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Stamps & National Identity

The Faroe Islands – unspoiled, unexplored, unbelievable

Christmas Products 2013



Stamps & National Identity

- Faroese Stamps as Loci of Memory

by Kim Simonsen, Ph.d. and mag.art



Left: A stamp from 1984 depicting one of the famous pew ends of Kirkjubøur, an important relic in Faroese cultural history. Right: A stamp from 2004 commemorating the death of Faroese national hero Nólsoyar Páll. This stamp's motif is an illustration that alludes to a poem written by revered Faroese poet J.H.O. Djurhuus.

Some people think of stamps as flimsy pieces of paper laced with a gum adhesive while others consider them tiny “postal banknotes” issued by government agencies. Stamps often feature motifs that express idealizations of a nation’s visual culture and communicate a certain pride in the history, fauna, flora, landscapes, and accomplishments of certain individuals. Consequently, stamps celebrate identity signifiers that the people of a nation embrace and thereby disseminate a brand of national identity. Instead of dismissing postal stamps as a harmless

hobby for introverts, researchers should critically analyse the ideological imagery stamps contain and treat these images as reflections of national identity and identity politics.

Stamps are visualizations of a nation’s inner life and have become an integral tool for weaving the fabric of a nation’s collective memory. Indeed, stamps have become loci of memory and memory politics in the administration of cultural heritage; they subtly remind a nation’s citizens what they should know about their country and be proud of. In the context of everyday life, stamps are a part of our collective memory and visual culture as they simultaneously produce and reproduce national identity in a time of globalization.

In this article, influenced by a trend towards the study of visual cultural, I will analyse how Faroese stamps can be interpreted as loci of memory and replicators of national identity.

This mini-sheet from 2003 features a Faroese chain-dancing motif painted by Emil Krause (1871-1945).

Krause, a Dane, created a series of distinct paintings that later came to represent a genre known as "Faroe Art". Krause is now synonymous with a stream of Danish and foreign painters, photographers and artists who travelled to the Faroe Islands in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Chr. Aigens (1870-1940), Alf Dachman, Gudmund Hentze (1875-1948) and the American Elizabeth Taylor (1856-1932) are also worth mentioning.



Paper Ambassadors

Most countries that issue stamps openly acknowledge their role as tiny paper ambassadors. Even the first stamps ever issued demonstrate a largely uniform iconography of heraldic weapons, crown jewels and portraits of royalty or heads of state.



Left: The young Queen Victoria is seen here on a stamp from 1840 known as "One Penny Black"; this is considered the first issued stamp in the world. Center: Charles I on an Austrian stamp from 1919. Right: Danish King Chr. X, on a stamp issued in 1913. This stamp was later recycled and marked "2 øre" in the Faroe Islands in 1919. Source: The Danish Post & Tele Museum.

National elites have invested a considerable amount of effort into the construction of national identities using a nation's imagery and iconography; stamps have become snapshots of a nation's cultural heritage.

Generally speaking, it is possible to see how European national identities have imitated and emulated one other in striving to define and demonstrate their distinguishing characteristics. In this way European identities have been constructed to appear unique, but they are similar in the ways they have tried to be different.

Faroese Stamps & Visual Culture

Stamps are a special kind of graphical representation, and it is possible to study the many layers of visual culture embedded in their design. Faroese stamps are, in many respects, similar to a long tradition of ethnically-rooted Faroese art known as 'Faroe Art'. In this genre, art is tantamount to a national romantic perspective steeped in cultural nationalism. The motifs that characterize Faroe Art are often representations of Faroese nature and folk culture of the archipelago; whaling, folklore, chain-dancing and folk

ballads are standard motifs. Within Faroese iconography, images like these have gained iconic status and often resurfaced in art and tourist literature. As a consequence, motifs like these conjure ethnical and historical master narratives and play a particular role in reinforcing and exalting Faroese identity.



Left: One of the first Faroese stamps, 10 øre from 1975, shows a portion of Flemish cartographer Abraham Ortelius' (1527-1598) map. Center: A Faroese stamp from the same 1975 series features Danish topographic writer Lucas Debes' (1623-1675) map from 1673. Right: Eyvindur Mohr's painting of the Faroe Islands on the 350 øre stamp (1975).

