



ISLANDS *Kontakt*

ISLANDSKLUBBEN I DANMARK

Nummer 28. JANUAR 1998

FORMAND: TORBEN JENSEN, KOLLEKOLLEVEJ 6A, 3500 VÆRLØSE. TLF./FAX. 44.48.55.49

Redaktør: Hans Erik Andersen, Lindelyvej 19, Nr. Søby, 5792 Årslev. Tlf. 65.90.19.61

Kære samlerven!

Indledningsvis vil den stakkels ensomme redaktør ønske alle Islandsklubbens medlemmer og øvrige læsere af Kontakten et rigtigt GODT NYTÅR!

I dette nummer af Kontakten er der udover indkaldelsen til generalforsamlingen - den findes på side 2 - referater af klubmøderne i 1997. De er henvist til sidste side denne gang.

Men selvfølgelig er der også andet, der formentlig har interesse, nemlig en artikel af H. P. Burgman, Holland, om 5-aur provisoriet 1954. Den foreligger på engelsk, men det skulle vist ikke volde de store problemer at læse og forstå den. Emnet har tidligere været berørt i Islands Kontakt, nemlig i nr. 3 fra januar 1988.

Endvidere er der en artikel af Hans von Strohkirch, Australien, der omhandler de islandske blækannulleringer. Og sluttelig er der et lille tillæg af Jørgen Steen Larsen til hans artikel i sidste nummer af Islands Kontakten.

Hvis jeg modtager stof til et nummer, så vil jeg gerne kunne udsende det i april/maj 1998 som afslutning på denne sæson.

Kassereren meddeler, at kontingentet **SKAL** være betalt inden generalforsamlingen.

Som bebudet i sidste nummer bringer vi her medlemsnumrene på de, der ikke lige har husket at betale. Det drejer sig om følgende: 14, 34, 38, 74, 85, 88, 89, 101 og 113.

Mødeprogram for foråret 1998

10. februar Generalforsamling - Indkaldelse på side 2.

10. marts Edingburgh-stempler v/Jacob Arrevad.

14 . april Formidlingssalg af breve med faste priser.

Alle møder starter kl. 19.30 og stedet er "Hareskovhvile", Bymidten 118, Værløse.
Dørene er åbne fra kl. 19.00.

Ordinær generalforsamling

afholdes som nævnt på forsiden tirsdag den 10. februar 1998 kl. 19.30 i lokalerne "Hareskovhvil", Bymidten 118, 3500 Værløse, med følgende dagsorden:

1. Valg af dirigent
2. Formandens beretning
3. Regnskab for 1997
4. Forslag fra medlemmerne
5. Valg af kasserer og sekretær/næstformand
6. Fastsættelse af kontingent for 1998
7. Eventuelt

Nye adresser:

Medlem nr. 4 Arne Fahnøe, Værebrovej 44, 4. lejl. 1, 2880 Bagsværd.

Medlem nr. 86 Eivind Kolstad, Vestheimvegen 5, N-3919 Porsgrunn. Norge.

"Litteraturgenopslag"

For godt et halvt års tid siden prøvede vi fra bestyrelsen, om det var muligt at lave en liste over den litteratur, som medlemmerne har derhjemme.

Tanken bag dette "projekt" går ud på, at hvert enkelt medlem kan gennemgå den endelige litteraturliste, hvis han/hun mangler oplysninger om et bestemt emne. Man kan så spørge det medlem, som har litteraturemnet, om at få en kopi.

Nu ved vi ikke, om det er fordi medlemmerne synes, det er en dårlig ide, eller man bare ikke har fået startet op med at liste ens litteratur op, at vi indtil nu kun har fået henvendelse fra ét medlem. Overvej det - og send din litteratursamlingsliste til mig. En samlet liste vil blive trykt i Kontakten.

C. E. Lorenzen, Dybekær 16 B, 2700 Brønshøj.

Man må sige, at det er en "flot" svarprocent. I hvert fald kan redaktøren konstatere, at det er én henvendelse mere end han har fået på sin tilsyneladende tåbelige ide om at bruge en side på petit-annoncer.

