



ISLANDS *Kontakt*

ISLANDSKLUBBEN I DANMARK

Nummer 70 April 2009

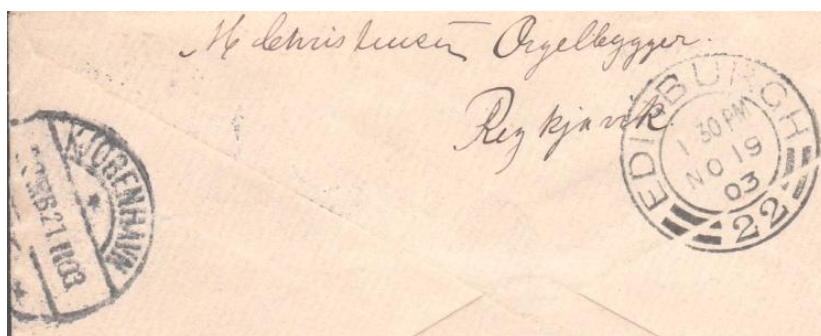
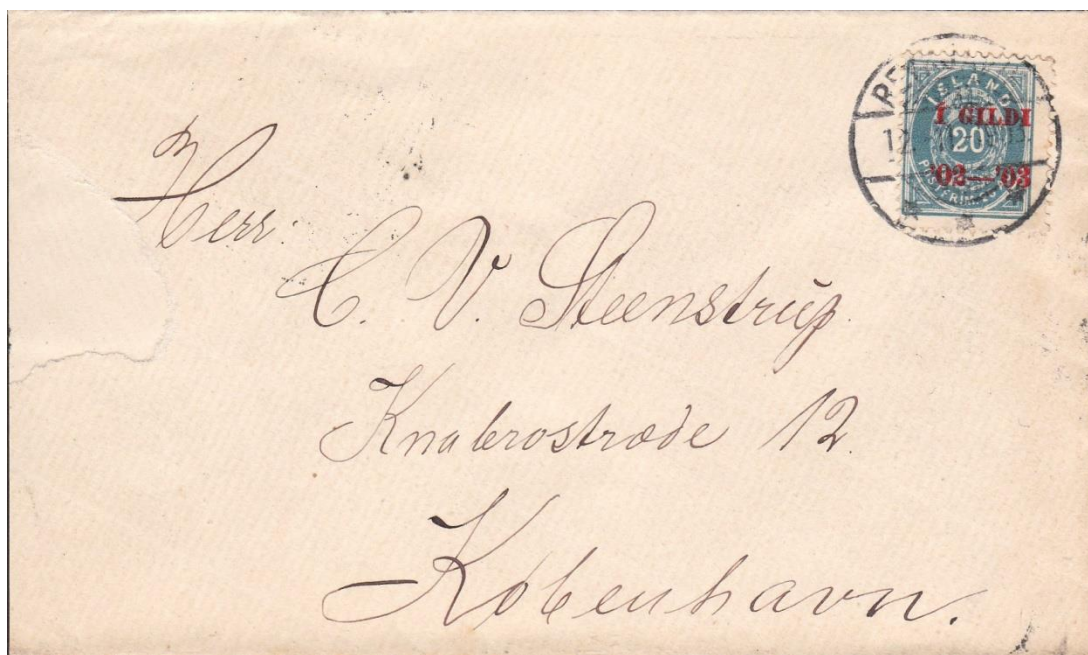
WWW.DANFIL.DK/KLUBBER/ISLAND.HTM

H.C. Mogensen sender dette:

20 aur I GILDI på brev. Stemplet Reykjavik 12.11 1903. transit Edinburgh 19.11 03. Ankomststemplet København 21.11 03.

Det er sandsynligvis sendt med s/s VESTA -

Jakob Arrevads analyse af brevet's befordring er på bladets sidste side.



Udsnit af bagside.

Islandsklubben i Danmark:

Formand: Hans Christian Mogensen, H.C. Ørstedesvej 43A 1.th., 1879 Frederiksberg C,
Tlf. 35 36 32 15, E-mail: h.c.mogensen@mail.dk

Næstformand: Carl Einar Lorenzen, Dybekær 16 B, 2700 Brønshøj,
Tlf. 44 84 10 68, Email: nygaardlorenzen@tiscali.dk

Kasserer: Jakob S. Arrevad, Ved Stranden 18, Postboks 2034, 1012 København K,
Tlf. 77 30 41 08, E-mail jsa@horten.dk

Redaktør/editor: Ole Svinth, Drosselvej 6, 4450 Jyderup
Tlf. 59 27 77 61, E-mail: ole.svinth@mail.dk

Webmaster: Thomas@graungaard.dk

Oversigt over indhold

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Dette er det sidste nummer du modtager, såfremt kontingent ikke er indbetalt inden 15. april.

This will be the last issue you will receive, if subscription is not paid within April 15th.

Husk at redaktøren gerne oversætter artikler både til og fra engelsk.

Remember, that editor willingly translates articles Danish – English and reverse.

Icelandic is more or less understandable to me, except for "Bréf" "Póst" and "Frímerki".

More on labels.

by Þór Þorsteins / Editor



Label is yellow

Þór's answer was,

Biðpóstur is the same as Poste restante. Or mail held by the post office and you have to collect it later.

Ítrekað stands for reminder.

Our post has during the years used a lot a special labels.