The first Faroese stamps from 1975 situate the Faroe Islands in a European context. By utilizing the particularly famous map by Ortelius, we are given the impression that the Faroe Islands have been known throughout the European continent for some time. Another early map, by the Danish cleric Lucas Debes, has a similar effect; this map is featured in his *Færoæ & Færoa Reserata* published in 1673. Debes' topographical work was comprehensive in describing historical matters and the nature of the Faroe Islands. He also gave lengthy accounts of trolls, ghosts, spirits and other supernatural beings. In addition to Ortelius' and Debes' maps, we find photos by Faroese photographer Ásmundur Poulsen (1931-2007) in the series of stamps issued in 1975; this series also included iconic paintings of the Faroe Islands by S. J. Mykines (1906-1979), Ruth

Smith (1913-1958) and Eyvindur Mohr. These first Faroese stamps played an important role in putting the Faroe Islands on the map; it's important for a land as tiny as the Faroe Islands to be recognized and validated as a nation and a viable part of Europe. This agenda is reflected in the use of historical maps, and we can follow how the Faroese themselves are embracing outsiders' early topographic and cartographic conceptions of the Faroe Islands. In many ways, the Faroese art tradition has its origins in the topographic maps and drawings of landscapes produced by travellers and topographers.

This stamp series is also an example of cultural exchange. In general, stamps should not be seen in a narrow, national context. Stamps are, arguably, all about the nation, but they are also prime examples of the transnational dissemination of aesthetic forms through international networks of cultural elites, graphics and stamp designers. Stamps have always been participants in national and international realms simultaneously. In the early days of modern postal systems, stamps emerged as small, international 'paper ambassadors', part of an international system of national images of nationhood. This is precisely why we need to view stamps as a part of a programme of cutting-edge cultural exchange.

Iconography, Banal Nationalism and Visual Culture

Stamps facilitate a complex flow. They contribute to the ongoing development of



The Magnus Cathedral in Kirkjubø is a leading locus of Faroese memory. The Danish theologian, botanical scholar and travel writer H.C. Lyngbye (1782-1837) first wrote about this special historical building in 1820. Here we see the Cathedral's ruins in a stamp issued in 1988. The image on this stamp was developed from a photo by the Danish-Faroese artist Ole Wich.

a nation's visual culture, they link officially promoted images of a nation, and they connect people's daily lives to the history of the nation while cultivating national memories.



A Faroese stamp from 2009 with a motif from the village of Leynar.

Despite this, stamps are still overlooked though they are exceptionally effective vehicles of what is referred to as 'banal nationalism'. Stamps are, in this respect, similar to the use of miniature flags on gifts and cakes or excessive displays of national symbols at prominent sporting events. The concept of banal nationalism is also evident in how people dichotomize their national identities into 'the domestic' and 'the foreign'. Stamps are a

part of this subtle reproduction of a national image, and this makes them powerful agents of ideology.

It is nevertheless important to acknowledge that stamps express a constant duality; they are both a part of the politics of a nation's identity at the same time that they target international audiences. This can be accounted for in many ways since the concept of national identity in itself is not primordial or natural. Such concepts are determined by exchange and recognition and require that other nations affirm the distinctness of the identity; the creation of a national identity is therefore constituted in the difference between 'us' and 'them'. This means that the dialectics between our self-image and recognition gives us a view on ourselves that affects the way others perceive us. Memory is also paramount in the construction of a

This sheet of postage stamps, issued in 2008, features outstanding Faroese cultural figures. From Top Left: Mads C. Winther (1822–1892); Súsanna Helena Patursson (1864–1916); Rasmus C. Effersøe (1857–1916); Jógvan Poulsen (1854–1941); Friðrikur Petersen (1853–1917) and Andreas Christian Evensen (1874–1917).



national identity, because memory is to be found at the core of identity.

Stamps are a part of the representation and reproduction of a nation's self-image. Though it can be difficult to observe banal nationalism at work, the easiest method is to study the imagery of different nations and overcome internalised blind spots by comparatively analysing currency, monuments, myths, literature, stamps etc.

