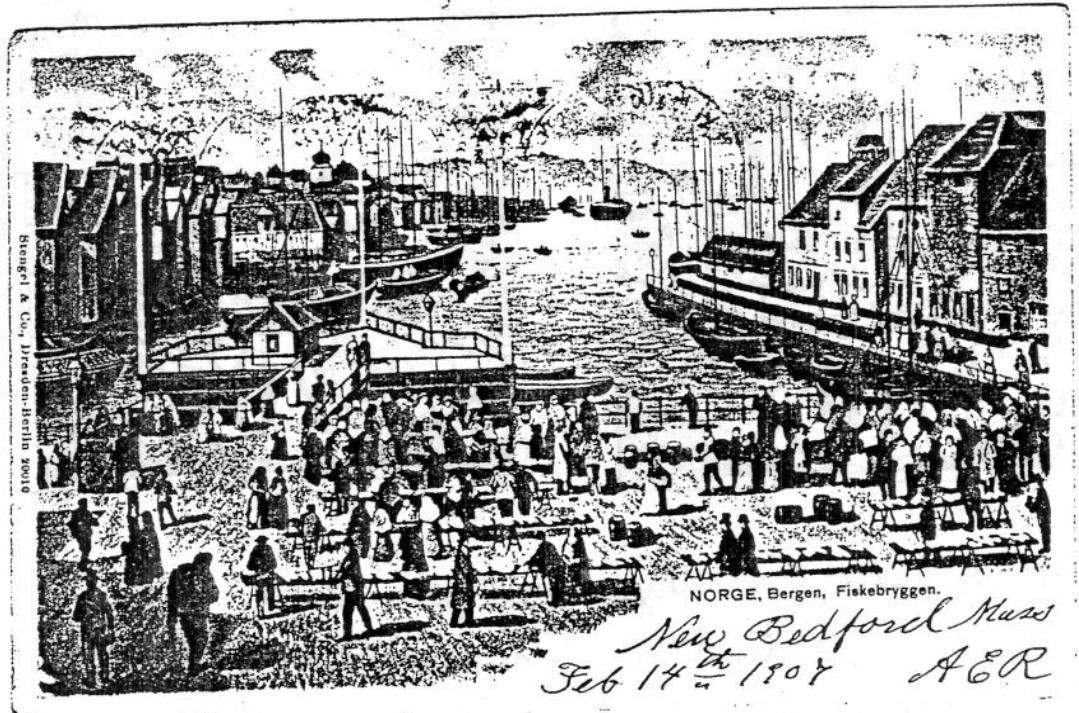
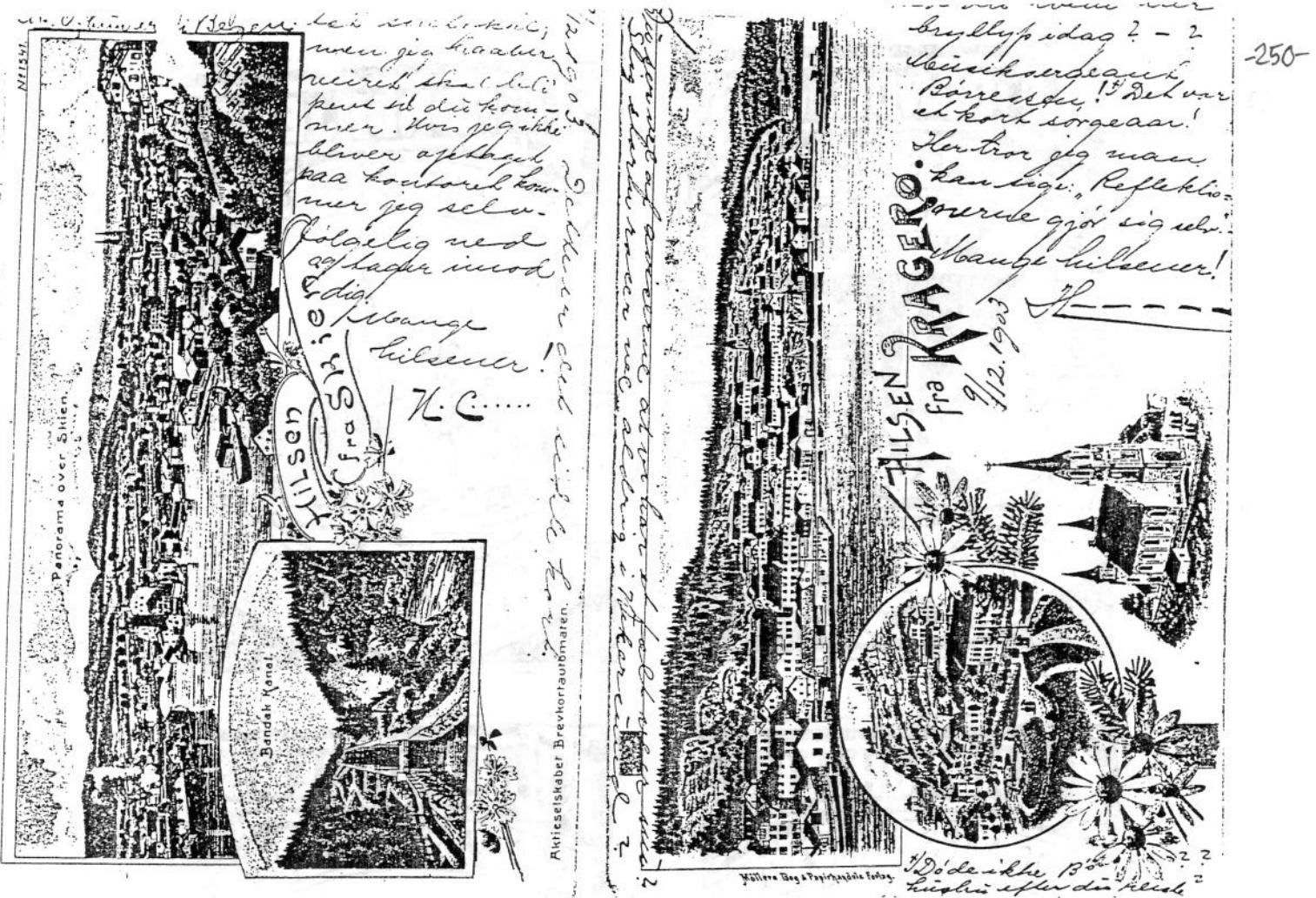


