

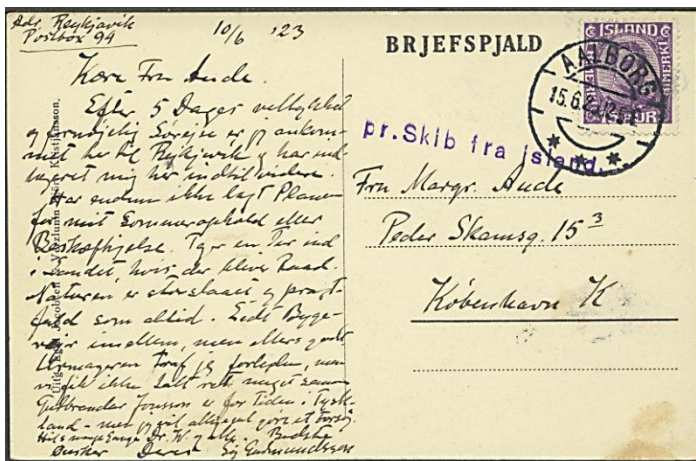


ISLANDS Kontakt

ISLANDSKLUBBEN I DANMARK

Nummer 88 september 2012

WWW.DANFIL.DK/KLUBBER/ISLAND.HTM



Røverkøb? Kortet solgt for 13.200.- + salær. Se side 13
Bargain? PPC sold for 13.200.- kr. Read story page 13

Analyse af sjældne mærker. Se side 3
Analysis of rare stamps. Look page 3



Sjældet stempel ? Side 10
Rare postmark? Page 10



Sjældent Røde Kors brev. Noget galt ? Se side 12
Rare Red Cross cover. Something wrong? Look page 12



8 Skillingsklip på auktion. Side 19
8 sk. on piece. Page 19

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Oversigt over indhold

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Novbermødet afholdes i Roskildehallerne den 3. november 2012 i forbindelse med Nordia, som en reception, for klubbens medlemmer, i forbindelse med klubbens 25 års jubilæum.

Receptionen vil foregå kl. 15 - 17 på 1. sal i mødelokale nr. 1 ved restauranten. Da klubben, desværre, ikke har ubegrænsede midler, må drikkevarer selv medbringes.

Deadline for Novembernummer 15/10.

10 aur tk. 14 overtrykt I GILDI – Ark- og overtryksplacering v/ Leif Fuglsig

De to afbillede rariteter er fra Postiljonens auktioner # 199 & 200. Begge mærker udviser karakteristika, som kan lede til placering.



Salgspris incl. div.
46 500.- Dkr.



Mærket med takningsfejl som følgelig er fra 7. tryk og fra 5. eller 8. lodrette række, som mangler 4. nål fra venstre.

Galvanofejlen to hak foroven i østrammen (Regeling C 15) er nr. 5 i kvartarket, så vidt så godt.

MEN pos. 5 og 55 i overtrykket er i alle 6 settings en nul kombination I (smal/smal) og objektet ses jo tydeligt at være nul kombination III (bred/smal) !!

Det skævt centrerede mærke er takket K II og kunne også være fra 7. tryk. Galvanofejlen bredt hak øverst i østrammen (Regelin C 3) er placeret som nr. 23 i kvartarket. Pos. 23/28 og de tilsvarende i nederste halvark skulle dog alle have takningsfejl.

Altså må mærket være fra tryk 6, hvor galvanofejlen er nr. 4 i kvartarket. Men overtrykket, nul kombination III (bred/smal) med stort sidste I og stumpet øverste serif på D er pos. 27/77 !!

Konklusion: Begge mærker er fra sammenstykkede ark. Muligvis en blanding af fin- og grovtakket, for at få det til at se normalt ud. Man kan dog undre sig over, hvordan man fik disse sammenflickede ark til at hænge sammen til at klare overtrykningen?

Lasse Nielsen og Regeling anslår, at der findes 100 stk. af dette mærke. Lundgaard er helt oppe på 500 stk., hvilket sikkert er for højt.

Hvilken setting 10 aur er overtrykt med vides ikke, men de 3 store varianter: Mgl. I (pos. 5,6), '03-'03 (pos. 16/66) og 02'- '03 (pos. 50/100) er ikke registreret på dette mærke.

Rafnseyri på 6 aur Chr. IX



Her er en anakronisme.

Mærket er fra 1902 med gyldighed til 1921. Stemplet er fra 1930 og her anvendt 18 5 39. Hvorfor dette mærke er blevet annulleret her kan der kun være én forklaring på. En samler har villet have en komplet Islandssamling med alle mærker afstemplet i Rafnseyri. Vi ser altså her begyndelsen til en lokalhistorisk samling.

AIRMAIL FROM ICELAND TO OCCUPIED GERMANY AFTER WORLD WAR 2. *Brian Flack*

The establishment of zones of occupation had been decided during a series of wartime conferences. At the conference in Casablanca, held in January 1943 and later at the Tehran Conference in late 1943, the division of Germany was among the topics discussed. As a result of the conference, a commission began to work out detailed plans for the occupation and administration of Germany after the war. After the end of World War 2 in Europe in May 1945, the total breakdown of civil administration throughout Germany required immediate measures to ensure the rebuilding of civil authority. After deposing Admiral Karl Dönitz, Hitler's successor as head of state, and his government, the Allies issued a unilateral declaration on June 5th 1945, proclaiming their supreme authority over German territory, short of annexation. The Allies would govern Germany through four occupation zones, one for each of the Four Powers - the United States, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union. When the time came, one of the first tasks of restoring civil government in Germany involved the restoration of postal and telecommunications services. As part of this action the Allied Control Council ordered that the Deutsche Reichspost (the postal service of the German Reich) would be absorbed by the occupation authorities. The story of the creation of a new postal service within Germany has no place in this article, but the authorities had to decide how foreign mail entering the occupation zones should be handled.

According to an announcement from the UPU in Berne, the Occupation authorities in Germany had made provision for the exchange of mail with Germany in accordance with a set of rules which would satisfy the varied censorship and security situations in the different zones, as well as meeting the needs of ordinary Germans to normalise their relations with the outside world as far as postal communications were concerned. Incoming surface mail resumed soon after the hostilities finished without restriction at normal UPU rates. However airmail from other countries intended for Germany was subject to new UPU regulations as described below.

The earliest information I have concerning post war airmail communications between Iceland and the Allied Occupation Zones is contained in *Póst-og símatiðindi Nr.4-8. April-August 1945*. In paragraph II it states, *After the war ended in Europe direct airmail contact has been established between Iceland and Sweden, once a week each way, and between Iceland and Great Britain, on weekdays. Airmail letters may be sent to Scandinavia by Swedish Air Services and also to Great Britain and to other European countries (except Germany and Austria), Africa, Australia and Asia (excluding Japan), and the British Post office say mail can be sent by British air services. The censorship provisions for letters from Iceland to UK, USA and Sweden are abolished, but note that delivery times to these countries are not known, and although the airmail charges from 1st April 1943 continue to apply, the post office cannot guarantee that such items will not be delayed.*

A later issue of *Póst-og símatiðindi Nr.3-4. March-April 1946* is almost entirely devoted to the handling of airmail destined for the Allied Occupation zones in Germany.