For øvrigt kunne redaktøren tænke sig at høre, om der er nogle af klubbens medlemmer, der måtte være interesserede i at udveksle oplysninger om "dobbelthovederne", "to konger" eller hvad man nu skal kalde dem. Men det er der vel næppe?

Islandske blækannuleringer.

af Hans von Strokirch.

Da det islandske postvæsen blev oprettet i 1873 fik hovedpostkontoret i Reykjavik og 15 andre postkontorer spredt ud over Island udleveret stempler fremstillet i metal. 54 brevsamlingssteder måtte vente til 1894/95 før de fik krone-posthornsstempler fremstillet i gummi.

Tanken var, at breve skulle afstemples på det nærmeste postkontor, men dette var ikke altid hensigtsmæssigt. Brevsamlingsstederne brugte blækannuleringer, i de fleste tilfælde i form af simple blækkryds, men i nogle tilfælde med navnet på brevsamlingsstedet og i sjældne tilfælde også med en dato.

Nedenfor er der vist en fortegnelse over de blækannuleringer, der indtil nu er kendt:

Indskrift	Poststed	Udgave	Kommentar
A-skaft	Höfn (Hornafjörður)	Oval	
Arnhólsstadir	Arnhólsstadir	Oval	
Bergsstadir m dato	Bergsstadir	I GILDI	En kendt
Bd	Bíldudalur	Chr X, Landskab	
Bo	Borðeyri	Oval	Postkort.
Br.Læk	Brjámslækur	Oval	
Brjánsl	Brjámslækur	Oval	
Brjámslækur	Brjámslækur	Oval	
Eskifjörður	Eskifjörður	Oval	Parstykke
Ef	Eskifjörður	Oval	
Ef m dato	Eskifjörður	Oval	
Efj m dato	Eskifjörður	Oval	
Eskifj m dato	Eskifjörður	Oval	
E Bakki	Eyrarbakki	Oval	Samling: Hals
Eb	Eyrarbakki	Oval	
Eyrarbakki	Eyrarbakki	Oval	

Grimst	Grímsstadir	Oval	To kendt
Goddalir	Goddalir	Oval	En kendt
H	Hvammstangi	Chr IX	
	Evt. Hrutafjörður		
HA	Hestur i Andakíl	Landskab	
Hg	Haganesvík	Chr IX	Postkort
HK	Haganesvík ?	Chr IX	
Hauk	Haukadalur	Chr IX	
Haukadalur	Haukadalur		
Hellissand(ur)	Hellissandur	Oval, Chr IX	Tre kendt.
Húsav	Húsavík	Oval	
Húsavík	Húsavík	Oval	
Húsavík Postkontor	Húsavík	Oval	En kendt
Kálfafelst	Kálfafellsstadur	Oval	Tre kendt
Keflavík m dato	Keflavík	Oval	
Lind	Lindabrekka		
Lindabrekka	Lindabrekka		
Lón	Lón	Oval	To kendt
Möd	Mödruvellir	Oval	
NES	Neskaupstadur	Oval	En kendt
Olv	Ólafsvík	Oval	
Olovsvík	Ólafsvík	Oval	
Olavsvikurbirjefhirding	Ólafsvík		5-stribe, en kendt
R	Reykjavík ?	Oval	
Rvk	Reykjavík	Oval	
Ra	(H)rafnseyri	Oval	
Rh	Raufarhöfn	Oval	Postkort
			75 kendt
Reykja	Reykjaskoli	Gullfoss	En kendt
Rhk	Reykholt	Oval	
Sandur	(Hellis)sandur	Oval	To kendt