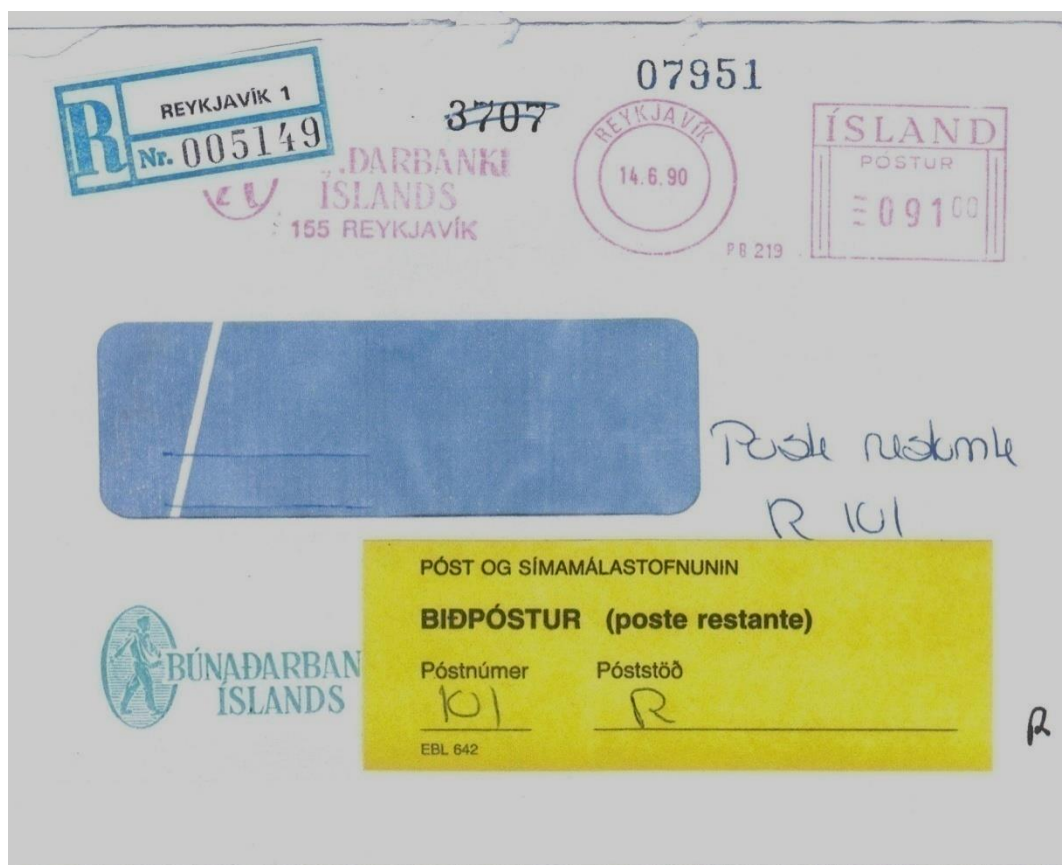


POSTE RESTANTE in handwriting Dated December 18th 1975.

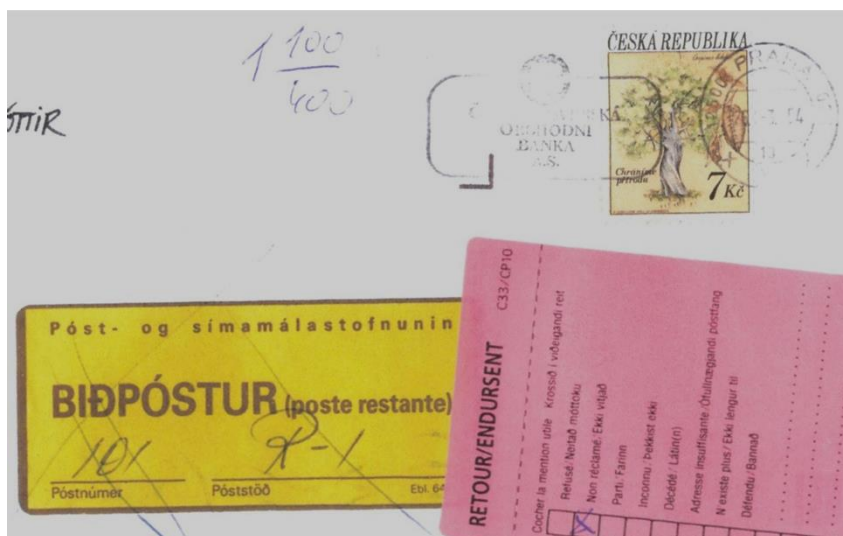
ITREKAD (here in blue) = Reminder issued on December 29th.



Special cancel used Dated March 28th 1989



Yellow label Dated June 14th 90



Yellow label and return label in red Dated March 20th 2004

Follow up:



This cover was shown in the February issue. However, the dating was missing. You can go back to that issue and add the date of postmark. Cover was dated 24.II.1962.

Interesting area these labels. Easy to get hold of ??

We have received the following comments on the ORLOF “stamps” in the latter issue from Wilbur Johnson.

The strip and the pair seem to be cancelled with the company stamp of Højgaard and Schulz in Siglufirdi. Presumably the company put the stamps into the book and then cancelled them with an office handstamp or wrote the date on them (as with the Frederik stamp).

Folmer Østergaard was an engineer attached to Højgaard & Schultz in Iceland (editor)

It is hardly remarkable that so many stamps were overprinted and used up as the need was for 4% of the salaries of those eligible. The law was passed in February 1943 and the holiday year was from May 15 till the next May 14. The overprints were needed from June 1943 until the new stamps arrived from de La Rue in April of 1944.



Exotic Destinations III - Letter 'C' and Letter 'D' by Brian Flack

I can see from the editor's remarks about the Belgian Congo in the last article, he needed to satisfy himself that at the time of posting it was in fact the Belgian Congo and not Congo ! I will continue to try and use the correct name of each country at the time of posting. The following two destinations I have chosen for the letter "C" might test your geography.

COMORO ISLANDS

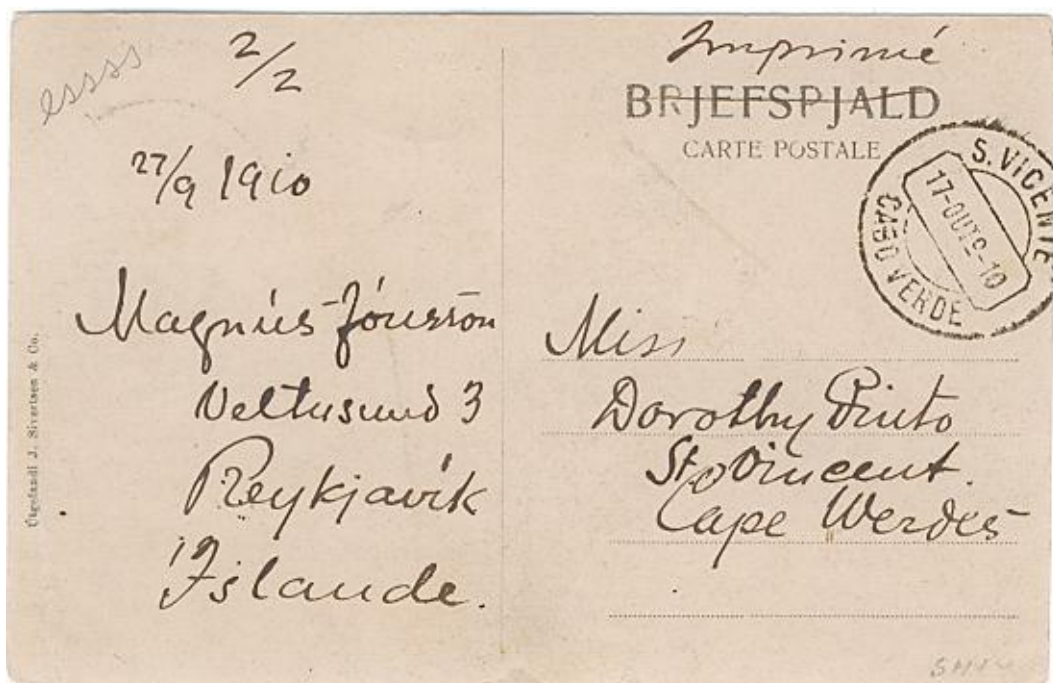
This is a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, located off the eastern coast of Africa between northern Madagascar and north-eastern Mozambique. It is the third smallest African nation by area; and with a population estimated at 798,000 it is the sixth smallest African nation by population (though it has one of the highest population densities in Africa). The name derives from the Arabic word *qamar* . The Comoros are still French administered as the majority voted against independence, and are still regarded by France as a French Overseas Community.



