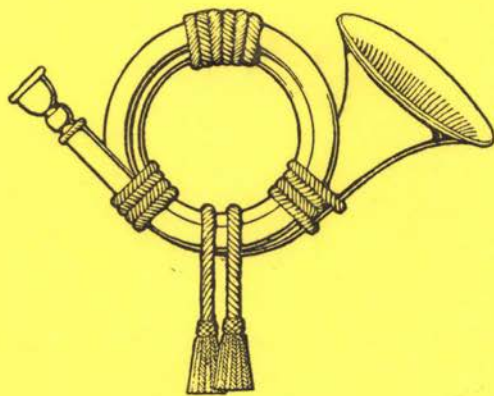


Vol. 30, No. 2, Whole No. 114, May 1973

The  
POSTHORN

TM

"The Bank of Scandinavian Philatelic Knowledge"



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

# THE POSTHORN

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## The Elusive "Crowned Circle Paid at St Croix"



The style of postal marking illustrated here (double size artistic fabrication), when used from the Caribbean, is generally connected to the agents of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company (all of whom were issued markings for their particular stations), who expanded their operations to include the West Indies with the contract of 20th March 1840 to go into effect on 3rd January 1842.

Included in the list of Packet Stations were St. Thomas and St. Croix in the Danish West Indies. The marking from St. Thomas is well known as this was one of the two major terminals in the West Indies (Barbados being the other) and operated for 40 years; but St. Croix was only a station on two branch lines of the twelve operating in the beginning.

Alas, because of an over-ambitious schedule, 17 stations were eliminated by a new contract of Sept. 1842 to go into effect 1st October 1842. Included in this list is St. Croix, which leaves only a 9 month period that the St. Croix marking could have been used covering 27 trips by the R. M. S. Packets.

To date no copies of this marking have been found.

It would be appreciated if anyone having knowledge of the existence of this postal marking would please communicate with the editor.

—Bradley J. Arch, SCC 1022

\* S \* C \* C \*

### Last Call

People interested in the charter flight to STOCKHOLMIA in September 1974 send your names, number of passengers and a S.A.E. to: Don Halpern, 10-31A Whitestone Parkway, Whitestone, N. Y. 11357.

Are ya comin'? Send Uncle Don a note! Ye Ed.

\* S \* C \* C \*

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Received from Mr. Gerald S. Silberman, Sacramento, Calif., Denmark forgery 4/8 ore, inverted frame, but perf. 14x13½.



## Philatelic Type Collections, and Norway Catalog #36 and 38

By Carl H. Werenskiold (H-10)

This is a continuation of my earlier article in Posthorn 1969, p. 33-46. The purpose is mainly to elucidate further what a collector may reasonably expect when he plans to assemble a type collection, particularly as to material necessary for examination and the amount of comparison work required. This will involve a study of numerical data in the form of tables and graphs, and many a collector may wonder whether all this is really necessary. Philately is full of problems, and the simpler ones can usually be solved merely by exercising so-called common sense. But many problems are quite complicated, and attempts in the past to solve them by simple and off-hand argumentation have frequently resulted in answers that later were found to be incorrect. "By guess and by gum" methods of solving problems do not require much of time and effort, but suffer from the serious disadvantage of very often yielding wrong answers. Some philatelic problems are by nature so complicated and ornery that they can be solved only by ingenious and sophisticated methods, based on the facts involved, which frequently, whether we like it or not, are numerical in nature.

Let us follow up, by way of example, the not too uncommon case of a collector attempting to reconstruct the 4 Skilling Oscar I sheet (Norway #4) by means of known flaws in the various positions in the sheet. He will start out quite bravely, making considerable progress and not having much trouble with duplication. He will be tempted to think that this ease of progress will continue and that the job will not take very long. Then comes the unpleasant surprise, he runs into more and more duplication, and this becomes really annoying when he has found, say, 90 positions, with only 10 more to go. It gradually dawns on him that he is up against an entirely natural situation, one that he really should have anticipated, but probably did not. The going gets progressively slower, and the last position in the sheet can be expected to require the examination of about 100 stamps for that position alone. He has now acquired considerable experience at the cost of probably much more labor than expected.

The following tables show the **probable** number of stamps required for examination, and the duplications accumulated at various stages of the 10, 100, 200 and 300 systems, i.e. collections of that many types.

### 10 System, Ideal

Types	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Stamps required	1	2.1	3.4	4.8	6.5	8.5	11	14	19	29
Duplicates	0	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.5	2.5	4	6	10	19

### 100 System, Ideal

Types	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	96	98	99	100
Stamps required	10.5	22	35	51	69	91	119	159	226	310	369	419	519
Duplicates	0.5	2	5	11	19	31	49	79	136	214	271	320	419

### 200 System, Ideal

Types	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	196	198	199	200
Stamps required	21	44	71	102	138	182	239	320	456	759	875	975	1175
Duplicates	1	4	11	22	38	62	99	160	276	563	677	776	975

## 300 System, Ideal

Types	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	296	298	299	300
Stamps required	31.5	67	107	153	207	274	360	481	686	1260	1435	1585	1885
Duplicates	1.5	7	17	33	57	94	150	241	416	964	1137	1286	1585

Similar, but more detailed tables (ideal) show that the ratios of duplicates to types in the larger (100-300) systems are as follows:

D:T=1:2 at about 59% of total types,  
 1:1 at about 80% of total types and  
 2:1 at about 94% of total types.

For instance, there will (ideally) be an accumulation of about twice as many duplicates as types at 94% of 300, i.e. at the 282 type stage in the 300 system.

The figures of the tables are valid for **ideal** systems, i.e. for "unpicked" accumulations of stamps in perfect or random mixture. For the average **actual** accumulation available, from which certain copies have been removed by various collectors, experience shows that the figures of the tables must be increased somewhat, on the order of about 15%, by way of compensation.

The method of calculation used for the tables is simple, as shown in the following example:

How many stamps will **probably** be required for examination (ideally) for 70 types in a 100 system?

We use the factors C listed in table 2 of Posthorn 1969, p. 37.

C100 (Factor C for 100) = 5.187  
 C (100—70) equals C30 = 3.995

Difference 1.192  
 Multiply by 100 (the system) x 100

Stamps required 119.2

You may wonder whether the figures shown in the tables are of much practical use. The broad answer is that they provide the collector with a clear and useful perspective of what lies ahead in the various type collections on which he may contemplate working. More specifically, the tables show:

1. In the beginning of a type collection, rapid progress can be made, with accumulation of relatively few type duplicates, and with relatively little type comparison work.
2. Up to about 80% completion of a type collection, the number of duplicates will not materially exceed the number of types found.
3. From the 80% completion stage on, the duplication will increase rapidly. In large systems, such as of 100-300 types, the last few types will be difficult to find due to the progressively heavy rate of duplication.
4. If the total number of types in a system is **unknown** (see discussion of Norw. cat. #36 below), the rate of accumulation of duplicates will provide a valuable indication of the size of the system. The end of an unknown system is **not** near until the duplication becomes top-heavy and relatively burdensome.

The figures for a and b in tables 3 and 4 in Posthorn 1969, p. 40, were unfortunately calculated by a method which later was found to yield low results. The figures have been recalculated by an improved formula, and are shown below, in the hope that the reader will insert the corrections in his copy of the original article.



## Corrected figures a and b for Tables 3 and 4 in Posthorn 1969, p. 40

Types, total number	a	b	Types, total number	a	b
2	2	0	12	303	22
3	7.5		20	1,033	68
4	17.3	1.3	50	8,748	458
5	32		100	ab. 44,000	ab. 1,800
6	52	4.2	200	ab. 220,000	ab. 7,300
8	110	8.6	240	ab. 330,000	ab. 10,500
10	192	15	300	ab. 560,000	ab. 16,500

The comparison work, as expressed by the a and b figures, can be reduced greatly by the "period position" procedure described in Posthorn 1965, p. 39-41.

The 10 öre posthorn stamp, Norw. cat. #36, has for years presented a most difficult problem as to the size of the type system, i.e. the total number of types. This issue has a rather unique history. Chr. Johnsen received the contract to print the stamps of 1882 at a very low price, making it necessary for him to proceed with the utmost economy in order to make a profit. The order was for 10 million of 10 öre stamps. Due to a short-cut in the preparation of the clichés, it became necessary to engrave the small 10, and the period preceding it, separately on all clichés in the printing form, giving rise to a correspondingly large number of types. He had scarcely printed one million stamps, when the print became so muddy that it became necessary to re-engage the clichés individually to remove the shading in the posthorn. On resuming printing, he ran into further trouble, which required a second re-engraving of the clichés to open up the line left of the posthorn bell. The printing was then resumed to finish the job. There were thus three printing stages, designated 36 I, II and III in the catalog. The number of types was listed tentatively as 100 in the Norwegian catalog of 1929. However, when collectors succeeded in finding more types, the 1939 catalog raised the number to 200. Collectors again went beyond this, and the 1967 catalog again raised the number, to "probably 300 types." Collectors have now found about 280 types as a total for 36I, II and III, and the question arises whether the real original number of types is 200, or possibly even 400 or more. However, in my type collection work with this issue for about 20 years, I made numerous estimates of the total number of types by the "proportion method" (Posthorn 1953, p. 23-24), which consistently pointed to 300 types. Meanwhile, the theory was held by others that only 2 "plates" (forms) with a total of 200 clichés were used in each of the first and second stages, 36I and II, and that these together with a third "plate," a total of 300 clichés, were used in the third printing stage, 36III. This opinion rested essentially on the argument that collectors had found only some 180-190 types in 36I and II, as against 250-275 in 36III. This reasoning is incorrect, however, because the 36I and II stamps are much more difficult to find than the 36III stamps, and this strongly retards the 36I-II type collections so as to give the impression of fewer clichés in those stages. It became obvious that more sophisticated methods would be necessary for determining the true number of types in each printing stage. For this purpose, a co-operative effort was made involving T. Soot-Ryen, Lars A. Torkildsen and myself, with careful bookkeeping, showing all types accounted for in our stamp holdings of #36, and the number of all stamps examined.

