

Four New Stamp Issues
The Stamp Programme for 2011
Clearance Sale of the Year



International Women's Day - 100 years



The first seeds for equal rights between men and women were sown in the 18th century. There had certainly been sporadic calls earlier, among others, from Christine de Pizan, who in 1405 challenged the female opression in the society and argued that women and men had the same mental properties. But it was not before the ideas of Enlightenment about human equality and demands for general political, social and economic influence, that the demand for equality between men and women was made.

The First Wave

But half a century went by before there was enough structure behind the demand for improved equality. In the early industrial age, working people lived under unspeakable social conditions, which did not exactly leave much room for the struggle for gender equality. But in the second half of the nineteenth century, a series of political and social reforms were carried out, and more and more women became aware of their position in society and lack of rights. Women started to organize around the demands for basic rights and demanded legal, economical, political and educational equality.

The most prominent demand was voting right for women. In 1893 and 1902, women in New Zealand and Australia achieved the right to vote, but both Europe and the U.S. lagged behind in that respect. In England and America the suffragette movement emerged, which demanded voting rights for women, but restistance was strong. Political life was dominated by men and the establishment did not intend to let women have any influence in that area

Emmeline Pankhurst (1858-1928)

The feeling of banging the head against a wall was finally too much for some women, who demanded more direct action against the established political system. In England for example, parts of the suffragette movement, lost the patience, and started to use more direct actions like interrupting political rallies, enter the parliament to deliver protests, smashing windows or by hunger strike. The picture on the stamp depicts one of the leaders of this movement, Emmeline Pankhurst, as she was arrested at a demonstration at Buckingham Palace in 1914. Emmeline Pankhurst's political orientation was originally social democratic, but in later years she went over to the Conservative party. Despite her militant methods, Emmeline Pankhurst is considered one of the most influential persons in the women's rights movements.

Clara Zetkin (1857-1933)

The other woman on the stamp is also one of the pioneers of the women's movement. Clara Zetkin was an influential socialist politician from Germany. She was initially active in the Social Democratic Party (SPD), but later moved farther to the left and joined the Communist Party (KPD). In her old age, Zetkin was a member of the German Reichstag - and as the oldest Member of Parliament, it was she who called upon the Germans to fight National Socialism in the opening speech in 1932. When Hitler took power in 1933, Clara Zetkin fled to the Soviet Union, where she died later that year.

Throughout her career, Clara Zetkin active on the feminist front, and in 1907 she became head of the SPD's women's office. In 1910, Clara Zetkin was elected as chairperson of the



International Socialist Women's Association, and it was in this capacity that she, at a woman's Congress in Copenhagen the same year, called for the introduction of the International Women's Day.

Women's Day

The following year, in 1911, the first International Women's Day was celebrated in four countries, Denmark, Austria, Switzerland and Germany. It was on the 19th March and the demands were female voting rights, improvement of women's working conditions - and rights to be hired as public servants. In the following years the day was celebrated on different dates, but in 1921 they decided on the 8th March. In the twenties and thirties the day was mostly celebrated as a socialist Women's Day, and after World War II it fell more or less into oblivion.

Second wave

In the forties and fifties the women's movement was on the back burner and Women's Day was practically ignored. But in the sixties the movement got wind back in their sails. Now began a more systematic work to improve women's conditions and rights. While in the beginning of

the century the struggle mostly concentrated on suffrage and basic rights, the demand of this second wave was complete emancipation and gender equality. Female emancipation changed the foundations of the Western World and was a powerful boost for women on the social, intellectual, political and individual level.

As part of the new women's movement, March 8th was reinstated as International Women's Day. In connection with the International Women's Year in 1975, the United Nations recognized the day as International Women's Day.

Women's struggle is not over yet. There are still differences between men and women, both in our part and in the rest of the world. Fundamental rights such as equal wage for equal work, female equality in the workplace, political influence, access to education, and the right to decide over their own life, are just a few examples of areas where women have not yet achieved full equality. But hopefully the struggle continues, both on the 8th March and the rest of the year.

Anker Eli Petersen





701-702 Test p

Traditional Female Professions

The Midwife

When talking about traditional female professions, the midwife probably counts as the oldest. Since the earliest days of mankind, experienced women acted as midwives for other women, and there, as well as in other disciplines, probably have been certain women in the clan, village or local community, which practically had it as a career.

