



# ISLANDS *Kontakt*

ISLANDSKLUBBEN I DANMARK

Nummer 80 Marts 2011

[WWW.DANFIL.DK/KLUBBER/ISLAND.HTM](http://WWW.DANFIL.DK/KLUBBER/ISLAND.HTM)

**IKKE SET FØR NU !**



**A spectacular domestic parcel letter with a beautiful margin pair of 20 aur imperforate. Each stamp with an excellent canc. "ISAFJÖRDUR 13.7". This is the only letter known with any imperforate official stamp. Cert. Møller. EXCELLENT & UNIQUE EXHIBITION RARITY.**

Vel nok en af de største rariteter. Jeg har godt set i Facit, at 20 aur var kendt utakket, men aldrig set den. Her den så og selvfølgelig i parstykke. Ikke noget med afklippede takker.

Udsnit af katalogbeskrivelsen fra Postiljonens katalog er vist under adressekortet. Opråb er 15.000 Euro.

Mere om auktionen i næste nummer.

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### Oversigt over indhold

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Fra Brian Flack har vi modtaget:

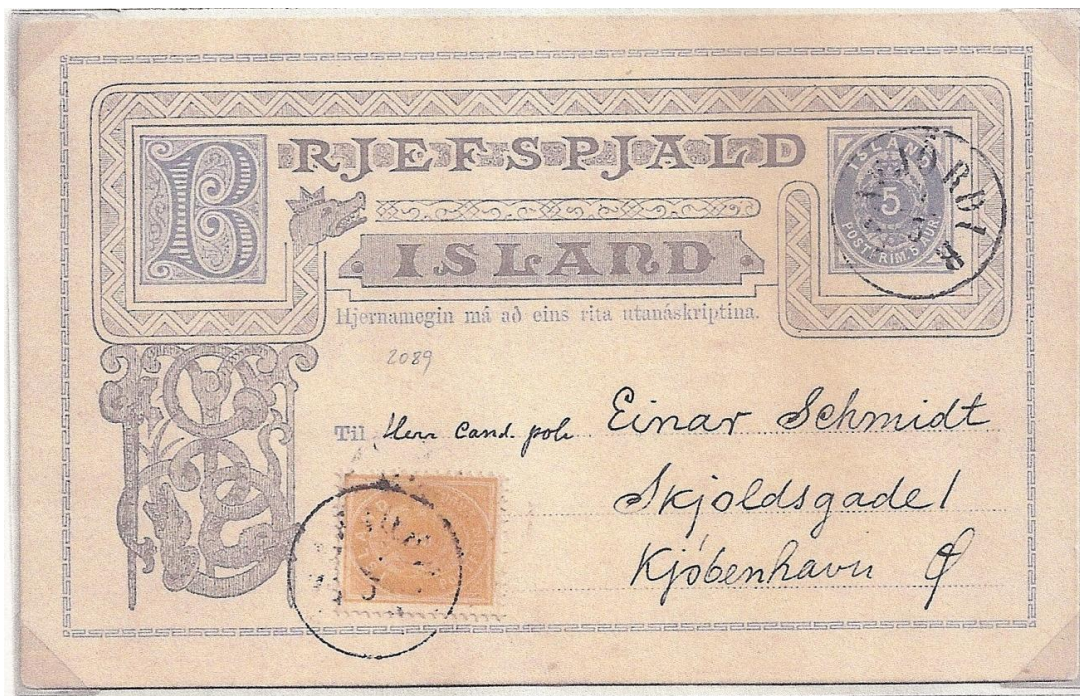
Members who have bought a copy of the book “**Iceland Postal Rates 1870 – 2009**” may like to know that a new errata page, and also a page of additional data, both dated February 2011, are available by email from [brian.flack@btinternet.com](mailto:brian.flack@btinternet.com) . The errata relates to an important revision of the Local Post chapter.

## The beginning of postal stationery in Iceland by Þór Þorsteins

With an agreement in the Union Postal Union (UPU) made in Bern October 9<sup>th</sup> 1874 and in Paris June 1<sup>st</sup> 1875 the intention was to make postal stationery usable between postal districts of members in UPU and thereby also in Iceland. But as existing Postal Law in Iceland did not permit this, „Det islandske Ministerium“ (DIM) (Icelandic Ministry) in Copenhagen to amend this, made out a Bill for submitting to the Alþing in 1879, whereby agreements made by UPU were also valid in Iceland. This was done with an addition to the Postal Law from February 26<sup>th</sup> 1772 „for mailing with landposts in Iceland will be accepted lettercards“. For this will be used forms on sale in all post offices in the country. The postage for each card is 5 aur. and they shall be fitted with postage stamps“.

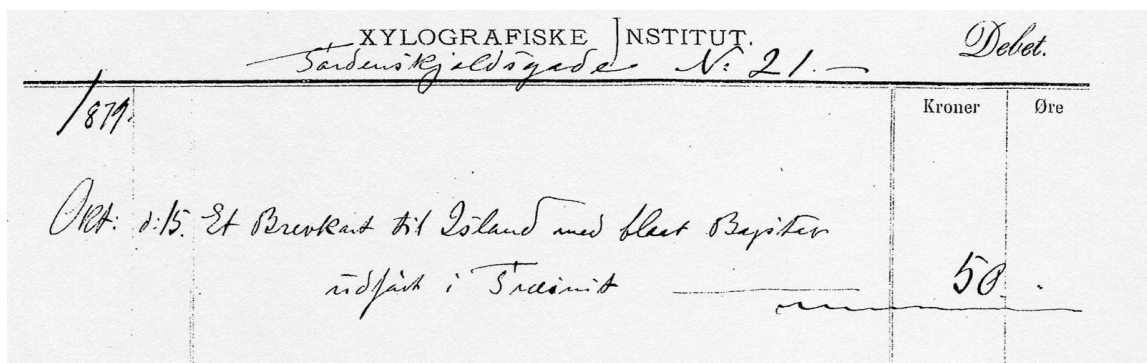
In a letter from the High Sheriff to the DIM dated September 4<sup>th</sup> 1879, he informs that Alþing has approved the Bill unchanged. He requests the law is placed for the King for his ratification and he signs them on October 10<sup>th</sup> 1879.

As is stated in the letter to the High Sheriff, he expects after ratification that DIM will take care of printing and delivery to Iceland of suitable quantity of forms with printed on 5 aur. postage stamp and he proposes the forms carries also printed „Brjefspjald – Hjernamegin má aðeins rita utanaskriptina“ (Lettercard – On this side only allowed to write an adress) (Picture # 1).

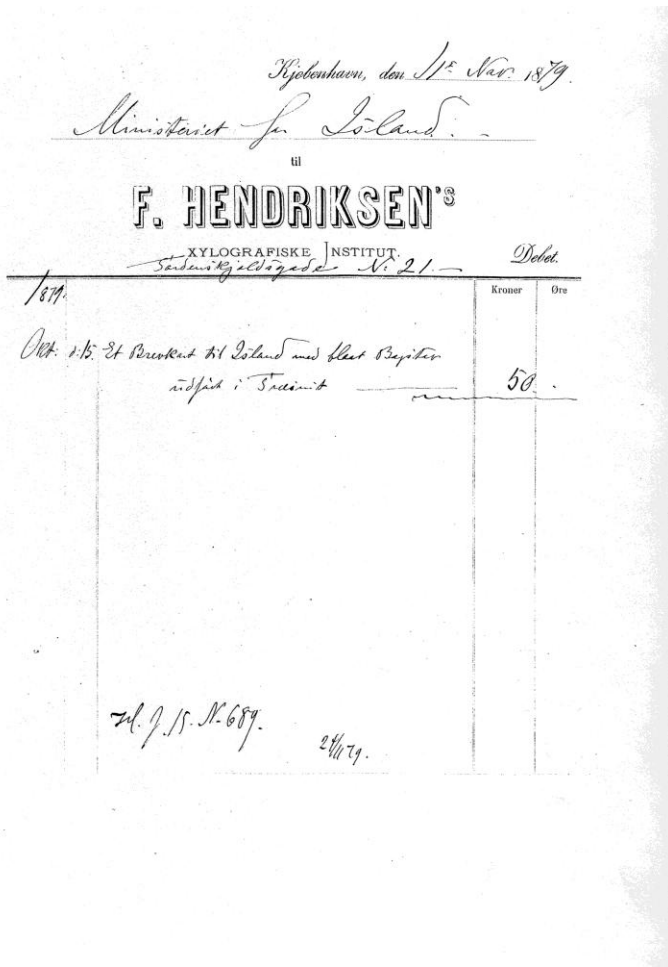


# 1 Single postcard 1879 type II. 3 aur 3<sup>rd</sup> print from Isafjörður 7/5 (1894)  
Postal rate 8 aur. (Item Orla Nielsen).