The results were as follows:

	Types found, total	Stamps actually examined	In 200 system, stamps required by theory (ideal)	In 300 system stamps required by theory (ideal)	Excess stamps examined	% excess
36 I	150	243	(276=excessive)	207	36	17.4
II	187	353	(539=excessive)	292	61	20.9
III	251	1040		541	499	92.2

Before attempting to evaluate the above figures, we shall have to consider the following facts:

- The 36III collection referred to in the table has now come to a virtual standstill, with hundreds of stamps proving to be duplicates, without yielding any further types. It is therefore certain that the number of types in 36III cannot exceed 260.
- 36I and II cannot belong in 200 systems, since the numbers of stamps that were actually required for examination are definitely too low to fit these systems.
- 17 of the 150 types found in 36I do not recur in stages II and III. It is reasonable to expect that the actual number of non-recurring types of 36I in a possible future larger collection would be somewhat greater, on the order of 25 or so.
- 9 of the 187 types found in 36II do not recur in stage III. It is reasonable to expect that the actual number of non-recurring types of 36II in a possible future larger collection would be somewhat greater, on the order of 15 or so.
- As stated above, my estimates by the "proportion method" have consistently pointed to 300 as the total number of types available in 36I, II and III.

This strongly suggests that 300 clichés (types) have been used in the printing of 36I, about 275 of these in 36II, and about 260 of the same in 36III. The % excess figures in the following table show that these assumptions are entirely reasonable, and probably as close to the truth as it will ever be possible to come.

36	Types found, total	Stamps actually examined	Stamps required by theory (ideal)	Excess stamps examined	% excess
I	150	243	207 in 300 system	36	17.4
II	187	353	312 in 275 system	41	11.6
III	251	1040	861 in 260 system	179	17.2

We can now reconstruct the probable procedure employed in the printing of these stamps. 300 clichés were originally prepared, enough for three "plates" (forms), for 36I. Lack of the customary reserve clichés must be due to the strict economy required in Johnsen's case. As a result of the blurred print in the early stamps and the consequent danger of rejection, Johnsen probably thought it advisable to remove from time to time any clichés that he considered poorly suited for further printing. The supply of usable clichés thus dwindled throughout the 36II and III stages, where only two forms could be used at a time, with several reassembles to utilize all available clichés. It is known that the clichés in those days were removed from the press and locked up overnight in a separate room for the purpose of security. The assembly of the clichés on the press would thus have varied, as shown, for



example, in the following known multiple pieces:

36I — Pair, types 63-41 and 62-37

36II — Pair, types 62-34 and 62-37

36III — Pair, types 73-40 and 62-37 in 10-strip.

The type numbers are mine, based on period position (Posthorn 1965, p. 39-41), which reduces danger of inadvertently repeating duplicate types in the collection. Older collections set up without this control are known to contain unintentional duplications of types.

There must also have been some inadvertent omission of re-engraving, as in the following strip of three:

III 72-17

II 62-28

III 63-38

This strip is obviously from the third printing stage, but the cliché for the middle stamp lacks the re-engraving for 36III.

The problem of the number of types in #36 has been one of the knottiest in Norwegian philately, mainly because of the near-impossibility of developing the required large complete sets of types in all three printing stages, due to the scarcity of material, particularly in 36I and II. The solution as we now have worked it out by a scientific method based on all known facts, is indeed unexpected, but welcome. It is safe to say that the problem could never have been solved by simple, off-hand argumentation.

Norw. cat. #38 is similar to #36, but far less complicated in that there is only one "printing stage." The types, however, are occasionally somewhat more difficult to separate with certainty. The "proportion method" points to 300 types, of which I have found 290, so far.

My sincere thanks to Messrs T. Soot-Ryen and Lars A. Torkildsen for their co-operation with material for the study of the #36 problem.

\* S \* C \* C \*

#### LETTER

Mr. Victor E. Engstrom  
Dear Sir,

September 23rd, 1972

I am very interested in changing US stamps against Swedish and ask you to contact some members in your SCC club to write to me and even enclose their maneo list of Swedish stamps. My US album is empty from 1965 up to now. I am even collecting stamps from Canada.

Friendly Regards,

Kjell Johansson,

Briggvägen 3, 185 00 Vaxholm, Sweden

## GREENLAND

Stamps — FDC — marginal blocks — postmarks  
from all poststations and settlements, etc.

Ask for free price list.

## NORDSTAMPS

Pilegaards Vaenge 11, DK 2630 Taastrup, Denmark



## The Marines Land at Iceland

By Fred H. Bloedow

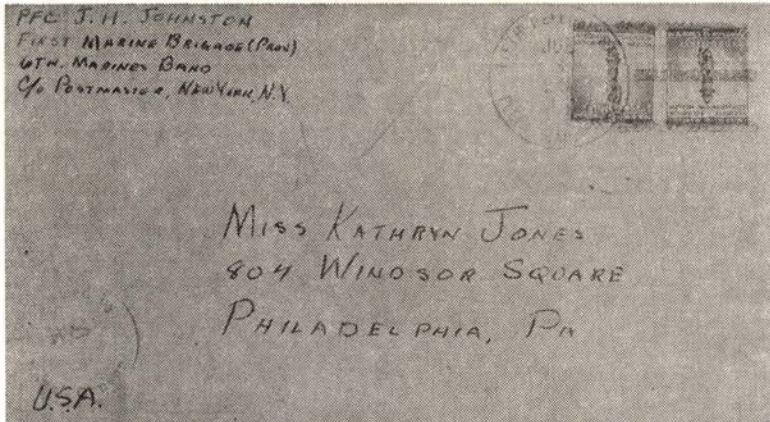


Fig. 1

I recently added to my collection of armed forces mail from Iceland a series of six covers, all from the same correspondent, Pfc Joseph H. Johnston. Pfc Johnston was a member of the 6th Marine Band, attached to the First Marine Brigade (Provisional) during the time that this unit was moved to Iceland in 1941.

The first cover bears a July 3, 1941 postmark of the Fifth Defense Battalion, Fleet Marine Force. (See figure 1). This letter was probably posted while the troops were in passage to Iceland, i.e., posted on board ship. I am inclined to believe this as presumably any mail posted prior to sailing from the United States would have entered the U. S. postal system and received a rather more conventional postmark.

The second cover is the prize of the lot, as it bears a hitherto unreported (at least to my knowledge) cancellation. (See figure 2.) The troop ship(s) arrived at Iceland on July 7, 1941, with disembarkation taking place on the 9th. This letter was posted within the week following the landing in Iceland, presumably while the base of operations, and encampments were being established. Obviously, the embarked units had not had sufficient time to implement their own postal systems and therefore deferred to the U. S. Navy facilities, possibly an escort vessel soon to return to the States.

The third and fourth covers bear identical postmarks, the familiar First Marine Brigade Provisional handstamp. (See figure 3). These covers are of interest as they carried no stamps and were sent through free. These two covers although postmarked on the same date were probably written on the two days prior, Saturday and Sunday.

The fifth cover is similar to #3 and #4, postmarked August 8, 1941, with a very weak, almost dry, strike. However this cover was caught at New York and marked postage due. (See figure 4.) Additionally this cover was forwarded from Philadelphia to Fawn Grove, Penna., and received a Philadelphia postmark on August 23, 1941. With this added marking one may draw some conclusions concerning the transit time of this type of mail. I guess that this letter passed through New York on August 20, 1941, and by allowing a minimum holding time in Iceland of 2 days and 1 day holding in New

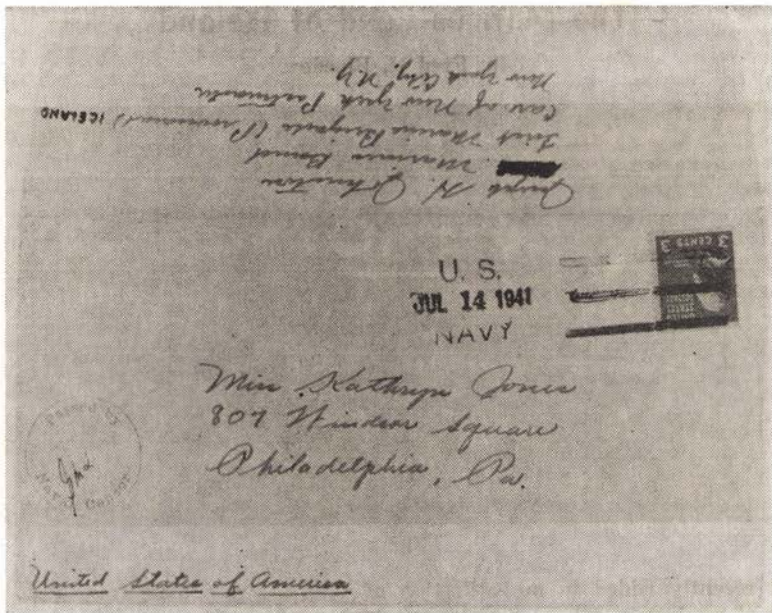


Fig. 2

York, leaves about 8 days available for the passage from Iceland to New York. Ideally the passage time should have been 4 or 5 days, thus the holding time in either Iceland or New York may be somewhat more than the minimum.

