

DASV



DEUTSCHER ALTBRIEFSAAMMLER-VEREIN E.V.

Group Display at The Royal Philatelic Society London
London, 12th of October, 2017





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ALTBRIEFSAMMLER-VEREIN E.V.**

**12th of October, 2017
Group Display at**

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY LONDON



Deutscher Altbriefsammler-Verein e.V.

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EARLY RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN “SAVO/DASV” AND THE “ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY LONDON”

By Heinrich Mimberg, DASV-Schriftleitung

In the first SAVO Periodical (October 1933) the international focus of SAVO (“Internationaler Verein der Sammler vorphilatelistischer Briefe und Postdokumente”) from its founding is already mentioned. Collectors from various nationalities are the basic foundation for researching postal history and its connections. For the Great Britain section F.J. Carter from Dawlish and Adolph Lang from London were named as British representatives.

From the beginning the founding Chairman of SAVO, Baron Anton von Kumpf-Mikuli, informed regularly in the SAVO Periodicals about various postal history contributions in international journals, among them there are numerous articles from the “London Philatelist” dealing with contributions to “pre-philately”. In 1934 Kumpf-Mikuli talked about the old postmarks in England from Oxford. At the society’s own auctions the offered lots included items from Great Britain. There was a report on the life and work of Sir Henry Bishop, the father of the postmark, in the SAVO Periodical 21/22.

In the archived Periodicals links of SAVO members to England and especially to the “Royal Philatelic Society London” can be found. Already at the time of the SAVO founding in the summer of 1933 the following gentlemen were among the founding members (the in front of the name is the SAVO membership number):

- 21 Frederic James Carter, Royal Navy Officer (retired), Dawlish (exited 1937)
- 25 W. E. Harryman, bank clerk, Purley. 22 Elm Road, his collection subject was Lombardy-Venetia
- 29 Adolph Lang, London, exited 1937, later SAVO member again
- 110 Frederick Walter Cooling, Railway clerk, Dawlish (exited 1934)
- 119 Albrecht J. Holzer, Hotel Director, Hove, England (1936)
- 149 Harry C. Green, London 1937

In 1946 after the end of the war Mr. W.E. Harryman re-applied with Baron Kumpf-Mikuli in Vienna for SAVO membership. A few years ago our DASV member Kurt Kimmel was able to acquire at a stamp auction the original SAVO Periodicals from 1933 to 1938 and also the original SAVO Periodicals of the Vienna post-war period coming from the estate of Mr. Harryman. Especially this post-war issue, which was published in Vienna only, had been unknown beforehand, they offer a view into the post-war time when Kumpf-Mikuli re-established the old SAVO.

In the following period more persons from Great Britain became SAVO members:

No. 187, Frank W. Staff, London and member number 193, Dr. D. S. Patton, Swindon, England.

In 1949, associate members were: Roland King-Farlow, Librarian of the Royal Philatelic Society London and from 1950 Robson Lowe, Vice President, London. In the Periodical No 58 the firm Robson Lowe, London, is introduced to its readers as specialised in pre-philatelic covers and postal history literature.

In the post-war time after the name change of SAVO into DASV numerous former members, who had left Germany during the time of the National Socialism, found their way back to the DASV as members or associate members. In the Periodicals the reports from the philatelic press again and again refer to publications of the RPSL, e.g. the issue no 676 of March 1949.

It is remarkable that in 1950 a prospectus referring to a stamp exhibition from 6th to 13th May 1950 was received, which found its way into the DASV archive. Hermann Deninger was present at the international exhibition in May 1950 and met the members Glättli (Zurich), King-Farlow (London), Edwin Mueller (New York) as well as Baron Anton Kumpf-Mikuli.

Without doubt a special role in the cooperation between Germany and England can be attributed to Heinrich Koehler. He had become a SAVO member in 1935 as well. By means of his international relations and his permanent work as expert he upheld the contact with England.



Even before the founding of the SAVO Heinrich Koehler was invited to sign the famous “Roll of Distinguished Philatelists” at the “Congress of Great Britain” in Brighton in 1932.

Heinrich Koehler’s family relations to England were tight as well. The second daughter Carol Renée was married to Michael Charol-Prawdin, who later became an English citizen. The husband was a professional journalist and historian. He wrote the book “Tschingis-Chan. The Storm From Asia.” Various sources say that this book had been the alleged preferred reading of Hitler and Himmler. Back then this work saw a huge worldwide success.

Unfortunately no family contacts between the Koehler sisters can be reported. This is no surprise, as Germany and England were at war against each other. Prawdin died in 1970, his wife in May of 1991. A detailed description of the Koehler family can be found in the book “Heinrich Köhler und seine Nachfolger”. The book was published in 2013 in conjunction with the 100th anniversary of the company, as well as in 2014 in English language for Dieter Michelson’s presentation on the 11th October in London. For this event in London the author of this text, Heinrich Mimberg, had composed the Heinrich Koehler company collection and arranged it in the display cases in the premises of 41 Devonshire Place, London.



Envelope of the National Association of Hesse, addressed to Hermann Deninger, July 3, 1950, Savoy Hotel, London. The BDPH- and later DASV President Deninger was staying at that time in the English capital.

Sources: Member records and Periodicals of SAVO and DASV.

COMMUNITY FRAMES

**CHRISTA GROBE · JOSEPH HACKMEY ·
ERIVAN HAUB · EBERHARD KLEINERT ·
ARNIM KNAPP**

**The first stamp of the Old-German-State, Bavaria,
the so called “Schwarzer Einser” or “one kreuzer black”**



First Day Cover, 1st November 1849, only known cover

Plate 1, printed matter from WEGSCHEID to HENGERSBERG near Deggenhof

Vertical strip of six, cover with the largest strip of the “Schwarzer-Einser”

Plate 1, registered letter of the second weight rate from POERNBACH 14th March 1850 to AICHACH.

Franco: 6 kreuzer plus 3 kreuzer charged for registered mail, paid in cash.



BAVARIA & SAXONY

The second stamp of the Old-German-States, Saxony, the so called “Sachsen-Dreier”

The only known complete printing sheet: 3 pfennige red, Plate III 1850, unused

The “Sachsen-Dreier” was printed in the letterpress process



“The First Day Cover”: printed matter from the first official day in use, 1st July 1850, with correct pen cancellation

Plate 1, 20th stamp on the sheet, lower right corner.

Printed matter sent in the first weight rate, up to 1 loth from DRESDEN to GRÜNHAIN

Only known City Post-Cover with a “Sachsen-Dreier” franking, one of the latest usages of an Saxony no. 1 on cover, 4th November 1856

Engagement notice of Dr. W. Crusius’s daughter to the councillor Krug in Leipzig. The sealed letter was sent as mass delivery (25 to 49 letters) from the city post in Leipzig. Plate V, type 3.



COMMUNITY FRAMES



The first adhesive stamp of the German States The so-called Schwarzer-Einser, issued November 1, 1849

1 Kreuzer stamp for local letters and printed matter under wrapper

Source: Wikimedia Commons, 1.0.0.0. Original at the Royal Philatelic Society London, October 10, 2017. Digitized by DASV Group

Dingische logge-handpress

Plate 1, half a sheet of the Schwarzer-Einser, Group A and B. The stamps were printed in 4 groups of 40 stamps each. These sheets were divided in the middle before they were sent to the post offices.

The only known letter of the first day of use November 1, 1849



Johann Peter Haseney
1812-1885

Engraver and creator of the first German stamp, the Schwarzer-Einser.

Technical director of Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechselbank in Munich. The young engraver Haseney started a career as a bank clerk in Munich; he designed the first postage stamp for the post office of the Kingdom of Bavaria in 1843.



Johann Georg Weiss

Franz Max Josef Selz was commissioned to supply the original stamp on September 17, 1849.

Gustav Lorenz was responsible for the production of the plates. The order for the hand-made paper went to Karl von Beck's paper mill in Pfaffing. The printing was carried out by the University Printing Office Munich of Mr. Johann Georg Weiss.

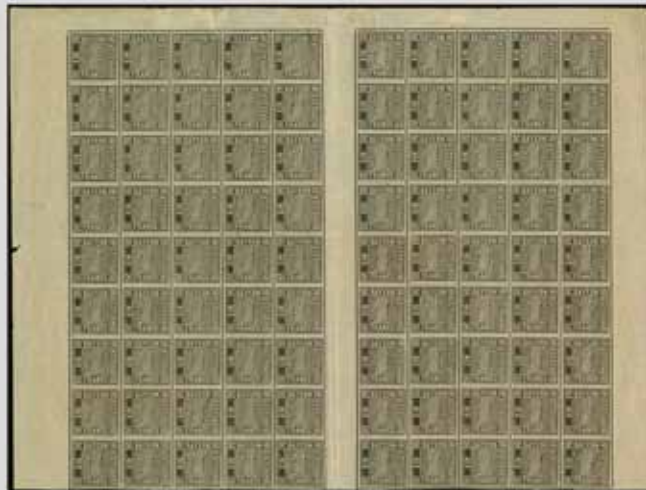


Plate 1, a printed matter from WEGSCHIED to HENGERBERG near Deggendorf

Vertical strip of six stamps, letter with the largest strip unit



Plate 1, registered letter of the 2nd weight step from Pirmbach March 14, 1850 to ACHMICH.
Plate 1, 6 Kreuzer plus 3 Kreuzer recommendation fee, which was paid in cash and charged via the postal service (free of charge for postal tickets)



The second adhesive stamp of the German States The so-called Sachsen-Dreier of Saxony, issued July 1, 1850

The usage of the Sachsen Dreier was the only approved method of payment for printed matters under wrapper.

3 Pfennige red, plate B 1850, uncut original sheet
24 pieces with all sheet margins. The only sheet to survive, a world rarity!

The sheet was found affixed to a wall and destroyed during the process of taking it down. The legend says that it was affixed to a wooden pillar in the post office of Eisenstock denoting it as a philatelic specialty in 1871.

Since then it has been masterfully restored. This unique philatelic treasure was sold to Max Friedl, who kept it in his "Friedl's Museum" from where it began its "philatelic trip".

20 cloths in 4 rows of 5 pieces each. It is noticeable that the left vertical "space" has failed during printing.



The Sachsen-Dreier was produced in letterpress printing.

Order and consumption:

8 plates were used for printing. The Postal Administration placed 8 orders totaling 500,000 stamps.

Post office over-the-counter sales ended on July 31, 1851.

In the Post-Office remained and were not sold = 18,800 pieces from plate 11, 20,282 were returned to the main post office resulting in a total leftover stock of 38,882 stamps.

Carl Ludwig Hirschfeld, owner of the J.B. Hirschfeld letterpress printing company in Leipzig, Neumarkt No. 28.

The letterpress printing and lithographic art institution was in Leipzig, Neumarkt No. 28.

The company had been printing bank notes for Saxony's Ministry of Finance since 1841.

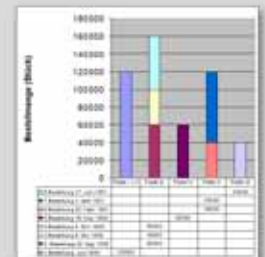


C. L. Hirschfeld printed Saxony's no. 1 stamp and was paid 233 Thaler and 10 Neugroschen.

The "Murder" of a jewel of philately:

It happened on December 10, 1851 in the main post office of Leipzig when the remaining stock of 38,882 stamps was burnt.

Walter Orlitz, the grandfather of Saxony's philately noted in his diary: "They could be obtained cheaper if the impacted leftover stock hadn't been sent to the crematorium of the main post office."



Orders and order quantities

Provenances of the sheet:



Sigmund Friedl



Philippe Ferry



Maurice Burns



Gerold Andrejg



Gerit Schulz



Joseph Hackney

BAVARIA & SAXONY

The unused block-of-four comes from a sheet from the archives of the main post office in Leipzig. This sample sheet was divided into a block-of-six, 12 singles and this block-of-four around 1990 and sold to collectors.

Both blocks-of-four were auctioned by Volker Falter in Wiesbaden during the 16th and 18th auction of the J. R. Baker, Jr. sales.

According to **Walter Opitz**, the used large units of the Sachsen-Dreier, which were abandoned in Chemnitz, have all been used for catalogs of a seedling center "Hahn & Sohn".

Opitz & Sohn (Hilfenheimen) von **Hilfenheimen**, Chemnitz, 1850. (Hilfenheimen, von, Sohn & Sohn) (Hilfenheimen)

Excerpt from the address book of the factory and trading city Chemnitz, 1850

Provenances of the strip of four:

Walter Opitz, Irwin Seligson, Erivan Haub
Today the largest known strip



Plate 11 Types 1 to 4
Upper left corner

Each sheet had four corner margins. The sheets were delivered to the post office counter not cut. Corner margins are so rare because the postal officers have almost always cut off the edges.



Upper right corner



Lower left corner



Upper left corner: Single wrapper up to 1 left from PIRNA to BERLIN (in the Postal Union)

Provenances of the blocks of four:



J.R. Baker



Erivan Haub



Plate 1 Types 14 + 15, 16 + 20
Lower right corner



Plate 10 Types 6 + 9, 9 + 20
Upper right corner

The Sachsen-Dreier was accepted exclusively for the prepayment of printed matters until July 31, 1850.



Plate 1 20th position in the sheet. Lower right corner
Printed matter of 1 lbm weight DRESDEN to ORTHAUEN

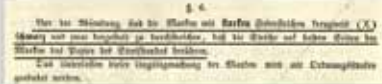
"The First Day Cover".
Printed matter from the first permitted day of use July 1, 1850.
With obligatory ink cancellation.



According to § 8 of the regulation no. 660 of the „Oberpostdirektion“ June 22, 1850.

Devaluation rule out of this extract from the postal ordinance

The instructions of the Oberpostdirektion accordingly, the strike of the ink-own devaluation on the provisional stamp for printed matter occurs only in the short space of five days from July 1, 1850 to July 5, 1850:



In the present case, stamp remained completely undamaged because, contrary to the customary handling, it was not used for striking the strip on the open contents of the commitment. In such cases, the stamp was usually torn when the strip was released.

See: It began already on June 29, 1850. (A Vorentscheidungsfall is still unknown today)

Postage-Admission: July 1, 1850.

Provenances of the „Firstday Cover“:



Walter Opitz



Horst Knapp



Armin Knapp



Erivan Haub

The only known local bulk letter franked with a Sachsen-Dreier, one of the latest uses of Saxony No. 1 on cover, November 4, 1850. A world rarity as postal history.



Engagement of his daughter by Dr. W. Crosse and his wife to the Government Council Krug from Leipzig. The sealed letter was abandoned as mass supply of 25 to 49 pieces at the local post office Leipzig.

Plate V, Top 1



The engagement was printed by the Hirschfeld company from Leipzig. The same printing company, which produced the Sachsen-Dreier.



Extract from the Royal Saxon Postal-Ordinance No. 1478 of June 20, 1856, for letters delivered as mass-supply



Provenances of the „Partielle“:



Alexander Romanow



Hans Carl Dietter



Ralf Runkel



Armin Knapp



An example of how to determine the plate position. (from Böhler, „Sachsen“ I, Plg. 107). Features for the characteristic position of the Plate 5, Type 3.

The 5 most striking printing features of 5 possible. According to the manual „Sachsen“ I, Plg. 107, Georg Böhler, 1976, Exemplar No. 123.

- No. 1 does not exist
- No. 2 two points
- No. 3 does not exist
- No. 4 collector's spot in the F
- No. 5 color bridge
- No. 6 double color bridge
- No. 7 does not exist
- No. 8 small pin

Provenances of the letter with two pairs and grid cancellation:



John Seybold



Maurice Borne



Horst Knapp



Armin Knapp



Joseph Haindl

The only known letter with two pairs of Sachsen Dreier with a grid cancellation, April 17, 1852.



The grid cancellation was introduced on March 17 and replaced the local stamp cancellation.



