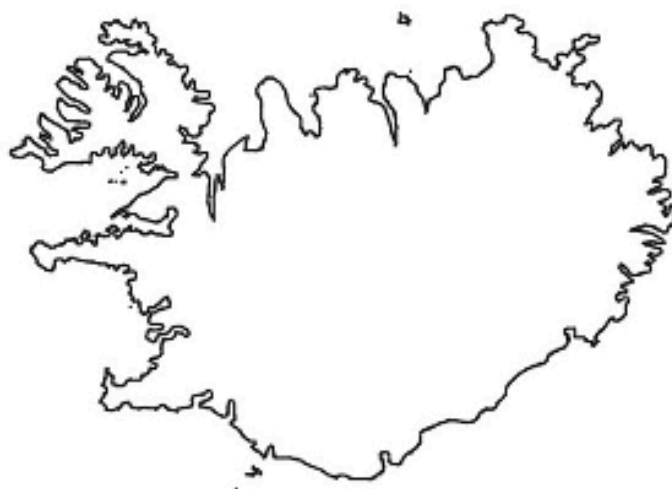
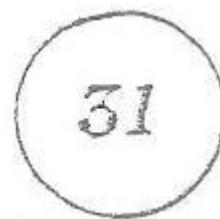


# ICELAND PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

An independent journal for collectors of Iceland stamps and postal history



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Issue 69/Jul 2025

# Iceland Philatelic Magazine

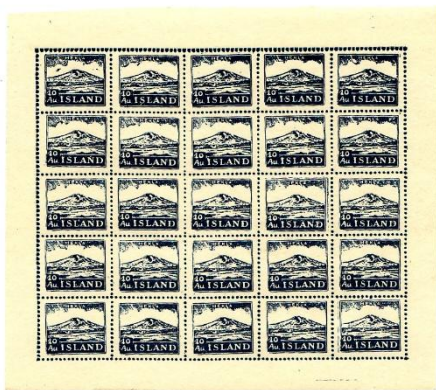
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The range of subjects in past issues of this magazine can be found in previously circulated indices for the years 2015 through to 2023. Question - Does your particular Iceland philatelic interest appear in the magazine either not often enough, or perhaps even not at all? You could send the editor a note about your interests, or even an article. I promise to publish it, and it might encourage a response from fellow readers. Think about it!

## Some observations on questions asked in Issue 68 *Henk Burgman*

Concerning Jarle Reiersen's cover, I have to say that I have seen this handwriting before, and I'm almost sure that I have, somewhere, a cover with this handwriting, so I have to explore some boxes and/or shelves in my stamp room.

Concerning Roger Cichorz's question - What is This?



I have in my "curiosa" collection two of these kinds of sheets. The Hekla one and a 20 Aur red Gullfoss "sheet".

I bought it described as belonging to a "Children's Post Office" game, but I have my doubts.

That's all I can say about it.

The boxed cancellations on Chr X issues are indeed, in my opinion, Belgium railway cancellations. They were probably placed on parcel cards from Iceland and, within Belgium, transported by train to their final destination, or destinations, somewhere in Belgium.

In place of red adhesive labels used on inland value declared letters

Concerning the V = Value labels: I have read something like that as well a long time ago.

Below is a page from my Gullfoss collection with a R-label used as a V label.



250 kr value letter sent from Svignaskarð via Borganes (20.11.36) and Reykjavík 22.11.36 to Sunnhordland, Norway.

Registration label with handwritten placename and removed R as applied to value letters.

2<sup>nd</sup> weight step 1.7.20 – 31.12.39.  
20-125gm = 40aur. Insurance per 300kr from 1.1.28 – 31.12.39 = 30aur, plus compulsory registration 1.4.21 – 31.12.39 = 30aur. Total 100aur.

## New Petersen Cover Discovery *Brynjólfur Sigurjónsson*

I was delighted to report a significant contribution from Dr. Stefan Schmidt, who has identified what appears to be a previously undocumented Petersen cover in his personal collection.

The cover features a B2a Silfrastaðir cancel dated 19.4.1938, with the distinctive numeral cancel 176. In the second edition of the Petersen book, I predicted this cover in the following way:

*„This Petersen cover could only have N1a-176, if it exists at all. Usage of N1a-176 in the Petersen period (1938) is possible when looking at the numeral cancel database. Rarity of N1a-176 (R2) makes the existence of a whole cover a possibility.“* I was of course wrong regarding the bridge cancel Silfrastaðir, it was in use from 1930-1991 according to Þór Þorsteins Icelandic cancelers (2003). I just want to extend my sincere gratitude to Dr. Schmidt for sharing this valuable discovery, which will be included in the forthcoming edition of the Petersen book.

After this exciting find, several Petersen covers remain undiscovered. If you possess or discover any of these missing items, I encourage you to reach out and contribute to our collective knowledge of these important philatelic artifacts and send Brian a note in the next issue of Icelandic Philatelic Magazine. Undiscovered Petersen covers are the following according to my research (numeral cancel sited before post office name):

### Post Office

145 Álafoss (Kjós.)  
Bíldudalur (V.-Barð.)  
Blönduós (A.-Hún.)  
203 Breiðabólstaður (V.-Hún.)  
198 Brúsholt (Borg.)  
23 Fagurhólsmýri (A.-Skaft.)  
159 Garðhús (Gull.)  
Hafnarfjörður  
20 Hlíðarendi (Rang.)  
217 Hólar (S.-Þing.)  
113 Horn (N.-Ísf.)  
260 Kálfafell (2) (V.-Skaft.)  
Króksfjarðarnes (A.-Barð.)  
44 Laxamýri (S.-Þing.)  
168 Miðfell (Borg.)  
Neskaupsstaður (Norðfjörður)  
Ólafsvík (Snæf.)  
152 Reykholt (Borg.)  
252 Síðumúli (Mýr.)  
86 Skíðastaðir (Skag.)  
82 Starrastaðir (Skag.)  
71 Strönd (2) (Rang.)  
210 Sæból (1) (N.-Ísf.)  
Vopnafjörður (N.-Múl.)