On the Faroe Islands has ancient concept "nærkona" (near/close woman), which originally acted as midwife - and probably also as the nurse in the neighbourhood. These were self-taught women with some knowledge of midwifery, but without much knowledge of complications. After the regular midwifes came, these women often acted as their helpers, or assisted at the birth if the midwife did not arrive in time.

In his "Reports from a Travel in Faroe Islands 1781-1782" Jens Chr Svabo writes that there are midwives in the Faroe Islands at the time, but that they lack basic skills. He suggests that Faroese women should be educated in midwifery in Denmark - but it is uncertain whether this actually happened.

In the late 19th Century, several Faroese women went to Denmark to train in the midwifery profession. Back in the Faroes they were placed on different islands and had their

own districts of responsibility. In those days women gave birth at home, and the midwife had to be ready at all times to go to women who were about to deliver their babies. The infrastructure was not developed back then, and there are many harrowing stories of midwives, who have travelled over mountains or have been sailed across the sea in rain and sleet and snow storms. There are even stories of midwives, who were heavily pregnant themselves, but still had to go out in the storm to assist other women during childbirth.

In the mid-sixties it became common for women to give birth in the three hospitals in Tórshavn, Klaksvík and Tvøroyri. This made it easier for midwives and much safer for the mothers, since there was also access to medical assistance.

We have chosen to bring pictures of two famous Faroese midwives with children they have delivered. The first is *Ebba Wiberg*, who, up to late seventies, was a midwife on Suðuroy. The other is *Astrid av Rógvu*, who throughout her adult life worked as midwife in Søborg, Denmark, where she had her own maternity clinic.

The Nurse

Just like the midwife the modern nurse roots back to the woman's traditional role as the caretaker for the sick and weak in the fam-



ily. There probably has not been much distinction between care and treatment, and in most neighbourhoods, there have been people, mostly women, who knew little about healthcare.

In medieval Europe there was some form of organized nursing around the monasteries, where monks and nuns took care of the sick and infirm. The monasteries built a fairly extensive knowledge of nursing, but the purge of the monasteries during the Reformation in the sixteenth century was a major setback for nursing in the reformed countries.

During the time that followed, nursing was performed by uneducated women in the few hospitals, and it was not until the first half of the nineteenth century, that proper care of patients was organized. At that time the Deaconess Movement started in Germany, where mostly unmarried women from the bourgeoisie received lessons in patient care.

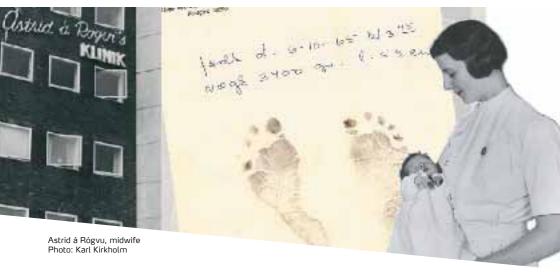
In 1860 the legendary Florence Nightingale created The Nightingale School in London,

partly inspired by Deaconess Movement. This is considered as the foundation for the modern nurse training.

Concurrently with the development the medical science, the need for professionally trained nursing personnel arose. In the late nineteenth century they started to educate nurses in Denmark, and under pressure from, among others, The Danish Nurses Organization, founded in 1899, nursing was chartered in 1933.

The Faroe Islands followed the trend a little later than the Danish. After the Land-Surgeon, based in Tórshavn, for centuries had been the only medical officer in the Faroes, the first district medical officer was stationed on Suðuroy in 1852. In 1872 a doctor was stationed in Klaksvík and the Northern Islands, and in 1883 another one in Vestmanna, who was responsible for the Western Isles, Norðstreymoy and Norðeysturoy.

The centuries-old hospital in Argir near Tórshavn, which primarily had served as a leper



colony, was replaced by Færø County Hospital in 1829. This hospital was in use until it was replaced by the new Queen Alexandrine's Hospital in 1924. In 1898 a hospital was built in Klaksvík which served the Northern Islands. In 1904 a hospital was built in Tvøroyri on Suðuroy. These three hospitals have since expanded to their current standard and are still in use. In 1908 a tuberculosis sanatorium was established in Hoydalar at Tórshavn, which was used until the early sixties.

