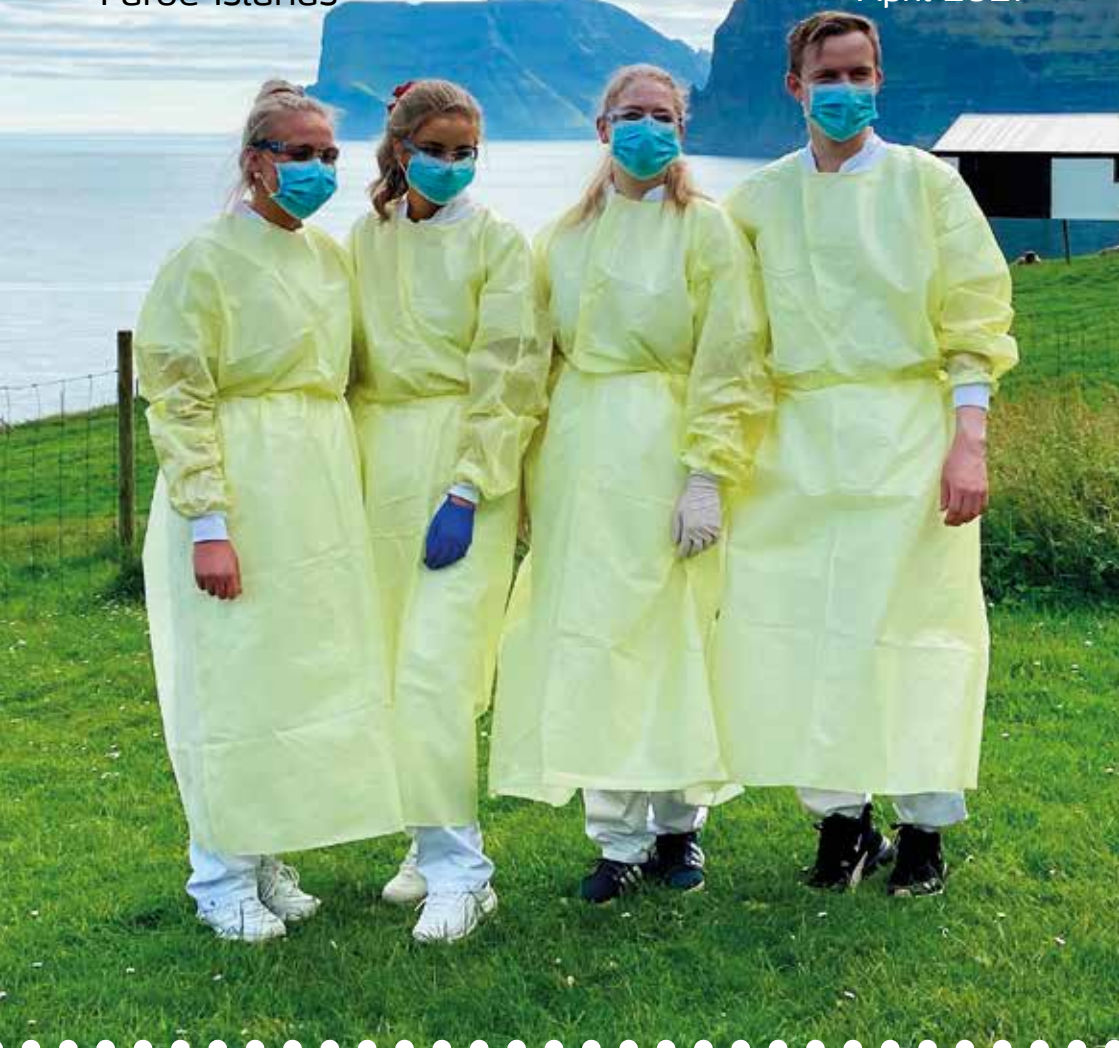


Posta Stamps

Faroe Islands

No. **48**

April 2021



- Cz. Slania 100th Anniversary
- ILA / Covid-19 in the Faroe islands
- Art: Ingálvur av Reyni
- Bishop's Copes



Test proof



Cz. Slania 100th Anniversary

This year, Posta is celebrating the 100th anniversary of master engraver Czesław Slania (1921-2005). Slania was born on October 22, 1921, in the small town of Czeladz in Poland. Slania is considered one of the world's most productive and accomplished engravers. He engraved over 1,000 postage stamps for 32 different countries around the world and became renowned for the precision, speed and sophistication of his work. While working on stamps he also engraved a great number of other works, including banknotes, and was appointed the Royal Court Engraver of Sweden, Denmark and Monaco. During his lifetime, he received a number of honours and awards for his work.