Happy young girls on the park gate

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Aerial View of Vigeland Park

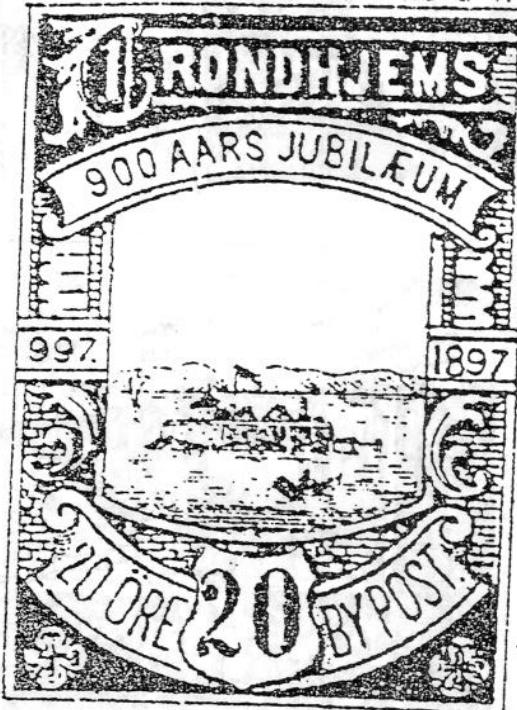
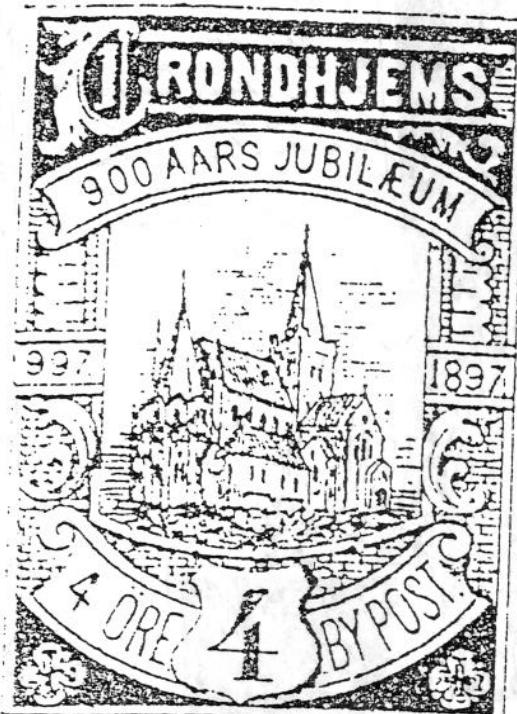


