



ISLANDS *Kontakt*

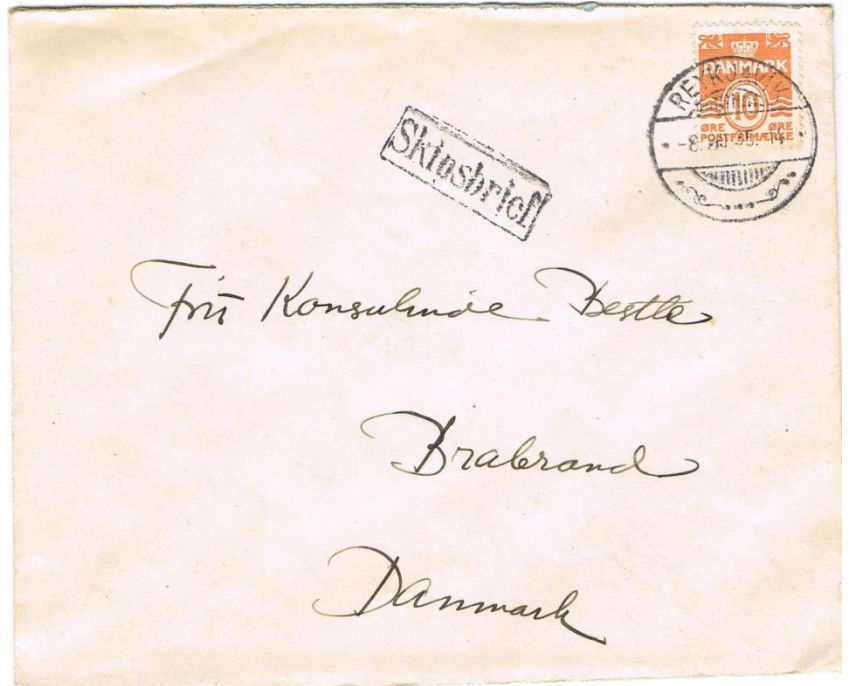
ISLANDSKLUBBEN I DANMARK

Nummer 91 april 2013

WWW.DANFIL.DK/KLUBBER/ISLAND.HTM



237 nu på aurmærke. side 15
237 now on oval issue. page 15



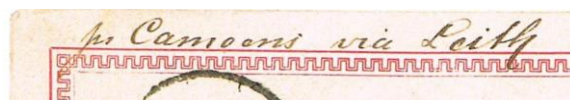
Skandinavisk raritet se side 16
Scandinavian rarity Look page 16



Mere om Beskyttelseskibet Pór. Se side 11
More on Varðskipið Pór look page 11



Hvem kan hjælpe Brian? Side 7
Who can help Brian Look page 7



Har du hørt om dette skib? Se side 8
Have you ever heard of this ship? Look page 8

Islandsklubben i Danmark:

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Næste nummer kommer til september 2013

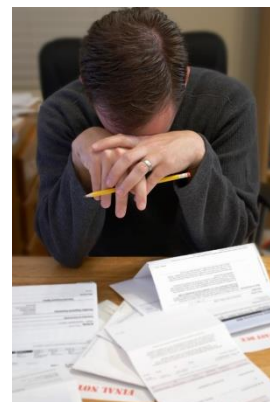
Deadline 15. August.

Next Issue will appear in September 2013

Deadline August 15th.

Husk kontingent betaling. **Har du problemer**, så kontakt kasserer Jakob Arrevad. Du vil vel gerne have septemhernummeret.

Remember payment of annual fee. **If problems**, then contact Treasurer Jakob Arrevad. I am sure you want to receive the September issue.



Correct or false “236”?

Inspired by the letter to us from Jørgen Steen Larsen about 236 in “Kontakt” # 89 we again open the dispute about 236 cancel. The best we can do for the time being is to have **comments from Ebbe Eldrup** to the shown copies.



Forgery.



Possibly genuine cancel
Most likely cancelled to order



Genuine postmark



Genuine postmark



Genuine postmark
Correct use at Danish Post Office
in Reykjavik 1870-1873



Genuine postmark
Postmark colour wrong

Most of these postmarks seem to be the genuine 236 cancel originally delivered to Reykjavik in 1869.

More next page.....

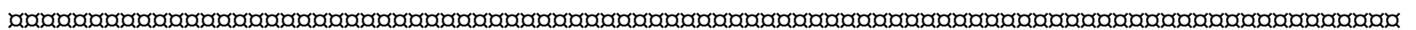
This postmark was not supposed to be used during the skilling period 1873-1876 but copies do exist that definitely looks genuine. No example of the postmark has been found on a skilling cover. Also many copies exist that most likely are cancelled to order during the 1930'ies.

Furthermore, the 236 cancel seems to have been used around 1882-1883 as indicated by several copies that look genuine. It may be speculated that the amount of post increased in the early 1880'ies and more than one postman was necessary to cancel the post on the day of departure from Reykjavik. Therefore the old 236 cancel was reintroduced until a new Reykjavik Grotesque was delivered. (*Note from "Kontakt" # 31 at bottom of page.*).

Finally 236 was used as an emergency canceller after the fire at the post station in Flaga 1.12.1930. The old bridge type postmark was destroyed in the fire and nearly 6 years passed until a new cancel was delivered.



Correct use in Flaga 1931-1936



This old article/stamp more or less confirms the usage of 236 on oval issue.

"Nyheder" fra forårets auktioner.

På Thomas Høiland's specialauktion over Island d. 3. maj 2000, lot nr. 6049, blev der udbudt følgende: "1882. 3 Aur, Oval, brunorange. Tk.14. Dobbeltannuleret mærke med dansk ankomststempel (1883) samt nr. stempel 236. Sjælden kombination."



På denne kopi er D1-236 stemplet endnu mere utydeligt end i auktionskataloget. Det anes dog med en placering som kl. 11.

Da man ikke – så vidt det er redaktøren bekendt - har kendskab til brugsbreve med aur-ovalmærker afstemplet med D1-236, har det været fremført, at aur-ovalmærker afstemplet med D1-236 måske alle var efterstemplinger. Ovenstående mærke synes at bevise, at der kan være tale om en ægte brugsperiode for D1-236 omkring oktober 1883. Dette synes at kunne underbygges af, at anvendelserne af D1-236 på aur-ovalmærker oftest er på tryk fra 1882.

Hjemmelavet bystempel?



Når man ser dette stempel bliver man omgående mistænksom. Især fordi det drejer sig om et I GILDI-mærke.

Nu er det nok ikke nemt at få verificeret stemplets ægthed. Det er ikke så sandsynligt, at nogen har materiale (adressekort eller attest) med anvendelse af dette stempel i 1902-03.

Ydermere kan man ikke forvente den store efterforskning efter dette stemplets anvendelse. Med mindre man er ejer af mærket ☺.

Det sidste bogstav er ikke et ø, men om det er et f (Helsingfors) eller et b (Helsingborg) er ikke til at se tydeligt. Jeg tror på et f.

Mærket blev bortauktioneret for 166.- kr. + 25%.



Vi kunne samtidig endnu engang vise dette Edinburgh stempel. Det ses i hvert fald tydeligt, at bogstaverne er af vidt forskellig type.

Det er 3. gang i bladets historie, vi viser det. Hver gang uden en eneste reaktion. Her burde det være lidt nemmere at finde materiale med dette stemplets anvendelse.

What is wrong ?

Please inspect this 5 aur perf. 12 ¾.



If you are training for a master's degree in the issue of certificates, then look elsewhere in the magazine to see if you passed the examination.