Already as a child, Czesław Slania demonstrated amazing ability to draw detailed miniatures, especially portraits and horses. In addition, he often drew pictures of his schoolmates and copied banknotes and stamps - and, according to anecdotal evidence, also cinema and boxing tickets. It is not known if he ever used these tickets. Slania's abilities reportedly proved to be very helpful during World War II, when he

made fake identity papers for the Polish resistance movement.

After the war, in 1945, Slania entered the Graphic Department at the Krakow Academy of Arts, where he gradually specialized in engraving techniques, among them etching and copper engraving.

Even before his training was over, Czesław Slania was employed by the Stamp Printing Company of the Polish Postal Administration, where he worked for 6 years.

In 1956, Slania moved to Sweden. At first, there was not much work to be found for this very talented artist, but after a few years, he was hired by the Swedish Postal Administration. During the next 40 years he engraved a large number of stamps for the Swedish Post - while eventually also working for many other postal administrations around the world.

In 1962, Czesław Slania engraved his first stamp for the Danish Postal Service. In the following years, he engraved a total of 241 Danish stamps, while also engraving 80



Martin Mörck, engraver, in the process of engraving the stamp of Slania. Photo: Lennart Nilsson.

stamps for Greenland he also engraved and designed 100 stamps for the Faroe Islands.

The amazing diversity of Slania's artistic talents reached its full potential in the stamps he engraved for the Faroese Postal Administration. These include landscapes, buildings, carvings, flora, fauna and people in different situations. In particular, his portraits of Faroese authors and his images of folk life are of superb quality.

Slania also engraved two souvenir sheets for Posta - the first for the Faroese Postal Service's 25th anniversary. The second sheet depicted a painting of the Faroese chain dance by the Danish painter Emil Kruse. This souvenir sheet was also Czesław Slania's 100th Faroese stamp - and the last one he made for Posta.

The greatest masterpiece among Slania's Faroese stamps is undoubtedly the famous Ram stamp. It is a detailed and utterly exquisite portrait of an adult ram with

impressive horns, looking like it will jump out of the stamp frame at any time. The anecdote has it that at the time Slania was actually working on another engraving but was so fascinated by the beautiful and spectacular ram that he kept returning to it.

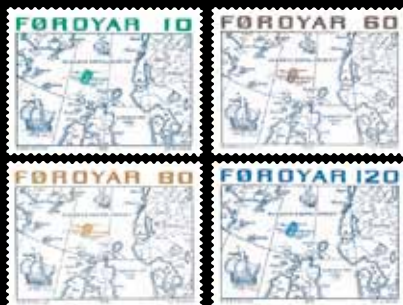
In connection with the 100th anniversary of Czesław Slania's birth, Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands are each issuing their own souvenir sheet, all featuring Slania's portrait but with different backgrounds, typical of each country. An overview of the town of Klaksvík is engraved on the Faroese stamp sheet with Kunoy island's southernmost end reigning supreme in the background.

The souvenir sheets are engraved by the renowned engraver, Martin Mörck, who many consider to be Slania's heir in the field of engraving.