### Post Office

271 Alviðra (Árn.)  
196 Birtingarholt (Árn.)  
162 Brautarholt (Kjós.)  
157 Brekka (5) (Gull.)  
212 Bugðustaðir (Dal.)  
Fáskrúðsfjörður (S.-Múl.)  
73 Garður (3) (S.-Þing.)  
248 Haukadalur (Árn.)  
191 Hnífsdalur (N.-Ísf.)  
Hólmavík (Strand.)  
68 Hrísey (Eyf.)  
98 Kirkjuból (2) (Strand.)  
120 Látur (1) (N.-Ísf.)  
154 Melgraseyri (N.-Ísf.)  
6 Mosfell (Árn.)  
149 Norðurtunga (Mýr.)  
270 Óspakseyri (Strand.)  
67 Reynivellir (2) (Kjós.)  
166 Skarð (4) (Borg.)  
138 Staðarfell (Dal.)  
85 Steinsstaðir (Eyf.)  
43 Stöðvarfjörður (S.-Múl.)  
279 Tjörn (2) (V.-Hún.)  
109 Ögur (N.-Ísf.)

### Post Office

107 Argerðareyri (N.-Ísf.)  
199 Bjarnarstaðir (Árn.)  
40 Breiðdalsvík (S.-Múl.)  
67 Brettingsstaðir (S.-Þing.)  
266 Daufá (Skag.)  
3 Fellsmúli (Rang.)  
115 Gemlufall (V.-Ísf.)  
158 Hestur (Borg.)  
Hofsós (Skag.)  
24 Hólmur (1) (A.-Skaft.)  
7 Húsatóftir (Árn.)  
1 Klausturhólar (Árn.)  
96 Laugarás (Árn.)  
103 Melstaður (1) (V.-Hún.)  
232 Mýrarhúsaskóli (Kjós.)  
4 Nýibær (Rang.)  
185 Rauðkollsstaðir (Hnapp.)  
174 Réttarholt (Skag.)  
54 Skinnastaður (N.-Þing.)  
Staður (2) (V.-Hún.)  
139 Stórholt (Dal.)  
105 Sveinsstaðir (A.-Hún.)  
121 Vatnsfjörður (N.-Ísf.)



## A Pharmaceutical Ad Postcard Posted from Iceland Roger Cichorz

The subject of this article is an advertisement postcard posted from Reykjavík in 1966, when ad postcards were the “junk mail” of the times and could get product messages to its target audience cheaply. In this instance, the postcard was one of a series of four different cards posted to medical doctors in the U. S. advertising Festal, a brand name drug for pancrelipase, a combination of the three enzymes lipase, protease, and amylase. These enzymes are normally produced by pancreas and are important in the digestion of fats, proteins, and sugars. Thus, Festal is essentially a digestive aid indicated for use in people with gastrointestinal problems to help actively digest food (especially fatty meals that require pancreatic enzymes).



**SURTSEY**  
Yngsta eldstöðvar á Íslandi.  
Eldgos hófst 14. nóv. 1963.  
Eyjan er 1690X1300 m. og  
170 m. á hæð. Myndin tekið  
22. apríl 1964.

The Submarine eruption began 14 Nov. 1963. The island is now 1690X1300 metres, height 170 metres. The photo was taken 22nd April 1964.

Dear Doctor,

The birth of a new island is a rare and exciting event. Off the coast of Iceland is Surtsey, being built from submarine volcanic eruptions which spew lava and gases from the depths of the earth.

Watching Surtsey erupt brings to mind how fortunate we are to have Festal at hand to aid indigestion and help overcome the problems of gas, flatulence, and bloating.

Best Regards,  
"F"

Photo: G. Pálsson. Innkaupasamband þoksala h.f.



John A. Davies, M.D.

2650 W. Hopkins St.

Milwaukee, Wis. 53206

U.S.A.

In 1966, the year this ad card was mailed, Festal was a product of Hoechst AG, a Frankfurt, Germany life-sciences company that became Aventis Deutschland after its merger with France's Rhône-Poulenc S. A. in 1999. Festal subsequently became a generic drug with formulation changes since 1966 and is widely available today as a nonprescription dietary supplement.

The picture side of the subject postcard is a photograph by G. Pallsson taken on 22 April 1964 of the submarine volcanic eruption that began November 14, 1963, which formed the Icelandic Island of Surtsey. The caption on the address/message side indicates the island measured 1690 by 1300 meters with a height of 170 meters.