National Symbols & Visual Memory



Here we see a Faroese stamp from 1988 that celebrates daisies (*Bellis perennis*). Illustration by Faroese artist Bárður Jákupsson.

Representations of the Faroe Islands' distinctive landscapes account for the majority of

works that comprise Faroese art history. Not surprisingly, elements of rural landscapes are a popular motif of Faroese stamps as well. Quaint images of life in small Faroese villages are as popular as the more unforgiving yet still picturesque and sublime panoramas. These images are highly charged with an almost existential and characterological meaning for the Faroese state of mind. We could easily refer to this as the "official Faroese iconography"; rural areas and village living are idealized and glorified. These motifs are also used to reinforce Faroese identity by emphasizing its deep historical roots and connection to an authentic Faroese national identity. Most representations of the Faroe Islands' national landscape are rendered via certain genres and traditions. The island landscapes are represented as mild and embracing while the seascapes are portrayed as wild and merciless. To this day, there are hardly any images of Faroese socioscapes or modern urbanscapes on Faroese stamps; these motifs are also underrepresented in the Faroese art scene.

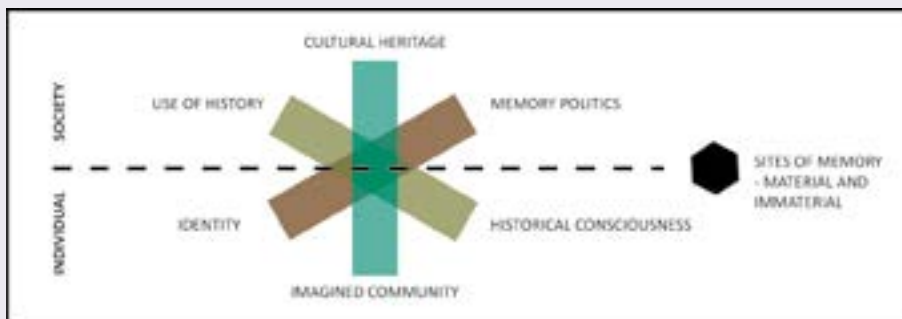


Figure 1: Inge Adriansen's model over loci of memory

Stamps are also very much a part of the celebration of events and persons yet not all historical events or persons are remembered equally. Women are less frequently featured on stamps than men, but this is not a trend that's unique the Faroe Islands.

In the image above, we see postage stamps honouring Faroese editors and cultural figures, but only one woman is included. Súsanna Helena Patursson was a writer as well as the first Faroese female editor. Ms. Patursson founded and edited the Faroese magazine *Oyggjarnar* (The Islands) from 1905–1908. In particular, the figures featured on stamps like these can be seen as modern loci of memory; these outstanding individuals are often bound to the history of the nation's achievements and defining moments.

We can therefore place these loci of memory into the Danish historian Inge Adriansen's model.

Here we have conceptualized these so-called loci of memory (both material and immaterial) on a societal level. They are located between cultural heritage, the politics of memory and the use of history. This also extends to the individual sphere in the creation of our historical consciousness, identity and in establishing the nation as an imagined community. The notion of the politics of memory is defined as a form of power over the memory in a nation; the past is in the centre of a political will to transform values and feelings towards the past in a nation. Since memory is a key element in the notion of national identity, the politics of memory also becomes identity politics as well.

Stamps & Cultural Memory



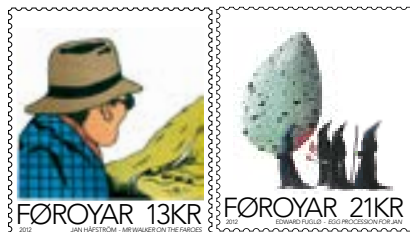
Above: A French expedition departs Nólsoy fjord in the corvette *Recherche* in 1839. Lithograph by French artist Barthélemy Lauvergne from *Atlas historique et pittoresque*. This stamp was issued in 2007 as part of a series commemorating the French expedition. The party travelled into the far north between 1838 and 1840 to research natural and cultural-historical subjects. The expedition is primarily remembered today on account of the extensive amount of artwork produced by its passengers. The scientific leader of the expedition was the French surgeon and naturalist Joseph Paul Gaimard (1796 – 1858).