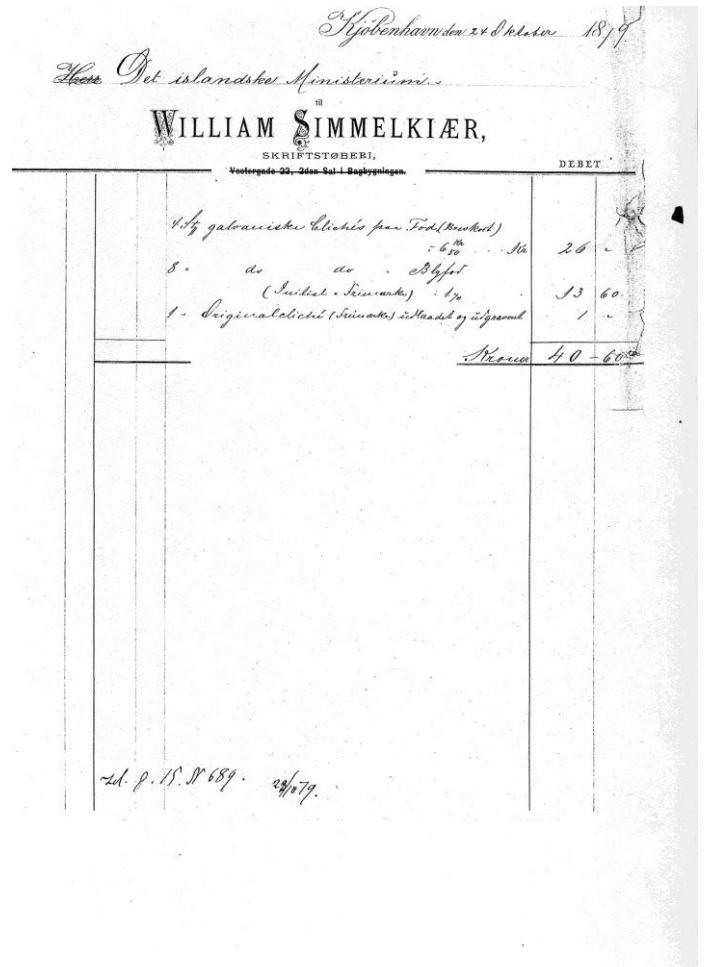
The case receives quick handling as in the documents of DIM, kept by the National Archive of Iceland, an invoice is found from F.Hendriksen's Xylografiske Institut, Copenhagen dated October 15<sup>th</sup> 1879 for making a woodenform of a stationery for Iceland with blue colour, amounting DKK 50.00 (picture # 2).



# 2 close up of the essential part

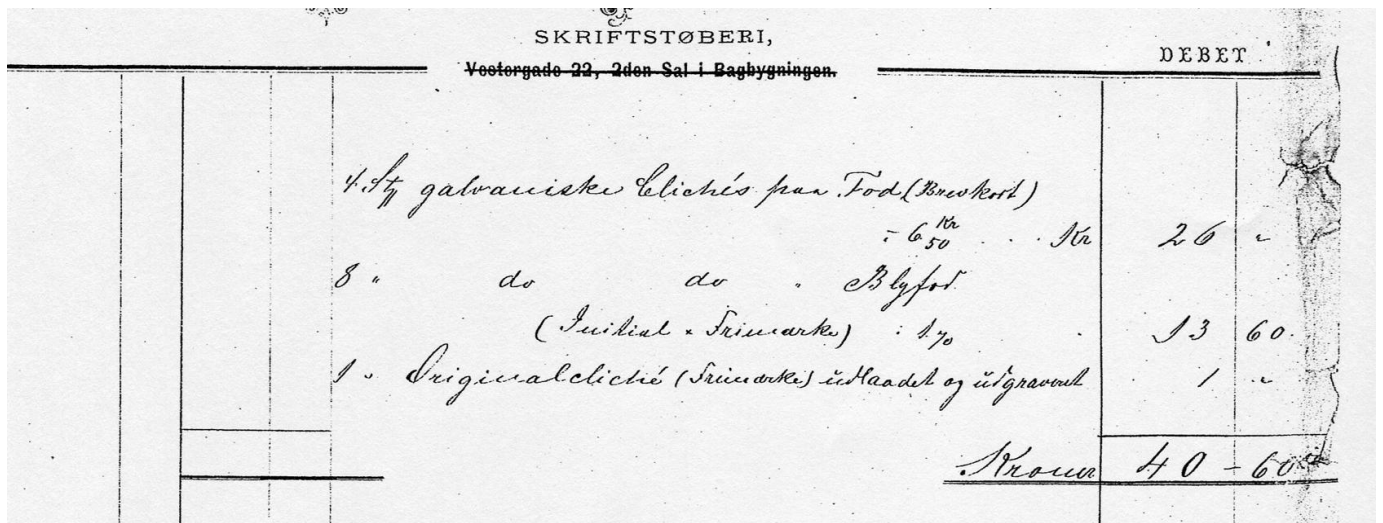


# 2 entire invoice.



# 3 entire invoice

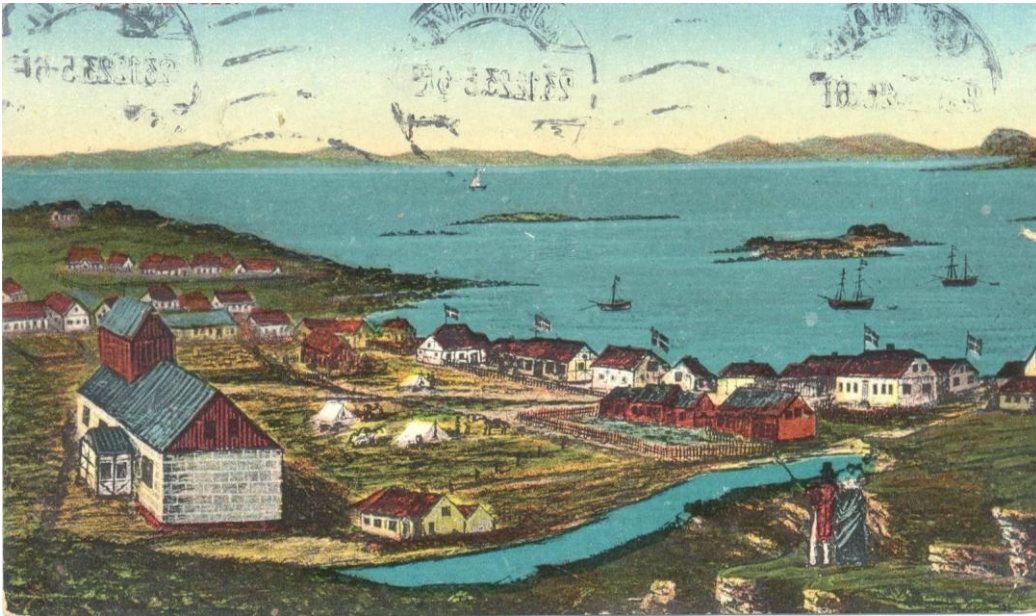
There is also another invoice from William Simmelkiær Skriftstøberi, Copenhagen for 4 galvanic printing clichés on a block (Stationery) and 8 plates on ledblocks (Capital letters and stamp). Further one cliché made for a model prefabricate and engraved (postage stamp). It is dated October 24<sup>th</sup> 1879 for DKK 40.60 (picture # 3).



