

SWEDEN and NORWAY



1856 - 25 ÖRE - OBVERSE

SWEDEN and NORWAY, KINGDOMS of
STOCKHOLM MINT

25 ÖRE 17.4MM .750 FINE 2.13 GRAMS

1855	436,000
1856	1,762,000
1857	433,000
1858	1,183,000
1859	u/m

^OV: Head of Oscar I facing right, OSCAR SVERIGES NORR. G.O.V. KONUNG. (Oscar I King of Sweden, Norway, Gothland and Vendalia) around / L.A. under bust.

^RV: Crown / 25 / ÖRE / S. -><- T. / DATE within wreath of laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Plain

MINT: (no mintmark) = STOCKHOLM

ENGRAVER: L.A. = Lea Ahlborn 1854-97

MINTMASTER: S.T. = Sebastian Tham 1855-76

REFERENCE: C-193

FOOTNOTE: Gothland is an island in the Baltic Sea, situated about 44 miles off the eastern coast of Sweden.

FOOTNOTE: Currency of Sweden and Norway - 100 öre = 1 krona



1856 - 25 ÖRE - REVERSE



1867 - 25 ÖRE - OBVERSE

SWEDEN and NORWAY, KINGDOMS of			
STOCKHOLM MINT			
25 ÖRE	17.4MM	.750 FINE	2.13 GRAMS

1862	u/m	rare
1864	265,492	
1865	400,172	
1866	237,496	
1867	included above	
1871	659,808	

^OV: Head of Charles XV facing right CARL XV
 SVERIGES NORR. G.O.V.KONUNG (Charles XV King of Sweden,
 Norway, Gothland and Vendalia) around / L.A. under bust.

^RV: Crown / 25 / ÖRE / S. - >.<- T. / DATE within
 wreath of laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Plain

MINT: (no mintmark) = STOCKHOLM

ENGRAVER: L.A. = Lea Ahlborn 1854-97

MINTMASTER: S.T. = Sebastian Tham 1855-76

REFERENCE: Y-6, H-7



1867 - 25 ÖRE - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: *The Modern Dime Size Silver Coins of Sweden and Norway* start with the Oscar I issue of 1855 as joint coinage for Sweden and Norway and continue chronologically until 1905 when Norway was declared a separate Kingdom. Swedish coinage then continues to be followed by listings for Norwegian coinage.

FOOTNOTE: Charles XV, King of Sweden and Norway from 1859-1872, was born in 1826. He was the eldest son of Oscar I, who was a son of Charles XIV, (General Bernadotte), and became Regent in 1857. He became an exceedingly popular and enlightened King, and during his reign a number of great reforms were made. The Laws of the Church and the Criminal Laws underwent considerable reform at this time, and the King also gave his support to the laws which reformed the constitution. He was himself a man of great gifts and considerable ability. He was a strong supporter of the policy of a strong Scandinavia. In 1850 he married Louisa, daughter of the King of the Netherlands, by whom he had one daughter, who became wife of Prince Frederick of Denmark. He died September 18, 1872.



King Oscar II

FOOTNOTE: Oscar II, King of Sweden and Norway from 1872 to 1905, and of Sweden alone after that year. He was born in Stockholm, January 21, 1829, being the third son of Oscar I, and succeeded his brother, Charles XV. During his reign the development of the sister Kingdoms was retarded by no foreign complications and received an effective stimulus in the efforts of the King. On the question of the vexed relations between Sweden and Norway, he firmly opposed all attempts looking toward the dissolution of the union between the Kingdoms, but otherwise showed himself in favor of concessions to the Norwegians. When Norway finally severed the union in 1905, the King exerted himself to prevent recourse to hostilities. In 1857 Oscar II married Princess Sophie of Nassau, by whom he had four sons. *New International Encyclopedia, 1910.*


SWEDEN and NORWAY, KINGDOMS of STOCKHOLM MINT			
25 ORE	17MM	.600 FINE	2.42 GRAMS

1874	2,100,000
1875	1,131,060
1876	2,224,614

▲OV: Crowned emblem of Oscar II with three small crowns left, right and below, BRODRADFOLKENS VAL (The welfare of the Brother People) above (St.Eriks head mintmark) left, S.T. right.