Snes	Saudanes	Oval	En kendt
Sb	Saurbær (Eyjafj. sýsla)	Chr IX	Postkort
Saur	Saurbær (Borg. sýsla)	Oval	
Saurbær	Saurbær (Borg. sýsla)	Oval	
Selfoss	Selfoss	Landskab	En kendt
Saudarkrókur	Saudarkrókur	Oval	En kendt
SR	Saudarkrókur	Oval	
Siglufjörður	Siglufjörður	Oval	
Sigluf	Siglufjörður	Oval	
Sg	Siglufjörður	Oval	Postkort
Skagast	Skagatrönd	Oval	
Skag	Skagatrönd	Oval	
Skst m dato	Skinastadur	Oval	Postkort
Stokkseyri	Stokkseyri	Oval	En kendt
Sva	Svalbardseyri	Oval	
Th	Pingeyri	Oval	En kendt
Vatt	Vattarnes	Oval	En kendt
Vidim	Vidimýri	Oval	Fire kendt
V	Vík	Chr IX	
Vík m dato	Vík	Chr IX	En kendt

Postkort betyder, at blækannuleringen er fundet med afsenderadresse.

Derudover kendes der også : "A", "B", "F" og "Rb". Sidstnævnte kan muligvis være Raudaberg eller Rofabær.

Følgende tal i blæk kendes anvendt i stedet for nummerstempler:

Indskrift	Poststed	Udgave	Kommentar
8	Stokkseyri		
9	Stóri-Núpur	IGILDI, To konger	
21	Brekka		
25	Kálfafell	To konger, Chr X. Blækoptrukket	

			stempel.
36	Skjöldólfsstadir		
44	Borgarfjörður		
51	Raufarhöfn	To konger	Blækoptrukket stempel
96	Gröf		
146	Brimilsvellir		
148	Munadarnes	To konger, Jon S.	
149	Nordtunga	To konger	
152	Reykholt	To konger	
156	Gerdar	Chr IX	
158	Hestur		
159	Járngerdarstadir	Chr X	
160	Hvalsnes	Jon s., To konger, Chr X.	
161	Kálfatjörn	To konger	
162	Esjaberg		
163	Kalmanstjörn		
166	Lundur		
171	Vogatunga	To konger	
184	Munadarnes		Fejl for 148
194	Saltholmavík		
260	Kálfafell		
286	Reykjaskoli		

Kildehenvisninger: S.H.Thorsteinsson & B. Beskow.

Vi takker Hans for den store indsats med at udarbejde oversigten, og opfordrer medlemmerne til at kontakte undertegnede om både blækannuleringer der findes i oversigten og blækannuleringer som måtte mangle. Hvis der viser sig at være interesse for dette emne, vil vi gerne følge denne artikel op med yderligere at omtale brugen af nogle af blækannuleringerne samt med at vise afbildninger. Jørgen Steen Larsen. Caroline Amalievej 112 B. 2800 Lyngby. Tlf. 45 87 46 62.

“Bæjal Á Íslandi - IslandsK Stedfortegnelse”.

af Jørgen Steen Larsen.

I det sidste nummer af IslandsKontakten var der en omtale af bøgerne Bæjatal Á Íslandi. Det blev nævnt, at bøgerne var udgivet i 1885, 1915, 1930, 1951 og 1961.

Det har nu vist sig, at der er udgivet to nyere udgaver af disse bøger i 1976 og 1993. Bøgerne er udgivet af Póst og Simamálstofnunin, Reykjavík.

Udgaven fra 1976 indeholder først:

- officielle forkortelser for sýsla'er (amter).
- folketælling pr. 1. december 1974.
- oversigt over hreppar (kommuner).
- postnummeroversigt incl. gadefortegnelse.

Derefter følger selve stedfortegnelsen opdelt dels efter sýsla'er og dels i alfabetisk orden.

For hver stedbetejgnelse er der en henvisning til det dertil svarende poststed.

Til sidst er der en oversigt over samtlige postkontorer og de dertil hørende brevsamlingssteder samt et postkort uden ruteangivelser.

Udgaven fra 1993 har stort set samme indhold.

Der er endnu ikke kommet svar fra Postphil med hensyn til, om disse to bøger stadig kan købes. Vi vender tilbage til dette i et senere nummer af IslandsKontakten.

Da jeg ikke har fået reaktioner på min efterlysning af Bæjatal 1915, vil jeg gerne endnu engang spørge, om nogle af foreningens medlemmer kan hjælpe mig med en fotokopi.