Must philately be absolutely an interest without humour? I think that is a common assumption from the general public. I sometimes feel obliged to disappoint those "common people" !

Reykjavik stempler på Vikinger

Har du tænkt på alle de mange Reykjavik stempler, som vi synes ikke er attraktive? Normalt siger vi, at det jo er bare Reykjavik. Der er så mange forskellige Reykjavik stempler, at vi almindelige samlere ikke kan finde rundt i det. Nummerstempler er meget nemmere. Man kan tyde dem og der er sjældent mere end et af slagsen. I stedet for at ærgre sig over Reykjavik-stemplerne, kunne man prøve at finde de forskellige typer på de enkelte frimærkeudgaver. Når jeg tager dette initiativ er det for at inspirere medlemmerne til at kikke på andre samlemetoder. Pengepungen kan være tom til de store investeringer. En stor fordel her er, at Reykjavik-stempler ikke er dyrere end andre (tvært imod).



Brotype B2
11 lodrette streger



Brotype B2
utallige lodrette streger



Brotype B5

Jeg viser her 4 forskellige stempler på vikingemærker. De var gyldige i forholdsvis lang tid, så der er ganske givet flere forskellige end de viste. Prøv nu selv at finde forskellige stempler på den udgave du vælger.



Brotype I på R brev til Danmark.



Hånd-rullestempel

Fra redaktørens postkasse

Received from Brian Flack:



Unknown Manuscript cancel? Or.....?

Can anyone say what this is? I am not sure what the first letter might be, but the second and third letters are uð. Might it be Guðlaugsstaðir which opened on 1.1.1896 and did not receive a crown cancel before the numeral arrived?

Could it be Suð ?

Fra Arni Gustafsson har vi modtaget dette sjældne skibsstempel "LIVERPOOL SHIP"



Normalt er det kun noget man ser som transitstempel. Her er det som et "ægte" skibsbrev.

Tak for synet!

Hej Ole



Jeg har fundet et par mærkater, som de, der er omtalt i bladet - men det er afvaskede mærkater, så de hjælper ikke meget til opklaring - Men nu har du fået dem.

venlig hilsen
Jakob S. Arrevad

Fra redaktørens postkasse



Kommentarer til en "halvsag" fra Leif Fuglsig



Kortet er dateret og sendt 10-8-1880, påskrevet "via Leith" med skibet "Camoens", men synes dog at være gået via London. Det røde stempel er vel Hosking 68 – meget tidligt??

Ad skibets nationalitet, hvor ville man opkalde et fartøj efter Portugals nationaldigter Luis de Camoens (1524-1580)? Var lasten måske klipfisk til Lissabon?

I øvrigt er det den tidligste brug af 10 aur enkelt brevkort, jeg har set. 10 og 8 aur EBK kom til Reykjavik med "Phønix" ca. 10-6-1880. 10 aur kunne principielt bruges med det samme, mens 8 aur taksten først trådte i kraft 1-7-80.

Var påskriften "via Leith" måske blot ren rutine, fordi ruteskibene gik dertil, og således påførtes uden hensyn til destination?

Leif Fuglsig

Fra redaktørens postkasse



Fra Orla Nielsen kom dette:

Hej Ole

Carl gjorde mig i går opmærksom på et Balbobrev hos Enger (auktion 107, lot 1731), som er med attest men yderst usædvanligt.

Der er måske en historie i det. Prøv at tage et kik.

Det er en stor brevdel med porto 10 + 1 kr Balbo sendt til USA. Den manglende del må være til højre, men ser ikke ud til at kunne være ret stor

Der er den rigtige blå etiket på. Men:

Portoen var 16 kr, kendte breve er frankeret med de tre balbo-mærker + 30 Aur for anbefalet. Ingen af de kendte breve er sendt til den adresse i USA. R-etiketten er altid anbragt nederst til venstre.

Der var, så vidt vides, ikke påbud om kun at bruge mærkerne til Balbo-flyvningen, men 11 kr passer ikke med noget som helst, og den blå etiket er jo kun til flyvningen.

Alligevel har Heinz Bühler udskrevet attest: "efter min mening ægte". Mærkerne er givetvis ægte, men forsendelsen er i hvert fald højst tvivlsom.

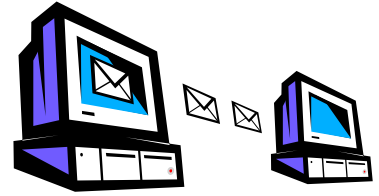
Vh Orla

171,173(165,167) Hopflug Itala 1kr+10kr on large part of cover to USA. Creases in the cover do not touch the stamps. Certificate Bühler.

Opråbsprisen var 7500 NK

Brev og attest ses på næste side

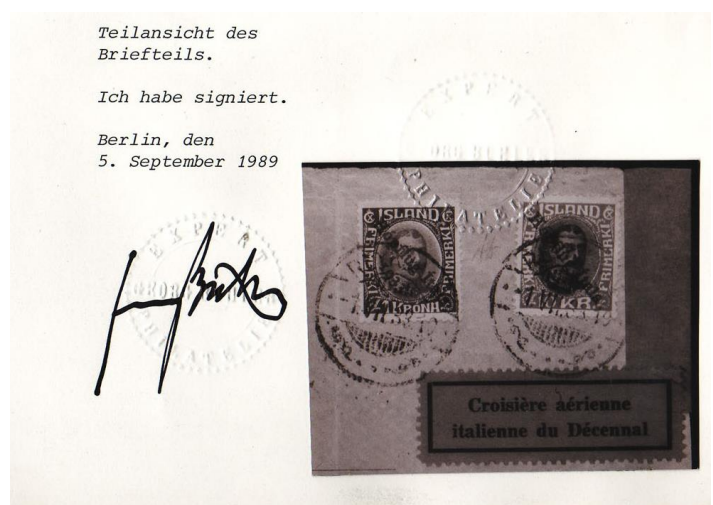
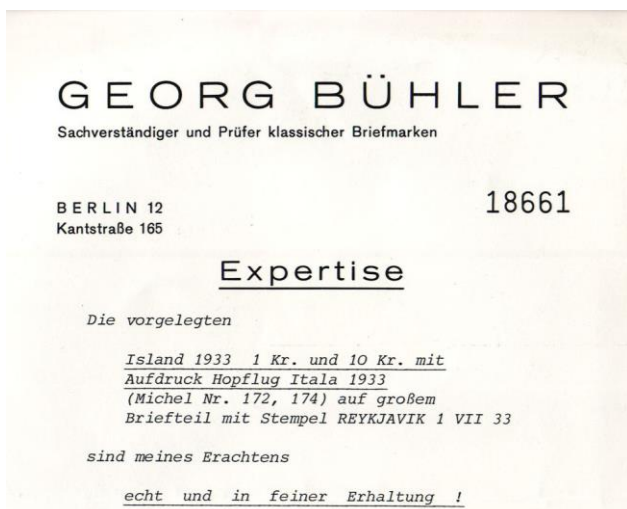
Fra redaktørens postkasse



Her ville et kik på bagsiden kunne afsløre kuvertens oprindelige størrelse og man kunne måske se årsagen til det brune papir sidder der.

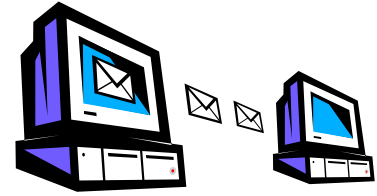
Det brune papir sidder oven på stemplet. Censurbrev er det ikke! Hvordan kommer den blå etiket oven på det brune papir?

Vi må give Orla ret i, at der er noget mystisk ved brevet



Attesten er delt i 2 af pladshensyn.