Anker Eli Petersen

Faroese stamps by Slania

1975



1976



1978



1979



1980



1981



1983



1984



1985



1986



1987



1988



1989



1995



1997



2000

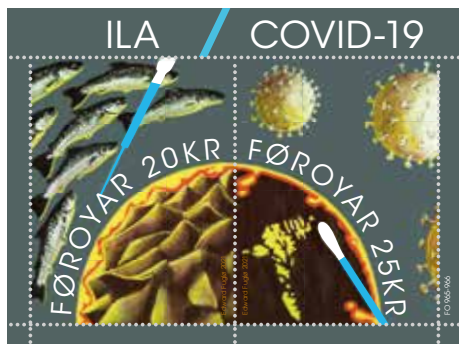


2001



2003





Test proof



ILA / Covid-19 in the Faroes

In their travelogue about the yacht *Maria's* voyage to the Faroe Islands in 1854, Samuel Rathbone and E. H. Greig recount the story about their arrival in the islands. They sailed close by Nólsoy, with a hoisted signal flag indicating that they needed harbour pilots. A large boat with 12 rowers was launched from the village of Nólsoy, cautiously approaching the yacht. The first question the Faroese fishermen asked when they came within earshot of the crew on the yacht was: "Are there any sick people on board?"

Only when the crew of the yacht had assured the Faroese that there was no illness onboard, the rowing boat approached and touched the yacht side. Two men came on board and navigated the yacht to port in Tórshavn.

The Faroese had ample reason to be very careful when approaching a foreign ship. For centuries, right from the beginning of The Black Death, the plague pandemic which devastated Europe in the 14th century, the isolated population of the Faroe Islands had been very vulnerable to plague, smallpox or other epidemic diseases brought to the

islands by ships from around the world.

In 1846, just a few years before the yacht *Maria* visited the Faroes, the island population was hit with a violent measles epidemic. Almost no one was immune to the disease, and out of a population of 7782, approx. 6,000 people were infected. About 150 died of the disease.

An infamous influenza epidemic called the Spanish flu, which ravaged the world in the years 1918-1920, also reached the Faroe Islands. More than 1100 people contracted this disease and 13 died. On a worldwide basis, it is estimated that approx. 50 million people lost their lives due to the Spanish flu.

From around the turn of the last century and well into the 20th century, the Faroe Islands were also badly plagued by tuberculosis. An extensive testing of the population began in the mid-thirties, and later seamen were required to undergo TB examination in order to be able to sign on as crew members on Faroese fishing ships. This happened in conjunction with the mandatory tuberculosis vaccination which began in 1946. In 1950



A team traveled around the islands to test for Covid-19 in August 2020 - here in Dimun. Photo: Fróði Jacobsen.

medication had been developed for tuberculosis patients which in time led to the eradication of tuberculosis as a public disease in the Faroe Islands.

Covid-19 Occurs

December 2019 brought the disturbing news that a new infectious type of the dreaded Coronavirus had been detected in Wuhan, China. The new virus which received the taxonomic classification SARS-CoV-2 caused the severe disease Covid-19, a severe and even fatal flu-like sickness that could lead to pneumonia and attack the lower respiratory tract causing acute lung illness, especially in people with weakened immune systems.

Alarm Bells are Ringing

Covid-19 spread rapidly and was detected in January 2020 in several countries in the Far East as well as in the United States. On January 30, the World Health Organization, WHO, declared Covid-19 an international

health crisis. By February, it had spread to 28 countries, including several in Europe - and it was clear that the whole world was facing a severe pandemic.

A lot of alarm bells started ringing in those days - also in the Faroe Islands. The Faroese Health Service began preparing procedures in January in case the disease should reach the Faroe Islands. One of those who heard the alarm most clearly was Dr. Debes H. Christiansen, head of the pathology department in "*Heilsufrøðiliga Starvsstovan*", the Faroese Food and Veterinary Authority - FFVA.

It became clear early on that the most important approach in the fight against Covid-19 would be to test people, isolate the infected and trace the sources of infection. Failure to reduce outbreaks could lead to the congestion and collapse of hospital capacity in the Faroe Islands.

Already in January 2020, Debes Christiansen began to inspect and analyze the composition of the coronavirus. He came up with a rather untraditional solution to the problem of getting the Faroese population tested for the virus.

From Salmon to Humans

In 2001, the Faroese salmon industry was hit by a disaster. In most fish farms the salmon had been infected by the influenza virus ISA - infectious salmon anemia. In a very short time, the salmon farmers lost approx. 90% of farmed salmon and the industry collapsed.

As a result of this large loss in one of the Faroe Islands' most important export sectors, the authorities decided that farmed salmon must be regularly examined for viruses and the FFVA purchased and set up an advanced laboratory for analysis of samples from the breeding stations.