This article is a translation of an article published some time ago in "HET NOORDERLICHT". This is the magazine of the Dutch Scandinavian Stamp Collectors Society. In that time I felt the need to write this article because there were some questions about the necessity of issuing this 5 Aur overprint and some misunderstandings about some of the variety's on the overprint.

The basic stamp, the 35 Aur carmin was issued, together with six other values, on the 3rd of December 1948. The stamps were issued to memorise the eruption of the HEKLA volcano which started in 1947 on the 29th of March and lasted for 13 months.

These stamps were printed in sheets of 50, 5 x 10 for the stamps in horizontal format, 25 Aur 1 and 10 Kronor. The stamps in vertical format, 12 - 35 - 50 and 60 Aur in were printed in sheets of 10 x 5 stamps. The engraving and printing was, as usual in that time, done by Thomas de la Rue & Comp. Ltd. London, England. The designs were from Stefán Jónsson. The paper used for this issue was as usual without watermark.

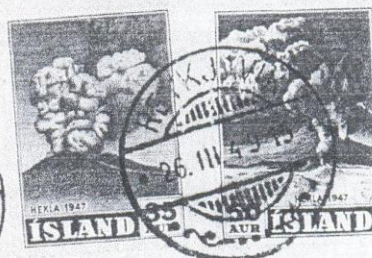
The 35 Aur was issued in a total of 100.000 sheets = 5.000.000 stamps. The perforation of the stamps was a comb-perforation 14 x 14. I will come back later on this perforation.

The stamps were valid from the day of issue and could be used to pay for the local letter rate and the postcard rate for the inland (since 01/10/1947 - 14/11/1949) and Denmark (already since 01/01/1943 till 15/11/1949) and other Nordic country's (01/01/1943 - 14/11/1949) by surface mail. The airmail rates for mail sent abroad were a compound of basic rates plus weight of the letter. That's why we find mixed frankings.

GLÍMUFÉLAGIÐ ÁRMANN

STOFNAD 15. DESEMBER 1888

REYKJAVÍK



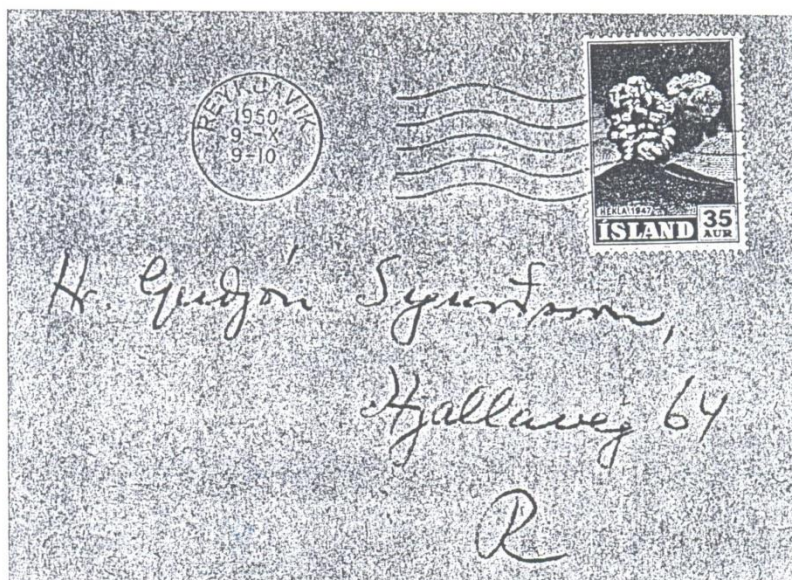
Finlands Handbollförbund,
Hr. Martti Marttinen, Ordförande,
Helsinki,
Finland.

Letter from REYKJAVÍK, 26-III-1949 to HESINKI.
Franked with AFA 212 - 250 and 251.

PICTURE 1a.

This mail was usually paid by (with) the 35 Aur value with the fish, herring and cod, design (Facit 250, AFA 228).