Cultural memory should be viewed in the broader context of how societies use symbols, people, places and history. When issuing stamps, there is a special emphasis on the fauna, flora, history and landscapes of the nation. In this sense, stamps are important agents in the creation and canonization of a nation's heroes, myths, art, literature etc.; stamps mediate a highly condensed and viral message about the existence of the nation by utilizing the visual aspects of its cultural heritage.

The Reinterpretation of Visual Culture - Conclusion

It has not been within the scope of this article to reach a definitive understanding of Faroese identity. This article simply suggests how Faroese stamps can be used to analyse one means by which Faroese national identity is negotiated, naturalized and disseminated.

We see how a young nation is mapping out its ideological territory and seeking to explore the realm of its identity, yet Faroese stamps don't necessarily resemble those found in other small nations or territories such as Åland, Alderney or Isle of Man. Older nation states tend to have more internationally affirmed visual traditions.



Left: Swedish artist Jan Häfström (f. 1937) designed the stamp "Mr Walker on the Faroe Islands" as part of an artistic paraphrase featuring the work Faroese artist Edvard Fuglø. Right: Faroese artist Edvard Fuglø's allegoric 'egg', a reappearing motif in his thought-provoking work. Both stamps were issued by Posta Stamps in 2012.

In most cases, the artwork featured on Faroese stamps is created by native Faroese artists. Last year, however, the Faroese postal system issued a new stamp featuring the work of renowned Swedish artist Jan Häfström. Posta Stamps is thereby dialoguing with the Scandinavian art scene to reflexively critique and reinvent 'Faroe Art'. This new trend in Faroese art is also evident among Faroese artists such as Tóroddur Poulsen, Ole Wich and Edvard Fuglø; their work actively expands the notion of Faroese identity and blazes new trails in Faroese art. Edvard Fuglø has often problematized traditional concepts of gender with his work by re-contextualizing highly-charged national symbols. All of this, and more, is represented in the wide variety of stamps issued by Posta Stamps.

Please note that the complete list of sources and notes can be seen on www.stamps.fjo

Download the **FREE SEPAC STAMPS** app and scan the stamp with your device!

Available on the
App Store

Available on the
Google play



Bring your stamps to life with new app

POSTA introduces an app, which gives the collectors an unique experience.

This technological innovation is called "Augmented Reality" (AR). It is a technology, which places an extra layer of computer generated "reality" on printed matter, a computer or a TV screen.

The new technology is being used on the "Nordafar" mini-sheet which was issued 20th September 2013 in collaboration with POST Greenland.

When using the app, the history of "Nordafar" comes to life through a video clip. (See Info Box).

The technology is used by larger foreign post services like Canada Post, US Postal Service as well as Royal Mail and we are very proud being able to offer this experience to our customers.

The computer generated layer is loaded onto your smartphone or tablet by an app, a small support program. Supported by the app the image of the stamp comes to "life" on the screen of your device.

Specifically by downloading the app to your smartphone or tablet and scanning the stamp, you can see a beautiful video clip from Nordafar.

The "Sepac Stamps" app can be downloaded free of charge from:

- **App Store**
- **Google Play**

Procedure: When the app is downloaded, you activate it. Then click the "Load" button on the screen. Point the smartphone or tablet camera towards one of the "Nordafar" stamps and follow the directions on the screen. Then the video clip of Nordafar will play on your screen – with sound.

Order the stamp by completing the enclosed order form or on our website www.stamps.fo

From the left: Christmas Decorations, Christmas cards, Christmas Seals, Yearpack, and Yearbook 2013



Christmas Products 2013

Christmas Decorations

Posta has for several years produced Christmas decorations. Snowflakes and angels have been the previous motifs. The artist Janus Guttesen has designed the decorations.

The three motifs show different churches on the Faroe Islands: The West Church in Tórshavn, the Church in Sandavágur and the Frederick Church in Toftir.

The decorations are made in brass covered with gold and provided with a golden braid - ready for hanging. The angels measure 8,5 cm and are delivered in sets of three.