Plate 10 Types 1 and 2, 11 and 16

The only known letter with two pairs of the first issue „Das Pfennig-Dreier“ a grid cancellation, July 20, 1852.



The letter was underpaid by the sender, the receiver had to pay 8/10 neugroschen additional fee.

This issue of August 1, 1851 was printed with 10 stamps per sheet.



The sheets were sent with all large white margins to the post office counter.

CHRISTIAN AUSCHRA



Self-employed. I have two companies “Auschra & Beinroth Metallbau” and “AB Automatic”.

Philatelic CV

Collecting Interests

Postal history

- Åland until UPU – the postal hub in the Baltic Sea
- Crimean War in Finland 1854/55 – The Anglo-French assault on Bomarsund

Traditional

- Oldenburg

Literature

- Philatelic literature about Traditional Philately and Postal History for the period before 1900 and especially related to my collecting interests

Exhibition experience

Åland until UPU - the postal hub in the Baltic Sea

- Finlandia 2017 Gold + SP, Nordia 2015 Gold, Multilaterale Haldensleben Gold, Savofila 2013 Gold, Nordia 2011 Large Vermeil

Crimean War in Finland 1854/55 - The Anglo-French assault on Bomarsund

- Mama 2016 Sindelfingen Gold (A one frame exhibit)

Philatelic Articles “Oolannin Sota” Ja Bomarsundin Linnakkeen Tuho = Crimean War – The doom of Bomarsund in Suomen Postimerkkilehti 3/2013

Memberships

- BDPh (Bund Deutscher Philatelisten)
- Lüneburger Briefmarkensammlerverein
- DASV (Deutscher Altbriefsammler-Verein)
- Forschungsgemeinschaft Nordische Staaten
- Philatelic Federation of Finland
- Ålands Frimärkssamlarförening
- Royal Philatelic Society London

The Collection

The Crimean War was a military conflict fought from October 1853 to March 1856 in which the Russian Empire lost to an alliance of France, Britain, the Ottoman Empire and Sardinia. The immediate cause involved the rights of Christian minorities in the Holy Land, which was a part of the Ottoman Empire. The military objectives of the Allies in the Baltic were to keep the Russian fleet blockaded in their ports. Bomarsund was a 19th-century fortress, the construction of which had started in 1832 by Russia in Sund, Åland Islands, in the Baltic Sea. Bomarsund had not been completed (only two towers of the planned twelve subsidiary towers had been completed).

This one frame exhibit shows letters from and to the French and British fleet, smuggled letters during the blockades from Sweden to Finland in 1854 / 55 and letters travelling the northern and southern alternative route during the war.

First battle

Crimean War in Finland 1854/55 – The Anglo-French assault on Bomarsund

Bomarsund, 21 August 1854, written after the Russian capitulation of Generalmajor Jakob Bodisco, via Paris, 30 August 1854 to Payrac (Lot).

Only recorded letter with “CEB” = Cops. Expéditionnaire de la Baltique cancellation and only franked letter from a soldier to France during the Baltic Campaign.

French military tariff: 20 centimes



Letter written by a British soldier onboard H.M.S. Duke of Wellington to London, countersigned by a British officer.

British tariff: From 5 May 1795, Seaman were able to send a half ounce letter for one Penny. This privilege was still in force at all times during the Crimean War, as and when ships were available.

Two letters with one Penny rate from this campaign recorded.

On 21 June 1854, three British ships bombarded the Bomarsund fortress. Artillery from the shore, however, responded and, while both sides suffered some damage, the casualties were light. The first battle was indecisive.

Second battle

By the end of July 1854, a British fleet of 25 ships had surrounded the fortress and only waited for the French ground troops to arrive. Landing on 8 August, the British troops established a battery of three 32-pounder guns on a hill, the French establishing several batteries. On 13 August 1854, the French artillery opened fire on the towers. The bombardment of the main fortress started late on 15 August 1854 with land based guns and the navy opening fire. With only a few guns capable of firing in the direction of the bombarding ships, the Russian forces hoped for the French and British forces to attack over land. However, after the bombardment continued into the 16 August without any indication of landings, it became apparent to the Russian commander that British and French intended to reduce the fortress with artillery fire. Bomarsund surrendered on 16 August 1854.

The early surrender came as a surprise of the French and British. 2,000 men laid down their arms and became prisoners.

WOLFGANG BAUER



FRPSL

Memberships

Fellow of the Royal Society London FRPSL
Member of the Collectors Club New York
Vice-President of the Berliner Philatelisten-Klub von 1888
Member of the Consilium Philatelicum Bonn

Philatelic CV

On 2nd December 1938 I was born in Stuttgart into a family of philatelists. My grandfather, probably my great-grandfather as well (to be seen from a letter dated 1863) had collected stamps. If such a thing runs in the blood, it should have been like this in my case. School, graduation and apprenticeship were also in Stuttgart, and beside that I collected like boys did – everything into an old album (that by the way still exists today). In order to study business administration I moved to Berlin, finished as graduated merchant and started to collect Greece.

The Large Hermesheads have inspired me, first because of the beautiful picture and second because I had found nothing more complicated! The collection grew over time, the knowledge was enlarged, and in 1984 the organising committee of the exhibition dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the UPU asked me, whether I could design the presentation of Greece, because the offer of the Greek Post was insufficient. It was successful, and in the winter of 1984 I went with the collection to Athens to the Hellas 84, my first competitive exhibition – Grand Prix! Afterwards I showed the same collection in Germany – Vermeil! This caused quite a long pause from exhibitions, as one can imagine!

In the meantime Ronald A.G. Lee had got me into the Royal Philatelic Society London in 1978, in 1992 I joined the Collectors Club in New York and the Berliner Philatelisten Klub von 1888.

In 1991 the Swiss Postal Museum in Bern invited me to a special exhibition over 4 months with 26 frames. In 1992 I was in New York at the Interpex and also received the Grand Prix, in the same autumn the Grand Prix d'Honneur at the Filatek 92 in Athens.

Then the “Ochsentour” followed, i.e. Rang (level) 3, Rang 2 and finally Rang 1 in Berlin, which finally in 1999 led to the IBRA in Nuremberg, the London 2000 with Gold and to Cyprus 2002 to the Grand Prix. Only afterwards I learnt that this was only FEPA, not FIP. In 2004 Valencia, in 2006 Washington and in 2011 New Delhi this traditional collection Greece from 1861 to 1867 earned Large Gold medals. In 2013 in Rio de Janeiro I was in the Championship Class

In 1996 I was elected President of the Berliner Philatelisten Klub von 1888 as the successor of Hermann Branz, celebrated in 2013 a grand 125th anniversary of the Club and remained President until February 2017. After finding a suitable successor I stepped as Vice President into the second row.

Over the last years for me the Greek postal history has prevailed as there was no interest so far in Greece for that including incoming and outgoing mail. Letters

Greece Large Hermesheads – combination frankings and its corruptions

without stamps were too difficult. With this collection I received at the Philotelia 2005 in Athens the Grand Prix, and I was able to repeat it at the Naposta 05 in Hannover. In Malaga 2006, in Lissabon 2010 and in Singapore 2015 – extended by the time from the beginning of the post in Greece – this postal history collection was awarded international Large Gold medals. In May 2016 I took part in the New York Stamp Show with both collections in the Championship Class – for the first time in over 30 years two collections of one country (traditional and postal history) could be viewed together in the Championship Class, which was confirmed by the FIP.

I have published articles mainly in Greece in the Federation's journal "Philotelia". Big attention was caught by the essay on "mixed frankings with other countries". Lectures at the large societies such as the Royal Philatelic Society London, the Collectors Club New York and the Berlin Club were highlights of my philatelic life as well.

Additional collecting areas include first day covers especially of the Norddeutscher Bund – everything that has Philipp in the place name – Belgium Van Acker 1946 – Allied Occupation of Italy (Naples and Sicily) 1944. This is a joyful gimmick.

The Collection



North German Federation via Austria
Franco-Letter from Berlin 29.2.1868 via
Trieste to Athens fully paid and especially
cancelled as necessary with Francocancels in
red with 3 Gr. to Trieste and 3½ Gr. further
on to Athens as Wfr. from the intermediate
period with the reduced searate to Athens
of 20 Kr. (reverse)

North German Federation via Austria
Franco-Cover from Berlin 3.3.1868 via
Trieste to Athens fully paid with 6½ Sgr
exactly treated as the cover above but no
duplicate as with the Hamburg-cover. But
now faked with a Greek taxfranking of 120
Lepta. Without any philatelic basis the
faker apparently did not know the sense
of a Franco-Cancel. These covers are up to
now the only known Franco-Cancels to
Greece.



DR. THOMAS BERGER



Philatelic CV

Stamp collector since childhood.

Became interested in postal history in the 1990s.

Building up collections of French and Austrian postal history, namely Type Sage rates, French registered and money letters 1870-1880 as well as usage of the first Austrian stationery envelopes 1861-1867.

In the last decade, building up of postal history collections of the Russia and Levant area, namely registered Russian mail up to 1918, Black Sea postal history up to 1918 of which some sheets are presented here, and Independent Ukraine 1918-1920.

Presentation of all these collections at the national and if feasible also at international level.

Recent interest in Swiss social philately as well as classical European postal history related to part payment and combined prepayment.

Membership in several specialist societies, working as an officer for the German Russia group (editor of the journal) and the Swiss Society of Postal history (vice president). Publications of articles in specialised journals worldwide.

The Collection

This collection describes the diversity of the postal history of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov from its beginnings up to 1918. The two frames presented at this display document the important role of these waterways as a link between East and West. At the beginning private and forwarder mail is shown, followed by early DDSG and later Austrian Lloyd services after 1845. The significance of Austrian maritime services via Kustendje from 1860 and via Varna from 1866 shortened the ways between the Levant and Europe. French maritime mail along the western and southern shores of the Black Sea after the Crimean War is depicted in addition. Russian consular mail from Constantinople and mail conveyed by the ROPiT shows thereafter the importance of these services for mail towards Russia as well as mail directed to Western Europe. In a consecutive section selected items reflect the importance of Black Sea transit mail for Bulgaria and Romania for their eastbound communication. The special conditions for mail from Greece and Eastern Roumelia to Russia and vice versa is also shown as well as the co-operation of different postal services to deliver their mail. In two last sections mail from the Levant to Persia is presented as well as the astonishing ways chosen via the Black Sea to transmit mail from Egypt to Persia or Central Anatolia or from British India to Central Asia. The presented material gives a good idea of the important role of the Black Sea for local as well as worldwide trade and communication, although - in the general perception - this neglected way to the East is always among the shades of the dominating track via Egypt.

Postal History of the Black Sea up to 1918



Cover showing two possible pathways from Constantinople to Western Europe at once.

Entire letter from the German Post office in Constantinople to Lyon in France, endorsed first "Voie de Varna", then "Odessa", dispatched November 8, 1875, franked with 5 pf., 20 pf., and 25 pf. Imperial German definitives, cancelled by "KAISERL. DEUTSCH. P.A. CONSTANTINOPEL 8.11.75". Blue French entry datestamp, reverse with arrival datestamp.

The German postal administration in the Levant used primarily Austrian maritime services via Trieste or via Varna but alternatively also Russian services via Odessa. Prior to the GPU, different rates had to be paid for these two ways. As France did not become member of the GPU before January 1st, 1876, these bilateral contracts were still

valid. For the transport via Varna with the Austrian Lloyd 45 pf. had to be paid, with the ROPiT via Odessa 50 pf. This cover shows both routes at the same time in one cover. First the cover was intended to be sent via Varna and 45 pf. were affixed and cancelled. Thereafter the sender changed his mind, added additional 5 pf. at the post office and the item was sent via Odessa (presumably this way was faster).

Co-operation of different postal services in handling Black Sea transit mail.

Entire from the Egyptian Post office in Chios in the Aegean to the Romanian Post office in Galati at the lower Danube, sent on January 12, 1879. Franked with 1 piaster Egyptian definitive, tied by cds "V. R. POSTE EGIZIANE SCIO 12 GEN" (Smith type III-1.5). Reverse with transit circular datestamps of the Egyptian Post office in Constantinople (Jan 16), the Turkish Post office in Constantinople (Jan 16), the Russian Imperial Post office in Odessa (Jan 6, Julian calendar), the Russian Travelling Post Office no. 75 (Benderi to Reni, which is situated at the Danube nearby Galati; Jan 7) and arrival datestamp of Galati.



Reni belonged to a strip of Bessarabian ground, which had to be given together with the Danube delta by Russia to the Ottoman Empire after the lost Crimean War. After the Russo-Turkish war of 1877/78, Russia got back this part of Southern Bessarabia, while the Danube delta became part of Romania. This interesting item shows the combined efforts of rare Egyptian shipmail in the Aegean Sea, ROPiT shipmail on the Black Sea, early railway mail in Russian Southern Bessarabia, and few kilometres of shipmail on the Danube.

PROF. DR. MARK BOTTU



Prof. Higher Education of Orthomolecular Medicine
Past Co-president European Council of Doctors for Pluralism in Medicine

Philatelic CV

Specialities

Postal History

Ghent in the Belgian Postal History (Belgian Academy/ Court of Honor).
Tassispost in the Spanish Netherlands (Sindelfingen 2015 – Posthorn Bronze)
Albert I with Kepi (Large Vermeil - Bulgaria 2009)

Traditional Philately

Albert I with Kepi (Large Vermeil - Paris 2012).

Thematics

If you want to be my disciples (History of Religious Orders) (Large Gold at Efiro 2008, China 2009, Signapore 205, Sept Nations Cup 2016)
Music, Talking to God (LV, Finlandia 2017)

Open Class

Goethe, more than Faust (National/Gold; FEPA-Paris 2014/V).

Distinctions “Van de Venne” Medal (The Netherlands) for Merits in Thematic Philately.

Gold Medal from the Unio Mundialis St. Gabriëli.

Spoorenberg Medal 2015 (The Netherlands).

Memberships

President of “Unio Mundialis St. Gabriëli (Gabriel World Guild)

Secretary-general International Academy for Thematic Philately IATP)

Board Member of the Royal Belgian Academy of Philately (Librarian)

Director of Association Internationale des Journalistes Philateliques (AIJP)

Boardmember Societé Philatélique Belge (SPB) - Librarian

Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society London.

Member European Academy of Philately

Honorary Member of the Bulgarian Academy

General commissioner WB Gabriel 2004 (Int. Them. Exhib.).

Secretary General of Temsifil 2012 (National Exhibition)

Secretary of Oostphila (Federation of Philatelic Clubs – East-Flanders)

National jury member – Thematic Philately – Postal History - Maximaphily

Regional jury member traditional philately & open classs

Jury member of the Belgian grand prix for philatelic art.

Associate Member of the Board of Pro Post.

Thurn and Taxis Post in the Southern Netherlands

The Collection

Before 1506 there was no real organized postal service in the Southern Netherlands. The Court, the Church (Bishops, Abbeys) and some important cities had their own messengers. Other occasional letters were transported by travelers, merchants or shippers. It was irregular and with different rates.

The European post system begins with the edict of King Philip on March 1, 1501 in Ghent, appointing Francisque of Taxis as *Maistre et Capitaine de nos Postes*. In the following decades the messenger post will be replaced by the Taxis post with exclusivity for international mail. For local letters local messengers will be partly permitted. The Taxis postal system was the first and only to regulate the forwarding and rating of letters.

Interrupted by some periods of French Occupation and French postal services (Louvois, Pajot, Jaupin) it was to last until 1794 (Austrian Netherlands).

Plan

1. Messenger, Ecclesial and Royal post before 1501
2. Thurn and Taxis Post (1st Period) 1501 – 1672
3. French Post (Marquis de Louvois) 1672-1678 (partially interruptions of the Taxis Post)
4. Thurn and Taxis Post (2nd Period) 1678-1701
5. End of the Thurn- & Taxispost in the Netherlands

All registered 'post horn' marked letters originate from 4 cities (Paris, Lille, Amiens & Rouen) between April 16, 1674 and August 15, 1675. In this period, according to the 1669 treaty of Ath, French couriers transported all French mail to Deynze near Ghent where Taxis was in charge of forwarding the letters to the United Provinces up to the Dutch border (Rukphen) in closed mall and the letters for the Spanish Netherlands to Ghent, marked with the post horn cachet to distinguish them from the Dutch ones. Till now 20 "post horn letters" are known. All are sent to Ghent. Only one of these is forwarded to Antwerp by messenger.

