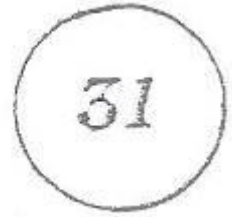


ICELAND PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

An independent journal for collectors of Iceland stamps and postal history



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Issue 64/Sept 2024

Iceland Philatelic Magazine

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Magni Reynir Magnússon

1935 – 16.4.2024

Only very recently I learned of the death of our friend Magni. I had hoped to publish a fuller tribute, but in the time available since receiving the sad news, I have been unable to do so. Magni ran his stamp shop at Laugavegi 15, and there will not be many collectors, at least in Reykjavík who have not set foot in there and found something good to add to their collections.



Magni with the famous “Bible” cover.

I regret the shortness of this tribute. My connection with Magni was brief and a good many years ago, I tried without success to obtain a fuller more suitable obituary for this well- known figure in Iceland philately. Rest in peace Magni.

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My apologies for mis-naming the Jakob Arrevad article in the contents page of issue 63. It should have read **Edinburgh - Two circle stamps with one arch and stampers’ number –V1 2024**

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In the absence of new stamp issues, I have not bothered to check for any post office brochures which might have been created. My thanks therefore to Jan Prygoda in the Netherlands for pointing out a recent 2024 Pósturinn notice of TWO overprints, which were issued on October 18th 2023, on two stamp issues illustrated below. I can’t quote the Facit numbers. Presumably the post office was working through its existing unsold stocks and these two were overprinted 250gm INNANLANDS on probably lesser required 1000gm and 1500gm stamps.

Can anyone provide the editor with examples of these overprints cancelled on inland mail?

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The November issue is desperately short of material. I appeal to readers to write something about their collecting interests for the entertainment of others and to stimulate responses from fellow collectors.

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BRITISH FORCES IN ICELAND WW2 – R.A.F. POST OFFICE 001 DOUBLE-CENSORED MAIL TO NORTHERN IRELAND

George Wewiora

By 1943 the Royal Air Force had established its own postal service in the UK, and HQ R.A.F. Iceland had come under the control of R.A.F. Coastal Command. In addition, from March 1944, mail to & from forces in Iceland were carried by air. These factors combined to have a striking effect on a sequence of covers I recently acquired which were posted by 1483494 Sergeant William McRobert R.A.F. to his parents in Belfast. The censorship of civilian and military mail within the UK was maintained throughout the war and is most often found on correspondence to Northern Ireland and parts of Scotland.

The 22 covers in this correspondence cover the period 7th January to 22nd March 1944. Sergeant McRobert was writing home frequently during this time, sometimes with just a few days between each letter. Unfortunately, the original letters are no longer enclosed. All the covers were posted through R.A.F. POST OFFICE 001 at Reykjavik. The first three dated 7th, 14th and 17th January all bear the handstamp of R.A.F. CENSOR 114, thereafter with R.A.F. CENSOR 33, all applied at Camp Winston, Reykjavik. However, 14 of the covers, as they were addressed to Northern Ireland, additionally attracted the attention of UK censors, though on a seemingly random basis.

David Cornelius notes that WW2 correspondence from UK forces in Faroes & Iceland occasionally bear the UK arrival machine cancellation OFFICIAL PAID with the date portion removed. The first of these covers (7th January, Fig. 1) is the only one of the 22 to bear this mark and, although it is unclear whether the 12 covers to 29th February were first received and handled in Scotland or England rather than Northern Ireland, the appearance of this OFFICIAL PAID mark suggests they may have been routed via the UK mainland in the first instance. Of these, seven have been opened and resealed by the civilian censors in the UK and bear a variety of P.C.90 OPENED BY EXAMINER labels (Fig.2). However, a cover dated 18th February (Fig.3), evidently sent by ship, was opened and resealed in Northern Ireland by the R.A.F. UK Coastal Command as late as 5th April and bears the distinctive circular red handstamp PASSED BY R.A.F. BASE CENSOR No.4, a type of handstamp only associated with Northern Ireland, tying a military sealing label Army Form W.3424 “Opened by Censor”.

The following three covers in the sequence dated 21st to 29th February have not received any additional censorship, but the remaining six covers dated 3rd to 22nd March have all been opened and resealed in Northern Ireland by the military censor at Coastal Command, and because, as previously stated, the method of conveyance from Iceland was now by airmail, the gap between posting and censorship in Northern Ireland was reduced from 6/7 weeks to just 14 days. This is exhibited by the cover illustrated in Fig.4 (which also shows the censorship date slug inverted in error). The final two covers (18th and 22nd March), were censored on 5th April along with the cover referred to in Fig.3, so it seems likely that three letters posted at various times were all received by William’s parents on the same day.

In conclusion, these covers demonstrate the move away from Fleet Mail to Airmail in the handling of correspondence from R.A.F. personnel in Iceland and the increasing influence of R.A.F. UK Coastal Command. It is fortunate that these covers were posted to Northern Ireland where R.A.F. Base Censor cachets incorporate a date. Many other military censor marks in use elsewhere are undated.

Sources: David Cornelius *British FPOs in Scandinavia 1940-47*, Posthistorisk Forlag, 1981.