When the H1N1 influenza, commonly known as swine flu, raged in 2009, Debes Christiansen had investigated whether an adjustment of the test tools and methods for salmon testing could be used to test humans. This conjecture proved to fit Covid-19 quite nicely.

Debes Christiansen contacted Dr. Shahin Gahini, a specialist in infectious diseases at the "*Landssjúkrahúsið*", the Faroese National Hospital, and it was agreed to invest in the test capacities available at *Heilsuførðiliga Starvsstovan*. The laboratory was expanded and at the end of February the first Faroese were subjected to the new test.

Strategy

Using this new test method, the health authorities could now focus on preventing the spread of the infection. Mandatory testing was set up for everyone arriving in the

Faroe Islands by plane or ship - and testing could be implemented on a large scale when Covid-19 was finally found in the islands. While the outside world was still struggling to get the test capacity ready, the Faroe Islands were already working on an efficient and much cheaper test program. Testing, tracing sources of infection, isolating the infected, 6-day quarantine for all arriving from abroad, as well as restrictions on the right of assembly, became the main strategy points in the fight against Covid-19 - combined with the usual calls for hand hygiene, keeping appropriate distance and using a mask in public transport.

It came as no surprise when Debes H. Christiansen, quite deservedly, was named the Faroese Man of the Year 2020.

First wave

On March 4, 2020, the dreaded virus was detected for the first time on Faroese soil. In the coming days the number of infections increased sharply and peaked on March 23, when 102 active cases were confirmed by the health authorities. This first wave was met with extensive testing, detection and quarantine of the infected and their friends and relatives. On May 11, 2020, there were no active cases in the Faroes.

Second wave

From May 11, these excellent results lasted until the end of July. Shortly before the Faroese national holiday *ólavsøka* (July 28-29), the infection was confirmed anew and in the following days, the number of cases increased sharply. On August 15, the second wave peaked with 147 infected persons. Once again, health authorities managed to beat down the infection with large-scale testing, detecting and tracing sources of infection and quarantining the sick and their friends and relatives.



On 30 December 2020, the nurse, Gunnrið Joensen, was the first in the Faroe Islands to be vaccinated against COVID-19. Photo: Bjarni Árting Rubeksen.

A small third wave

However, the period just after the second wave was not quite as tranquil as the one which succeeded the first. No cases were detected in late August but then the curve started rising again slowly in September and peaked with 43 cases around October 1, subsequently sliding down again to 3-5 patients in early December. It should be noted, however, that some of the Covid-19 cases found in the Faroe Islands originated from foreign fishing vessels seeking port with diseased people on board.

Fourth wave

In December, there were again fears of a sharp increase in the cases of infection as Faroese residing and studying abroad traditionally arrive in the Faroe Islands to celebrate Christmas with their families. Later in December the number of infected also began to rise slightly, but did not reach the same levels as in March and August. The experiences from *ólavsøka* had probably given many people a fright and made them

more cautious. The wave peaked around the New Year with 66 cases of Covid-19 – subsequently falling again until mid-January after which it slowly ebbed out completely.

At the time of writing, there are no Covid-19 cases in the Faroe Islands.

At the time of writing (March 30, 2021) there have been 661 cases of Covid-19 in the Faroe Islands, of which 660 have recovered. 241,082 tests have been made on a population of 52,920 individuals - the highest number of tests in the world in terms of population.

What the future will bring is hard to predict. Vaccination of the whole population has started. On March 28, 2021, 5,853 people received the first injection (approx. 11% of the population) while 4,106 have received both injections (7.7% of the population).

Anker Eli Petersen



Test proof

Ingálvur av Reyni - Through Time and Spaces

December 18, 2020, marked the 100th anniversary of the birth of visual Faroese artist, Ingálvur av Reyni (1920-2005) in Tórshavn. On this occasion, we will look back at the unique artistic presentations that elevated the visual arts in the Faroe Islands, and all of us, to a higher stage.