Cancelled Reykjavík 9.XII.60 and sent to Dzaoudzi, formerly the capital of Mayotte, one of the four main islands of the Comoro group. Additional manuscript in red, 'Madagascar', 'Fgn' and maybe a local word also in red over a blue cachet D.L.O. FOR CORRECT DESTINATION. On reverse are two boxed BOMBAY cachets R.L.O. 24.2.61 and R.L.O. 25.2.61. (Return Letter Office?). The sender was Nehemiah Amos, P.O. Box 251, Reykjavík. It appears to have sent on to Madagascar and then to Bombay possibly en route back to Iceland. The 350aur rate is correct for the period 1.3.60 to 31.8.61.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

The Cape Verde Islands are located in the mid-Atlantic Ocean some 570 km off the west coast of Africa. The archipelago consists of 10 islands and 5 islets. The discoverers of the Cape Verde Islands in 1546 were the Portuguese. They remained the colonial power until 1951 when the islanders were granted equal status with Portuguese people. Full independence followed in 1975.



Cancelled Reykjavík 28.IX.10 sent to St. Vincent in the Cape Verde Islands. S. VICENTE 17 OUT 10 receiving cancel. 5aur printed matter rate allowed for a postcard with less than 5 word message, instead of the normal 10aur rate.

Letter 'D'

One of the attractions of postal history and stamps is we can see as though through a window into a world which no longer exists. The following territories chosen for the letter "D" are two such instances.

DANZIG

When I came to choose Danzig I realized how little I knew about it. As a young collector many years ago I was of course familiar with the stamps of Danzig, without really finding out what sort of a "country" it was, if indeed it could be called a country at all. The Free City of Danzig was an independent state established by Napoleon I in 1807. It consisted of the city of Danzig and some of its surrounding countryside. In the 1919 Treaty of Versailles the victorious powers of World War I forced Germany to cede West Prussia to the newly reconstructed state of Poland. Danzig, largely an ethnically German city, became a "free city" under the protection of the League of Nations, but with special administrative ties to Poland. In preparation for war with Poland, in the spring of 1939 Hitler demanded the annexation of the Free City of Danzig to Germany. After World War II, Danzig and its environs became part of Poland. The German population either fled or was expelled. The Poles renamed the city Gdansk, later to become famous as the base from which the Polish "Solidarity" led a successful uprising against the communist system.



Postcard cancelled Reykjavík 25. VII.31 sent to Danzig. The message is in German and the picture side is a sea scene off Vestmannaeyjar. 20 aur postcard rate.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

If I had been short of countries beginning with the letter "J" I might have been tempted to include this one as Java. However the eagle eye of our editor would have ruled it as illegal, as despite Java being the 13th largest island in the world it is merely one of the five largest islands of the Indonesian archipelago and was never a country on its own. However the Javanese are the largest and the most dominant ethnic group.

(continue on next page)

I first came across the name of Java as a boy when I saw it written beneath photos of my father and his seamen friends all dressed up on shore leave, no doubt to impress the local women. It was here where after a series of Anglo-Dutch conflicts (1610–23) the Dutch emerged as the dominant power in what became known in English as the Netherlands (or Dutch) East Indies. At the time this card was posted in 1911, Dutch rule on Java had already been challenged by bloody uprisings as recently as 1908 following serious famine caused by Dutch policies. The message on the card is interesting. I wonder what business the lady had in Iceland in 1911.



Cancelled Reykjavík 18.VII.11 addressed to Java, Dutch East “India”. 10 aur postcard rate. The message is in Dutch and I am grateful to Henk Burgman for the translation. It reads "A hearty greeting from Iceland (I'm the first East Indian lady who ever set foot in Iceland) from name ."



Guess for next “issue”, Ecuador (no), Estonia (maybe), Ethiopia (no) England (NO!) editor.

Modtaget fra Atlant-øen (Ólafur Eliasson)

Jeg har netop modtaget Kontakt nr.69 og jeg har nogle bemærkninger/kommentarer til Brian Flacks brev og hans portoanalyse på side 8-10.

Nominalværdien af frimærkerne opsummerer sig til kr.25,60 (ikke 26,50), MEN hvilke af disse frimærker var gyldige til frankering den 20.VI.1960?? 5 aur påtryk Hekla blev ugyldig til frankering f.o.m. 01.01.1959 og 5,- kr. Jónas Hallgrímsson f.o.m. 01.01.1960. Dette faktum forklarer, at disse to frimærker ikke blev annulleret med Reykjavíks dagstempel men blev overstreget (i Reykjavík) med rødt blæk. Så genstår det kr. 20,55 i gyldige frimærker på brevet, nominalværdi.

I 1960 var der mangel på 4,-kr frimærker men der fandtes et frimærke på 4,05 kr som der fandtes intet brug for. Dette frimærke findes på lokalbreve fra denne tid hvor porto var 4,-kr. Legenden (jeg har ikke noget konkret bevis) fortæller at dette frimærke blev solgt over disken til postens kunder for (kun) 4,- kr. Hvis vi godtager denne forklaring, så har afsender betalt kr. 20,50 som porto for brevet.