▲RV: Small 25 / ORE / DATE within wreath of laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Plain

MINT:  (St.Eriks head mintmark) = STOCKHOLM

MINTMASTER: S. T. = Sebastian Tham 1855-76

REFERENCE: Y-20, H-19

FOOTNOTE: The Scandinavian Monetary Union was formed in 1873, between Sweden, Norway and Denmark. It continued until 1924 with both Norway and Denmark issuing their last silver 25 öre coins dated 1919. Sweden continued to strike silver coins of the 25 öre denomination most years until 1941 (except 1920-1926) to the same standards and at a lower fineness of .400 until 1961.

FOOTNOTE: General Bernadotte, King Charles XIV of Sweden - The son of a lawyer in southern France, Bernadotte (1763-1844) won his way in the French Army by merit and was one of Napoleon's greatest Marshals. In 1810 he was surprised by the news that some Swedish statesmen were proposing him as successor to the throne of Sweden, owing to his kindness to the prisoners he had once taken, and also in order to secure Sweden against Russia by having a King of military background, and a good friend of Napoleon I. Elected, he became very popular and after the Napoleonic Wars his reign was peaceful. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 ratified the Union of Sweden and Norway under Bernadotte. The Norwegians at first did not accept this arrangement, but Bernadotte induced them to accept him as their ruler with a separate constitution and government. This personal union of two independent states under one ruler worked very well until nearly the close of the nineteenth century. With the development of parliamentary government the Diets of each country desired to control the King's choice of ministers and the foreign policy of the two Kingdoms. After a long period of friction the states agreed to separate on October 26, 1905. Sweden retained her King Oscar II, the grandson of Bernadotte, while Norway elected as King, Prince Carl, second son of Frederick VIII, King of Denmark and gave him the title of Haakon VII.



1877 - 25 ÖRE - OBVERSE


SWEDEN and NORWAY, KINGDOMS of STOCKHOLM MINT			
25 ÖRE	17MM	.600 FINE	2.42 GRAMS

1877	894,354
1878	859,127

▲OV: Crowned emblem of Oscar II with three small crowns left, right and below, BRODRADFOLKENS VAL (The welfare of the Brother People) above (St.Eriks head mintmark) left, E.B. right.

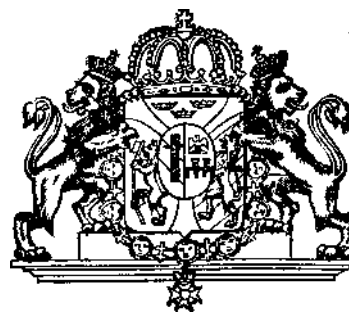
▲RV: Small 25 / ÖRE / DATE within wreath of laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Plain

MINT:  (St.Eriks head mintmark) = STOCKHOLM

MINTMASTER: E. B. = Emil Bruswitz 1876-1908

REFERENCE: Y-20, H-19



FOOTNOTE: The Arms of three Crowns have been Sweden's heraldic device since AD 1364.



1877 - 25 ÖRE - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: Every Swedish King has his own personal motto - Oscar II's motto appears as BRODRAFOLKEN VAL meaning *The Good of the Brother Nations*. After the Norwegian independence it became SVERIGES VAL for *The Good of Sweden*.



1904 - 25 ÖRE - REVERSE

SWEDEN and NORWAY, KINGDOMS of
STOCKHOLM MINT


25 ÖRE 17MM .600 FINE 2.42 GRAMS

1880	1,179,868
1881	1,391,553
1883	1,100,339
1885	1,168,383
1889	421,589
1890	469,417
1896	793,546
1897	1,097,301
1898	1,457,998
1899	1,458,479
1902	1,259,036
1904	692,088
1905	732,000

▲OV: Crowned emblem of Oscar II with three small crowns left, right and below, BRODRAFOLKENS VAL (The welfare of the Brother People) above (St.Eriks head mintmark) left, E.B. right.

▲RV: Large 25 / ÖRE within wreath of laurel / DATE below.

EDGE: Plain

MINT:  (St.Eriks head mintmark) = STOCKHOLM

MINTMASTER: E.B. = Emil Brusewitz 1876-1908

POPULATION: 1892 - 4,566,668 with capital Stockholm with 176,745 inhabitants.