Fra redaktørens postkasse



Leif Fuglsig har været i kontakt med Halfdan Helgason på Island.

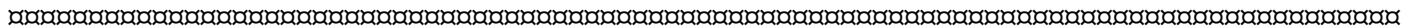


Jon havde fremsendt mærket (kopi) til ham, for at evt. få oplysninger om stemplet.

Jeg viser her stemplet. Det er vel ikke usandsynligt, at denne højværdi har siddet på et adressekort. Så der er mange muligheder for et kontorstempel i forbindelse med f. ex. toldkontrol. Jeg selv har ikke noget godt gæt. Har du? Der er kun almindelige bogstaver, så hele verden er i spil.

Et bud kunne være = København Frederiksberg

Mærket var til salg på Ebay fra en amerikansk sælger. Slutbudet blev 36,50 \$.



Mere nummerstempel på skillingsmærke

UNIQUE Danish numeral canc. "26" Hjørring on 4 skilling red. Ex. Crafoord. Certs Grønlund and Beskow. VERY FINE.

€ 300



Dette mærke var på Postiljonens auktion. Det er usædvanligt, men mon det er i familie med # 73 Lemvig? Der er i hvert fald ikke tale om et skibspoststempel ! Kunne det være et norsk stempel?

Mærket fandt en køber for 360 €

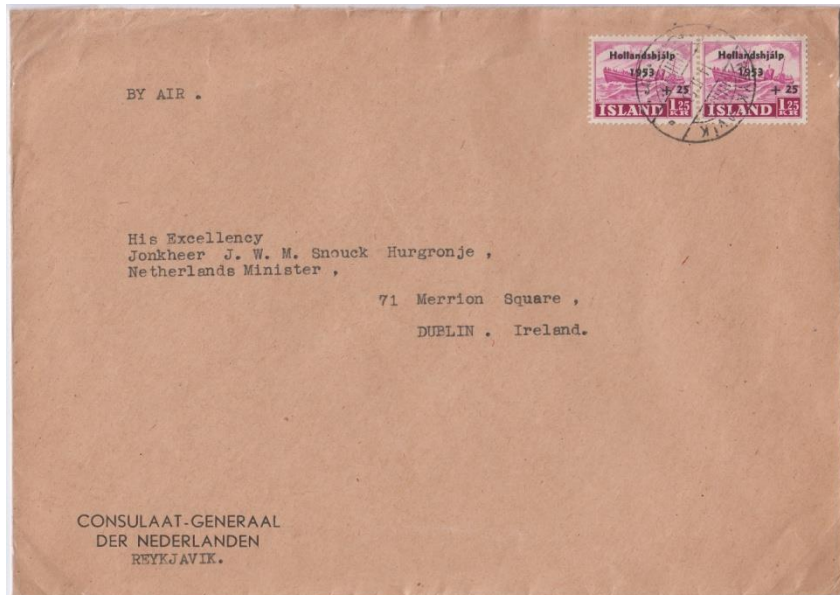
Mere om auktionen på side 26

Reaction from England



A delayed reaction on the in # 88 shown false Reykjavik postmark on “Hollandshjálp” comes from Brian Flack. I had ended the small article on this subject asking a question “*Har du kikket på dine egne breve med Hollandshjælpen?*”

Accordingly Brian happily shows his correct Reykjavik postmark with normal small letters in REYKJAVIK.



Pair of the 1kr25 charity used on the 3rd day of issue by the Netherlands Consulate in Reykjavik and sent to the Netherlands Minister in Dublin, Ireland. Cancelled Reykjavik type B2c1 dated 14.II.53. 250aur all-in Europe letter rate from 23.3.50 to 30.9.53. How many of the issue did the Netherlands Consul buy up?

Furthermore Brian included a single franked cover with the B 5 postmark. It is not a rarity, but hard to find. It is a Folmer Østergaard cover sent during Folmer’s stay in Iceland.



Correct use of the 1kr25 for the Nordic rate to Denmark. Cancelled Reykjavik B5a dated 28.2.53.

VARDSKIPIÐ ÞÓR for the last time



The two shown items were recently for sale on the internet. The registered cover went for 79\$.

The postage was correct, but why were all the stamps not cancelled by the regular Reykjavik bridgecancel? It looks a little suspicious to me.



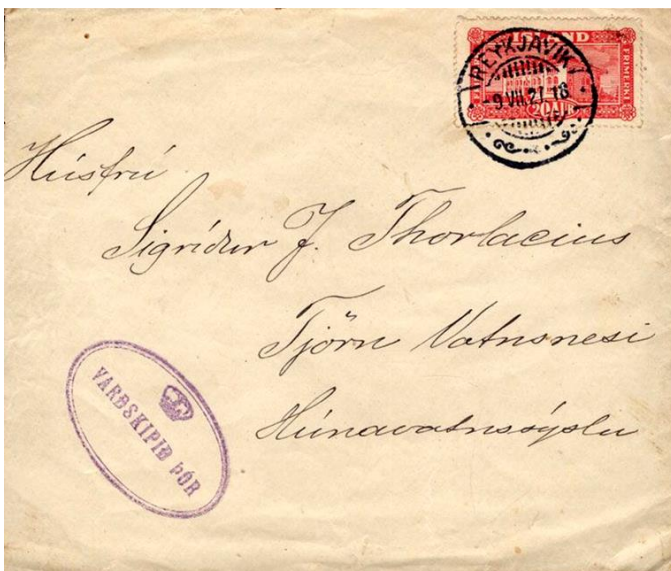
This cover has the ship mark but to me it looks as if it is added later, as well as the handwritten "VIA BORGARNES". The letter was sent from Borgarnes to Reykjavik, and you may judge yourself, if the use of the ship mark is from the original transport.

The cover was for sale at 135 \$ and remained unsold.

My conclusion is that somebody has (or had) this canceller and have made imprints on a number of covers and cards to increase the value. We have in "Kontakt" # 71 74 and 75 shown examples of this marking.

In order to inform new members of this marking I reprint these "old" articles. They are in Danish, but it tells the story anyway. It would be very informative to have a genuine mark of the ship to compare the the colour of ink. **Any comments ?**

From # 71 May 2009:

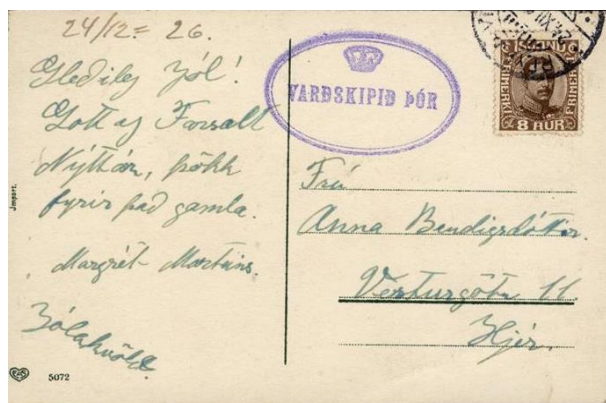


Fra Højlands auktioner har jeg klippet dette viste brev og tekst.

1925. Landskab. 20 Aur rød på skibsbrev med oval skibsstempel "(krone) / VARDSKIPIÐ ÞÓR" annulleret REYKJAVÍK 9.7.1927 til Hundvatns-syslu. Inspektionsskibet "Thor" (1899) var oprindeligt en trawler fra det dansk-islandske fiskeri-selskab, som blev overtaget af Landsbrugsministeriet (1907) som havundersø-gelsesskib, herefter i marinen og fra 1922 overdraget til Island som fiskeriinspektionsskib. Strandet og slået til vrage i 1929. Sjælden forsendelse.