"Greetings from" various places, were popular in Norway too. Here's from Skien, Kragerø and Bergen.

Bryllupsdags 2 - 2
Kriskeverdeau! 15 Det var
en veldig god dag!
Hør trost fra min
kunstner! Refleksjon
overve gjør sig selv.
Mange hilsener!

250

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The last of the Trondhjem local post stamps,
showing the City arms, Nidaros Cathedral, St. Olav
and Munkholmen prison/fortress.

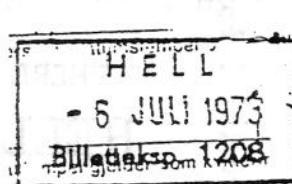
Hell in Norway

Tourists have for a long time been amused by a small place on the railroad line in Norway called Hell. Of course, its all in the odd name, although its really quite peaceful there.

I have a postcard, sent by a visitor from London in June 1929, with the written remark: "not such a bad place after all"! Then there is a 1935 envelope with an explanatory cachet. Furthermore, another postcard, showing a glowing red sunset at the station and a sign on a side-building reading: "Hell-Gods Expedition". Translated this really means "Baggage Service".

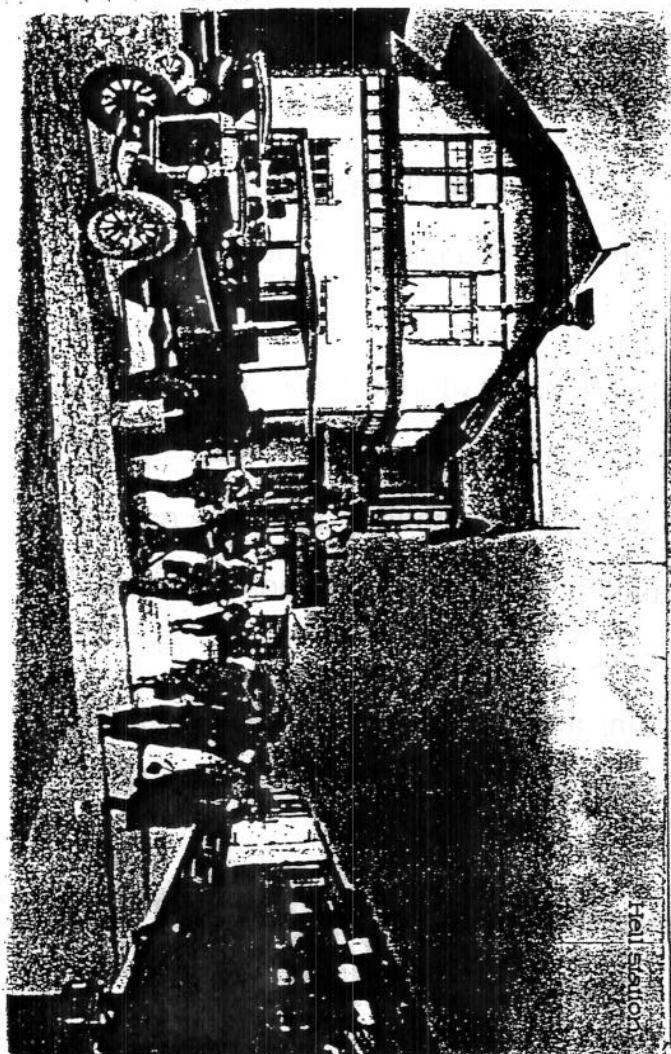
Finally, my "hellish" collection contains a bill-of-lading for freight from Hell. This shows the station no. 1208 and their violet station marker. Both from July, 1973.

