



ISLANDS *Kontakt*

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What does this stamp tell you?



Orla Nielsen and Ebbe Eldrup have discovered new findings. You must read the article on page 3. (Translation available) Story started, as they found out, that the clichés for the black-prints of the 5 aur did not come from the clichés for the postal stationery or the original 5 aur stamp. It turned out, that the black-prints were made from the clichés for the Bern reprint.

The characteristics for the Bern reprint is that the right frame is intact and a white spot in "5". Only 6 copies in sheet having the defective right frame. The same for the black-prints?

It is a Bern-reprint!

Hvis nogen af læserne har et sorttryk eller et Bern-nytryk med spaltet rammelinje til højre, så **skal** vi have en kopi (Scan eller foto) sendt til redaktøren, som vil videreformidle til forfatterne og læserne. Enhver kommentar er yderst velkommen !

Does anyone have a black print or a Bern-reprint showing a split right frame? You **must** send a scan or photocopy to editor, who will inform authors and readers. Any comment much appreciated!

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Redaktionen ønsker alle en god sommer !

Editor wants everybody to have a nice summer !



Næste udgave kommer, når der er stof til 28 sider. Det bliver forhåbentlig til september. Vil du gerne se næste nummer til tiden, så send ”noget” til redaktøren.

Next issue will appear when 28 pages are full. Hopefully that will be in September. If you want to see next issue on time, then send “something” to editor.

Om sorttryk af 5 Aur ovaludgave – og en ny opdagelse

Af Ebbe Eldrup og Orla Nielsen

Iflg. Kohl's håndbog (og alle senere kilder) blev alle datterstemppler til ovaludgaverne fremstillet ved stempeling af værdital i cirklen og gravering af tekst i ovalen i det originale moderstempel, hvor kun ISLAND var indgraveret.



Prøvetryk af moderstempel til ovaludgaverne.
Det er uden vandmærke og uden gummi.

Datterstemplet til 5 aur værdien adskiller sig ved lidt større bogstaver *og den spaltede Øst-ramme* (højre ydre rammelinie) fra de andre.

Da det tilsvarende datterstempel for 3 Aur'en i 1882 skulle fremstilles blev det gjort med udgangspunkt i 5 Aur datterstemplet, hvor 5-tallene blev fjernet og 3-tal indgraveret i stedet.

Alle udgaver og tryk af 5 Aur samt de seks første tryk af 3 Aur har derfor spaltet Øst-ramme.

Nedenfor ses utakkede prøvetryk på originalpapir (uden vandmærke) af 5 Aur blå og 5 Aur grøn:



Bemærk den spaltede Øst-ramme (og hvidt punkt i 5-tallet).
Blå 5 aur Grøn 5 aur

Facit skriver under 5 Aur grøn (Facit 10), at der findes et sorttryk på tykt papir (Facit 10v2) og et sorttryk på tyndt papir (10v3). Under Facit 10v3 henvises til 16 Aur (Facit 13), hvor der angives et sorttryk af et lodret par bestående af 5 og 16 Aur (Facit 13v2). Det er ikke ganske klart, om der menes, at 10v3 *kun* findes i parret eller, at sorttrykket både findes som par sammen med 16 aur og som single.

Et eksemplar af sorttryk af 5 Aur på tykt papir (uden vandmærke) og en firblok af 5 Aur på tyndt papir (uden vandmærke) ses herunder:



Der foreligger attester på, at der er tale om henholdsvis 10v2 og 10v3 (for 10v3 foreligger endda to attester).

Men sorttrykkene er ikke Facit 10v2 eller Facit 10v3 !

Som det ses, har ingen af sorttrykkene spaltet Øst-ramme. De har begge hvid plet i det store 5-tal. Det skal også bemærkes, at sorttrykket på tyndt papir er i en firblok.

Der har tidligere eksisteret den opfattelse, at sorttrykkene kunne være prøvetryk af værdistemplet til 5 aur helsagerne.



Helsagen fra 1879 har ikke spaltet Øst-ramme men heller ikke hvid plet i 5-tallet og derudover hvide hjørneornamenter.



Helsagen fra 1889 har spaltet Øst-ramme og hvidt punkt i 5-tallet.



Helsagen fra 1895 har samme værdistempel som den fra 1900. Værdistempellet har hverken spaltet Øst-ramme eller hvidt punkt i 5-tallet.

Der er derfor ikke nogen af værdistemplerne til 5 aur helsagerne, der kan have været grundlag for sorttrykkene.

I "One Hundred Years of Icelandic Stamps" (s. 163) fremgår af et brev til ministeren for Island 16.1.1901, at 3 Aur oplagene var opbrugt, og en ny udgave på 3000 ark blev taget i brug i juni 1901. "The correspondence showed that this was only a case of a reprint of the 3 aurar stamp, as so often before. But the result was nevertheless different, and produced quite a new stamp. It then happened that new plates were engraved for this value". Der er ingen sikker viden om, hvorfor en ny graving blev udført, men Jón Aðalsteinn henviser til en forklaring hos Kohl: "the figure 3 stands out too poorly from the yellow background of the stamp and the letters at the bottom was too small and indistinct". Derfor det store 3-tal og samtidig blev østrammen hel.

Under Bern nytryk af 5 Aur nævner Regeling i “Stamps of Iceland 1872-1904”, at nytrykket omfatter 94 ”nye” clichéer med hel østramme (og at 5-tallet i midtercirklen er placeret 0,15 mm højere end på den gamle cliché. I POSTFRÍM hælder Í også til højre i det oprindelige design, mens det er lige op og ned i det nye). 6 af de gamle clichéer er anvendt. De sidder i pos. 21-26. Regeling har en hypotese om, ”at samtidig med, at den nye 3 Aur blev fremstillet i 1901, blev der også lavet nye 5 Aur, men disse kom ikke i brug, fordi det i mellemtiden var besluttet at fremstille en ny udgave af Chr. d. IX.” Der er ikke i litteraturen støtte for denne hypotese, og den samme begrundelse for at lave en ny cliché som for 3 Aur synes ikke relevant. Beholdningen af 5 Aur var også rigelig i 1901, jf. brugen til de senere Í Gildi oplag.

En anden hypotese kunne være, at da nytrykket skulle fremstilles var der ikke flere end 6 brugbare stereotypier af de gamle tilbage, så et nyt datterstempel blev fremstillet og 94 nye produceret for at dække behovet. Med 3 Aur erfaringen in mente, var det naturligt, at østrammen samtidig blev rettet. Men det forudsætter, at det gamle datterstempel ikke længere fandtes i 1904, for ellers kunne man jo lige så godt bruge det.

Men ”Bern-nytrykkene” kom til at se således ud med og uden overtryk:



Bern-nytrykkene har hvid plet i 5-tallet men ikke spaltet Øst-ramme. Ved sammenligning med begge de viste sorttryk ses, at det er fra Bern-nytrykket, de stammer!