J.T. Whitney *Collect British Postmarks*

Various R.A.F. WW2 Records via the Internet

Fig.1

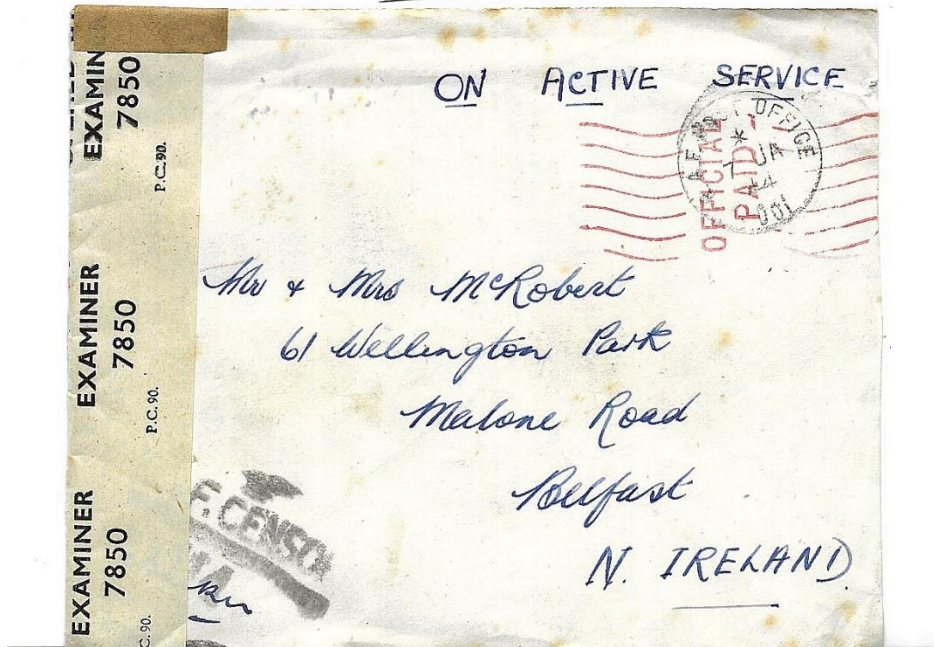


Fig.2

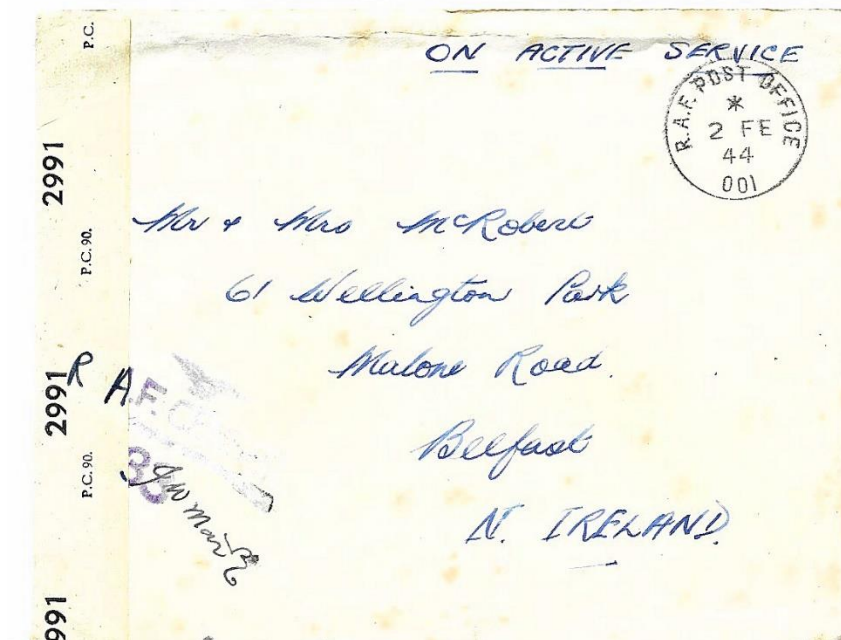


Fig.3



Fig.4



XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Search for difficult bridge cancel strikes (Issue 63)

More from Eivind Kolstad and Jørgen Steen Larsen:

From Eivind: -

In search of rare bridge-cancels: I know that Jørgen some years ago bought the only known copy of B2a SPONSGERÐI from a seller from Akranes, who, for certain, was quite unknowing about this rarity. I was in the bidding war, but, as always when it comes to Jørgen, I lost. At least, the Akranes seller got well paid for it! Maybe Jørgen could write something about this?

I enclose a VERY bad photo of a copy of a copy....



Sponsgerði



By the way: I still cling to my theory about Sæból 1/2.....

(Sæból 1 and 2 (Issue 63).

From Jørgen: -

In my collection I have the following additions for Brettingsstaðir:



Vestmannæyar provincial cancel – an observation *Ronald Collin*

I have noticed over the years, the confusion of whether a provincial cancel from Vestmannaeyjar is right-side up or upside down.

In other words, starting with the V in VESTMANNÆYJAR, do you read right to left, or do you read left to right?

It seems that conventional wisdom has left the placement of the date within the cancel to be the deciding factor.



or



But what do you make of the date placement in this cancel? Most confusing!!!!



XXXXXXXXXX

Artistic franking at Reykjavík (Issue 63)

From Ólafur Elíasson, Hello Brian and thank you for an interesting issue of the magazine.

As for the artistic franking of the COD card there might be more in it than the eye sees. I am pretty sure there is a 3,- kr stamp hidden behind the 6,- kr stamp. If I am right, all the pieces in the puzzle fall nicely into their place: The date, the weight of the parcel, the COD amount, the rate and the postage of 19,60kr.



Questions on 4 skilling and 5 aurar stamps for readers. *Henk Burgman*

I stumbled over two stamps, and I wondered if there was anybody who could help me out.



The 4 skilling stamp is not a beauty at all. But the cancel, in purple, is not common in my humble opinion. Unfortunately, there is only a small part, of it on the stamp. Could it be a purple oval post office cancel or a Sími cancel? Does anybody have an idea what this might be?

The 5 Aur stamp will also never win a beauty contest, it even has a nasty thin spot near the northeast corner. But it also has a rather large, blue and rough line underneath the south frame. I have seen similar lines in other values but never on this 5 Aur stamp. Has anybody seen this before? And if so, does anybody know in which position(s) it appears?

Furthermore, I'm curious if there came any information about the October 2023 overprint stamps mentioned in IPM issue Nr. 63.

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Lækjamót B1a

On the Frímerkjaspjall Facebook site, Jóhann Ragnarsson showed this example of Lækjamót B1a dated 31.12.71 (the last day of opening) with the first year digit blocked out thus - **01**, and asked from when this flaw was first recorded. So far, our investigation has revealed that the fault can be narrowed down to sometime after 28.10.1967. Can readers look at their images of this cancel between that date and 31.12.71 and help to decide for how long the year digit flaw was in existence?



Edinburgh 131 between 2x2 bars *Jakob Arrevad*

Compiler: Jakob S. Arrevad: jsa@agadvokatfirma.dk.

This is a part of a series published online which summarizes, supplemented by recent discoveries, information published over the years in IslandsKontakt and elsewhere. We must all be grateful for the sustained efforts of all those who, over the years, as Editors or Authors have contributed to the gathering and dissemination of information relevant to the philately of Iceland.

Inspired by Philip Shaw in *The Scottish Post* 2024 # 177 page 15 and with support from Ebbe Eldrup.