Surtsey (“Sutr’s island”) was named after Surtr, a fire jötnn (giant) in Norse mythology. Surtsey is located in the Vestmannaeyjar archipelago and is the southernmost point of Iceland. It was formed in a volcanic eruption which began 430 feet below sea level and reached the surface on November 14, 1963. The eruption lasted until June 5, 1967, when the island reached its maximum size of 2.7 km<sup>2</sup> (1.0 square mile). Since then, wave erosion caused the island to steadily diminish in size, and as of 2012, its surface area was reduced in half to 1.3 km<sup>2</sup> (0.50 sq mi). The most recent survey in 2007 shows the island's maximum elevation at 509 feet above sea level.

Surtsey was intensively studied by volcanologists during its eruption, and afterwards by botanists and biologists as life forms gradually colonized the originally barren island. The undersea vents that produced Surtsey are part of the Vestmannaeyjar submarine volcanic system, part of the fissure of the sea floor called the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. Vestmannaeyjar also produced the famous eruption of Eldfell on the island of Heimaey in 1973. The eruption that created Surtsey also created some other small islands along this volcanic chain, such as Jólnir and other unnamed peaks. Most of these eroded away quickly. It is estimated that Surtsey will remain above sea level until at least the year 2100.

The printed manuscript-appearing message on this postcard concludes with a Surtsey tie-in to Festal: “Watching Surtsey erupt brings to mind how fortunate we are to have Festal at hand to aid indigestion and help overcome the problems of gas, flatulence, and bloating.” Perhaps those of us who have suffered severe indigestion at one time or another can appreciate this message’s analogy to a volcanic eruption!

All these cards are franked with the same Iceland stamp, the 2.50kr Lóngdrangar (rock pinnacles located in West Iceland) issue of August 4, 1966 (*Scott #380/Facit #437*), all tied by the same Reykjavik November 1966 bridge-type cds. The postmark dates vary as my two cards are dated November 29 and 30, so all these card mailings apparently were not done on one day. It is a shame that these Festal cards were not franked with one or more of the three Icelandic Surtsey stamps issued June 23, 1965, and available at the time. However, none of the denominations of these Surtsey stamps matched the 2.50kr foreign postcard rate, so their lack of use is understandable.

This Surtsey card qualifies as a shoestring collectable as it periodically appears for sale on eBay for under \$10. Also, I’ve seen them in dealers’ cover stocks at shows and may have even spotted them in the \$1 cover boxes. In searching for this postcard, be aware that pristine examples are not likely to be encountered because they traveled through Icelandic and U. S. mail streams. As mentioned at the start of this article, this postcard is an example of advertising “junk mail” of the 1960s, and many of them were likely discarded after receipt, so it is amazing that so many of them survived and are still readily available!

## References:

*The Merck Index, Twelfth Edition*, 1996 Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, entry 7138. Pancrelipase, page 1203

Wikipedia's on-line entries for Festal, pancrelipase, Hoechst AG, and Surtsey

Scott's 2022 Standard Postage Catalogue and Facit Norden 2022 Iceland stamps sections

Tom Fortunato's The "Dear Doctor" Postcard Collector Page Website at <http://www.deardoctorpostcards.com>, which lists a complete census of all reported "Dear Doctor" postcards, including the four Festal cards

### Figure captions:

Front pictures a photograph of Surtsey, the Icelandic Island formed in November 1963 by a submarine volcanic eruption

Address side contains an advertising message to medical doctors for Festal, a digestive supplement

XXXXXXXXXXXXX

### Vestmannæyjar B5a cancel IPM issue 42 and issue 43 Harald Thoma

I am showing three scans of Vestmannaeyjar B5a cancels without black splodges. One image shows vertical bridge lines "as requested". Two examples seem to have a different pattern.

Just have a look.





## Wolfgang von Gronau Flight, in 1931, "Grönland-Wal" to Chicago (Issue 68)

*Ronald Collin*

Here are a couple of updates to the census of 1931 von Gronau "Grönland Wal" flight covers, shown in IPM #68, May 2025.



Appeared in Argyll Etkin auction #56 on April 10, 2025, as Lot #329. Estimated at £1200 but didn't sell. I apologize for the quality of this scan received from Argyll Etkin office.



This cover appeared as lot #330 in the same Argyll Etkin auction #56. Lot was estimated a 600 - 700 GBP. Item had description stating that Iceland, Canada and United States stamps all canceled in pencil. (??? with no particular mention as to why Iceland, Canada and United States postal cancels were not present on the stamps). In spite of this, the cover realized 850 GBP.

The pictorial census of the known 1931 von Gronau "Grönland Wal" flight covers now stands at eight (8). Kindly notify the Editor of this excellent magazine, if you happen to see an as yet unrecorded example of a "Grönland Wal" flight cover that has not yet been included in the Census.



## Ahrenberg Flight covers (Issue 68) *Ron Collin*

I am pleased to be able to show an image of an Ahrenberg Flight cover sent by one of our readers who wished to be anonymous.

