

EUROPEAN STAMP EXHIBITION

FINLANDIA 2017

TAMPERE 24.-28.5.

EXHIBITION CATALOGUE

Näyttelyluettelo



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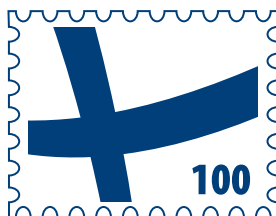
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EUROPEAN STAMP EXHIBITION

FINLANDIA
2017

May 24th–28th 2017

Tampere Hall and the Finnish Postal Museum
Tampere, Finland

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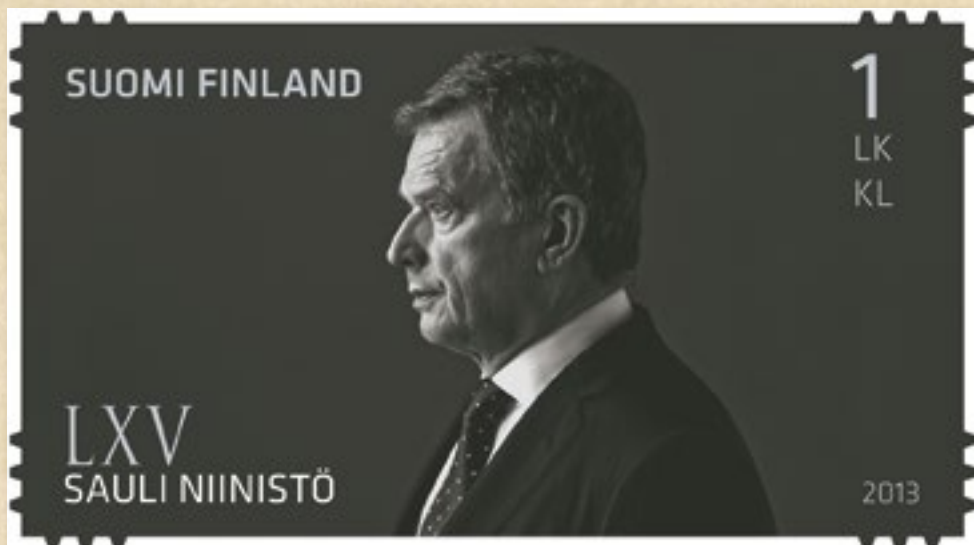
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PATRON OF FINLANDIA 2017

FINLANDIA 2017 -näyttelyn suojelija



Sauli Niinistö
President of the Republic
Tasavallan Presidentti

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Tervetuloa FINLANDIA 2017 -näyttelyyn!

Hyvä näyttelyvieras,

Kun FINLANDIA 2017 -näyttelyn ovet avautuvat, takana on puolen vuosikymmenen valmistelutyö. Tämä työ on tehty näyttelyvieraitamme varten. Suomalaisuuteen sopii, että työ on tehty valtaosin talkoilla – Suomi 100:n tunnuksen mukaisesti yhdessä.

FINLANDIA 2017 on neljäs Suomessa järjestetty suurnäyttely. Se on meidän sukupolvemme panos vuosien 1956, 1988 ja 1995 FINLANDIA-näyttelyiden jatkumoon. Näyttely kuuluu Valtioneuvoston Suomi 100 -hankkeisiin. Näyttelyn suojelijana toimii tasavallan presidentti Sauli Niinistö.

Postimerkinnäyttely on meille keräilijöille läheisin ja luontevin tapa juhlistaa Suomen 100-vuotista itsenäisyyttä. Samalla Tampereen näyttelymme on suurin filateelinen näyttely Euroopassa ja suurimpia koko maailmassa tänä vuonna. Näyttelymme osallistuu 41 Euroopan maata sekä kutsuttuina Australia ja Yhdysvallat.

Olemme ylpeitä monista uusista innovaatioista, jotka on toteutettu suomalaisella osaamisella. FINLANDIA 2017:ssa kuvapostikortit esittäytyvät ensimmäistä kertaa omana kilpailuluokkana kansainvälisen tason näyttelyssä. Postikorttuluokasta voidaan odottaa korkeatasoisinta, joka koskaan on nähty. Uutuuksiin kuuluvat myös monet uudet sovellukset, kuten kokoelmien arvostelu sähköisesti iPadien avulla sekä kokoelmien skannaa-



minen ja jakelu etukäteen tuomaristoa varten.