”131 alone – between 2 x 2 bars”

Mackay¹ on page 47:

"Paradoxically Edinburgh is known to have retained the pillar¹ from a duplex stamp and used it well into the present ²century. It seems clear that this stamp (517) was used for different purposes at various times. I have a series of picture postcards franked by pair of Edwardian halfpenny stamps and posted on board a liner after it docked at New York.

The cards are addressed to Scotland and appear to have come back across the Atlantic uncanceled and received the “131” obliterator on arrival in Edinburgh.

I also have this pillar¹ cancelling a Brazilian stamp of 1909 and this points to the cancellation having been reserved for mail landed from ships.

During and immediately after the First World War this pillar¹ were used to cancel adhesives on incoming or transit mail which had missed postmarking at the office of origin"

A use of ”131” on a one penny George V is shown by Philip Shaw.³



The stamp has been used rather often on ship mail from Iceland cancelled in Edinburgh.

It is found on single stamps: ”aur-stamps” (with beginning from 1892), Chr. IX, (beginning from 1902), Two Kings (beginning from 1907) and Jón Sigurðsson, (beginning from 1911).

End of use presumably 1912.

¹ James A. Mackay: *Scottish Postmarks* (1978) The word pillar translation from Danish “pille” or bar

² 20th century

³ *The Scottish Post* 2024 # 177 page 15



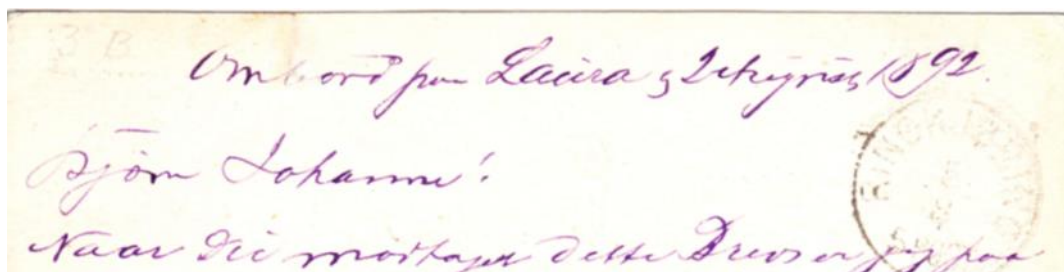
1892



Stationary from Iceland to Germany. Granton ship letter on the back. Arrival 25.5.92.



Written on board LAURA (see back) on the way south in August 1892 to Denmark. SHIP LETTER GRANTON and Edinburgh 131 between two bars - arrival Ringkjøbing, Saturday 06.08 and redirected to Holstebro the same day.



1893



Stationery from Vestmannaeyjar 03 AU 93 to Copenhagen. Weak SHIP LETTER GRANTON and two Edinburgh 131 between two bars. Arrival in Copenhagen 12 AU 93.

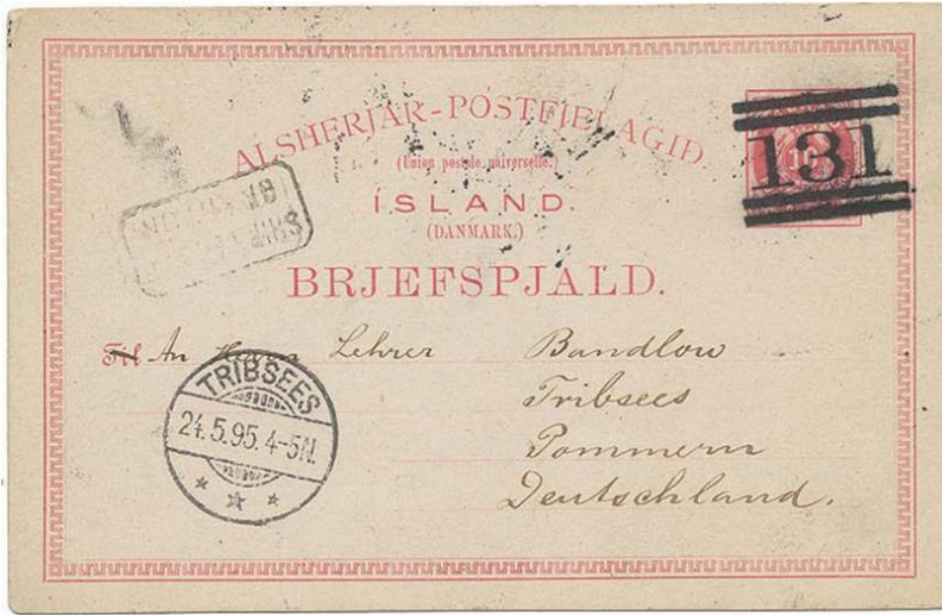


10 aur stationary written "the night between 8th and 9th August before Scotland". So, probably cancelled SHIP LETTER GRANTON and then Edinburgh 131 between two bars on 9 August 1893. Arrival in Copenhagen 11.08.



Stationery 1893 with SHIP LETTER GRANTON and Edinburgh "131". Arrival in Berlin 22 September 1893. Delayed due to wrong address.

1895



Stationery from Iceland to Germany – SHIP LETTER GRANTON and “131” – arrival 24.5.95.

1896



This stationery is placed in the year 1896 due to being a part of a known correspondence. It could have been any year after 1892. In 1892 the recipient⁴ was living in Copenhagen, but he left for Leipzig in 1883.

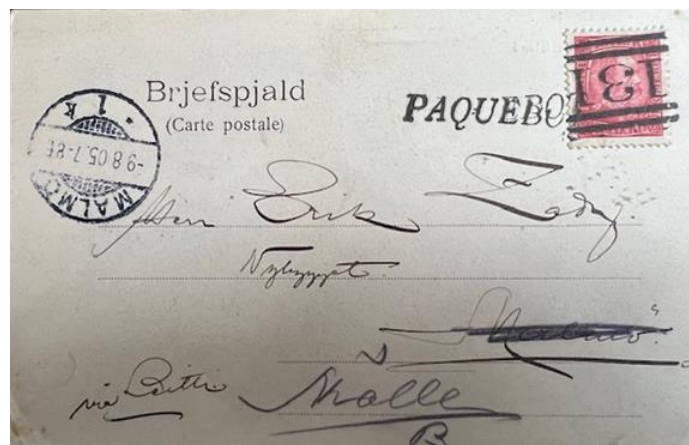
⁴ Carl Küchler was a German Nordic studies researcher and travel writer. He completed his studies in German and Scandinavian languages in Copenhagen in 1892 and moved thereafter to Leipzig in 1893.