# 3 close up of the essential part



## Et “gammelt” brevkort



Brevkortet er egentlig ikke så gammelt. Det er sendt i 1923, men motivet? Kortet er lettere beskåret.

Mit spørgsmål til dig er: ”Hvor og hvornår?”

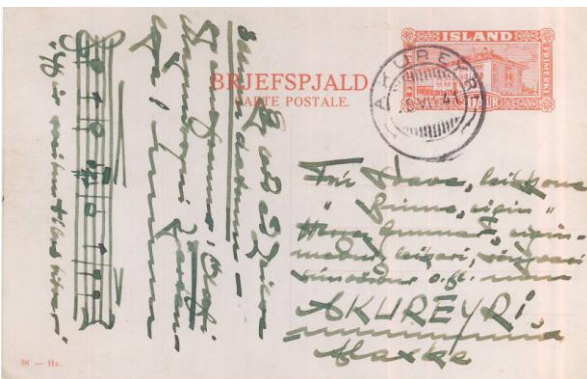
Question about the picture, ”Where and when?”

Løsningen på dette lille problem finder du andet steds i bladet.

Answer is later in the magazine..

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## WHAT TUNE IS THIS ? (ISK.79) A reply from Iceland Brian Flack



I was delighted to receive two wonderful replies from our Iceland members Hallor Þorsteinsson and his friend Páll A. Pálsson. of Akureyri who were able to explain the message and the background to this card. I have pulled together their contributions and present it here as a single description.

The writer of the card was almost certainly Robert Abraham Ottoson (1912-1974). He escaped from Nazi persecution in Germany and arrived in Iceland in 1935. After a short time in Reykjavík, he left for Akureyri on the advice of a good friend Páll Ísolfsson, an orchestral conductor, who said there were few musical opportunities in the capital. After he

arrived in Akureyri he founded a mixed choir, and named it The Robert Abrahams Choir. Our friend Páll Pálsson's mother was a member of the choir! After a few years Robert returned to Reykjavík where he became the conductor of many choirs and also of the Reykjavík Philharmonic Orchestra and the Iceland Symphony Orchestra. He was the producer of many operas in the National Theatre. In a later period 1956-57, he became conductor of the Berlin Symphony Orchestra.

Robert addressed the card to Svava Jónsdóttir (1884-1970) who, a short time before the card was written had become renowned as an actress and lived in Akureyri. (On 1<sup>st</sup> January 1951 she was awarded The Iceland Falcon Medal by the Icelandic President). This card was written in Reykjavík on 23.7.1941 but for some reason posted in Akureyri on 27.7.1941. Next to the address is a greeting “I bid all your daughters my best wishes, and also Ólafi Magnús of all my heart”. Robert then appears to have set to music the first line of what maybe an Icelandic poem, and it reads “Yfir sveitum tíbrá titrar” or “Over all the land ignis fatuus are shimmering” (ignis fatuus = Latin name for a phosphorescent light seen at night over marshland). His message reads “ Dear Family, How are you? I was sad that we did not meet when you were here in town (Reykjavík). You have probably forgotten my address like I have forgotten yours? Congratulations with your new title “Mrs Actress”. When will the theatre come south? (to Reykjavík). I hope anyway you have not lost any time, Yours, Robert.”

Once more, a grateful thanks to Hallur and Páll for their help in solving this mystery.

## Preliminary Result of Edinburgh Paquebot research 1931 - 40

By Mike Tuttle, Jakob Arrevad and Ole Svinth

We will start this final chapter with a quotation from Mike Dovey,

One of the first of the new type of single line cancels was at Edinburgh, and any collector of this port will have spent many an hour trying to decipher which mark was which as a number of marks were issued and all tended to stretch or soften, making identification a little difficult.

It clearly describes the difficulty about finding the truth about the number of different paquebot markings having been used at Edinburgh. However, we have been trying to the best of our ability to help you to a solution. We are sure the last word in this area has not been said yet.

Jakob expresses it this way:

I am still of the opinion, that there were several identical rubber stamps, each developing a little different. We do not know, where the mail was handled - was it at the main post office, in one post office near the harbour or was it at different post offices near the different parts of the Harbour (I have seen drawings - and there are different parts of the harbour)

I have tried to locate the post offices in Edinburgh, and I know that there were some. Until now without success.

Last time we stopped at 1930. However, some of the shown postmarks continued of course after 1930.

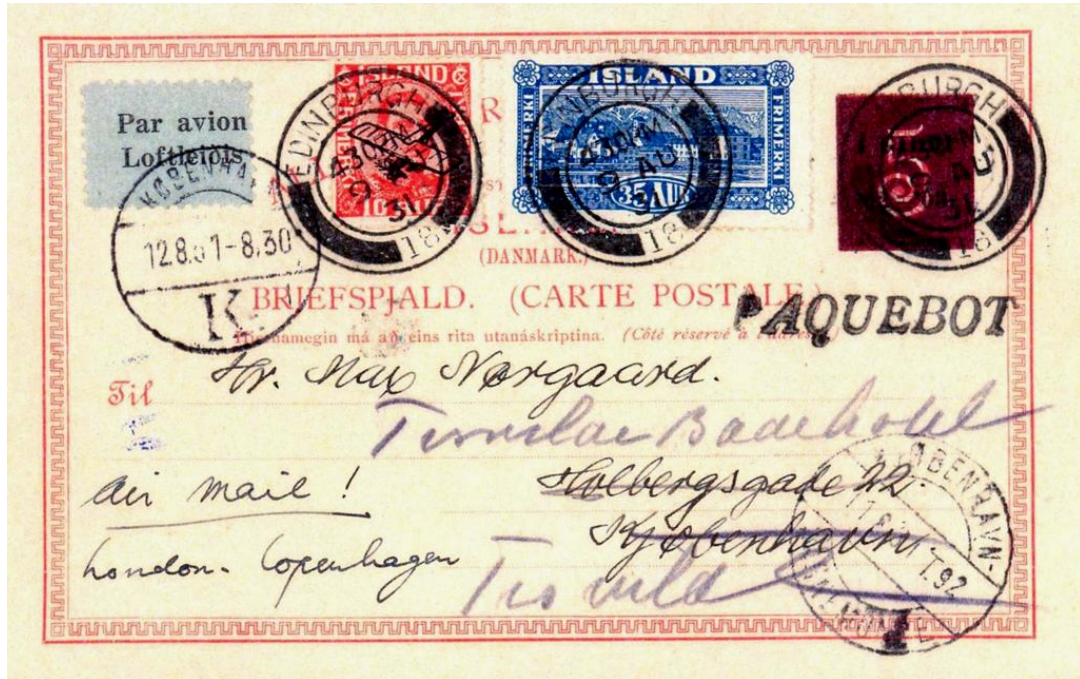
The "A" type continued with some amendments.

In the latest article we told "A4" was used August 12<sup>th</sup> 1929 until February 16<sup>th</sup> 31. We can now show this postmark dated July 17<sup>th</sup> 33.





“A5” The “P” has a broken foot (the left hand side is missing). The “A” leans to the right. The top bar on “E” appears to be level. Latest use is now August 9<sup>th</sup> 31.



Another “A” mark “A6” turns up on June 19<sup>th</sup> 33 showing slightly larger letters than other “A” types. Tail on “Q” damaged by November 34 and found used May 25<sup>th</sup> 35.



The “D” and “E” postmark do not appear in the 30’s.