Den korrekte beskrivelse vil derfor være: **”Sorttryk af 5 Aur anvendt til Bern nytryk”** på henholdsvis tykt og tyndt papir. **(Ikke noteret i Facit)**. Hvis Facit 10 skulle omfatte både aftryk af datterstemplet til 5 aur frimærkerne og datterstemplet til 5 aur Bern-nytrykket vil det være i uoverensstemmelse med specialkatalogets i øvrigt høje standard.

Vi foreslår derfor at Facit kataloget under beskrivelsen af Bern-nytrykket fra 1904 tilføjer at der eksisterer sorttryk af 5 aur nytrykket både på tykt og på tyndt papir (uden vandmærke).

I forbindelse med forarbejdet til denne artikel lykkedes det Johnny Pernerfors at fremskaffe et scan af det lodrette par 5+16 Aur, som sad i en stor svensk samling. På Postiljonens auktion den 4. oktober i år blev denne samling udstykket. Ud over det lodrette par, som Orla fik held til at erhverve, var der bl. a. forskellige andre islandske sorttryk til salg.



5 Aur'en har spaltet Øst-ramme. Det er på tyndt papir. Dvs. at 10v3 eksisterer. Det er det eneste par, vi kender, men det er stadig et spørgsmål, om den eksisterer som single, idet ingen formentlig vil kunne finde på at halvere parret! Det bemærkes, at trykfarven er noget sortere end de øvrige 5 Aur sorttryk.

Men der var også to trestriber af 5 Aur sorttryk, begge på tykt papir. Her er den første:



Der er hel Ø-ramme, så der er også her tale om sorttryk til Bern-nytrykket.

På den anden blev kun bagsiden vist:



Det er abklatsch fra sorttryk af 3 Aur'en, men forsiden er faktisk mere interessant:



Øst-rammen er tydeligt spaltet. Det er det første eksemplar af Facit 10v2, som vi har set.

For en ordens skyld skal nævnes, at der på Postiljonens auktion var også sorttryk af 3 Aur ny gravering fra 1901 (Facit 21v2), samt af 6 Aur (Facit 11v2). Begge var intens sorte.

Vores gennemgang af kilderne har ikke afsløret, hvornår sorttrykkene er lavet. I hvert fald 3 og 6 Aur sorttrykkene må pga den intense sorte farve antages at være fremstillet på et andet tidspunkt end 5 Aur sorttrykkene.

Roland Daebel rejser tvivl om, hvornår de ”almindelige” prøvetryk blev fremstillet og om hvorvidt de overhovedet er prøvetryk. Han skriver i en mail: ”Paper, color and printings are from later years. It is believable these stamps were made in the 30’ties in Copenhagen from original plates”. Antagelserne strider mod den hidtidige opfattelse, men foreløbig savnes beviser på, om det ene eller det andet er gældende. Det må dog nævnes, at Daebels hypotese forudsætter, at den originale plade for 5 Aur stadig var der i 30’erne, hvilket gør fremstillingen af det nye datterstempel til nytrykket endnu mere uforklarlig. Hvor usandsynligt det end er, kan man ikke totalt afvise, at de seks gamle clichéer i Bern-nytrykket kan være anvendt endnu en gang.

De to slags 5 aur sorttryk uden spaltet Øst-ramme opfatter vi som prøvetryk til 5 aur Bern-nytrykket og ser det derfor som overvejende sandsynligt, at de er fremstillet samtidig med nytrykkene i 1904.

Afslutningsvis en tak til dem, som har støttet denne artikel med billeder og tanker: Roland Daebel, Índriði Pálsson, Johnny Pernerfors, Þor Þorsteins og Douglas Storckenfeldt.

Kilder: Kohl’s Handbuch: Island, Jón Aðalsteinn Jónsson: “One 100 Years of Icelandic Stamps”, Henry Regeling: “Stamps of Iceland 1872-1904” og Facit Special 2008.

For at få overblik over eksisterende eksemplarer af disse sorttryk og eksisterende eksemplarer af Berner-nytryk med spaltet højre ramme, ønsker redaktionen (forfatterne og læserne) meget gerne fremsendelse af oplysninger herom pr. brev/email til redaktionen.

In order to collect information about these blackprints, the authors and readers would very much like to have information on any copies in members possession, or if any member has a Bern-reprint copy with split east frame (pos. 21 – 25). Send a letter/ email with all information to editor.

Unusual Ink cancellation



Seen at Højland net auctions.

Stamp bears a (to me unknown) ink cancellation. As always I turn to our specialists for comments.



I started up with Jørgen Steen Larsen.

Hej Ole,

Jeg mener, at der blot er tale om en lidt sjusket "Bd" for Bildudalur.

Mvh. Jørgen *(I think that it is a sloppy "Bd" for Bildudalur)*

Having received this answer from Jørgen I turned to Þór Þorsteins. I suggested that there might have been two different postmen at Bildudalur.

Hi Ole,

There is no possibility to answer if Bíldudalur had two postmen, but I doubt if there was at the same time as to the size of the community. Have never seen this writing.

Regards Þór

Having received this information we must turn to our readers. Can anyone help with a conclusive answer (or suggestion)?

Received from abroad:



Dear editor,

I have just started collecting foreign postmarks. I was very lucky getting two skilling stamps with these unusual postmarks. Can you help me, as I know you are also collecting these stamps? I have read on my world map in order to find a city showing the letters YKO together in a town name. I ended up with YOKOHAMA. It is the first Japanese postmark to be known on an old Icelandic stamp. I consider it very rare. The postmark on the



4 skilling would that be Lerwick? The spelling is not the usual Lerwick, but it is close. Isn't it? I didn't get a certificate. Can you recommend a specialist?

Furthermore the 8 skilling is without watermark, a rare variety.

Sincerely xxxxxxxxx (member known to editor)

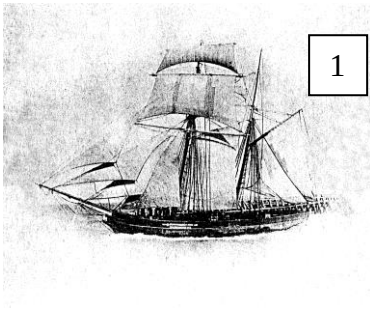
Could readers help this member?

Do you think editor is joking? There are many questions asked here. The answer to the latter is yes!

French fishermen in Icelandic waters

By Þór Þorsteins

During more than 300 years or until 1938 French fishermen pursued cod fishing near the Icelandic coast. Their sail fishing-vessels arrived on the south coast of Iceland early March and gradually moved west, or eastward to the east coast until August when the fleet left for France. After 1918 trawlers started fishing and the last French sailing-vessel is known to be fishing near Iceland just before Second World War when the fishing was discontinued completely.