REFERENCE: Y-28, H-20



1904 - 25 ÖRE - OBVERSE

FOOTNOTE: The following listings continue for Sweden as a independent country. Listings for Norway follow.



1907 - 25 ÖRE - OBVERSE

SWEDEN, KINGDOM of
STOCKHOLM MINT


25 ÖRE 17MM .600 FINE 2.42 GRAMS

1907 3,222,580

▲OV: Crowned emblem of Oscar II with three small crowns left, right and below, SVERIGES VAL (The welfare of Sweden) above (St.Eriks head mintmark) left, E.B. right.

▲RV: Large 25 / ÖRE within wreath of laurel / 1907 below.

EDGE: Plain

MINT:  (St.Eriks head mintmark) = STOCKHOLM

MINTMASTER: E.B. = Emil Bruswitz 1876-1908

POPULATION: Sweden - 1908 - 5,378,228

REFERENCE: Y-36



City truck, Stockholm - 1902



1907 - 25 ÖRE - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: Sweden differs much from Norway. It contains more level land and is more fertile and therefore adopted to supporting a larger population. Its coasts are not so deeply indented; its climate is continental instead of oceanic; and its harbors may be blocked with ice five months, while those of Norway are unfrozen.



1917 - 25 ÖRE - OBVERSE

SWEDEN, KINGDOM of
STOCKHOLM MINT


25 ÖRE 17MM .600 FINE 2.42 GRAMS

1910	2,043,936
1912	1,013,760
1914	3,719,232
1916	1,269,720
1917	1,657,313
1918	2,364,784
1919	3,205,164
1927	1,687,984

▲OV: Large crown over arms of three small crowns, dividing DATE left and right / SVERIGE (Sweden) below.

▲RV: 25 / ÖRE / (St.Eriks head mintmark), within wreath of laurel / W below.

EDGE: Plain

MINT:  (St.Eriks head mintmark) = STOCKHOLM

MINTMASTER: W = Kark August Wallroth 1908-27

POPULATION: Sweden - 1931 - 6,162,446 with capital Stockholm with 514,333 inhabitants.

REFERENCE: Y-48, H-10



1917 - 25 ÖRE - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: The monetary standard of Sweden and Norway is gold and the unit of value is the krone (crown) equal to 100 öre and worth in 1901 26.8 cents in United States money.



1930 - 25 ÖRE - OBVERSE

SWEDEN, KINGDOM of
STOCKHOLM MINT


25 ÖRE 17MM .600 FINE 2.42 GRAMS

1928	836,896
1929	1,124,932
1930	3,489,628
1931	1,391,928
1932	1,133,344
1933	964,340
1934	1,403,648
1936	1,852,000
1937	3,258,956
1938	3,678,876
1939	2,136,600
1940	2,301,788
1941	1,995,200

▲OV: Large crown over arms of three small crowns, dividing DATE left and right / SVERIGE (Sweden) below.

▲RV: 25 / ÖRE / (St.Eriks head mintmark), within wreath of laurel / G below.

EDGE: Plain

MINT:  (St.Eriks head mintmark) = STOCKHOLM

MINTMASTER: W = Kark August Wallroth 1908-27

POPULATION: Sweden - 1930 - 6,105,190

REFERENCE: Y-48, H-10

FOOTNOTE: The Riksdag in 1923 passed a bill which set aside the agreement of the last fifty years whereby; Sweden, Norway, and Denmark accepted each others currency at par. A second bill provided for the return to the gold standard.



1930 - 25 ÖRE - REVERSE



1944 - 25 ÖRE - REVERSE

SWEDEN, KINGDOM of
STOCKHOLM MINT


25 ÖRE 17MM .400 FINE 2.32 GRAMS

1943	9,854,640
1944	9,532,148
1945	5,362,800

▲OV: Crown / SVERIGE (Sweden) / (St.Eriks head mintmark)

▲RV: Large 25 / ÖRE / DATE / G below.

EDGE: Plain

MINT:  (St.Eriks head mintmark) = STOCKHOLM

MINTMASTER: G = Alf Grabe 1927-45

REFERENCE: Y-65, H-18



1944 - 25 ÖRE - OBVERSE



Royal Palace, Stockholm - 1902



1947 - 25 ÖRE - OBVERSE

SWEDEN, KINGDOM of
STOCKHOLM MINT


25 ÖRE 17MM .400 FINE 2.32 GRAMS

1945	included with Alf Grabe
1946	2,249,600
1947	5,632,800
1948	3,191,000
1949	5,812,180
1950	12,059,144

^OV: Crown / SVERIGE (Sweden) / (St.Eriks head mintmark)

^RV: Large 25 / ÖRE / DATE / ST below.