Ingálvur av Reyni's influence and significance for the visual arts in the Faroes cannot be overestimated. His influence is consequential, both at a basic and revolutionary level. It revolves, first and foremost, around a long life of artistic endeavours in this country – a life presented with a challenges which are far from simple, being able to survive in the Faroe Islands as a professional visual artist supporting a family, facing all the resulting daily issues and expenses. In addition to this basic role of being an artist providing for a family, Ingálvur av Reyni plays a no lesser role in our art history as an antagonist and a rebel – and as the unique visual artist who resolutely launched the movement towards non-figurative, abstract visual arts in the Faroe Islands.

Colourful Truths

Ingálvur av Reyni has painted an astonishing number of fine paintings – and he did so working by his teacher Aksel Jørgensen's principles of using clear contrast colours – and also when later meeting with Jack

Kampmann, following his advice of dimming his colour schemes to grey and dark. His grey paintings are exceptionally good, as are the black ones – small and monumental at the same time. This also goes for his magnificent paintings of more recent years, not to forget his drawings and watercolour paintings.

Tinganes – 17KR Stamp

His figurative and serene oil painting "Tinganes", dating back to 1947, is a true gem. The colours in this small painting are arranged according to the doctrine of contrast colours, which Ingálvur av Reyni's teacher, Aksel Jørgensen, taught his students at the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, from which doctrine Ingálvur took years to detach himself. He thought he was little too independent in his work after his education at the Academy, but this painting, dating back to his formative years, remains very powerful. Ingálvur av Reyni manages to use colour contrasts deliberately, being himself an excellent colourist. The dominant blue-violet tone in the painting obtains warmth and lustre from the strong complementary orange coloured surfaces, while the hint of green gets an almost auricular response from the burgundy and rust red surfaces. Although this is a figurative painting, it is also a rather abstracted surface work, indicating what lay ahead for the artist.



Ingálvur av Reyni, 1971. Photo: Jostein Skeidsvoll.

Through Time and Spaces - 39KR Stamp

This painting is magnificent in every sense of the word. When Ingálvur av Reyni was 82 years old, he was given the assignment of painting a large work for the Faroese Parliament Hall, which was to be displayed on the wall, behind the rostrum and the Parliament chairman. The title of this work is "*Gjøgnum tíð og rúmdir*" - Through time and space – which is a title of a poem by Janus Djurhuus. A fragment of the poem reads: "*Deep in my mind / Where distant centuries dwell / Deep in my mind / Where hosts of forefathers slumber / A song lingers ... / And laughter is heard from salubrious sources ... / In it warm and soothing breezes blow/ In it surge furious waves and raging storms ...*"

If we transfer the content of Janus Djurhuus' poem onto this work of art, the painting can possibly be perceived as a hymn to the Faroe Islands, its history, people, nature and weather. The choice of colours is rendered in grey with black strokes, but with many of the same bright colours that Ingálvur av

Reyni used as a young artist, where bright red and pink find their balance in various greenish contrasting shades, where orange streaks light up on blue colour surfaces and violet colours tremble at a hint of sun yellow. The composition is arranged like a panoramic landscape, but the painting is extremely abstract, expressive and dynamic with rhythmic repetitions and opposite movements at an angle. Look at the painting for a moment and compare it with the small painting "*Tinganes*". Despite 55 years, lots of experience and the great dissimilarity between these two works of art, the figurative and idyllic and the abstract and violent, the difference is not as great as one might think – as they were both created by the very same person, Ingálvur av Reyni - a visual artist who throughout his long artistic life continued to challenge himself, thus creating a life's work of immense significance to the Faroese visual arts.

Kinna Poulsen
MA in Art History and Art Critic



Church Textiles III: Bishop's Copes

The vestments worn by priests and bishops follow the liturgical colours of the ecclesiastical year and are also associated with church holidays and public holidays.

In this third and most recent issue on Faroese church textiles, we have now come to the bishop's cope (a ceremonial cloak worn for liturgical functions other than the Mass). The two previous issues have depicted chasubles in red, green, violet and white.

The bishop wears the cope on special occasions, for example when ordaining priests, on church anniversaries, St. Olaf's Day, July 29, and when participating in ecclesiastical events abroad. The bishop of the Faroe Islands has three copes in different colours to choose from: one white, one green and one golden. The white cope was introduced in 1963, the green one in 1989 and the golden one was introduced as recently as 2013. Posta has decided to feature the white and the golden bishop's copes on these two stamps.