1899



Letter from Iceland to the shipowner Thor E. Tulinius in Copenhagen. On the back: Transit Edinburgh SP 2 99 and arrival Copenhagen 4.9.99.

1905

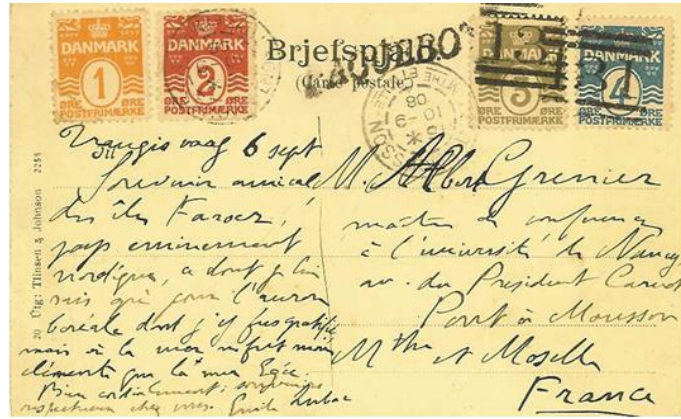


Brjefspjald with a picture of Seyðisfjörður, Iceland. A short text on the picture side mentions SS Kong Inge expected and the sender will follow the card.

Detta skall jag göra om Rättshög på Lånaröarna, här tar jag om afarbet af Troland. Kong Inge som skulle gå idag är inte kommen om kvällen; hoppas den kommer och går i morgon eller i natt. Det var stor storm härute i går och idag. Kong Inge förläste i fjor - Auf Wiedersehen! Det bref skickade här, det är och står här bält. Vän-

The card arrived in Malmö, Sweden on 9th August 1905. SS Kong Inge left per schedule Seyðisfjörður on the 2nd of August – scheduled for Leith on 8th August and Copenhagen 12th August – so something went wrong or she went fast.

1908



Stationary from Trangisvåg, Faroe Islands, to France. Transit in Edinburgh “131” - Arrival 10-9-1908.

1908

Remember Mackay – a letter from Brazil.



Brjefspjald to Denmark “via Leith” with weak PAQUEBOT and 131 – arrival 27.9.09.

Is there another issue?

It could look so – no sign of the round part of a duplex stamp – but I have not seen it.



There are a lot of single stamps with “131” cancellation – but they are parts of duplex cancelations. Here is no sign of the round part of duplex, but?

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Late reusage of C1 Ljótarstaðir. *Jørgen Steen Larsen.*



BH Ljótarstaðir, Austur-Landeyjahreppur in Rangárvallasýsla was opened 1.7.1879 after two previous local moves. Later the BH was situated at the following locations:

Hraukur 1.1.1907 – 31.12.1908.

Kálfsstaðir 1.1.1909 – 31.12.1911.

Hraukur 1.1.1912 – 31.12.1912.

Kálfsstaðir 1.1.1913 – 30.9.1930.

Hraukur 1.10.1930 – 31.12.1945.

Both of these local farms are in Austur-Landeyjahreppur.

Ljótarstaðir is situated southeast of Oddi - which was a PA 19.1.1889 – 31.5.1918 and from where the BH's were serviced. The old aukapóstur route (branch route) went from PA Oddi to BH Ljótarstaðir.

BH Ljótarstaðir received C1 Ljótarstaðir around 1894/95. It received N1a-15 in the summer of 1903.

The C1 cancel was used regularly up to N1a-15 was delivered.

After N1a-15 was delivered, this seems to be the cancel that was used most of the time, but there is a reuse of the C1 cancel both in combination with N1a-15 and alone. I have C1 + N1a-15 used on Fc. 81; C1 reused on 2 * Fc 76 with violet ink.

C1 reused on 3 * Fc 96 issued in 1916. This is the latest reusage of the C1 cancel that I have seen.

I have also seen the C1 cancel reused on Jón S and Fred VIII.

My earliest reuse of the N1a-15 cancel is on a piece with 2 * Fc. 94 issued in 1914.

Brynjólfur Sigurjónsson does not show any usages of N1a-15 on Jón S and Fred VIII.

It can be added that N1a-15 is known reused after B1a Hraukur was delivered in 1930 – but that is another story.





Johannesson
black



Arnarsson. instead of or in combination with
Num 15 from 1907 to 1910.



From Philea



In his excellent book Icelandic numeral cancels 1903 – 1960, Brynjólfur Sigurjónsson shows 2 * Fc 67 with perfect strikes of both the C1 and the N1a-15 cancel and adds, that “on early issues 15 is quite often found accompanied with the crown cancel Ljótastaðir.”

My conclusion is that the C1 cancel - as stated in Facit - was reused in a period from app. 1907 – 1917. **We need more information from our readers** to understand why and when the reuse of the C1 took place.

In the next issue we are looking at the reuse of **C1 Raufarhöfn**. Readers are encouraged to send images of this reuse to the editor.

822 number stamp identity?

Bjarni Sigurðsson on the Frímerkjaspjall Facebook site showed this remarkable number stamp 822 and asks for help in identifying its place of origin. He points out the right-hand stamps are cancelled Reykjavík 1962.



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Hasse - The Saviour of Djúpivogur

Previously published in Rapport 167



Djúpivogur is Iceland's oldest bridge cancel still in use. The cancel was delivered autumn 1911 to Djúpivogur, but the first known cancellation is from the beginning of 1912. The change of millennium caused problems with the oldest cancels in use in 1999, because they couldn't be used after that year. When this problem came to the knowledge of Hasse, he began at once to send several letters to the postmaster of Reykjavík, and he also wrote to the 4 post offices where the old bridge cancels were in use. The result of this correspondence was that Djúpivogur is the only one of these cancels that was saved, though it had to be rebuilt to get "0" as the first digit.

The two examples above of B2c1 show before and after the change of century. The three other Djúpivogur cancels B8e, B8b1 and B8b1a are not so common because the old B2c1 is still in use.

Sent to Indonesia in mistake.

Another jewel from Frímerkjaspjall is this example provided by Sveinn Ingi Sveinsson. From Pelham New Hampshire USA we have this 1974 spectacular misdirection of a letter intended clearly for Reykjavík, Iceland, which somehow winged its way across the world to Indonesia, and attracted the spectacular MISSENT TO JAKARTA stamp.