Next new postmark is “F”. It is 34 mm (for a start) and the earliest date September 16<sup>th</sup> 31 and latest ( now distorted) is April 20<sup>th</sup> 37.

The Letters are in the same style as the previous A4 and A6 types but they are larger.

There is damage to the tale of the letter “Q” after 1933.



The “G” postmark we meet on November 2<sup>nd</sup> 31. It measures 34mm, and looks like the “A5”. Seen latest July 25<sup>th</sup> 36.

The letters are about same size as “F” but similar pattern to A5, letter “P” has a damaged foot to the left and the top of the letter “A” leans over to the right.

By Aug. 1935, the tail to “Q” is damaged & has disappeared by July 1936.



“H” is a 34 mm postmark to be found first January 23<sup>rd</sup> 3? and seen latest December 19<sup>th</sup> 35. The letters are smaller than those in “F” and “G.” First example has clear letters but appears to be slightly under-inked and it is difficult to tell whether or not there is a foot to the letter “P.” On examples 2 and 3, we have the damaged foot to “P” as in “G” above but the letter “A” is almost upright.

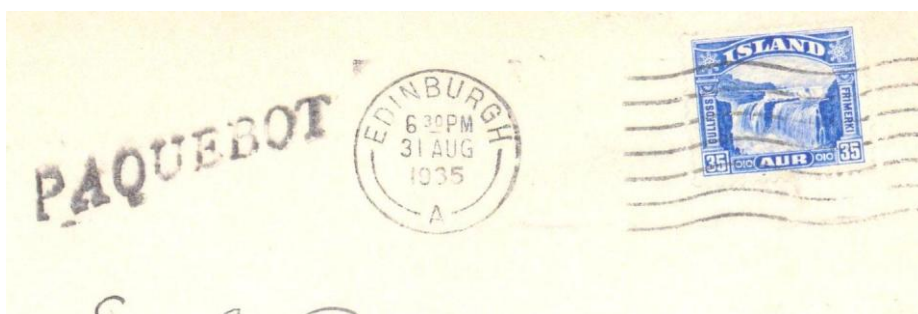


“T” 35mm postmark met July 19<sup>th</sup> 33 and used until February 17<sup>th</sup> 36. The letters are clear, about the same size as “H” and all appear to be normal. The letter “A” is situated mid-way between “P” and “Q” (in other types, the “A” is often closer to the “Q.”)



“J” measures 37mm and appears March 25<sup>th</sup> 35 and the latest we have seen is June 13<sup>th</sup> 36. This group is a puzzle. There are only 4 items but were there 2 different handstamps? We have chosen to show all 4.

“J1” This postmark does not show the entire foot of “P” (left part missing). Earliest March 25<sup>th</sup> 1935 and latest August 31<sup>st</sup> 1935.



“J2”: earliest: 31 July 31<sup>st</sup> 1935 and latest June 13<sup>th</sup> 1936. The leg of the letter "P" on both is short and the foot is missing.



The “K” postmark is 39mm long and introduced January 23<sup>rd</sup> 36 and is seen as latest May 4<sup>th</sup> 37.



“L” is somewhat larger than most of the Paquebot postmarks. It measures 41mm and is seen for the first time July 22<sup>nd</sup> 36 and used until July 31<sup>st</sup> 37.



As promised in chapter 1 we will try to refer our findings to the Hosking 2<sup>nd</sup> / 3<sup>rd</sup> edition numbers.

ISLANDSKLUBBEN I DANMARK Research Identification Letters linked with Hosking “Paquebot Cancellations of the World” numbers.

*Numbers quoted are from Third Edition with Second Edition in Brackets where applicable.*

“A”	22 (7)	“G”	*
“B”	276 (160)	“H”	-
“C”	*	“I”	280 (161)
“D”	277 (-)	“J”	-
“E”	278 (2060)	“K”	281
“F”	*	“L”	-

\* Illustration of H279 (2059) in book is obviously a distorted example and may be based on worn copies of “C” or perhaps “F” or “G.”

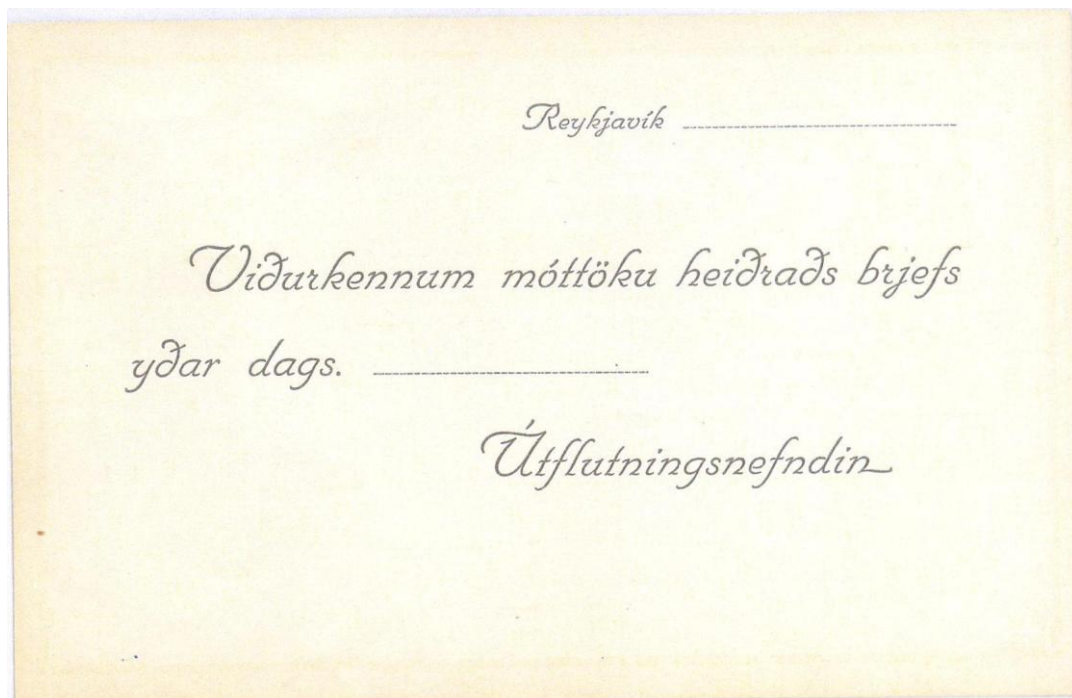
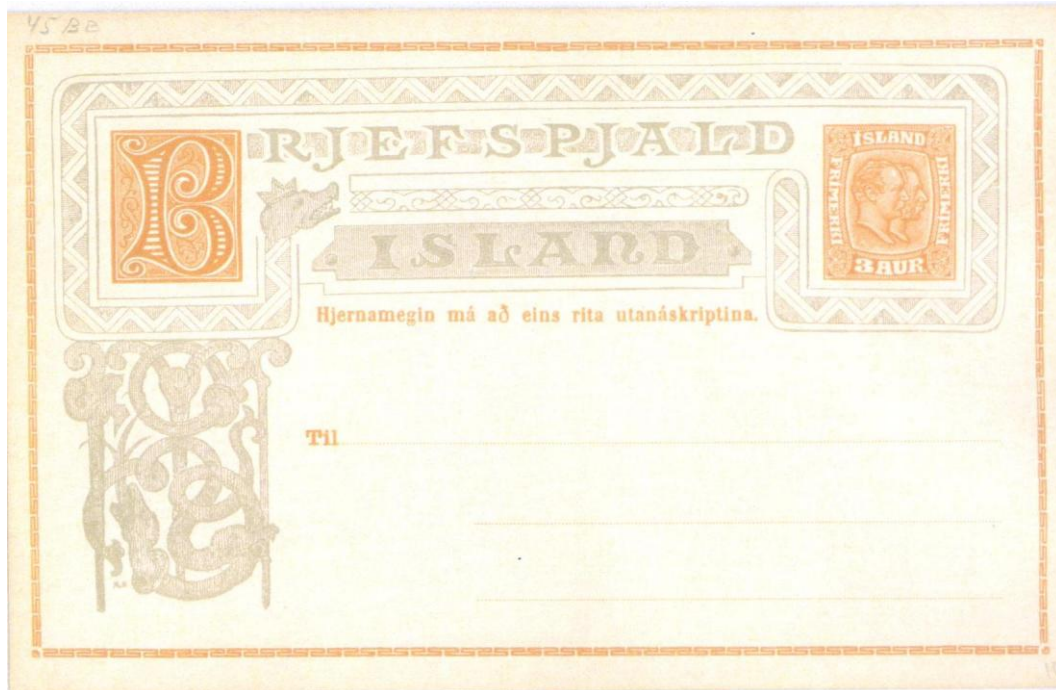
## Bidrag til føljetonen om anvendelse af helsager v/ Leif Fuglsig