The White Bishop's Cope

The Danish Paramenthandel - an organization devoted to ensuring high-quality standards for textile art in churches - fashioned the white bishop's cope in linen in 1963 in accordance with the design of sculptor, Edvard Jensen. The linen was hand-woven in white silk and gold threads in Italy. The bishop's cope is embellished with a cross on the back, portraying the Lutheran rose is in the centre of the cross. In front there are trimmings reaching across. Sequins and a plant, the Rose of Jericho, are embroidered on the front of the trimmings. The Rose of Jericho is a dry and brown desert plant that can survive for several years without water. But as soon as it gets a little moisture, it blooms in beautiful green colours.

The Golden Bishop's Cope

This is the most recent bishop's cope, commissioned for St. Olaf's Day in 2013.

The cope has a golden colour, symbolizing the eternal light, the glory and power of God. The set of symbols consist of the



Bishop of the Faroe Islands since 2007, Jógvan Friðriksson, in the golden bishop's cope. Photo: Fotostudio.

cross, the ring, the Faroe Islands and the marsh-marigold (*Caltha palustris*) which is the Faroese national flower. The design was made by Jógvan Sámal Heldarsskarð and the dot lace trim pattern was made by Gisley Dahl Bonde. The embroidery was made by Paulina M. K. Eliassen while Ruth Laksáfoss took care of sewing. The buckle was designed by Marni Laksáfoss. The linen was purchased in England.

Textiles and colours

When thinking of church textiles we recognize that the priest's cassock is best known for its black colour. The cassock, however, has a certain dignity about it and in our tradition the cassock symbolizes the gravitas of life – both in its good and the difficult moments. But the church is full of character with its liturgical colours. It's not just black and white. There are other life-affirming colours, which, depending on the ecclesiastical year and the actual activities in the church, tell their special stories and reveal the

atmosphere, for example joy or sorrow, hope of growth or remorse when something has gone awry. The colour attests to the mood, interprets the text and gets us contemplating. The words are not only encouraging and uplifting – we also have the colours, sounds, the sense of togetherness and the spirit. Together all of this makes for an integrated whole which we know as worship. Chasubles, chairs, altar cloths, tapestries and other similar handicrafts also acquaint us with the active hands which, diligent, meticulous, skilled and loving, lend a dignified appearance to the ecclesiastical proceedings. These textiles bedeck and embellish the Faroese folk church, draping the church in its finest splendour.

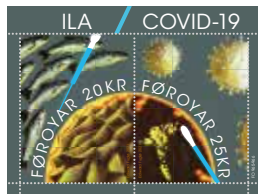
With these six stamps together, we now conclude our series on church textiles in the Faroese folk church.

Source: The book "Church Textiles", 2021, by Paulina M.K. Eliassen

New Issues on 12 August, 20 September and 1 October 2021



Test proof



Test proof



Test proof



Test proof



Test proof

New stamp issue: **Cz. Slania 100 years**
 - joint issue with Denmark and Greenland
 Date of issue: 12.08.2021
 Value: 39,00 DKK
 Numbers: FO 964
 Stamp, size: 50 x 35 mm
 Mini-sheet, size: 110 x 70 mm
 Photo: Wayne Chen
 Design/Gravure: Martin Möck
 Printing technique: Intaglio/Offset
 Printer: La Poste, France
 Postal use: Maxi letters, inland, 0-100 g
 Other products: A black print and a joint folder with Denmark and Greenland

New stamp issue: **ILA Virus / Covid-19 in the Faroes**
 Date of issue: 20.09.2021
 Value: 20,00 and 25,00 DKK
 Numbers: FO 965-966
 Stamp, size: 37 x 48 mm
 Mini-sheet, size: 84 x 62 mm
 Artist: Edward Fuglø
 Printing technique: Offset
 Printer: Bpost, Belgium
 Postal use: Letters abroad, 101-250 g.