1 Permitted airmail items

(a) Postcards

(b) Ordinary letters up to 20gm

The postcard category does not include picture postcards or similar. Envelopes and letters may not be under double cover, and no external markings are permitted except the name and address of the sender and the recipient, sufficient for the mail to be delivered by the postal authorities. Correspondence is allowed exclusively for personal private mail. All other types of correspondence are not permitted.

2 Rates from Iceland are in accordance with U.P.U. rates. The letters/cards can be sent as airmail to England or the Scandinavian countries according to the airmail surcharges to those countries.

3 All mail from Iceland to Germany shall be endorsed as follows:-

(a) Name and address of sender.

(b) Name and address of addressee

(c) Name of the destination state (town or district)

(d) Road name and house number]

(e) Region (except for mail to Berlin)

(f) Transportation area number

(g) Occupation Zone

(h) German or whatever language used

- 4 Mail endorsed "Poste Restante" may not be sent by airmail. However such may be sent to a post box number, and the name of the nominated post office must be stated.
- 5 Letters sent by air: Post shall progress onward to Germany by surface from England and Denmark in accordance with the appropriate U.P.U. rates (in bundles of 50 items or more to any Occupation Zone). Consignments shall be addressed specifically to each Occupation Zone and have a special notice on each (otherwise a special pouch is to be used) and marked as follows:
Poste aux lettres De Reykjavík Pour.....(name of destination post office).
Zone.....(The national Occupation Zone)
Allemagne

The Occupation Zones and destination post offices are as follows:

American Zone: Frankfurt S.Main, Munich, Stuttgart

British Zone: Hamburg, Bonn, Peine, Trefeld

French Zone: Fribourg, Mayence

Soviet Zone: (and all Berlin City): Berlin, Bureau de poste No.7

- 6 Letters from Reykjavík in connection with official post office business sent by air shall be addressed to:
American Zone: Direction des Postes et Télécommunications Munich (13b), Zone d'occupation des Etats Unis, Allemagne
British Zone: Oberpostdirektion de la Zone Britannique, Bad Salzufflen (21a), Allemagne
French Zone: Administration centre allemande de P.T.T. de la Zone d'occupation française à Bastatt (17b), Allemagne
Russian Zone: Administration Centrale de Postes et Télécommunications de la Zone soviétique d'occupation, Mauer-Strasse, Berlin (1) W.66.
- 7 All mail for sending to Germany which is put in the post outside Reykjavík, shall be forwarded there.
- 8 Below are details how mail transfer is to done with a guide to post offices, the mail transfer numbers and the regions required.

(Note- later transportation numbers were added as required, and presumably were announced in later issues of *Póst-og símatiðindi*).

The postal rates were calculated by adding the airmail rate from Iceland to either Great Britain or a Nordic country, to the existing UPU surface rate "to other countries".

Transportation area nr.	Region	District	Zone	Commercial postoffice
1	Berlin and surrounds.		International	Berlin, Postamt 7
2	District of Brandenburg & Area west of Oder & Neisse.	Brandenburg, Eberswalde Kottbus	U.S.S.R.	"
3	Region Mecklenberg-Vorpommern west of the Oder including Usedom & Ruyelene, except Stettin & Swinmemünde.	Schwerin, Güstrow,Stettin	U.S.S.R.	"
10	Bundesland Sachsen & Niederschlesien east Neisse, including Görlitz, Rothenburg, Muskau.	Dresden, Leipzig, Chemnitz, Zwickau, Bautzen	U.S.S.R.	"
13a	North Bayern.	Mainfranken, Overfranken, Mittelfranken, Nieder-Bayern, Oberpfalz	U.S.A.	München
13b	South Bayern except Lindau district.	Schwaben, Ober-Bayern	U.S.A.	München

14a	North Württemberg.	Stuttgart	U.S.A.	Stuttgart
14b	South Württemberg, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen & Lindau district.	Stuttgart	French	Mainz & Freiburg
16	Gross-Hessen except West-Limburg & West-Rhein.	Kassel Wiesbaden	U.S.A.	Frankfurt a. Main
17a	North Baden.	Mannheim, Karlsruhe (except Rastatt & Bühl)	U.S.A.	Stuttgart
17b	South Baden.	Freiburg, Konstanz with Rastatt & Bühl)	French	Mainz & Freiburg
18	Saargebeit & Pfalz,Rhein-Hessen.	Hessen (district Mainz, Bingen, Alzey, Worms)	French	Mainz & Freiburg
19	Magdeburg-Anhalt, including Merseburg, Halle, Provinz Sachsen.	Anhalt (Delau), Magdeburg, Merseburg	U.S.S.R.	Berlin, Postamt 7
20	East Hannover, Braunschweig.	South-Lüneburg, Hildesheim, Ost Hannover	British	Peine-Transex
21a	North Westfalen.	Münster, Minden-Lippe, Schaumburg-Lippe	British	Peine-Transex
21b	South Westfalen.	Arnsberg, Dortmund	British	Bonn-Transex
22a	North Rheinland.	Aachen, Düsseldorf, Köln, Essen	British	Bonn-Transex
22b	South Provinz, Rheinland, West-Limburg	Hessen, Koblenz, Trier, Westerburg, Montabauer, St.Goarshausen, Diez	French	Mainz & Freiburg
23	West-Hannover.	Aurich, Osnabrück, South-Stade, West-Hannover	British	Hamburg-Transex
23b	Oldenburg.	-----	British	Hamburg-Transex
24	Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg.	Schleswig-North-Stade, North-Lüneburg	British	Hamburg-Transex

All-in airmail rates to Allied Zones in Occupied Germany up to 20gm maximum.

(surface rate 60aur up to 20gm)

(1) By air to England and by surface to Germany

From 1.4.1946 until late 1949

(Air supp per 5gm = 15aur)	5gm	10gm	15gm	20gm
	75	90	105	120

(2) By air to Denmark (or another Nordic country) and by surface to Germany

From 1.4.1946 until 30.9.1947

(Air supp per 5gm = 30aur)	5gm	10gm	15gm	20gm
	90	120	150	180

From 1.10.1947 until late 1949

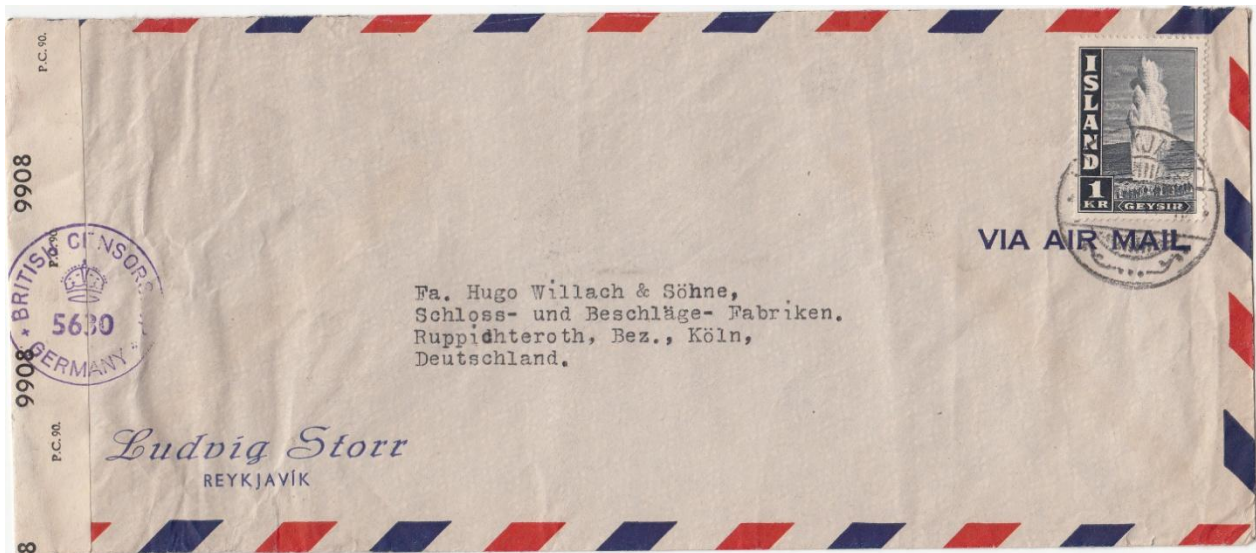
(Air supp per 5gm = 20aur)	5gm	10gm	15gm	20gm
	80	100	120	140