From # 74 January 2010:

VARDSKIPID ÞÓR Efterstemplinger !!



Disse 3 objekter blev i december udbudt samlet på auktion. Opråb kun 150 kr. Det må da være oplagt, at stemplet er påsat efterfølgende. Det drejer sig om 2 lokale forsendelser i Reykjavik og et kort fra England. Det skulle da lige være, at der var hyppig havnerundfart med dette kystbevogtningsfartøj.

I et tidligere nummer viste jeg (uvidende om disse forsendelser) et ældre brev med dette sjældne (troede jeg) stempel. Nu er der kun tilbage at sige: **"Pas på!"**.



From # 75 April 2010:

Sidste kapitel om Vardskipid Þór?



Her er så endnu et brev fra havnerundfarten i Reykjavik. Tager jeg fejl? Brevet er trods alt frankeret med landsporto. Dateret 20 VII 43.

Der er ikke tvivl om, at dette stempel har været brugt til andet end stempling af breve i forbindelse med befording. Det skulle det viste "Skibsbrev/kort" dokumentere. Om nogen af de mange breve skulle være befordret med Þór må stå hen i det uvisse.



Forside af kortet

Ordinærgeneralforsamling i Islandsklubben 12. februar 2013

Formanden bød velkommen til de 6 mødte medlemmer.

Dirigent:

Orla Nielsen valgtes til dirigent, og han konstaterede, at generalforsamlingen var lovlig og beslutningsdygtig.

1. Formandens beretning:

Formanden henviste til den skriftlige beretning, der var omdelt og trykt i IslandsKontakt.

Medlemstallet blev dog korrigeret til 67, da jubilæumsarrangementet i Roskilde var en succes – også i relation til indmeldelse af nye medlemmer.

Formanden roste Ole Svinth for et fremragende blad, der havde fået sølv ved udstillingen i Roskilde.

Formandens beretning blev enstemmigt godkendt

2. Regnskabet til godkendelse:

Kassereren forelagde regnskabet med overskud på kr. 1.082,56 og med en egenkapital på kr. 23.604,25.

3. Forslag:

a. Forslag fra Ole Svinth om særskilt rubrik "Fra medlem til medlem" i bladet blev vedtaget.

b. Forslag om fra efteråret 2013 at afholde møder i forbindelse med forskellige frimærkeudstillinger, med et eller to foredrag, hvor også udstillings øvrige besøgende kan deltage, bl.a. med henblik på at få yderligere medlemmer, blev vedtaget.

De planlagte møder i marts og april gennemføres som planlagt i Værløse

4. Valg af formanden

Formanden, Arne Fanøe var ikke på valg.

5. Valg af næstformand

Erik Jønsson blev valgt til næstformand

6. Valg af Kasserer

Kassereren, Jakob S. Arrevad var ikke på valg.

7. Valg af revisor

Revisor Carl Ejnar Lorenzen blev genvalgt.

8. Fastsættelse af kontingent.

Det besluttedes fra **2014** at kontingentet udgør uændret 150 kroner for B medlemmer og med tillæg af det for 2014 fastsatte kontingentet til DFF (pt. kr. 280) for A medlemmer.

9. Eventuelt

Der forelå intet til behandling under eventuelt.

Dirigenten takkede for god ro og orden og hævdede generalforsamlingen.

Formanden takkede dirigenten for god ledelse og der blev afsluttet med solbærrom og Geysir akvavit.

Referent Jakob S. Arrevad

237 Igen



Her ser du nummer 237, som i sin tid var beregnet til postkontoret i Seiðisfjörður. Mine oplysninger siger, at stemplet blev fremsendt i 1870, men jeg mener ikke, at have set det brugt (efter bogen). Hvordan det er havnet på dette mærke er uvist, og ydermere kan et falsk stempel være fremstillet, hvilket jeg forestiller mig ikke er så svært med nutidens teknik. Mærket var sat til 300 kr., men forblev usolgt.



Er det et nyt kapitel af historien om Eivind Kolstads mystiske 237 brev?

I hvert fald bør man være tilbageholdende ved køb af dette stempel. Der er tydeligvis tale om manipulation af en eller anden art.

Vi mangler nu kun at se det på et skillingsmærke!!

Jeg sendte dette indlæg til en kommentar fra Eivind, og han svarede:

Hei, Ole!

Dette er spennende!

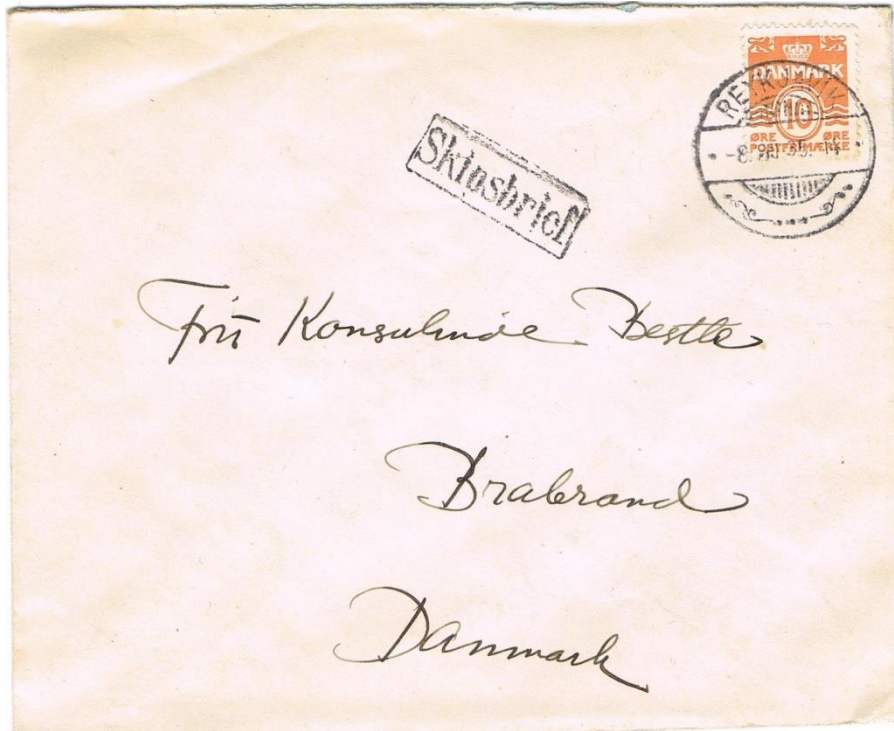
Jeg synes det ikke virker som om 237-stempelet er falskt. Falske stempler lages jo primært for å øke prisen på merker som har større verdi som stemplet enn ustemplet, og dessuten er falske stempler som oftest veldig "flotte".

237-stempelet på mitt brev og aur-merket er jo slett ikke flott!

Håper på reaksjoner fra medlemmene!

MVH Eivind

Scandinavian Rarity? Greenland – Iceland - Denmark



This cover was sent from Julianehaab in Greenland from the doctor working there.

It was not cancelled until it reached Iceland, where it was cancelled on August 8th and simultaneously got the framed "Skiatshbrieff".

After only 6 days it was received at Brabrand and cancelled 14 8 35.

Sender was doctor Christensen at Julianehaab (there from 1930-1950).

Until December 1st 1938 letters were free of charge between Greenland and Denmark. However, one had to pay for the inland transport in Denmark. Why the good doctor used a 10 øre is a good question, as the inland rate (local in Denmark) was 15 øre at that time. Maybe he had only 10 øre stamps available?

You will find an extract from the internet below.

Sometimes one succeeds on the first visit to "Google".

Below is shown what I found (in short).