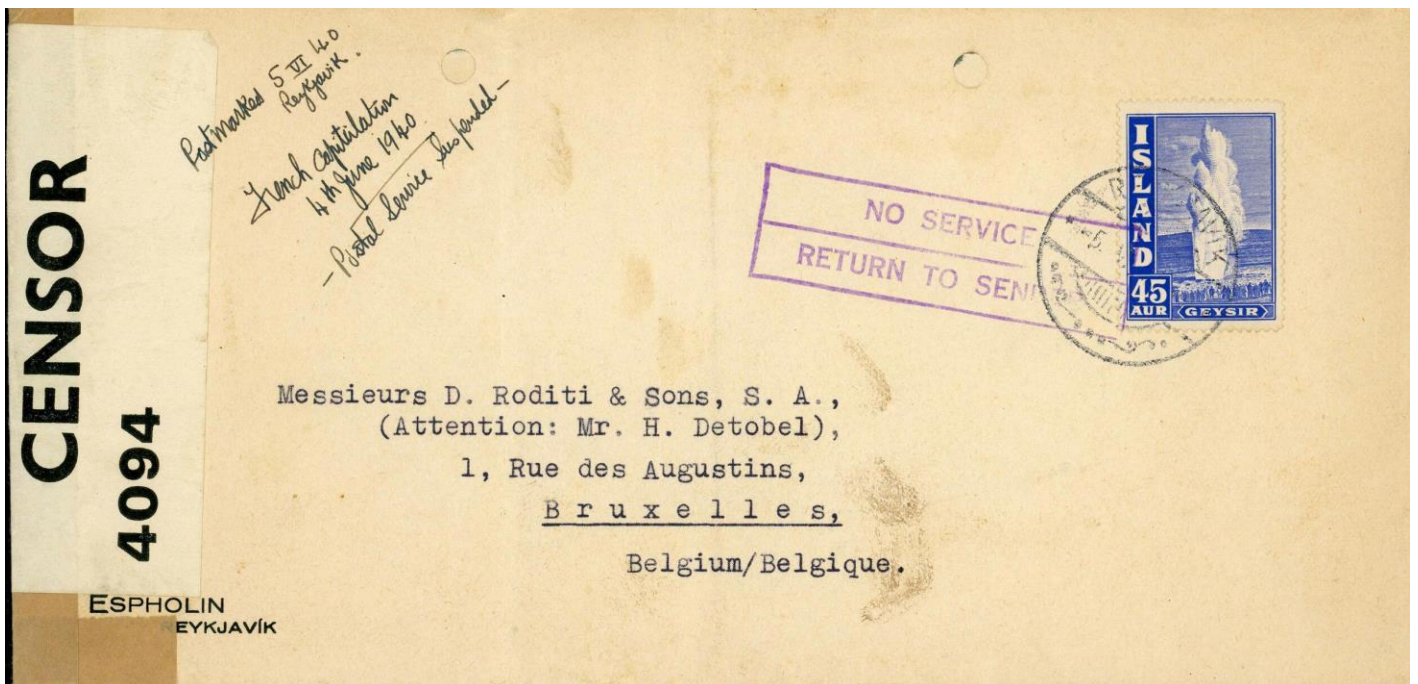
The distance the cover travelled to the wrong destination rivals the example shown below from IPM Issue 10 which showed this cover addressed to Pitcairn Islands which ended up in Iceland!



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Unusual WW2 cover seen at auction *Ron Collin*

This should be of interest to our WW2 postal history collectors. The auctioneers' description is provided. I look forward to any observations about the circumstances which produced this piece of postal history.



WWII - 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' COVER TO BELGIUM RETURNED TO ICELAND FROM G.B.; Unusual 5 June 1940 long env. (filled file-holes clear of stamp & marks) to Brussels franked by Iceland 'Geysir' 45a Blue tied by a light "REYKJAVIK" cds and the edge of a very fine purple boxed London "NO SERVICE/RETURN TO SENDER" mark; censored (2 labels; brown tape + "4094" label), and unusually annotated (at the time?) "French capitulation 4th June 1940". Rare, returned mail from the early months of the war with an unusual place of origin.

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Antiqua cancel close to the end

(Previously published in IslandsKontakt Nr.85 2012)



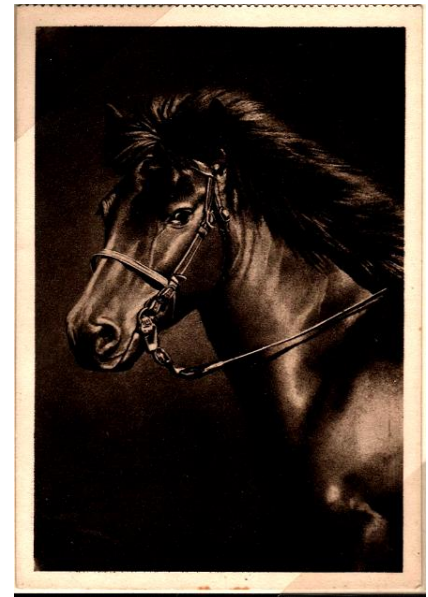
We must be in the later period of use of this postmark. The new bridge cancel arrived in 1911. The Post Office had in this period lost a lot of numbers on their postmarks. One can partly see a small 'o' in the date, and what looks almost like a repaired number in the month. Are we in the summer of 1911, I wonder?

The Icelandic Horse *Mike Schumacher*

“In Iceland, man, nature and horse are one.” Steed of the Gods by Anna Fjola Gisladóttir
“It is not an exaggeration to maintain that without the horse the Icelanders would not have survived in their barren, mountainous and remote island.” (The Icelandic Horse by Sigurður Magnússon)

The purpose of this article is: To tell the story of **the Icelandic Horse** (its uniqueness; & importance to the Icelandic way of life). The importance of the Icelandic Horse to Iceland, its people and way of life is evident in the frequency of its appearance on Icelandic stamps and postcards. The Icelandic horse currently appears on 42 different Icelandic stamps since 1930 (and a few stamps from other countries). It also appears on dozens of postcards and cachets.

Iceland’s early settlers were Vikings from Norway, who brought with them supplies and belongings including livestock to be able to start life anew somewhere else. The Viking settlers arrived around 870 and by 930 had established a Parliament and rules of the land. It was in these early parliament days laws were established that resulted in the horse currently being a purebred breed since 982.