Reykjavík B1d dated 8.XI.48 to Hessen in the American Zone. 6-10gm letter flown from Iceland to England. 15aur per 5gm (15x2) = 30aur, plus 60aur surface rate from England to Germany. (16) denoted the Kassel/Wiesbaden district. Sender Bergur Tómasson, Eskihlíð 41a, Reykjavík.



Patreksfjörður type B1b dated 24.10.1949. Reykjavík transit dated 25.X.49. Meerane arrival 03.11.49. (10b) was presumably a later area number used for Zwickau in the Soviet Zone. 6-10gm letter flown from Iceland to England. 15aur per 5gm (15x2) = 30aur, plus 60aur surface rate from England to Germany, plus 60aur registration. Total 150aur. Sender Hafliði Ottósson Strandagötu 5, Patreksfjörður



Reykjavík type B1d dated 12.X.47. 10gm letter flown from Iceland to probably Denmark. 20aur per 5gm (20x2) = 40aur, plus 60aur surface rate from Denmark to Germany. (22a) the area number for Köln in the British Zone was omitted. British civilian censor. The regulations intended that only personal items were allowed to be sent by airmail. Perhaps this was not strictly enforced.



Reykjavík type B1d dated 2.VII.47. to Koblenz in the Rhineland district (22b), French Zone. The 120aur rate is correct for either (a) 20gm letter flown to England 15aur per 5gm (15x4) = 60aur plus 60aur surface rate to Germany, or (b) 10gm letter flown to Denmark 30aur per 5gm (2x30) = 60aur plus 60aur surface rate to Germany.

I have no evidence of precisely when the special regulations and postal rates for the occupied zones ceased. Certainly the airmail rates to the two German republics conformed with the "Rest of Europe" (Group 3) rates announced from 15th November 1949. This appears to be correct on the evidence of covers before and after that date. The Federal Republic of Germany was proclaimed on 23rd May 1949, and included the former UK, US and French occupation zones. The German Democratic Republic was proclaimed by the Soviet Union on 7th October 1949 and consisted of the Soviet Occupation Zone. However, the name "Germany" did not appear in the Icelandic Gjaldskrá for airmail all-in rates until October 1953, and the use of the name "Germany" continued in all subsequent rates tables without discriminating between the Bundesrepublik and the DDR.

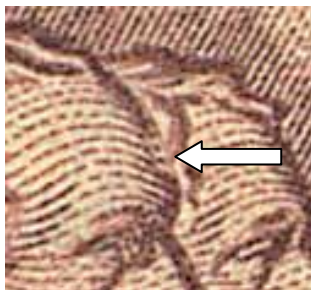
Fra redaktørens postkasse

Carl Simonsen har sendt dette:



Hej Ole

Her kommer en ny variant jeg er faldet over. Mon der skulle være nogle af vore medlemmer som kender til den, hører jeg gerne nærmere.



Afa 124 med hul midt på panden, den kendes med hul på panden, men ned mod øjet (position 50)

Mvh Carl

Et spørgsmål til læserne er kommet fra Orla Nielsen

Hej Ole



Så vidt jeg kan se, er dette mærke beskåret i venstre side.
Hvad er forklaringen? Fra hæfte?

vh Orla

Question from Orla, "Explanation on the cut perforation on left side?"
(editor.)

Redaktionen er naturligvis ikke ansvarlig for tilsendt materiale/meddelelser. Som I kan se er der indgået meget om stempler og især udenlandske af slagsen. Er det for meget, så må du fabrikere notitser/indlæg om dit eget "speciale".

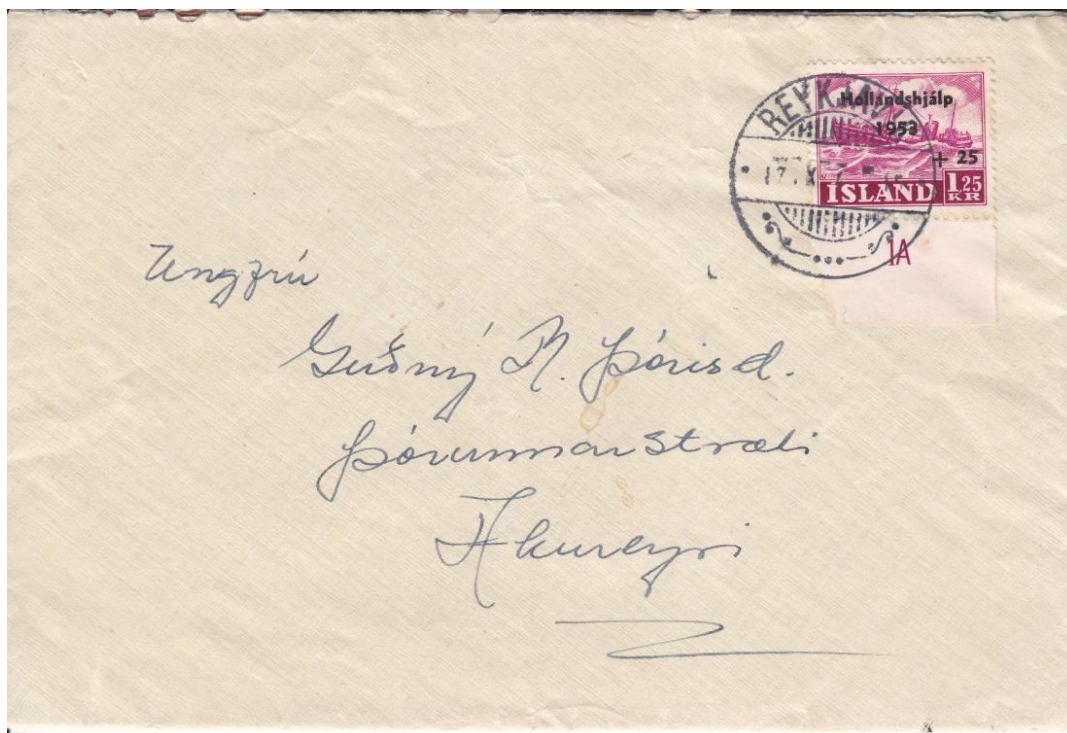
Editor is of course not responsible for incoming articles/messages. As you can see much material is about cancellations and mostly of the foreign kind. Is it too much, you must then write a note/article to editor on your own "special interest".