EDGE: Plain

MINT:  (St.Eriks head mintmark) = STOCKHOLM

MINTMASTER: ST (T over S) = Torsten Swenson
1945-61

POPULATION: Sweden - 1950 - 7,017,000

REFERENCE: Y-65, H-18



Parliament House, Sweden - 1930



1947 - 25 ÖRE - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: King Gustaf VI Adolf, became the sixth ruler of Sweden from the Bernadotte Dynasty at a simple ceremony on October 29, 1950. He dispensed with a coronation, saying it would cost too much. As Crown Prince he had waited 43 years to assume the title of "King of the Swedes, the Goths and the Vandals". The 25 Öre series of 1950 which displayed the Crown of his father was changed to a new coinage series first dated 1952 displaying a redesigned Crown.



1961 - 25 ÖRE - OBVERSE



1961 - 25 ÖRE - REVERSE

SWEDEN, KINGDOM of
STOCKHOLM MINT


25 ÖRE 17MM .400 FINE 2.32 GRAMS

1952	1,820,000
1953	18,471,360
1954	9,491,740
1955	7,340,800
1956	11,253,100
1957	11,313,500
1958	8,068,140
1959	4,772,000
1960	1,000,000
1961	11,754,800

▲OV: Large crown

▲RV: SVERIGE (Sweden) / Large 25 / (mark) ÖRE
(St.Eriks head mintmark) / DATE below.

EDGE: Plain

MINT:  (St.Eriks head mintmark) = STOCKHOLM

MINTMASTER: Torsten Swenson 1945-61

MARK: Crown over 6 dots for the sixth ruler in Bernadotte Dynasty.

REFERENCE: Y-76, H-9

Nordiske Moner by Johan Chr. Holm, Copenhagen 1969, Swedish Coins by Bertel Tingstrom, Stockholm 1969, English Edition, Mont Katalog by Frovin Sieg, Ulbjerg 1973

FOOTNOTE: Currency of Norway - 120 skillings = 1 daler



Map of Sweden and Norway - 1902

NORWAY



FOOTNOTE: In the earliest times Norway was divided among petty kings or chiefs (jarls), and its people were notorious for their piratical habits. Harold Fair-hair (who ruled from 863 to 933 succeeded in bringing the whole country under his sway, and was succeeded by his son Erick. He was ultimately driven from the throne, which was seized in 938 by his brother, Hako I, who had embraced Christianity in England. Magnus the good, the son of St.Olaf and Alfhiild, an English lady of noble birth, was called to the throne in 1036; and having in 1042 succeeded also to the throne of Denmark, united both under one monarchy. After his death the crowns of Norway and Denmark again passed to different individuals. In 1319 the crowns of Norway and Sweden became for a short time united in the person of Magnus V. Erick of Pomerania succeeded, by separate titles, to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark; and in 1397 was crowned king of the three kingdoms. Sweden then for a time became a separate kingdom; but the union between Denmark and Norway was drawn closer and closer, and very much to the disadvantage of the latter, which was ultimately degraded into a mere dependency of the former. The subsequent history of Norway became for a long period merely a part of that of Denmark. After the defeat of Napoleon by the allies in 1813 it was arranged by the treaty of Vienna in 1814 that Denmark must cede Norway to Sweden, and the result was the union of the two countries under the Swedish crown. *Cabinet Cyclopaedia, 1896.*



1869 - 3 SKILLING - OBVERSE

NORWAY, KINGDOM of
KONGSBERG MINT

3 SKILLING 16.5MM .250 FINE 2.25 GRAMS

1868 600,000
1869 600,000

▲OV: Crowned Arms of Norway, dividing designation of King, CL left and XV right (Carl XV).

▲RV: 3 / SKILLING / DATE / (**crossed hammers**) (mintmark) below, * (rosette) left and * right.