*Enclosed find the one I have, Registration Nr. 669 to Harris @ Co. in Boston.*



## Some results from May Safnari auction



Holt Ís on 1962 cover sold 92,000 ISK



Unusual handstamp. Sold 12,500 ISK



Guðlaugstaðir B2a 1949 cover to Switzerland 170,000 ISK



Fljótshlíðarskóli B2c2 1962 cover to Denmark 140,000 ISK



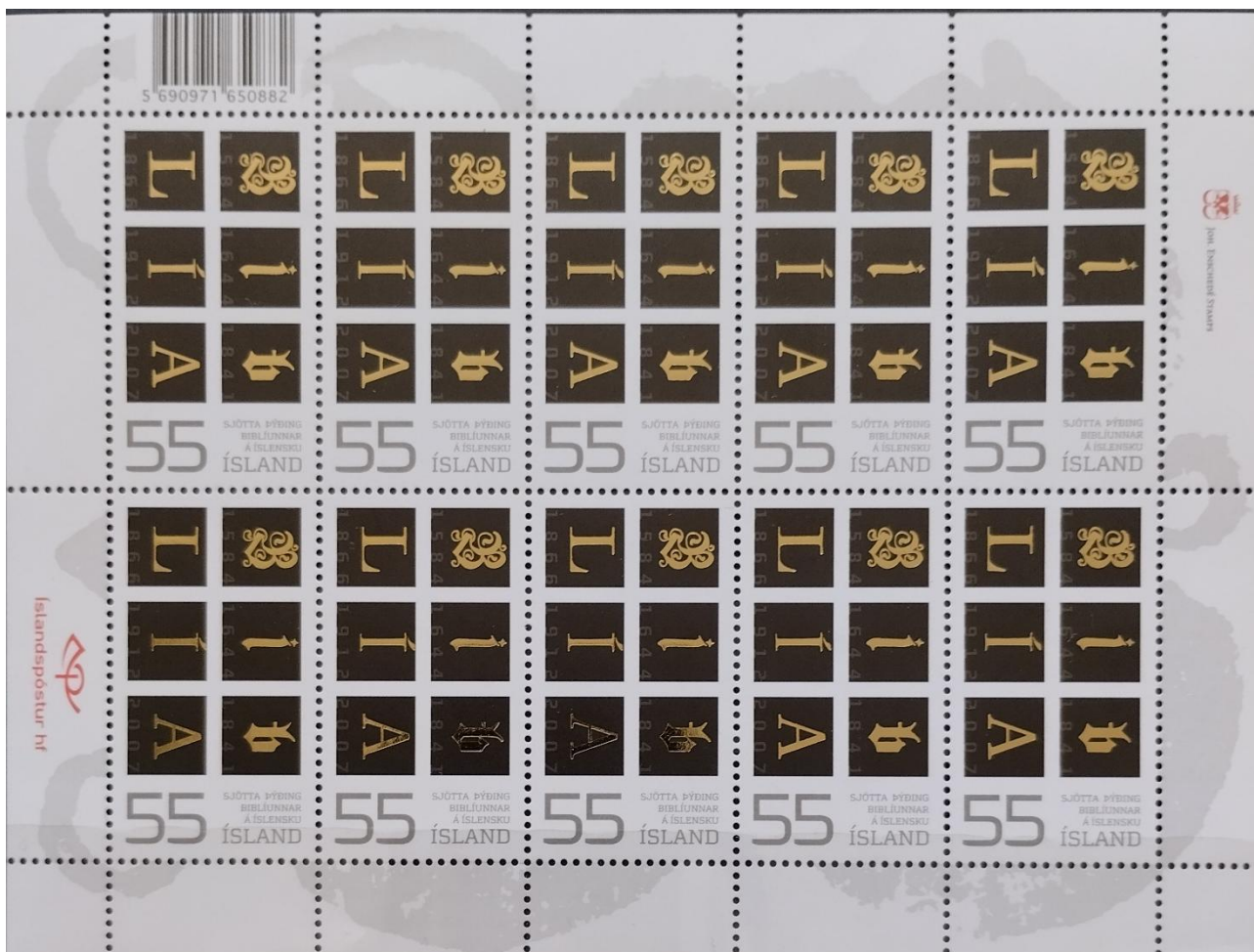
## The New Bible Translation stamp 2007 – Fake or accidental issue? *Valery Efremov*

(Ed. Welcome to a new IPM reader, Valery Efremov from Russia, who opens our discussion on this topic and hopes his findings might be of interest to IPM readers. I am sure that it will be so. I have set out the article in the order that the information came to me. The subject is the existence of a sheet of the 2007 New Bible Translation issue with a face value of 55kr. The “proper” general issue stamp came later with the value of 60kr as in Facit.}

From Valery:-

I would like to share a story with you. Perhaps it will be of interest to the magazine. Recently I received a sheet of an Icelandic stamp from 2007 with a face value of 55k (photo). I have this stamp in my collection; its face value is 60k. In the catalog the face value is also 60k. It turns out that the 55k stamp is a fake. But the print quality of this fake, including the smallest details, the thickness of the paper, the embossing, the application of glue is simply excellent. If it were not for this incorrect face value, then it would be impossible to understand that the stamp is fake. It turns out that when buying stamps now there is no guarantee that you will not buy a fake. But I still have questions. Why would a counterfeit have a different denomination, since it's immediately noticeable? Why waste effort on counterfeiting a difficult-to-make and at the same time quite cheap stamp? As if someone wanted to demonstrate their capabilities and put it on display by changing the denomination of the stamp.

An interesting story, right?







(Editor) I searched through my information sources and came across an article by Kristján Kristjánsson in the final issue of that superb magazine, *Frímerkjablaðið*, Nr.36 issued in 2017. What follows is my best attempt at a translation from the original Icelandic of that article.