Price: 95,00 DKK

Christmas Cards

In connection with the Christmas Seals issue, Posta Stamps also issues three Christmas cards.

The cards are sold in sets of three, incl. envelopes. The Christmas cards are not included in the subscription but can be ordered by completing the order form.

Price: 25,00 DKK

Christmas Seals

The Faroese jewelry designer, Katrin Andreassen has designed this year's Christmas Seals. She has created a number of designs for plaited Christmas Hearts, based on traditional Faroese knitting patterns.



The profit of the sale goes to The Christmas Seal Foundation, which supports children- and youth work in the Faroe Islands.

Price: 30,00 DKK

Year Pack

The year pack measures 235 x 202 mm and contains all the stamps and miniature sheets of the year. Stamp booklets and franking labels are not included in the Year Pack which is sold at face value.

Price: 330,00 DKK

Yearbook

The new design of last year's Yearbook was a success and it turned out to be a good idea to gather the three languages: Danish, English and German in one book. The bound book is produced in superb quality with beautiful pictures and illustrations.

All of this year's stamps are inserted in the Yearbook in resealable mounts. Please note that booklets and franking labels are not included.

The size of the Yearbook is 240 x 220 mm.

Price: 390,00 DKK



The Faroe Islands

– unspoiled, unexplored, unbelievable

Text: Visit Faroe Islands

Photos: Bárður Eklund

To most people the Faroe Islands are a completely unknown country. This is not strange as on most world maps the Faroe Islands are not even there. And if they are, they are marked by two or three small dots hardly visible to the naked eye.

This also means that it can be difficult for tourists – who are looking for a new destination – to imagine the versatility of what is on offer in the Faroe Islands.

Best islands in the world

The Faroe Islands are often described as the unknown jewel in the North Atlantic Ocean.

A few years ago the American travel magazine *National Geographic Traveler* summoned over 500 travel experts to participate in a survey to find the best island community in the world. The survey was based on integrity of place and on what makes a destina-

tion unique. 111 different islands were rated and the Faroe Islands topped the list as the number one island destination in the world. *National Geographic Traveler* says that the Faroe Islands are **Authentic, unspoiled and likely to remain so.**

Although the Faroe Islands are situated in the middle of the North Atlantic Ocean, the islands are only 2 hours away by plane from continental Europe – and when you arrive you find yourself in a world that is completely different from what you left behind.

The Faroe Islands are characterised by an incredibly fresh and clean air, green, green grass that even grows on the roof tops of people's houses, dramatic landscapes with steep mountains, fjords, a rich bird life, cosy villages with colourful houses and clean and tasty water – a country where the views are always breathtakingly beautiful.



The smallest capital in the world

Tórshavn may be the smallest capital in the world, but it still has 4- star hotels, excellent restaurants that serve food based on local produce like fish, lamb, birds, seafood and herbs, a thriving music scene with live concerts all over the islands and design shops that sell products rooted in traditional Faroese knitting by local designers that are internationally acclaimed.

Instead of tearing down the old part of town, Reyni, the small houses with their characteristic grass roofs, white framed windows and black wood have been carefully restored and today they are the homes of young families with children. Also Tinganes where the Government sits is an important landmark in Tórshavn with its red buildings and grass roofs.

The Faroe Islands have a well-developed

infrastructure with good road connections, subsea tunnels and bridges tying the main islands together and helicopters and boats that serve the outer-lying islands. This makes it easy for tourists to visit all parts of the islands and to experience the contrast between the capital and the outer laying villages, where people to a large degree still live off the land on small islands and villages with only a few inhabitants.

Bird watching

Especially the island of Mykines – all the way to the west – is a true bird paradise with thousands of puffins, gannets, guillemots and other seabirds. It is possible to get quite close to the birds either by boats that do excursions along and under the majestic bird cliffs or by walking in nature. In addition to the seabirds the Faroe Islands' remote location functions virtually as a magnet for birds that migrate over the North Atlantic Ocean.



Hiking

There is nothing like a hiking trip in beautiful and dramatic landscapes where you can enjoy the tranquillity and breathe the fresh air. You do not have to go far to experience outstanding and unspoilt nature and on the routes you will also experience many interesting places connected to Faroese history and traditions.