Letter from Lille (22.4.1674) to Antwerp over Ghent. Written mention of origin "de Lille" - Left lower corner: "P" for 'Port to pay'. This letter was taken over by a messenger and forwarded to Antwerp. (Rated at IIII stuivers)



Letter from Malaga, July 16th, 1794, cancel ANDALUCIA /VAXA to Gand, Austrian Netherlands. Due to the Treaty of Aranjuez on May 25th, 1793, England and Spain were officially at war with France. This resulted in the interruption of the regular mail service between Spain, via France, to the Austrian Netherlands. Mail was rerouted via La Coruña (manual) by Falmouth. The Act 9 Anne C 10 of June 15th 1711 stipulated a single rate of 1/6d. (no British overseas charge) for letters to

the Low Countries, This is a double rate letter (2 x 1/6d.) or 3/. In the UK the letters received the stamped s (= Spain). On the back there is a notation of £ 1.1.-, being the total due for a bundle of letters (= 14 letters of 1/6d). Records show 2 letters of 3/ in this period, meaning this bundle could have been composed by 8 letters of 1/6d. plus 2 letters of 3/. This is the only revolutionary war cover with a "bundle rate" notation on the back recorded so far. (Certificate P. Wijnants).

DR. MARTIN CAMERER



Philatelic CV

Now a cardiologist he collects stamps from the age of five. Fifteen years ago, he discovered postal history. His favourites are the postal relation of the old Italian states with the old German states, foreign mail from and to classic Bavaria, the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein in the period from 1850 to 1867 and last but not least transatlantic mail. A second hobby is playing violoncello in different ensembles.

The Collection

Transit mail from the utmost north to the utmost south of the European continent is not usual, but not rare either. The Scandinavian countries Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark have long seashores and therefore are maritime countries with commercial connections to other ports like Genoa, Naples or Messina. Finland was in these times a Grand Duchy in the Russian Empire with the czar as Grand Duke.

On the other side were the different Old Italian States Sardinia, Modena, Parma, Lucca, Tuscany, Papal States and the Kingdom of both Sicily's. The Kingdom of Lombardy and Venetia were part of the Old Italian States too; even the Austrian Empire ruled it then. The Old Italian States united to the Kingdom of Italy in three steps between 1859 and 1870.

All Italian States are covered in this exhibit with the exception of the Duchy of Parma, because no letter to and from Parma to Scandinavia is known so far.

The mail between Scandinavia and Italy was transferred on different ways through France, Austria or Switzerland. The different mail routes merged in Hamburg. In this town, Sweden and Denmark had their own post offices, which offered the letters to the office of Thurn und Taxis, which was responsible for the mails from Hamburg to Italy. Few letters routed through the alternative ports Stettin, Wismar or Greifswald in Northern Germany. This exhibit is part of a collection of letter mail between the Old German States and the Old Italian States. The collection extends to the routing beyond these states – ergo Scandinavia in the North and Tunisia and Malta to the South as far as the mail routes went through both Germany and Italy.

The timespan begins 1822 with an amazing letter from Christiania in Norway to Tunis in Africa, carried through Hamburg, Rome, Naples and Malta and ends 1875 with the only known printed matter from Italy to Sweden before UPU.



1858 - Cover from BERGEN to MESSINA in the Kingdom of Sicily via France. Highest recorded franking from Norway to Italy before UPU (68 Skilling).

Letter Mail between Scandinavia and the Italian States and vice versa 1822-1875



1873 – Cover from Abo in Finland to Malta via St. Petersburg, Berlin, Naples and Messina. German transit postmark AUS RUSSLAND FRANKO . The sender paid 108 Penniae corresponding to 7 ¾ Groschen, 4 ¾ Groschen German and foreign credit. German credit to Italy 38 Centesimi. Credit from Italy to Malta 12 ½ Centesimi. Highest recorded franking.



1863 – Cover from Stockholm in Sweden to Ancona in the Kingdom of Italy via France. Highest recorded franking from Sweden to Italy before UPU (408 Öre)



1844.-Heavy weight cover from the King of Denmark to the Commandant of the Danish Frigate “Thetis” in Livorno (Leghorn), Tuscany concerning the transport of the sculptures of the Danish sculptor Thorwaldsen from Livorno to Copenhagen. The addressee had to pay the enormous sum of 10 Tuscan Lire and 8 Crazien for the Austrian transit and Tuscany.

DR. HEINRICH CONZELMANN



Born 1953 in Stuttgart, Germany, I live with my wife Karin in Heilbronn. We have two children Achim and Anke. I studied Physics at the University of Stuttgart where I obtained my PhD in 1985.

Philatelic CV

I started stamp collecting as a child. When I was about 12 years old an experienced collector advised me to collect U.S.-stamps and gave me a small stockbook with nice content as a starter. I followed his advice. Years later on a small auction I bought a lot with transatlantic letters from the United States to Württemberg from around 1850. I was fascinated from the different markings – and it was not very expensive in those days. From that time I have been collecting U.S. - German Transatlantic Mail. Many discussions with the experts in this field, like Wolfgang Diesner, Richard F. Winter or James van der Linden yielded a deeper insight and my own research in the state archives of Bremen and Hamburg led to a number of articles in the Rundbriefe of the DASV and the Chronicle of the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society about different subjects. In 2005 the DASV awarded me the SAVO-Plakette for the research in this field. My collection has won Large Gold Medals at IBRA 1999, Praga 2008 and IBRA 2009. At the present time I am a member of the DASV board in the function of the Secretary.

The Collection

In the presentation I will show a small excerpt of my collection covering a special subject – short paid covers. The U.S. conventions (before 1868) with England and France allowed covers to be sent prepaid or unpaid, but any partial payment was lost - short paid covers were treated as completely unpaid. Only for a short period 1849-1852 the postmasters of New York and Liverpool made a local arrangement to account any prepaid single rate on overweight covers, but they were told to follow the convention strictly and had to stop this practice. This is in contrast to the mails according to the German Conventions with Bremen, Prussia and Hamburg – under special circumstances a partial payment was accepted. It is extremely interesting to analyze short paid covers, since – as is shown in the presentation - the treatment was not the same for the different German conventions and all these usages are scarce.

The first postal arrangement between the U.S. and Europe was concluded with Bremen in 1847. This arrangement was very convenient for the sender or addressee of a letter. It allowed prepayment to destination, partial payments to New York or Bremen, or letters could be sent completely unpaid. Even more, the regulations allowed that any missing amount of postage was collected from the addressee. However, apparently this unrestricted rule applied only for a short period. On covers observed after January 1852 any prepayment less than a full single rate to Bremen was ignored and on overweight covers only a fully prepaid single rate to Bremen or a multiple of it had been accepted as a partial payment.

The first cover shown is the only one known which gives a hint that the original regulation was applied for some time.

The sender in New Haven (16 May 1851) paid 21 c. Maybe his intention was to prepay the U.S. Packet service via England. The New York clerk accepted the

Short Paid Covers in United States - German Conventions Mail



21 c as a partial payment of the 29 c rate to Bremen (5 c U.S. domestic to New York + 24 c sea postage) and marked a debit of 8 c ("Due 8") for the missing postage only. The Hannover Post Office in Bremen struck "AMERICA ÜBER BREMEN" and converted 8 c to 3 Gute Groschen (= 3.9 Silbergroschen (Sgr.)). Adding the German postage of 3 Sgr. the addressee in Berlin had to pay 6 ¾ Sgr. This is the only known cover with a "Due"- rate, which does not fit a single rate (or multiple) to Bremen. Until the new convention with Bremen in 1853 went into effect, a prepayment of any full single rate to Bremen was accounted on short paid covers as a partial payment. The Prussian Closed Mail Convention of 1852 defined that the rate was an all-or-none rate.

However, on August 31, 1853 a change was published. Now a prepaid full single rate of 30 c to destination (or a multiple) was accepted as a partial payment on overweight covers. This resulted in a more complicated exchange procedure. New York had to credit the German part of the postage for prepaid rates and to debit the U.S. - part of the postage for unpaid rates (or Aachen vice versa). Examples are shown.

Short paid covers according to the U.S. - Bremen Convention of August 1853 and the Hamburg Convention of 1857 were treated identically. Both Conventions in principle allowed no partial payment. But there was an informal agreement, that a partial payment was accepted when it was sufficient to cover the complete postage to Bremen or Hamburg. The prepayment must exceed the international rate (depending on weight, multiples of 10 c or 15 c) in direction to Germany or the complete German postage in direction to the U.S. Bremen marked such covers "Paid to Bremen", Hamburg used different markings, e.g. the one on the cover shown.



The New York sender prepaid 15 c in stamps to Coburg, Thurn & Taxis, but 22 c would have been required for the 15 c international rate and 7 c German postage. Only the international rate was covered and New York credited 10 c to Hamburg. Hamburg used "PART PAID." and charged 3 Sgr. or 9 Kreuzer German postage to the addressee.

FRANZ JOSEF GÜNNEWIG



Dipl.-Verwaltungswirt

Memberships

- DASV
- Berliner Philatelisten Klub von 1888 e.V.
- Arge Brustschilder
- Nordenfjeldske Filatelist Forrening, Trondheim
- Posthistorische Gesellschaft Oslo

Lectures

- Berliner Philatelisten Klub von 1888 e.V.
- Krefelder Briefmarkenverein Heinrich v Stephan

Publications

- Postal Contract Sweden – Prussia regarding the postage reduction for mail from Hamburg, Stralsund and Stettin (Posthistorische Gesellschaft Oslo)
- Mail Stettin - Kopenhagen – Christiania
- Part franking of official letter of a Marine Officer from Norway, sent from Danzig 1853
- Additional information related to the confirmation of the first day of use of the first stamp of Norway using an unpaid letter dated 1st January 1855, specifically the day numeral

Norway Pre Philatelic, Skilling-Edition Letters from Norway-Germany, Vice Versa

The Collection

Small excerpt from a classic Norway collection with pre-philatelic covers and stamps of the Skilling issues including mail to Germany until UPU; small excerpt from a postal history collection of letter mail Norway-Germany and vice versa until UPU



Octagonal and red circular postmarks as first postmarks on domestic and foreign destination letter, unused no. 1 and foreign destination letter from the first day of the introduction of stamps in Norway on 1st January 1855 – the franking of foreign destination letters was not yet permitted – small overview of cancellations on Skilling issues. Red three-ring-postmark “123” (type 1), unique! Black octagonal postmark on 3 Skilling Oscar, unique! Manuscript local and numerical cancellations, a complete sheet corner of no. 1 on letter. Ship postmarks and manuscript ship cancellations including one of two recorded German States letters with Norwegian ship postmark. Next there is a selection of Skilling letters to German States, including a second weight tier letter with 6 copies of 8 Skilling Oscar on Prussian stationary envelope.



Franked Kreuzer letters from Baden, Bayern, Thurn & Taxis as well as Wuerttemberg to Norway are quite uncommon. All letters speak for themselves; to be highlighted are the Baden letter (one of three registered so far), rare Bayern printed matter and mass franking (8 stamps) from Wuerttemberg. NDP shows a fourth weight tier letter, a very rare German Reich official letter with two 2 Kreuzer copies small shield, a mis-franking as well as a book shipment with three copies of 3 Kreuzer (until today I have registered less than 10 Kreuzer letters German Reich small and large shield).

JOSEPH HACKMEY

RDP FRPSL

CV



Born in Tel-Aviv in 1945, a fifth-generation Israeli, Joseph Hackmey earned a B.Sc. degree in mathematics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1964. He continued his studies at M.I.T. and earned an M.Sc. degree in electrical engineering in 1965 at the age of 20. Back in Israel, he earned a post-graduate diploma in Actuarial Science and Business Administration from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 1967.

Joseph Hackmey commenced his insurance career in 1968 with the Israel Phoenix Assurance Company. During 1969 he was employed at the Phoenix Assurance of London and at the Mercantile and General Reinsurance company, later qualifying as a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London. Following a number of appointments with the Israel Phoenix, including Manager of the Life Insurance Division and Chief Actuary, Mr. Hackmey was appointed in 1976 Managing Director of the company and a member of its board of directors.

During 1983 – 1985 he served as Chairman of the Israeli Insurance Association, and during 1988 – 1993 as Chairman of the Israeli Life Offices Association.

Mr. Joseph Hackmey served as Chairman of the Board of the Israel Phoenix, Hadar Insurance Co. Ltd. and Dolev Insurance Co. Ltd for several years. He also served as a member of the Board of City Fire Insurance Co. (London), Mehadrin Ltd, Khafetz Development & Building Co. Ltd, and Dubek cigarettes and tobacco Co. His investments, besides insurance, include real property in Israel and Europe, and financial companies in Israel.

Joseph Hackmey is a member of the Board of Governors of the Weizmann Institute of Science, the Israel Museum, the Tel Aviv Museum of Art, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the Tel Aviv University, The Israeli Opera and is a member of the International Council of the Tate Gallery of London. During 1988 – 1995 he served as Chairman of the Israeli Chess Association, and was for a number of years Honorary Treasurer of the Arthur Rubinstein Music Society.

A great enthusiast of opera and classical music, Joseph Hackmey sponsors the Israeli Opera and the Israeli Philharmonic Orchestra, and has donated scholarships to singers, musicians and chess players. In addition, he has sponsored over one thousand scholarships over the last 15 years to Israelis with limited means for secondary and higher education.

In his understanding and appreciation of the arts, he established the Israel Phoenix corporate collection – which is considered the most prominent corporate collection of art in Israel. Mr. Hackmey also possesses one of the largest personal collections of art in Israel, and a special collection devoted to young Israeli artists. Over the years, he has collected many of their works and has contributed greatly to their development, via sponsorships, as well as promoting their exposure outside Israel.

Mr. Hackmey was an active chess player, while serving as Chairman of the Israeli Chess association. He has been instrumental in developing the game among school children and among secondary school students. He has assisted immigrant chess grandmasters to integrate into Israeli society, especially those from the former

Baden

Soviet Union - young and old, including non-Hebrew speakers. Joseph Hackmey has established personal scholarships for new immigrant chess players, so that they can advance their skills in the game. During his chairmanship and shortly afterwards, the number of Israeli international chess grandmasters had increased from 5 to 29.

Joseph Hackmey is an enthusiastic philatelist and a four-time winner of the prestigious 'Grand Prix' medal at FIP international exhibitions. He is a fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and a member of the Collectors Club, New York. In 1999 he was invited by the Royal Philatelic Society, London, to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. In 2010 he was made an Associate Foreign member of the Academie de Philatalie, Paris.

Joseph Hackmey was a prominent figure on the Israeli business scene, and is renowned for his commitment to Israeli arts, academia, and community needs, as well as for supporting numerous charitable organizations. His activities in these areas have made him today an outstanding figure in the local community, continuing a long-standing family tradition in the footsteps of his late father, Mr. David Hackmey, who recognized early on the importance of contributing to the community, continuing the charitable activities of the two grand-fathers, Moshe Carasso and Joseph Hackmey, the manager for Barclays Bank D.C.O. in Palestine from 1923 to 1952.

Mr. Hackmey is a liberal man who supports progressive leaders and humanistic causes in politics, while holding no public affiliation with any political party. He supports peace in the region and equality in Israeli society.

In light of the above, the Bnai Brith international organization, headquartered in Washington D.C., decided to award to Joseph Hackmey the "Bnai Brith International Humanitarian Award" for 2000. Consequently, he joined the list of worldwide renowned personalities who have received this prestigious and honorable award (the recipient of this award in 1997 was President Clinton). In 2009, Mr. Hackmey received an honorary doctorate degree from Tel Aviv University in recognition of his various contributions to Israeli society, art, and culture.