*Kristján Kristjánsson "Wrong Value" Frímerkjablaðið, Nr.36*

*At the beginning of 2017, I came across a Bible translation stamp sheet from 2007 from a British stamp dealer. He had bought a few recent stamps and was selling them. It is not surprising that the Bible stamp caught the eye of an acquaintance, as the stamps in it were denominated 55 krónur, but the 2007 stamps were issued with a value of 60 krónur. The seller had no idea about this. So, I didn't wait and bought the stamp sheet. I don't know where the British person had bought the sheet from and therefore I can't trace its history further than to him.*

*It is unmounted and in top condition, it has clearly been stored well so it has held up quite well.*

*Then we need to verify its origin and whether it is genuine. Experts from the Danish auction house Bruun Rasmussen investigated the case and concluded that the sheet is genuine and originated in the printing house that printed the Bible Seal with the 60 krónur value.*

*This was further supported when I sent an inquiry to the Icelandic Post Stamps Department about the sheet and its origin. They replied that Iceland Post initially had a print produced of the Bible Seal stamp with a 55 krónur value. Before it was issued, it was decided to change the value to 60 krónur, presumably due to an increase in postage. As a result, Iceland Post's entire edition of the 55 krónur stamp was discarded in unopened packages and new stamps were printed with a 60 krónur value.*

*However, this one sheet has escaped, but whether it is from Iceland Post or from the printing house will most likely be never determined and it will be difficult if not impossible to trace its travels from when it "escaped" until it ended up with the British stamp dealer.*

*It is clear that this is a unique collector's item, that will be sought after in the collections of those who collect varieties and special stamps from Iceland. The sheet will be auctioned at the Bruun Rasmussen autumn auction in Copenhagen and will have a starting price of 10,000 Danish kroner.*

Editor: Finally, here is Valery Efremov's response to the article by Kristján. I invite IPM readers to respond with their opinions on a topic which may still be open to further investigation.

How good that I turned to you with this question! You have a large amount of information on Icelandic stamps and were able to resolve the issue that has been bothering me lately! I was very happy when I read your answer!

Earlier, I contacted Steve Lund at the Scandinavian Collectors Club with a question about this stamp and received an answer that this stamp is definitely a fake. But he was also surprised by the high quality of the printing.

There is another interesting point. In the article by KRISTJÁN KRISTJÁNSSON it is said that the entire print run of the 55k stamp was thrown away in unopened packages. However, the dealer from whom I bought this sheet claims that this sheet was part of an annual set of Icelandic stamps that he bought in 2007

from a postal administration. The postal administration in turn received these annual sets as a member of the Universal Postal Union.

I thought that this stamp was most likely a fake, and did not take his words seriously. Now I will try to find out more details from him. After all, if this was really so, then it turns out that some of the 55k stamps did get into the postal network and were distributed by postal administrations.

I am very pleased that this topic has interested your magazine!

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

## Frímerkjaspjall

I have the permission of our friends on the Facebook site Frímerkjaspjall to show these interesting items and offer them to IPM readers for comment/opinions



Here is a Chr X 1931-33. 2. kr with T stamp double stamped, is this fabrication or genuine?

Bjarni Sigurðsson: - here is a Chr X 1931-33. 2. KR with T stamp double stamped, is this a fake or is it genuine? Sigurður Haraldsson says it looks authentic but has never seen it before on such a high value.

From Siggí Óli:-

I am completely mystified how it is that there is a bullseye Reykjavík 1 11 1990 cancel on this item taken from a kilo of material from Morocco. Does anyone know a possible explanation?

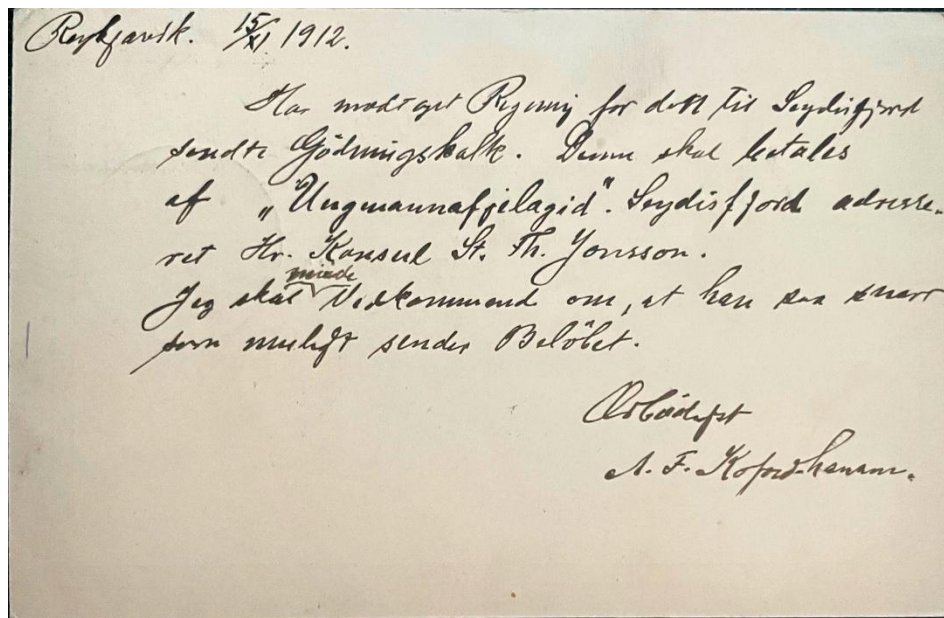
Steinar Fríðthorsson writes “The letter has been postmarked upon receipt or rather after arrival in Iceland, presumably sorted by domestic mail.”

Kári Elíson Catzilla:- I have one or two letters with these cancels sent to me in the last century. I haven't checked it, but I think they only have Marakko stamps.