The fishing was only done with handtackle and for a long time on two masted schooners, so called goelettes (1) most of which came from villages in Brittany and Flanders in France but in latter part of the period also on schooners of Dundi type (2). A cross sail on the foremast of a goelette was specially designed to meet local

conditions and was found to be very fitting owing to the sudden changes in the weather around Iceland. Heyday of the schooner fishermen was from the middle of the 19th century until 1914 and during some peak summers up to 6000 Frenchmen were fishing on around 300 schooners at the busiest times. During fishing the fishermen were standing to windward along the full length of the schooner. During these years the sea took a heavy toll and losses are recorded of near to 4000 fishermen in addition to several schooners which sank or went aground in Iceland.



Many pictures on postcards exist which show the departure of the schooners with a religious ceremony and invocation for help from the Almighty (3). Many of the pictures also show clearly the bad conditions of the fishermen on board small sailingboats, living with lasting fatigue and dangerous work during the fishing.

At the end of the 19th century no news was available from the schooners until after arrival in their home port at the end of the fishing tours which lasted around 6 months. From 1890 inspection ships started accepting mail from the fishermen but it was first delivered to receivers after the return of the inspectionship to France.

Shortly afterwards the hospital ships arrived and then transport of mail became much better. It is believed the letters were put in mailbags without payment and transported to France by transport vessels which fetched the catch. Also some part of it went by Icelandic mail to Europe (4). Only a few letters are



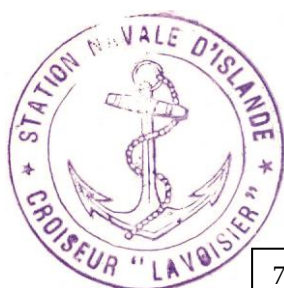
known from this time and therefore some doubt exists of this transport.



Mail from France intended for the schooners could be sent through Denmark to Iceland (5) and some covers are known transported inland according to mail records dated before 1869 with the additional inland postage to be paid upon acceptance of the letters. During 1870-1872 the postage had to be prepaid in Reykjavík before the letter was forwarded inland and from those years covers are unknown. Some covers and cards are also known (6) after establishment of the Icelandic postal service in 1873 and Iceland's enrollment in UPU in 1876.

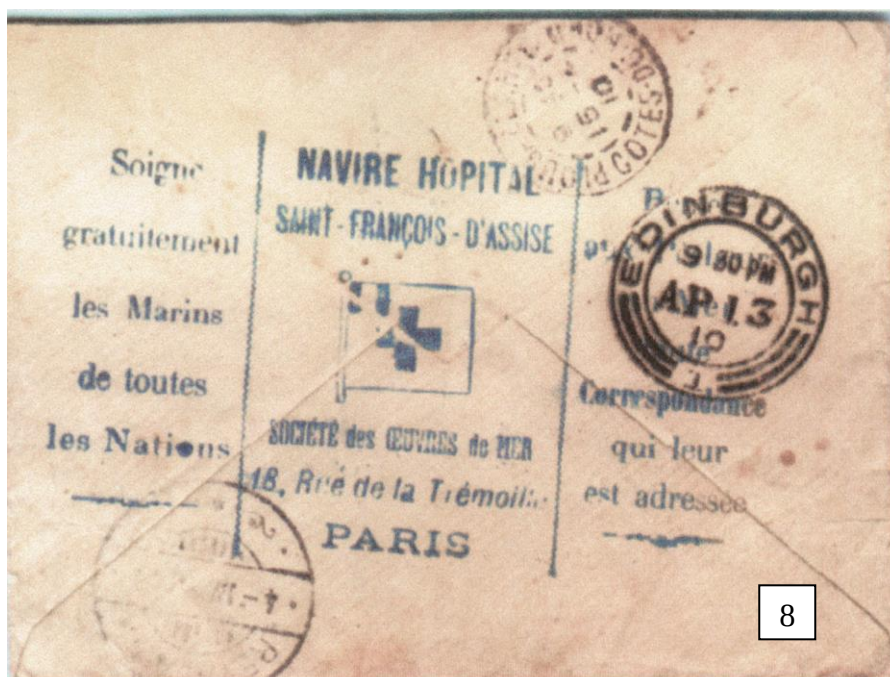


In French newspapers many articles are found describing the difficult facilities of the fishermen and to improve this the French government started around 1800 to dispatch patrol- or warships to follow the fleet, offering them assistance if required and limited medical help. In latter part of the century they accepted also letters and cards. They are found



stamped with the name of the patrol ship. These ships went usually three times around Iceland during the summer and called at Dýrafjörður or Patreksfjörður on the west coast but Fáskrúðsfjörður or Norðfjörður on the east coast of Iceland. Known French warships serving around Iceland are: Croiseur "La Voisier"(7), "La Nielly" and "La Manche".

Late in summer freighters arrived to transport the catch from the fleet. They brought also necessary supplies and mail to the crew and collected their mail. In French newspapers much was also written about the difficult work of the seamen and many sea accidents. Because of this the society "Oeuvres de Mer" was established in Paris 1894. Its primary activity was to work for the welfare of French seamen by running hospital ships and on them offer necessary medical help and nursing for the fishermen. On behalf of the society funds were collected to buy a hospital ship and pay for its running. It was to accompany the fishing schooners during the season.



On them worked doctors, nurses and Catholic priests. They could offer all necessary medical help and attendance for the seamen which until then was sadly lacking. They also rendered assistance to other foreign seamen met on their route. Also they transported mail and some covers and postcards are known with cancels from the hospital ships (8) as can be seen here f. Inst. Navire hopital/Saint Francois d'Assise and Navire hopital/Saint Pierre II.

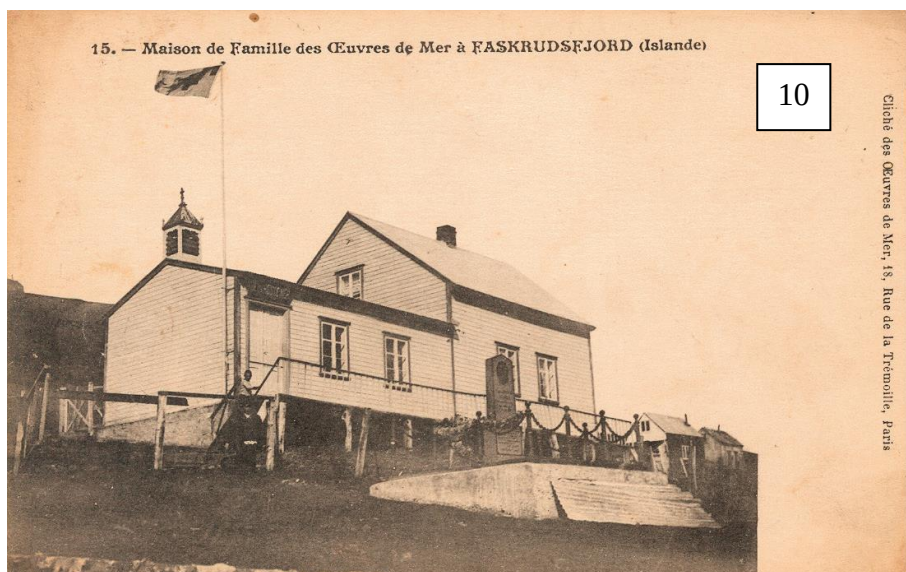
navire-hopital
ST PIERRE

Most of the French hospital ships carried names of French saints and the following names are known: “Saint Paul” around Iceland 1879-99 but was wrecked on Iceland’s south coast, “Saint Pierre II” 1897-1904, “Saint Francois d’Assise” 1901-1913, “Notre Dame de la Mer”(9) 1911-1914, “La France” 1913, “Saint Jeanne d’Arc” 1919-1934, “Saint Ives” 1935-1939.