Dette lokalportobrevkort har på bagsiden en trykt tekst, som i min oversættelse tydes som:

*Anerkender modtagelsen af Deres ærede brev, dato .....*

*Eksportnævnet*

Eksportnævnet lyder som noget, der kunne tænkes at henhøre under Islands Ministerium, som fra 1904 beroede i Island. I så fald et eksempel på en ministeriel/official helsag. Vore islandske venner ved uden tvivl mere herom?



Kotet er Facit nr. 27 (vm. træårer). Denne type sendes første gang til Island 21/4 1913 og sidste gang 14/4 1918, i alt i et oplag på 50000 stk. Fra 1/3 1919 kunne kortet ikke mere anvendes uden opfrankering.

Jeg har ikke set brugte eksemplarer, som vel ikke skulle være sjældne fra firmekorrespondancer. Teksten burde også kunne findes på 5 aur (landspotto) kort.

## 2½ kr Chr. IX i lodret par?



Nej det er ikke et ukendt mærke. Der er selvfølgelig en grund til, at mærket er vist fra bagsiden. Det skyldes, at det er en 5 kr. fiscalt anvendt og delt lige på midten. Personlig tror jeg ikke der er anvendt en symaskine til angivelse af denne form for annullering, selvom jeg må indrømme at symmetrien passer. Hvilket instrument der er anvendt må der evt. gættes om. Jeg har selv tidligere vist et lignende mærke, som var nålestiksperforeret. Kan man forestille sig, at disse mærker har været forhåndsmakuleret på symaskine?

Det viste mærke er i hvert fald delt pænt over på midten, men dog stadig et sammenhængende ”parstykke” á 2,50 kr x 2.

Forsiden viser et Patreksfjörður stempel hvor årstallet desværre ikke ses. Hvordan mon sammenhængen er med anvendelsen. Jeg tror ikke der er anvendt mange af disse på dette ret lille postkontor. Er det noget med toldafgift eller stempelmærke?

Mærket var til salg hos ”Skanfil” til opråb 250 NKR.



Dette mærke er mere sjældent end den ”rigtige” 5 kr., men er den mere eller mindre værd? Mere værd? Din mening er: ????

This stamp with the pin holes is more unusual than the ordinary stamp. Is the value higher or lower than the ordinary stamp? Your opinion is: ????

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## Løsning / Solution



1820

Det gamle motiv var fra Reykjavik, som det så ud 1820. Til sammenligning dette lille vue ud over byens centrum, som det nu ser ud knap 200 år senere.



2009

## Fra redaktørens postkasse



Det var mig, der købte I-Gildi tjenestebrevet. Jeg så ikke nogen advarsel om, at det måske ikke var blevet sendt, men var opfyldt af muligheden for at indlemme en sådan raritet i min samling. Så jeg lagde et stort bud ind (noget større end slutprisen!). Et par dage senere så jeg advarslen og ringede til auktionshuset. Jeg fik en besked om, at det var en besøgende, som havde advaret. På

forespørgsel var svaret, at det var Tyskland. På trods af det valgte jeg at fastholde budet for selv at få lejlighed til at undersøge det, men var selvfølgelig blevet mistænksom.

Jeg fik brevet og konstaterede straks, at der ingen afsender var angivet. En alvorlig mangel, da kun offentlige personer som led i embedsførelsen kunne sende tjenestebreve.

Derefter "googlede" jeg gadenavnet: Klappavegrstig. Det gav ingen hits. Den nærmeste mulighed var Klappastig, og det var jo ikke det samme. Hvis adressen var forkert ville posten i Reykjavík have reageret med en eller anden form for forklaring på manglende aflevering, men det var der heller ikke noget af.

Et nærmere studium af attesterne viste, at Beskow reelt ikke udtrykte noget om BREVETS ægthed, og Lasse Nielsen kommenterede som sædvanligt kun frimærkernes ægthed og sagde intet om selve brevet. Attesterne var derfor uanvendelige som "bevis".

På det grundlag var jeg overbevist om, at brevet aldrig havde været sendt og skrev til auktionshuset med den tilføjelse, at jeg var villig til også at undersøge om adressaten "Jophonius Jophoniasen" overhovedet havde eksisteret på det tidspunkt.

Jeg anmodede om at kunne returnere brevet, og det blev straks accepteret.

Forhåbentlig ser vi nu aldrig mere brevet på markedet !

Orla Nielsen



Hej Ole



Efter to timers arbejde på at gennemsøge min republik-samling har jeg fundet ét - og kun ét - stempel med omvendt dato. Desværre er det også Stykkisholmur. Men som Jørgen Steen har bemærket. Der var adskillige eksempler på fejl i maskinstempler.

vh Orla



Stykkisholmur 10 II 57  
(Brev var vist i nr. 79)

## Fra redaktørens postkasse



Hej Ole.

Her er 2 brev + kort, håber at du kan bruge det, disse brev er fra min samling af Folkeerhverv serien 1950-1954.

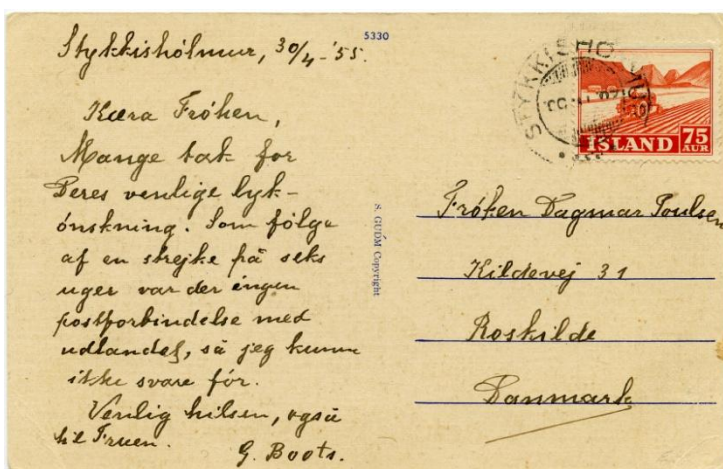
Hilsen Páll A.Pálsson  
Akureyri

Jeg har spørgsmål: „Har nogen medlemmer brev med mærke fra folkeerhverv serien til salg???”  
Kontakt mig på min mail adresse“

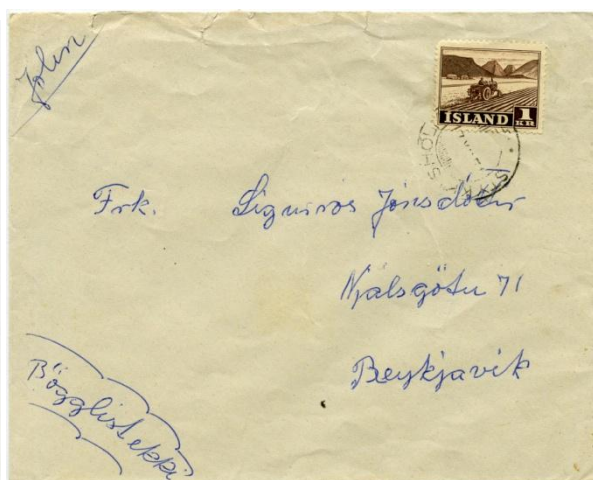
[palli@palli.is](mailto:palli@palli.is)