Min portoanalyse lyder:

UPU takst for breve 0-20 g:	kr. 3,50
Anbefalingsgebyr:	- 3,00
Express gebyr:	- 7,00
Luftposttillæg 3,50kr/5g x 2	- 7,00
Toalt:	kr.20,50

Altså, med forbehold for de diskutabile 5 aur, helt korrekt i følge min opfatning. Jeg kan kun gratulere Brian med dette brev.

Ólafur

=====

Angående myten om 4,05 kr., så havde jeg selv allerede som nybegynder hørt om dette. Det skulle dog vare en del år, inden jeg blev tilstrækkeligt frustreret. Endelig i 1980 tog jeg mig sammen og rettede henvendelse til Islands Postvæsen. Svaret ses på næste side.

Nu var der imidlertid på det tidspunkt gået 21 år siden frimærket blev udgivet, så det er da muligt, at Generaldirektøren ikke kunne finde de rigtige papirer eller huskede forkert.

Personlig er jeg af den overbevisning, at det ville være administrativt vanskeligt, når bogføringen viste, at der var fremsendt frimærker til et vist beløb, og at man derfor af regnskabsmæssige årsager ikke kunne have denne kassedifference. Jeg tror på Rafn Juliusson.

På den anden side har jeg rygtet fra Folmer Østergaard. Han sagde dog ikke, at han selv havde købt dem for 4.00 kr. Også han havde altså også hørt, at ”.....”!



**DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DES POSTES
ET TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS**
Division des Services

Notre date
1980-06-09
Votre date

Notre référence

Votre référence

• Hr. Ole Svinth
Helgenæsvej 76
DK-4700 NÆSTVED
• Danmark.

The postmaster general Rafn Juliusson declares, that the 4.05 kr. stamp was never sold at 4,00 kr.

Jeg takker for Deres brev af den. 3. ds. og sender herved de nye portotakster, samtidig som jeg vil forsøge at svare på Deres spørgsmål.

- 1) 4.05 kr. frimærket blev aldrig solgt til nedsat pris (4.00)
- 2) -
- 3) Den udvidelse af indenrigstakster til alle Cept-lande som blev indført i Danmark den 1. juni 1980 fandt ikke sted her.



Med venlig hilsen.

Ólafur Eliasson har denne afsluttende kommentar:

Det er hævet over enhver tvivl at salg af 4,05 kr. frimærke for 4,- kr. aldrig var tilladt af postvæsenet. Men myten fortæller også, at når de højere magter i postvæsenet (sandsynligvis den interne revision) fandt ud af dette, så blev kassedamerne rykket for 5 aur for hvert frimærke. Bøgerne skulle stemme!!

Venlig hilsen Ólafur

Moderne varianter XIII

Af Orla Nielsen

Supplement:

Hafstein 25/3 Aur

Þor Þorsteins viser i Frímerkjablaðið
Nr 2/2008 fire prøvetryk:



2 og 5 i rødt samt
25 over 3 i rødt



2 og 5 i sort samt
25 over 3 i rødt



Det normale 25 i
sort ovenpå 25 i rødt

samt det fjerde
prøvetryk, som viser
det, der blev valgt.

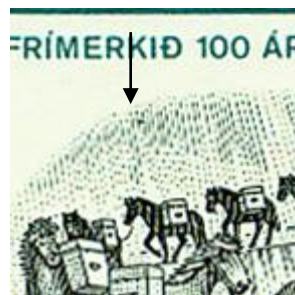
100 års frimærkejubilæum

Carl Simonsen blev inspireret af
gennemgangen og har fundet yderligere
afvigelse: 10 Kr



Sort plet th for sten

15 Kr



Sort plet under K

20 Kr



”Huller” i
stævn

40 Kr



3 brud i vindues-
ramme

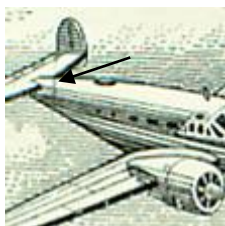


Brud på vindues-
ramme ved siden af
rattet

80 Kr



To sorte pletter over N



Lodret streg gennem
haleror

Nyt
1978

Kendte Islændinge II
60 Kr

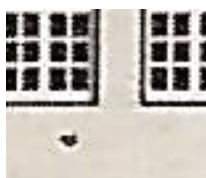


Grøn prik i hvid ovalramme
SØ for 6



Hvidt felt i skravering lige
under "HE"

Europa XIX
80 Kr



Stor sort plet under
3. vindue fra venstre

Skeidará broen
70 Kr



Lille sort prik ved bjergkant
33½ mm f.v. og 3 mm f.o.

1979

Ingen afvigelser fundet før

Kendte Islændinge IV
80 Kr



"omv. komma" tv for 8

Kendte Islændinge V
150 Kr



Lille sort plet over
Sigurdssons højre øje

Kendte Islændinge VI
120 Kr



Plet over brud på N-ramme
8½ mm f.v. Pos. 12 i en
del
af oplaget
(DAKA, nr. 574x)

1980

Dyr I

10 Aur Hund

Lille plet over D I ISLAND i pos. 4 på ark
uden streg i margenen under pos. 50 og på
fluorescerende papir. Fundet af John H.
Madsen. IslandsKontakt 38/2001.

I Rapport 81/1990 er vist et billede af de
øverste 20 mærker + blank stykke foroven,
hvor takningen på de to første rækker af
frimærkerne er forskudt til højre, så meget, at
venstre del af teksten: 10 og ISLAND er helt
ude ved takningshullerne. Johnny Pernerfors
har sendt mig en CD med oversigt over de
varianter, han har fundet fra 1980 – 2006.

Den indgår som supplerende kilde for de følgende udgaver.



Her er den første: Varianten "hvid hund"
90 Aur Polarræv

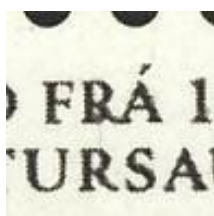


JP: Billedet forskudt op i takningen



JP: Billedet forskudt ned i takning

Norden V: Ældre brugskunst
180 Kr



Plet nederst i R, pos. 20
i ark med lige nr.
Facit 594v

61 Dyr II
160 kr

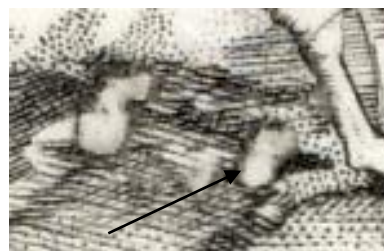


Lodret streg under 1(60)
Pos. 6 i del af oplaget

170 Kr



Hvid firkant
på hals
Pos. 27 i del
af oplaget
(billede fra
JP)



Manglende
skravering
under
fuglen , pos.
16 i del af
oplaget
(billede fra

JP)

Johnny har ikke selv fundet de nævnte to
positionsangivelser og kan derfor ikke
bekræfte dem.