The sixth cover is also a prize, in that it bears a Boston, Mass. postmark, (see figure 5), and contains a very interesting letter. The letter was written on the evening of October 4, 1941; so if it had been posted on the 5th (a Sunday), would have left Iceland on the 6th at the earliest, implying that it was in transit some 9-10 days. This is rather unlikely, even allowing 5 days passage from Iceland to Boston, more than likely it was waiting for a ship in Iceland until the 9th or 10th.

All of these covers bear the censorship marking applied in blue and initialed either WB, GML, H?H and CBO.

The letter in the sixth cover reads as follows:

Iceland  
 October 4, 1941

Dear Mr. Barnhart,

I wish that I could thank you personally for your letter. Mail really means a lot to us up here and I hope that this letter will partly repay you for your consideration in remembering me.

I'm still playing in the Marine Band that is stationed here in Iceland. Of course our main duty is to entertain the troops here, so we play at the various camps. We have played over the local radio several times and our concerts, which are designed to please the men, are very well received.

I'd like to be able to tell you a lot more about our duty, but censorship rules are pretty strict. Iceland is an interesting place but I've seen enough of it and like the rest of the fellows I'm getting homesick for the good old U.S.A. The weather has been pretty mild so far. It rains a lot and the wind can really blow up here. There are practically no trees and I can see why.



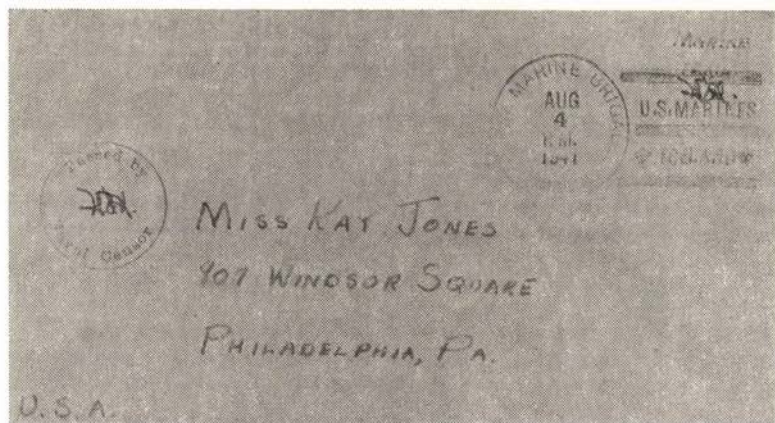


Fig. 3

The wind just won't let them stand. However, several Icelanders have told me that the real reason for the lack of trees is because they have all been used up by the natives since the island was settled. As I understand it the first settlers came here nearly a thousand years before America was discovered.

I'd like to send you some coins and stamps. I have a packet of stamps that I bought for mother and I intend to get a lot more. When I do, I shall send you some. Here is the best I can do to reproduce some of the coins. This will give you an idea as to what the money is like here,

(here were pencil rubbings of the following Icelandic and English coins: 2 kronur, 1 krona, 25 aurur, 10 aurur, 5 aurur, 2 aurur, 1 eyrir, half crown, penny, halfpenny, and shilling)

The Icelandic krona is their dollar with the eyrir being 1/100 part of it. The rate of exchange is about 6½ kronur to one of our dollars. So you can see that most of their coins don't amount to much in our money. My reproduction of the English money isn't so hot is it? You probably have seen them



Fig. 4

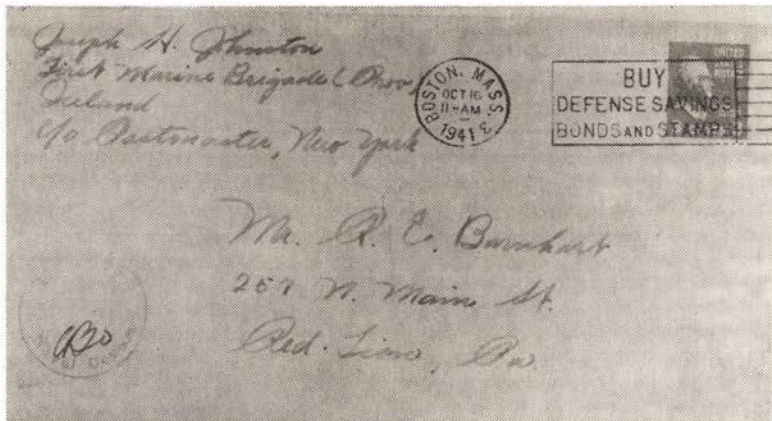


Fig. 5

lots of times. I hope so. Incidentally, there are also 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 kronur bills.

I am hoping that I will hear from you again sometime and when I write to you again I will have some Icelandic stamps to send you. I am enclosing one in this letter. It is too bad that I am not able to send you a letter through the Icelandic mail system so that you could get a cancellation but that is prohibited.

Thanks a lot for the stamps. I can really use them because as yet I haven't been able to get stamps. We were just writing and sending the letters without postage, hoping that they would get through. Lately I've been lucky because Kay and my family have been sending me postage.

I sincerely hope that the infantile paralysis epidemic is over by now and that no more people around Red Lion have been stricken. I'm naturally worried because of Kay teaching there and I'm anxiously waiting to hear that it is all over.

Well, Mr. Barnhart, this letter has been written under trying circumstances. It is Saturday night and the gang is celebrating so you can imagine the confusion. Anyway I hope that this is coherent enough to again convey my sincerest thanks for your letter.

Regards to Mrs. Barnhart and your family.

Sincerely

P.F.C. Joe Johnston  
First Marine Brigade Band  
Iceland  
c/o Postmaster, New York

It appears that if PFC Johnston was not a stamp or coin collector, he was acquainted with their needs. Note the comment regarding various camps and the discussion of his own postage problems (as well as the other marines). All in all a rather informative letter concerning the postal problems at that time, when viewed with the full series of covers.

One question that I have which other collectors may be able to answer is, what was the period of use of the First Marine Brigade Provisional hand-stamp? My earliest date is now August 4, 1941, while my latest is December 18, 1941. Does anyone have earlier or later dates?



## Norway—Shaded Posthorn Øre Issues, Types

By Carl H. Werenskiöld (H10)

25 Øre — Norw. Cat. #28

### Part 7

The color of this stamp, usually referred to as dull violet or lilac, is almost certainly due to the first aniline dye, Perkin's mauve<sup>1</sup>, discovered in 1856. This dye, like other early aniline dyes, fades badly on exposure to light. The 25 øre stamps are therefore usually found in a more or less faded condition with poor color contrast in the design. Unfortunately, I know of no commonly available color filter or lamp suitable for increasing the contrast to permit more convenient examination of these stamps for typing.

In my initial study of this stamp, I found that the early literature<sup>2</sup> unfortunately differed, in regard to the numbering and description of the types, from the present Norwegian catalog and Handbook.<sup>3</sup> According to the Handbook, however, an imperforate proof sheet (except top left 4-block) with known distribution of the original types exists in the Postmuseum in Oslo. At my request, the Postmuseum generously consented to have the sheet photographed, and the work was performed at Emil Moestue A/S with remarkable success, notwithstanding the pale color and otherwise poor condition of the proof sheet. Study of the photographic print has certified that the sequence of the 6 types in the present Norwegian catalog and the Handbook<sup>3</sup> is essentially correct. It was also possible to develop, from the print, the necessary measurements for the purpose of distinguishing the types.

### Type identification tests on 25 øre stamps

Test	Types					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
AB Period position	5̄2̄	5̄2̄	5̄2̄	53	5̄2̄	6̄2̄
C Period to 2	9̄	8̄	7̄	9	8̄	7̄
F(2) Part height 2	13	13	14̄	12̄	15̄	13
F(5) Part height 5	14̄	13̄	15̄	13̄	15̄	13
G(5) Part width 5	8	8̄	9̄	8	8	7̄
J Part width 25	14	15	15	13̄	14̄	15̄

(Fig. 15)

The following brief notations will serve as reminders and aids regarding the nature of the tests employed here:

AB—Period position.

C—Left side of period to left side of foot of small 2.

F(2)—Part height of small 2, down from lower side of top of 2 to middle of lower side of foot of same.

F(5)—Part height of small 5, down from middle of lower side of flag to lowest contour of the numeral.

G(5) Part width of small 5, from left side of ball to left contour of right curve, in the direction of the oval band.

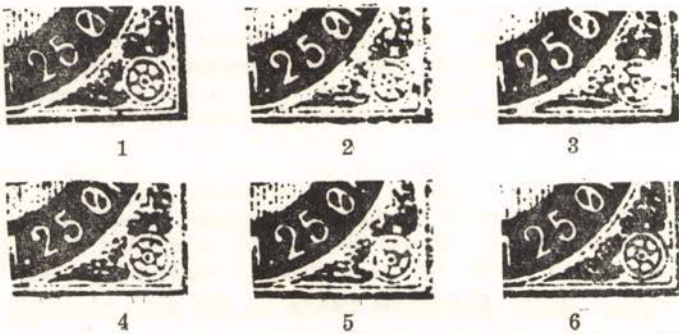
J—Left side of upper part of 2 to left side of upper part of 5.

One should first measure F(5) to divide the stamps into two groups of types:

F(5)=ab. 14-15=Group X=Types 1, 3 and 5.

F(5)=ab. 13=Group Y=Types 2, 4 and 6.