Stykkishölmur 16 XII 51



Stykkishölmur 20 IV 55



Stykkishölmur 17 XII 51



Hej Ole  
jeg har fundet nedenstående Leith stempel - næsten uden årstal. Det er stemplet 5. maj, så måske kan det alligevel være interessant. Det er på 1. udgave af Chr. IX 10 Aur

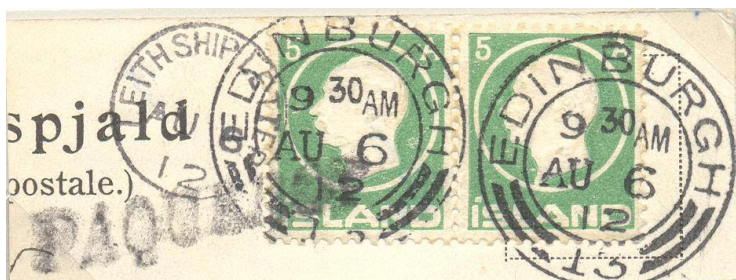
vh Orla

*Nu er det i hvert fald ikke et stempel fra 1900, og ikke ganske uden årstal, som kan anes med nogen enkelte streger.*

*Orla har også sat årstal på anvendelsen, men her vises et aftryk fra 1912. Det er dog lidt usædvanlig brug af stemplet, som har været en lille omvej over Leith, som er beliggende meget tæt på Edinburgh. (red.)*



Leith Ship  
Letter  
(1894-1909)



Et par stykke til salg hos "Postiljonen"



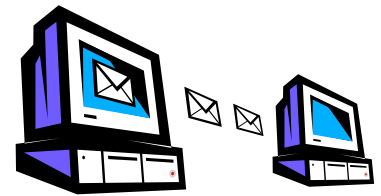
## Fra redaktørens postkasse

Vi har modtaget fra Jørgen Steen Larsen disse to kommentarer:

Side 20 i sidste nummer.

Der synes at være tale om udenlandske efterstemplinger. De to første kunne være med Dresden stempler, og det næste kunne også være med et tysk stempel.

Stemplet nederst på side 20 synes at have lodrette streger i broen – hvilket aldrig ses på kronestempler. Det er ikke et islandsk stempel.



Sikkert efterstemplet - men hvor?



Side 14 i sidste nummer.

Hvis 1 eyr dobbelthoveder som beskrevet havde været takket 14, var kortet tidligst anvendt i 1916, og ville i så fald have været et raritet fra Breiðavík.

1 eyr frimærkerne er imidlertid tk. 12 ¾. Jeg vil derfor gå ud fra, at der er tale om en sædvanlig anvendelse fra Bildudalur før d.1.1.1914 – desværre!

Jeg måtte lige spørge Jørgen Steen Larsen:

Hej Jørgen,

Tak for kommentar. Hvordan kan du se, at dobbelthovederne er tak 12 ¾ ? H.C. Skriver jo, at de er tak 14.

Hej igen,

Jeg talte såmænd bare takkerne – 13 stk. på den vandrette side. Mvh, Jørgen



Svar til H. C. 's spørgsmål # 79 side 16



Som opvokset på Amager burde jeg kende til Baggermindelejre. Det gjorde jeg så ikke, men en hurtig research mundede ud i flg.:

Baggermindelejren er en baraklejr, som stammer fra 1. verdenskrig. Siden 1920 (dog med afbræk under 2. verdenskrig) har lejren været ejet og drevet af Frelsens hær. Lejren blev brugt til sommerlejre, kurser, kongresser etc. Den islandske frøken har muligvis været soldat i ”Hæren” eller blot lejrdeleger.

Leif Fuglsig

## Fra redaktørens postkasse

From Netherlands



*It's a pity that the article about the twin letters is not in English but I think I could understand.*

*I have two twin letters in my collection as well. Funny, both have Gullfoss franking.*

*I have one remark. Please for the next time do not use the little postboxes in between letters . They consume a lot of red ink while printing the magazine.*

*Take care for now.*

*Henk*

Only one box left now (editor)



Fra H. C. Mogensen har vi modtaget,



Hej Ole

Hermed mit bidrag til Leith Shipletter 1900. Det er også stemplet 3. april. Apropos 1900 - Så vedhæfter jeg et pænt Trangisvaag fra 17. november. Måske der også findes flere datoer derfra i år 1900???????



Fra Carl Simonsen har vi modtaget:

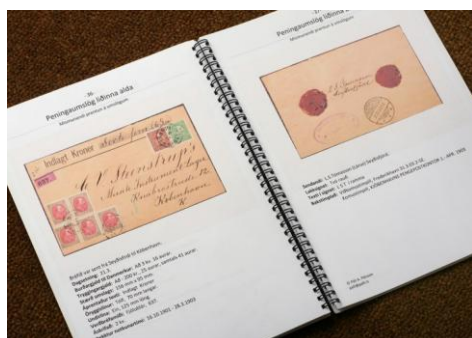
Her kommer en ny variant på afa nr 123 "fly" spies over plan hverken Jóhnnny eller Orla havde set den før, så jeg tænkte, om det var en ide at tage den med i bladet.

Jeg kan fortælle efter jeg har fået mærket hjem at mærket har 2 varianter idet mærket også har varianten plet på højre C i CX og ud fra dette ved vi at positionen er nr 13-33-53-73 & 93

Mvh Carl



Modtaget fra Akureyri



Dear collectors, members.

**As many know, I put together a book on the Icelandic money covers (envelopes), from 1890-1990 which I showed at Nordia 2009.**

If you have or know about money covers (envelopes), I would like to ask you to send me a copy of both sides, since I am working with the Final Act of the book.

Size must be 100% and 300 pixel resolution both sides.

I want to thank everyone who has sent me a copy.

With gratitude in advance. *Páll A. Pálsson*

[palli@palli.is](mailto:palli@palli.is)



## Firbloksamling?



Der var engang, da en firblok var fire gange mere værd end et enkelt mærke. Hvornår var det? Jah, det var i hvert fald i kurseringstiden.

Hvis vi starter med skillingsmærkerne, så er firblokke sjældne såvel brugt som ubrugt. Det beror på det lille oplag.

Prisen på en ubrugt firblok er dog ikke ret meget mere end 4 x enkeltmærkeprisen når det gælder 8 skillingen. Lidt bedre er det for 2sk. og 4 sk. tak. 12 ½, men disse 2 mærker er jo ret sjældne også som ubrugte enkeltmærker.

Hvad aur og kongemærker angår kniber det noget med interessen for firblokke, så 4 x prisen på et enkelt mærke for en blok er ikke unormalt. For kongemærkernes vedkommende er der slet ikke i Facit angivet pris på 4-blok.

En anden ting er årsagen til firbloksamleriet. Er det blot for at prale med at have råd til at købe for flere penge?

Den eneste filatelistiske grund jeg kan se, er til brug for specialister, der prøver at "plade" de forskellige udgaver. Dette gælder selvfølgelig de frimærker, der ikke er tilgængelige i helark.

En lille biting er, at der - når vi taler om stemplede blokke - er større chancer for at en stemplet blok opviser alle annulleringsdata frem for et enkeltmærke i det normale format.

Jeg kan huske fra min barndom, at FDC kunne bestilles med enkelt mærke og med firblok. Jeg var dengang ikke i stand til at gennemskue dette salgstrick, som jeg i dag mener det var (er). Postvæsnet satte ikke penge til, medens de kaldte det service for frimærkesamler, hm!

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## Tømmer du sparebøssen?

Her ser du katalogbeskrivelsen fra Postiljonens auktionskatalog til 25-26 marts.