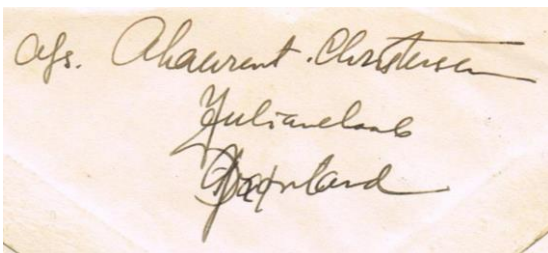
[Axel Laurent-Christensen: a doctor "with feeling for snow"].

In 1950 the district medical officer of Qaqortoq/Julianehåb, Axel Laurent-Christensen retired after having served in this position since 1930. Afterwards, during the years 1950-55, he was a medical officer in Aklavik, NWT, Canada. Here he had the opportunity to compare the arctic Canadian health care with the Greenland health care system.

Concerning the receiver I only found out, that a person of that name was living in Brabrand at the time in question.

Petrine C. M. Bestle was a widow after Konsul C.W.F. Bestle (1857-1909).

Back of cover shows sender and arrival cancel:



Medaillon-matricefejl på Chr. X 1920 v/ Leif Fuglsig

Pandelokken (også set kaldet "Lejongap"! ?) hairlock, som Orla Nielsen viser i Kontakt # 85 side 15, forekommer spredt i begge M-plader og må være en matricefejl, MM-fejl.

M-galvanoer, 100 stk., formentlig Ma-pladen, findes som løse elementer på postmuseet. Rammerne foreligger derimod som blokke á 20 eller stave á 10 stk.

Thiele faktura



Telefon 1965 * Walfendorfsgade 7 * København d. 31. Maj 1920
1966

GENERALDIREKTORATET FOR POSTVÆSENET

1920	An	Trp.....	74196	Ark					
		15-øres Tjeneste	5190	"					
		20 " "	1075	"					
		50 " "	1061	"					
		1 Kr. "	646	"					
			82168 Ark a Kr.						
		30.00 pr. 1000 Ark.....			2465.	04			
		+ 90 o/o ifl Skr af 19/9 1919 No 1052....			2218.	54			
					Kr. 4683. 58				
		Skæring af Kongens Billede i Træ.....			50.	00			
		" " Værdierne i Træ.....			140.	00			
		Galvanos 24 Værdier a 100 Stk..a.2.50..			6000.	00			
		" af Hoveder 200 Stk. a 2.50			500.	00			
					Kr. 11373. 58				
					S. E. & O.				

Montage 82168 Ark Kirin ark.

Kontrollen ved *5/6 1920*
Postinspektoren *[Signature]*

Opd. N. 20 N. 00892

Urstemplet, som var et træsnit udført efter et foto, bliver aftrykt i guttaperka/voks et antal gange. Disse aftryk gøres ledende med grafit, og mangfoldiggøres derefter ved gentagne galvaniske fældninger.

Thieles regning omtaler ikke reservegalvanoer, men det viser diverse udskiftninger, at der må have været. Hvis man begyndte med 20 aftryk og gentog den galvaniske proces 11 gange, ville man få de 200 galvanoer til pladerne plus 20 reserver. En fejl i ét af førsteaftrykkene ville således give 11 eksemplarer med denne fejl.

Men pandelokken forekommer tilfældigt spredt i de to plader A & B, så M-galvanoerne må have været løse, før de fordeles i pladerne.

Mere næste side

Hjørneblok

I Ma1 findes fejlen i pos. 9-20-67-93-97. Pos. 9 er den med de store linjebrud, som udskiftes ved overgangen til Ma2. De resterende 4 positioner vedvarer til og med fabr. 227 (1923). Fabr. 245, som kun omfatter 911 ark 1 krone, er ukendt.



*5 aur var første værdi trykt med Ma-pladen.
Kun på Ma1-pladen kan man som her se to
"pandelokker" i en fireblok.*

Fra og med fabr. 299 (1926) udskiftes pos. 62, det er "uniformsknappen", med en pandelok-galvano, og denne nye konstellation vedvarer til og med sidste fabrikation 402 i 1931.

Mb-pladen, som kun anvendes til og med fabr. 177 (1921), har konstant fejlen i pos. 11 og 51.

Der er altså brugt 8 stk. af denne MM-fejl, og det passer nogenlunde med, at der kunne have været 11 i alt.

Mærkeligt nok nævnes det intetsteds, hvem der tegnede rammerne til denne serie. Erik Jensen mente, uden at have dokumentation, at det var professor Hans Tegner (1853-1927), som også tegnede rammerne til 2-konger serien.

Med hensyn til træsnittene gætter jeg på Frederik Hendriksen (1847-1938), som så langt tilbage som 1879 skar ornamentet i vikingestil på Islands første brevkort.

Sluttelig kan nævnes, at originaltræsnittene ikke er bevaret på Postmuseet og ej heller er sendt til Island i 1930.

Mødereferat 12. marts



Akureyri 2011

Dagens foredragsholder var Bina. Hun fortalte om Akureyri, hendes fødeby.

Foredraget omfattede både posthuset, der var flyttet 3 gange, frimærker brugt i tiden 1902 til dato og endelig alle de forskellige stempler der var anvendt i samme periode. Det må siges at der var anvendt et stort antal forskellige stempler, såvel håndstempler som maskinstempler.

Stemplerne blev dokumenteret med breve fra de enkelte tidsperioder. Meget imponerende. Tak til Bina for en informativ aften.

Arne Fahnøe

Ny kontakt mulighed

New possibility for contact

I næste nummer vil der blive sat en side af til medlemmernes interne kommunikation. En slags annonceside.

Man kan sige at bladets navn er lidt ensidigt, da kontakten er fra klub til medlemmer og ikke mellem medlemmerne indbyrdes. Der kan måske skabes kontakter til gensidig nytte.

Det kunne være, at du har en speciel interesse, som du gerne vil gøre opmærksom på. Der vil være maksimalt være 4 linier tilrådighed. Naturligvis gratis. Send brev eller mail, jeg sætter det op.

There will be room for personal announcements in next issue. Magazine name is "Kontakt". We will try to make communication possible between members. Do you have a special interest; it will be possible to make a short statement of max. 4 lines. May be you can benefit from a mutual contact. All free. Send letter or mail, I will do the "setting".



=====

Ovenstående er en direkte kopi fra "Kontakt" # 69 in 2009. Jeg har først nu modtaget den første reaktion fra et medlem. Nu kan vi måske få gang i den indbyrdes medlemskontakt. Jeg vil også selv gøre brug af denne anledning til evt. gavn for nogle medlemmer.

The top of this page is an exact copy from "Kontakt" # 69 2009. I have recently received the first reaction to this announcement. Maybe this will be the start of some interaction between some of our members. I will contribute myself hopefully to the benefit of some of our members.

.....

Medlem # 39 Erik Jønsson skriver:

Jeg efterlyser "effekter" til min ALTING-samling af diverse takkede & utakkede, prøvetryk, fejltryk, fejlperforerede og forskudte tryk & andre kendte & ukendte "MÆRKVÆRDIGHEDER". Både på mærker & breve.

Formanden har lovet at være behjælpelig med henvendelser og evt. tilbud, så de skal stiles til:

Arne Fahnøe, Værebrovej 44, 4-1, 2880 Bagsværd.
Tlf. 44 44 42 53 Mobil: 51 31 71 43 E-mail: fahnøe@ofir.dk

I am looking for objects for my Alting collection. Perfed, unperfed, proofs, errors, perf-errors, misplaced prints, and unknown peculiarities. Stamps or covers.