Incidentally, there is also another interesting small post office. Called Paradis, it is not as well known as the other place...



P.S. The editor of 'Norsk Fil. Tidsskrift', the Norw. phil. journal, gets his mail near here. He must have a hell of a job..

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No. 71 Encherettiget Mitter & Co.

Que er en
H E L L
Hell'sation
and jøkler af
all
All fjord vinkel
R K. Karlsen

A. R. G. 1932
Savim Bank 1932
Prestbanen St.
K. C. 2

NORGE ORE POST 20
NORGE ORE POST 10

IS THERE A
HELL?
YES!

THERE IS, - AND
HERE IS THE
PROOF FROM
HELL,
NORWAY.

23.X.1935

H. S. Groat
110 Madison St.,
Seattle, Wash.
U. S. A.

HELL - 6.7.73 1208	02691
NSB	
*04920	
ORE -1310-	



NATURAL BEAUTY OF NORWAY



Two subjects, Finse
and Jølster, from the
Landscape Set of 1938



Heigheim Kirke, Jølster.

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SV SØSTRE GEIRANGER.

No 9. Eneret. Foto, Kirkhorn, Molde

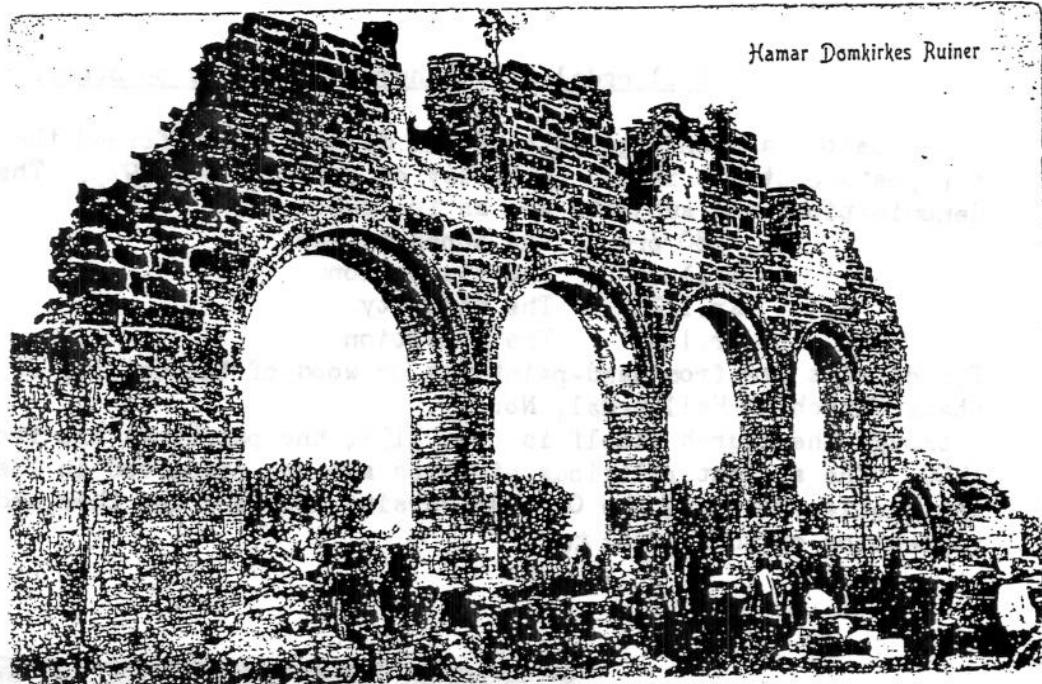
Lovely time Spore J. M.
NORWAY



Perforated proofs in green, red and blue, of
a design not used.

The famous "Seven Sisters" are great
waterfalls that race down the mountain-
side and are much admired by tourists
sailing up the beautiful Geirangerfjord.

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The Medieval ruins
of Hamar Cathedral,
where I used to picnic

Reck 5/5



The Royal Frederiks University is the official name of Oslo Univ.