New stamp issue: **Art: Ingólfr av Reyni**
 Date of issue: 20.09.2021
 Value: 17,00 and 39,00 DKK
 Numbers: FO 967-968
 Stamp, size: 39,64 x 26 mm and 50,57 x 26 mm
 Artist: Ingólfr av Reyni
 Printing technique: Offset
 Printer: Cartor Security Printing, France
 Postal use: Inland letters and maxi letters, 0-100 g

New stamp issue: **Chasubles III: Bishop's Copes**
 Date of issue: 20.09.2021
 Value: 17,00 and 27,00 DKK
 Numbers: FO 969-970
 Stamp, size: 30 x 40 mm
 Printing technique: Offset
 Printer: Cartor Security Printing, France
 Postal use: Letters inland and abroad, 0-100 g.
 Other products: A self-adhesive booklet with 6 stamps

New stamp issue: **Franking labels 2021: Storytellers**
 Date of issue: 01.10.2021
 Value: 4 x 17,00 DKK
 Size: 55,0 x 22,5 mm
 Design: Bárður Dal Christiansen
 Printing technique: Flexoprint
 Printer: Lirno Labels, Denmark

Posta Stamps
 Óðinshædd 2
 FO-100 Tórshavn
 Faroe Islands

Tel. +298 346200
 Fax +298 346201
 stamps@posta.fo
 www.stamps.fo

Multilingual webshop: www.stamps.fo



ISSN 1603-0036



News

Poster: Andrea Árting

Posta has produced an elegant poster in connection with the Andrea Árting stamp issue 8th March 2021. She was the chairwoman of Tórshavn's Working Women Association for 40 years.

The poster is printed on high quality paper and the size is 297 x 430 mm (A3.)

Price: 150,00 DKK.



Souvenir folder: Cz. Slania 100 Years

Elegant Cz. Slania souvenir folder issued in connection with joint issue of 12 August 2021.

The folder contains the mini-sheets of the Faroe Islands, Denmark and Greenland. All three mini-sheets have been engraved by Martin Mörck. The folder also includes the Faroe Islands black print of Cz. Slania.

Price: 225,00 DKK.



Franking labels 2021: Storytellers



Heðin Brú: The old man and his sons



Dr. Jakob Jakobsen: Faroese myths and fairy tales



Jørgen-Frantz Jacobsen: Barbara



William Heinesen: Mother Pleiades

Order Form - Posta Stamps no. 48

No.	Item		Price DKK	Price Euro	Qt.	Total
Issue 12.08.2021 - Cz. Slania 100 Years - FO 964 (minisheet with 1 stamp)						
PPS000821	Cz. Slania 100 Years, minisheet mint	*	39,00	5,50		
FFT000821	Cz. Slania 100 Years, minisheet/fdc.	⊙	39,00	5,50		
DDT000821	Cz. Slania 100 Years, minisheet/rdc.	⊙	39,00	5,50		
FFU000821	First day cover w/minisheet	⊙	44,00	6,15		
WBPSLANIA	Cz. Slania, black print	*	150,00	21,00		
WSLANIAMA	Cz. Slania - Folder FO, DK + GL	*	225,00	31,00		

Issue 20.09.2021 - ILA / COVID-19 - FO 965-966 (mini-sheet with 2 stamps)						
PPS000921	ILA / COVID-19, minisheet mint	*	45,00	6,30		
FFT000921	ILA / COVID-19, minisheet/fdc.	⊙	45,00	6,30		
DDT000921	ILA / COVID-19, minisheet/rdc.	⊙	45,00	6,30		
FFU000921	First day cover w/minisheet	⊙	50,00	7,00		

Issue 20.09.2021 - Art: Ingálvur av Reyni - FO 967-968 (2 stamps)						
PPA010921	Ingálvur av Reyni, set mint	*	56,00	7,80		
FFG010921	Ingálvur av Reyni, set/fdc.canc.	⊙	56,00	7,80		
DDG010921	Ingálvur av Reyni, set/rdc.	⊙	56,00	7,80		
FFK010921	First day cover w/set of stamps	⊙	61,00	8,50		
FFL010921	First day cover w/single stamps	⊙	63,00	8,80		
FFM010921	First day cover w/block of four	⊙	231,00	32,30		
PPB010921	Set/top plate blocks of four	*	224,00	31,30		
PPC010921	Set/bottom plate blocks of four	*	224,00	31,30		
PPD000967	Ingálvur av Reyni, sheet 17KR (20)	*	340,00	47,60		
PPD000968	Ingálvur av Reyni, sheet 39KR (20)	*	780,00	109,20		