Climbing up on the top of a mountain on a beautiful sunny day is an exceptional feeling that you never get tired of. It might be a bit hard to reach the top but the green grass all around you, the bird song, the ever present sheep, and the magnificent view when you reach your goal are great rewards.

With a view over the ocean, other mountains and the nearby island you truly have a moment of tranquillity and a sense of being part of nature.

Further information is available at www.visit-faroeislands.com



unfiltered...




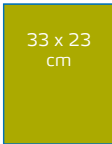
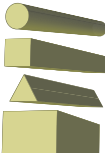
unlike...




uncountable...


New Postal Rates 01.01.2014


All rates are in Danish Kroner (DKK)


Letter size		
Small letters	Medium letters	Large letters
23 x 17 x 0,5 cm	33 x 23 x 2 cm	Lenght + width + height = not over 90 cm
 23 x 17 cm 0,5 cm height	 33 x 23 cm 2 cm height	 l+w+h 90 cm

Inland letters			
Weight	Small letters	Medium letters	Large letters
0 - 50 g	8	10	11
51 - 100 g		13.50	16
101 - 250 g		22	25
251 - 500 g		35	35
501 - 1000 g		46	46
1001 - 2000 g			58

Europe and Nordic countries 			
A-letters			
Weight	Small letters	Medium letters	Large letters
0 - 50 g	14,50	15,50	17
51 - 100 g	18,50	19,50	22
101 - 250 g		35,50	40
251 - 500 g		61	61
501 - 1000 g		97	97
1001 - 2000 g			146

Europe, Nordic countries and A-letters to Iceland 			
B-letters			
Weight	Small letters	Medium letters	Large letters
0 - 50 g	10	11,50	13
51 - 100 g		15	17
101 - 250 g		30	34
251 - 500 g		49	52
501 - 1000 g		79	80
1001 - 2000 g			105

Other countries 			
A-letters			
Weight	Small letters	Medium letters	Large letters
0 - 50 g	16	19,50	23
51 - 100 g	19,50	31	34
101 - 250 g		59	59
251 - 500 g		110	110
501 - 1000 g		183	183
1001 - 2000 g			283

Other countries 			
B-letters			
Weight	Small letters	Medium letters	Large letters
0 - 50 g	12	16	19
51 - 100 g		26	30
101 - 250 g		49	53
251 - 500 g		80	82
501 - 1000 g		121	133
1001 - 2000 g			210

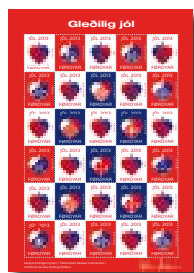
New Issues November 2013



New stamp issue: **Yearbook 2013**
Date of issue: 07.11.2013
Value: 390,00 DKK



New stamp issue: **Year Pack 2013**
Date of issue: 07.11.2013
Value: 330,00 DKK



New stamp issue: **Christmas Seals 2013**
Date of issue: 07.11.2013
Design: Katrin Andreassen
Value: 30,00 DKK

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News

New products!

Folder Sepac 2013

"Beautiful Corners of Europe 4."

Joint stamp issue of 14 small nations.

The stamps are available in this joint Sepac folder entitled 'Beautiful Corners of Europe 4'. The Folder holds 14 stamps and gift coupons from each participating postal administration. The coupons can be mailed to the respective postal administrations to receive additional information and complimentary gifts.



Further information on www.sepacstamps.eu

Price: 112,00 DKK

Folder: Nordafar

The stamp issue Nordafar is a joint issue with Greenland, which also issues a similar mini-sheet.

You can order this beautiful folder which contains both minisheets and informative text about Nordafar.

Price: 49,50 DKK



New International Reply Coupon 2013

The new IRC 2013 is different from the previous IRC as it has the Faroese flag printed on it.