Rigshospitalet 50 år
200 kr

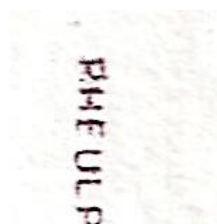


Sort plet i margin over
sidste 0

1981

Ingen afvigelse fundet før

Kristendom i Island 1000 år
200 Aur



Dobbeltpræg i
P(heulpin)

1982

Ingen afvigelser før:

Husdyr

300 Aur



Fejlagtig perforering; 2.-10. søjle rykket nedad

(Billede fra JP)

400 Aur



Hvidt papir ovenpå originalpapiret og trykt. Det hvide papir når lidt over "ND 400 ISLAND 400 ISLAND", dvs fra første til tredje mærke og helt ned til underkanten.

(Billede fra JP)

Nordia blok

Forskudt bundtryk (brun ramme) mod venstre. Billede i IslandsKontakt 8/1989
Opdaget af Tor C. Jensen



Her billede fra JP



Takning forskudt opad og nedad. Billeder fra JP

1983

Kun fundet afvigelse i:

Nordia 84 II



Det sorte tryk på begge mærker forskudt til højre (billede fra JP)



Ramme forskudt til højre (billede fra JP)



Det grågrønne tryk forskudt til højre (Billede fra JP)

Kristján Eldjárn

7 kr. Fundet med hvidt ar over højre øje
(fundet af Kim Vilhelmsen)

Billede i IslandsKontakt 24/1996

1984

Blomster VI

6 Kr



Lille lysegrå plet
19 mm f.v. og 1 mm f.o.

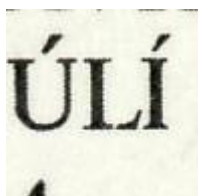


Lille lysegrå plet mellem
N og D, 9 ¾ mm f.v. og 1
mm f.o.



Lille lysegrå plet over A
7 mm f.v. og ¼ mm f.o.

Nordia 84 III



Brud i L's fod i en del
af oplaget. (billede fra JP)



Teksten i venstre side forskudt opad
(billede fra JP)

Republikken 40 år

50 Kr



Lille, men klar hvid
plet i NV-feltet i øverste
flag. 9 mm t.v. og 5 mm
f.o.

Blomster VII

6,50 Kr



Lille lysebrun plet th for
blomst under R (24 mm fv. og
13 mm fo.)



Mørkebrun plet th for blomst
Skråt tv. over L. (23 mm f.v.
og 14 mm fo)



Sort plet mellem blomst og D
(10 ¾ mm f.v.. og 3½ mm
f.o.)

1985

Europa XXVI

6,50 kr



Grå trekantet plet nedenfor "O"



Lys brunlig plet mellem "L" og
næse



Rund hvid plet i nederdel
(13½ mm f.v. og 3½ mm f.n.)



Sort trekant 21½ mm f.v. og
og 20 mm f.o.

Internationalt Ungdomsår 25 kr

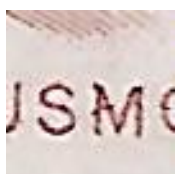


Mørk plet 22 mm f.v
og 28 mm f.o.



Lysere trekantet felt
19 mm f.v. og 28½ mm f.o.

Havdyr 7 Kr

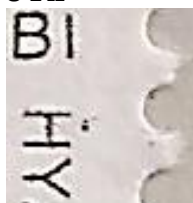


Streg over M



Ekstra “sugekop” under
3. arm fra neden

8 Kr



Stor og lille prik
over H

9 Kr



Prik i overkant af 9



M's højre fod fortykket

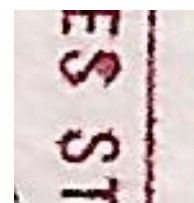
Kendte Islændinge IX 13 Kr



Lodret streg under D



Manglende tagsten



Rød plet foroven i S

1986 Fugle I 6 Kr



Sort streg ved overkanten af 0

Fortsættes

Hillswick a very small town in the Shetlands By editor



Hillswick is a village in Northmavine, on the northwest of the Shetland Islands. The village is on the side of a sheltered voe called Ura Firth, in the northeast corner of Mainland. During the days of the Haaf Fishing Hillswick was developed into a fishing station. They were not trying to catch a fish called haaf. Haaf is the Nordic word for sea (hav in Danish). The village continued to play a role in the fishing industry well into the 20th century, and was **often used as a safe haven (tilflugssted) by trawlers** from all over Scotland. Looking at the photo you will find no harbour, as the old fishermen used the beach for landing (I presume). However, as a safe place if winds were too violent, it could be useful. A weather report of May 25th 1898 would have been interesting. A larger ship could have anchored up and put the mail ashore in a smaller boat.

Shetland Islands



Yes, that's the old church.



Hillswick from westside.

Censurvejledning oversat af Bina Jensen

Her vises en oversættelse, som Bina Jensen har lavet fra originalen. Den er oprindeligt affattet på islandsk, og er tidligere omtalt i Eliasson & Hopballes bog. Jeg har bedt Ólafur om et par kommentarer, der ses efterfølgende.

Fra den britiske censur

PC 85 (Islandsk)

I øjeblikket kan De kun have forbindelse med fjendtlige lande eller lande okkuperet af fjenden gennem de herefter nævnte mellemænd for:

A Breve og B. Meddelelser.

A Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son Ltd. Berkeley Street, London W. 1.

Send breve skrevet af Dem til et fjendtligt land eller et af fjenden okkuperet land til ovenstående adresse. Samt *adressekort* med oplysninger om Deres fulde navn og adresse, samt en check lydende på 2 Shillings; Det er tilstrækkeligt beløb til porto for deres brev og returbrev.

For 6 pence ekstra kan brevene gå pr. luftpost fra London til Lissabon.

Vejledning vedrørende breve til fjendtligt land eller et land okkuperet af fjenden.