In group X continue with C, F(2) and G(5) to separate the types, and in group Y continue with AB and J. Finally certify the indicated types by the other measurements listed and by careful comparison with the type illustrations shown below, which have been derived from the photographic copy of the Postmuseum proof sheet:



(Fig. 16)

There is very little variation in the position of the period relative to M in the various types. However, the period is about midway between M and 2 in type 6, and further from 2 in all other types. In type 3 the foot-stroke of the 2 usually points to below the period. The upper part of the small 2 varies in its form of curvature, degree of ball formation and approach to the stem of that numeral. The downstroke of the small 5 in type 4 has an awkward direction, so as to give the numeral a peculiar appearance. In type 5 the lower end of the small 5 is in line with the straight downstroke, while in type 3 the lower end forms a ball distinctly left of the downstroke direction. Small apparent variations from the forms illustrated will occasionally be encountered due mostly to accidental variation in inking.

I have not noted any dependable secondary (in other parts of design) characteristics of the various types.

The Postmuseum proof sheet is said to have been found many years ago by Dr. J. Anderssen during his review of the Norwegian Postal Department files, and presumably he then discovered the 6 types, and their apparent distribution in this badly bleached sheet, as now tabulated in the Handbook.<sup>3</sup> Working with the much more contrasty photographic copy, I have verified this type distribution, with the exception of the following positions in the sheet:

- Position 4, type should be 3
- Position 32, type should be 2
- Position 59, type should be 3
- Position 65, type should be 4
- Position 68, type should be 4
- Position 100, type should be 4



## References

1. See Kornerup and Wanscher: *Farver i Farver* (Politikens Forlag, Copenhagen), color plate 15B5.
2. Norges Frimerker (1924), p. 95.  
Nord. F. T. 1928, p. 122-123 and translation in *Amer. Philatelist*, Nov. 1933 p. 117-119.  
Norw. Catalog 1943, plate opposite p. 16.
3. *Håndbok over Norges Frimerker*, I, p. 245-247.

## 35 Øre — Norw. Cat. #29

## Part 8

The 35 øre shaded posthorn stamps, Norw. Cat. #29, were printed on paper with horizontal watermark, Posthorn I. The color of the stamps usually varies from blue green to dark blue green, but a very small proportion of the stamps are of a very light sea-green color. There are 6 engraving types somewhat difficult to distinguish by visual examination alone, but readily determined by the tests outlined in the following table:

## Type identification tests on 35 øre stamps

Test		Types					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
B	Period position	$\bar{2}$	$\bar{2}$	$\bar{2}$	3	$\bar{2}$	$\underline{2}$
C	Period to 3	6	$\bar{7}$	$\bar{7}$	$\bar{7}$	7	8
H	Opening in 3	$\bar{6}$	$\bar{7}$	$\bar{7}$	$\bar{6}$	5	7
O	5 to Ø	11	11	$\underline{10}$	10	$\underline{10}$	10
Pos.3	Position of 3	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low

Fig. 17

The following notations will serve as reminders and aids as to the nature of the tests employed here:

B—Period position, vertical measurement only (since A measurements show very little variation).

C—Left side of period to left side of lower end of 3

H—Opening between ends of 3.

O—Left contour of curve in 5 to left contour of Ø at the shortest distance.

Pos. 3—Position of 3, whether high or low in the oval band, as determined, if necessary, by K and L measurements.

All measurements are in dmm as before.

Make the O measurements first, to divide into two groups of types:

O=about 11=Group X=Types 1 and 2, then separate by test C.

O=about 10=Group Y=Types 3, 4, 5 and 6, then separate by:

Type 3—3 is high

Type 4—test B

Type 5—test H

Type 6—left over, and 3 is low.

The following may also be helpful in verifying types:

Type 1—Shows a characteristic lump at upper left of 3.

Type 2—Fairly normal shape of 3, and long, rather straight flag on 5.

Type 3—The 3 appears top-heavy.

Types 4, 5, 6 and 1—Top part of 3 is smaller than lower part.

Type 5—Middle point in 3 protrudes less than on the other types.

Type 6—Upper part of 3 is much smaller than lower part, and the flag on 5 is usually rather long.

Comparisons should, of course, always be made with available type illustrations.' Certain other (early) articles show the types in a different order.

### References

1. Norgeskatalogen (The Norwegian Catalog).  
Håndbok over Norges Frimerker, I (1963), p. 248.  
Norges Frimerker 1855-1924, p. 95.  
American Philatelist, Nov. 1933, p. 119.

\* S \* C \* C \*

### Invitation

In order to return some of the kindness which we have met abroad—both as exhibitors and as visitors—and to strengthen the ties between stamp collectors still more, the Swedish Philatelic Society has decided to arrange an international stamp exhibition with the patronage of the F.I.P. in 1974.

The exhibition will take place in Stockholm between 21 and 29 September, 1974 and it will be held in the new exhibition halls of the S:t Erik Fair where there are 20,000 m of space for exhibits as well as conference halls, film screening rooms and restaurants. There are good public communications between the exhibition area and the city center.

The Swedish Post Office participates in the realization of the exhibition. The Swedish Philatelic Society has established a foundation called "Stockholmia 74" which is in charge of carrying out this project.

The Swedish Philatelic Society wishes everybody very welcome to Stockholm and to "Stockholmia 74", 21-28 September 1974.

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Richard S. Wahlberg, 200B Rosewood Court, Baldwin Commons, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
15236



## Delaware Chapter 13 Seventh Annual Auction

### GENERAL AND SPECIALIZED SCANDINAVIA

June 12, 1973

Usual auction rules prevail with lots sold to the highest bidder at a small advance over the second high bidder. All lots guaranteed genuine or as described. Condition is conservatively described and gum can be assumed unless otherwise stated.

1973 Facit numbers are used followed by the corresponding Scott numbers in ( ). Prices are Facit's converted to \$, at 5 Sw. Kr.= \$1. Where use of other catalogs is indicated, these are mentioned in the description.

Abbreviations: VF—well centered, fresh; F—perfs clear of design; VG—sound stamp but perfs cut design; G—defective usually described; —cover; NH—never hinged; ★—unused; ○—used; E—est. net value.

Send mail bids to: J. R. Day, 8 Stones Throw Road, Wilmington, Delaware 19803. The sale will start at 8:30 p.m. Lots will be mailed to successful mail bidders who are SCC members; others will be notified and lots mailed on receipt of payment. Checks or M.O. should be payable to Chapter 13, SCC. Prices realized can be obtained by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Lot # Facit # (Scott #)

Facit (in \$)

#### DANISH WEST INDIES

1	○	1b (1a) s.o.n. target canc., 4 margins, two tiny thins -----	80.00
2	★	1c (1) small scuff t.r. but still fine with 4 good margins, color and gum -----	50.00
3	○	2 (2) 4 margin copy, F -----	17.00
4	★	3 (3) centered, no gum, VF -----	40.00
5	★	4 (4) cent. sl. lower left, no gum, F -----	70.00
6	★	29I (40a) partial gum, F -----	15.00
7	★	38 (37) small tropical stains, VG -----	6.00
8	○	6b, 7b, 10b, 17b, 19, 33 (6, 7, 10, 19, 21, 32) VG-F lot -----	35.00
9	○	13 diff. incl. 8b, 9, 10b, 16, 16V (betw. 8-55) Two are ★ incl. No. 9, VG-VF lot -----	56.00
10	○	Three bicolor forgeries, 1, 4, 7c vals. -----	E 4.00

#### DENMARK

11	○	10 (10) defective but good color, G -----	160.00
12	○★	41 III, 48 (46a, 80) first is ★, F -----	9.50
13	★	119 I (263) corner block of 4 as issued 1938 exhibition, VF --	5.00
14	★	201-212 (164-175) set cpl. in three blocks of 4. Perfs touch on one. VG-VF -----	35.00
15	★	214 (C2) 1926 airmail 15 ö violet, VF -----	14.00
16	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	213-214 (C1-2) 1928 Flown card, Vienna from Copenhagen, as stamps -----	23.00+
17	★	218-220 (178-80) cpl. set, VF -----	5.20
18	★	267-277 (246-256) two cpl. sets, F-VF -----	18.50
19	★	273-277 (252-256), Reformation set, VF -----	7.50
20	★	281-4 (258-61) 25th anniv. set cpl., VF -----	6.00
21	★	1971 Grundtvig Church essay, VF, NH -----	E 4.00

22	○	Tj4 (O4) rough perfs as usual, numeral cancel 45, centered, VF -----	40.00
23	○	6 (274) Faroe Is., canc. "Kvalbo" VF -----	3.00

## FINLAND

24	○	51 (56) 1 r 1891, three missing perfs but fine centering and appearance -----	25.00
25	⊠	250, 258-9 (213, 214, B34) two 1938 FDC plus 1937 souvenir with FD cancel, VF -----	5.20+
26	★	255-7 (B31-3) Ski set cpl., VF -----	8.40
27	★	264-7 (B35-8) Red cross set cpl. NH, F-VF -----	13.00
28	★	274-7 (B44-7), Cpl. set, VF -----	4.70
29	⊠	527 (367) Exhib. issue. Pair on regis. FDC. Small tear at top (not near stamps) -----	6.40
30	○	Used commems. 48 diff. 1962-71, approx. -----	6.50