EDGE: Plain

MINT: (**crossed hammers**) = Royal Mint, KONGSBERG

TYPE: I - Rosettes

REFERENCE: Y-5, H-11



Norwegian woman spinning - 1902



1869 - 3 SKILLING - REVERSE

NORWAY, KINGDOM of
KONGSBERG MINT

3 SKILLING 16.5MM .250 FINE 2.25 GRAMS

1869 included with type I

▲OV: Crowned Arms of Norway, dividing designation of King, CL left and XV right (Carl XV).

▲RV: 3 / SKILLING / date / (**crossed hammers**) (mintmark) below, ★ (stars) left and ★ right.

EDGE: Plain

MINT: (**crossed hammers**) = Royal Mint, KONGSBERG

TYPE: II - Stars

REFERENCE: Y-5, H-11



Logging in the North

NORWAY, KINGDOM of
KONGSBERG MINT

4 SKILLING 18MM .250 FINE 2.25 GRAMS

1871 558,600 scarce

▲OV: Crowned Arms of Norway, dividing designation of King, CL left and XV right (Carl XV).

▲RV: 4 / SKILLING / 1871 / (crossed hammers) (mintmark), below, ☼ (rosettes) left and ☼ right.

EDGE: Plain

MINT:(crossed hammers)= Royal Mint,KONGSBERG

TYPE: I - Rosettes

REFERENCE: Y-10, H-10



Norwegian cart



1872 - 3 SKILLING - OBVERSE



1872 - 3 SKILLING - REVERSE

NORWAY, KINGDOM of
KONGSBERG MINT

3 SKILLING 16.5MM .250 FINE 2.25 GRAMS

1872 1,072,000

▲OV: Crowned Arms of Norway, dividing designation of King, Osc left and II right (Oscar II).

▲RV:☼ 3 ☼ (rosettes)/ SKILLING / 1872 / (crossed hammers) (mintmark).

EDGE: Plain

MINT:(crossed hammers)= Royal Mint,KONGSBERG

TYPE: I - Rosette left and right of denomination

REFERENCE: Y-11, H-3

FOOTNOTE: Oscar II, King of Sweden and Norway was the son of Oscar I, King of Sweden and Norway from 1844 to 1857. He succeeded his brother Charles XV to the throne in 1872 at the age of 43. He distinguished himself in literature by translating Goethe's *Torquato Tosso* into Swedish and by a volume of poems under his *Nom de Plume* Oscar Frederick. He died in 1907.

FOOTNOTE: Sweden and Norway are separate though adjoining countries on the Scandinavian peninsula, united under one king. Each country has its own legislature. In Sweden it is called the *Diet* ; in Norway the assembly is called the *Storting*. Much of the area is covered with perpetual snow fields, from which glaciers descend to the fiords, which indent the western coast. This coast is bordered by many high, rocky islands and islets, and its deep, narrow inlets form fine harbours and good fishing stations. The harbor of Stockholm is closed by ice for about three months every winter. *Complete Geography, H.Justin Roddy, 1902.*



1873 - 3 SKILLING - REVERSE

NORWAY, KINGDOM of
KONGSBERG MINT

3 SKILLING 16.5MM .250 FINE 2.25 GRAMS

1872 included with type I
1873 600,000

▲OV: Crowned Arms of Norway, dividing designation of King, Osc left and II right (Oscar II).

▲RV: ★ 3 ★ (stars) / SKILLING / 1872 / (**crossed hammers**) (mintmark) below.
EDGE: Plain

MINT:(**crossed hammers**) = RoyalMint,KONGSBERG

TYPE: II - Star left and right of denomination

REFERENCE: Y-11, H-3, R-238

FOOTNOTE: The Scandinavian Monetary Union was formed in 1873 between Sweden, Norway and Denmark. Norway delayed ratification until 1875, accounting for the lack of issue of small silver coinage during 1874 and 1875. Decimal system with 100 öre equal to 1 kroner became uniform for the three countries. The Union lasted until 1924, although the issue of 1919 25 öre was the last silver in this denomination struck by Norway, but Sweden continued the 25 öre to the standard until 1941.