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Hallingdal Stave Church Paintings on Stamps

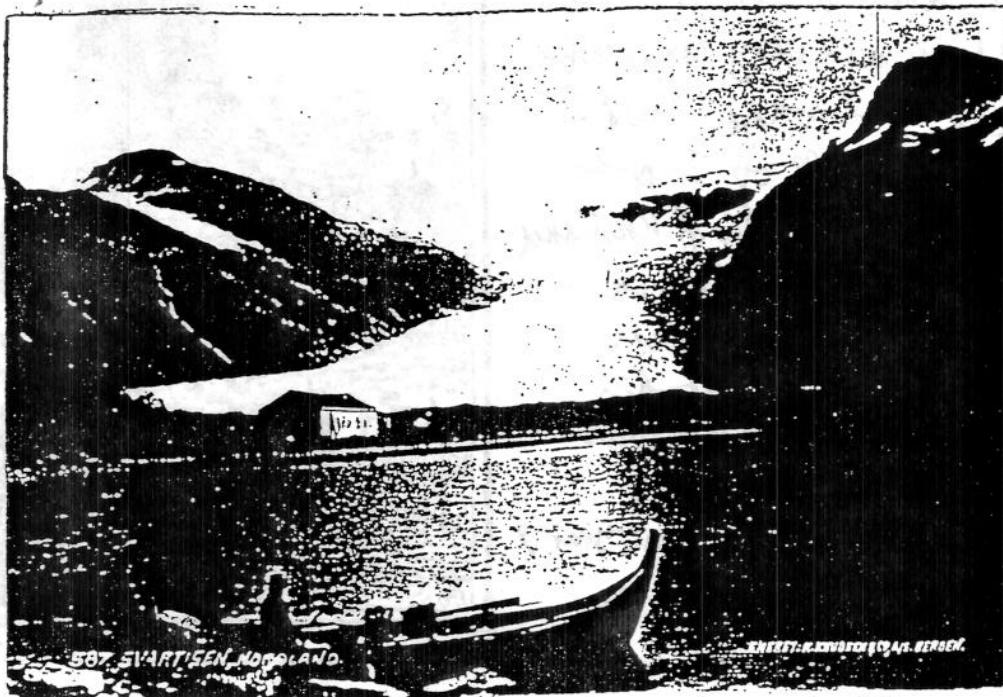
Shown below, are enlargements of the designs which formed the basis for postage stamps issued by Norway on November 14, 1975. The four denominations and subjects are as follows:

- 80 øre The Annunciation
- Kr.1.00 The Visitation
- Kr.1.25 The Nativity
- Kr.1.40 The Adoration

The details are from hand-paintings on wood of the ceiling at Ål Stave Church in Hallingdal, Norway.

Although the church itself is from 1175, the paintings are from late 1200. The ancient religious pictures are now preserved in the fine Antiquities Museum of the Oslo University, where I saw them, and got an impression of their seal too.





The Black Glacier

A popular tourist attraction for many years has always been the giant glacier "Svartisen" (i.e. The Black Ice) up in Nordland province. In the summer, the melting ice waters run down into the fjord.

There is or was a small postoffice nearby, to take care of postcards from adventurous travellers reporting home.