In no place are found as many relics of Frenchmen as in the village of Fáskrúðsfjörður and there the French government built a hospital shed in 1897(10) also in addition a Catholic chapel. In 1903 they built a new hospital, which was operated until 1914 and a house for the French consul and doctor 1907. A French cemetery can be mentioned and in it are known graves of several French and Belgian seamen.

In Reykjavik the society “La Societe des Hopitaux Francais d’Islande” bought a ground in Lindargata 51 and built there “The French hospital”. It was operated until the end of 1929 when the municipality of Reykjavik bought the house. During the time of the French in both hospitals full doctors medical help was available and in addition Catholic priests worked there. It is unknown if letters handed in at the hospitals were cancelled and how they were carried to France.



In Fáskrúðsfjörður is now found a museum “Frenchmen in Iceland” and there in text and pictures is well shown the Frenchmen’s time in Icelandic waters and in Iceland. In it are found many good objects connected to Frenchmen and it is highly recommended to tourists to visit the museum.

For those interested to know more about the story the book of Elín Pálmadóttir “Fransí biskví” can be recommended. It was published both in the French and Icelandic language by Almenna bókafélagið in 1989.

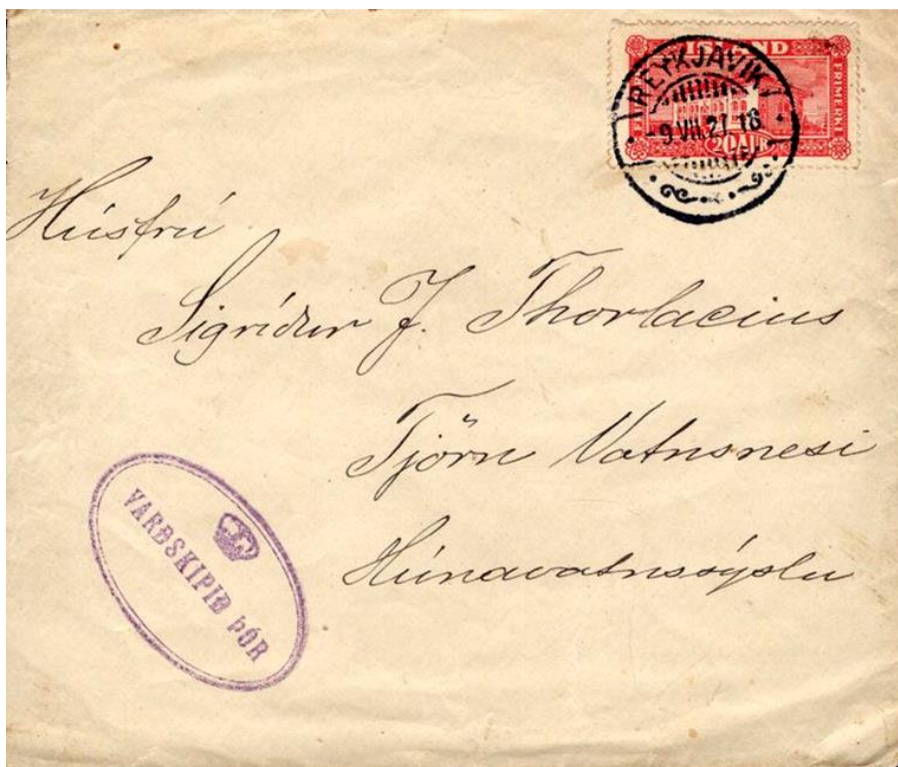
The author of this text wants to thank the following for invaluable help and loan of pictures Albert Eiríksson, David Loe, Johnny Pernerfors, Mike Tuttle, Roger Partridge, Saso Andonov and Sveinn Ingi Sveinsson.

Comments on pictures

1. A goelette characterized by a cross sail on foremast.
2. Departure of a Dundi schooner for Icelandic waters.
3. A farewell feast before a fishing tour to Iceland in PAMPOL.
4. A cover to France with 20 aur stamp printed 1894, cancelled with a crown & posthorn cancel Arnarfjörður. Arrival postmark ERQUY, Cotes du Nord 24th July 1894.
5. A French cover from 1868 to Grundarfjörður, cancelled reverse Kjöbenhavn. With Icelandic mail record number 93 and in ink stated unpaid local postage 6 skildings.
6. Cover posted and cancelled in Vestmannaeyjar 3rd April 1910, receives an Icelandic T owing short postage. On arrival in France it receives a France postagedue stamp which is cancelled at receivers postoffice.
7. The cancel of the Croiseur “La Voisier” at Station Navale d’Islande.
8. On reverse of cover(6) a blue cancel of the hospitalship “Navire Hopital Saint-Francois-D’Assise”.
9. A picture of the hospital ship “Notre-Dame-De La Mer”.
10. The old hospital shed and the chapel in Fáskrúðsfjörður.

With authors permission this article was prepared by editor based on an article by Þór Þorsteins in Frimkjabladid # 19.

Fra **Højlands auktioner** har jeg klippet dette viste brev og tekst.



1925. Landskab. 20 Aur rød på skibsbrev med oval skibsstempel "(krone) / VARDSKIPID PÓR" annulleret REYKJAVIK 9.7.1927 til Hundvatnssýslu. Inspektionsskibet "Thor" (1899) var oprindeligt en trawler fra det dansk-islandske fiskeriselskab, som blev overtaget af Landsbrugsministeriet (1907) som havundersøgelsesskib, herefter i marinen og fra 1922 overdraget til Island som fiskeriinspektionsskib. Strandet og slået til vrak i 1929. Sjælden forsendelse.

Received From Orla Nielsen on Essays? Proofs in Kontakt # 70



I saw these items on e-bay. The editor is right, they are definitely not stamps, but the only reason I did not bid was because of uncertainty about the quality and of course whether they were genuine. They look - to say the least - not too good, but still there might just be a chance that they were unknown proofs and deserved a closer and detailed inspection. Except from the 6 aur grey, the 10 aur red and the 16 aur brown none of them are mentioned in Regelings book.