In 2002, the Hackmey family sold its stake in the Israel Phoenix Assurance Company, in addition to other realizations of investments. Thereupon, Mr. Joseph Hackmey resigned his positions with the Israel Phoenix.

Afterwards, he has been able to devote more time to charitable causes. In this capacity, he was invited, in 2002, to Buckingham Palace for dinner hosted by H. M. Queen Elizabeth II. He had attended a similar dinner previously, hosted by the Duke of Edinburgh.

Joseph Hackmey resides in London, in semi-retirement, spending time on investments, his hobbies, modern art, chess, reading, opera, classical music and, of course, the philately.

The Collection

Baden was a Grand Duchy in the German Confederation. Upon Baden joining the German customs confederation in 1835 the Grand Duchy's economy expanded greatly, especially after the train line was completed and with that the connection to France and Switzerland after 1840. After the Baden Uprising in 1848 the small Grand Duchy was occupied by Prussian troops. After the Prussians had left, a stronger economical alliance to the German States developed. Baden joined the German-Austrian-Postal Union on May 1st, 1851. The first stamps were issued at the same time. IN 1870, Baden joined the North German Confederation and in 1871 it became part of the Empire of Germany.

The collection shows highlights of his Baden exhibit, including the famous "Error of Colour".



Baden – Error of Colour

Baden 1851, 9 kreuzer on green instead on rose paper, the renown Baden – Error of Colour used on piece.

Next to this example only two other copies are recorded: both on cover.

PETER HECK



I am 53 years old and I live near Frankfurt am Main / Germany. I am head of corporate clients at a regional bank in Frankfurt.

In my home stamp-club in Wiesbaden I was 18 years leader of the youth and from 2007 to 2015 president of the club.

I was executive vice-president of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Niederlande e.V. from 2003-2015. As of 2015 I am the president of this club.

Since more than 30 years I am member of the DASV and as of 1990 member of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

My passion is the postal history of the Netherlands and Curacao.

I showed my exhibit “The Netherlands, Postmarks from the first to 1813/14” at international exhibitions and won Large Gold twice. A second exhibit is about the postage-due-stamps of the Netherlands. A new exhibit is still under construction, concerning the censored Mail at Curacao during WWII. Some other ideas are still in my mind.

The Collection

Today I will show you a selection of “The famous Dutch Stuiver-markings”, a diversity of the first postage due markings as of 1667 with some important types, including unique items, double- and triplestrikes of the 3-stiver-markings, 6-stiver-markings for the “Texel-Mail”, VOC-Markings for the mail to Dutch-East-India and all three GWC-Strikes for the mail with Dutch-West-India, hereunder the M-Type – one of two recorded on a complete letter.

My favorite items in my collection are the one dated 6.4.1783 from Les Cayes, Haiti French, to Gent via the Texel Mail and the above mentioned letter dated 22.4.1747 from St. Eustatius to Middelburg with the famous 6 Stuiver –M-Marking.

The famous dutch Stuiver-markings



The postage is calculated as follows:

Texel – Amsterdam (postmark)	6 Stuiver
Amsterdam – Middelburg	5 Stuiver
Middelburg – Ijzendijke (noticed on the back)	5 Stuiver
Ijzendijke – Gent (T+T)	2 Stuiver
For a grand total, marked in red chalk	18 Stuiver

Letter dated 6.4.1783 from Les Cayes, Haiti French, to Gent in the Austrian Netherlands (now Belgium). First, carried by Captain Ruwe Jansz (DGG = den god geleide = whom God accompanies over sea), to the Texel Roads and from there overland to Amsterdam via the Texelse Rit. Upon arrival at the Texel Postcomptoir it received the marking to show postage due of 6 Stuiver. Subsequently it went to Middelburg, using the scheduled skippers' service (beurtvaart) via Rotterdam. The Middelburg Post Comptoir placed the P:C: marking and finally the Thurn & Taxis service via Ijzendijke to Gent.



Letter from St. Eustatius to Middelburg dated 22.4.1747 carried by Captain Holm (the name of the ship is unknown). The GWC postage was 6 Stuiver and is noticed in the postmark. For transportation to Middelburg another 8 Stuiver (chalk) were required. On the right we see "2S4" = 2 Schilling 4 Groschen. 1 Schilling = 6 Stuiver, 1 Groschen = 0,5 Stuiver, all together 14 Stuiver correctly.

The handwritten note "D.G.G." stands for "Dien God Geleide", the prayer, that the ship should be spared from pirates and shipwreck.

FRITZ HEIMBÜCHLER



RDP FRPSL

Consultant Chemical Industry.

Stamp collector since his 10th year of birth.

Philatelic CV

Fields of collecting: Bavaria (Bulgaria, Serbia, Constantinople, Cape of Good Hope); Romania 1822-1872; Brazil 1798 - 1854

- Expert BPP e.V 1973; Senior member. Expert AIEP 1980
- Member RPSL 1980, FRPSL 1993, RDP 2001 in Hereford
- Membru de Onoare Federatia Filatelia Romana Bucurest
- Hermann E. Sieger-Preis ;
- Heinrich Köhler-Preis;
- Lindenberg-Medaille;
- Savo-Medaille;
- Münchener Briefmarken-Club e.V., Member since 1968; President 1995-1997

Collection "Romania" Moldavia and Walachia 1858 - 1872:

- BUDAPEST 71: Gold medal;
- IBRA'73 München: Gold medal
- Polska 73: Large Gold;
- Stockholmia 74: Large Gold;
- Philadelphia Interphil 76: Large Gold medal with Felicitations of the Jury
- SOFIA PHILASERDICA 79: Grand Prix Classe d'Honneur
- New qualified Romania 1822-1872:
- Stamp World London ,90 Large Gold.
- Poznan „POLSKA'93: Romania: Large Gold.
- ISTANBUL'96: Romania 1822 - 1872 Grand Prix International
- Brazil: GOTHA Bilaterale Deutschland- GB 2017: Gold medal
- FINLANDIA 2017 in Tampere: Brazil 1798 - 1856: Gold medal

Literature: "Romania - Die Ochsenköpfe der Moldau -"The Bull's

- Heads of Moldavia 1858-1862" München 1994 Vol. I , 420 p.
- Earl of Crawford-Medaille; TORONTO 1996: Gold medal;
- ISTANBUL ,96: Gold medal; IBRA'99 Nuremberg: Gold medal "Romania-Principality of Walachia - United Principalities Vol. II",
- VALENCIA'2004: Large Gold; WASHINGTON 2006: Gold medal.

From 1971 President of the International Study Circle Romania and the German "Arbeitsgemeinschaft Rumänien im BDPH", published 152 of the 163 bulletins "Der Rumäniensammler" and arranged in Europe 38 symposiums for Romanian Philately and Postal History. Co-Founder 1969 of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Rumänien im BDPH e.V and since 1971 President of the International Study Circle Romania.

He published up to-day 152 of the 163 bulletins "Der Rumäniensammler", with hundreds of illustrated articles, arranged 38 international meetings and Symposions in many countries in Europe (London 1980 and 1990).

The 38th Symposium in Munich-Nymphenburg 26/27 August 2017.

Brazil: "Bull's Eye" Stamps 1853 to 1856

The Collection

In 1798 Portugal took over the post in the colony Brazil. With the regulation dated 20th January 1798 a regular bi-monthly sea mail service between Portugal and Brazil commenced. On 1st March 1798 the first sailing ships left Portugal.

The tariff for the conveyance of a letter up to 4/8 ounces was 80 Reis.

From 4/8 to 6/8 ounces 120 Reis, from 6/8 to 8/8 ounces 160 Reis etc.

On 5th March 1829 the Post in the Imperial Empire of Brazil became a state monopoly

The collection deals with the period between 1798 and 1856. Portugal introduced during the colonial time the first postmarks and reorganised the postal system in these locations. The early postmarks were quite different in their look, their design could obviously be decided by the individual post offices. A certain number of postmarks are very rare, some of them unique or with only a few copies known. Shortly before the introduction of stamps the larger post offices started to use modern single- or double-circle postmarks with date.

On 1st August 1843 Brazil's first stamps were issued, the so-called Bull's Eyes in the denominations 30, 60 and 90 Reis, in steel intaglio printing, first in the main post office Rio de Janeiro, later in the other post offices. The stamps were for domestic use only. The single- and double-circle postmarks of the main post office Rio de Janeiro are relatively common with the inscription CORREIO GERAL DA CORTE. 96 of the 217 letters currently known franked with the first issue are from this post office. The collection contains many of the rarest postmarks of Brazil.

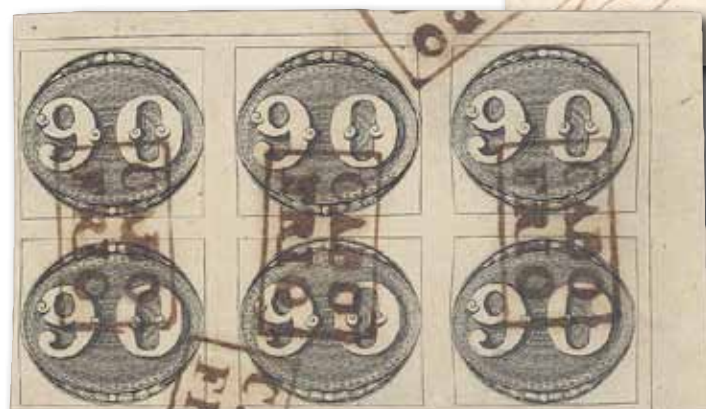
There are only a few foreign letters that were onward franked with Brazilian Bull's Eyes. The forwarded letter originating in Montevideo, Uruguay, is unique. A letter from France addressed to the French Ambassador in Brazil forwarded to a baker in Brazil is unique as well.

In Brazil, like in other South American countries, the franking of court correspondence was obligatory. The collection contains one of the few franked legal documents of the 2nd issue of Brazil.

Foreign mail from Montevideo (Uruguay)

Complete lettersheet, dated in Montevideo on July 25, 1844, taken by a person per packet to Rio de Janeiro, forwarded from there by C. Coleman & Co (an import and export merchant house) on August 29, by the addition of a horizontal pair of the 60R., cancelled on August 30, 1844, addressed to John C. Pedrick Esp., U.S. Consul, Rio Grande. The transport was realized by "Vapor" (by sea), as marked, and paid the corresponding 120R. rate.

Provenance: Newbury, Lima, Goeggel



First Composite Plate. Intermediate Printing, state B. Positions 4-6 / 10-12. Traces of dividing line to the 60R panel on top. The well known block with Cabo Frio cancel.

Provenance: Ex Caspary, Newbury, Koester, Lima, Santos, Goeggel

JÜRGEN HERBST



Philatelic CV

Born 13th Jan. 1947 in Marksuhl / Thuringia

Stamp collector since the age of 6

Collecting areas until the age of 18

Traditional collections of Germany after 1945, France, Austria, Switzerland, Bavaria Kreuzer issues

Thematic collection Olympic Games

Collecting areas from the age of 18:

Saxony (Churfürstlich und Königlich Sächsische Post)

Soon the sole focus was on this area. The other areas were given up and the collections sold.

Member of the Verein für Briefmarkenkunde Marburg/Lahn 1892 e.V., the Study Group Saxony (Forschungsgemeinschaft Sachsen e.V.) as well as a few other Societies dedicated to German Classics.

My interest covers all aspects of the collecting area Saxony from the traditional type of collecting and postmark studies to postal history. The Region Oberlausitz gets special care because of the family origin on the mother's side.

“The Saxon printed differently”, examples of all postage stamps.

The Collection

The Saxons printed differently

At first sight the printing technique does not show anything special. The initial letterpress printing as well as the intaglio printing and colourless embossing (Blindprägung) were at that time usual processes in the stamp production. Therefore the statement of the title cannot reference to the printing processes per se, but to specifics of single production steps. This is what this exhibit is about.

The information on that can partly be found in the surviving files of the Saxon Post, however, in most cases they can only be explained by the printing results.

In the case of the “provisional Kreuzbandmarke” it is assumed that – as usual at that time – a wood engraving was produced in order to shape stereotypes from it.



It is, however, evident that the wavelike filling in the inner square would have required a huge effort to be produced as sublime engraving. It is therefore obvious that the printers applied glyptography instead.



In the intaglio printing it is common that the stereotypes are embossed in the printing plates using a hardened impression of the original stamp. Instead, the printers of the Saxon rotogravure stamps preferred the galvanoplastic transfer on the basis of complete relief panels.



Stamps with colourless embossing (Blindprägung) were usually produced using separate plates for the embossing and the colour printing. The printing of the Saxon coat of arms stamps, however, was done in one work step, thus excluding passport shifts.

THOMAS HÖPFNER



Philatelic CV

1978	Joined the German Federation BDPH Start of collecting Romania, exhibiting in youth class
1992	Exhibit "Classic Romania" (Gold at local exhibition)
2000	Appointment as juror (Traditional Philately)
2006	Exhibit "Classic Romania" at ESPANA '06 Malaga (Gold)
2008	Accredited as juror on National level (Traditional Philately)
2011-13	Exhibit "Classic Hamburg" at BRASILIANA 2013 (Large Vermeil)
2015	Accredited as FEPA juror (Traditional Philately)
2013-16	Exhibit "Hamburg Stadtpost Postal History" at 2016 Spring Stampex (Large Gold)
2013-17	Member of the Board of Bund Deutscher Philatelisten (BDPh)

Member of various Study Groups as well as the Muenchener Briefmarken Club and the Royal Philatelic Society London. DASV Vice President (since 2015).

Collecting Interest

My collecting interest is focussed on Hamburg, its stamps and its Postal History until 1867. This covers approx. 300 years with a stamp period of only nine years (from 1st Jan. 1859 until 31st Dec. 1867). While a lot of aspects have been well researched (though not always documented in a way that is easily accessible), many key facts and events remain very much in the dark. An example is the introduction of stamps in 1859 – I haven't so far found anything about the preparations, decision on the final design and procurement. As far as primary sources are concerned it must be said that a lot of the original material located in Hamburg had been lost in the big 1842 fire and the bombings in 1944. What really helps is the increased availability of digital versions of archive material related to the postal services.

Over the last years I have studied the development of the Hamburg Stadtpost and its postal relationships. Today I am able to paint a pretty good picture of bilateral relationships (such as the one between the Stadtpost and the UK) and multilateral ones (such as Hamburg's GAPU membership) with accompanying philatelic material. In this respect I find it important to always consider not only outgoing mail, but also incoming and transit mail.

Over the last years I was able to hold various presentations e.g. at gatherings of study groups or at the Muenchener Briefmarken Club. A number of smaller publications has given me the chance to share my findings with other philatelists. It was a special pleasure to dive into "social philately" when discussing a specific letter from Hamburg to Switzerland of 1864.

One of the items on my to-do-list is the early messenger post (e.g. "Hamburg-Amsterdamer Botenpost"). The challenge is not only to find relevant items (especially ones before 1600), but also to transcribe the letters.

The Hamburg Stadtpost: 300 Years of Postal Networking (1570-1867)

The Collection

My presentation is part of an exhibit that shows the development of the Hamburg Stadtpost. This excerpt wants to show the various postal relationships that enabled the Stadtpost to send and receive mail to and from various regions and countries. It is remarkable that this spans more or less the whole world.

Hamburg had been from very early times a city with a lot of trading and commercial interests and thus needed swift and reliable communication services. The Hamburg-Amsterdamer Botenpost offered just that, and the first “Botenordnung” of 1570 marked the start of a major success story.

Starting there, the presentation then goes through all the major partners of the Stadtpost and the relevant hubs or routes. The philatelic items are to show how the handover worked, while the explanations of the charges will offer additional insights.

Of course this presentation cannot give much more than an overview. It may however create an understanding of a city with global business and the Stadtpost’s role of a professional service provider.