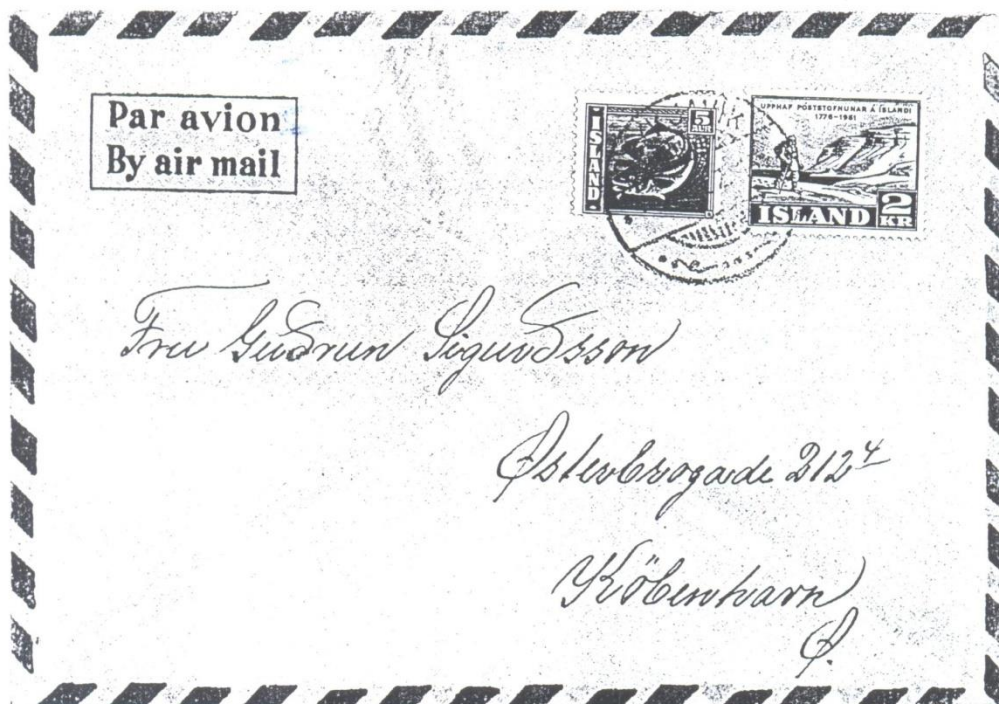
On the 15th of november 1949 there was a raise in the postal rates and this value became suitable for sending printed matter inside Iceland and to Denmark and the Nordic country's.



Card send local in REYKJAVÍK, 09-X-1950.
Franked with AFA 250.

PICTURE 1.

On 01-01-1952 there was a raise of the postal rates. One of the changes was the rates for letters of the first weightclass. This rate went from 1.00Kr. to 1.25Kr while the airmail supplement stayed at 80 Aur (total 2.05 Kr.). People started to use low values, like the 5 Aur fish (AFA 212), to fill up the odd rates.



Air mail letter from REYKJAVÍK, 08-III-1952 to Copenhagen.
Franked with AFA 212 and 274.

PICTURE 2.

The possibility to use the 35 Aur was very little. In spite of these and earlier possibilities there was little use of the 35 Aur and a huge stock of the stamp remained on the Icelandic post's hands. On the first of October 1953 when the rates were raised again, (1.05 Kr. for printed matter to Denmark and other countries, 2.05 Kr. for airmail letters to Denmark, Sweden and Norway and 2.45 Kr. for letters to Gr. Britain and Northern Ireland), this 5 Aur value (AFA 212) was nearly sold out by that time.



Letter from REYKJAVÍK, 22-XII-1954 to Kopenhagen.
Franked with AFA 276 - 293 and 294.

PICTURE 3.

But the post still had this big stock of the 35 Aur Hekla stamps which lay useless in their magazines. So they decided to overprint this remainder into 5 Aur stamps. This printing job was given to a local printer, the Ríkisprentsmiðjan Gutenberg, the same who did the 1953 overprint of the "Hollandshjálp 1953" stamps. This Reykjavík printer had to overprint 65.000 sheets i.e. 3.275.000 stamps, which was 65,5% of the original printing. This printingjob was done in several stages. When the last delivery was printed and delivered on the 23/06/1954, which was nearly three months after the first day of issue 31/03/1954, the total printingtime reached up to 312,5 hrs.