Orla

*Why would these items appear together with the same sort of items from at least 15 other countries?
All looking similar in printing method and paper? editor*



Et lille indlæg i variant debatten. Her er den oprindelige værdi ikke dækket. Red.

Reaktioner på 8 skilling i sidste nummer.



Stemplet øverst på side 28 i sidste nummer (nr. 70) er en helforfalskning.

Du kan f.eks. se på K. På B1a skal de to skrå linjer mødes midt på den lodrette streg - således som du viser det nedenunder. Mvh Jørgen Steen Larsen



On page 28 you show a picture of Reykjavik postmark with date 2.1.73 This is a complete forgery of the postmark. The form of the numbers is wrong and such never found in this postmark also have never known the stars or scroll are missing. Unfortunately such products are being more commonly offered on the Ebay.

Regards Þór

Det mest interessante ved dette objekt er stemplet som har en del iøjnefaldende forskelle fra den gamle Reykjavík B1a type.

- 1: Tallene i datolinien står altfor tæt.
 - 2: To-tallet læner fremover.
 - 3: Rak fane på tre-tallet.
 - 4: Åtte streg i feltet ovenfor datolinien.
 - 5: "k" i Reykjavík forskellig fra "k" i B1a.
 - 6: Ingen stjerner i det nederste felt.
- Der findes sikkert flere avvigelser.

Min konklusjon: FALSK stempel, ikke vellykket men jeg har ikke set denne type för.

Venlig hilsen Ólafur (Eliasson red.)

=====



Eksempel fra Cavendish auction 24. april

VESTMANN ISLANDS -
RARE 45aur-RATE
'PARCEL CARD' COVER
CANCELLED BY
COPENHAGEN PARCEL
POST C.D.S.; Fine and
remarkable May c.1892 env.
from "Vestmana" [Islands]
to Copenhagen franked by
1884 20aur Blue Pair &
1891 5aur Green all tied on
arrival by mainly v. fine

Copenhagen Parcel Post office "KJOBENHAVN/P P/1 P.K." c.d.s.'s; endorsed "Hermes 1 Pakke m... Adressen" and "1.55 Kvint (?)" on the front. Rare franking and a most unusual usage from this remote location off the south coast of Iceland. Exhibition Quality.

(more next issue)

The Collecting Office in Selás.

By Þór Þorsteins. Frímerkjablaðið Nr. 18 of 2008. Translated from the Icelandic by Þór Þorsteins and with his permission, edited by Brian Flack



When people drive in the outskirts of Reykjavík they often do not realize the big changes which have taken place. Some years ago when a car drove along the way to the southcoast, which now is renamed Rofabær, there was to be found a Reykjavík collecting post office. It was then in the Gullbringu county, and was named Selás, so-called as it was a mountain ridge. It was opened in 1947, and apart from a period between 1950-53 when their daughter Hulda Guðrún was in charge, the postmen were the couple Kristín Jóhannesdóttir and Filippus Guðmundsson who was a chief mason until 1956.

The big white house.

In the year 1929 Fillupus had built a summer house for the family on ground owned by him in Selás, and around the year 1941 he erected a big house at its side at Selás 3C. The house was always called “the big white house”. At that time no drinking water was found there and it had to be transported in a tanker from Reykjavík airport, and electricity also came later, after the house was built. The collecting office of Selás was located in the couple’s flat, or rather on the desk of the master of the house, as only limited space was required for the post office. The only telephone of the area was also found there and the house served therefore as a telephone station. The Reykjavík municipal bus “Lögbergsvagninn” stopped outside the house four times a day, and it was the communication link for the area, as private cars hardly existed. If the bus could not be used, a person had to walk down to the old electricity station by Elliðaár (Elliða river) to get a bus. It was therefore a good location, and thanks to their helpfulness and goodwill, the house became the center of the community. Whenever something might be lacking, for example if a mass should need to take place, then it was held in the living room of the couple, as there was no church to be found in the area at that time.

The post car came once a week.

Around 1950 the settlement had grown considerably and was named Árbæjar- og Selásblettir (blettir = plot). The buildings were on ground which had been allocated for or sold as summerhouses, but owing to a serious shortage of flats in the town, many of these were used as year-long residences. The collecting office of Selás served this area. Once a week a car came from the post office in Reykjavík with mail and took back anything waiting which had then always been cancelled. This was only letter or newspaper mail. Letters arriving in the the post car were never announced and no mail distribution existed. Therefore it was the custom of people to call and ask if something had arrived. There was no fixed time for this, and the service was available whenever required.

The cancels of the collecting office.



It is only now when writing this article that it was discovered that two bridge type cancels were in use by the office at Selás. The first one, during the years 1947-1951, was type B1d with the name of Reykjavík, and a new one from 1952 with the name Selás of type B2c2.



In 1957 Aðalbjörn Sigfússon, Hléskógum, Árbæjarblett (plot) 69, took over the service and ran it until 1966 when his house burned down, causing the closure of the collecting post office. The B2c2 cancel remained in use for a further two years after the office closed, for cancelling covers to order. It was not until 1975 that a post office was opened as R-110 in that area.

(Subsequently þór told me that he has seen the type B1d Reykjavík cancel used at Selás, which is still in the possession of the family. It is not possible to identify which of the 4 type B1d Reykjavík cancels (R-20, R-21, R-22 and R-23) in use between 1947 and 1951 was allocated to Selás. Regarding the name Selás, the word Sel is a mountain dairy farm, and ás is mountain ridge, but whether there was ever any such farm here is not known.)



2 unusual postmarks



These 2 postmarks are not common. I have never seen Rotterdam before. Frederikstad is only known with the shown date March 31st 1926. Sold at ebay by aa.auctions (Member of our club). Obtained prices were Frederikstad 77 \$ and Rotterdam 87 \$.



Debat om varianter

Af Orla Nielsen

Oles spørgsmål om varianter på 5/35 Aur Hafstein og Johnny's svar rejser egentligt et generelt problem om, hvad vi som samlere skal forstå ved begrebet "en variant".

Af Johnny's svar fremgår, at **hensigten** med overtrykket er et vigtigt kriterium. Udgangspunktet for at bedømme det er formentlig frimærkeudgiverens godkendelse af et prøvetryk. I "Moderne varianter XIII" er der et godt eksempel i de prøvetryk, som Þór Þorsteins har fundet af 25/3 Aur Hafstein udgaven. Det endelige valg er et resultat af grundige overvejelser, og det bliver dermed en vejledning for trykkeriet fsv. angår fastlæggelse af de sorteringskriterier, som trykkeriets personale bliver pålagt. I det omfang sorteringskriterierne ikke bliver fulgt eller afvigelser ikke bliver opdaget, slipper der materiale ud, som så kan indeholde "varianter". De omtalte varianter på 5/35 må ses i dette lys, men de ville nok ikke blive accepteret som varianter, medmindre de optræder med en vis **regularitet**. Det gør de, og man kan oven i købet fastlægge deres position(er) i arket.