Fra redaktørens postkasse

Fra Jørgen Steen Larsen har vi modtaget dette brev med Hollandshjælpen.

Jørgen beder dig kikke godt på brevet inden du læser teksten. Nogen fejl??

Jørgen asks you to look intensely on the cover before you read the text. Anything wrong??



Hej Ole,

Nedenfor kan du se en mail jeg har sendt til Þór Þorsteins.

Dear Þór,

Enclosed I send you a letter with a (to me strange) B1d Reykjavík looking cancel - that seems to be fake. The letters seem to be too high.

The "Y" seems to be too narrow. The same with other letters.

The date figures seem to be positioned too low and above the figures is a dirty line.

Inside the envelope is a Christmas letter dated 15.12.1958, which does not fit with the 1,25 kr. stamp.

Postage 1,25 kr. could only be used on an ordinary 20 gram letter until 31.3.1956.

The date in the cancel might be 16. X. 4 15 - but is hard to read.

On the other hand - at a first glance the cancel looks fine.

I know that you have an interest in fake cancels, so any comment from you would be of interest.

Best wishes Jørgen

Þór har netop svaret:

Such a Reykjavik B1d with so high letters is unknown by me and must be a fake.

According to my knowledge the stamps were only valid for postage during 1.2.53-1.7.1953 so a Christmas postage is most doubtful.

Am also not satisfied with the address Þórunnarstræti without house number is highly questionable though not impossible.

Mit brev synes altså at være "superfalsk": Stemplet er falsk. Dateringen på brevet d. 15.12.1958 passer ikke med portoperioden. Frimærket var ugyldigt fra 1.7.1953.

Måske er det bare pjat, men du kunne evt. bruge brevet til en lille konkurrence om hvor mange fejl, læserne kan finde. (Det er hermed gjort. red.)

Med venlig hilsen

Jørgen

Har du kikket på dine egne breve med Hollandshjælpen? (red.)

Fra redaktørens postkasse



Fra Brian Flack har vi modtaget nedenstående vedrørende ændringer i hans bog om posttaksterne.

ICELAND POSTAL RATES 1870-2009

See errata below. Replacement pages are available from brian.flack@btinternet.com.

Errata

The disclosure of a copy of Póst og-Símatiðindi Nr.1-3 January-March 1950 requires a revision of the start date for new airmail supplements from 23rd March 1950 to 21st March 1950. This requires amendments to pages 109 and 111 as well as the replacement of page 110 and the addition of page 110a.

Page 109, Heading, delete 22nd MARCH

replace with 20th MARCH

delete note 6 beginning with "Note that all-in rates" etc.

delete "2¹ See Note 6 above"

Page 110 Replace with revised page 110.

Page 110a insert new page

Page 111 Note 2 delete the first sentence commencing with "The airmail supplement"

Eivind Kolstad has sent this message to editor and a few other members:



Dear Friends!

I just bought this cover, just for fun, but what in the whole wide world is it ???

Cancelled February 1950 in Akureyri, but with 3-ring numeral 237 in addition.

I have never seen this before.

Can anyone help me?

Eivind Kolstad

Johnny Pernerfors answered with a copy to editor:

NO, Sorry Eivind

Have never seen anything like this before???

I think the 237 cancel is in the Postal museum in Copenhagen maybe Sveinn Ingi can check if it has been sent to Iceland???

The best Johnny

Alting tjenestemærke stemplet i København.



Dette ÞJÓNUSTUMERKI blev solgt på netauktion. Der er bare ét problem. Mærkerne blev ugyldige med udgangen af juni 1930. Ser man godt efter i stemplet står der 17 3 3 2. Ydermere er stemplet først leveret i 1931. Det er type 3 af OMK stemplerne, som kun viser ét klokkeslæt og ikke et interval med to klokkeslæt.

Mærket udbudt til 300.- kr. og blev solgt!

Hvad er der galt?

Hvis det var udbyderens intension at narre en evt. køber, var det måske lidt dumt at vise bagsiden af kuverten. Vi konkluderer, at det ikke var hensigten. Man må imidlertid konstatere, at portoen for et brev til Brasilien er mere end 5 aur. Det er redaktionens opfattelse, at der er afklippet en del af kuverten, som sikkert har haft den brune 40 aur Geysir siddende. Mindsteporto for et sådant brev er 45 aur. Censuren plejer ikke at sætte deres stempel så ikke hele stemplet vises. Ser man nøjere efter på brevets bagside opdager man, at venstre kuvertdel er kortere end den højre. Sådan kan kun en frimærkesamler bære sig ad, ikke en filatelist. Det var en skam !

Slutbud 57 \$



Luxusstempel på gammel 5 kr.

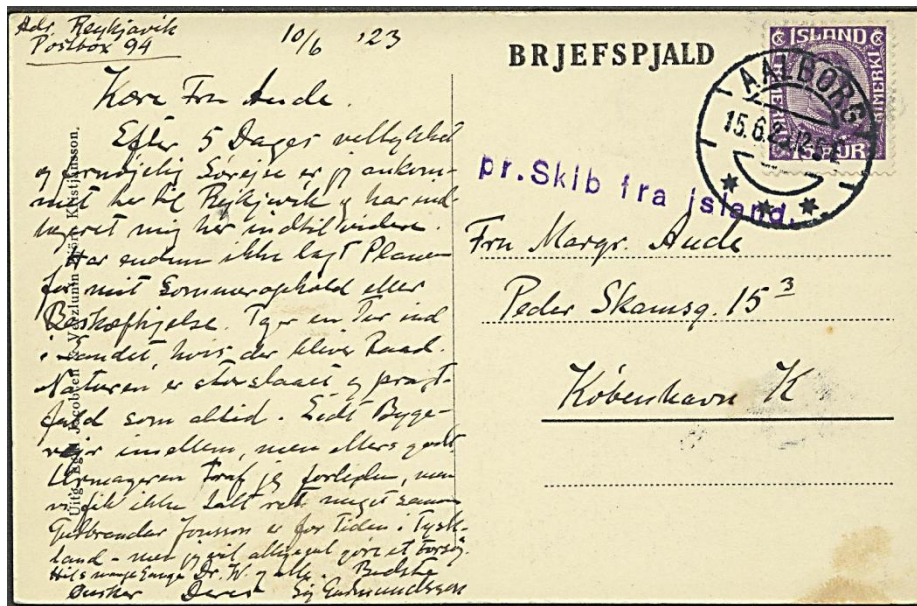


Hvem mangler ikke dette mærke med smukt centralt stempel? Fint stemplet i kurseringsperioden nemlig 5 VI 10. Meeen, hvad er det for et stempel? Type b5 fra 1910??? Mærket blev solgt på netauktion for 800.- kr +.

Hvis mærket var postfrisk, da det blev stemplet skulle man tro, at værdien blev forøget, idet stemplede mærker i topkvalitet er (var) meget efterspurgt. Her lykkedes operationen, men patienten døde. Der har i de sidste mange år været skrevet virkelig meget om stempeltyper m. v. De samlere, der vil give så meget for det viste mærke, er ganske givet ikke specialsamlere af Island. De ville i så fald vide, at stempeltypen er meget yngre end 1910. Her må vi rose Facit. AFA er på dette område noget bagefter. Jeg er helt sikker på, at det ikke er et af vore medlemmer, der har lagt bud ind på dette mærke.