*Very rare letter with Danish Bicoloured 8 sk. canc. with Reykjavik numeral "236". Very few covers exist and this is one of two known sent to Denmark. Certs Paaskesen & Møller. VERY FINE & RARE EXHIBITION ITEM. Provenance: Christian Andersen, Large Gold Denmark Roger Schnell, Large Gold Iceland.*



Du kan nå det endnu.

Opråbspris 25.000 Euro.

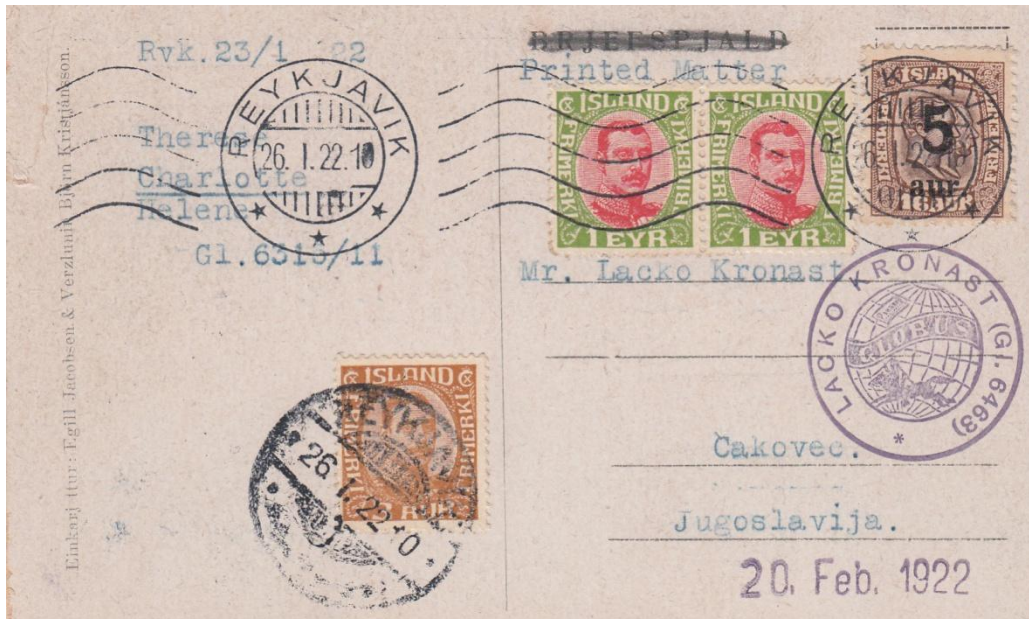
Mere i næste nummer.

## Exotic Destinations XVII - Letters “Y” and “Z” by Brian Flack

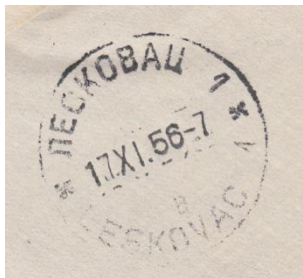
The editor has allowed me to exclude the letter ‘X’ for obvious reasons, and so I can now conclude this series of unusual destinations with what I will call “the final” letters of the alphabet. He did point out that I am fortunate that my alphabet does not include the letters Æ, Ø and Å.

### YUGOSLAVIA

Sometimes called Jugoslavia, this was formed in 1918 following the collapse of the Austro Hapsburg empire, and became the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, until 1929 when it was formally renamed the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Much has changed since, and of course the state no longer exists.



Reykjavik Type B1d dated 26.1.22 and a machine cancel of the same date. Sent at the 10aur printed matter rate allowed for postcards with a message of 5 or fewer words. The rate was current 1.4.21 to 30.9.25



Type B3a Hvollsvöllur dated 30.10.56. with a LESCOVAC (Serbia) receiving cancel 17.XI.56. 175aur surface rate from 1.10.53 to 30.6.58.

The writer was at Camp Knox an American naval facility in Iceland at that time.

## ZAMBIA

In earlier days this was the British colony of Northern Rhodesia, until in 1964 Zambia was created after various political experiments involving the former Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.



Vestmannaeyjar type B8e dated 5.IX.1973. 23kr all in letter rate up to 10gm plus 25kr registration. The miniature sheet stamp appears to have been used as a 1kr. Rates valid from 1.7.73 to 31.3.74



LUSAKA 9.SEP.1974 transit cancel and RIDGEWAY 13.SEP.1974 receiving cancel



KITWE receiving cancel dated 16.DEC.1981

Reykjavík B8e dated 30.XI.1981., then the LUSAKA cancel 22 DEC 1981 where the INSUFFICIENT ADDRESS box may have been applied and initialled. The words 'Christmas Card' were presumably added by the postal service in Zambia to indicate the contents in their efforts to identify the addressee. Received back in Reykjavík 13.4.1982. 250aur airmail postcard rate from 1.12.81 to 28.2.82

## Unknown ink cancellation

## Can anyone help identifying ?

Jørgen Steen Larsen has received the shown item from a member abroad. Henk Burgman has not met anything like that before, and Jørgens answer to Henk was



Dear Henk

I have never seen this pen cancellation before.

It seems a little strange to me that the pen cancel is on a stamp issued in 1897 as the crown cancels were distributed already in 1894(5), and the pen cancellation typically were used before the crown cancels.

You will hear from me again, if I get an idea of what it might be.

Be careful – the pen cancel might be fake!

As you can see – I have copied Ole Svinth as he might be able to help through "Islands Kontakt".

Regards Jørgen

Here is editors answer to Henk:

Henk,

The first impression tells me, that the stamp has been ink cancelled "Fra Island" The "Fra" will be on the neighbour stamp or on the cover. In my mind no doubt about the four letters are Jsla. The J is on old version. Nowadays the spelling is Isla. Not many postoffices had a special paquepost postmark in those days. The ink cancellation probably is from a Danish provincial post office. Very unusual, congratulations!

Best regards Ole

An old stamp showing "nd" might possibly turn up.

Only a few Danish places are known having used ink cancellation. Randers has the 3 different handwritings of "Fra Island" 27/7 1927 and København C used the word "Paquebot" 19/1 20.



It is most unlikely to establish the origin of the 6 aur ink cancellation. A cover together with a postmark would be needed. That would be too much of luck. Or ???

## Number postmark in ink



The shown stamp is an early print of the 5 aur Gullfoss. This more or less dates the cancellation to the early part of the thirties.

The number seen is 276 although some collectors see another number. Well, it is easier to decide when you have the stamp in hand. The bottom part of “6” is pointed out with the white arrows.

My guess is that Reykjanes got message that they would receive a postmark soon with the number “276”. The deliverance of the cancel might have been delayed, and for a very short period the pen was used to cancel the stamps in 1934/35. A more likely usage is that the cancel was misplaced on this day and the pencil was used instead.

Any reader can – I am sure – give another explanation. I will like to have your guess in the next issue. The number is

“covered” by the København postmark unfortunately without year.



When colour of the stamp is changed it is easier to see the “276”. Furthermore the cross bar of seven is more distinct.

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## Kr. 10 på sommerferie?



Hvordan mon turen er gået? Der er ikke spor af et islandsk stempel på mærket. Der er så 2 muligheder, hvoraf den første er langt mest den sandsynlige.

1 Mærket har siddet på et adressekort og har på en eller anden måde undgået stemplet fra afsender-posthuset.

2 En samler ville hellere have et stemplet mærke, i stedet for det ubrugte han havde. Det lokale postkontor har derefter vist sin velvilje og stemplet mærket for ejeren.

Hvor var det så lige, at sommerferien fandt sted?

Det var på et af den tids populære rejsemål, nemlig Nordhausen i Harzen. Datoen antyder 10. juli, da det næppe kan være oktober i 1970'erne.

Et usædvanligt mærke, men hvad er det værd? Har du en mening?

Små 100 DDK var prisen den dag.