## ICELAND

31	★	1 (1) Perfs cut at bottom, yet fine bright copy with full gum	250.00
32	★	3 (3) Cent. U. L., 2 short perfs, no gum -----	65.00
33	★	7 (7) Tear U. R., no gum, VF appearance -----	28.00
34	○	Forgeries of 2, 3, 4 skill. ----- E	3.00
35	○	9 (9) Few rubbed perfs., well cent. Type B postal cancel --	100.00
36	○	16 (14) 1876 40 aur green, F -----	28.00
37	○	21 (21) 1901 3 aur yel., large 3, F -----	4.50
38	★	59R (45R) 5 a grn., Berne reprint, small thin spots, G -----	20.00
39	○	75 (44B) 5 kr. Christian IX, VF -----	31.00
40	○	123 (141) 10 kr. opt. Tollur canc., VF -----	20.00
41	★	169 (145) 1925 10 aur, VF -----	8.00
42	★	170 (146) 1925 20 aur, VF -----	9.00
43	★	171 (147) 1925 35 aur, VF -----	12.00
44	★	172 (148) 50 a., v. sl. gum toning, F -----	12.00
45	○	218-220 (199-201) Cpl. set used, VF -----	5.60
46	★	263-4, 286 (229a-31a) Perf. 11½ cpl. NH, VF -----	19.00
47	★	263 (229a) BLOCK, perf. 11½, NH, VF -----	9.60
48	○	414 var. (359) "extra antenna line" (see Islenzk Frim.) No. 45 in sheet ----- E	2.00
49	★	200-3 (B1-4) Cpl. set NH, F-VF -----	3.10
50	★	221-3 (B5) Souv. sheet, faint gum cr. upper rt. yet VF, NH	35.00
51	★	188 (C3) 1930 Air, NH, VF -----	8.00
52	★	162-4 (C9-11) 2 minor perf thins, 2 kr. value has no gum	40.00
53	★	Tj3 (O3) 1873 4 skill., no gum, F -----	20.00
54	○	Tj3 (O3) Cent. Type B (Akureyri) postal cancel. Small paper flaw or repair rt. side -----	70.00
55	★	Tj4a, b (O4) Both printings, F-VF -----	27.00
56	○	Tj8b (O8) 20 a green, thin paper, VF -----	25.00
57	○	Tj13 (O12) 10 a ultram., perf. 12½, F -----	17.00
58	★	Tj23 II (O22) Inv. wmk. Cent left, VG -----	2.40
59	○	Tj26-32 (O13-19) Cpl. set used, F -----	6.40
60	○	Tj 59, 60, 65 (O53-4, 59) Thingvellir canc. -----	21.00
61	○	Tj61-4, 68 (O55-8, 62) Used copies all VF -----	35.00
62	○	81 (76) Numeral cancel #105, VF strike -----	4.00
63	○	81 (76) Six stamps each with clear strike numeral cancels #8, 12, 34, 41, 77, 156 -----	5.80
64	○	29 (29) Crown. canc. SAUR (BAER), stamp VF -----	6.50



The next 15 lots of postal stationery are listed by Scherer's detailed catalog in ( ) after the Facit number. Because of rapidly growing demand for this material, estimates are given, based on recent auction prices, instead of catalog prices. They are NOT reserves.

Lot #	Facit #		Est. Net
65	★ 1	(PC1a) Postcard, inv. frame ornament, VF	8.00
66	★ 1	(PC1b) Same, ornament UL turned, VF	8.00
67	★ 2	(PC2c) Same, third ptg., 8 aur, VF	6.00
68	★ 2	(PC2b) Same, second ptg., F	6.00
69	★ 2	(PC2a) Same, first ptg., small stains	6.00
70	★ 6	(PC11a) Dbl. postcard, 10a+10a, VF	7.50
71	★ 11	(LC10b3) Letter card, 20 aur, F	16.00
72	★ 12I	(PC24bIb) Postcard, I GILDI, 5 a, VF	18.00
73	★ 12I	(PC24cIb) Same, minor bends, still VF	18.00
74	★ 12II	(PC24dIIa) Same, F-VF	7.50
75	★ 12II	(PC24dIIe) Same, ptd. adv. on back	18.00
76	○ 17	(PC25a) Same, 3 aur, corner cr. yet F	10.00
77	★ 17	(PC25b) Same, unused, F-VF	5.00
78	○ 17	(PC25b) Same, var. used, VF	15.00
79	★ 21	(PC33a1) Same, 3a on 5a opt., VF	3.60

## NORWAY

	Facit # (Scott #)		Facit (in \$)
80	○ 9 (9)	8 sk., part Christiania canc., F	20.00
81	○ 11-14 (11-14)	1 sk. sm. tr., 3 sk. perf off	49.40
82	○ 15a (15)	Clear 1870 canc., cent. BR, F	20.00
83	○ 19a (19a)	Dark violet, deep shade, F	45.00
84	★ Tj14 (O14)	20 aur red, VF	6.00
85	⊠	Alxy Lottery stamp (10/8/64) on cv., VF	17.00

## SWEDEN

86	○ 2 (2)	Box canc., cor. sl. rd., dp. color, F	32.00
87	○ 12c (12)	50 öre, cent UL, F	20.00
88	○ 14Ia (13 var)	strong color, cent T, VG	80.00
89	★ 51 (45)	v. faint, small stain yet fine	26.00
90	★ 162 (148)	60 ö coil, fresh and fine	6.00
91	★ 187a (181)	35 ö coil, very light hinge, VF	8.00
92	○ 197cx (212)	1924 canc., usual rough perfs, VF	8.00
93	★ 211, 3, 5, 20 (213, 5, 7, 22)	2 minor thins, G-F	23.80
94	★ 219 (221)	45 öre UPU, F	13.00
95	★ 423-7 (479-83)	Stockholmia 55 Exhib., Min. sheets of 9 cpl. Usual curled gum	60.00
96	★○ L1, 3-5, 7b, 9-12, 16, 18 (J1, 3-5, 8, 10-13, 17, 20)	Dues, 4 are ★, 3 no gum, few faults	89.40
97	○ Tj25-6 (O26-7)	Few perfs sl. short UL one stamp, otherwise fine. Lt. cancels	11.00
98	⊠ 150 (140)	Flown card. First night flight Stockholm to Stralsund, July 2, 1929,	E 3.00
99	⊠ 150 (140)	Card to N. Y. posted on M/S Gripsholm, Feb. 13, 1932. Cachet	E 3.00
100	⊠ 231 (C6)	Line pair on neat flown cover to Iceland, July 24, 1945	E 4.00

- 101  231, 229 (C6, 360) Flown card. First flight Stockholm to  
Dublin, Mar. 30, 1946 ----- E 3.00
- 102  235 (233) Card to N. Y. posted on M S Gripsholm,  
Feb. 10, 1933. Spec. cancel ----- E 3.00

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- 103 ★○ 71 different Scand. revenues, mostly 19th Cent. Colorful lot -- ?

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Address -----

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A PEEK INTO THE DANISH WEST INDIES HANDBOOK  
NOW IN PREPARATION BY THE DWI STUDY UNIT OF SCC

UTILSTRAEKKELIGT  
FRANKERET.

Use of the cancellation UTILSTRAEKKELIGT FRANKERET.  
(Insufficient Postage)

By Dr. Torben Geill as translated by Mogens Jacobsen from Issue #4  
(Sept. 1970) of NORDISK FILATELISTISK TIDSSKRIFT



Collectors of the stamps of the Danish West Indies can hardly have missed the existence of 7c stamps, cancelled with UTILSTRAEKKELIGT FRANKERET in two lines and surrounded by an oblong rectangular frame (in the following abbreviated as UF). Mr. G. A. Hagemann has mentioned this cancellation in his two major books on DANISH WEST INDIES (1930 and 1942). He states that the 7c stamp (on rare occasions also other values) is often found with the cancellation UF. Mr. A. Birch in his article "Postal History of the United States Virgin Islands" also mentions this cancellation, but does not otherwise explain its use.

It is remarkable that UF is almost solely found on the 7c stamp and then always on Printing I which was issued in 1874, and not on Printing II which was first put into use in 1878. Equally strange is the fact that the UF cancel never has been found on entire envelopes where one might have expected to find it as a marking in line with similar usage on letters of other countries. It is not believed that the use of UF was intended by the authorities.

The explanation why DWI stamps and in particular the 7c stamp have been cancelled with UF was given in a Postal Memorandum (rr 193 V.F. 1876) which is part of the Danish West Indies files now resting in the Danish State Archives.

In November 1875 a stamp collector appeared at the Danish Ministry of Finance in Copenhagen and explained that he had just bought 50 copies of the 7c stamp from a stamp dealer in Celle, Germany. Some of the stamps were still unseparated and fully gummed, and they were all cancelled UF.

Suspecting irregularities, the Ministry dispatched an inquiry to the Government in the Danish West Indies. The Postmaster of Charlotte Amalie on St. Thomas answered that he had continued a certain practice from his predecessor, according to which DWI stamps to some extent had been used for fiscal purposes. Letters intended to be dispatched by foreign, particularly English

and German ships were required to be franked with regular stamps of these countries, which was done at their offices at Charlotte Amalie. In addition thereto, a local (departure) postage in a minimum amount of 3c had to be collected for the DWI. Since affixed DWI stamps were not valid for postage on letters carried by foreign ships, the Danish West Indies Postmaster reasoned it more appropriate not to put stamps on these letters. Instead the Post Office once a month cancelled DWI stamps for a corresponding amount for accounting purposes. Larger or smaller portions of sheets were thus cancelled and these stamps retained their original gum. In the beginning an ordinary ring cancellation was used for this purpose.

When the procedure was first started only 3c stamps were fiscally cancelled but it was later decided to economize on the stock of these stamps, which were more widely used for postage both between DWI post offices as well as for letters and newspaper wrappers mailed to Denmark and Germany. For the purposes of accounting it was then decided to cancel postage stamps of higher denominations, especially 7c and 14c stamps.