1864. Poeseldorf to Meilen near Zuerich (Switzerland) via Hamburg. Posted fully franked, 4 Schilling paid the GAPU postage (letter over 20 miles), 1 ½ Schilling (equalling 1 Silber-groschen) was for the transit through Switzerland to the recipient; the paid amounts are noted in red, the forwarding credit of 1 Silber-groschen was converted to 3 Kreuzer. At the Stadtpost the boxed postmark “Pöseldorf” was applied, afterwards the letter was handed to Thurn & Taxis. This is one of two known entires to Switzerland franked with stamps of the 1st issue.



1866. Hamburg to Røraas near Trondheim (Norway). Franked with 10 Schilling as “winter letter”, this was noted as 7 ¼ Silber-groschen. The conveyance was via Denmark and Christiania. There are less than five stamp franked “winter letters” known to Norway.

ARNIM KNAPP



FRPSL

Born 1944 in Marburg/Lahn and grown up in Frankfurt and Bad Homburg v.d.H. Since 2010 he lives in Munich.

Philatelic CV

My interest for classic philately was aroused by the Saxony collection of my father. The father Horst Knapp was one of the forerunners of the modern postal history. The first membership in a study group "Forschungsgemeinschaft-Sachsen e.V." followed in 1986. My first lecture at the study group was "Transatlantic Mail Connections with the U.S."

At the age of 50 I got into postal history, inspired by the paternal inheritance and not least through the membership in numerous societies with postal history orientation.

- Royal-Philatelic-Society
- Deutscher Altbriefsammlerverein, DASV, he was the Vice-President until 2011
- Schweizer Vereinigung für Postgeschichte, SVP
- Verein für Sächsische Postgeschichte, VSP
- Forschungsgemeinschaft Sachsen e.V. he is the President of it.
- Münchner Briefmarken-Club, MBC
- Berliner Philatelisten-Club
- Arbeitsgemeinschaft Norddeutscher Postbezirk
- Arbeitsgemeinschaft Bayern-Klassisch
- Arbeitsgemeinschaft Thurn und Taxis

This collection is continued by myself in the second generation, maintained and further expanded. Besides a classic collection, in which especially the development of the Saxonian stamps, their formation, usage, printing technology and not least the still existing stamp blocks had been gathered, the mail traffic over the nearly 500 year history of Saxonian Post in all its important postal history facets is the main focus.

Through my studies of the history and the resulting postal conventions one of the largest transatlantic collections has grown, which covers nearly all aspects of the letter mail conveyance to the "New World".

In the same way the development of the Saxonian letter mail with the Asian continent, Australia and Japan is treated. Another focal point is the theme of the standardization and the resulting simplification of the European transit mail with Switzerland, the Italian States, France and Great Britain.

Another working area is the field and military mail of Saxony. My special hobbyhorse in that is the conveyance of letter with the first air mail of the world to Saxony – "Ballons Montés" – from the enclosed Paris, the letters of which I am showing in concentrated form in this display. The development of the town and rural posts and their organisation and letter delivery is a further area of my history interests.

Not least through lectures at various postal history societies and especially at the annual postal history symposium Sindelfingen, the IPHF and "Transpösten" I have earned a reputation among postal history colleagues. Thanks to my numerous publications in the periodicals of the Forschungsgemeinschaft-Sachsen, the DASV, the study group Thurn und Taxis and the Munich Stamp Club, the two monographs "Der Sachsen-Dreier der Königlich Sächsischen Postverwaltung" and "Die Franko-Couverts der Königlich Sächsischen Postverwaltung" and an issue Edition D'OR „Transatlantic postal services with North, Middle and South America, numerous lectures at the IPHF, Transpösten, Postgeschichte Symposium Sindelfingen, MBC, Berliner Philatelisten-Club, DASV, Royal Philatelic Society, SVP, VSP I was awarded with:

SAVO-Plakette, 2011 | Verdienstmedaille des MBC, 2015 | FELLOW der Royal-Philatelic-Society, 2017 | DASV-Plakette, 2017 | Kalckhoff-Medaille des BDPH, 2017

Siege of Paris 1870-71, Balloon-Post to Saxony

The Collection

A cover from the exhibit collection “Ballon Montés, the oldest airmail of the world into the Kingdom of Saxony.” that is especially remarkable to me.

It is exceptional that a German prisoner of war was able to acquire stamps in order to send soothing words to his family with the last balloon from the enclosed Paris. On the following day – 28. Jan. 1871 – capitulation of Paris happened.



Conveyance: Ballon Monte-letter from Paris 27. Januar 1871, posted at the post office R. Cardinal Lemoine. Transported with the balloon “Le General Cambronne” location of destination is Reinberg near Nossen in Saxony.

Transkription:

Meine lieben Eltern und Geschwister!

Der heutige Tag veranlasst mich, abermals an Sie zu schreiben, um Ihnen meine wohlgemeintesten Glückwünsche entgegen zu bringen. Es thut mir nur leid, dass ich dieselben nicht persönlich an den Mann bringen kann. Der lieben Mutter habe ich ausserdem noch nachträglich zu Ihrem letzten Geburtstag zu gratuliren, stets dachte ich dran, und als der Tag gekommen, habe ich es doch ausser Acht gelassen. Die letzte Woche im November lebten wir in steter Alarmbereitschaft; aus diesem Grunde erklärt sich meine Vergesslichkeit. Die gute Mutter mag mir nur deshalb nicht zürnen. Ich will heute bei Ihr das Versäumte doppelt wieder gut machen. — Gott gebe, dass alle Glieder unserer lieben Familie das neubegonnene Jahr ebenso glücklich verleben, als das beendete. — Was meine Persönlichkeit betrifft, so seien Sie ja ausser aller Sorge. Zwar ist mein Fuß noch nicht geheilt (ich setze hier voraus, dass Sie meinen letzten Brief vom 10. Decbr. erhalten haben; ich theilte Ihnen in demselben mit, dass ich am 2. Decbr. beim Sturm unseres Regiments auf Brie durch den linken, platten Fuss von rechts nach links geschossen wurde, und da unsere Leute wieder zurückgehen mussten, gefangen wurde.), doch befinde ich mich auf dem Wege der Besserung (im Hospital Academie St. Genoveva). Das Bett habe ich noch nicht verlassen dürfen und werde noch Wochen in demselben zubringen müssen. Die Schmerzen sind zu ertragen. Die Kameraden (alle Franzosen) sind sehr liebenswürdig gegen mich. Ich bin der einzige Deutsche im hiesigen Hospital. Das Heimweh habe ich oft.

Bitte, schreiben Sie nach Bourgstädt, wie mirs geht; Koblers werdens allda schon bekannt machen.

Ich schliesse und zeichne Ihr dankbarer Sohn August Pietzsch. 107 sax. Rég. 7 comp. 12. Armée, Paris, den 1. Jan. 1871

KARLFRIED KRAUSS



Born in 1952, profession an Amelioration-Engineer.

1974 - 1990 Project Engineer in Potsdam.

Philatelic CV

1990 founding of Potsdamer Philatelistisches Büro GmbH (Postal History and Stamp Auctions).

Stamp collector since the age of 6.

1979 Starting to collect old German States (especially Prussia) including the pre-stamp period.

1983 Chief of the newly founded study group Prussia of the East German "Philatelistenverband" until its association with the West German study group Prussia 1990.

2001 - 2017 Vice President of the Berliner Philatelisten-Klub 1888 e.V.

The Collection

The covers originate from partly specialized collections on Prussian postal connections with foreign countries until 1875 and therefore include the following periods of the North German Federation and the Reichspost.

The shown entires mostly have small or more significant philatelic peculiarities in the treatment of the letters, their cancellation or the postal routes. Two of my favorite covers follow on the next page.

Little Gems of Mail from or through Prussia 1817 until UPU

Prepaid letter sent from Magdeburg (Prussia) to Perthus - this town located at the Pyrenees was divided into a French part and a Spanish part:



insuffisant
insuffisant
Mistakenly applied by French clerk for 3rd route for 3 sgr. adhesive, but already correctly used for 1st tour.

19
19 sgr.
Applied by Prussian TPO 10 (2nd tour).
10
10 déc.
(3rd tour).

1st tour: **Prusse.** 2nd tour (Entry marking): **Spanien.** Reverse: **Verviers. 5.12.1. Coeln.** 3rd tour: **PR.3^oR.** All struck by TPO 10 Coeln-Verviers.

1st tour: Spain: 1856. Partly paid letter weighing 8 gr. sent from Magdeburg 29.11. to Perthus "France - pyrenées orientales" later applied "en Espagne" and franked for Spain. Tariff:

Partly Paid: 3 sgr. (compulsory prepayment to Prussian border)
Belgian transit fee: ½ sgr.
Unpaid: 4 rs.

2nd tour back: Undeliverable because addressee lived in French part of Perthus, "en Espagne" crossed out and now marked "France", sent back to TPO 10 which struck "Spanien" and appraised it as an unpaid double letter. Tariff:

Spanish portion: 2x 4 sgr. = 8 sgr. (weighing more than 7½gr)
French portion: 2x 3½ sgr. = 7 sgr.
Belgian transit fee: 2x ½ sgr. = 1 sgr.
Prussian portion: 3 sgr. (3rd zone, per 1 loth)
Total: 19 sgr.

Now TPO 10 crossed out 19 sgr. and dispatched it as an unpaid letter to France:

3rd tour: France*: Sent as an unpaid letter. Tariff: Prussian portion: 3 sgr. resp. 40 cent. (per 1 loth excl.)
French portion: 2x 30 cent. = 60 cent. (per 7½gr)
Total: 100 cent. = 10 déc.

*under 1853 Franco-Prussian Convention

Only recorded insufficiently prepaid letter with an U.P.A. 2nd zone handstamp to Belgium:



Ungenügend
Ungenügend
Insufficient.

UPA 2^oR
U. pour Postalé A. Belgique
2^o Rayon
Struck by TPO 10
Coeln-Verviers.
Used 1852-1863

2
2 sgr.

n
4 déc.

1855. **Thurn & Taxis (20 miles to Prussian-Belgian border):** Insufficiently prepaid letter sent from Bad-Ems 18.7. to Liège (province Liège), for insufficiently prepaid letters full charge had to be applicable, the 6 kr. adhesive became valueless. Tariff:

2nd German zone: 2 sgr. resp. 3 déc.
1st Belgian zone: 1 déc.
Total: 4 déc.

KARL LOUIS

FRPSL

Philatelic CV



Karl Louis, born in 1961, has been a philatelist since the early 1970s as a collector and exhibitor, and since 1986 intermittently as a professional philatelist. He studied business administration at the University of Cologne from 1980 to 1986, his economics thesis being on the 'stamp market'. From 1986 to 1991 Karl was a professional philatelist with Heinrich Koehler in Wiesbaden. From 1992 to 1998 he was a product manager and marketing manager for a large German chemical construction materials producer. From 1998 to 2006 Karl took over the management of a producer of tile laying systems. Since 2006 he has been Managing Director of Corinphila Auktionen AG, Zurich, as well as affiliated companies in Germany and the Netherlands. Since 2012 he has also been a fellow partner in the Köhler-Corinphila Group "Global Philatelic Network".

Personal collecting area: Great Britain 1840 - 1901. Expertiser in the Federation of Philatelic Expertisers (BPP) and Association Internationale des Experts en Philatélie (A.I.E.P.) Member of many philatelic societies, among others Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society London, Great Britain Philatelic Society (GB) and the Collectors Club of New York (USA).

Since 1988 Karl has built up a card index of all the major items in classical Great Britain philately, comprising both traditional and postal history material. Author of many specialist articles, among others in Fakes Forgeries Experts (A.I.E.P.) and The London Philatelist (awarded the Tapling Medal in 2006). Co-author of the publications 'The Dublin Find' on the most important stamp find in Great Britain philately in 1899, the handbook 'Great Britain Surface Printed Postage Stamps 1855-1883' and the 'Handbuch und Spezialkatalog Schweizer Kantonalmarken 1843-1854'. The publications are largely based on information in the 'Great Britain' card index, which is recognised worldwide as the most extensive philatelic record of British stamps & postal history.

The Collection (one frame design)

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Built originally in 1703 as a large city House for John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, the house was purchased in 1761 by King George III as a private residence. During the next 75 years the palace was gradually extended. With the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837 the Palace became the official residence of the British monarch. The last major extension to the Palace was during Victorian times.

Royal Household Mail in the 19th Century



11 April 1865: A registered front from Michelstadt (Grand Duchy of Hesse) to “Her Majesty, The Queen, Buckingham Palace, London”. A handwritten note on the back indicates the sender “Princess Alice”.

The postage for a letter of the 2nd weight step was 2 x 15 kreuzer plus 2 x 6 kreuzer for registration.

The sender of the registered letter was (probably) Princess Alice, the second daughter of Queen Victoria and Albert, Prince Consort. Princess Alice married the future Grand Duke Ludwig IV of Hesse and by Rhine.

QUEEN VICTORIA

(Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 20 June 1837 until 22 January 1901)

* 1819 † 1901



ALBERT, PRINCE CONSORT

(Husband of Queen Victoria)

* 1819 † 1861



5 July 1860: Unpaid letter from Coburg to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Buckingham Palace, London.

Letters from the ducal family were exempt from postage within the area of the German-Austrian Postal Union (GAPU) up to the border. Beyond the border of the GAPU 4 pence due for the British portion of the postage was collected from the (Royal) addressee (of which ½ penny was given back to Belgium for the transit).

PATRICK MASELIS



RDP FRPSL

Philatelic CV

Patrick Maselis is a fourth-generation philatelist. He collects Belgium and Colonies (both philately and postal history). He is the President of the Royal Philatelic Society London, Past President of the Belgian Academy, first Vice-President of the AEP and President of the Club de Monte-Carlo.

The Collection

The Belgian Campaign in German East Africa (GEA) 1916-1918

1. Historical Background

Starting in April 1916, Belgian troops divided into two brigades invaded German East Africa. Their ultimate goal was to capture Tabora, the capital of GEA. The Northern Brigade conquered Ruanda (Kigali on 6 May 1916, Nyansa on 19 May) and the shores of Lake Victoria by end of August. The Southern Brigade conquered Urundi early in June, and Kigoma at the end of July. From there these troops were able to follow the Mittellandbahn railway to the West. Tabora was taken on 19 September 1916.

2. Postal History

The first part of the display shows (scarce) postmarks used as marks of origin from different occupied towns. The German postmen took almost everything with them, so the Belgians used whatever they could find.

The second part of the display shows the 'Tombeur issue', the very rare first issue of Ruanda-Urundi. Belgian Congo stamps were overprinted with 'Ruanda' or 'Urundi' with handstamps. Only a few sheets of each value were overprinted. Therefore, these stamps on document are extremely rare.