Om de så katalogiseres må være et spørgsmål om, 1) det specialiseringsniveau, som katalogudgiverne vælger og måske 2) deres vurdering af samlerinteressen (formentlig i høj grad påvirket af auktionsresultater) hvor de pågældende varianter har været udbudt.

Hvorvidt denne vurdering så er ensartet og konsistent kan man altid diskutere, jvf. Johnny's kommentar til "delt påtryk", som tydeligt også afviger fra hensigten med overtrykket.

Vender vi os så til Oles spørgsmål om 50 Aur påtrykket, kommer hensigten med overtrykket ind i billedet. Der er ingen tvivl om, at de viste eksemplarer afviger fra "det normale", men hensigten "at angive en ny værdi for frimærket" bliver ikke påvirket i de eksempler, Ole viser. Så derfor: De er afvigelser, men lever ikke op til hensigtskriteriet. Noget andet er, hvis der kunne findes eksemplarer, hvor "50 Aur" kun fremtræder delvist på mærket, altså tilsvarende "delt overtryk" som nævnt ovenfor. Det leder frem til endnu et kriterium, nemlig **afvigelsens størrelse**. Ingen af dem opfylder imidlertid regularitetskriteriet, medmindre det blødes op til, at **der kan findes et antal eksemplarer af afvigelsen**, som tilfældet er med "delt påtryk på 10/5 Aur Chr. X.

Samme kriterier mener jeg kan anvendes på perforeringsfejl, trykforskydninger ved flerfarvet tryk, beskæringsfejl m.v., som ses på mange moderne mærker.

Helt anderledes strenge krav stilles til varianter i selve frimærketrykket. Her er tilstedeværelsen af en "flueplet" ubestrideligt en afvigelse, men den bliver kun til en variant, hvis den optræder med en regularitet og fuldstændig identisk i mindst tre eksemplarer, som den uskrevne konvention, så vidt jeg ved, lyder. Det kriterium er vigtigere end kendskab til positionen, fordi "fluepletten" nok kan findes på pos. x i det ark, man har undersøgt, men ikke nødvendigvis på flere. Noget andet er, at hvis der er mindst tre absolut identiske eksemplarer, så er det et plus at kende positionen. Her er i øvrigt grunden til, at jeg i mine artikler skelner skarpt mellem anvendelsen af de to udtryk: "Afvigelser" og "varianter"

Hvad der så er **samleværdige varianter** er og forbliver den enkelte samlers helt private subjektive mening og dermed samtidig grundlag for en evig diskussion mellem samlerne og vores diskussion om katalogudgiverens politik.

Exotic Destinations IV - Letters 'E' and 'F' by Brian Flack

ESTONIA

I suppose Iceland has less cultural and historical contact with the Baltic States than some Scandinavian countries, and so I feel justified including Estonia as an exotic destination. With regard to the address, I am familiar with Tallin of course but not Reval. It seems that after the Danish conquest in 1219 the town became known in the German, Swedish and Danish languages as Reval from Latin Revelia or Estonian Rävala, the ancient name of the surrounding Estonian countryside. Tallinna replaced the previously used official German name Reval in 1918, when Estonia became independent. In the early 1920s, the official spelling of the city name was changed from Tallinna (genitive case ending) to Tallin. Why this writer in 1937 should include Reval in the address I do not know. It would be interesting to know which air services it might have used once it arrived on the continent by sea from Iceland. Unfortunately there are no route marks on the cover.



Cancelled Akureyri B1a (type 1) dated 23.7.37. Correct 55aur franking. 35aur surface rate up to 20gm 1.10.25 to 31.12.39. plus 20aur per 20gm airmail supplement valid 1.3.37 to 1941.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

This is from the prolific writer and sender of letters to foreign countries, William F. Pálsson. His mailings are so well-known that single handedly he has turned the type B2a Einarstaðir bridge cancel into a common one. I am glad he decided to write to Maud Duffin of Burns Cottage, Port Stanley, Falkland Islands in 1934, and guess they might have shared a philatelic interest. I would be interested to know what route it took to get from one end of the Atlantic to the other. I am surprised however that Mr Pálsson, a philatelist, did not manage to get the postage rate correct. I have not managed to find any record of Maud Duffin nor of her house “Burns Cottage”, named no doubt after the famous Scottish poet Robert Burns.



Cancelled Einarstaðir type B2a dated 11.11.34. A faint Port Stanley (date indecipherable) receiving cancel on reverse. The correct rate was 35aur surface up to 20gm, valid 1.10.25 to 31.12.39. The cover is 5aur underpaid.

It is always exciting to see what Brian has to show. Editors guesses are not even close. Of course Brian reads my predictions and will act accordingly! For next issue I am looking forward to Greece or Gambia and for „H“ Hungary or Haiti.

Efterlysning v/ Carl Simonsen



Der er et tydeligt hak i højre side af A i AUR.

Carl vil meget gerne høre om andre har denne ret tydelige variant i 10 aur dobbelthoveder.

Moderne varianter XIV

Af Orla Nielsen

Supplement

Hans Erik Andersen har været flittig i vintermånederne og har sendt mange afvigelser, og Carl har også bidraget, så det bliver et langt supplement denne gang.

Dynjandi



Plet i V-ramme 4 mm fra NV-hjørne og lille prik i marginen ud for 10.
(fundet af Hans Erik Andersen)



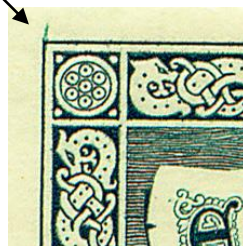
Plet i SV-hjørne af D og 4 pletter uden for D
(fundet af Hans Erik)

1944 Republik
5 Kr



Plet i U's venstre ben
(fundet af Hans Erik)

1953 Håndskrifter, 70 Aur



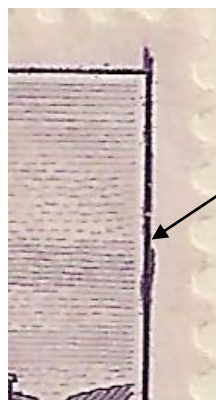
Streg over NV-hjørne farveudløb ?
(fundet af Carl)

1956

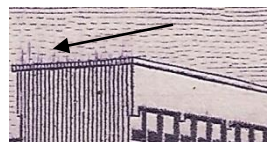
1,50 kr el-værk



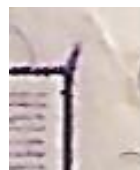
Ligner dobbeltpræg i V-ramme.
(fundet af Hans Erik)