The Post Office had possessed a long rectangular rubber stamp with the wording UF since 1873. The Postmaster found this rubber stamp well suited for a fiscal cancellation, since 3 stamps could be invalidated with one strike. The cancellation was applied by the Postmaster in person and he explained that the UF cancellation had only been used from the end of September 1874 until February of 1875.

A Postal employee who was said to be poorly paid was given permission to market the UF cancelled stamps and had sold these to the mentioned stamp dealer in Celle, Germany. The employee disclosed that he had received from 60 to 80c per 100 stamps, and for the 7c stamps, 75c per hundred. The communication from the ministry apparently caused the use of the UF cancellation for this purpose to cease. It is not known if cancellations with other postmarks for fiscal purposes was continued, but it seems unlikely. In 1877 DWI became a member of the Universal Postal Union, and stamps of the DWI then became valid as postage to other countries.

Judging from the report by the Postmaster of Charlotte Amalie, it may be reasoned that the cancellation UF would be found on 3c, 7c, and 14c stamps, mostly of course on the 7c value. The writer possesses about 10 of such 7c stamps, of which in fact one had 2 strikes, one with black and one with red ink. The Danish Postal Museum is now the owner of the study collection which was assembled by the late Mr. G. A. Hagemann, in which is shown a horizontal pair of the 7c stamps. This shows 2 rectangular strikes end to end thus verifying the method of cancellation as explained by the Postmaster. A couple of copies belonging to the writer, however, also show that the UF had been applied vertically, which seems reasonable enough if whole sheets or large multiples were so cancelled. With respect to the UF use on 3c stamps, a Swedish collector has informed the writer that he has seen such a copy and the writer believes once to have seen a 14c stamp cancelled UF. It would appear possible that 4c stamps could have been UF cancelled, but doubtful on 1c since the low value would have been unpractical for accounting purposes.

As far as the use of UF as a side marking on letters with postage due is concerned, it may be assumed that such items do exist with some collectors. The writer, however, has had occasion to inspect several hundred letters from the Danish West Indies but has never found the UF marking on entires. Other collectors with large holdings questioned by the writer confirm this observation, but perhaps it will show up some day.



## President's Message

Last year was one of outstanding accomplishment for the Scandinavian Collectors Club. Some of the more outstanding ones are: The institution of new by-laws which make it faster and easier for your officers to make improvements in Club affairs; A medallion was designed and will be available shortly for award at stamp shows with Scandinavian exhibits; The Chicago Chapter Reprint Project was successfully completed; The Library was strengthened; The expertizing service expanded; The 25 year index completed; We received our Posthorns on time with excellent content; and The Mart had the best demand ever. The strength of the SCC has never been better. Thanks to you Vic Engstrom and your officers and appointees for a tremendous job well done!

The most important job of your officers is to keep the Club moving and to see that the service to members is constantly improving and is properly directed. At Chapter meetings a balance between buying and selling stamps and learning about Scandinavian Philately is a very desirable goal. Several chapters have asked for help in planning interesting programs which will draw new members and increase the members knowledge of their stamps. The Mart is always one of the main drawing cards at meetings, as well it deserves. The problem persists that there is a large buyer demand and only a few sellers.

These two areas will receive attention and, of course your suggestions are welcome and will receive serious consideration by your Board. We are looking forward to an excellent year for the SCC. In closing I would like to have you give serious thought to attending STOCKHOLMIA in 1974.

Robert Frigstad



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## Compex

### COMBINED PHILATELIC EXHIBITION OF CHICAGOLAND INCORPORATED



The local stamps depicted on this souvenir card are notably those used before the turn of the century in Munich, Germany, in Drammen, Norway, and in the City of Chicago. Local stamps are issued by Independent Mail Routes and Services, City Delivery (Locals) and other Private Posts which competed with or supplemented official services.

These three types have been chosen by COMPEX to commemorate the Germany Philatelic Society Spring Convention and the Scandinavian Collectors Club National Convention being held at COMPEX 73. The Munich local was particularly selected to salute IBRA 73, the International Postal Stamp Exhibition being held in that city this year.

COMPEX 73 — CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
MAY 25-27, 1973



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Mr. Robert Helm  
660 Marion Dr.  
East Meadow, N. Y. 11554  
Dear Sir:

3/29/73

I am enclosing a souvenir sheet which COMPEX is issuing for the exhibition this year. Please note that a Norwegian Local is being used in honor of the Scandinavian Collectors Club which will have their annual convention with us this year. This is also noted on the sheet itself.

I have spoken to Fred Bloedow and to Stan Hanson who agree with me that there should be a notice of this sheet in the Post Horn which you edit. Regardless, if the issue comes right after the convention or not (i.e. after COMPEX), I would appreciate your inserting it in the Post Horn for those people not attending the convention to be able to buy one for \$1.00.

These will be on sale after the show as well at 216 Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Ill., 60602 for \$1.00 postpaid.

I am enclosing a press sheet which was sent out recently to advertise the premier of the sheet at which time Dr. Earl Jacobson is one of the principals.

Sincerely,

James J. Matejka, Jr., M.D.  
Co-Founder COMPEX



From the Editor, to all members of S. C. C.

Chapter 17 has the following as printed, gummed labels, red on white available to all chapter members. I think that each chapter should have something similar and I believe that S. C. C. should have a club-wide service. Your opinions and comments are solicited.

Respectfully, Robert A. Helm, L-20

ATTENTION: EXECUTOR

The collector of this material was a member of Scandinavian Collectors Club, Chapter 17, P. O. Box 57397, Los Angeles, Calif. 90057. This Chapter has an Advisory Committee to protect members and their heirs against unscrupulous buyers. Please contact the Committee before you sell this collection. An unbiased estimate of the value of these items will be made without cost. The committee is prepared to provide a detailed appraisal at cost if such is required.

\* S \* C \* C \*

SCC SECRETARY'S REPORT, 31 MARCH 1973

Total membership, 31 Jan. 1973	789
New members admitted	31
Members reinstated	3
Total gains	34
Resignations received	2
Deceased	1
Total losses	3
Total membership, 31 Mar. 1973	820
Regular members	804
Life members	15
Honorary members	7

\* S \* C \* C \*

"ICELAND — FOR FUN AND PROFIT"

As we look forward to another year of good collecting, we must look to the past years and survey our buying habits. The following listings from 1873 to 1930 are taken from the 1973 advance copy of Facit, with the compliments of Einar Lundstrom.

Year	Facit number	% increase		Year	Facit number	% increase	
		mint	used			mint	used
1873	1-7	10	8	1922	158-159	9	5
1901	8-19	8	8		160-161	9½	7
	20-31	6	4		162-164	8	25
1897	32-37	1	5		165-167	0	0
1902	38-47	3½	1	1925	168-172	14	6
	48-62	2½	0	1930	173-188	4	6
1902	63-75	4	6	1873	TJ1-3	6	6
1907	76-97	7	7½	1876	TJ4-9	4½	7
1921	98-108	20	5		TJ10-14	1	12
1922	104-107	7½	7	1902	TJ15-25	10½	6
1911	108-113	16	15	1902	TJ26-32	18	6½
1912	114-120	15	8	1907	TJ33-41	16	11
1924	121-123	7	6½	1902	TJ42-52	18½	14½
1920	124-144	24	11	1922	TJ53-58	8	3½
1931	145-157	11	9	1930	TJ59-73	6	7

All indications of the above survey indicate that Iceland is a sound and very collectible country.

—Roger A. Swanson (711)

## LETTER

The Editor, The Posthorn,  
660 Marion Drive, East Meadow, N. Y. 11554

October 15, 1972

Dear Mr. Helm,

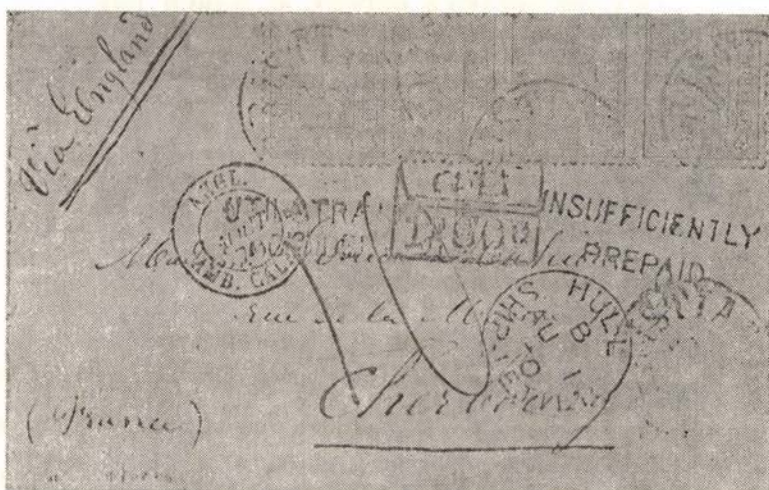
I read with interest Mr. Ahman's article on the Norwegian two line marking. The enclosed photostat of a cover in my collection will I hope be of interest to your readers. The cover bears on the reverse in addition to the usual French c.d.s. the London Ship letter c.d.s. in red of August 1st. 1870. I believe this marking to be scarce, as I have seen no other example. (Norwegian Two Line, I mean.)

Congratulations on the excellent work you are doing on the magazine.