It goes without saying that the establishment of hospitals and sanatorium created a need for qualified nurses. The first trained nurse on the Faroes was deaconess *Mette Cathrine Thomsen*, who worked in Tórshavn 1897 to 1915, mostly at the Faroe County Hospital. She was later joined by several other nurses, and it became common practice that young Faroese women were trained as nurses. In 1960 a nursing school was established at the National Hospital in Tórshavn, which could provide the full theoretical part of the education as well.

Besides working in hospitals, other forms of nursing posts have been established, which cover home care, elderly care, school nursing etc. On the stamp, we have decided to bring two images from Klaksvíkar Sjúkrahús. The background motif is from 1919. The man in bed is a young Norwegian, *Monrad Jacobsen*, who was seriously injured when he was about to unload coal from a Norwegian freighter to a whaling station at Fossánes on Borðoy. The woman on the left is *Elsebeth Fr. Malena Johansen* b. 1887. The woman on the right, in nurse uniform, is probably *Oluffa Bærentsen*, who at the time was head nurse at the hospital.

The other picture, the woman with a child, shows one of the institutions in Klaksvíkar Sjúkrahús. Petra Oluffa Jensina Fredrikka Hansen was born on 24 October 1895, a month after her father was lost with the ship "Bikuben". She was named after the crew of the ship, hence the long name. This was around the time when the hospital in Klaksvík was built, and Petra's mother, Marianna Joensen, worked there all her life. When Petra grew up, she also started to work in the hospital, and mother and daughter were nicknamed Marianna and Petra á Sjúkhúsinum. Petra, who never married, thus spent her entire life at the hospital.

Anker Eli Petersen





Win a trip to the Faroes -- Nature's Kaleidoscope

Sign up for our e-mail newsletter on www.stamps.fo and you will have a chance to win a trip to the Faroes on 10-13 June, 2011.

Faroese nature cannot be rendered in words. It can only be experienced in brief moments. As soon as you think that you have a firm grip on its loveliness, it wraps itself in other colours, existing solely on the pallet of dreams. This is beauty untamed.

And now photographer Ingi Sørensen shows us that nowhere is that beauty more magnificent than below the sea's surface. A virgin world, a natural kaleidoscope seething with life and colours. A natural motif for our marine stamps.

We offer you the opportunity to experience all of this, if you sign up for our e-mail newsletter.

On your trip to the Faroes, we will also show you the origin of our marine stamps – from photographs to finished works, and the photographer will recount his journeys in the sea. And if you should desire, you can join him on a dive to see this wondrous world with your own eyes.

More information and itinerary on

www.stamps.fo

Booklet with 8 selfadhesive stamps







FO 703-704

Test proof

Cats on the Faroes

"The cat lies by the door dead, and can eat neither butter nor bread." So begins an old Faroese rhyme about a poor cat that is so in love that it has completely lost its appetite. Nobody knows when cats reached the Faroe Islands, or how many cats there are, as they aren't registered. Cats don't crop up much in Faroese historical records, though Clerk E.A. Bjørk writes in Færøsk bygderet (The Faroese Village) that a number of cats died in 1778 and 1779 as a result of cat plague.

Cats have lived around people for many thousands of years, and are the world's most popular pets. They're also the most popular pets on the Faroes. One reason that cats are so popular is that they fit in readily with a modern lifestyle. Cats don't need much care, can be left on their own, and pretty much look after themselves. A cat sat on the window sill watching something or other with its large almond-shaped eyes for hours at a time is a familiar image. Cat owners have often speculated as to what the cat finds so

interesting and what it is that only it can see outside. *Puss in Boots* is surely also a tale that's familiar to many. By using his cunning, Puss in Boots does no less for his poor owner than help him to the kingdom and the princess' hand.

The Faroese domestic cat is a small animal that is little different to wild cats. It's happiest when eating, sleeping and playing. It can stand high temperatures, loves the sun and the night and is clean and agile, which it is why it is said that it always lands on its feet. The domestic cat is a mixed race. Its hair is short and often features several patterns and colours - normally including white. The most common colouration is black and white, although tabby cats and brown cats are also common. Plus, they can be any thing from one colour to many or be striped. The majority of pure-bred cats on the Faroes are long-haired, such as the Norwegian Forest Cat, Birman, Maine Coon and Persian.