Our Chairman has agreed to help, and all contact shall be made to:

Arne Fahnøe, Værebrovej 44, 4-1, 2880 Bagsværd.
Tlf. 44 44 42 53 Mobil: 51 31 71 43 E-mail: fahnøe@ofir.dk

.....

Det meste af den ældste del af min samling samt min stempelsamling er solgt via Postiljonen, men jeg har stadig en del materiale. Skriv hvis, du har ønsker. Jeg kan måske hjælpe dig med et og andet (ikke udlandsstempler).

Most of the old part of my collection and my postmark collection has been sold at Postiljonen, but I still have material. Send me a mail, if you have special wishes (not foreign postmarks).

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

.....

"Annonce": Jeg søger til min udstillingssamling Chr. IX 3 Aur tjeneste med varianten "King in Snow"). Tilbud modtages med stor taknemlighed.

Wanted for my exhibition collection: "King in Snow" variety on 3 aur Chr IX official. Offers received with gratitude.

Orla Nielsen Email: orlansen@gmail.com

For en del år siden, havde Þór Þorsteins en meget dybdegående artikel omkring svindelen med Altingsudgaven. Det var i "Frímerkjablaðið" (nr. 15 og 16). Þór var så venlig at oversætte artiklen til engelsk. Brian Flack har nu redigeret og opsat denne artikel for vore læsere. Det er en meget lang artikel, men som altid når vi har dybdeborende journalistik og detaljerne skal med, så fylder det. Redaktionen har valgt at dele artiklen i 2 afsnit, og i dette nummer kommer den første del. Det er selvfølgelig et lille problem med artikler på engelsk, men ca. halvdelen af vore medlemmer bor i udlandet!

The Story of the Alþing Celebration Stamps 1930 **by Þór Þorsteins, edited Brian Flack.**

Part I

The National Archives and the National Museum preserve many documents regarding the Alþing 1930 Celebration, among which can be found the record book of the Celebration Committee, its correspondence and invoices for expenses of the festivity together with objects and souvenirs made for the celebration. In addition to these are many documents held by different ministries, as well as reports which arrived in Iceland in 1939 from lawyers in Vienna who had been investigating the stamp issue and the fraud investigated by local police during the years 1933-1936. The following article is partly based on reports from attorneys of Mr.G.Luitlen, Mr.Witzig and Mr.Miedt. All the documents have been examined by the author and I have tried to set out the major points of the story.

The Preparation Committee was appointed by the Alþing and its first meeting took place on October 15, 1926. Members of the committee received no fee. The committee consisted of the chairman Jóhannes Jóhannesson (town magistrate), secretary Ásgeir Ásgeirsson (member of Althing, later president), Tryggvi Þórhallsson (Prime Minister), Jónas Jónsson (Minister of Justice), Sigurður Eggerz (member of the Alþing), Magnús Jónsson (member of Alþing) and Pétur G.Guðmundsson. Magnús Kjaran was hired as paid director and Jón Sigurðsson as a secretary.

At the initiative of Pétur G.Guðmundsson in a meeting of the Preparation Committee on November 28, 1927, was first discussed the use of postage stamps to finance the expenses of the festivity in 1930.

News of this arrived quickly in Vienna, and early in 1928, two persons, Mr. Gert Luitlen and Dr. Wellner considered the possibility of issuing stamps for the millennial celebration of the establishment of the Alþing, and at the same time use the issue for their own profit. In order to achieve this, they concluded that funds would be required, to which neither of them had access. A precise plan of execution was required to obtain such funding, and this needed informal written support from Iceland. Dr.Wellner undertook to obtain this through a friend of the postmaster in Iceland, but without success.

In order to progress the matter of funding, a meeting was arranged on October 6, 1928 with Mr.Witzig and Mr.Miedt who were the owners of John Witzig & Co., a Munich bank. There Mr. Luitlen presented a letter from one Mr. Paudelgas, in which it was stated that, owing to his personal contacts in Iceland, he could arrange an agreement. Nobody was acquainted with Mr. Paudelgas, (if in fact he ever existed), and at the meeting it was considered necessary that "Paudelgas" should be removed from the scene, and the production of a death notice was suggested to support that. A firm intention remained to pursue this business, but it was accepted that a suitable way forward had yet to be established.

The bankers Witzig and Miedt were interested in the proposal made by the Vienna pair and on October 13, 1928 a preliminary agreement was reached to plan for an issue of 500,000 sets of stamps. Financing and accounting should be in Munich and the publicity and sales handled in Vienna. As a result of this agreement, Mr.Luitlen was accorded a monthly salary, and a Mr. Ludwig Hesshaimer was requested to prepare and propose designs for such stamps. In November six designs were ready, for which he received payment on November 5, 1928.

Society of Icelandic Friends

To achieve their objective, the Society of Icelandic Friends (Gesellschaft der Islandsfreunde) was established on October 30, 1928. Dr. Reiter, a personal friend of Mr. Luitlen was elected president. The society prepared a proposal, which in the form of a letter to the government of Iceland dated November 2, expressed the society's wish to present an honorary gift of a stamp issue to Iceland in commemoration of the Alþing's 1000th anniversary. It would entail no costs to Iceland, and the designs would be accomplished by a well-known Austrian artist. Printing would be made by the State Printers in Vienna under the supervision of an official notary in order to fulfill the requirements of the Icelandic postal authorities.

Visit to Iceland and Icelandic stamp designs

Owing to Dr. Wellner's health, Mr. Luitlen was chosen to visit Iceland in order to establish personal contacts, resulting in him becoming the primary person in the management of the enterprise. Agreement to his trip was confirmed by the Austrian participants before he departed, and upon arrival, Mr. Luitlen presented the letter proposing the gift, which was given a very positive reception. Prime Minister Tryggvi Þórhallson acknowledged receipt of the proposal and the suggested designs in a letter dated December 14, 1928. In his response, he stated that the Icelandic Government had it in mind to issue special stamps during 1930 to offset the costs of the celebrations. Mr. Magnús Kjaran, the aforementioned director of the Preparation Committee, was entrusted to take care of the stamp issue, and he had already obtained proposals by Icelandic artists for twelve stamps in total. The proposal of the Society of Icelandic Friends was well suited to the requirements of the Government and it accepted the gift offer with thanks, but with the reservation that the Icelandic authorities would reserve the right to determine at a later date, the quantity of stamps to be printed, the number of designs and the values. Mr. Kjaran would arrive in Vienna after the year's end to settle any issues not resolved prior to Mr. Luitlen's departure from Iceland.

Mr. Kjaran requested design proposals from seven Icelandic artists on condition that payment would only be made for designs chosen and actually used. Six artists submitted drawings and eleven designs from five artists were accepted as follows:

Björn Björnsson 4 stamps, 7, 10, 15 and 35 aurar

Guðmundur Einarsson 2 stamps 30aurar and 2 kr.

Finnur and Ríkharður Jónsson 1 stamp 3aurar

Tryggvi Magnússon 4 stamps, 10 and 50 aurar and 5 and 10kr.

All of them received payment for the drawings on February 5, 1929, 600kr for 4 stamps and 400kr for two. The drawings were mailed to Mr. Hesshaimer in Vienna for final finishing. Five of his drawings were also accepted for issue, and he would design the frames for all the stamps.