Yours sincerely,

R. G. Jones,

Penmaenmawr, N. Wales



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**ROLF GUMMESSON A/B**

Kungsgatan 55, 111 22 Stockholm, Sweden



**ZEISS UV-SONNAR f. 4.3/105 mm LENS FOR THE HASSELBLAD  
500C and 500EL**

By Gunilla Nogéus  
Reprinted from Hasselblad 2



The Zeiss UV-Sonnar 105 is a special lens for ultraviolet wavelengths between 215-400 nanometer. It was designed to solve simply the most complicated photographic problems arising in connection with research involving ultraviolet radiation. (The manufacturer is Carl Zeiss of West Germany, a guarantee for highest optical performance of the lens.)

Ultraviolet radiation has a shorter wavelength (less than 400 nanometer)

than visible light. Radiation with a longer wavelength (more than 700 nanometer) is called infrared. No sharp boundaries can be drawn between these various spectral areas.

To avoid confusing the concepts ultraviolet and fluorescence photography, we'll try to explain briefly the main characteristics, since both types make use of ultraviolet radiation. Fluorescence is the ability of ultraviolet to induce certain materials to radiate visible light. Thus, pictures can be taken of fluorescence with ordinary photographic equipment. But a UV-filter must be used over the light source to prevent the transmission of visible light. With direct UV photography this filter is unnecessary. We even speak of longer and shorter wave UV photography since different films, filters and sources of radiation are used.

It should be pointed out that the UV-Sonnar 105, despite its special construction for UV radiation, can even be used for taking pictures in visible light and infrared, thanks to its first-rate chromatic correction.

In order to use the lens for UV photography, a special filter (depending on which part of the 215-400 nanometer spectrum you plan to work with) must be employed to prevent visible light from reaching the film. For longer wave UV radiation, a Schott UG 11 filter could be used and is supplied as standard equipment with the lens. Shorter wave UV radiation can be attained via an interference filter.

For longer wave UV, you use ordinary black and white film. However, shorter wave ultraviolet is reproduced better if low-gelatin emulsions with high silver content (gelatin restricts shorter wave UV radiation) are used. Color film is generally of limited interest since only the blue-sensitive layer reacts to UV.

Choosing the right light source is of the utmost importance in ultraviolet photography. The simplest way to produce longer wave UV is with a UV lamp with filter glass. But flash bulbs, electronic flash, medical quartz lamps and xenon arc lamps can also be used, if one keeps in mind that only a small part of their radiation falls within the UV spectrum. Shorter wave UV is most conveniently obtained with germicidal lamps. You can even take longer wave UV (more than 300 nanometer) pictures in ordinary daylight, since daylight also contains UV radiation of this type. Shorter wave UV radiation is absorbed by the atmosphere.

Special exposure meters have been developed for UV photography, since the sensitivity of ordinary exposure meters to UV is low. But making a number of trial exposures may be a perfectly satisfactory solution. Another possibility (for longer wave UV) is to use an ordinary meter holding a UV filter in front of the photo cell. You then make exposures 1/10-1/100 times as much as indicated by the meter in order to compensate for the poor sensitivity of the meter's light-sensing elements to UV.

Thanks to first-rate chromatic correction, focusing is no special problem. You simply focus the lens through the viewfinder in normal light when UV pictures are to be taken. The lens refracts ultraviolet light in the same way as visible light.

Only extension tubes and bellows may be used for close-ups; proxars cannot be used, being made mainly of glass whose UV transmission is restricted.

As mentioned previously, the UV-Sonnar 105 may also be used for ordinary photography, but a haze filter should be used to cut back on UV radiation, otherwise b & w pictures will be a little hazy and color pictures will be bluish.

UV photography provides a variety of new insights in many fields. Some materials display atypical reflectivity in UV light as compared to visible light. Certain white colors, for example, are reproduced more darkly in UV pictures.



One interesting use for the UV-Sonnar 105 is in the field of crime detection in which the lens can be used for e.g. examination of check and document forgeries, fingerprints, invisible ink, etc.

Over-painting, re-painting, repair or lacquering of paintings can also be demonstrated.

In addition, UV photography is used in various fields of science and technology e.g. in the examination of laboratory specimens, changes in skin pigmentation and a great many other things.

#### Technical Data

Focal length — 105 mm.

Angle of view — 40°

No. of lens elements — 7

maximum aperture — f. 4.3

Focusing range — 5 ft. 11 in. 1.8 m)—8.

Diaphragm f-numbers — f. 4.3-f. 32.

Synchro-Compur shutter — B, 1—1/500 sec.

Wavelength range — 215—700 nm.

\* \* \*

The four pictures of stamps provide good examples of how forgery can be discovered with the UV-Sonnar 105. Swedish 80 öre stamps were over-printed by postal authorities with new face values (27 öre). But since stamps without this over-print (80 öre) are very valuable, attempts are sometimes made to remove the over-print (right stamp). The two upper pictures were taken conventionally with photo-floods. In the right picture, it is impossible to see whether or not the figure 80 has been overprinted or not. On the other hand, the overprint is clearly visible with longer wave UV, using a UG 11 filter and UV lamp, in the right picture of the bottom pair. Kodak Tri-X was used in both cases.

**Caution:** Don't forget to protect your skin and eyes when working with ultraviolet light and never look directly at the light source itself.

\* S \* C \* C \*

#### ICELAND'S 1939 WORLD'S FAIR TOP VALUE FDC

A minor mystery concerning the Iceland 1939 World's Fair issue, Scott #213-16, Facit 252-55, appears finally to have been cleared up. It has long been known that only the three lower values, 20, 35 and 45 aurar, were issued on April 30, 1939, and first day covers with these values accompanied by a boxed marking "Stimplad á útgáfudegi / First Day Cover" are quite common. But what was the date of issue of the top value, 2 kronur?

The Facit catalogue only gives 1939 in brackets as the year, but no date. Now, however, a first day cover of the 2 kronur alone has come to light. It is cancelled 'Reykjavik 30.VI.39', that is to say June 30, and has the same "Stimplad á útgáfudegi" marking as the others, so the date of issue would now seem to be fully authenticated.

The 2 kronur value, incidentally, appears to be quite scarce postally used, and it is certainly not right to price it the same as mint, as Scott does. Even the Facit premium for used, not quite 40%, would seem unrealistically low judging by how seldom one sees it. The same is true to an even more marked degree of the 2 kronur overprinted "1940," which is hardly ever encountered postally used except on FDC's of May 11, 1940.

## Letters

Mr. Robert A. Helm  
Posthorn Editor  
660 Marion Drive  
East Meadow, N. Y. 11554

April 16, 1973

Dear Bob,

I was speaking with Jim DeVoss at SOJEX, and he was somewhat disturbed that a release he had sent you regarding STOCKHOLMIA '74 did not appear in the February POSTHORN.

Svend and I explained that it probably did not reach you in advance of your deadline for that issue but that it surely would be in the next issue.

Entries applications for exhibition have a due date in Stockholm of **October 15, 1973**, so for our members, there is not too much time. I will talk to you more about this on Thursday.

Sincerely,

Victor E. Engstrom

18 March 1973

Dear Bob,

Now that you have deserted the Commonwealth Club for the last two months, I'll have to resort to the mails. At any rate, I was able to talk about my Icelandic Postcards without your keen criticism. Also missed some good information too, I'll bet!

Wanted to tell you about the following although you may already know it. Just before the last Thursday club meeting we received some Icelandic newspapers from home, and there in the March 6th issue of Morgungladid my eyes saw a reproduction of Skilling Cover No. 23. The following is Thora's translation of the text:

"SKILLING STAMP COVER:

INVESTIGATION IS HELD IN CRIMINAL COURT.

Sold for one million krona (\$10,000) out of the country.

"One envelope with 23 skilling stamps has been found in an old Bible in Iceland, and it will be auctioned in Germany by A. Ebel in Hamburg next Saturday. This is an extremely valuable cover, to be compared with: the one-cent British Guiana stamp or the Blue Mauritius Post Office stamp, which are considered the most valuable stamps in the world. It is also reported that a Swedish merchant has offered Ebel One million Marks (or 32 million krona: 250,000 dollars) for the envelope.

"The Courthouse is not making any comment; the investigation started yesterday, (so it is just the beginning). There is one individual who wishes to have this investigation performed, and he has a hunch that the envelope had been snatched without permission.

"Last summer, a man in Reykjavik found the envelope with 22 red, 8 skilling official stamps and 1 green, 4 skilling official stamp from the year 1876 (? my question mark). It was found inside of a Bible which had not been opened for 50 years; it was sent to the Systlumadur in Arnessysla.

"The man who found the envelope contacted a stamp dealer in Reykjavik who offered to sell the envelope to Germany to have it auctioned there."

Hope this information is of some use to you.

Regards,

George Sichel

Stockholm, Nov. 22, 1972

Dear Mr. Helm:

On my return home I was reading your November number of "The Posthorn" including my article which you kindly improved, especially re. my Eng-



lish, which of course is not good enough for writing articles.

I think you did it excellent except for a small misunderstanding, which I would like to point out:

You have written that the Swedish post office prints the Svarslösen. This is not true, and I could hardly have written it, but I cannot find just now my copy for checking.

The Svarslösen labels are all printed in private printeries, but after approval of the Swedish post office. Also the military reply stamps are printed in private printeries for account of the army and navy, and of course also these reply stamps must also first be approved by the P. O. for use in the governmental mail.

I would be grateful if you would kindly correct this error in next issue.