Cats are apt to arouse people's feelings. Some people are terrified of cats, and can sense them before they enter a house, other people will refuse to enter a house with a cat in it. In the Middle Ages the cat was associated with mysticism and evil, and black cats were associated with witches and killed as a result. In Ancient Egypt, however, cats were considered holy and were worshipped as gods. In Nordic mythology the goddess of love, beauty and fertility, *Freyja*, travels on a carriage pulled by two cats. Some think these were the predecessors of the Norwegian Forest Cat.

Cats arouse different feelings in different people because they have a charismatic personality all of their own. Cats are affectionate, mild, loyal and humble but can also be devious, mischievous and arrogant. As the famous psychologist Sigmund Freud once said, time spent with cats is never wasted. Cats can follow you around for an entire day, only to turn their back on you the day after.

A cat can drive you mad, staring at you every evening with its searching eyes only to disappear from view for days at a time. Plus. having a live, furry, heat mat draped over you when it takes its time, relaxes completely and massages your soul with its peaceful purring song is real therapy. There can't be many who are immune to the charms of the two begging eyes of a little round fluffy kitten, or the dangerous begging eves of Puss in Boots in the animated film Shrek When these eyes look deep into you, you get the feeling that whatever they tell you is true. If at that point, a cat has decided to love you there's not much you can do. You don't own the cat but become part of its life; the cat could be said to own you! The cat has been a fixture in the lives of many families and has brought pleasure to child and adults alike, precisely because it is as it is. As renaissance artist Leonardo Da Vinci put it. "the smallest feline is a masterpiece."

Durita L. Jóansdóttir



Annika í Dímun

Annika of Dimun killed her husband and took one of the farmhands as her lover. She was condemned to death because of her crime but managed to get three men on the island of Dimun to guard and protect her and prevent the authorities from capturing her. The island was defended for three years until one of the men betraved her and Annika was captured and drowned in Tórshavn harbour

There is some uncertainty as to the identity of the real Annika of Dímun. The legend says she was the daughter of the Sheriff and niece to the priest on Sandur. She may well have been, but even though her family were fine, they weren't necessarily good people because the legend explains that Annika's father lost her in a game of cards to a peasant on Dímun. Even though she was already engaged to another man she was forced to live on Dímun. If this is correct we can understand her desire to take revenge on her unwanted husband. But whether she actually did kill him is another question.

A woman named Anna Isaksdatter, was drowned in Tórshavn harbour in 1664. She had been condemned for incest, in her case because it was said she had borne children from two men who were brothers.

lakob lakobsen believes this was the very same Annika of Dímun. But the legend says nothing about incest and the court case says nothing about a murdered husband. But Jakob Jakobsen may well be correct, because legend is rarely reliable or without error. The death penalty was still imposed in the Faroe Islands in the 17th century. So that part could be correct.

The legend does not place the father in a favourable light and sympathies lie with Annika even though she killed her husband. Not only had the father lost her in a game of cards, he also mocked her. "What dress shall I wear?" she asked her father as she was taken to Tórshavn. "It doesn't matter," he is supposed to have said. "It's not a wedding you're invited to "



There are two places where it is possible to climb onto Stóra Dímun – at the east side of the island and on the west side. Two men guarded these locations.

Annika could defend the island for three years and no unwelcome visitor managed to get onto the island, be they the authorities or otherwise. But in the end, her guards failed her.

The legend's pity for her is evident in the way it describes how she cared for her son. When the men dragged her away she shouted that they must not forget to give her son his usual cup of morning milk.

It is notable that the woman is the only one among the men in the legend: her father the Sheriff, her peasant husband on Dimun, her lover who failed to defend the island well enough and not least the foreman of the men who came to take her away. A legend says that the foreman was her brother, who would have his own death penalty dropped if he could capture his sister.

Drowning Annika wasn't easy. Her beautiful flowing hair kept her afloat and so her plaits had to be cut before she drowned. The legend describes her as astonishingly beautiful, full of love for her son – a woman who was betrayed by those she trusted.

A sad fate indeed.