## A very interesting 10 aurar card Páll Pálsson

Páll sends this beautiful 10 aurar postal stationery card and asks if readers can explain the unusual large stamped "box" and other markings. Posted in Ísafjörður on 16.XI.12 to Denmark. I have never seen anything like it before.





## British SHIP-LETTER Markings Ron Collin

These covers have recently been seen in one lot, at auction on the internet. The lot had an estimate of 400 Euros, and it sold for the Estimate.

### SHIP LETTER/BLYTH NORTH D

Blyth is a village in the county of Northumberland along the east coast of England bordering the North Sea. Mail posted at sea would enter the postal system when the vessel docked at Blyth, mostly receiving the SHIP LETTER/BLYTH NORTH D cancel and sometimes receiving the BLYTH cds.



As it pertains to Iceland postal history collectors, examples of the SHIP LETTER/BLYTH NORTH D cancel are usually found on postcards franked with an Iceland stamp, sometimes a Reykjavik cancel. Here is an unusual BLYTH NORTH D cover franked with a France 25 centime stamp. It was canceled with a Reykjavik on 4- V. 12, and bears a postage due mark.



It was canceled Reykjavik on 4-V.12,  
This cover transited BLYTH on May 14, 1912.



## SHIP-LETTER/FLEETWOOD

Fleetwood is a port village on the West coast of England in Lancashire.



This cover bears the not often seen SHIP-LETTER/FLEETWOOD cancel.  
It is franked with 20 aur of Iceland postage stamps.  
It is a commercial cover to the United States in 1914.

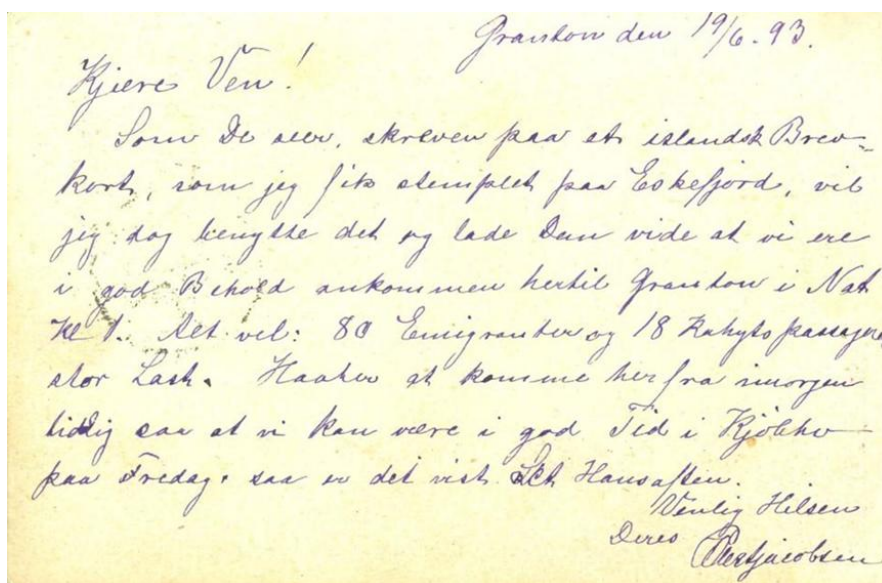
It is always nice to see good examples of British maritime markings on Iceland covers.

## A little story about a special "Icelandic" Brjefspjald from 1893. Jakob Arrevad

It is cancelled in Eskifjörður 11 June 1893 – transit SHIPLETTER GRANTON – and arrival Copenhagen 22 June 1893. What is special about that?



It is special as it is not sent from Eskifjörður. It is written at Granton on the 19<sup>th</sup> of June 1893 – but the cancellation is different. It is explained in the text:



“Dear friend

As you see written on an Icelandic letter card that I got stamped at Eskefjord, I will however use it and let you know that we arrived safely here at Granton last night at 1. All well: 80 emigrants and 18 cabin passengers, large cargo. Hope to get out of here early tomorrow morning so that we can be in Copenhagen in good time on Friday, so it's probably midsummer.”

As it can be seen – the card reached midsummer in Copenhagen 22 JU 1893 over land – the sender?

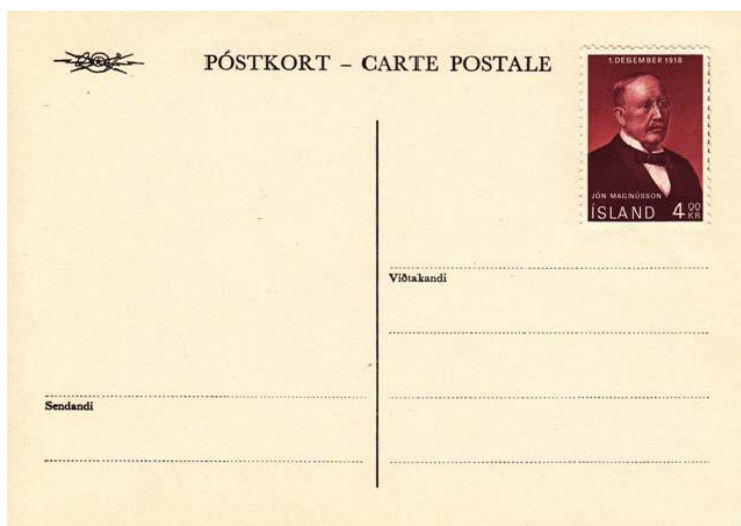
## Iceland, Simple postcard Facit no. 45. *Kaj Librand*

Previously published in Rapport 164, translated from the Swedish

This postcard, consisting of a card with one or two stamps affixed, was sold by the Icelandic Post during the second half of the 1960s. 7 different frankings are known. They are not very common, and the edition is unknown.