Issue 20.09.2021 - Chasubles III: Bishops - FO 969-970 (2 stamps)						
PPA020921	Chasubles III, set mint	*	44,00	6,15		
FFG020921	Chasubles III, set/fdc.canc.	⊙	44,00	6,15		
DDG020921	Chasubles III. set/rdc.	⊙	44,00	6,15		
PPN000921	Booklet, mint	*	132,00	18,50		
FFO000921	Booklet, fdc.	⊙	132,00	18,50		
DDO000921	Booklet, rdc.	⊙	132,00	18,50		
PPJ000921	Postcards (2)	*	14,00	2,00		
FFJ000921	Maximumcards (2)	⊙	58,00	8,10		
FFK020921	First day cover w/set of stamps	⊙	49,00	6,90		

No.	Item		Price DKK	Price Euro	Qt.	Total
FFL020921	First day cover w/single stamps	⊙	51,00	7,10		
FFM020921	First day cover w/block of four	⊙	183,00	25,60		
FFP000921	First day cover w/booklet	⊙	137,00	19,20		
PPB020921	Set/top plate blocks of four	*	176,00	24,60		
PPC020921	Set/bottom plate blocks of four	*	176,00	24,60		
PPD000969	Chasubles III, sheet 17KR (20)	*	340,00	47,60		
PPD000970	Chasubles III, sheet 27KR (20)	*	540,00	75,60		

Issue 01.10.2021 - Frankering labels 2021

PMA002021	Franking labels 2021, set mint	*	68,00	9,50		
FMG002021	Franking labels 2021, set/fdc.canc.	⊙	68,00	9,50		
DMG002021	Franking labels 2021, set/rdc.	⊙	68,00	9,50		
FMK002021	First day cover w/set of stamps	⊙	73,00	10,20		
FML002021	First day cover w/single stamps	⊙	79,00	11,00		

Divers

WPLANDREA	Poster: Andrea Ártig		150,00	21,00		
WFWORKS21	Poster: Floral Fireworks		150,00	21,00		
WALIEN021	Poster: Casual Alien		150,00	21,00		
Handling fee:			25,00	3,50	1	25,00
Total price:						

Please complete the coupon on the reverse page!



NB!

Important notice regarding credit card payment

Due to stricter security requirements for card payments from January 1st 2021 - the so-called two-factor approval, we are not allowed to handle your credit card information in the same way as before.

Instead we can offer a smart and secure solution where you log on and register your payment cards on our website. This way, you can pay for future subscriptions and individual orders. Of course, it is still possible to pay by card without registering it, when you order stamps on our website www.stamps.fo. New stamp issues are usually ready to order on the website approx. 1 month before the release date. We can also offer payment through PayPal if you are signed up for this payment service. Read more at www.paypal.dk.

Payment (please tick)

- ☐ Please deduct from balance on my account
- ☐ Sent by giro or international money order. See details below
- ☐ **Paypal.** You can transfer to our Paypal account: stamps@posta.fo. Please note that a cost fee of 5,00 DKK will be added to each payment. We ask you kindly to add the cost fee to the amount to be transferred.

Payment can be made to one of these giro accounts:

- 9541 625-9847 Copenhagen, Denmark
- 243 69 U 020 Paris, France
- 1510 625 Arnhem, Netherlands
- 800012-70845101 Helsinki, Finland
- 353 7110 Merseyside, Great Britain

Or as a bank transfer to:

- IBAN: DK02 3000 0006 2598 47
- SWIFT-BIC: DABADKKK
Danske Bank, Frederiksberggade 1,
DK-1459 Copenhagen K, Denmark

Please state your account number whenever you remit funds to Posta Stamps!

☐ **Yes please. I would like to sign up for the Posta newsletter sent by e-mail.**

Posta Stamps
Óðinshædd 2
FO-100 Tórshavn
Faroe Islands

Tel. +298 346200
Fax +298 346201
stamps@posta.fo
www.stamps.fo

Name: _____
Address: _____
Postal Code/City: _____
Country: _____
Email: _____
Account No.: _____

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--