Näyttelyymme liittyy laaja filateelinen ohjelma unohtamatta moni-ilmeistä oheisohjelmaa sekä lapsille ja nuorille toteutettua ”Merkillistä seikkailua”. Näyttelypaikkoja on kaksi: Tampere-talon lisäksi osa näyttelystä on esillä Posti-

museossa, jonka vahva panos tuo näyttelymme uuden ulottuvuuden.

Olen varma, että FINLANDIA 2017:stä tulee kaikille sen kokeneille mielinpainuva elämys.

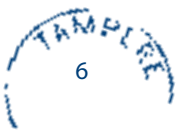
Näyttelytoimikunnan puheenjohtajana haluan kiittää organisaatiotamme, vapaaehtoisia ja henkilökuntaamme erinomaisesta työstä. Kiitän myös Tampereen kaupunkia, Postimuseota ja muita yhteistyökumppaneita, kaupallisia toimijoita, sponsoreita ja lahjoittajia, näytteilleasettajia, komissaareja ja tuomareita menestyksellisestä yhteistyöstä.

Toivon että kaikki näyttelyvieraat viihtyvät suur tapahtumassamme. FINLANDIA 2017:stä saamme merkkipaalun, joka johdattaa harrasteen elävänä, jatkuvasti uudistuvana ja kansainvälisenä 2020-luvulle.

Tervetuloa iloiseen postimerkkeilyn juhlaan!

Jukka Mäkinen

FINLANDIA 2017 Näyttelytoimikunnan puheenjohtaja



Welcome to FINLANDIA 2017!

Dear visitors to FINLANDIA 2017,

When the doors of the FINLANDIA 2017 Exhibition open, a half-decade of preparation will be behind us. All of our efforts have been to ensure that the event is an attraction to our every visitor. In the Finnish manner, the preparations were done mostly by voluntary work – together – the theme of Finland 100.

As the fourth large-scale show organised in Finland, FINLANDIA 2017 brings the contribution of our generation to the continuum of previous FINLANDIAs in 1956, 1988 and 1995. The Exhibition belongs to the Finland 100 Projects of the Finnish Council of State. We are honoured to have the President of the Republic, Sauli Niinistö, as Patron of the Exhibition.

For us collectors, a stamp exhibition is really the closest and most natural way to solemnize the Centenary of the Independence of Finland. At the same time our show in Tampere reaches out as the largest philatelic exhibition in Europe, and one of the largest in the world this year. We welcome no less than forty-one European countries, together with Australia and the United States of America as invited participants.

The organizers are proud of several new innovations realized with Finnish expertise. At FINLANDIA 2017, picture postcards are introduced for the first time as a competition class at international level. Prior expectation rates this new class at a higher level than previously seen. Various new solutions have also been adopted for the first time in this exhibition, including evaluation of the exhibits by the Inter-

national Jury electronically with iPads, by scanning the exhibits and posting the scans for the Jury's use beforehand.

Our exhibition hosts a wide philatelic and social program, with "The Remarkable Adventure with Stamps", a most attractive functional area targeted at children, youth and families. There are two exhibition venues. As well as Tampere Hall, part of the exhibition is on show at The Postal Museum. The Museum's strong contribution brings a new dimension to the event.

I am sure FINLANDIA 2017 will be an unforgettable experience for everyone attending.

As Chairman of the Organizing Committee, I would like to thank the committee officials, volunteers and our personnel for their excellent work. May I thank also the City of Tampere, The Postal Museum and other cooperation partners, commercial contributors, sponsors and donors, as well as exhibitors, commissioners and jury members for their successful collaboration.

I wish you great pleasure in our large-scale FINLANDIA 2017, which will rank as a philatelic milestone in ensuring that our beloved hobby continues to thrive, is constantly innovative and is increasingly international into the 2020's.

Welcome to a joyful Feast of Philately!

Jukka Mäkinen

FINLANDIA 2017, Chairman of the Organizing Committee



Greetings from the President of the Federation of European Philatelic Associations – FEPA

It is a pleasure for me to congratulate the European Stamp Exhibition FINLANDIA 2017 in the city of Tampere on the occasion of such an important celebration as the Centenary of the Independence of Finland.

Finland is again leading the philatelic world. It is quite impressive that Finland will be hosting the most important philatelic event of the year in Europe with FINLANDIA 2017, which has FEPA Patronage, and which has been able to attract exhibits from philatelists from 43 countries.

Philately continues still to be one of the biggest hobbies of the 21st Century, but



also a movement which spreads and enriches our culture. Communication is essential for better understanding among people from different countries, and this is what Philately is looking to achieve.