Eyðun Andreasen

Stamp Programme 2011

21 February

International Women's Day

– one single stamp. Designed by Anker Eli Petersen. Values: 10,00 DKK. FO 700.



Traditional Female Professions

- two single stamps. Designed by Anker Eli Petersen. Values: 6,00 and 16,00 DKK. FO 701-702.





Cats

- two single stamps. A booklet with 8 self-adhesive stamps will also be issued. Designed by Edward Fuglø. Value: 6,00 and 10,00 DKK. FO 703-704.





Annika í Dímun

- sheetlet with three stamps illustrating the legend about Annika í Dímun. Designed by Edward Fuglø. Value: 3 x 10,00 DKK. FO 705-707.



26 April

Europa 2011: Forests

 two single stamps. Photos. Values: 10,00 and 12.00 DKK. FO 708-709.





Mountain Flowers

– two single stamps. Drawings by Astrid Andreasen. Values: 14,00 and 20,00 DKK. FO 710-711.





Art by Bergithe Johannessen

- two single stamps with paintings by Bergithe Johannessen (1905-1995). Values: 2,00 and 24,00 DKK. FO 712-713.





Art by Frida Zachariassen

- two single stamps with paintings by Frida Zachariassen (1912-1992). Values: 6,00 and 26,00 DKK. FO 714-715.





28 September

Sepac 2011: landscape

- one single stamp. Photo. Value: 10,00 DKK. FO 716.



Veteran cars

- sheetlet with three stamps which also will be issued as three single stamps. Design: Edward Fuglø. Values: 3 x 10,00 DKK. FO 717-718.



Christmas Stamps

- two single stamps picturing Faroese Christmas carols. Design: Anker Eli Petersen. A booklet with 8 stamps and two postcards will also be issued. Values: 6.00 and 10.00 DKK, FO 719-720.





Franking labels 2011

Four franking labels.

The motifs are yet to be determined.

7 November

Yearbook, year pack (290,00 DKK) and Christmas Seals. The motifs for the Christmas Seals are yet to be determined.

NB! Please note that the Stamp Programme may change!



Clearance Sale of the Year

Please note that 31 December 2010 is the last date of sale for the stamps and articles presented on these pages.

The articles can be ordered by completing the enclosed coupon or by visiting our webshop at www.stamps.fo.

It is therefore your last oppurtunity to purchase the stamps at the nominal value.



FO 578-587



FO 591-598







FO 590



FO 601-603





FO 599-600



FO 607-614

Yearbook 2006







FO 616-617

Year Pack 2006





Booklet Folder 2006



FDC Folder 2006



New Stamp Issues 21 February 2011



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New stamp issue: International Women's Day

 Date of issue:
 21.02.2011

 Value:
 10,00 DKK

 Numbers:
 FO 700

Stamp size: 40,00 x 30,00 mm
Artist: Anker Eli Petersen
Printing method: Offset

Printer: OeCD. Austria

Postal use: Small letters to Europe, 0-50 g,





Traditional Female Professions

Date of issue: 21.02.2011

 Value:
 6,00 and 16,00 DKK

 Numbers:
 FO 701-702

 Stamp size:
 40,00 x 28,50 mm

 Design:
 Anker Eli Petersen

Printing method: Offse

New stamp issue:

Printer: Cartor Security Printing, France

Postal use: Inland: small and medium letters 0-50 and 101-250 g. Europe: medium letters 0-50 g





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New stamp issue: Cats
Date of issue: 21.02.2011

Value: 6,00 and 10,00 DKK Numbers: FO 703-704

Stamp size: 35 x 35 mm
Artist: Edward Fuglø
Printing method: Offset

Printer: OeCD, Austria

Postal use: Inland small letters and small letters to Europe,

0-50 g



Test prod

 New stamp issue:
 Annika i Dimun

 Date of issue:
 21.02.2011

 Value:
 3 x 10,00 DKK

 Numbers:
 FO 705-707

 Stamp size:
 46 x 31 mm

 Sheet size:
 105 x 61 mm

Printing method: Offset

Artist:

Printer: Southern Colour Print, New Zealand Postal use: Small letters to Europe, 0-50 g

Edward Fuglø

Posta Stamps Óðinshædd 2 FO-100 Tórshavn Faroe Islands

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