FOOTNOTE: Under the constitution adopted May 17, 1814 Norway became a constitutional hereditary monarchy with Sweden. Norway succeeded from the union with Sweden in 1905. The vote was 368,211 in favor of separation and only 184 against separation of the two Kingdoms. King Haakon VII, born August 3, 1872, Prince Charles, the second son of Fredrick VIII, King of Denmark, was elected King of Norway by the Storting, November 18, 1905 and Crowned June 23, 1906. His Queen, Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria was the third daughter of King Edward VII of Great Britain, whom he married July 22, 1896.



1876 - 25 ØRE - OBVERSE

NORWAY, KINGDOM of
KONGSBERG MINT

25 ØRE 17MM .600 FINE 2.42 GRAMS

1876 3,200,000

▲OV: Crowned monogram of Oscar II, BRODERFOLKENES VEL (Prosperity of the Brother Countries, i.e. Sweden and Norway) around / (**crossed hammers**) (mintmark) below.

▲RV: Crowned Arms of Norway, dividing date 18 and 76, 25 ÖRE above.

EDGE: Plain

MINT:(**crossed hammers**) = RoyalMint,KONGSBERG

REFERENCE: Y-23, H-14



Iceberg in the North



1876 - 25 ØRE - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: The monetary standard of Norway is gold and the unit of value the krone equal to U.S.26.8 cents in 1900. 100 øre equals 1 krone.



1900 - 25 ØRE - REVERSE

NORWAY, KINGDOM of
KONGSBERG MINT

25 ØRE 17MM .600 FINE 2.42 GRAMS

1896	400,000
1898	400,000
1899	600,000
1900	400,000
1901	606,900
1902	611,701
1904	600,000

^OV: Crowned Arms of Norway, within oak wreath, small Crowned Arms of Oscar II, left and right, I.T. incised on left stem of wreath, BRODERFOLKENES VEL (Prosperity of the Brother Countries, i.e. Sweden and Norway) above.

^RV: 25 / ØRE within oak wreath, DATE dividing, (crossed hammers)(mintmark) below.

EDGE: Plain

MINT:(crossed hammers) = RoyalMint,KONGSBERG

ENGRAVER: I.T. = Ivan Thronsen, 1879-1926

REFERENCE: Y-24, H-15, R-239

POPULATION: Norway - 1892 - 2,000,000 with capital Christiania with 143,300 inhabitants.



1900 - 25 ØRE - OBVERSE

FOOTNOTE: Haakon VII, born August 3, 1872; the second son, Carl, King of Denmark, elected King of Norway by the Storting, November 18, 1905; accepted the crown through his grandfather, the late King Christian of Denmark. By Treaty of January 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the king of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people declared themselves independent and elected Prince Christian Frederick of Denmark as their King. *The Statesman's Year-Book, London, 1916.*



1919 - 25 ØRE - OBVERSE

NORWAY, KINGDOM of
KONGSBERG MINT

25 ØRE 17MM .600 FINE 2.42 GRAMS

1909	600,000
1911	400,000
1912	200,000
1913	400,000
1914	399,600
1915	1,032,300
1916	368,000
1917	400,000
1918	800,000
1919	1,600,000

^OV: Crowned cross of monogram 7 over H (Haakon VII) with rose in center, ALT o FOR o NOR o GEO (Everything for Norway) around.

^RV: Arms of Norway (Crowned Lion with Ax, rampant) NORGE . DATE, above, (triquetra), left and right, (crossed hammers) (mintmark) 25 ØRE o, below.

EDGE: Plain

MINT:(crossed hammers)= Royal Mint,KONGSBERG

REFERENCE: Y-39, H-10, R-252

Nordiske Monter by John Chr. Holm, Copenhagen, 1969

Montkatalog by Frovin Sieg, Ulbserg, 1973

Norges Mynter Og Pengesedler Etter 1874 by Bjorn Ronning, Oslo 1972.

POPULATION: Norway - 1921 - 2,641,855



1919 - 25 ØRE - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: Sweden and Norway were long united in one Kingdom, but separated on October 31, 1905. The Danes and Norwegians speak practically the same tongue and both understand the older Swedish form of their closely related languages. On January 1, 1925 the name of Christiania was changed to Oslo, the ancient name which the city bore for 600 years. The capital of Norway had been known as Christiania for 300 years.



Arms of Norway

FOOTNOTE: - The Coat of Arms of Norway dates back to the 13th century. Originally the Lion and in 1280 the Crown of Olaf on the Lion's head and Axe were added.