Streg ud for Ø-ramme og forlænget N-ramme
(fundet af Hans Erik)



”skov af antenner”
(Fundet af Hans Erik)



”skæv” forlængelse af Ø-ramme i Nord
(fundet af Hans Erik)



linie forlænget ud til
Ø-rammen (7½ mm f.n.)
(fundet af Hans Erik)

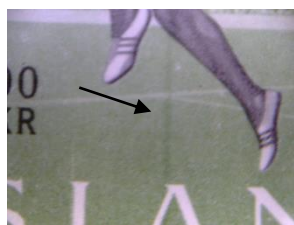
1958 Islands hest

10 Aur



Sort streg under bugen
(fundet af Hans Erik 2
gange på pos. 19 i ark 2A)

1964 OL i Tokyo



Lodret grøn linie fra
toppen og ned til A.
Ses tydeligst på den
nederste del (fundet
af Hans Erik 2 gange)

1965 Nationaldragt



Hvid cirkel med blå
plet og grå plet længe-
re nede
(fundet af Hans Erik)

1972 Herðubreið



Brud nederst på Ð
(fundet af Carl)

Kontinentalsoklen



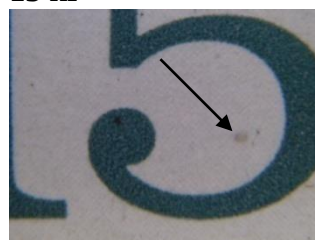
Hvid cirkel t.v. for Í
(fundet af Hans Erik)



Hvid cirkel t.h. for Í.
(fundet af Hans Erik)

1973 Frimærkejubilæum

15 kr



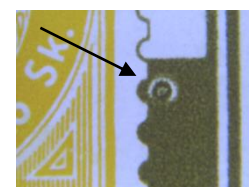
Grå plet i 5.
(fundet af Hans
Erik)

40 kr



Endnu en hvid cirkel
mellem
L og A, men helt tæt ved
L
(fundet af Hans Erik)

80 Kr



Hvid cirkel ud for Sk
(fundet af Hans Erik)



Hak i N-ramme over 0
(fundet af Hans Erik)

Nyt

1986 fortsat:

Europa XXVII

10 kr



Sort streg fra Í og ind over S



Lille blå plet i venstre del af sidste 0

Nationalbanken 100 år (13 og 250 kr)
Ingen afvigelser fundet

Reykjavík 200 år
12 Kr

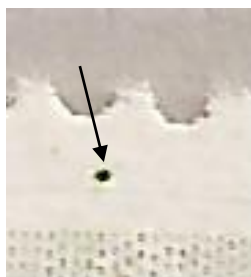


Takning lodret forskudt til højre (Facit 692v)
(Billede fra JP)



Lille spinkel brun firkant på himlen (22 mm f.v. og 6 mm f.o., omtrent over kirketårnet)

13 kr



Grøn plet i øvre margin
14½ mm f.v.

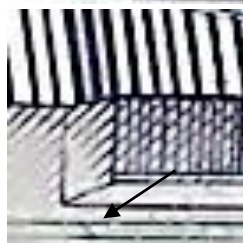
40 Kr



Normalt mærke tv. Th. Bleget blå farve (del af et ark)
(Billede fra JP)

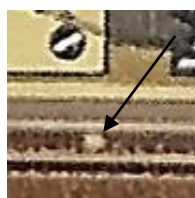


Blå plet i skraveringen
7½ mm f.h. og 2½ mm f.n.
(set to gange)



Skrå streg ved indgang til højre. 7 mm f.h. og 22 mm f.o.
(set to gange)

Telefon i Ísland i 80 år
12 Kr



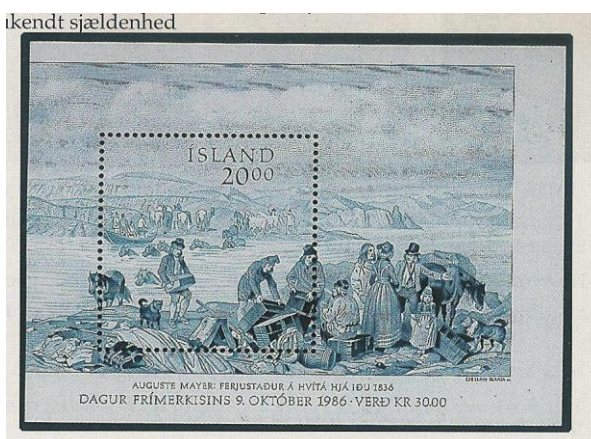
Hvid plet 13 mm f.v og 4½ mm f.n. over sidste I i SIMI



Mindre hvid plet 17 mm f.v. og 4½ mm f.n.. over (U)M A(LLT)

Frimærkets dag 1986
20 kr

ikendt sjældenhed



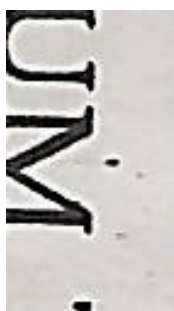
Trykket forskudt helt ud til venstre kant.
 Postiljonen okt 1988, opråb 1000. Højland
 nov. 2000, opråb 1500. Igen okt 2001, opråb
 1200, hammerslag 2800
 Også Højland maj 08 (Jens Olesen) opråb
 1000, hammer: 900

Julefrimærker (10 og 12 kr)
 Ingen afvigelser fundet.

1987
 Ingen afvigelser før
Rasmus Rask
20 Kr



Plet tv for mund og under højre
 øje samt lille streg over øjen-
 brynet

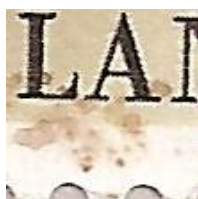


Og i samme mærke plet over
 M
 i højre side

Fugle II (13, 40, 70 og 90 kr)
Fugle II
40 kr



Lys plet over fuglens
 Næb



Mange grå pletter
 omkring LA



Flere lyse streger foran
 fuglens bryst



Stort felt af lyse streger
 og pletter ved og på fuglens
 bryst

70 kr

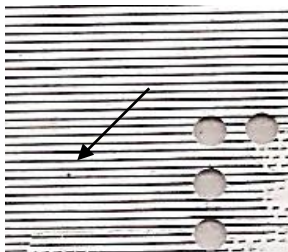


Hvid "fjer" på øverste
 skades ryg

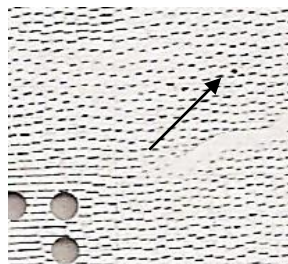
Frimærkets dag 1987
30 Kr



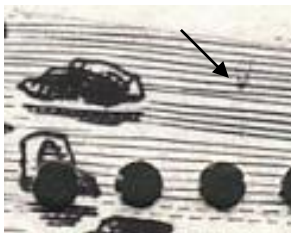
Trykket forskudt til venstre. (Billede fra JP)



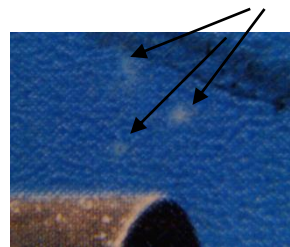
Prik "A" t.v. for
 takningshul nr. 2 f.o.
 (15½ mm f.v. og 19
 mm f.h.)