- 1 Der må kun bruges ufoldet skrivepapir uden vandmærke.
- 2 Brevene skal være tydeligt skrevet, eller maskinskrevet og kun på den ene side af papiret.
- 3 Breve må kun indeholde et ark af normalt størrelse skrivepapir.
- 4 Udstregninger og rettelser er ikke tilladt samt defekt eller mangelfuldt skrivepapir.
- 5 Kun én person må skrive hvert brev.
- 6 De må ikke opgive deres adresse.
- 7 Krigen må ikke nævnes, stednavne, egne, skibsnavne eller skibsrute. Der må heller ikke nævnes
censur, eller om hvordan brevet er sednt.
- 8 De må kun skrive om Deres privatsager, og De må ikke nævne handel eller handelsanliggender.
- 9 Det er ikke tilladt at sætte indlæg i brevene.
- 10 Der må kun være et brev i hver konvolut.
- 11 Hvert enkelt brev skal lægges i åben ufrankeret konvolut, med tydelig adresse, modtagerens fulde navn og adresse.
- 12 Bed modtageren skrive deres fulde navn c/o Post Box 508 Lissabon, Portugal, udenpå Deres returbrev.
- 13 Brevene kan skrives på islandsk eller det lands sprog brevene skal sendes til.
- 14 Breve til krigsfanger, det er søværnet, militær eller luftvaabnet – Fanger hos de britiske eller de allierede, eller internerede borgere (civilian interneer) kan ikke sendes gennem Messrs Thomas Cook & Sons.
- 15 Brevene modtages fuldstændig på afsenderens ansvar.
- 16 <<<<<<<<<<der må ikke nævnes breve til eller modtaget fra et fjendtligt land eller et land okkuperet af fjenden. I stedet kan man sige "nyheder" eller "Besked".

B

Meddelelser – Røde Kors - Meddelelsestrafik

På foranledning af røde kors er det muligt at sende meddelelser som kun er 25 ord (kun 25 ord er tilladt) til slægtninge og venner. Disse meddelelser kan afleveres hos eller sendes til: Raudi Kross Islands, Hafnarstræti 5 Reykjavik.

Vejledninger angående meddelelser til et fjendtligt land eller et af fjenden okkuperet land.

- 1 Kun 25 ord er tilladt, foruden modtagerens navn og adresse.
- 2 Meddelelserne kan være på islandsk eller på det lands sprog de skal til.
- 3 Modtagerens fulde navn og adresse skal opgives.
- 4 En konvolut med Deres navn og adresse skal afleveres eller vedlægges deres brev til Røde Kors, så røde kors kan sende svaret til Dem.
- 5 Foruden skal vedlægges en check med beløbet 1 shilling, som er tilstrækkeligt for meddelelsen og retursvar.
- 6 Meddelelserne må kun omhandle privatsager og forespørgsler. Det er ikke tilladt at skrive om handel og handelsanliggender.

Bemærkning:

Pengeforsendelser eller handel- og forretningsbreve til et fjendtligt land eller et land okkuperet af fjenden må kun sendes, hvis tilladelse er indhentet hos:

The trading with the enemy Branch of the Treasury and Bord of Trade,
Alexandra House, Kingsway, London W.C.1.

=====

Kommentar fra Ólafur:

Jeg kender denne meddelelse. Dette er regler om forsendelser/breve til privatpersoner i tyskokkuperede lande via de to af englismændene tilladte kanaler, Tomas Cook og Røde Kors. En lignende meddelelse blev trykt i den færøiske avis "Dimmalætting" ved midten af november 1940. Det må antages at den meddelelse som berører Island er fra omtrent den samme tid.

Meddelelsen er gengivet i min og Hopballes bog om Island under WWII, side 259 og fremover. Meddelelsen er helt sikkert forfattet af den Britiske censur, bogstaverne "P.C." er en forkortelse for "Postal Censorship". Jeg mener at "85" er en kode for en bestemt type af censurens aktiviteter, ligesom lukkestrimlerne har betegnelsen "P.C.90". Der findes flere forskellige meddelelser med betegnelsen PC85, se f.eks. fig.221 i vores bog, men de berører alle den same sag, nemlig hvad der er tilladt at skrive i brevene og den slags.

Det vides at meddelelser blev indlagt i breve der blev stoppet og returneret af censuren. Jeg antager, at de blev indrykket i aviser, fremlagt på posthuse o.s.v.

Der fandtes ikke censur af civil post i Island under krigen, i hvert fald ikke officielt. Der er dog grund til at tro at visse personer okkupationsmagterne mistænkte for sympati med Tyskland, blev holdt under særlig opsyn, deres post inkluderet. Nogen beviser findes der, mig bekendt, ikke.

Breve fra militært personel i Island blev naturligvis censureret af militære censorer, men det er en anden sag.

Venlig hilsen Ólafur

Received From Netherlands

Henk Burgman



This Registered cover was sent from Hafnarfjörður 03-01-1933, via Reykjavík 03-01-1933 (transit cancel on backside), to Hong Kong, China. Unfortunately no China receiving cancel.



Rate calculation:

Surface letters with a non-Scandinavian destination for letters up till 20 Grams was in the period 01-10-1925 // 31-12-1939: 35 Aur

R-fee was: 30 Aur

Total: 65 Aur

Greetings from Henk



Der er ikke kommet nogen henvendelser til redaktionen om kontakt ønsker.

Nothing received from members seeking contact.

REFERAT fra generalforsamling 10. Februar

Arne Fahnøe valgtes til dirigent.

Punkt 1: Formandens beretning blev enstemmigt vedtaget.

Punkt 2: Regnskabet for 2008 blev enstemmigt vedtaget.

Punkt 3. Carl Simonsen havde stillet forslag om en ændring af § 13 i klubbens vedtægter. Forslaget blev efter debat sendt til afstemning. Forslaget blev forkastet.

Punkt 4: H.C. Mogensen blev genvalgt til formand for et år. Carl Einar Lorenzen blev genvalgt til næstformand for to år. Arne Fahnøe blev genvalgt til revisor for et år.

Punkt 5: Kontingent forbliver uændret for 2010. Det blev præciseret, at oversøiske medlemmer betaler 200 kroner i kontingent.

Punkt 6: Der blev udtrykt glæde over den gode kvalitet af vores medlemsblad, med redaktør Ole Svinth ved roret. En stor tak for godt arbejde til redaktøren, fra de fremmødte. Formanden orienterede om at DFF uden at spørge os til råds, har oprettet en side, der omhandler at samle på islandske frimærker. I den forbindelse har klubben rettet henvendelse til forbundet om, at blive nævnt i den forbindelse.