On behalf of FEPA, the Federation of European Philatelic Associations, I want to wish the Organising Committee, the Institutions, Sponsors, Exhibitors, Commissioners, Jurors, and Visitors every success for a great FINLANDIA 2017 exhibition.

José Ramón Moreno
President of FEPA



Tervetuloa Tampereelle arvoisat postimerkkien ja -korttien keräilijät

Suomen itsenäisyyden juhluvuoden kunniaksi sopii mitä parhaiten FINLANDIA 2017 postimerkinäyttely. Hienoa, että tämä suurnäyttely järjestetään juuri Tampereella. Tampereella on runsaasti aktiivisia filatelisteja ja Tampere on ollut vuosikymmenien aikana monien postimerkkien aiheena.

Tampereesta on tullut muutenkin mielenkiintoinen keskus postitoiminnan näkökulmasta. Museokeskus Vapriikin yhteyteen avattiin vuonna 2014 Suomen postimuseo, jonka on tuonut näyttävästi ja kiinnostavasti esiin postimerkkejä, kirjeitä ja alan historiaa.

FINLANDIA 2017 -näyttelyyn liittyy kilpailuja, mikä aina lisää kiinnostavuutta. Myös kuvapostikorttien tuominen näyttelyyn tuo uuden näköalan. Kuvapostikortit ovat historian tallentamisen kannalta tärkeitä; niiden kuva-aiheet ovat usein ainutlaatuisia, epävirallisia tallenteita, jotka ovat paikallishistorian tallentamisessa kullanarvoisia.

Valtaosa meistä on ollut postimerkkien keräilijöitä. Ainakin muutamia kauniita tai aiheeltaan mieleenpainuvia merkkejä on usein sujautettu kansioon tai laatikonpohjalle. Harrastus palkitsee nopeasti, sillä



aina voi löytää puuttuvia ja harvinaisia merkkejä. Harvinaisuus ei kuitenkaan selviä löytäjälle heti, vaan merkkejä ja alaa on tutkittava. Filatelisti on melkoisen taitava tutkija. Tässä lajissa historian ja kulttuuriin tuntemus kasvaa nopeasti.

Harrastuksen kiinnostavuus saattaa jopa lisääntyä, koska nykyisin lähete-

tään vähemmän paperisia kirjeitä, jolloin myös uudet merkit käyvät harvinaisemmiksi. Tosiasiassa postimerkkien mahdollinen väheneminen on aikojen ja tapojen muutosten tallentumisen kannalta harmillista.

Postimerkkien aiheet ovat vuosi vuodelta muuttuneet arka ja ihmisiä lähemmäksi, Merkkien kuvista ja aiheista on järjestetty jopa äänestyksiä. Tampereella paikallislehden kilpailun voittaneesta valokuvasta tehtiin pari vuotta sitten postimerkki. Ehkä sekini on joskus keräilijöiden suosiossa, joko harvinaisuutensa tai kauliin Tammerkoski-maisemansa vuoksi.

Toivon FINLANDIA 2017 -näyttelylle menestystä ja harrastajille kiinnostavia keräilyvuosia!

Anna-Kaisa Ikonen

Tampereen pormestari

Dear collectors of stamps and postcards – Welcome to Tampere!

The stamp exhibition FINLANDIA 2017 is an outstanding way to honour the centenary of Finland's independence. I am glad that this large exhibition is organised in Tampere. There are a high number of active philatelists in Tampere, and Tampere has been a motif used on stamps for decades.

Tampere has also become a centre for postal activities in other ways. In 2014, the Postal Museum was opened at the Museum Centre Vapriikki. The Postal Museum has impressive displays of stamps, letters and history of the field.

Fascinating competitions are organised in connection with the FINLANDIA 2017 exhibition, and the inclusion of picture postcards also adds a new angle to the exhibition. Picture postcards are important in recording the past; their pictorial motifs are often unique and unofficial, precious in recording local history.

Most of us have been stamp collectors, having at least a few beautiful or memorable stamps in our stamp albums or at the bottom of our drawers. This hobby is rewarding, as you are always able to find rare stamps or stamps that you do not have yet.



However, you must study stamps and the field before you know which stamps are rarities. Philatelists are skilled researchers, who quickly learn about matters dealing with history and culture.

This hobby may become even more fascinating, as less letters are sent by post nowadays, which is why new stamps are also becoming rarer.

The possible decrease in the number of stamps is disadvantageous from the perspective of recording history and the customs.