The overprint was placed in one stroke. The setting of the figure 5 and the 2 bars was done by hand while the word AURAR was a machinesetting. Parts of this machinesetting were soon worn out just as the figure 5. This is clearly seen if You compare the overprint on a couple of stamps. You can see the differences in thickness, little spots and scratches, the imperfections and little damages, yes even broken or ink filled letters can be found.



PICTURE 4a, filled neck of 5.



PICTURE 4b and 4c.

Damaged tale of the "5".
Upperside and lowerside.



This way of setting caused a diversity of irregularities which, if found, were corrected between the different printings. It also happened that the figure, the bars and the letters moved a little bit, so that the distances between the different parts of the overprint varied. The printer calls the spaces between the parts a "blind space". The filling of these "blind spaces" are called space fillers. If one of these fillers was moving up and the upperside of the filler reached the same level as the printing surface, this could cause little lines and strikes in the overprint. When this was discovered the printer used a hammer to pat the filler back in position. This moving of the filler is what happened on the stamp at position 11. Here the filler under the second, the thin bar, came up and there was the third bar. You will find this third bar on a small part of the printing.



PICTURE 5.

An other more obvious variety are the missing bars. How this was caused i don't know. Maybe the same printer with the same hammer was responsible for it by patting a little to hard on the plate ? Maybe the fillers and the bars simply fell out. Who knows ? This variety is found on position 28 on a little part of the sheets, about 500. I think that this variety occurred in the beginning or maybe at the end of the printing and also before or after the discovery of third bar variety, because the two varieties will not be found on one sheet. Stamps without the overprint together with one with the overprint are not known by me.

PICTURE 6.

After finding sheets without the missing bars on pos. 28 there was some experimenting with a hand overprint of the two bars but how many there are i don't know. This hand overprint can be recognised by the granular, unsharp, appearance of the two bars. Another variety which is found regulary is the overprint on the backside of the stamp, a reflected image or, in "good Danish", abklatsch. You will find this only on stamps with full gum. How was this happend ? There are two possibilities. First, the ink of the overprint was still wet when the next sheet was already placed on top of it. Secondly, the sheets were stored for years and some of them, because of damp or by the pressure of so many sheets piled up on each other, were sticking together. So once in a while a sheet did not come on the press. Live goes on and also the press went on. While the press did place the overprint and there was no sheet under it the overprint was placed on the press itself. By the next print the sheet was there and the overprint was placed correctly on the upperside of the sheet but on the same moment the sheet received on the backside the remainder of the overprint which was placed just before.



PICTURE 5.

"Third bar" in pos. 11.



PICTURE 6.

"Missing bars" in pos. 28.

PICTURE 7.

More overprint varieties are found such as; vertically or horizontally moved overprint, the overprint reversed i.e. up side down (3 sheets minus some destroyed stamps), and even 1 sheet with diagonally placed overprint is existing, leaving some stamps without overprints. To make the story complete (?) i have heard, but not seen, that there is also a double overprint.

The story behind the discovery of the reversed overprint, as far as I have heard it, is as follows:

An Icelandic collector bought several sheets (for speculations reasons of this issue), as many stampcollectors and -dealers did, and stored them at home. One day in 1954 he came home and saw his little daughter, 2 years old, playing with the sheets. When he stopped her from playing he found out that the little one got hungry and had started to chew on some of the sheets. While putting the sheets together, with the damaged ones on top, he found that some of the sheets were looking funny. By inspecting them more closely he found out that three sheets wear a reversed overprint. Unfortunately all three sheets were damaged in the right bottom corner. The positions 49 and 50 were heavily damaged.

Only several years later they found that those three sheets were of the same batch of the sheets which showed the so called "third bar" on position 11. Because of the inverted overprint the third bar was now found, reversed, on pos. 40 of these three sheets. So there exist 140 with a reversed overprint with the normal two bars and only three stamps with three inverted bars.

Knowing that the varieties "missing bars" and "three bars" can not be found in one sheet, we can say that there is not a variety "inverted overprint with missing bars".