Dirigenten takkede for god ro og rimelig orden. Klubben bød derefter på en forfriskning.

H. C. Mogensen, referent.

Referat af møde 14. januar

Vi har fra Erik Jønsson modtaget de viste mærker. Det er et udpluk af hans samling, som blev fremvist på mødet 14 januar.



Til venstre et ensfarvet prøvetryk i lyserødt (desværre vist i sort/hvid). Til højre det endelige mærke med "SPECIMEN" overtryk.



Luftpost med "SPECIMEN" overtryk.



1 krona i utakket prøvetryk. Det er ensfarvet brunt.



Den endelige 1 krona. Til venstre normalmærke og til højre varianten med manglende "næse" på 1.

Fra Carl Simonsen har vi modtaget de 2 viste varianter.



Brud i nedre ramme

Hvid ring i oval



A Long Time Getting There ? Brian Flack



I got this cover to go with my Eskifjörður pages as a good example of the B2c1 bridge cancel. When writing up the page, I noticed the unusually (?) long time this cover took to reach its destination. Posted by J Hjörleifsson on 18th December 1915, it received a Bergen transit cancel of 4th February 1916 and a Stockholm arrival of 6th February. This means that it took 7 weeks to get from Iceland to Norway. I imagine that shipping was frequent between Iceland and Norway, and the cover is not censored, so appears not to have been delayed by naval interception. Perhaps the winter of 1915/16 was especially severe and delayed shipping. I wonder if readers who are followers of World War I postal conditions can offer a reason for such a long time in transit.



Variety or Coincidence by half a Millimetre? By Editor



I often wondered why this overprint had their two/three varieties in the Facit Catalogue. The double overprint is an obvious variety, concerning the others I have my doubts on their value. The shown copy has a ½ mm of the 3 covered by the overprint, and is accordingly not a variety. It was (falsely) offered at Ebay as the variety. I don't like that a ½ mm should be of such significance. The other item from another auction shows a "free" 5 a "genuine variety" ("5" being free of overprint).

These items made me ask the question, "*Why must these overprint be placed exactly on the 35 and if misplaced 3 mm being a catalogued variety?*". There are several overprints/surcharges in the Icelandic philately. Some other varieties of the same type are listed.

Below one normal and 3 very low overprints are shown. At least 3 mm lower than normal. Varieties worthy to be listed as low, low to the left, and low to the right?



I have turned to Johnny Pernerfors to have his opinion on this subject:

Ja det var ju en intressant fråga till mig som variant samlare att svara på!

Min reflektion är inte alls lika negativ som vår redaktör. Påtrycket på MJ 5/35 aur och på MJ 25/3 aur är liksom påtrycket på Christian X 5 aur grön som har fått påtrycket "10 aur" helt klart varit menade att täcka över original märkets valör och inte alls som tidigare utgåvor mer placerat i centrum med stor tydlig valör siffra + AUR eller Kr. Att tänka på är att påtrycken på MJ märkena också bara är en eller två siffror och inte ingen text AUR. Så man har förmodligen vid framställandet av påtrycks klichén bestämt sig för att spara in ordet AUR och istället varit så noggranna man bara kunnat och sett till att den nya valör siffran skulle hamna över den på frimärket för att sen utnyttja texten AUR. Så jag tycker att det blir ett par ganska roliga varianter då man kan få valören på frimärkena att se ut som "35", "55" eller "355", den sist nämna som är oerhört sällsynt. Men för att dra en gräns på vad som är äkta eller falskt kan ju kännas lite löjlig då den kan handla om en ½ mm, men detta är nog så viktigt i minna ögon då jag anser att påtryck siffran ej får beröra frimärkets valör för att få kallas en äkta variant på denna utgåva. Som kuriosa kan nämnas att vid studier av helark med påtryck så kan man finna ut att första möjliga position för varianten "55" är pos. 58 följt av 56 och sedan 57, så har man tur så kan man hitta ett spännande 3-strip med denna variant. Omvänt "35" så är pos. 5 första möjliga tät följd av och nu pratar vi mikrometer 15, 25, 35 och 95.

När det gäller 50/5 Kr CIX som illustreras så finns det i Facit på utgåvan CX med påtryck 10 aur på 5 aur grön med en liknade variant som fått katalog nummer FACIT 158v2 och beskrivningen "delat påtryck (upptill och nertill)" och varför inte se till att få in fler utgåvor med liknade förskjutningar av påtrycket in i nästa märke vågrätt eller lodrätt. Det är inte lätt att sätta en gräns som variantsamlare.

Stor tak til Johnny for hans besvarelse og indføring i detaljer om disse overtryk !.



From another net auction I bring the shown copy described as variety overprint above 5 aur. Here description fails, as 1 mm is missing to hold "5 aur" free from overprint.

The Story of the A type Cancel BJARNARNES

By Þór Þorsteins. Frímerkjablaðið Nr. 17 of 2008. Translated from the Icelandic by Þór Þorsteins and with his permission, edited by Brian Flack

As a result of the opening of a new post office in Bjarnanes in Nesdistrict, A.-Skaftafellssýsla, the postmaster at Reykjavík ordered a canceller from Copenhagen late in November 1873. The canceller was delivered to the postmaster from the A.Buntzens, Establishment in May 1874 and the postmaster sent it to the post office on 19th June 1874.



Figure 1 full numbers

Unlike the other A-types which came into use in 1873 which were made of steel, this was made of copper-alloy which was much cheaper. Somehow a misspelling was made, and in the cancel the name Bjarna(r)nes has an extra R not found in the name of the farm. (Fig.1)



Figure 2 ring and name only

The post office moved to Borgir in the same district on 1st January 1875, and there, problems started as the cancel was not durable and quickly broke down. Also the new postman stated he had only received the loose figures of 0-1-2-3-6-8 and the others were missing. In the year 1894 the situation had reached the point where he had to cancel all letters without dates, and only the ring with the post office name could be seen. In December 1896 he reported that he had withheld from sending the canceller to Reykjavík for repair, as he considered it unlawful to send uncanceled letters in the mail. Therefore provision was made for a carpenter to be sent out to that area, who it

was anticipated would be capable of repairing the cancel for use as before. The repair cost 1.50 krónur but it was not possible to change the faulty name. The postman wrote again to the postmaster in February 1899, and informed him that he was shipping the broken cancel (to Reykjavík) as there was nobody at Borgir who could repair it.