Prik "B" skråt th over
 hjørnetakningshul i
 NØ
 (14½ mm f.h. og 14
 mm f.o.)



”V” th for bilen (i del af oplaget) opdaget af Johnny
(Billede fra JP)



3 lyse felter under 16(00)
(ganske svære at se)

Ved undersøgelse af 24 blokke (Johnny, Carl og mine) er fundet

Ingen fejl: 9
blokke

Type I: prik A og prik B: 5 blokke

Type II: prik A: 7
blokke

Type III: prik B: 1
blok

Type IV: ”V” : 2
blokke

Kik på Jeres egen(egne) og send resultatet til mig

orlaniel@post5.tele.dk , så vi kan få et bedre overblik over hyppigheden.

Mundhygiejne (12 kr)

De fire skytsånder (13 kr)

Julefrimærker (13 og 17 kr)

Ingen afvigelser fundet

1988

Digitere (16 og 21 kr)

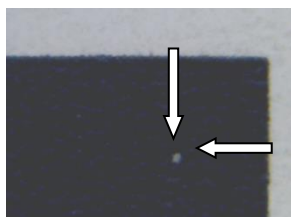
21,00 kr



Farvefejl, normalt th. Ser ud, som om den sorte farve mangler
(Billede fra JP)

Europa XXIX

16 kr



Lille, men klar hvid plet i NØ
1½ mm f.h og
1 ¼ mm f.o.

Blomster (10 og 50 kr)

10,00 Kr



Normalt mærke tv. To farvefejl
(Billede fra JP)

50,00 Kr



Farvefejl, normal tv. Virker som om der mangler en blå farve, så bladene ville få den normale grønne farve. (Billede fra JP)



Stor rød plet i SV-hjørne

Fugle II

30 Kr

Manglende farve ?



Fortsættes

Forfalskede og falske nummerstempler i omløb.

Jørgen Steen Larsen

Engers frimerker udbyder til salg d. 21. marts 2009 i lot 1710 en
"COLLECTION OF NUMERAL CANCELS between no. "2" - "288" incl. many pairs, pieces etc.
The coll. includes a range of RARE to VERY RARE cancels please see photo examples above.
Arrived too late for close examination, - this really needs a specialist! Stated to catalogue 56000
++++ Opråbspris 28000 NKR."

Tilsyneladende en spændende samling, som flere nummerstempelsamlere har kontaktet mig om.
Da jeg havde set afbildningen i kataloget var det dog mit umiddelbare indtryk, at der var noget, der
var helt galt med dette lot.

Leif Nilsson og Wilbur Jónsson sendte mig derfor kopier af de afbildninger, de allerede havde fået
tilsendt fra Engers. Herudfra har jeg nedenfor dokumenteret, at alle de bedste stempler enten er
forfalskede eller er falske.

This is actually a miserable collection, but to the less skilled collector it could look interesting from
the description and the picture in the auction catalogue.

Both the stated catalogue value and the estimated value is much too high and give a false
impression of the lot.

A few comments to prove this:



13 is definitely not N1a-13. The placement of the figures in the circle does not fit. In addition it looks as if the circle is in black ink and the figures in violet ink. Somebody has drawn the figures 13.



163 is drawn by hand. The 3 should have a flat line at the top.



166 is also drawn by hand. The placement of the figures in the circle does not fit. The middle "6" is much too far away from "1" and much too close to the other "6".



222, 223, 226, 262. The general impression for a specialist is immediately, that something is wrong. A closer look shows that the

figures are not placed in a circle but in an ellipse. The figures are too thin.



247. Here it is much more difficult to see, that the cancel is fake. The figures are not inside an ellipse but inside a circle. The diameter however is slightly too large. The figures too are less detailed, as fx. "4" hasn't got the right shape on the top line and the lower vertical line is too high and the "7" has got the same thin ink line all over, which is wrong. To this I can add, that the stamp was issued 8.1.1932 and that the cancel to the best of my knowledge in this period of time was only used 1930 - 31.



268, 283, 286. Here it is also more difficult to see, that the cancels are fake. But it can be seen e.g. because the circles are slightly too large.



288. There is a well know fake copy of this numeral. The "8"\'s are wider than on the genuine cancel. Leif Nilsson has agreed with me, that this is an example of use of the fake cancel.

The person who handed over the collection to Engers either has made the fakes by hand or by some kind of photocopy machine or has bought the fakes from somebody else who has made them. For collectors of cancels it would be important to find the person, who made the fake cancels, as this person might have a stock of similar fake cancels.

My advice is, that somebody takes contact to the Police.
I hope that Engers will cooperate in this respect and not just withdraw the lot.

Vi ved, at det ved anvendelse af moderne fotokopimaskiner desværre er muligt at fremstille vellignende pengesedler og altså som her også - heldigvis - dårlige kopier af nummerstempler. Fra flere af de henvendelser jeg fik, ved jeg, at forfalskningerne ikke var dårligere end, at nogle samlere godt kunne byde og købe i god tro og derved ville blive bedraget. For de af os, der mener, vi er specialister, er det skræmmende, for næste gang er forfalskningerne måske udført bedre, end det er tilfældet her.

Jørgen Steen Larsen

P. S. Da Engers modtog oplysningerne ovenfor, blev lottet straks trukket tilbage. Engers har oplyst, at det er en hollandsk frimærkehandler, man har kendt i mange år, som havde indleveret lottet til salg. Den pågældende har i god tro købt lottet hos et tysk auktionsfirma, G.Loth.

P. S. Having received the above information, Engers immediately withdraw the lot from the auction. It was sent by a well-reputed Dutch dealer and a good contact of Engers. This dealer had bought the lot from a German auction firm, G. Loth.

=====

Foto fra julemøde.

Det er ikke så almindeligt med billeder fra møderne. Her er et fra julemødet. Juleroserne er røde, men det ses ikke her i sort hvid. Fotografen er Erik Jönsson og de tilstedeværende er fra venstre:



Formanden H.C. Mogensen – Redaktøren – Bina Jensen – Orla Nielsen – Carl Simonsen – Ejner Kørvell og sluttelig Hans L. Hansen. Foruden at tage billedet havde Erik også sørget for æbleskiver med syltetøj og flormelis.

Mindst 5 af tilhørerne lyttede opmærksomt ☺.