According to FIP regulations, cards with affixed stamps are not to be considered postal stationery and this card cannot be exhibited in a postal stationery collection. They can of course be exhibited in other exhibition classes such as traditional, postal history, open etc.

Since the card was sold and used as a postcard (postal stationery), it has been included in the cataloguing.



Postcard (simple) F. no. 45 = form with affixed stamp (not sold without franking).  
7 different frankings known.

Facit and Ringström's postal catalog state that this postcard was issued in 1966.

The fact that the denomination 2.00 kr is included among the known frankings makes it likely that it was issued earlier, as 2.00 kr was the postage for local postcards from 01.10.1963 to 31.12.1965.

From 01.01.1966, the postage for local postcards was 2.50 kr.

The picture on the right shows part of the card stamped 22.XI.1965.

Does anyone have this card stamped with an earlier date?



F 421 issued 15 July 1964





F 380 issued November 29, 1960



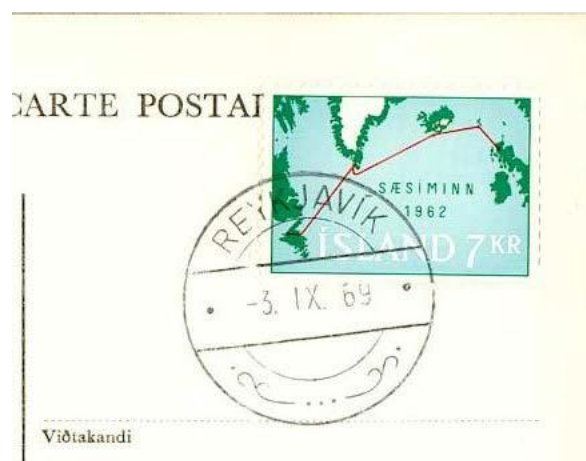
F 382 issued April 11, 1961



F 382 issued 11 april 1961 F 452 issued 17 january 1968



F 456 issued 21 may 1968



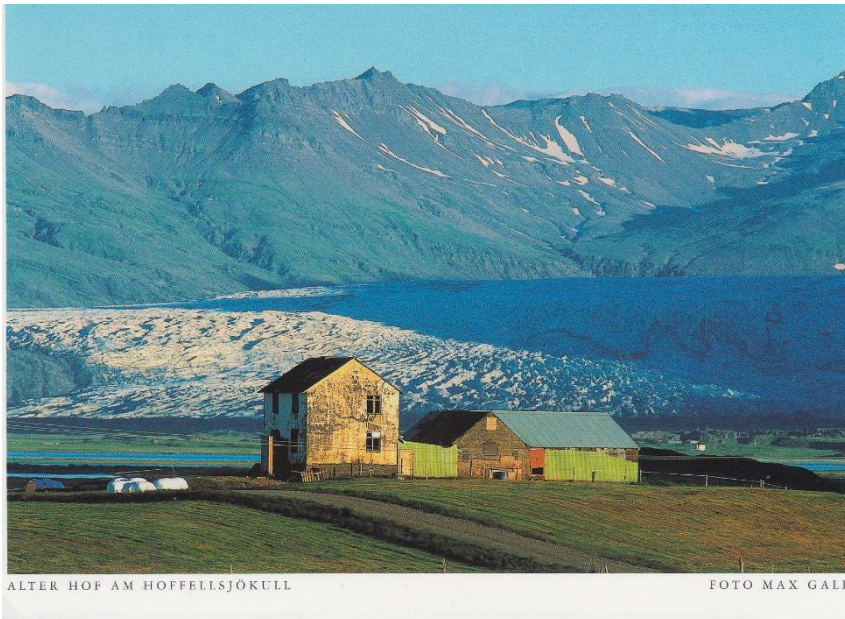
Does anyone know of any more frankings on this card? As far as I can see there was no response from Rapport readers. Maybe IPM readers can do better?



## Hoffell collecting office

Hoffell was a farm at the end of a side road leading north from the ring road towards Vatnajökull. Located in the parish of Nesjahreppur, it is now a modern guesthouse.

A collecting office opened on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1941 and used a type N2 numeral cancel **289**. This is only known used in 1941-1942.



In January 1941 Hoffell also received the only type B1e cancel used outside Reykjavík. This remained here until 1966. Examples are extremely rare.