Figure 3 manuscript numbers

He also mentioned that if it was to be repaired, it would be advisable to correct the name, (the misspelt BJARNARNES), but if a new cancel was to be bought then the name BORGIR should be used. Additionally it was vital to receive the missing numbers. No change in fact occurred, and he repeat in a February 1900 report, that it was wrong not to be able to cancel outgoing mail with the correct day of the month. The record of devices from Borgir in 1901 shows that the cancel was back there,

although some of the numbers were still missing, and the 6 and 9 did not arrive until the end of 1903.



Figure 4 partly printed and manuscript

It happens that a box with a lot of covers has been found in the National Museum of Iceland. The museum received it in 1975 from Reverend Skarphéðinn Pétursson, priest in Bjarnanesi, as by then the church in Stafnes had been closed. These covers show that the serving priest of those earlier times, the Reverend Jón Jónsson, had kept incoming covers and had removed all the postage stamps for the period 1874 - 1905. However, his custom was to tie covers together in a bunch from each separate year, and mark them, so that although no years are found in the A cancels (as is normal), it is possible to see when these had arrived. They carry enough strikes of

cancels to illustrate the story of the different stages of the BJARNARNES A-cancel.

Copied directly from page at Ebay: *ESSAYS ??? - COLOUR -, or PAPER PROOFS ???*

These I found in a shoebox belonging to an antique worldwide album, which I bought quite a while ago, after lots of research, in the philatelic library, about these, within the last year, I still don't know what these are ! The reason for selling the ones I dont need.

DESCRIPTION:

All 5 items unused no gum. All 5 items unperforated. All 5 items are printed NOT engraved. TOP item white thin hard horizontal laid paper. MIDDLE 3x white thin hard paper. BOTTOM white thin hard Vertical laid paper (Item shows creases).

IMPORTANT

All items were completely glued to albumpage pieces as well, the way people collected those days, during the process of finding out something about these, I soaked them into water for days, to see if the ink is true. So all qualities must be expected. But overall condition of the items is still GOOD to VERY GOOD. Maybe you find out more about these. See for yourself please, sold as is. Please READ ALL INFORMATIONS before bidding, thanks for your interest.



Sold at 86 \$.

Seller had many of these “stamps” in the auction. He had old stamps from e.g. Serbia, France and Greece, Belgium and so on. Anyway, seller is not hiding anything. What was the occupation of the shoebox collector? 2 more “Icelandic” lots were for sale:



Sold at 380 \$ It isn't even stamps in my opinion.



Sold at 35 \$

These lots were placed in Cinderella's category. I am sure seller acted correctly. Iceland collectors went crazy. Lots from other countries had prices with a lower average. The value of an item is depending on what people are willing to pay – stamps or not - .

Could we have your opinion in next issue?

The Discovery of an Exceptional Postcard

By Þór Þorsteins. Frímerkjablaðið Nr. 17 of 2008. Translated from the Icelandic by Þór Þorsteins and with his permission, edited by Brian Flack

When old collections of postcards after long years of storage come on the market, whether with or without stamps, there are sometimes uncovered hidden gems.



This happened with a postcard collection, with fancy glossy pictures, when sold in Copenhagen recently. Nothing exceptional was noted about the cards, though many of the pictures were beautiful. But when the reverse side was observed, on one of them an unique cancel was found. The postcard showed typical Christmas and New Year wishes and it was mailed on 24th December 1935. On it is a 35 aur Matthías Jochumsson stamp cancelled with the numeral 239. The postage at that time was 20 aur for a card so it was overpaid by 15 aur, but what is special about the item is the numeral.



The numeral cancel 239 was used at the letter collecting office at Drumboddsstaðir, Biskupstungna district in Árnessýsla in the years 1930 – end of 1933, but on 1st January 1934 the collecting office was moved to Gýgjarhóll in the same district. The new office received both the numeral cancel and a bridge type B2a with the name Drumboddsstaðir. It is reasonable to consider that the new postman (at Gýgjarhóll) found it wrong to use a bridge cancel with an incorrect name, and he therefore used the numeral instead. If either of these cancels (numeral or bridge) are found on an undamaged postal item it must be considered exceptional, as little outgoing mail was probably carried from this place. This numeral is unknown so far on a cover, and will without doubt decorate a good numeral collection in the future. The card is offered for sale by the stamp dealer Reynir Sverrisson, and is expected to reach the highest price paid for such an item.

First day postmark missed by one day.



Once again I found an item at Ebay that for fun will be shown in our magazine. There was no reduction in price so far. Unfortunately I didn't see the result at the auction.

A little knowledge is better than none. One could think that our collector had waited till 1973 to have his dear stamp cancelled. This is not the case, as the postmark was taken out of use many years before 1973. This "postcancellation" was made in the old days, when the first Swiss-postmark (Reykjavik B1a) was in use between 1894 and 1912. The cancel is in bad shape and stars at the bottom are missing, so the postmark might have been made after 1912.

Did our collector have the postmark altered by a friendly postman or maybe by a superior? Stamp collectors are good customers at the post office as they buy

stamps and do not use them!

Did you know that January 1st 1873 was a Monday? Now you know. Did our collector? or had he asked for January 2nd just in case that January 1st was a Sunday?



My oldest copy from 1994



My latest copy of the postmark

Her er **Jakob Arrevads analyse** af brevet på forsiden

Jeg har set lidt på det - og det er på den tid af året, hvor "alle" skibene vender hjem til danmark.

Du kan se lidt på det vedhæftede.

Der er teoretisk 8 muligheder - idet ingen har fået penge for at fragte dit brev - så det må være fra et at de rederier, der havde aftale.

Laura sejlede 24.10 og kom tilbage 24.11 - så det er ikke den

Skalholt sejlede først 17.11 til udlandet, så det er ikke den

Ceres sejlede så vidt jeg ved ikke i november på Island

Mjöltnir sejlede så vidt jeg ved ikke på Island i november

Perwie sejlede kun en gang i juli

Kong Inge kunne det være, men så vidt jeg kan se, sejlede den rundt på Island indtil 11.12, hvor den sejlede til København - men det er lidt uklart

Hólar sejler den 13. November, Men **Vesta** sejlede til København, den 12. november 1903 - og havde en dame med, der skulle til Cambridge - så en tur over Edinburgh med ankomst den 19.11.03 er trolig.

Jakob