Yours sincerely,

Rolf Gummesson, AB

\* S \* C \* C \*

### CHAPTER 17 SCC AUCTION RESULTS

Lit #					NB=No Bid		
1	12.50	39	4.25	75	8.25	114	4.25
2	3.25	39A	9.00	76	NR	115	21.50
3	3.25	40	4.50	77	6.75	116	19.50
4	3.25	40A	9.25	78	21.50	117	10.50
5	3.25	41	6.25	79	2.10	118	3.25
6	2.75	42	5.00	80	2.10	119	1.60
7	3.75	43	6.25	81	2.85	120	NB
8	1.60	44	NB	82	2.10	122	NB
9	3.25	45	NB	83	NB	121	1.60
10	3.25	46	NB	84	7.75	123	10.50
11	6.75	47	NB	85	7.75	124	7.75
12	5.25	48	1.65	86	1.50	125	25.50
13	5.25	48A	NB	87	1.40	126	2.70
14	10.50	49	NB	88	1.30	127	2.20
15	3.25	50	18.00	89	2.50	128	5.75
16	5.50	51	NB	90	7.00	129	3.50
17	2.85	52	1.10	91	2.75	130	4.25
18	4.75	53	6.00	92	1.10	131	5.00
19	3.75	54	5.25	93	4.25	132	1.20
20	15.00	55	5.25	94	NB	133	2.30
21	5.25	56	4.25	95	1.60	134	3.40
22	NB	57	4.75	96	NB	135	2.35
23	1.10	58	6.25	97	10.50	136	3.50
24	NB	59	8.25	98	5.75	137	5.25
25	1.10	60	8.25	99	2.25	138	5.25
26	2.50	61	7.25	100	1.35	139	6.25
27	NB	62	5.25	101	NB	140	6.25
28	NB	63	1.10	102	NB	141	7.25
29	NB	64	1.10	103	6.25	142	4.70
30	NB	65	105.50	104	3.50	143	5.00
31	NR	66	5.25	105	1.35	144	2.50
32	1.25	67	6.25	106	1.10	145	3.50
33	1.65	68	1.50	107	1.10	146	5.00
34	3.50	69	3.10	108	2.25	147	1.60
35	1.10	70	4.25	109	2.25	148	4.00
36	4.40	71	2.75	110	5.50	149	5.00
37	NB	72	2.10	111	6.25	150	4.00
38	2.75	73	9.25	112	5.25	151	1.60
		74	9.50	113	5.00		



Is your face here? Do you know these SCC Members?

Robert Helm  
660 Marion Drive  
East Meadow, N. Y.  
Bob—

This picture turned up in a Scandinavian collection out here. Thought it should be in the archives and identified if possible. 1940's-'47-'48 from the clothes. C. Pelander?

Pete Schlueter

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## NOTICE OF NATIONAL MEETING OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

A National Meeting shall be held at 2 p.m. on Saturday, May 26, 1973 at the Hotel LaSalle in Chicago, Illinois. Additionally, there shall be a meeting of the Board of Directors at 10 a.m. on Sunday, May 27, 1973 at the same location.

### SUSPENSION OF SCC CHAPTERS

In accordance with the SCC By-Laws, Article XI, Section 10a, the following SCC Chapters are suspended:

1. Seattle, Wash.; 5. Boston, Mass.; 6. Springfield, Mass.; 11. Iceland; 16. South Mississippi; 18. South Central.

If any of these chapters are in fact active they should contact the Secretary at once, so that they may be removed from the suspended status.

—Fred H. Bloedow, SCC Secretary

### NEW MEMBERS

- 1732 FLICKINGER, Elsa G., 2037 Akaikai Loop, Pearl City, Hawaii 96782  
Danish West Indies by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1733 FUNCH, Erik E., 12011 Rockledge Drive, Bowie, MD 20715  
Scandinavia, US by W. C. Sommer #1455
- 1734 HANSEN, Ralph H., 3510 Carol Lane, Northbrook, IL 60062  
Norway, US by R. Mascieri #1388
- 1735 KAY, Fred D., Salisbury Place, South Nyack, NY 10960  
Denmark, Norway, Sweden by F. Shaug #796
- 1736 MERIKALLIO, Reino A., 171 Adams Lane, New Canaan, Conn. 06840  
Scandinavia by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1737 MITKEVICIUS, Kestutis J., 780 Lexington St., Apt. 1, Waltham, MA  
02154 — Scandinavia by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1738 RASMUSSEN, Herbert A., 5721 Madra Ave., San Diego, CA 92120  
Scandinavia by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1739 ROBBINS, Phillip F., 147 West 42nd St., New York, NY 10036  
Swedish Philatelic Representative by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1740 BECKER, Fred J., 807 Marshall Ave., South Milwaukee, WI 53172  
Norway by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1741 BLICHERT, William, 9601 S. Mansfield Ave., Oak Lawn, IL 60453  
Denmark, DWI, Iceland, Greenland, U.S. by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1742 ENTNER, Dr. Marvin Lee, 3700 N.W. 16th Place, Gainesville, FL 32601  
Scandinavia, Slavic Europe, Central Europe by F. E. Shaug #796
- 1743 GUNNEROD, Kaare, P. O. Box 578, Kelso, WA 98626  
Scandinavia by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1744 KUHLMANN, B., 112 Hollywood Ave., Willowdale, Ont., Canada  
Greenland by W. J. Banks #790
- 1745 LONG, William A., Route 14, Box 129, Olympia, WA 98502  
Scandinavia by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1746 VOSS, Robert T., 4902 W. Amelia, Phoenix, AZ 85031  
Denmark and Scandinavia by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1747 WINEBURGH, Slaine K., 144 Paulin Blvd., Leonia, NJ 07605  
Scandinavia, U.S., U.N., Israel, France by R. Leth #1037
- 1748 BECHBERGER, Karl, 341 Henry St., Urbana, Ohio 43078  
Denmark by J. F. Frye #1031
- 1749 CAMPBELL, Frederick H., 3707 Holiday Lane, Colorado Springs, CO  
80909 — Iceland by J. F. Frye #1031

- 1750 CARLSON, Harvey C., 3909 S. Delaware, Independence, MO 64055  
Scandinavia, U.S. by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1751 DAVIDSON, Herbert M., 1608 N. Oleander Ave., Daytona Beach, FL  
32018 — Scandinavia, Finland, Danzig, DWI by J. F. Frye #1031
- 1752 JERNIGAN, Robert, P. O. Box 34417, West Bethesda, MD 20034  
by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1753 JOHNSON, James E., R. #2, Isanti, MN 55040  
Sweden by F. F. Frye #1031
- 1754 KRAFTS, Ivars J., 8884 Lexington Ave., N., New Brighton, MN 55112  
Scandinavia and Baltic by J. F. Frye #1031
- 1755 KUTRIEB, Mae Astrid, 428 Wallace Ave., S.E., Canton, Ohio 44707  
Sweden by B. deLambert #1337
- 1756 LJUNGHAMMAR, Oskar S., 106 Union St., Seattle, WA 98101  
Scandinavia, British Oceania, Space by J. F. Frye #1031
- 1757 MASIS, Ralph W., 5055 Guava St., La Mesa, CA 92041  
Iceland, Sweden by J. F. Frye #1031
- 1758 MEYERS, Russell H., 23841 Condon, Oak Park, MI 48237  
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- 1759 REED, Shirl D., 911 Woodland Drive, Rockford, IL 61108  
Scandinavia, U.S. by J. F. Frye #1031
- 1760 TODD, Raymond, 19 High Street, South Perth, Western Australia  
Scandinavia by F. H. Bloedow #975
- 1761 VANDERRYN, H. G., 25 Beverly Road, Great Neck, L.I., NY 11021  
Scandinavia, Netherlands, Switzerland by J. F. Frye #1031
- 1762 WYMAN, William N., 2LT, A Btry, 1st Bn, 7th FA, Fort Riley, KS 66442  
Norway by F. H. Bloedow #975

#### REINSTATED

- 570 SUSEMICHEL, Elmer C., 2731 Preston Hwy., Louisville, KY 40217
- 1328 DUANE, Jerome J., 278 Ridge Road, Watchung, NJ 07060
- 1347 BENSON, Howard F., Jr., Capt., CMR Box 1956, Det. 1, 601 TAC Con.  
Wg., APO New York 09130

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- L-22 796 SHAUG, Frank E., 10 Continental Dr., Middletown, RI 02840
- L-23 1279 THOMPSON, Neil D., 420 Riverside Dr., 10-G, New York, NY  
10025

#### RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

- 442 MALMBERG, Carl O., P. O. Box 98, Merrimac, WI 53516
- 1419 FRANCIS, Robert J., 1010 East 8th St., Merrill, WI 54452

#### DECEASED

- 912 KATT, Herb, 1447 Pleasant Dr., Petaluma, CA 94952

#### ADDRESS CHANGES

- 1434 BRANDER, Erik, 1644 San Leandra Lane, Santa Barbara, CA 93105
- 865 BROWN, Harold J., 6713 Brookside Lane, Folsom, CA 95630
- 1512 BROWN, Jerry M., P. O. Box 617, Odgewood, MD 21040
- 1036 CORSON, Peter B., 1109 Gunnison Place, Raleigh, NC 27609
- 7057 PETERZEN, Conrad B., 2224 First Ave., Hibbing, MN 55746
- 1229 MacLATCHY, Joan Kristin, Mrs., 4980 Laurentian Drive, Prince George,  
B. C., Canada
- 1473 MEYERS, Stephen J., P. O. Box 39, Mount Kisco, NY 10549
- 1647 ROELOFS, J., Prinsbos 8, 3980 Tessenderlo-Engsbergen, Belgium
- 1354 WHIPPLE, Bryan R. R., 1205 Spruce St., Berkeley, CA 94709



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