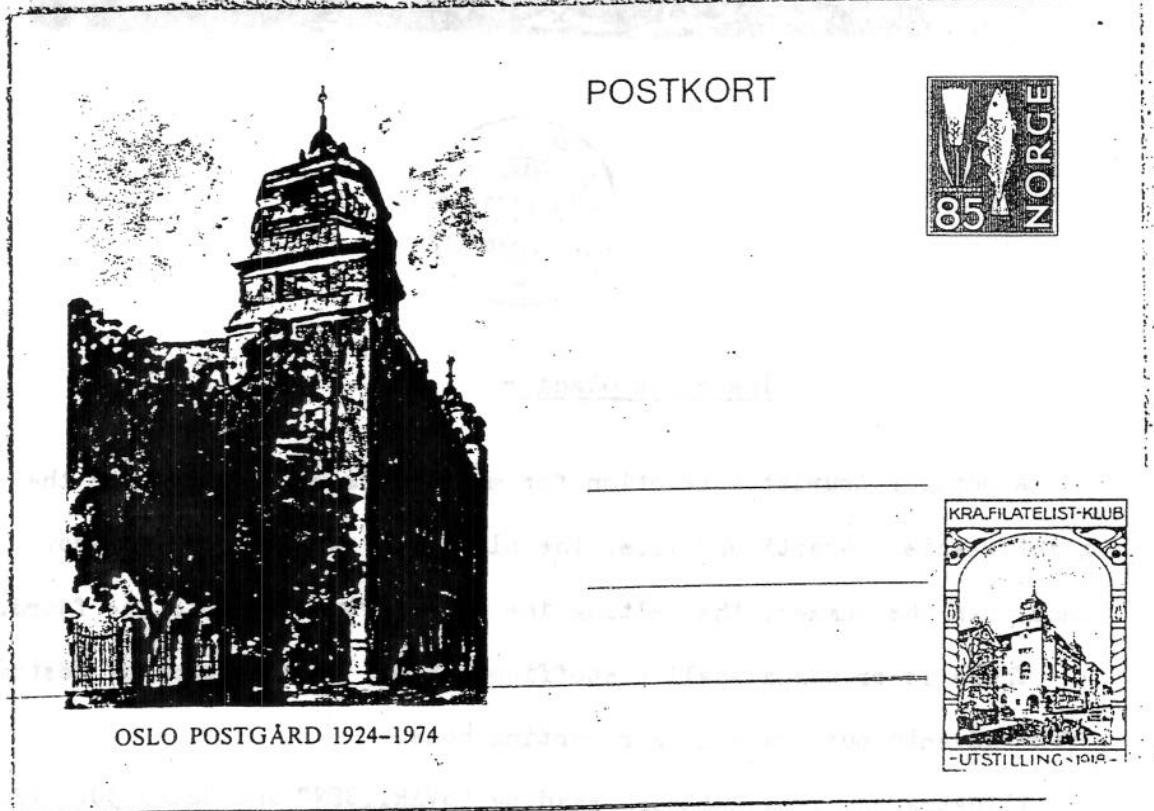
Illustrated, is a postmark reading "SVARTISEN" and dated 30.7.12. The name probably came from the discoloration of the ice by a lot of earth and rocks.

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The magnificent green-colored copper towers above the solid stone fortress-like building are very impressive. There is a bronze bust in the main hall of Jacob Schøning, postmaster of Kristiania was was instrumental in getting this project done. I went to school with his grandson Arent, who was a keen philatelist, but tobacco killed him. Last year I visited his and Jacobs grave.



Drawing by me



HANDELSDEPARTEMETET

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~~S. Hennum, Stamp-Administrator~~
S. Hennum, Stamp-Idea Man

Bureau Chief S. Hennum, at Christiania Postal Headquarters, was also Superintendent of Stamps. Although not a trained artist himself, he did, over the years, put forward ideas for numerous stamp designs (see below). Here is his interesting autograph from 1922.

Til erindring om Kristiania Filatelist-Klubbs

festdag den 2. oktober 1922.

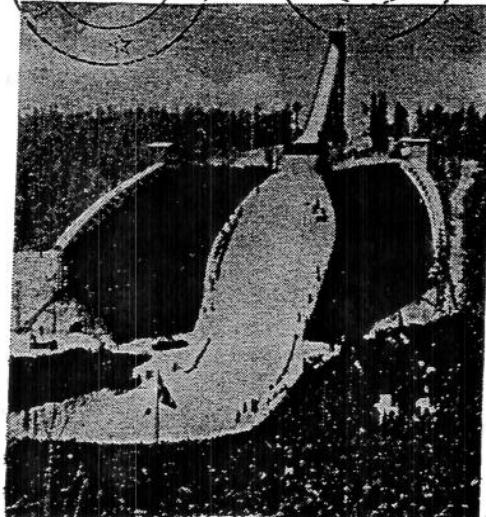
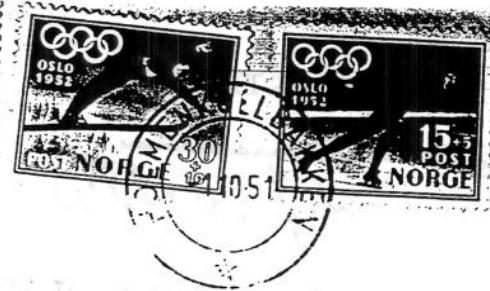
Kristiania den 5. oktober 1922.