Published 1920- Olafur Magnusson

No other horses are allowed to be brought into Iceland and any Icelandic horse that leaves Iceland cannot return. This has resulted in the Icelandic Horse developing into a unique breed in terms of size, appearance, stamina and demeanour.

The Icelandic Horse first appeared on an Icelandic stamp in 1930 on one of the 100th Anniversary of Parliament issue. Note the red 20aur stamp in the second row.

The set of stamps was created by the **Society of Friends of Iceland & printed by Elbemuhl A. G., Vienna.**





The first Icelandic stamp depicting a Horse issued by the Icelandic Postal Administration also occurred in 1930, the first Airmail stamp (one of a set of five airmail stamps) also issued for the 100th Anniversary of Parliament. The border of the stamp depicts Iceland's four guardian spirits (a dragon, a vulture, a bull and a giant). The center of the stamp depicts a horse, mountains and airplanes.

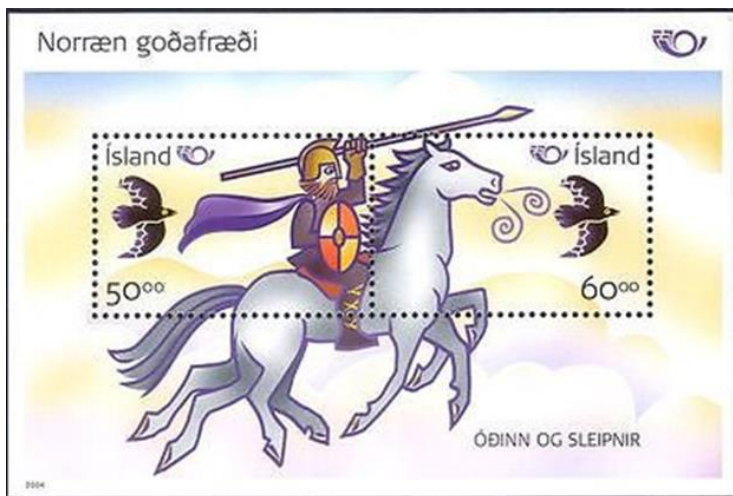
The early Vikings knew and appreciated the importance of a good horse - some were even buried with their favorite horse when they died.

Published by Egill Jacobsen & Bjorn Kristjansson, Reykjavik (1912)

The Icelandic horse appears prominently in many Icelandic Sagas.



Mythology of Gods stamp (2004)



Stamp design by H. Ólafsson.

According to Norse Mythology & Prose Edda, Sleipnir was an 8-legged horse of the God, Óðinn.

Deacon of Myrka stamp (1997)

Design by S. Bragadóttir Drawing by artist Ásgrímur Jonsson Deacon of Myrka in Eyjarfjord & his horse Faxi tells the story of his visit to the farm Baegisa across the river Horga to visit his girlfriend, Guðun.

Stamp design by S. Bragadóttir



Njáls Saga Stamp sheet (2011)

Design by K.R. Gunnarsdóttir.

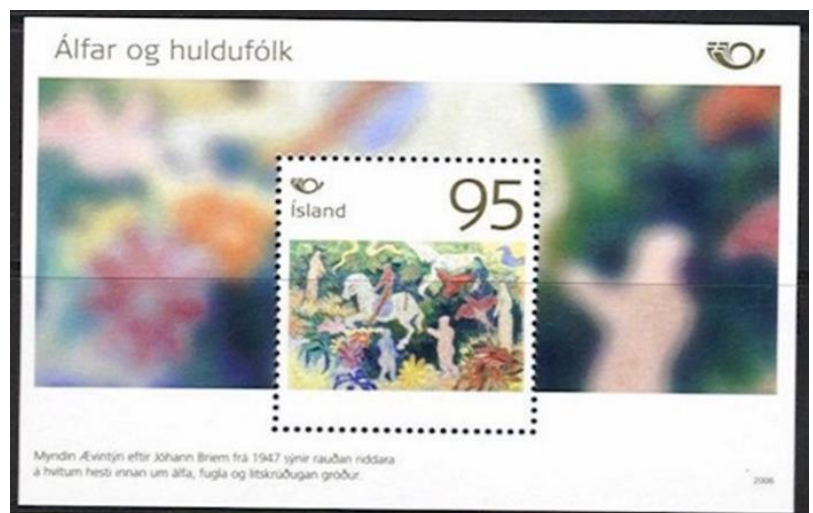
Njáls Saga tells of blood feuds that lead to the death of many over several decades. Showing how defending one's honor over minor slights could lead to prolonged destructive bloodshed.

Nordic Mythology (Beings of Nature) stamp

(2006)

Design by D. Hilarsson

Picture from artist Johann Briem. Briem studied art in Reykjavík & Germany. Human beings and animals are often foremost in his works.



Characteristics of the Icelandic Horse

Short, stocky, gentle, friendly, strong, sure footed, easy to ride & considerable stamina. Size—13 to 14 hands (56 inches) and a wide variety of colors.



Icelandic Horse Stamps design by artist Haldór Pétursson. Stamps steel engraved recess printed.



Postcard published in 1920.

Issued 1958 (first two) and 1960 (third).



Icelandic Horses were bred & selected based on quality & color. Icelanders were also concerned that a horse have a distinct personality. The first published essay on breeding practices was Ólafur Stephensen in 1788. His son, Magnus Stephensen later wrote about careful selection of stallions & mares in 1825.

Postcard—issued by Sigfús Eymundsson, Reykjavík Eymundsson was a landscape photographer & established the first photography studio in Reykjavik in 1867.

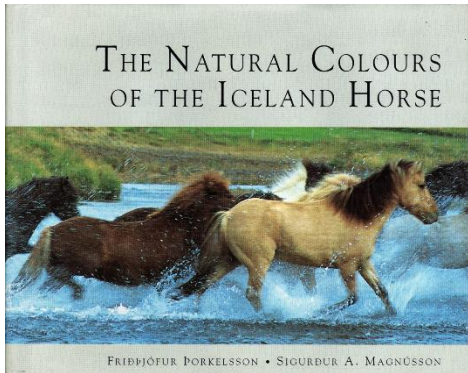
The Icelandic Horse has 5 gaits (ways of movement) walk; tolt; trot; pace, canter.