Stemplet blev bl. a. i en periode anvendt på "Frimerkjasalan".

Error in auction result ???



Fyns Frimærke Service had the shown card on auction in May this year. I was a little curious about this lot, and I went for the list of results. I was really surprised as the amount 13.200 was found. Convinced (almost) that it was a mistake I turned to Bjarne (auctioneer) to have my problem solved.

It seems obvious to me, that the Aalborg postmark is on top of the mark in question.

The correspondence is seen below. *Short in English. "It was no mistake!"*

Den 31. maj 2012 21.07 skrev ole svinth

Hej Bjarne,

Der er jo ikke meget Island, som jeg kan bruge på dine auktioner, som jeg i øvrigt følger (for Islands vedkommende).

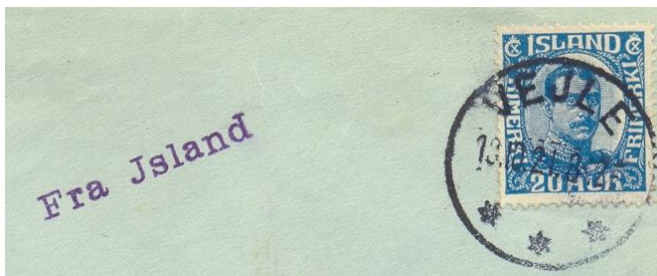
Du ved måske, at jeg er redaktør af "Islandskontakt" som er Islandsklubbens blad. Det jeg ville bede om er en konfirmation af salgsprisen på lot 506 (kort med Aalborg stempel). Er der fejl, eller er 13.200.- kr. rigtig? 3.200.- kr kan jeg forstå, men 13.000 lyder lidt forkert (tastefejl?). Jeg vil i givet fald omtale din auktion med dette salg i vores blad. Jeg mangler dog en kopi af kortet, som du muligvis kan sende mig, hvis du har det på din PC.

Venlig hilsen Ole Svinth

Hej Ole

Det er korrekt at det er solgt for 13.200,- + salær. Det er en meget fin pris, men når vi tænker os om, så er det måske ikke så overraskende endda. Ved nærmere undersøgelse, kan vi kun finde frem til at ganske få er kendt med denne stempelkombination (stempel + Aalborg) og har kun kunne finde et tidligere auktionsresultat fra Høiland, nogle år tilbage (omkring 10.000,- incl.). Tingene skal dog sælges først, så derfor denne beskedne vurdering i første omgang!

Hilsen Bjarne



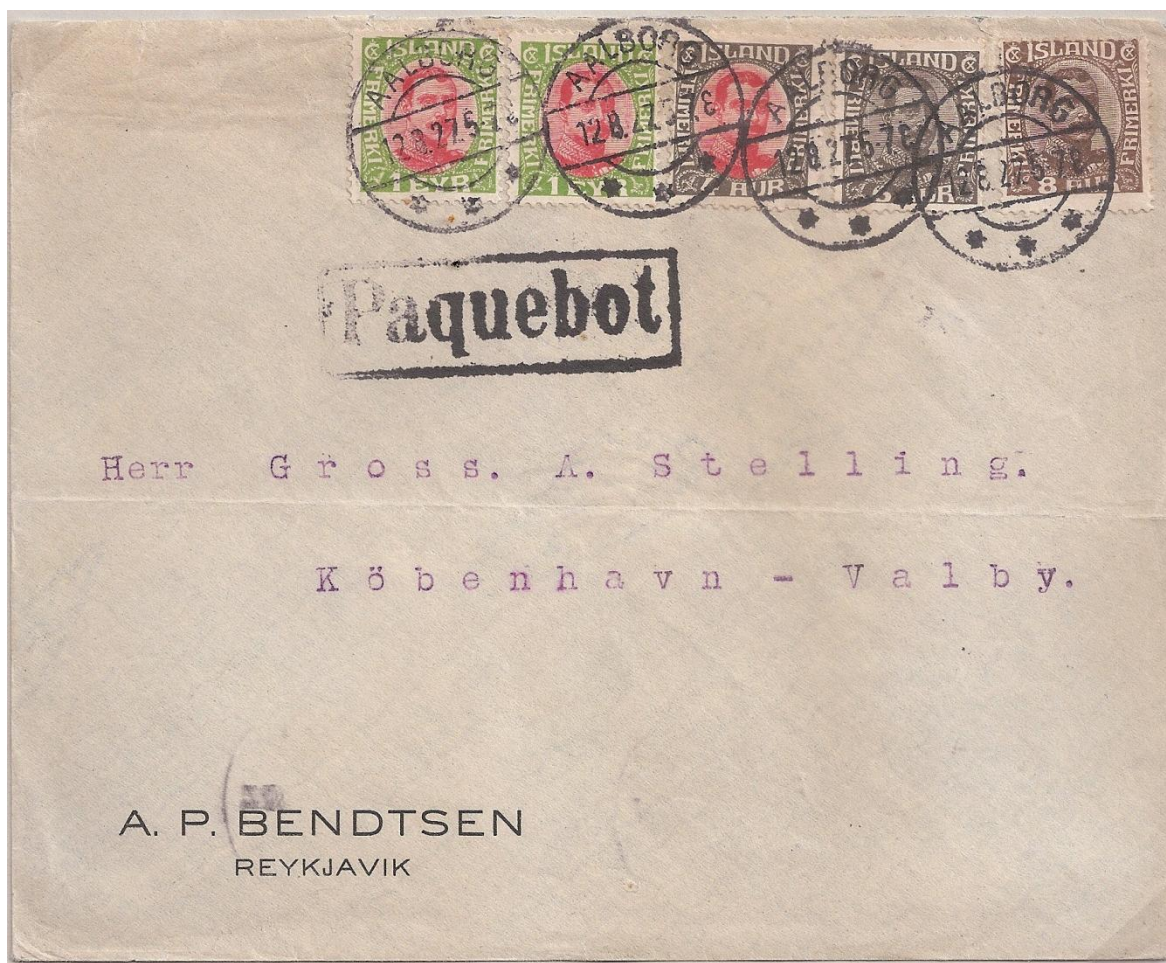
A similar mark is known on mail via Vejle. Also in this case the "handmade" mark is known before we find the framed Paquebot mark, (Used 1923-25 according to P C o W) but that is another story.



It is rather unusual to see the word Jsland spelled with a J instead of an I. As you might recall from a former article the are 3 different handwritings used at Randers. One of them is showing a J instead of I. I can only say that we have an older way of spelling here.



My copy of the mark in question cancelled the same date.
This mark is only known used on this date



Here is an example of the Paquebot mark from 12/8 1927 belonging to Orla Nielsen.
Framed Paquebot mark so far known used on Icelandic mail at Aalborg only in 1927.



Another example from 1/5 1927 with the framed Paquebot belonging to Arní Gustafsson



?? ?? 14
Unfortunately !



27 4 1???
Unfortunately !

Har du et bedre? Bare en kopi?

Do you have a better one? Just a copy?

Please send a scan of your Aalborg objects in order to find "new" dates on stamps/letters cancelled Aalborg !

Send venligst en scan af dine Aalborg objekter, så vi evt. kan finde flere datoer med Aalborg-stempler. !