## Stregstempel fra 1. verdenskrig



I "Kontakt" # 61 (2007) viste Johnny Pernerfors dette mærke/stempel på et dobbelthoved mærke, med en forespørgsel om hvor det blev brugt. Det kan oplyses, at dette brev er afsendt fra HMS TIGER. Det er censureret, men stadig kan vi ikke placere stemplet. Et lignende stempel blev omtalt i Mike Tuttles artikel i samme nummer.

Jeg har for mange år siden set dette stempel anvendt på islandske mærker, men betragtede dem dengang som "junk". Det har jeg naturligvis fortrudt. Selv om brevet er med engelsk mærke er det værd at vise.

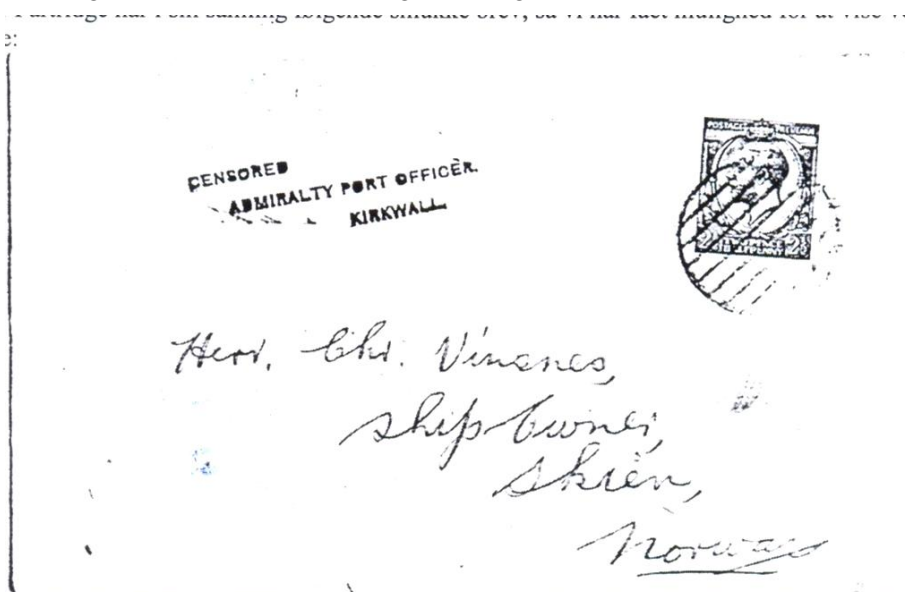
Nu har jeg så dette brev til minde om min fejlvurdering

Her er historien fra **Wikipedia**,



was only lightly damaged. She spent the rest of the war on uneventful patrols in the North Sea, although she did provide distant cover during the Second Battle of Helgoland Bight in 1917.

The 11th **HMS Tiger** was a battle cruiser of the Royal Navy, built by John Brown and Company, Clydebank, Scotland, and launched in 1913. *Tiger* was the most heavily armored battle cruiser of the Royal Navy at the start of the First World War although she was still being finished when the war began. The ship was assigned to the 1st Battle cruiser Squadron (1st BCS) for the duration of the war and participated in the Battle of Dogger Bank in early 1915 even though she was still shaking down and did not perform well. She next participated in the Battle of Jutland in 1916 where she was one of the British battle cruisers most often hit by German shells, although she



I "Kontakt" # 41 er dette brev vist. Det var stillet til rådighed for læserne af Roger Partridge. Det er et eksempel på udgående censureret post (ankomststemplet i Skien 7/7 1916). Her er censorstedet angivet, medens det på mit brev intet er oplyst om stedet. Endelig er det ene brev afsendt af en militærperson og det andet et privatbrev. Om det gør en forskel på censurstemplerne er uvist. Mon ikke vi kan konkludere at dette stempel er anvendt i Kirkwall på Orkneyøerne.

# Generalforsamlingen

## Formandsberetning 2010

Interessen for Islandsk filатели og posthistorie ser ud til at være usvækket. Når de rigtige ting dukker op på markedet, er der hele tiden købere til materialet. Desværre er der her i Danmark ikke tegn på, at nye seriøse samlere er kommet til. Så vi er kun den gamle garde tilbage. Heldigvis var det igen en god oplevelse at møde mange af vores udenlandske medlemmer, i forbindelse med Frimærkeforum i Roskilde i november måned. Tak til de mange, der havde taget den lange tur fra Island, Sverige og Holland. Jeg håber at der igen i år bliver lejlighed til at mødes, selvom der ikke bliver nogen frimærkemesse i Roskilde. I 2012 har klubben 25 års jubilæum. Jeg vil opfordre den nye bestyrelse til at arrangere et eller andet i den anledning.

H. C. M.

## Ordinær generalforsamling i Islandsklubben tirsdag d. 8. februar 2011.

### Dagsorden iflg. Klubbens vedtægter:

Valg af dirigent

1. Formandens beretning for 2010. Se ovenfor.
2. Regnskab for 2010. Se næste side.
3. Forslag fra medlemmer. Ingen indkommet.
4. Valg af formand – H.C. Mogensen genopstiller IKKE.
5. Valg af næstformand – Carl Einar Lorenzen genopstiller IKKE.
6. Valg af revisor.
7. Fastsættelse af kontingent for 2011.
8. Eventuelt.

Som det fremgår af oversigten side 2 er der valgt ny formand og næstformand for Islandsklubben.

Kontingentfastsættelsen fremgår af sidste side i dette nummer. Her kan du se hvor meget og hvordan der skal betales.



Her er vores nye formand Arne Fahnø.  
Our new chairman Arne Fahnø

## ISLANDSKLUBBEN REGNSKAB 2010

### Indtægter

Kontingent opkrævet		12.600,00
kurgevinster		27,16
renter		0,00

### Udgifter

DDF	2.990,00	
Blad produktion	4.740,00	
Forsendelse	2.800,50	
møder	850,00	
gebyrer	410,00	
Afskrevet	-0,08	
Frimærkesamleren	250,00	
overskud	586,74	
	<b>12627,16</b>	<b>12.627,16</b>

Bank	18.855,88
Kasse	0,00
Restancer	3.195,00

Egenkapital primo	17.357,75
HORTEN	2.252,22
Året	586,74
Forud	1.082,17
skyldig frimærker	522,00
Frimærkesamleren	250,00
	<b>22.050,88</b>
	<b>22.050,88</b>

### Restancer

			A11	-300
			25	-150
			27	-150
			38	-150
			47	-150
			65	-150
			105	-150
			A110	-300
			111	-135
<b>Forudbetalt</b>			119	-260
	75	50	129	-150
	80	10	138	-100
	122	200	140	-150
	125	50	143	-300
	126	100	147	-150
	135	300	151	-150
	153	300	156	-150
	154	72,17	158	-150
		<b>1.082,17</b>		<b>-3195</b>

Kassereren

Jakob S. Arrevad

Revideret 26. januar 2011

Arne Fanøe

## **Danske medlemmer - Kontingentbetaling for 2011 Betales inden 1. juni**

Kontingentet for 2011 er uændret DKR **150** for alle der gennem anden klub er medlem af DFF.

Kontingentet er for 2011 DKR **400** for alle, der er A-medlem af Islandsklubben og således også betaler kontingent herigennem til DFF. Kontingentet til DFF er steget over årene, hvor der ikke er reguleret i Islandsklubben, men nu bliver vi nød til at få dækning.

Beløbet bedes overført til:

Danske Bank  
Reg. nr. 1551  
Konto 3612112  
IBAN NO: DK4130000003612112  
SWIFT-BIC: DABADKKK

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## **Foreign member's Annual subscription for 2011 to be paid before June 1<sup>st</sup>**

The annual subscription for 2011 is unchanged DKK **150**.

The amount is to be transferred to:

Danske Bank  
Reg.no: 1551  
Account no: 3612112  
IBAN no: DK4130000003612112  
SWIFT-BIC: DABADKKK