S. Hennum



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FIRST DAY COVER



HOLMENKOLBAKKEN

FORENINGEN TIL SKI-IDRETTENS FREMMME, OSLO

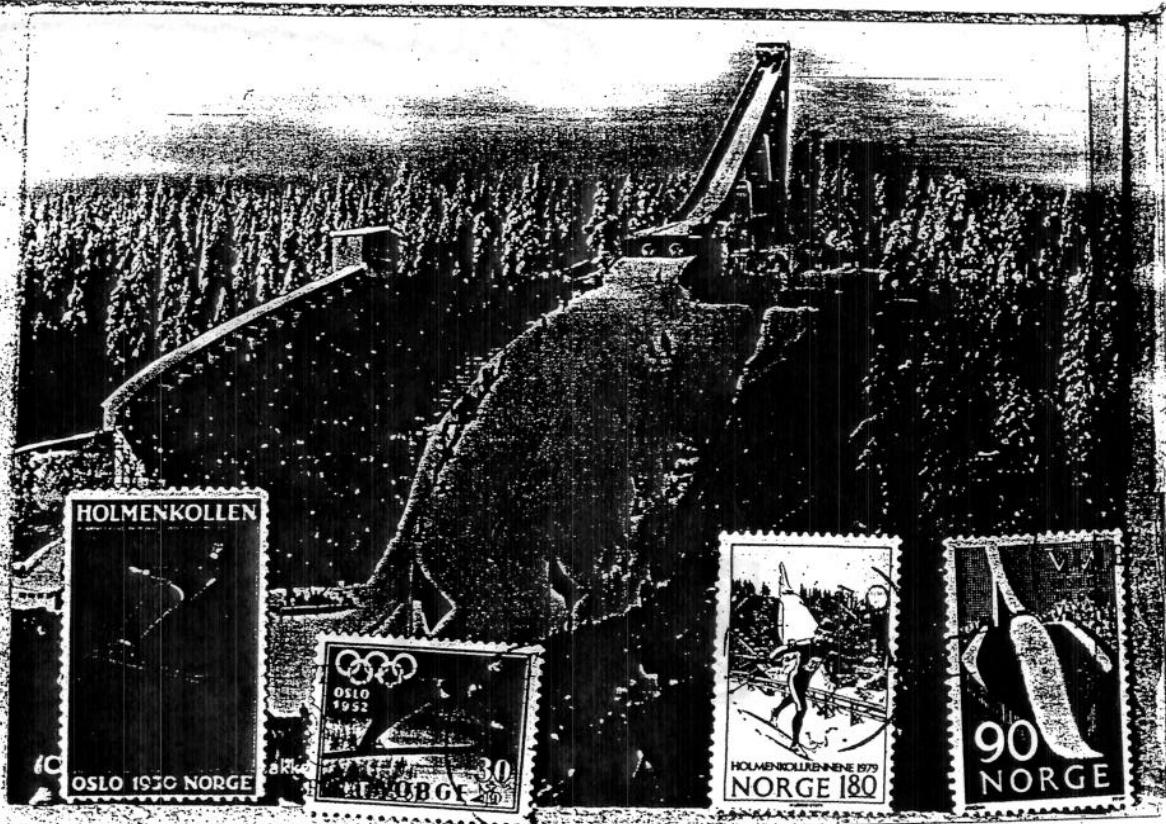
Mr. FRED BROFOS.

One Oak. Egremont.

Star Route.

Great Barrington. Mass.

U. S. A.



I don't have many illustrated First Day covers, but this is one of them - from the famous Holmenkollen Ski Jump.



Oslo, dec. 1927.