2 flotte kronestempler

Disse 2 objekter er udbudt på 2 forskellige auktioner. Som altid når det drejer sig om I GILDI må man lige tænke sig lidt om. Nu er nogen hjerner bedre til stempler end andre. Jeg prøver at få en udtalelse fra Jørgen Steen Larsen. Jeg har ikke selv et eksemplar af stemplet.



Udbudt til 200 DDK
Solgt for 200 DDK



Udbudt til 235 \$
usolgt

Ifølge Kronestempelhåndbogen er C1 Stakkahlid kendt som et af de "store" stempler, og det tilføjes, at der kendes forfalskninger med korrekt diameter men med for store bogstaver.

De såkaldt "store" stempler er opstået ved, at man har opblødt gummistemplerne i petroleum eller lignende.

For så vidt angår C1 Stakkahlid har jeg længe været i tvivl, om der her er tale om et af de "store" stempler eller om et helt falsk stempel.

Efter at have betragtet Ole's fine afbildninger på I Gildi har jeg bemærket følgende:

De "store" stempler er næsten alt for flotte.

De "store" stempler har alle et karakteristisk brud på cirklen over "H".

Både diameteren og bogstaverne er større. Det er altså forkert, når det fremgår af Kronestempelhåndbogen, at diameteren er korrekt.

På mine gamle anvendelser er diameteren ca. 24 - 24½ mm, og på de "store" anvendelser er diameteren ca. 26 mm.

De "store" Stakkahlid stempler er cirkulære og ikke ovale som de øvrige "store" stempler plejer at være.

Når man lægger sigtelinier ind i stemplerne, har det ikke været muligt for mig at finde væsentlige forskelle mellem mine gamle anvendelser og de "store".

Se f.eks. hvor sigtelinien gennem "I" rammer kronen og "K".

Det kan tilføjes, at jeg har et brev sendt fra Stakkahlid til Patreksfjörður via Seydisfjörður d. 27.6. (1911) og via Reykjavik 1.VII.11, hvor der på bagsiden er et aftryk af C1 Stakkahlid med diameter 24½ mm.

Min konklusion er, at "nogen" på et tidspunkt - efter 1911 - har rensat C1 Stakkahlid.

Derved er stemplets diameter blevet forøget fra ca. 24 ½ mm til ca. 26 mm.

Denne "nogen" har derefter anvendt det rensede stempel til at lave de flotte aftryk på I Gildi frimærker - der var ugyldige på dette tidspunkt.

Jeg hører meget gerne, hvis der måtte være andre synspunkter om disse (alt for) flotte stempler.

Jørgen Steen Larsen

Jørgen har været så venlig at vise et par eksempler af det ægte stempel til sammenligning.



Liverpool skibsstempler 1890'erne-1919 v/ *Ebbe Eldrup*

Man kan være heldig at støde på islandske aur frimærker stemplet Liverpool Ship.

Det er et stempel som anvendtes på indgående skipspost til Liverpool. Ifølge Robertson (s.20) var brugsperioden 1881-1895, mens Roger Hosking korrigerer brugsperioden til 1894-1900.

Herunder vises eksemplarer afstemplet 1899-1902 og et brev fra 1900. Det er jo nogle smukke stempler.



JA 19 (1900)



DE 16 (1899)



FE 21 (1902)



MR 23 (1901)



DE 18 (1900)



Reykjavik 12. Januar 1900 med "Isafold" via Liverpool JA 19 (1900) til Mülhausen (nu også Mulhouse) Elsass



Der kendes én yderligere anvendelse fra Liverpool på aur frimærker. Stemplet er PAQUEBOT i øvre del af cirklen og LIVERPOOL i den nedsætte del. Hosking 57 (1895-1985). Det er almindeligt men ikke på islandske objekter hvor kun få eksemplarer kendes.

Årsagen til denne artikel kommer imidlertid først nu.

Jeg vil gerne gøre opmærksom på at der findes et senere stempel Liverpool Ship. Det er temmelig upåagtet og kendes i ganske få eksemplarer på Islandske objekter. Måske kun med datoen OC 7 (19)04.

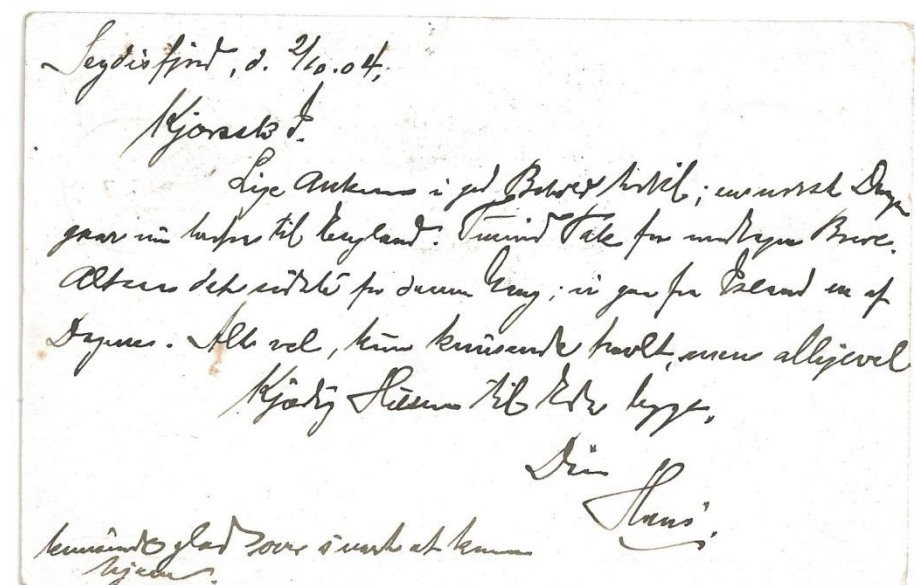
Det drejer sig om et stempel med lidt spinklere bogstaver og hvor der over datoen er angivet klokkeslæt i modsætning til det tidligere stempel hvor der blot er et "A"

Stemplet er Robertson S.21 med brugsperiode 1896 – 1919, mens Hosking 2. Udgave korrigerer brugsperioden til 1904-1919.



Helsagskortet 8 aur er skrevet i Seydisfjörður 2. Oktober 1904 og til trods for at det var fuldt frigjort med 8 aur for et brevkort til Danmark er det opfrankeret med en 5 aur Chr IX. Årsagen synes at fremgå af teksten på bagsiden: "...en norsk damper går nu herfra til England..." Brevkortet skulle opfrankeres til 10 aur men mindsteværdien 3 aur Christian IX var tilsyneladende ikke til rådighed og der benyttedes en 5 aur i stedet. At brevet er et privat kort og ikke filatelistisk fremgår tydeligt.

Det løse frimærke til højre er afstemplet samme dato OC 7 (19)04.



Old Seyðisfjörður with date partly inverted



I simply have to show it to you. Having written a good deal about this postmark (Kontakt # 82), I was very surprised to find the shown date. Probably March 4th.

But as you might remember we often find this postmark with inverted dating. It could accordingly be dated April 3rd. It is not possible to decide which date is correct.



Unusual Kristiania postmark 1923



The shown Norwegian postmark was recently on a netauktion. It has not yet been recorded.

561 DKK + was the net price.

8 skilling on nice piece.



I have recently shown some examples of skilling issues in different shapes.