Before I tell you something about the perforation i have to mention that there has been found stamps with (horizontal) paperfolds.



"Abklatsch" of the overprint.

As I wrote before the perforation is a 14 x 14 comb perforation. Every sheet was perforated in 11 strikes of the comb, every strike made a vertical line of 127 perforation holes and 6 horizontal lines of 17 holes. Because of the size of the sheet the last (11th) strike of the comb felt partly outside the sheet. The first strike perforated the right vertical perforation of the most right hand stamps plus their upper and bottom perforation. The second strike was placed one row to the left and perforated the right vertical perforation of the second vertical row of stamps, which was the left vertical perforation of the right hand stamps and the horizontal perforation of this row. (are You still with me ?)

Most of the sheets are perforated from right to left so the last strike is perforating the left hand margin, we call this the right perforation. A very small part is perforated the other way around, the left perforation. In this sheet the right hand margin is horizontally perforated. I think that the sheets were accidentally placed upside down in to the perforator. This is easy to see by whole sheets or by parts of a sheet with the left or right hand side of the margin still there. By single stamps or multiples without a side margin we can determinate the perforation by looking at the horizontal perforation. By the perforation placed from right to left You will find a thick bridge between the first and second perforation on the left upper and left lower horizontal perforationline. If the sheet was perforated from left to right You will find this thick bridge on the right hand side of the stamp.



PRØVETRYK
smalle bjælker og AUR
istedet for AURAR

"Wide" perforation bridge on the first top left perforation.

PICTURE 8.

The right perforation was done with thick and thin needles. So these stamps can be found with thick and thin holes. For the left perforation only thin needles were used. The perforation was of course done on the basic 35 Aur stamp so we can find this thick and thin bridge on the 35 Aur as well on some of the other values from the 1948 issue. Remember the horizontal and vertical design.

The margins which we can find perforated left or right, do show the following particularities. First of all we find 4 marking or fitting points or crosses on all margins. One on the upper margin between pos. 5 and 6, one on the right hand margin between pos 30 and 40, one on the lower margin between pos 45 and 46 and one on the left hand margin between pos 21 and 31. We also find two red dots, both dots were punctured. These red dots were placed to set the sheets in position so they couldn't move during the perforationstrike. At the lower margin we find also, under position 42 platenumber "1". Also we find there, under the positions 45 and 46, the following tekst:

THOMAS DE LA RUE & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Worth mentioning is that there exists a proofprint of the overprint. Which is different of the used overprint. It shows the word AUR instead of AURAR it bears two thin bars in stead of one thick and one thin bar.

PICTURE 9.

The last thing to tell about this stamp is that it lost its validity on 01/01/1959 but there was, already since 03/12/1954, a successor, the 5 Aur brown of the landscape set (AFA 297), which was the last stamp issued by Iceland in this low value.

Herr Einar Smith
Chr. Winthersvej 16.
Köbenhavn V.

Danmark.



Air mail letter from REYKJAVÍK, 09-II-1956 to KOPENHAGEN.

PICTURE 10.

By a closer examination of these stamps You will find some more, smaller or bigger, irregularities. Some of them are returning some are real accidental "varieties". I wish You a "good hunting" if You start looking for these "varieties". There is a lot of used and aspecialy of unused material on the market

Whenever You find something let me know.

LITERATURE:

Handbók um Íslensk Frimerki.

One hundred years of Icelandic stamps.

The Posthorn (U.S.A.).

Het Noorderlicht (NL).

and ...with manny thanks to Albina and Torben Jensen (Værløse, Denmark) for suplementery information and translations etc.

Referater

Referat fra mødet den 9. september 1997

Så startede den nye sæson. Torben Jensen bød alle 19 fremmødte medlemmer, samt vores foredragsholder, Bendy Knudsen, velkommen.

Torben havde tjent nogle ekstra penge til klubben, og havde for nogle af dem sørget for, at der var indkøbt to enorme lagkager, som sammen med kaffen festligholdt, at det dagen før den 8/9 var 10 år siden at klubben blev stiftet. Stor tilfredshed hos medlemmerne.