Icelandic Horse Gaits & colors stamps (2001)



Stamp designs by K. Guðbjartsdóttir

It has been documented that the Icelandic Horse has 50 different colors and at least 85 color combinations. *The Natural Colors of the Icelandic Horse* by Þorláksson & Magnússon



First Day multi-color horse cachet by Magasin, Copenhagen (1960)



Magasin was a textile company started by Theodor Wessel & Emil Vett in Aarhus, Danmark.

The Icelandic Horse throughout the history and development of Iceland was critical for transportation, farming, delivering the mail and a cultural way of life.

100th Anniversary of King Frederick's visit Stamp sheet (2007)

Design by Tryggvi T. Tyggvasson. Offset printing.



Kaupfélag Þingeyinga Society Stamp (1982)

Iceland's first commercial co-op was established in 1882 in Húsavík.



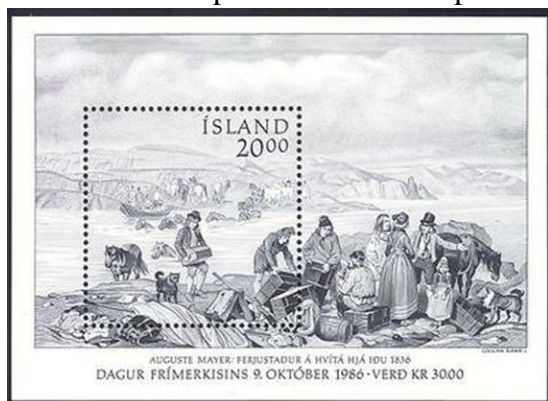
Transportation of people, goods & supplies.

Ferry Crossing on Hvítá River stamp sheet

issued 1986 for Stamp Day

Designs by P. Magnússon. Engraved by Czeslaw Slania (both stamps) Illustrations by A. Mayer from travel book by Dr. P. Gaimard (1836) French surgeon & naturalist.

17 horses depicted on this stamp.



Núpsstaðir farm stamp sheet

issued 1988 for Stamp Day



In the early years of Iceland's development most routes were merely paths through the countryside, across rivers, and over mountains. Building bridges and roads significantly advanced in the 1920s through 1940s, making travel safer.

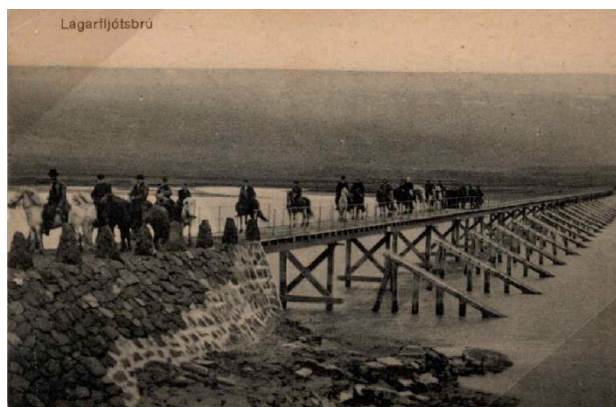
Lagarfljótsbrú stamp (2005)

Design by H. Ólafsson



Stamp & postcard show similar picture.

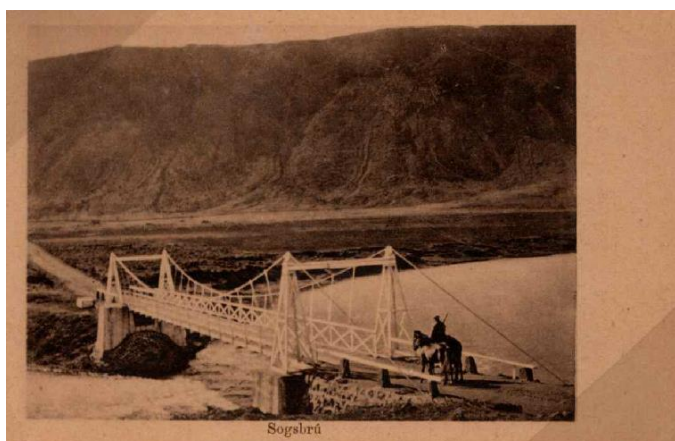
Bridge is located near Egilstaðir (east Iceland)



Postcard publ. by Einar Gunnarsson, Reykjavík (1920s)

Sogsbrú postcard (1910)

Sigfúsar Eymunssonar, Reykjavík



Sogsbrú stamp (2005)

Design by H. Ólafsson from photo by Sigfúsar Eymunssonar



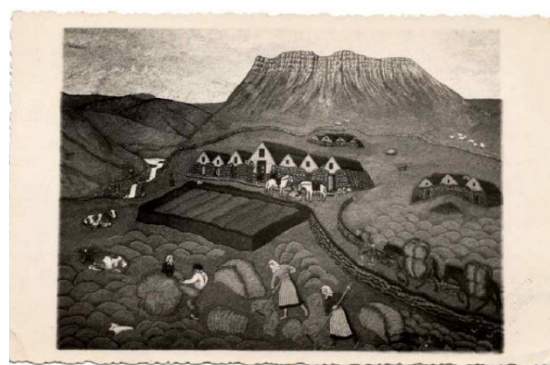
Farming stamp (2018)

Issued for Nordia Stamp Exhibition



1910 Postcard (same scene)

Publisher unidentified on back



Farming cont.

Sheep Farming stamps (Horse depicted in background)

Issued 1950 Issued 2009 **Farm Implements** issued 2008
 Design by S. Jónsson Design by Tryggvi T. Tryggvason Design by H. Ólafsson



Mail Delivery The horse was essential to mail delivery—few roads before 1940.