This nice piece looks OK to me. May be the right/down cornerperf. has a minor defect.

The realized end price of 114 \$ seems to be a reasonable price for a skilling stamp on piece.

Furthermore it is a Stykkishólmur postmark, which is unusual on skilling issues compared to the Reykjavik postmark.

Ship Letter/Paquebot Leith - Iceland

By Jakob S. Arrevad, Mike Tuttle and Ole Svinth

Shipletter handstamps have been used in Leith for a long time. Here we are focusing on the use of ship letter handstamps and paquebot handstamps used or theoretically used on mail to or from Iceland. We try to describe the handstamp and the time of use.



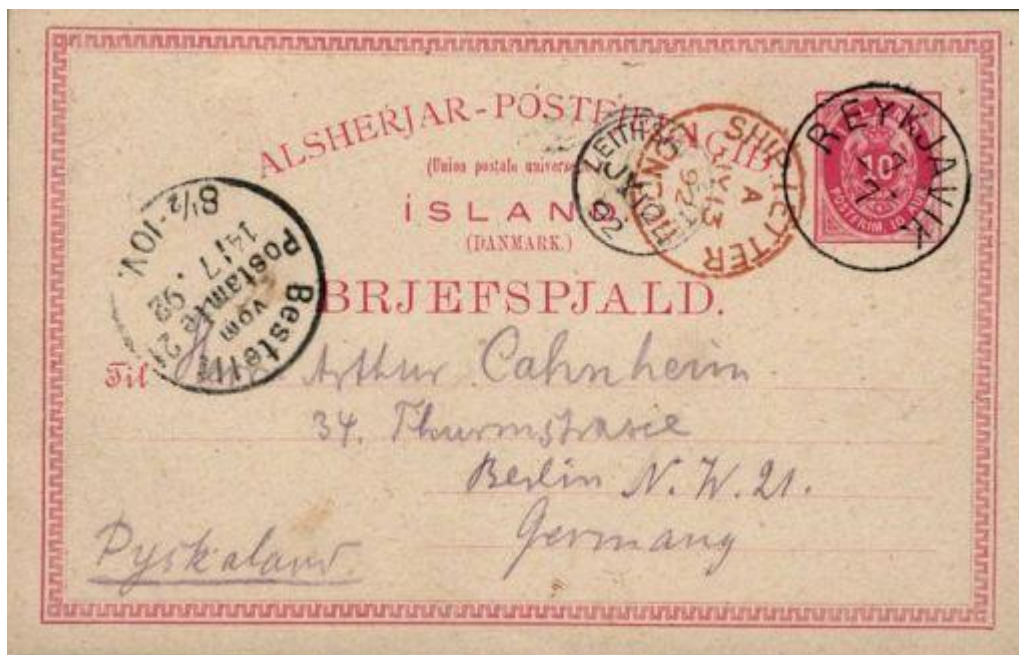
1. Round SHIPLETTER LEITH

1.1 - 19 mm

Robertson calls it s.8 and informs about a use from 1887 until 1903, but it is also mentioned in the reprinted edition: "Extended recorded 1875", but no example is shown.

Hosking 2nd edition (# 180) say used from 1894 until 1907.

The 4th edition of Hosking by Dovey and Morris (hereafter Dovey/Morris) calls it # 315 and say it has been used from 1894 until 1908.



But - here is an example from 1892 and Mike Tuttle has a (poor) photocopy of a 10a Stationery Card to Germany with a Leith Ship Letter of JU 28 1889. Heinrich Schilling also shows a card with AU 7 1889

- and here is 1912 from Ole Svinth.:



So the period is at least from 1889 until 1912, but it might be, that it starts as early as Robertson indicates in his short additional information.

In a copy of Swanson's collection there is a 20 aur letter with a Leith cancellation dated MY 12 1879 and no ship letter handstamp – so it is probably used later.

1.2 - 26½ mm

There is reported use of another round ship letter from Leith in 1906 – per Robertson reported in T.P.O Bulletin 1982.

It is shown by Robertson, Hosking, and Dovey/Morris – but it is the same copy from FE 10 06. It might be, that it was used, when the letter handstamp 2.3 was distorted in 1906 see underneath) – but it is only speculation. We can only show the same copy:



2. PAQUEBOT – handstamp

2.1 - 33 mm – 1st omnibus type.

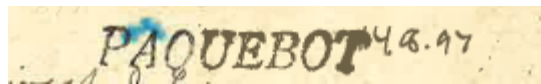
This handstamp was distributed to many British post offices and only the side mark can tell the name of office in question. Post offices getting this 1st omnibus type were: Bristol, Dartmouth, Dover, Folkestone, Grimsby, Liverpool, London, Newcastle-on-Tyne, North Shields, Plymouth, South Shields, Southampton in England, Greenock, **Leith**, Edinburgh, Grangemouth, and Glasgow in Scotland, Cobh and Dublin in Ireland and finally St Heller and St. Peter Port on Jersey. It was issued from 1894 and onwards.

Robertson calls it "p 1" and he only indicates the use as "- 1907 –".

Hosking 2nd edition # 7 and Dovey/Morris # 22 both have a period of use from 1896 until 1907 but we have not seen on mail from Iceland for that whole period, but from February 1897:



- and here from the back of a card cancelled AU 20 97 in Leith:



Heinrich Schilling show JY 22 97 with both Leith Ship Letter and Paquebot.

In Swansons collection there was a 20 aur letter with Leith cancellation SP 7 97. It was sold at Postiljonen Oct. 07 and are shown here but I do not have the dimensions. As it can be observed, the handstamp, Paquebot, is rather worn



We have no valid examples from after SP 7 97, and it is a possibility, that this handstamp is simply replaced by the following, so there is no use in Leith hereafter?

2.2 – 36 mm

Robertson calls it "p3" in the revised edition and Hosking 2nd edition it is # 181 and Dovey/Morris # 316. A handstamp of 36 mm only used in 1898 and 1899, and we believe that is right.

There is a clear difference in the size of the letters (larger in 2.2 than in 2.1, as well as the difference in length between. The larger size letters (less worn in the middle) can be seen in the y example from MT dated JY 18 99, later.



JSA has a copy from 1898, but it is in bad condition. The following example is from DE 14 99 and it was mentioned in the auction catalog, that the paquebot was Hosking # 181, but we can not confirm it.

MT has a poor example on an uprated 5a Stationery card to Germany with a Leith JY 18 1899 date. It appears to be 36mm long.

Below is perhaps a problem.



It is a paquebot from JY 17 99. It looks different or does it? - but again difficult without the dimension to determine the type. The P and the Q looks a bit different. This could in fact be the 2.2 – and the only copy we have, but it do looks different from the proofs we have in both Robertson and Hosking

There might be two handstamps in use – the day after, on JY 18 99, it looks rather different:

That look can be the reason for the repair in 1900 – see below.



2.3 – 30½ mm – 1900 to 1906(??)

We believe that the use has to be divided into 3 different periods.

From 1900 the paquebot handstamp look definitely different in Leith. The letters are different; there are small "dots" on some of the letters as you can see here on an enlarged example (without full stop in the end as further described hereafter):

PAQUEBOT

Robertson calls it "p 2" and has a use from 1904 until 1906. No dimension is mentioned but the copy in the book is 30½ mm. In "Robertson Revisited" – Colin Tabart 1997, the copy measures 31½. Use 1900-06, but he doesn't take into account the changes mentioned in the following.