Kjære Brofors og frue:
De bedste ønsker for julen
og det nye år sende vi
dere begge! - Vi mindes
med glede den lyngelige
tid i sommer hvor vi talte
dere her og hører at det
nye år må bringe et nyt
besøk. -

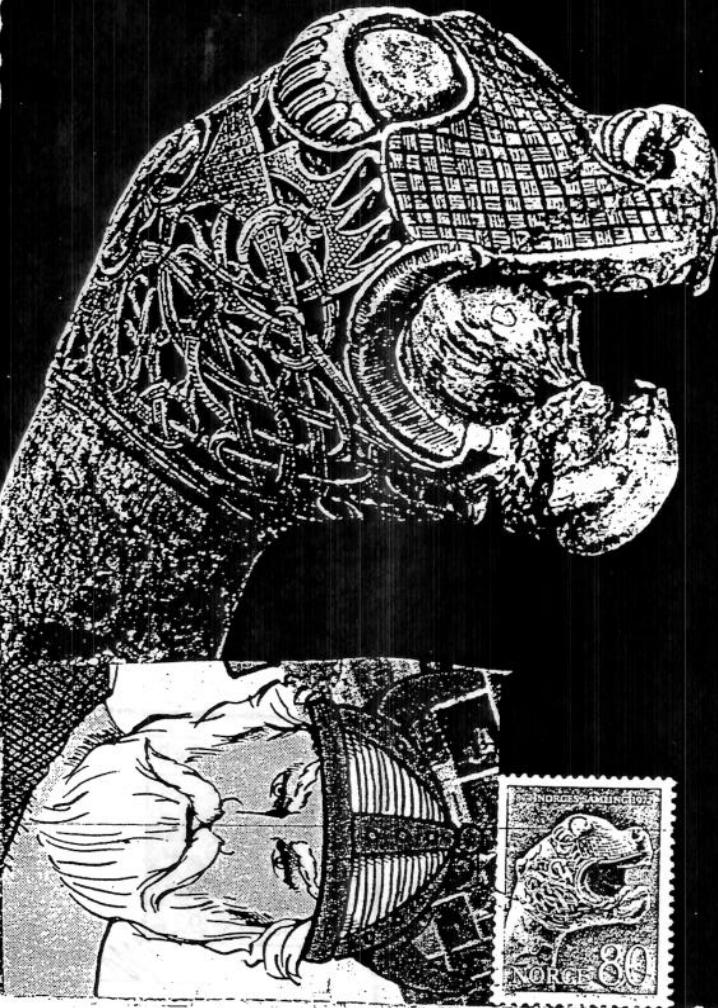
Nu de bedste hilsener
fra os begge.

Tordis og Jean Bache-Wig.



Gamle Aker's Kirke (old Aker church) in Oslo area
was shown on this 1921 Christmas seal.

My grandmother Fredrikke Brofos (after
who I was named) was buried there in 1944.
When I went to see the grave several years ago,
her stone and all was removed and replaced
by someone else, due to non payment of "ground
rent" every 50 years. No such tax here in America.

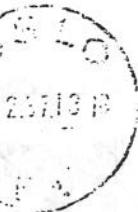


the Viking spirit



Some earlier Kings of Norway

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50 AR BEIDET
SPEIDERÅR 50
SPEIDERÅR



50 AR BEIDET
SPEIDERÅR 50
SPEIDERÅR



BUSKERUD KREDS

NORSK SPEIDERGUTT-FORBUND



Avsender
2.V.33.5.14

E. Normann
Ullevoldsveien 19.

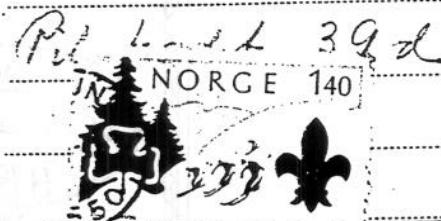
VÆR BEREDT

6te KRISTIANIA SPEIDERTROP
(K. F. U. M.)

BREVKORT



Til
Sawy og Frans Nataraj



POSTKORT - CARTE POSTALE



XIV. BOY SCOUTS
WORLD JAMBOREE



A page of tribute
to the Boy Scouts
of Norway.

Some Nice covers from Norway

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