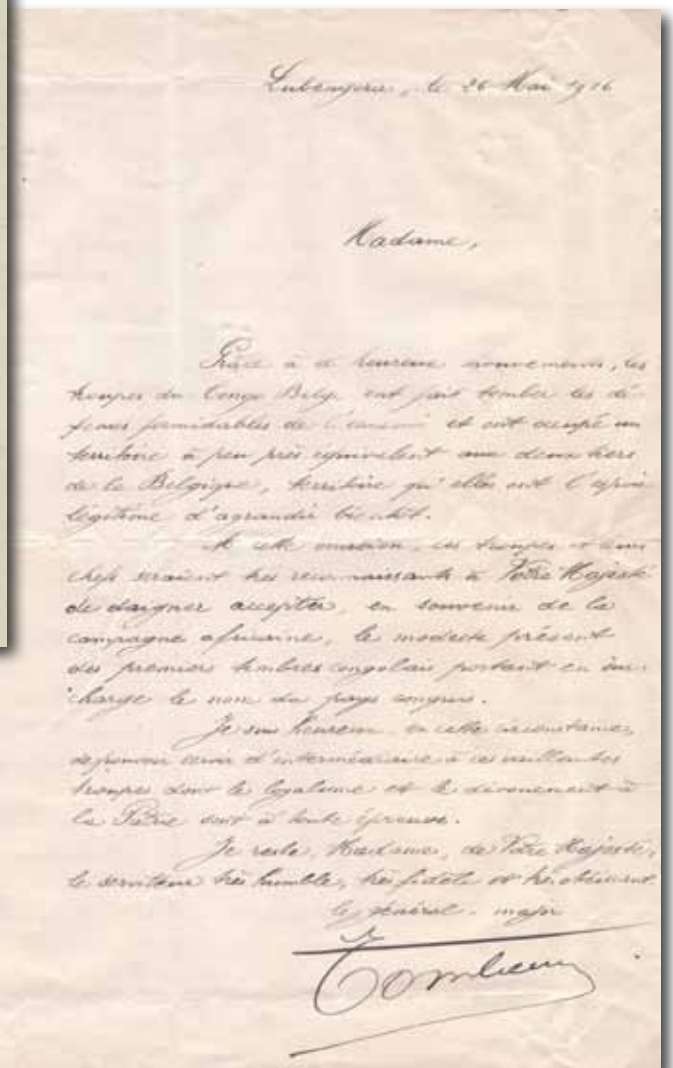
Ruanda Urundi German Period

TOMBEUR Overprints

General Tombeur was Commander-in-Chief of the 'Force Publique' in the Belgian Congo. It was during this period that he led the 1916 campaign in German East Africa which culminated in victory at Tabora on 19 September 1916. He ordered the overprinting of Belgian Congo stamps and their use in the new occupied territory.



The bilingual Mols series from 1915, overprinted RUANDA using a typewriter and cancelled 'Rutshuru 16 MAI 1916' The set with this accompanying letter was sent by General Tombeur to the Belgian Queen Elisabeth after the capture of Kigali on 6 May 1916. This set is considered as the only 'proof print' of the Tombeur issue.



DR. THOMAS MATHÀ



FRPSL

Philatelic CV

Born in 1972, he is a lawyer and lives in Bozen, Italy. Since a very early age he developed a keen interest in postal history and published his first book on Postal History of the Allied Occupations of Trieste 1947-1954 in 1992.

For the last 20 years he specialized in Postal History of Old Italian States, with a special emphasis on Roman States, publishing articles in Italian and international magazines. 2008 he published together with M. Mentaschi the book “Letter Mail from and to the Old Italian States 1850-1870”, that obtained several gold and large gold medals at International Stamp Exhibitions worldwide. With his collections he won many large gold medals at FIP world exhibitions. In 2005 he was awarded the Gran Prix of the National Italian Stamp Exhibition.

He serves as a judge for postal history class. He is a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society London, a member of the Deutscher Altbrief-Sammlerverein, the Italy & Colonies Study Circle. He is a Fellow of the International Postal History Fellowship. In 2016 he was elected President of the International Association of Philatelic Experts (AIEP).

The Postal Treasure of the Botanical Garden of Bologna

The Collection

The Archive of the Head of the Botanical Garden of Bologna, prof. Antonio Bertoloni, was sold by his family in the 1980s, a part of the archive was transferred to the Public Archives and a part sold on the philatelic market. It is considered as the most important Italian archive available concerning printed matters from abroad, as prof. Bertoloni had scientific relations with University Institutes and Botanical Gardens in whole Europe.

Therefore the idea came out to present the archive from a scientist from postal history view: first some general remarks about Bertoloni, followed by the analysis of the different types of postal documents in the archive, showing step by step also other elements like the postal markings, the postal routes and rates and the different postal conventions.



Printed matter from London to Bologna 1848, prepaid to the French exit border 2 d, and charged 10 bajocchi on arrival.



Newspaper wrapper from Halle, Prussia, to Bologna, 1848, postage free as university affairs, and charged 16 bajocchi at destination.

FRIEDRICH MEYER



Philatelic CV

Born in Bremen in 1939, Friedrich Meyer grew up in the Hanseatic city, but because of war related circumstances he landed in the surrounding Hanoverian countryside. Stamps were collected in a cigar box and were changed in the school yard – a common thing in these days. During the school time a special interest for chemistry and history developed. The first became the basis for the future profession through a chemical process engineering education, the second turned into a pronounced hobby in the form of family and local history, which then led in the mid 1970s to postal history in today's understanding.

It began with franked covers from the time of the Kingdom of Hanover, which came up in the family history with their content and context having to be clarified. This became an intensive occupation with postal history, the Hanseatic city being the focus. Following the Bremen tradition, there was a special sympathy for the anglo-saxon world, and quite logically the group of "AMERICA ÜBER BREMEN" postmarks on overseas letters, which clearly were a Hanover-Bremen matter and the origin and usage of which had back then still been in the dark, raised a special interest. The clarification of the history of these postmarks – and the inseparably connected "ENGLAND ÜBER BREMEN" – finally led to the Bremen Transatlantic Mail und the BREMEN MAIL – until today a main collecting area and selectively presented here.

In the 1990s the complex theme of the various foreign postal administrations in the Hanseatic city of Bremen was added, and thus over the years exhibits of all postal organisations active in Bremen from the pre-philatelic time until UPU were created.

The Collections

The first Postal Convention between Great Britain and the Kingdom of Hanover

Hanover's first international postal agreement was initiated by the UK in 1845 to connect Hanover with Great Britain and her worldwide Open-Mail-System through the Royal-Mail-Packet-Lines. It became effective in Oct. 1845. Hanover appointed its post-office in Bremen as the exchange office for the transmission of mail to and from London by the packet boats at Cuxhaven. New, reduced rates were established and full prepayments introduced. Hanover had to apply a specific route-marking from Jan. 1847 onwards to distinguish this mail from mail arriving through Prussia via the new Ostende-Aachen route.

These hand stamps were used exclusively at the Hanover-Post-Office in Bremen, the collecting point for all England-mail from the Kingdom of Hanover. Competing with the Prussian route, the line collapsed after less than eight years in 1853, being too slow. The public in the City of Bremen could not dispatch mail to England at the Hanover post-office - they sent their own letters to London by the closed bag of the City-Post-Office which also was cheaper.

The exhibit shows the specific hand stamps of this agreement and demonstrates the success of this postal contract however limited it ultimately was.

- **Early Overseas - Conventions: UK – Hanover 1845 – 1853 “England über Bremen”**
- **Early Overseas - Conventions: US – Bremen 1847 – 1867 “America über Bremen”**

A “Registered Cover” from Cork in Ireland, dated 27. April 1849 paid by 1sh 3p (9p postage + 6p registration fee) which had to be paid in advance, credit to Hanover 2 plus 2 Gutegroschen (3+3p) – the only recorded Registered Letter on this route –



The first Transatlantic Postal Convention between the United States and Bremen

During the years 1840-45 the American Postal Administration was searching a European partner independent from the United Kingdom. Among the different important European harbours in competition, the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen, a sovereign German state of 50 000 inhabitants with a port at the river Weser, was selected. Bremen had an old trading tradition, as well as 50 years of diplomatic relations with the United States.

The Ocean-Steam-Navigation-Company (OSNC) was formed by act of the US-Congress on 3 March 1845 and founded in 1846. The company built and operated two steamers: the “Washington” and the “Hermann” for regular trips to carry American packet mail between New York and Bremerhaven, the Port city of Bremen, calling at Cowes, with stops in Southampton. The OSNC was capitalised by the American and the German side.

The 1847 Postal Agreement with the United States made the City-Post-Office of Bremen the agency of the US-Postal-Administration for over 20 years. Low tariffs and their systematic reductions led to a fast increase of mail volume between the exchange offices in New York and the City-Post-Office in Bremen.

In these years Bremen became one of the most important continental ports of transit for mail from and to all the states of the German-Austrian-Postal-Union, as well as to a center of emigration to the US for middle- and east-Europe. One of the most characteristic handstamps of the BREMEN MAIL is the AMERICA ÜBER BREMEN - marking, applied at the Hanoverian Post-Office in Bremen for their specific courses during all three tariff-periods.



Cover from the maiden voyage of the first American packet-steamship “Washington” returning to New York dated 2. July 1847, the double-letter was paid in Bremen to the US-cost (80 Grote) and the City-Post introduced a brandnew red boxed handmark “PAID”; the credit to England was noted in typical red ink as “3” (sh) – two times 1sh 6p and the cover was sent via Cuxhaven and London to catch the steamer, being repaired in Southampton

DIETER MICHELSON



FRPSL

Philatelic CV

Dieter Michelson, born in Dublin, Ireland in 1960, has been active without interruption since 1982 in executive positions with companies in various fields of philately. In 1981 Michelson joined the newly-established stamp wholesaler Philagentur GmbH. A year later he took over the management at the age of 22 and led the company, through internal growth and the acquisition of competitors, to become a market-leading German distributor of the new issues of postal administrations from around the world.

In 2002, Dieter Michelson in addition took over the management of the auction house of Heinrich Koehler in Wiesbaden. From 2009 Michelson was responsible for the stamp dealing part of the American 'Spectrum Group International' until the now completed acquisition. Dieter Michelson was for many years active on the boards of the German Stamp Dealers' Association (APHV) and the International Federation of Stamp Dealers' Associations (IFSDA). At the same time he was President of the Federal Association of German Stamp Auctioneers (BDB) from 2005 to 2008.

Since 2009 Michelson has been a member of the Consilium Philatelicum, Bonn, an institution for the promotion of philately in Germany.

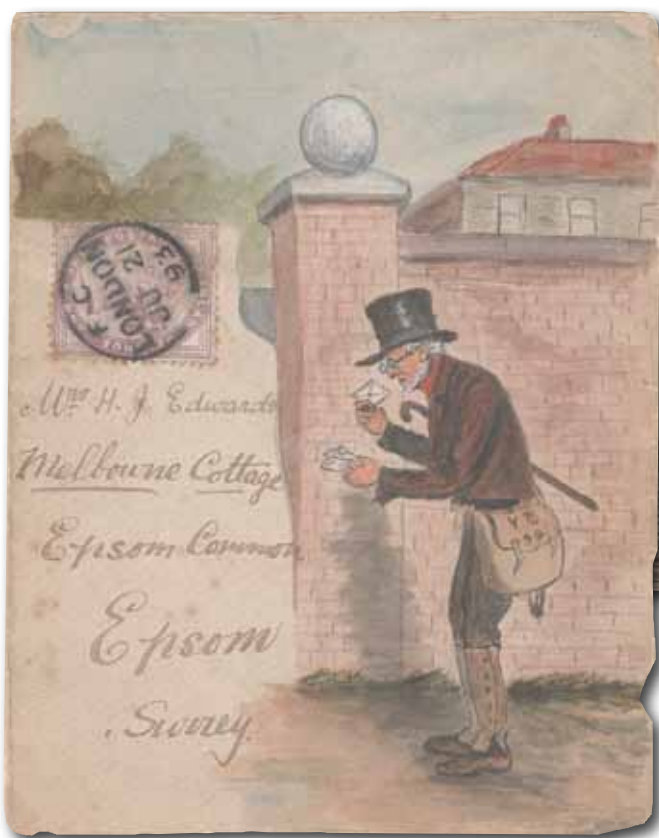
Privately, Dieter Michelson collects "Irish postal history in the 19th century", this being the postage stamps of Great Britain used in Ireland until 1900, as well as "hand illustrated classic letters of the 19th century".

The Collection

This collection shows letters from a completely different angle and apart from any philatelic perspective. Covers are presented which were hand illustrated by the senders at the time they were sent by mail in the nineteenth century. The subjects of the drawings - whether black and white or in colour - are manifold. Some show situations of the everyday life of the illustrator, political subjects are dealt with or in many cases postal situations are depicted. Quite often the stamps are integrated in the illustration.

Looking at this little collection the classical postal history view and evaluation takes a back seat. The cover and the stamp together make up a piece of art which is extended by the artist on the leaves. Thus, the "confirmed" philatelist will sometimes be pained when looking at these illustrations whereas the unencumbered observer might be delighted all the more.

Handillustrated Letters of England



ROLF ROHLFS



FRPSL

Philatelic CV

Born in 1940 in a village near Bremen/Germany I started collecting stamps at the age of seven, inspired by a friend whose father had built up a collection of Germany. At the teenages my passion got a short break but was pushed once more when I heard of the famous bisects of German Empire stamps which had been made and used in Syke, a small town, not too far from my father's farm. Searching for the existing letters of these bi-sects I found out that most of the addressees were forefathers of people still living in the small villages around Syke. I felt it my destiny to explore the background. The result was the book "Die Syke-Halbierungen", being accompanied by a collection of the "Eagle Issues" of the German Empire, later followed by the book "Die Hannover-Halbierungen" and a collection of the Kingdom of Hanover and the book "Ungarn-Halbierungen" and a collection of the "First Issue of Austria used in Hungary". Being over the years not only fascinated in bisected stamps but also in mail to overseas' destinations I started to collect letters from Europe which had been directed via Trieste and Alexandria to Asia and Australia.

I am a member of: the Briefmarken-Club Hannover von 1886, the Deutscher Altbriefsammlerverein, the Club de Monte Carlo (since 1999) and - last not least - The Royal Philatelic Society London (since 2000, Fellow since 2011).

The Collection

The display shows not only letters from various countries of the German-Austrian Postal Union but also from Sardinia, Sweden and Switzerland, which have been directed in the years from 1853 to 1870 via Trieste and Alexandria to destinations East of Suez, so to British East-India, China, the Dutch Indies, Japan, the Philippines, the Straits Settlements and Australia/New Zealand. Among them: 9 letters with the so-called British Additional Frankings of Alexandria.

Trieste, harbour at the Adriatic and gateway of the Austro-Hungarian Empire to the world, was seat of the Lloyd Austriaco. Founded in 1836 it already in 1847 had become one of the most important lines in the Eastern Mediterranean by integrating local connections and establishing an express line to Alexandria, in order to get access to the Overland Mail across the Isthmus of Suez and to the P.& O. steamers operating in the Indian Ocean. In Alexandria, the so-called "global village", which attracted nearly all European nations of importance to settle representations, the exchange of mail took place between the Austrian and the British post offices. The international mail directed via Trieste to Asia and Australia had to be fully franked to the harbour of disembarkation (except to British East-India and Hong Kong; for these destinations only as far as Alexandria). To let the people at the British post office in Alexandria know whether the covers from all over Europe were correctly franked or not, they were tax-marked at Trieste in a very characteristic way. Thus the British know how to act. If prepaid beyond Alexandria, the cover got a manuscript tax marking in red crayon; if not, it was tax-marked in black or blue.

In 1863 only occasionally, but exclusively from the beginning of 1865 until 5 June 1868, when the new postal convention between Great Britain and Austria came into effect, British stamps appeared on the letters, obviously substituting the now missing "franko" markings in red crayon: the famous British Additional Frankings of Alexandria.

One may ask: Who paid for these stamps? They were covering the distance beyond Alexandria which the sender already paid for. The answer is amazingly simple: the sender. But one may also ask: Who affixed the British adhesives on the letters? For a long time it has been predominating opinion, that the British at their post office in Alexandria did it. For more efficiency and to have a better control of the amount they had to charge the Austrians, by watching the consumption of stamps. In the meanwhile opinion tends to an originatorship of even more evidence: The Austrians did it! Their post office in Alexandria was an important transit hub not only for mail to destinations East of Suez but also for Egypt and its hinterland. The postal convention between Austria and Great Britain, reducing the British share beyond Alexandria from 1 shilling to 6 d, was already negotiated and

International Mail via Trieste and Alexandria to Destinations East of Suez

initialled but still not set into effect. What could more suggest itself for the Austrians as to buy and to use British stamps to settle their debits against Great Britain for the period of transition!? This version is at the same time an explanation for the great quantity of letters with multiple frankings of the 3 d. and 6 d. stamps instead of the only necessary 1 shilling. Why? The Austrians had laid in too large stocks of stamps for printing matters and registration and tried now to use it up.