Price: 25,00 DKK



Posta Stamps will be attending the following exhibitions:

Participation with cancellation:

China 2013, 26 - 29 September 2013, Beijing, China

Participation without cancellation:

24 - 26 October 2013, Sindelfingen, Germany

Stamps, Letters and Postcards fair, 4 - 5 October, Frederiksberg, Denmark

Salon Philatélique d'automne, 7- 10 November 2013, Paris, France



Order Form - Posta Stamps no. 17

PS2013

No.	Item		Price DKK	Price Euro	Qt.	Total
Issue 07.11.2013 - Yearbook, Year Pack, Christmas Seals						
WPPZ02013	Yearbook 2013	*	390,00	54,60		
WPPY02013	Year Pack 2013	*	330,00	46,20		
WPPX02013	Christmas Seals 2013		30,00	4,20		
JOK002013	Christmas Cards (3 incl.envelopes)		25,00	3,50		
WJOP02013	Christmas Decorations 2013		95,00	13,30		
Pages for Lux Album						
LUS002013	Pages for Lux Album 2013		120,00	16,80		
LUS002012	Pages for Lux Album 2012		120,00	16,80		
LUS002011	Pages for Lux Album 2011		120,00	16,80		
LUS992010	Pages for Lux Album 2010		120,00	16,80		
JOS002013	Page for Christmas 2013		30,00	4,20		
JOS002012	Page for Christmas 2012		30,00	4,20		
JOS002011	Page for Christmas 2011		30,00	4,20		
JOS992010	Page for Christmas 2010		30,00	4,20		
LUA002013	Lux Album with pages 2001-2013		895,00	125,30		
LUA990002	Lux Album without pages		225,00	31,50		
Folders						
PHM002013	Booklet folder 2013	*	162,00	22,70		
PHM002012	Booklet folder 2012	*	144,00	20,15		
PHM002011	Booklet folder 2011	*	132,00	18,40		
FDM002013	FDC folder 2013	⊙	372,50	52,15		
FDM002012	FDC folder 2012	⊙	357,50	50,00		
FDM002011	FDC folder 2011	⊙	369,50	49,50		
FDM002010	FDC folder 2010	⊙	316,00	44,25		
WNORD2012	Nordic folder 2012	*	120,00	16,80		
WSEP02013	Sepac folder 2013	*	112,00	15,70		
WNORDAFAR	Nordafar Folder	*	49,50	6,95		
WBÁTO2013	Boat folder	*	170,00	23,80		
WVÍKINGMP	Viking folder	*	52,00	7,30		
WMÚRBÓKDK	Book: Cathedral in Kirkjubø - DK	*	75,00	10,50		
WMÚRBÓKGB	Book: Cathedral in Kirkjubø - GB	*	75,00	10,50		

* = mint

⊙ = cancelled

No.	Item		Price DKK	Price Euro	Qt.	Total
Issue 01.10.2013 - Franking labels 2013 - Peter the Troll						
PMA002013	Franking Labels 2013, set	*	28,00	3,90		
FMG002013	Franking Labels 2013, set/canc	⊙	28,00	3,90		
DMG002013	Franking Labels 2013, set/rdc	⊙	28,00	3,90		
FMK002013	FDC with set of labels	⊙	35,00	4,90		
FML002013	FDC with single labels	⊙	40,00	5,60		
Divers						
WNORDIA13	Env. with canc. Nordia 2013	⊙	14,50	2,00		
WCHINA013	Env. with canc. Beijing 2013	⊙	16,00	2,20		
WSVARSE02	International Reply Coupon 2013		25,00	3,50		
PPS000913	Nordafar, minisheet	*	27,00	3,80		
FFT000913	Nordafar, minisheet/canc.	⊙	27,00	3,80		
DDT000913	Nordafar, minisheet/rdc.	⊙	27,00	3,80		
*Cost fee when paying with credit card:			10,00	1,40	1	10,00
Handling fee:			20,00	2,80	1	20,00
Total price:						

Please complete the coupon on the reverse page



The Cathedral and other Historic Relics



We have some copies of this interesting book about the Magnus Cathedral in Kirkjubøur.

All twelve stamps with the pews from Kirkjubøur as well as the four stamps showing the Magnus Cathedral are included in the book.

The museum "Føroya Fornminnisavni" published the book in 1989.

Available in two versions: Danish and English.

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