Three Icelandic designs



Three Hessaimer designs

Agreement

Although on Mr.Luitlen's first trip to Iceland in 1928, he had obtained the necessary agreement and confirmation that the symbolic gift would be accepted, he had not received acceptance of the quantity of stamps his associates had hoped for. Only 25,000 sets in single stamps were approved. Nevertheless, upon his arrival back home he suggested that the quantity might be unofficially increased. In a continuation of the negotiations, Mr Kjaran went to Vienna in February 1929, where a provisional agreement prepared by Dr.Reiter, Mr.Luitlen and a Miss Moore dated March 9, 1929, was tabled. Magnús Jónsson (of the Preparation Committee) accepted it on condition it subsequently obtained the approval of the Icelandic government. On April 3, the provisional agreement was sent to Prime Minister Þórhallsson for examination and presumably his agreement. It was accompanied by a text for a letter required by the Society of Icelandic Friends for the stamp printers. The agreement contained the following:

Printing

- a. Printing is to be 25,000 complete sets containing 16 values, of which the society is to decide the colours and the method of printing for each value. Only the 7 aurar has to be green, the 20 aurar red, and the 35 aurar dark blue.
- b. An additional 100,000 sets of 10 values up to 40 aurar and 200,000 sets of 5 values up to 15aurar.
- c. When this quantity is ready, the intact printing plates are to be handed over to Mr. Kjaran.
- d. The supervision of printing, monitoring and other measures are the responsibility of the Society of Icelandic Friends in consultation with Mr. Kjaran. Implementation, monitoring and supervising the burning of waste is entrusted to Gert Luithlen.
- e. Additional stamps are to be printed for UPU requirements.
- f. Official stamps are to be printed with "Þjónustumerki" with Icelandic letters. Mr. Kjaran to advise the society of the quantity required for each value.
- g. The latest day for delivery to Reykjavík is December 31, 1929.
- h. Reprints or new printings of these stamps are not permitted until all have been sold.

Sale

- a. The Society of Icelandic Friends undertakes sole right of sale of issued stamps. The stamps are valid for postage in Iceland during a 3 month period to be decided, and will be on sale only during that time.
- b. The Society guarantees within five years, a payment in equal instalments of 500.000ISK. This shall not include an amount of up to 100.000ISK which post offices in Iceland may sell while the stamps are valid for postage. That amount goes directly to the Postal Fund, but anything which may be sold over 100,000ISK will be subtracted from the guaranteed amount.
- c. The Society shall use the profit to pay for advertising and sale expenses, and ordinary expenses. Any excess amounts shall be used by the Society in consultation with Mr. Kjaran, for all kinds of cultural activity.
- d. At the time of the delivery of the stamps from the printers, at the latest December 31, 1929, the Society is to provide a guarantee backed by a first class bank, that it will uphold all parts of this agreement.
- e. The Society undertakes that the sale of the stamps abroad does not commence before the sale has begun by the Icelandic post offices.
- f. The Society is forbidden to sell mint stamps below face value.
- g. To facilitate the sale by the Society, it is to be allowed the use of an ordinary post office canceller as well as one of the special celebration cancellers, with ink, and these will be returned after use.

Postmaster's remarks

The minister sent the draft agreement to the postal authorities for its comments, and Postmaster Sigurður Briem replied to the Ministry of Works and Communications on April 20th, 1929. He gave his opinion that it is better that the Icelandic Post takes care of the sale of the celebration stamps as with other stamps, and expects that the nation would gain more out of it that way, and that it was important to agree by the 5th of the following month. Also the wording of the agreement has to be made clear, so that no doubt could arise on how to understand clauses IIa and IIb. An additional paragraph can be found in the Postmaster's reply which has been deleted, probably by someone in the Ministry of Works and Communications, which reads as follows:- *"I do not consider that control and supervision of the stamp production is sufficiently secure, even though it has been entrusted to Mr. Luitlen, someone whom I do not know, although he was the person who drafted the agreement for issuing the airmail stamps, which I advised the Ministry in my letter of January 17, 1929."*

Mr. Kjaran, the director of the Alþing's 1930 Celebration was not satisfied with the postmaster's remarks, and pointed out to the ministry that on December 7, 1928 the postal authorities had considered that the value of the stamps in 1930 should be 373,500 krónur. Now they expect the nation to gain more than half a million in addition to what is paid to the postal fund, if they take care of the sale of the stamps. If this opinion was reliable then it would be expected that the postal fund would pay 500,000 krónur against the expenses of the Alþing's celebration, in the same way as provided for in the draft contract, and that they would take care of the sale of the stamps. On May 9, 1929 the draft agreement was accepted by the government with minor changes, for example that local post offices take care of the sales in Iceland during the designated three month period.

Printing

Having received an expression of interest to carry out the work and a favourable offer, the printing of the stamps was entrusted to Elbermühl Papierfabriken und Graphische Industrie AG. Vienna, Austria.

On July 13, 1929 Mr. Kjaran cabled Dr. Reiter, president of the Society, informing him that Iceland's prime minister had confirmed the agreement dated May 9, 1929. Subsequently, on August 28, Mr. Kjaran requested written confirmation from the prime minister, which was sent on September 10.

Additional order

The expenses incurred by the bank (in Munich) were already substantial, and the official quantity and the percentage of profit, although substantial, were not sufficient for the Munich people. They wished the deal to be considerably higher and mentioned a quantity of one million sets. They left it to Mr. Luitlen how he obtained the higher unofficial quantity. He saw no alternative but to gain some compensation for his year's work and the consequential loss from his main occupation. Additionally he heard from Dr. Reiter, who needed to settle a substantial debt incurred through his private spending, if he was to avoid insolvency. With these difficulties, the comrades came up with an idea to increase the order from the government in Iceland. It was important to avoid dangerous consequences from an unlawful action, in that no one should experience a loss, not the Icelandic state which should receive the delivery of the stamps it had asked for, not collectors, also the contract stated it was illegal to sell under face value, although price reduction was unnecessary anyway because the stamps will eventually sell.

Mr. Kjaran received a letter dated September 23 from Baldvin Pálsson in Berlin asking if he could buy the entire issue of the lower values of the set. Among other things, Kjaran stated in his reply that the stamps would be issued on New Year's Day 1930 and that stamp dealers could buy at face value, and that possibly there might be a limit in selling the stamps as they were to be sold in complete sets, and that they would not be reprinted when sold out.

Delivery to Iceland

Early in December 1929 the leaders of the Society of Icelandic Friends arrived in Reykjavík and handed over the quantity of requested stamps. Mr. Kjaran confirmed to the Minister of Posts on December 18 that the postal authorities had received stamps as follows:

1. 200,040 sets of six values, 3 to 15 aurar.
2. 100,080 sets with 11 values, 3 to 40aur, of this 20,040 sets were overprinted “Þjónusta”.
3. 20,160 sets with 16 values from 3 aurar to 10 krónur, of this 4,080 sets were overprinted “Þjónusta”.
4. For the UPU, 4 sheets with 120 stamps of 15 values 3 aurar to 10 krónur, and 4 sheets with 200 stamps of 10 aurar airmail stamps. These stamps were hand stamped “SPECIMEN”.

Earlier the UPU had advised that 423 pieces of each value of new stamps issued were to be sent to them. At the same time, the director informed the ministry that of the 16 values listed in item 3, some 4,860 sets had been retained by the Society in Vienna, intended for sale there.

Instructions in the Post Gazette

The Post Gazette (Póstblaðið) in December 1929 mentioned the stamps issue and gave two sales periods, from January 1 – February 14, 1930 and from June 1 – July 15, 1930, after which all unsold stamps were to be returned. It was stated that post offices were not to mix these stamps with ordinary stamps, but instead make a separate account for each period. The stamps were valid for postage from January 1 until August 1, 1930. It was mentioned that the use of celebration stamps to pay for import duty (Tollur) would not be permitted.