UPU 75th Anniversary
 stamp Issued 1949
 Design by S. Jónsson



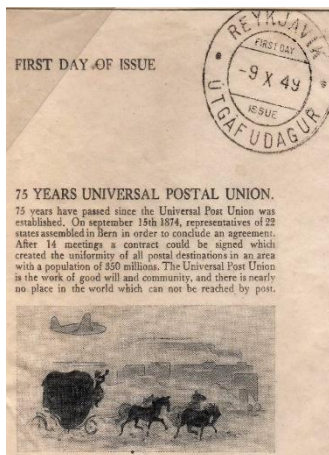
Rural Postmaster
 stamp issued 1997
 Engraved by Martin Morck



Iceland Stamp Jubilee Day
 stamp issued 1973
 Design by H. Halldorsson



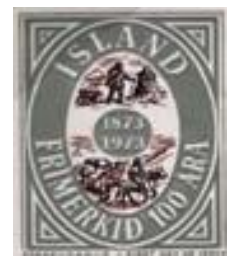
UPU cachet for UPU
 75th Anniversary



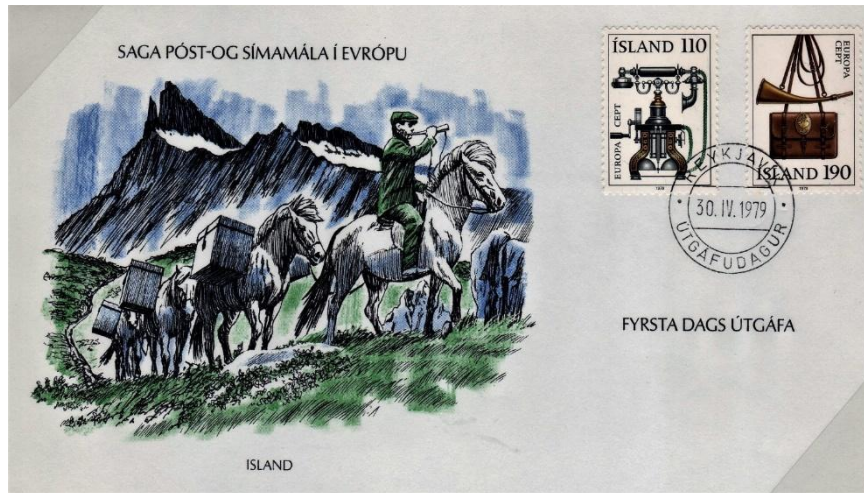
Rural Mail Postcard
 by Iceland Postal Admin.



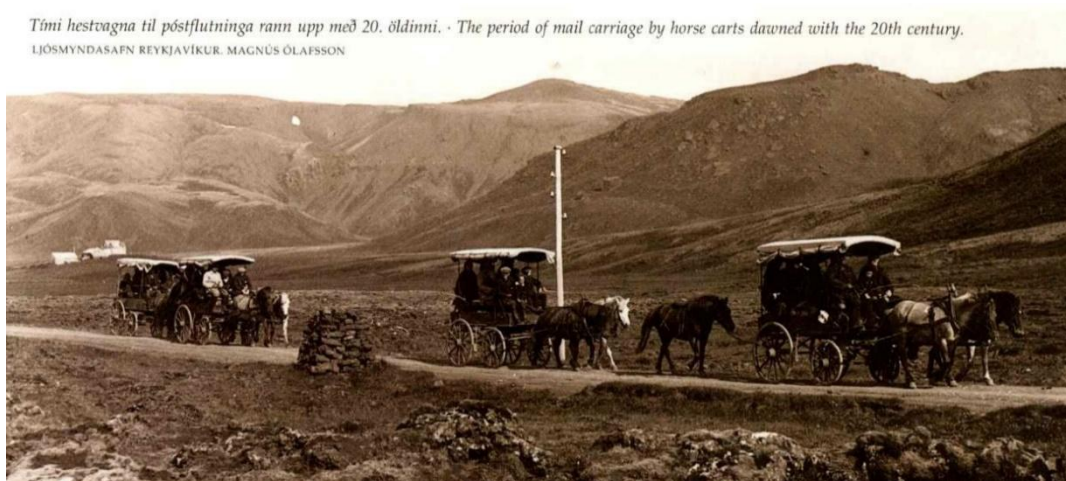
Cachet by "FM"
 Frímerkjmíðstoðin
 (Stamp Center)



Mail Delivery cont.
Posts & Telecommunications Stamps & FDC (1979) Design by P. Magnússon



Icelandic horse drawn mail carriages early 1900's. Page from Iceland Mail Transport Vehicles 1 Stamp Booklet (1992)



Rural Mail Horse Train used until about 1940, due to limited roads.

Postcard published by Egill Jacobsen & Bjorn Kristjansson, Reykjavík
 Mailed to France with French Ship transport cancel.



Cultural Way of Life

Postcards

56 published by Sportvoruhús, Reykjavík
Undivided back pre 1915

Private postcard (1910)

Published by Karl Jonsson
Boy & Horse in Barðardalur Valley



Constable & horse (1915)

Published by G. Jonasson & M. Ol



Private postcard
Lady on Horse
Publ. by K Ltd
(issued 1918-1936)

“Kveðja frá Ísland (1925)

Publ. by Arni Boðvarson
Vogatungu, Iceland
(Vogatungu – farm in west Iceland)



Equestrian Competitions

Regional meets are organized by the National Association of Riding Clubs
with the cooperation of the Agricultural Society of Iceland.

Equestrian Sport Stamp (1982)

Design by P. Magnússon



Equestrian Competitions cont.

The splendor of the artistic pageantry and competitive skills of the horse and rider are a delight to watch.

Graphic Design Horse stamp (2013)

Design by S. Gíslason

Issued in booklet format 10 stamps per sheet



Equestrian Competition Postcard

By Christine Abby (1998)



Local Regional meets

Landsmót (1966) meet cachet

Postmarked – Hólar Skag

Hólar was a northern Bishopric 1106 - 1801

Iceland's first printing press was established here in 1530 and Iceland's first bible was printed there in 1584. Currently it is an agricultural college and farm.



Other regional horse meets cachets 1967, 1970, 1974 & special event cancels (later two).



The first Icelandic Riding Club was founded in 1922. At the 1974 Skagafjörður show over 3000 horses from around Iceland gathered, and over 700 horses participated in the parade and over 400 horses took part in the races.

Currently, the Icelandic Horse still plays an important role in the survival and development of Iceland through Tourism. Tourism has risen more than 30% since 2010.

Tourism and the Arts

Valbjófsstaður Church Door stamp (1963)
 Valbjófsstaður was a Bréfhirðing (collecting office)
 1892 to 1966

Centenary of National Museum
 cachet and stamps (1963)

Second stamp depicts Sigurður Guðmunðsson (founder and 1st curator of the National Museum, painter and scholar)



Visual Arts stamp (2011)
 Drawing by Jón Stefanson

Film Making in Iceland
 stamp (1994)

Horse Riding (2017)
 stamp and cachet

Stamp design by H. Ólafsson Design by S. Sigurðsson



Aurora Borealis Postcard



Photo Opportunity Postcard



With a horse on 42 stamps, dozens of cachets, postcards & special event cancels, the Icelandic Horse makes for a wonderful topical exhibit.