It is just possible, that fully franked letters to the Egyptian hinterland, which passed the Austrian post office in Alexandria, have in the same way been additionally franked with Egyptian stamps by the Austrians, too. There are a bunch of letters from Austria, Bavaria, Saxony and Switzerland, which have been fully franked to Cairo and got an additional franking of Egyptian stamps, similar to the British Additional Frankings.

The legendary Overland Mail route through the Isthmus of Suez is for ever associated with the name of Thomas Fletcher Waghorn, who started already in 1829 his famous “timing trips” through the Red Sea and the deserts between Suez and Cairo, eventually down the Nile and Mahmoudieh Canal to Alexandria. In the mid 1830s he founded his own forwarding agency but at the end had to surrender to the concentrated interests of the General Post Office and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. He died a poor man in 1850, short after having turned his attention to speeding the post in Europe. One of his last activities was his ultimate “timing trip” to discover the fastest route through the Continent on the way from England to India. The result: The route via Trieste to Alexandria was the fastest! That route had only one but serious disadvantage: It was too expensive! Mainly because the British charged for their share (1 shilling) as much as the total postage for a single letter from Germany via Marseilles to a destination in Asia or Australia (10 silver-groschen). This hurdle was removed by the British-Austrian postal convention in halving the British share on 5 June 1868 to 6 d. But short time later, when the Mont Cenis Tunnel was completed in 1871, a new competitor appeared on the scene, even faster and cheaper than Trieste: Brindisi.



1863 cover from Trieste/Austria to Batavia/Dutch Indies with an Austrian three issues' franking, tied by the oval "COL VAPORE DA TRIESTE", additionally franked by a British 1 sh., 1862 issue, tied by the "B01" of Alexandria.



1864 cover from Lindau/Bavaria to Manila/Philippines with a correct 56 kr. franking. Being insufficiently prepaid for the first time the letter made the way from Lindau to Trieste twice to get a complete franking. Two different cancellations: open and closed mill-wheel.

MICHAEL SCHEWE



My name is Michael Schewe. I live in a small town with approximately 20.000 citizens called Enger, which is located in Northrhine-Westphalia, Germany. I am 62 years old, married and have two daughters.

Philatelic CV

I have been collecting stamps since 1980. My first collection was the “Abstimmungsgebiet Allenstein” which I showed on several exhibitions. At the FIP exhibition Praga 1988, I showed it for the last time. Afterwards I sold the collection and stopped collecting stamps until 1995.

Then I started a collection of the “King Johann” issue of Saxony. In addition to that, I also began to collect the “Friedrich - August” issue of Saxony a few years later, of which you can see a small part here today.

The “King Johann” collection was awarded a Large Gold medal in Paris in 2012. The “King Friedrich - August” collection was awarded a Gold medal in London in 2015.

“King Friedrich - August” issue of Saxony (1851 - 1855) with emphasis on printing plates, anomalies and the stamp usage on inland-, postal union and foreign country covers.

The Collection

Today I am showing a very small excerpt of a special collection researching of the: “King Friedrich - August” issue of Saxony (1851 - 1855) with emphasis on printing plates, anomalies and the stamp usage on inland-, postal union and foreign country covers.

My favorite items of the collection:



Handpainted illustrated cover, symbolizing a treasure chest, franked with 1 Neugroschen



Strip of 5 (largest known multiple) of the 3 Pfennige stamp of 1851 with wide margins (first issue)

WERNER SCHINDLER



Philatelic CV

The first contacts with philately I had at the age of 16th. My first exhibition collection “Der Entwertung entgangen” was exhibited in 1961 with success at the Hofburg in Vienna.

Then came the time of family formation and professional challenge. Philately had to wait in the background.

During the WIPA81 I became a member of the “Austrian Philatelic Club VINDOBONA”. I owe him many philatelic impulses and friends. DASV and the Swiss Association for Post History are equally important for my knowledge and contacts.

LONDON 1990 was my first international exhibition where I could show my object “Austria-Hungary Edition 1867 Foreign Destination Mail”. From this year on I also worked as an author, for example the book Austria-Hungary, 125 years edition 1867.

At WIPA 2008, I was responsible for the Rarities Cabinet, where among other seldom pieces the two 3 Kreuzer Error of Colour (red instead of green) on letter were to be seen.

At an early stage, Austrian Post in the Levant also fascinated me. A second exhibition object was created. In 2008, I was able to contribute this research in the new edition of the “Ferchenbauer Handbook”, where I had the honour of co-authoring the Levante chapter.

Today I am interested in Social Philately. Significant senders and recipients, economic connections and historical events make postal History alive. Further publications “Letters tell stories” arise.

A great pleasure for me was the publication of my collection in the “Edition d’or”. Three times large gold for my Levante object in Paris 2012, London 2015 and New York 2016 as well as Grand Prix candidate Paris 2012 crowned my philatelic commitment.

The Austrian Post in the Levant

The Collection

The beginning of the Austrian Post in the Levant started with the Peace of CARLOWITZ 1699 and PASSAROWITZ 1718. The first Austrian courier route to Constantinople (1719) transported only consulate post. Since 1728 occasionally merchant mail was taken with the courier and from 1746 the route was carried out on a regular basis once a month.

Austrian Post Offices existed in major cities and harbours. Early 1869 about 62 Levant post offices were active and there were Consular and LLOYD Post Offices. The transport of mail by sea was carried out by AUSTRIAN LLOYD and DDSG.

The collection shows the beginning of the first land routes, the expansion of the AUSTRIAN LLOYD sea routes, the change in the rates, the introduction of postal stamps, the influence of other foreign post offices and the international postal routes.

EARLIEST RECORDED USAGE OF POSTAGE STAMPS / ALEXANDRIA 11/9 (1863)

50 Soldi franking, edition 1863, double rate on cover.

The introduction of stamps should take place in ALEXANDRIA on September 1st, 1863.

Due to difficulties in the delivery of the first stamps the date could not be kept.

Provenance: Collection Wolfsbauer



SOLDI + KREUZER MIXED FRANKING / CONSTANTINOPEL 8/5/75

23 Sld/kr Postage to Italy three colour single weight envelope.

Kreuzer were not officially sold in the Levant and could only be reached by hand or as a return port. Their use in the Levant was not allowed. Normally, such pieces were tolerated.

Provenance: Collection Künzi, Provera and Silvain Wyler

ALFRED SCHMIDT



Civil status: Married, three sons (born 1996, 1999, 2002)

Occupation: Pharmacist

Philatelic CV

Main steps in my philatelic development

Ca. 1973: Started collecting stamps.

1977: Member of a stamp club of young philatelists

1980: Debut as junior exhibitor (Thematic) "Leipzig Fair"

1982: Accredited as Juror on local exhibitions

1990: President of the local Stamp Club in Haldensleben

1995: Debut as senior exhibitor (Thematic) "The Statues of Knight Roland"

2001: Won my first "Grand Award" at NAPOSTA Wuppertal, German National Exhibition

2006: First Large Gold Medaille at FIP-Exhibition Washington 2006 (Thematic)

2007: Accredited as National Juror in Germany (Thematic)

2008: European Champion of Thematic Philately at ETCP Essen

2009: Received 96 points at China 2009, Best of Thematic Class

2011: Accredited as National Juror in Germany (Postal History)

2011: Member of RPSL

2012: Accredited as National Juror in Germany (Literature)

2013: Accredited as FIP Juror (Thematic) – apprenticeship at Bangkok 2013

2013-16: Vice President of BDPh (German Federation)

2016: Chairman of the curatorium of the

"Stiftung Philatelie und Postgeschichte"

Since 2017: President of BDPh (German Federation)

Philatelic Interests

Traditional: Prussia – The King Frederick Wilhelm IV issues 1850-1861

Postal History: The Postal History of Neu-Haldensleben until 1867 (my hometown)

Postal History: The Postal History of the German Reunification 1989-93

Thematic: From the Late Middle Ages to Early Modern Period

Prussia – The King Frederick William IV Issue 1850

The Collection

On December 21, 1849 the postal administration of Prussia decided to issue postage stamps. The design showing the effigy of King Friedrich Wilhelm was created by Prof. Eichens. In spring 1850 one of the Prof. Eichens proposals was printed from a steel engraved die with inscription POSTMARKE. After changing the inscription POSTMARKE into FREIMARKE the design was accepted. Only a very few essays of both inscriptions are recorded. The single die printings with the pretty frame of the 1/2 , 1, 2 and 3 Sgr. are certainly colour proofs printed 1850, as the additional value of 4 Pfg. issued on May 1, 1856 is not recorded in this form.



Spring 1850: Die proof with inscription "FREI-MARKE"



1850: Colour proofs, ½ Sgr printed on white paper, the values of 1, 2 and 3 Sgr were printed on coloured paper



The first 4 stamps of Prussia were issued on November 15, 1850. A few first-day covers are Recorded, but only one first day cover of 3 Sgr black on yellowish paper.



15.11.1850: First Day Cover of 2 Sgr black on yellowish paper on third distance cover more than 20 miles up to a weight of 1 Lot bearing the numeral cancellation 1214 from Rehme

The only recorded First Day Cover of 3 Sgr

RENÉ SIMMERMACHER



Philatelic CV

When I was a pupil in 1958 I came across Homer's epic poem *Odyssey*. There he mentions the Island of Ithaka, which in fact is located in the Ionian Sea off northeast coast of Kefalonia, and to the west of continental Greece. I became interested in this part of the world and again, further studies in "Kohl's Handbuch vol. 5, Ionische Inseln" fascinated me so much, that I started collecting at the age of 18 years and did my very first purchase: A stamp pasted on a letter, which was issued on the Ionian Islands.

Later in 1964 we published our first publication on the French period there during the years 1797 to 1798 and 1807 to 1814. In 1967 we became member of the Association "Bund der philatelistischen Prüfer, BPP" exclusively in the fields of Ionian Islands territories (i.e. pre-philatelic items and stamps issued on 15 June 1859).

Our collection or parts there of them have been widely exhibited up to the days of the "International Court of Honor". Invented by Swiss Post Museum, Bern on the occasion of the 130th anniversary of printing stamps we had in 1989 the pleasure of exhibiting our whole collection.

In 1997 we received an invitation to exhibit our stamps at Claridge's Hotel London (cf. Stamp Magazine, Oct. 1997). Upon receiving another invitation from WIPA in the year 2000 we were able to re-construct the Alphonse de Rothschild Collection. Parts of his genuine collection were already shown in 1935 at the "Royal Jubilee Exhibition of British Empire Stamps from the Victorian Era", then to be seen in frames nos. 98 to 104.

Actually, not only the very first proof is shown printed from the steel-engraved plate made by Charles H. Jeens (1827-1879), but also additionally later proofs up to the definite state plus the only three copies known of the so-called "re-entries". Furthermore, an elevation shows different postmarks which were separately used on these individually islands. In a special letter selection the different stamps are shown. Among them a "First Day Cover" dated Kefalonia June 15, 1859 is to be found which originates from the collection of Alfred H. Caspary.

The Collection

Exhibited are: One Penny letters of the first weight level, specially to be used in domestic traffic on Ionian ships. One and a half pennies letters stamped for domestic use only, but forwarded by a foreign vessel (i.e. Austria or Greece). One letter, of which only five copies are known has a single Half Penny stamp pasted on. Letters with Three Pence stamps of the second weight level, specially used to be forwarded on foreign vessels (only 5 more copies are known). Additionally, two letters of only four copies known from Ithaka, and the only existing letter with three Pence.

In preparation is our forthcoming "Corpus" which includes all known genuine letters with proof of ownership, and faked letters with partial authenticity faked.

Ionian Islands June 15, 1859 to 1864



Corfu July 30, 1859 to Kefalonia. 1 and ½ Penny for the transport with Austrian Ship.
Ex Collection: P. Mavrokordatos.



First Day Cover. Kefalonia June 15, 1859 to Patras. 1 Penny for the Ionian transport.
With re-entry from position 14. Ex Collection: Alfred H. Caspary.



Zante August 16, 1859 to Corfu August 17, 1859. 2 Pence for the second weight with Ionian Ship. Ex Collection and exhibit: Royal Jubilee Exhibition of British Empire Stamps of the Victorian Era 1935, Sheet 98, No. 1 and Photo, Section I, Plate 6 by Alphonse de Rothschild.

CHRISTIAN SPRINGER



FRPSL

Philatelic CV

When I was born in the small town of Neugersdorf in 1933 it could not be foreseen that my love of my native country would develop into an occupation with Saxony's philately lasting many years. Even today, after all these years I am still held spell-bound by the postal history and stamps of the Electorate and Kingdom of Saxony. It has always provided a connection with my native country, which during the Cold War I was not permitted to visit.

My exhibits:

"The Kingdom of Saxony, Stamps and Postal Stationery 1850 -1867"
which was formed and exhibited jointly with my wife Renate Springer achieved Large Gold at both the international exhibitions "PRAGA 08" and "Essen 09".

The Hansa Local Post, the Private Post in Dresden 1st. Jan. 1886-31st.Mar.1900
"Tax Stamps for the payment of Duties on Forms Specially prepared for such Fiscal Purposes in the Electorate and Kingdom of Saxony 1682 – 1867"

Furthermore in the one-frame class I have entered various exhibits which have achieved high and the highest awards. One amongst these is: "Saxon Letters from the time of the Thirty Years War 1618 – 1648". This exhibit achieved Gold and the Grand Prix at the "ITALIA 09" in the one-frame class. I have also published many books on the Saxon philately.

During the course of the existence of East Germany I busied myself with building and maintaining contact to collectors there, and financed their visits to the then West-Germany. At no expense to themselves I furnished them with philatelic literature. Following the Reunification numerous visits were undertaken to societies in Saxony, and the sponsoring of meetings.

(In the course of my philatelic career) I have been awarded: "Moschkau Medal" 2000 "SAVO Plaque" 2004 "Lindenberg Medal" 2011 "RPSL Fellow" 2009

Postmaster Cancels of the Royal Saxonian Post during the first half part of the 19th century

The Collection

Until now there has not been any information about the field of postmaster cancels in the archives. Therefore only assumptions can be made. One reason for the introduction of the postmaster cancel could be the postal treaty between Saxony and Bavaria, signed on 16.12.1810 and ratified on 1.3.1811. The paragraph reads: "All letters which are sent by the riding post "must have the cancel of the place of dispatch".

On the other hand there might have been other reasons for the acquisition, e.g. private manufacture by single postmasters or the idea of marking the mailing which was transported by horse riders.

All indicated usage times of the cancels have been gathered only empirically. There are single-line, blank dated cancels, called postmaster cancels. "Crimmitschau" and "Geithain" form an exception, as they have cursive letters. There are also occasional letters with a handwritten note from the postmaster. These postmaster cancels on letters have rarely become known, mainly on letters abroad.



1811 Letter from the government office at Plauen to Leipzig with postmark of office "Von PLAUEN, im Voigtlande 1811", free of charge. So far one repulse report. One strike/copy known



1820 accompanying letter for parcels from "Crimmitschau to Magdeburg (Prussia) with handwritten postmark. Weight of consignment 4 Pfund, 16 Loth, tax 8 Ggr. (tariff period 1713 – 1823). Privat sender mark "V" for the name=Voigt. Route: Crimmitschau, Leipzig, Magdeburg. So far two repulse reported. Two strikes/copies recorded

RENATE SPRINGER

RDP FRPSL

Philatelic CV



From the time of my birth in 1940 I was confronted with stamp collecting from a very early age. My father was a collector, and many times that I gazed upon his collections. However, many years were to pass before I applied myself with heart and soul to the hobby. This was around 1962 at the time I first came to know my husband. He spoke so effusively about his hobby, that it awoke in me a curiosity. Together we visited stamp exhibitions and collectors' meetings. There awoke in me the desire to build a collection of my own. From the outset it was clear that it had to be a collection that related to my beloved native land, Saxony. At this point in time I was already living in Cologne, and I was forbidden to travel to East Germany. So through the wonderful medium of Saxony's stamps and postal history I retained a connection to my roots.