Hosking 2nd edition # 182 and Dovey/Morris # 317 both used from 1900 until 1906. In Hosking 2nd Edition the dimension is 31½ mm but in Hosking 3rd edition and I Dovey/Morris it is now 30 mm – but the copy in the book is larger.

H. Schilling has a use from 1900 until 1907 and 31½ mm but no indication either of the differences shown hereafter.

We think that Dovey/Morris measurement is wrong, but the possibility exists, that there are two dimensions – before and after 1904 – but it does not get smaller!

Robertson writes a bit in contradiction to the use period: "G.P.O record "repaired 1900 and 1904".

The repair in 1900 must be from the type 2.2.2 to 2.2.3. It looks right, that another repair took place in 1904.

In some notes found by MT from the British GPO archives

"LEITH

12 Nov 1900 PAQUEBOT repaired, top renewed"

The next information from the British GPO archives is:

"31 Mar 1904 PAQUEBOT repaired."

(Again an already issued handstamp, a new rubber face was fixed to it – *Researcher*)

In some old papers MT has also found a photocopy of a microfiche film of "our GPO Records Book"; it shows PAQUEBOT WITHOUT Full stop, "Repaired 7.11.06". The letters are clean and neat looking and perhaps different from the 2.3.3 as the example dated AU 30 06 underneath. Perhaps there were 2 handstamps in 1906 – but the use of the stamp 2.3.3 is rather short, so it might be it was used rarely or – see 2.4.

We cannot measure the lengths or reproduce the pictures because of the poor quality.

2.3.1 from 12th November 1900 until 31st Marts 1904

This is a paquebot with a full stop.



The first example we have is from MR 29 02:



JSA do have a bad copy from FE 17 04, and that can be of interest, as it shows, that it is rather "exhausted" in 1904:

2.3.2 from 31st Marts 1904 until summer 1906

On the internet we found: "Front and back of cover from Vaag to Kobenhaven via Leith, Scotland with two 5 øre stamps satisfying the first class international rate. When received in Leith a *PAQUEBOT* cancel was applied, and the Danish stamps were canceled **July 8, 1904**, with a Leith c.d.s. The arrival cancellation in Kobenhaven indicated that the cover arrived on July 11th, just 3 days later. The letter was then sent onto Korsor where delivery was attempted, but could not be made. The envelope was stamped with a boxed *RETOUR* and transit canceled with a July 21st. Kjøbenhavn c.d.s. The envelope was then returned to the Faroes".



It is perhaps difficult to see the dimension on the handstamp covered by the "Kjøbenhavn" arrival stamp, but it is obvious, that the letters are fresh and new.



And a few days later a copy from Ole Svinth:



And in 1905 we have FE 27 from Mike Tuttle.



and MR 27 1905 and latest AP 21 1905



AP 21 1905 still looks OK and the full stop is there, but in May it is on its way to be broken.



Between MY 22 06 and AU 30 1906 the full stop disappears.

2.3.3 SUMMER 1906 until 7th November 1906 – Without full stop

Robertson has a copy from AU 30 06, and here is a copy from the same day and we have seen a third one.



They are addressed to the same person but two with an address in Kent (and we have seen nr to and one with an address in Faroe Islands.

It is possible, that it was exhausted – se this copy from OC 29 06



We have not yet seen it from 1907 as indicated by H. Schilling, but the reason might be the following,

2.4 34 mm "Repaired 7.11.06"

We believe that there is a change in 1907(?) (it might be in 1906). The "tail" on Q is different, there are no "dots" on the letters and there are no "full stops" any longer. It can be noted, that a very similar handstamp, 34mm, was issued to Methil (1907-10)

Robertson does not mention any new handstamp.

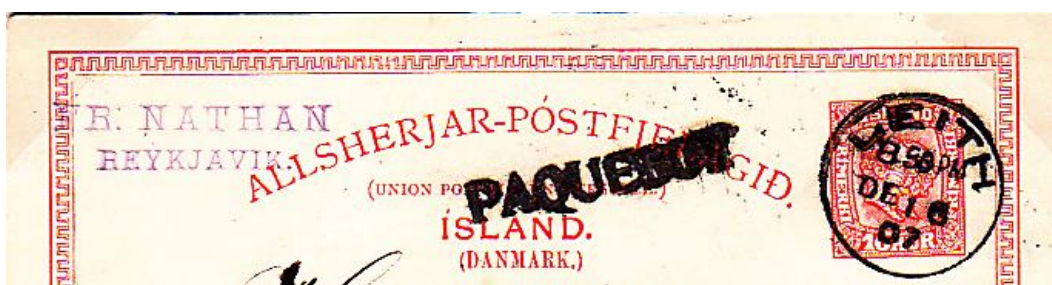
Hosking 2nd edition does not either but 3rd edition shows it, H318, 34mm, 1906-7

Dovey/Morris shows # 318 with the dimension 44 mm (it must be a typing error – it is 34mm) and they now indicate a use from 1904 until 1907.

We believe that the use in 1904 until 1906 is the repaired 2.3.1 and the use in 1906 is a new (or repaired) handstamp without "full stop". It can be, that some handstamps in the period from 1904 until 1906(7) can be measured longer than 31½ mm, but it is due to use. The new one is 34 mm and the letters are different.



We can show two examples from 1907 from Ole Svinth and Mike Tuttle.



From 1907 and onwards the handstamp paquebot is only used in Edinburgh, and the round Ship Letter Leith only occasionally. Why the letter handstamp disappear is unknown.

In the beginning of 1911 it is officially announced, that the mail from Iceland in the future are to be send to the post office in Edinburgh in contradiction to the time before to the post office in Leith.

En af utallige varianter i Altingsserien.



Det er ganske forståeligt, at Facit ikke omtaler alle de mange varianter af forskellig art i denne serie. Det kunne nok fylde en hel side i kataloget ! Der findes mange utakkede varianter. Prøvetryk i mange afskygninger og farver.

Her vises en 3 aur blok med dobbelttakning i næstnederste række.

Langt de fleste af disse afarter er vel egentlig makulatur, men de er blevet bevaret og gør det nu umuligt at samle serien komplet, da man ikke har en samlet oversigt over alle de mange "varianter". Værdien af alle disse ting er af mange betragtet som værende lille. Samlere er imidlertid samlere, så der er et marked for alt. Jeg har da også selv erhvervet den viste blok for mange år siden !

Mødeprogram Efterår 2012

11.09.2012

Sæsonens første møde. Kom og vis frem hvad du har "fanget" i løbet af sommeren, og få en frisk frimærkesludder.

09.10.2012

Arne fortæller, og viser frem, sin samling af siluethoveder.

03.11.2012

Novembermødet afholdes i Roskildehallerne den 3. november 2012 i forbindelse med Nordia, som en reception, for klubbens medlemmer, i forbindelse med klubbens 25 års jubilæum. Receptionen vil foregå kl. 15 - 17 på 1. sal i mødelokale nr. 1 ved restauranten. Da klubben, desværre, ikke har ubegrænsede midler, må drikkevarer selv medbringes.

11.12.2012

Julemøde med hygge = æbleskiver og hvad der dertil hører, samt lidt prøver på din viden om islandske frimærker.

Med varm sommerhilsen Arne