Postmen could order the new stamps from 3 to 40 aurar, but if the higher values 50 aurar to 10 krónur were wanted, then they would only be available in complete sets. The same rule applied to both ordinary and official stamps. This clause was made by the director of the Alþing celebration and no exceptions would be made.

Sale

The sale of the celebration stamps in Iceland went well, and at a meeting of the Celebration Committee on February 18, 1930 it was decided to ask the Ministry of Works for permission for an additional issue of new airmail stamps, and the director was instructed to do this. He hired Tryggvi Magnússon to make drawings of airmail stamps for which the Committee paid him 500 krónur on March 29, 1930. Permission was granted by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce on April 1, 1930. The airmail stamps were printed later in England by De La Rue & Co., London on behalf of the Committee. An error can be found in the Jón A. Jónsson book “One Hundred Years of Iceland Stamps, where on page 344 he attributed the airmail issues to the postal authorities, when in fact the Alþing Celebration Committee were behind the issue.

By March 1930, good sales resulted in a shortage, and so Mr. Kjaran paid a visit to Vienna and tried to obtain official stamps amounting to 5,528 krónur, in return for ordinary stamps. He only received one sheet of each value, and the difference was paid back to the Post Office. These 120 sets of official stamps were sold at þingvellir at the beginning of the second sale period, and then only one set per buyer.

Suspicion of unlawfully issued stamps

Around the middle of January 1930, the financial firm John Witzig & Co. issued a warning that some dealers had on sale Icelandic Celebration stamps of Viennese origin which were not lawfully produced. The firm sent its employee, Mr. Georg Prommersberger to Vienna to conduct an investigation. He succeeded in discovering that Mr. Luitlen had altered the agreement between the Society of Icelandic Friends and Mr. Kjaran by adding “10” in front of the quantity of whole sets. Mr Luitlen was dismissed and received his last payment on January 2, 1930.

In this way, the order for 25,000 sets was increased to 1,025,000 sets by changing the printing authority of Prime Minister Tryggvi Þórhallsson from June 5, 1929. In addition, Mr. Luitlen had falsified the signature of the Austrian Consul in Iceland, and also his official stamp. In this way the conspirators had managed to deceive their colleagues in Munich and the Elbermühl printers about the correct quantity of the issue.

To be continued next issue

Resultater fra Postiljonens auktion



Mandal er en havneby på Norges sydkyst, men har været meget lidt benyttet som anløbshavn for skibe direkte fra Island. Solgt for 220 + Euro

Karlstad er ganske rigtig en havneby, men det er ved en af de store svenske søer, så det hører ikke umiddelbart hjemme i en skibspostsamling.

Der er dog en del interesse for udenlandske stempler på islandske mærker, som af mere eller mindre uforklarlige årsager er afstemplet i udlandet og ikke specielt i en havneby. Solgt for 130 Euro.

Her er så et af de sjældne ægte brugt eksemplarer af den **grovtakkede 4 skilling**. Her ser vi mærket afstemplet i kurseringstiden. Det undrer mig, at mærket ikke blev solgt (opråb 600 Euro).

Commercial Street Leith er et af de sjældent sete stempler. Det gik for 110 Euro.



Der var ikke mange nummerstempler på auktionen, men dog et enkelt fint brev, der gik for 550 Euro. Flot var det, og så var det **nummer 6** og ikke nummer 9.

A strange postage rate

This story started as I remounted my Fish series collection. I wondered why the postage rate was not found in the tables in Brian Flack's splendid book. I had originally texted the item "Airmail 0-20 gr. 165 aur".



Having turned to Brian, I received the following email:

Ole, Wow!

This could be a really great cover I think. I cannot remember having seen a cover posted this late into the war period. The rates from 1.3.37 to 1941 were 20aur per 20gm plus the surface rate. It would be very difficult to justify 210aur. But I do not believe this cover looks like just another wrongly stamped cover. To me it looks different like a genuine postal rate, and I think it should be copied to Ólafur Eliasson, because, if you take a look at page 100 in my book, there is a reference to the Hopballe and Eliasson book, in which are mentioned unexplained covers/cards at exactly this period with much higher than published postal rates. I am sure Ólafur was looking at this very subject in the last 2 years because I recall he asked me about it. You may possibly have found another very rare example of something similar. I would love to know what Ólafur has to say. I hope you do ask him, and please let me know what happens.

Hilsen, Brian



Back of cover showing German censor stamp and label.

Next step was to address Ólafur Eliasson.

After a few hours this mail (next page) arrived:

Hello Ole.

You have got a very nice cover there. As for the postage it is a puzzle. I can only refer you to the book Hopballe and I wrote more than 20 years ago, pages 88-90. At the time of writing we knew of four letters and one card with this strange franking. They are listed on page 88.

Since then I know of only two additional covers that have appeared. One is a registered cover addressed to Sweden, cancelled Reykjavík 4.XII.40 and franked with kr.2,50 (UPU-rate 45 aur, registration fee 40 aur and the mysterious airmail fee 165 aur.) The second one is your cover cancelled 19.XII.40 and franked with UPU-rate 45 aur + airmail fee 165 aur.

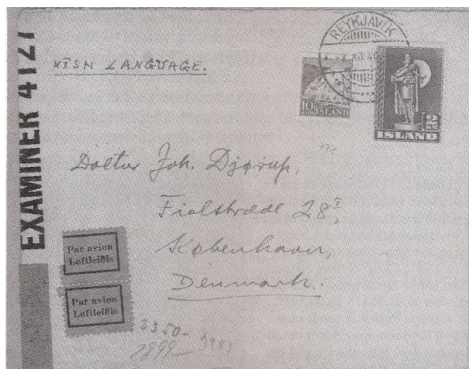
I am quite confident that having information on so many covers which comply to this airmail fee in such a short period of time this airmail fee must have been official. However, I have not been able to dig up any official information on this airmail fee in addition to what we wrote in the book. You might try and write a notice in Islands Kontakt and see if there is any response from the readers.

Regards Ólafur

I have now got access to the pages mentioned by Ólafur, and I have copied a small section of page 100 in Brian's book.

Luftpostforsendelser fra Island til Danmark i perioden 29.10.1940 - 02.12.1940								
Nr.	Afst. dato	Ank. dato	Art	Franke-ring	Udlands-takst	Luftpost-tillæg	Tysk censur-sted	Fig. nr.
1	29.10		Brevkort	190 øre	25 øre	165 øre	München	63
2	06.11		Brev	375 øre	45 øre	330 øre	München	123
3	20.11	09.01	Brev	210 øre	45 øre	165 øre	München	
4	02.12		Brev	210 øre	45 øre	165 øre	Frankfurt	66
5	02.12		Brev	210 øre	45 øre	165 øre	Frankfurt	

Information from page 88 in E & H's book.



One of the covers in E & H's book shown. Cancelled 2 12 40.

As you can see there is British and German censor marks. My cover has in mysterious ways avoided British censorship.

And a section of Brian's book page 100.

Research by Hopballe and Eliasson in their book *Island postalt set I perioden 1939-1945* revealed the intriguing existence of four covers and one postcard posted from Iceland to Denmark between 29th October 1940 and 2nd December 1940 with very unusual airmail rates. Conceivably they might indicate that much larger airmail supplements existed for an unknown period, perhaps between the outbreak of war in September 1939 and the next officially announced increase in airmail supplementary charges in January 1941. The examples reported in their book show rates of **165aur per 10gm** and the same for a postcard. So far there has been no evidence found in official sources to support this. All five items were cancelled in Reykjavík and travelled via England and Lisbon and Germany.

Do you have or know of a similar cover please send a message with information to editor !