Our large joint exhibit with my husband Christian Springer "The Kingdom of Saxony, the Stamps and Postal Stationery 1850 – 1867" achieved in both "PRAG 08" and in "ESSEN 09" a Large Gold Medal.

Further exhibits are:

The Independent Postal System of Upper Lusatia within Saxony 1678 – 1816
The Saxon Postal System under the auspices of both the Head Postmasters Kees.
As well as a further 6 one-frame exhibits relating to Saxon themes. The one-frame exhibits, too, have received many of the highest awards.

I have also published many books and articles on the Saxon philately:

For my work in the field of philately I have been bestowed with numerous awards: "Moschkau Medal", "SAVO Plaque", "Lindenberg Medal", RPSL Fellow, and the greatest honor was becoming a signatory to the "Roll of Distinguished Philatelists", 28th June 2013.

My aim was, and still is, to bring knowledge of philately to a wide audience, and to pass on my enthusiasm to others.

The Sending of Mail in Saxony during the Time of the Elector Christian II. 1583 – 1611

The Collection

The postal system in Saxony at this moment in history was in a state of decay. The Elector had no interest in a regulated postal system, because in his opinion it would only cost money. Therefore it is shown here just how difficult it was to send a letter. Transmission of mail was by one or more of the following Civil Servants, female messengers, domestic servants, the originators themselves, or last but not least through Court Emissaries.

My most treasured cover is a letter that was carried by the originator, and which bears the signature of the Elector himself.

It is what would today be called a customs certificate given to the Dresden Shipping Agent Balthasar Grützmacher. Grützmacher had been at the (Royal) Court and will have requested such a document, and in turn will have collected it from there in person.

Here is my favorite item:



1603, 1st December. The letter is addressed to “Jobst Graf zu Barby und Mühlingen”. (The most honorable Count of Barby and Mühlingen). The Elector requests that the Shipping Agent Grützmacher be allowed to pass his customs station at Magdeburg without having to pay excise duty or any customs. Grützmacher had then been able to show this letter to obtain free passage for himself and his goods.

GEORG STØRMER



FRPSL

Philatelic CV

Vice Chairman of Supervisory Board
Oslo Filatelistklubb
FRPSL, DASV, Collectors Club
Berliner P.K., Münchener P.K.
Gold Medals: British Empire, London 2015,
Old Levant, New York 2016

The Collection

Norway had over the centuries developed a considerable trade with European countries, mainly based on its exports of fish and wood-products and imports of consumer goods, machinery and ships. For Norwegians and Danes Hamburg was the gateway to the European Continent and many business people had been dealing with Hamburg's traders and merchant-banks. For this reason Denmark had for a long time had an important post office in Hamburg and although the union with Denmark was broken in 1814, we find until the War of 1864 the date stamp "K.D.O.P.A. HAMBURG" of the Danish Post-Office on the back of most Norwegian letters to the Continent.

Mail sent via Thurn & Taxis P.O.
From the Danish office, mail was transferred to the Thurn & Taxis post office in Hamburg for mail to or via their concession areas in Germany, Austria and Italy



Norwegian letters with stamps beyond Hamburg 1855/59



Mail sent via Prussian P.O. Letters to destinations in Northern and Eastern Germany, Russia and Great Britain normally was transferred to the Prussian post office for further distribution.



Mail sent via Hanoverian P.O. Letters to destinations in Hannover was transferred to the Hanoverian P.O. in Hamburg for further distribution.



Mail sent under 1854 Convention with France Mail sent under the 1854 Convention with France passed through Hamburg in closed bags and letters were not cancelled until crossing the French border onboard the trains in France. These letters normally have French cancellations.

KLAUS WEIS



Philatelic CV

- 1999 Start of exhibiting Baden postal history (routes and rates), amongst others
- Grand Prix National SAMOLUX 2001, FIP LG Bangkok 2003 and Valencia 2004, “Golden post horn” Sindelfingen 2004.
- Since 1999 Several articles about different themes of postal history in the “Philatelie” and other magazines.
- 2003 - 2005 Organisation and realisation of seminars for exhibitors in Germany.
- 2006 Event manager of Baden-Salon in the Castle of Karlsruhe.
- Since 2006 President of DASV.
- 2009 Awarded with Prof. Dr. Carlrichard Brühl-Medal.
- Since 2011 chairman of the international symposium for postal history at the stamp fair in Sindelfingen.
- 2016 Start of second exhibit with Baden postal history (markings of the post offices), “Silver post horn” Sindelfingen 2016, LG at Oldenburg 2017 (national rank 1).

Member of various Study Groups as well as the Briefmarken-Club Hannover von 1886 and the Royal Philatelic Society London.

Collecting Interest

In the beginning of the 1990ies I started to become seriously interested in philately. My love is and will be dedicated to my homeland, (the Grand Duchy of) Baden. In the beginning the focus was on spectacular frankings on letters, which I rather quickly tried to explain – the “birth hour” of my postal historic collecting passion.

After the sale of the main parts of my exhibit on the mail services of the Grand Duchy Baden I studied intensively the attractive and partly coloured combinations of number postmarks and their periods of usage. This resulted in my second and current exhibit on the local postmarks on the subsequent Baden area between 1723 and 1871.

At the same time I started to document the diverse routings in the postal traffic with the Australian States. On that basis my favoured collection on the inter-continental postal traffic between 1837 and 1880 evolved, which should help me to understand the development of the worldwide steam ship mail traffic and eventually to create an exhibit on it.

Additionally, I am interested in the cancellations of the classic French border post offices and in the postal history of Baden.

Transpacific Mail (1837 – 1880)

The Collection

My presentation is an excerpt of a beginning exhibit on the worldwide intercontinental (ship-) mail traffic. The transpacific mail and especially “two ocean covers” are fascinating testimonies of human effort and technological developments in the age of industrialization around the conveyance of mail to the most remote areas of the world.

Pioneer voyage of the “SS Golden Age” via Tahiti 1854

In 1854 a first attempt was made to establish a regular steam ship service across the Pacific Ocean from Australia to Panama. The “overland mail” ran across the Isthmus to Chagres, where a connection to the existing network of the ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY in the Caribbean including the transatlantic connection from St. Thomas to Great Britain was in place. The pioneer voyage of the “SS Golden Age” ended in a financial disaster because of the enormous coal consumption, further attempts were not undertaken over the next twelve years...



Sydney – Tahiti – Panama – Chagres – Cartagena – St. Thomas – Southampton

Part franked letter of 1854 from Sydney / NSW (11th May) with paddle steamer “SS Golden Age” on a contract voyage for the NEW YORK & AUSTRALIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY. After a stopover in Papeete / Tahiti (24th to 29th May) for coaling Panama was reached on the 19th June. Continuation was via “Overland Mail” with mules across the Isthmus to the Atlantic coast. From Chagres (23rd June) across the Atlantic with the paddle steamers of the ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY, first with the “SS Dee” via Cartagena / Bolivia (24th/25th June) to St. Thomas / Danish West Indies (1st July) and from there on the 2nd July with the “SS Magdalena” nonstop across the Atlantic to Southampton (17th July). Total duration of the sea trip = 76 days. The final destination Copenhagen was reached via London – Dover – Ostende – Aachen and Hamburg.



Taxing: 3 Pence colonial ship-letter rate (upto ½ ounce) franked, 2 Shilling British packet letter rate + 4 Pence Great Britain domestic fee and Belgium transit (“2/4”) = 24 Prussian Silbergroschen + 3 Silbergroschen Prussian Transit (“24/3”) = 27 Sgr. = “115” Danish Skilling + “9” Skilling Danish domestic fee = 124 Skilling to be paid by the recipient.

PAUL WIJNANTS



Philatelic CV

Collections:

- Stampless maritime overweight mail in pre-UPU times
- US Depreciated currency on maritime mail 1861-1875
- UPU and non-UPU exchanged mail
- Worldwide literature (rates, routes, postal history and maritime mail)

Exhibitions :

- Postal History of the Danish West Indies 1817-1917 – Large Vermeil (Gandae 1991)
- Postal History of Theresienstadt – Gold (BEFITEN 1999)
- Agriculture in our Regions – Gold (Rotterdam 2001)
- The Postal use of the Belgian Express stamps – Gold (Tilburg 2010)
- Stampless maritime overweight mail in pre-UPU times – Large Gold (Aarschot 2014)
- Golden Posthoorn (Sindelfingen 2014)
- Large Gold FIP (New York 2016)
- Bibliographie of Danish West Indies Philately – Vermeil (Hafnia 2001)
- Monacophil 2013 & 2017 – Invitation

Memberships of foreign philatelic circles :

- International Postal History Fellowship (I.P.H.F.)
- Association International des Experts de Philatélie (A.I.E.P.)
- DASV and US Classic Society
- Royal Philatelic Society London (R.P.S.L.)
- American Philatelic Society (A.P.S.) & American Philatelic Research Library (A.P.R.L.)
- Belgian Study Circle of Great Britain
- Association des Journalistes Philatélique (A.I.J.P.) & European Press Federation (E.P.F.)

Publications o.a. :

- Bibliography of Danish West Indies Philately
- The impact of conventions on overweight letters in international pre-adhesive exchanged mail (IPHF - 2014)
- The influence of the VOC, the Batavian Commonwealth and the British Empire on the postal development of the Cape Colony (IPHF - 2015)
- The maritime connections to and from New South Wales before 1876 (IPHF 2016)
- The impact of the 18th century revolutionary wars on the maritime connections between Great Britain, France and Spain (September 2017)
- Ca.120 articles on different subjects o.a.
- Forged Belgian railway cancel on forged médaillon cover (FFE Journal)
- De postconventie USA-Bremen van 1847 en de maritieme post naar Württemberg (LPB)
- The crowned circle and rebate handstamps 1790-1839 (LPB)
- US Steamship postage not paid (LPB)
- Jubilee book 50 years Belgian Academy for Philately

Philatelic functions :

- Secretary of AIEP (Association International des Experts de Philatélie)
- Editorial staff of “Le Philatéliste Belge”
- Responsible for website Belgian Academy for Philately

Stampless Maritime Overweight Mail in pre-UPU times (1765-1876)

The Collection

This exhibit deals with maritime stampless overweight letters before the UPU existed and created a system of uniformed rates between nations. It's divided into three parts. The first part handles the maritime mail crossing the European seas (Cross Channel and the Mediterranean Sea). The second part treats the mail across the Atlantic ocean and the third part the mail related to Australasian countries (across the Indian and Pacific Ocean: two ocean and three ocean mail). The time frame is 1765 to 1876 (creation and start of the UPU). The distinction is made between non-conventional and conventional mail. The non-conventional mail refers to those cases where each country calculated their own rates or credits, lacking any bilateral agreement. The latter is used when there was a mutual agreement between two countries for the exchange of mail, including the rates and weights.

On this invitation event of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, this exhibit focuses only on the Cross Channel connection.



17x rate: Letter mailed on July 6th, 1839 from Antwerp (cancel ANVERS 6 JULY 1839) to London (arrival cancel LONDON 8 JUL 1839). Belgium weight notation at the back 120 grams and 75 centimes postage. The cancel FRANCO FRONTIERES indicates that the Belgium postage was paid till the border office (Ostend). UK weight indication of 4 1/4 oz meaning 17 times the basic rate of 1/4 shilling or a total of £1.2s.8d postage.

ONLY 2 BELGIUM £-COVERS RECORDED

DR. HANS WILDERBEEK



Philatelic CV

Hans Wilderbeek, born in Zeist, The Netherlands in 1971, is a passionate philatelist with a broad interest in international philately and postal history. Focal areas involve the stamps and postal history of the Duchy of Brunswick, stampless border crossing mail to and from The Netherlands, and the postal history and marcophily of the Thurn and Taxis postal territories, among others.

Throughout the years, his research has led to a multitude of lectures and both general and specialist publications in various philatelic journals. Fueled by an open and inquisitive mind, his aim is to not only share new insights, but also to build bridges with fellow collectors throughout the world.

Since 2010, Hans Wilderbeek has been active as a philatelic juror on national level for traditional philately, postal history and stationery, serving just recently as Jury Secretary during the 2017 Multilateral exhibition in 's-Hertogenbosch in The Netherlands.

In 2014, Hans Wilderbeek joined the BPP as philatelic expert for the classic philately of the Duchy of Brunswick.

Hans Wilderbeek is a member of the Royal Philatelic Society London, the Netherlands Philatelic Academy, The international Association for Postal History DASV, and specialized Study Associations comprising classical areas such as Hannover + Brunswick, Thurn and Taxis, The North German Postal Confederation, The Netherlands, among others.

In the rare event of a still existing world outside philately, he has hitherto been combining an extensive background in material science and technology with marketing and business, in various roles involving product & application development, business development, product management and marketing & communication for a number of large multinational companies in the field of engineering plastics.

– Domestic use of the Duchy of Brunswick’s Postal Association issue

– Brunswick foreign mail beyond the Austro-German Postal Association

The Collections

Domestic use of the Duchy of Brunswick’s Postal Association issue

On January 1st, 1852, the Duchy of Brunswick joined the ranks of stamp issuing territories, following its joining of the Austro-German Postal Association (DÖPV). The 1852 first issue in a unique and outstanding design of the leaping Saxony horse comprised 3 values in a Silbergroschen denomination intended for correspondence to destinations within that same Postal Association. However, the Duchy’s domestic currency Gute Groschen was different from that used for the face value of that same 1852 issue, with an odd parity. Considering that it still took 4 years (!) for a first stamp to be issued in a domestic denomination, one would assume that this rendered the 1852 issue and its successors useless for domestic mail. This frame exhibit actually illustrates that this is not entirely true. The 1852 Brunswick Postal Association issue has been used also domestically, although its use is rare. The research conducted and presented here has been able to show for the first time, that until the unification of the domestic rates in 1863, actually two periods have been existing, during which the denomination’s equivalent postal value was different. Furthermore, this study has also been able to present the evidence for the illustrious combined domestic frankings of Silbergroschen and Gute Groschen issues.

Brunswick foreign mail beyond the Austro-German Postal Association

Correspondence to foreign destinations have always been appealing, be it because of its franking, rate, endorsement or sheer destination. Contrary to some other classic German states, foreign mail from the Duchy of Brunswick to destinations beyond the Austro-German Postal Association is rare.

Most frequent are letters to the United Kingdom, France and the United States of America, followed by mail to Danish ruled Holstein and Schleswig, as well as Switzerland. Other destinations are very rare to extremely rare. This is for instance also valid to perceived common and geographically close destinations such as The Netherlands, Belgium or Scandinavian countries. Even including stampless mail, only 5 letters originating from the Duchy have survived to destinations in Asia and Oceania. On the other hand, destinations such as Spain and Portugal, Finland (Russia), Africa (with the exception of South Africa), and South America, quite known from other German states, are hitherto completely unknown from the Duchy of Brunswick during its postal independence. The exhibit depicts some selected covers per destination from the philatelic period of the Duchy of Brunswick, and transfers a fascinating insight in foreign mail relations of the Duchy of times long gone.

23.4.1854. Braunschweig to Soerabaya in Dutch East Indies. Initially 6¼ sgr paid by sender for endorsed route via Trieste and Austrian Lloyd until Alexandria. A partial franking was however not allowed, and the letter was returned for full franking ('Retour für vollständ. Frankirung', in blue) with 20¼ sgr, comprising 17¼ foreign share. Possibly because of less favourable departure dates, the letter was however conveyed via the alternative route via Aachen (red 'P' marking), London, Southampton and the Overland Mail (1 shilling 4p British share, black manuscript) to Batavia. The recipient still had to pay the stretch from Singapore, in accordance with the tariff for incoming sea mail (Dutch East Indies decree 23.7.1850, valid till 20.12.1855): 48 Dutch Indies cents (= 40 Dutch cents; denoted in black manuscript, front).





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