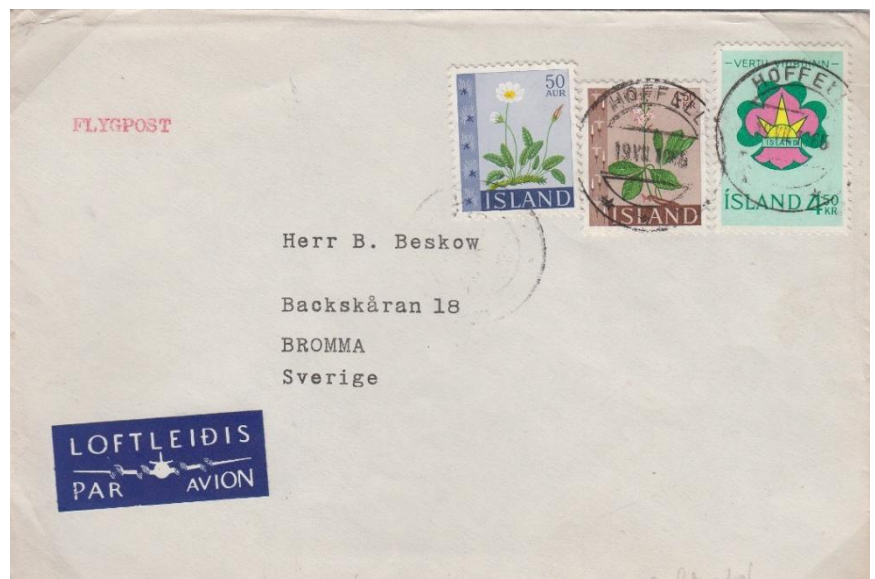
23.x.1944

On 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1966 Hoffell received a type B8e cancel **HOFFELL** used until closure on 31<sup>st</sup> December 1968



▼ Type B8e dated  
19.VII.1966 to  
Sweden.

650aur Europe rate applied 1.1.66 to  
31.12.67



## Late reusage of C1 Staðarfell

Staðarfell in the parish of Fellstrandarhreppur is an ancient estate and a church site in Fellsströnd district. It is situated at the foot of the precipitous slopes of Mt. Staðarfell. Mt Yztafellsmúli nearby offers the best panoramic views of the Dalir District.

Bréfhirðing opened on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1888. It received a crown and posthorn cancel in the first allocation of 1894/95 inscribed **STAÐARFELL**



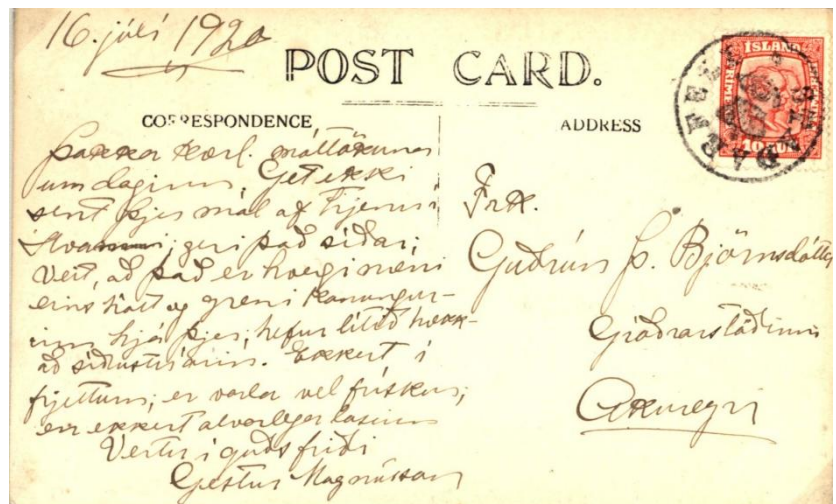
Staðarfell closed on 31<sup>st</sup> December 1902 and moved briefly to Skorravík further along the Fellströnd coast where it stayed until returning to Staðarfell from 1<sup>st</sup> January 1905. It took back the crown cancel STAÐARFELL, and the numeral cancel **138** which had been issued to and used by Skorravík from 1903 to 1904.

Research shows that 4 copies of the crown cancel are known on CHIX issues and 4 copies on later issues. C.1913/1914. This is recorded by Jørgen Steen Larsen in IslandsKontakt 46 (January 2003), as used on Facit 81 plus on a commercial cover from 1913. but no illustrations.

However our Crown cancel on cover database came to the rescue with these two examples of late use.

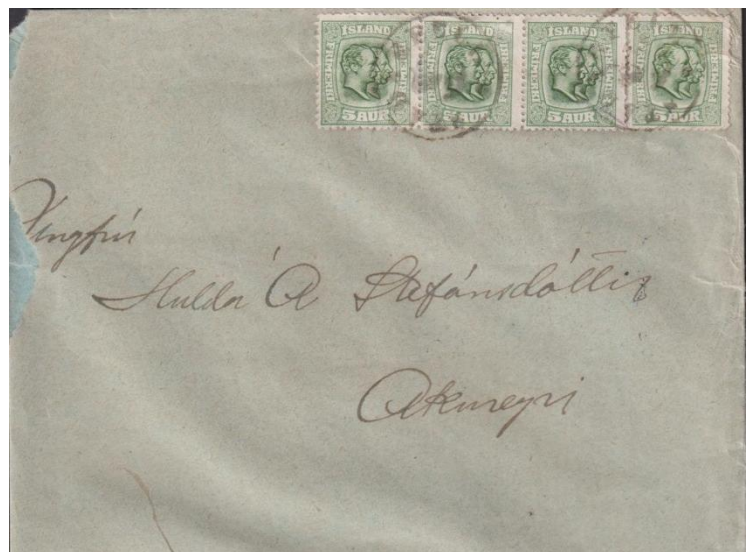
Dated 16 July 1920

To Akureyri.



No date but used on 5aurar Two Kings

Examples must be extremely rare. Please can our readers identify any others for our benefit?



**The late use of C1 Stakkahlíð will be reviewed in the next issue.**

I appeal to readers who possess examples of late use of this crown cancel to send images to the editor in time for the next issue.