Aftenens foredragsholder B.K. fortalte om censurperioden 1939-42, Vi fik en meget informativ forklaring på takster, ruter og stempler i det Nordatlantiske område under krigen. B.K. har ligeledes forsket i lukkestrimler. Denne forskning har B.K. katalogiseret, dog fortrinsvis til eget brug. Senere fortalte B.K. om postruter i Europa i ovennævnte periode, og gav i den forbindelse en forklaring om de såkaldte "Lissabonbreve".

Det var ikke alene breve fra Island, men også post med censur fra Danmark til Island. Et godt foredrag, hvor man endnu engang fik viden med hjem.

Bent Busch havde taget det auktionsmateriale med, som skal under hammeren på mødet den 14. oktober. Der var stor interesse for at gennemse det.

En god aften sluttede med hyggeligt samvær om mærkerne.

C.E.L.

Referat af Jubilæumsspisningen den 13. september 1997

Denne aften havde 29 medlemmer og ledsagere tilmeldt sig.

Aftenen var henlagt til "Baronens Dagligstue", en restaurant med meget hyggelige lokaler. Det var os en stor glæde, at også et medlem fra Berlin, samt medlemmer fra både Stockholm og Göteborg var mødt op.

Aftenen bød på en tre-retters menu og kaffe. God mad fik vi, og det var tydeligt, at man havde det hyggeligt. Vi havde også fået vores eget lokale.

Alt i alt var det en god måde at samles på for at fejre at Islandsklubben i Danmark blev 10 år den 8. september 1997.

C.E.L.

Referat af klubauktionen den 14. oktober 1997

Klubauktionen gennemførtes denne gang via forbundets anvisningssalg, der ledes af vore medlemmer Bent Busch og Birgitte Rostoft. Fremmødet var pænt og køberinteressen androg for de tilstedeværendes del kr. 10.625,00. Hertil kom så et ca. tilsvarende beløb spenderet via ikke mindre end 89 skriftlige bud. Den anvendte fremgangsmåde bevirker, at også andre end islandsklubbens medlemmer havde mulighed for at deltage, og dette har givetvis foranlediget en større omsætning. Desværre kan der ikke ved denne fremgangsmåde anvendes billedmateriale til forevisning, og dette er efter referentens formening et ret stort handicap for så vidt angår de interesserede, der ikke har mulighed for at komme til eftersyn. Vor bedste tak til de forannævnte to med samt til hr. auktionarius H. C. Mogensen, der på forbilledlig vis ledede "slagets gang".

T.C.J.

Referat fra mødet den 11. november 1997

Der var denne aften mødt 17 medlemmer op.

Aftenens foredragsholder Orla Nielsen havde valgt 10 aur rød ovaludgave som emne for aftenen.

Det var specielt enkelte varianters placering i arket, som O.N. kom ind på, og med henvisning til Kohl's Håndbog side 571, samt Thieles Protocols som dokumentation, fik vi et godt kendskab til varianternes placering i arket.

Ebbe Eldrup havde denne aften taget nogle uhyre sjældne I-Gildi mærker med. Mærker som E.E. syntes vi skulle have lejlighed til at se. Munch-Andersen fra Århus var på gæstevisit og viste os nogle anbefalede breve fra Island.

En hyggelig og lærerig aften sluttede med frimærkesamvær på tværs.

C.E.L.

Referat fra mødet den 9. december 1997

Denne julemødeaften er altid hyggelig. Der var dækket op med julestjerner og røde servietter. Desværre havde kun 13 medlemmer kunnet afse tid til at komme. Vi fik som altid varme æbleskiver, gløg og brunkager samt Piratrom og Islandsk Brændevin, hvilket så ud til at bekomme alle vel.

Tak skal lyde til Albina og Torben for deres indsats med at stille det an. Senere blev der afholdt et lotteri, hvor man kunne vinde poser med frimærkeafklip (islandske) samt julestjernerne på bordet. Lotteriet var gratis, men hver fremmødt giver kr. 20,00 for at deltage (bestemt på generalforsamling).

Aftenen sluttede med snak om frimærker. En virkelig hyggelig aften.

C.E.L.