Year by year, more and more everyday motifs have started to appear on stamps, and votes have been taken on the pictures and motifs to be used on stamps. A couple of years ago, a photograph that won a competition organised by a local newspaper in Tampere was made into a stamp. Perhaps, it will also be popular amongst philatelists some day, either because it is rare or because of its gorgeous view of the Tammerkoski Rapids. I wish the FINLANDIA 2017 exhibition every success and the philatelists the best of luck in their hobby.

Anna-Kaisa Ikonen
Mayor of Tampere



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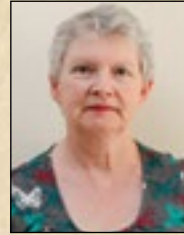
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Raimo Peltonen (1936–2012) – a modest pioneer

The FINLANDIA 2017 exhibition can rightly be called the memorial exhibition of Raimo Peltonen. Without his will and the resulting fund of Eeva and Raimo Peltonen, the decision to arrange this exhibition could never have been made.

Raimo Peltonen was a philatelist and collector from his early years. In the countryside where he lived there was not too much stimulation, so he had to create activities. He started washing stamps off

the family correspondence and arranging them in his album. He said that he also collected butterflies, dragonflies and candy wrappers.

He made his career as an electrician with the railway companies. This naturally explains his special interest in railway mail, a very wide field. In addition to the state-owned Finnish Railways, many private railway companies operated in Finland, issuing their own stamps and maintaining



their own official mail. The railways and railway stations have also been very popular subjects on picture post cards.

The collections of Raimo Peltonen were not limited to the railways alone. Postal history, revenue stamps and papers, postal stationary and various coupons are just a few examples of his numerous areas of philatelic interest. A common denominator in all his collecting fields was the time and effort required. With quite limited resources Mr. Peltonen still succeeded in building diverse and pioneering collections. His secret probably was starting early enough.

Raimo Peltonen was an active exhibitor. He participated in several national and international exhibitions showing several different exhibits. His philosophy was always to put his collecting results to public display. He never aimed for the highest medals or for personal recognition, but he still achieved medals all the way up to gold.

In addition to the philatelic world, Raimo Peltonen was a familiar face in antique stores and flea markets. He gathered noteworthy collections of books, Arabia porcelain, tin and glass objects and maps – basically anything old enough. He used to call himself a born collector.

He was always a quiet and restrained person, never pushing himself forward. He was always available to support his fellow collectors with his knowledge and observations. His diverse collections were also open for viewing whenever needed.

Raimo Peltonen was an active member of several clubs and societies. He appreciated regular participation in club meetings and he valued the role of philatelic clubs and their activities.

After being widowed from his dear wife Eeva and without any children or other relatives he wanted to leave his legacy to the fund of Eeva and Raimo Peltonen, established under the Foundation for Promoting Finnish Philately. Support for Finnish philately was close to his heart and he wanted to set an example and highlight the importance of philately as his dearest collecting area.

Raimo Peltonen was selected as the Philatelist of the year in 1998 and he was awarded the large silver Pro Philatelia medal in 2006.

He was a true collector and a friend to all of us.

Kari Rahiala, Jussi Tuori RDP

Raimo Peltonen (1936–2012)

– hiljainen edelläkävijä

FINLANDIA 2017 -näyttelyä voi oikeute-
tusti kutsua myös Raimo Peltosen muis-
tonäyttelyksi, sillä näyttelyn toteuttamis-
päätöstä ei olisi voitu tehdä ilman hänen
testamenttiaan ja sen kautta luotua Eeva
ja Raimo Peltosen rahastoa.

Hän oli filatelisti ja keräilijä pikkupojas-
ta asti. Maaseudulla ei ollut kovin paljon
virikkeitä, joten jotain tekemistä piti keksiä.
Kotiin tulleista kirjekuorista ja postikorteis-
ta hän liotti merkit vihkoonsa, mutta keräsi
kertomansa mukaan myös perhosia, suden-
korentoja ja karamellipapereita.

Työuransa Raimo Peltonen teki säh-
köasentajana rautateillä. Oli luontevaa,
että hänen kiinnostuksensa suuntautui
erityisesti rautateillä kulkeneeseen postiin.
Keräilyalue oli laaja, koska Suomessa on
toiminut Valtion Rautateiden lisäksi monia
yksityisiä rautateitä. Rautateillä oli myös
oma virkapostinsa puhumattakaan kaikista
rautateihin liittyvistä kuvapostikorteista.

Eikä hän suinkaan tyytynyt vain rauta-
teihin. Postihistoria, leimamerkit ja -paperit,
ehiöt ja postin lipukkeet ovat esimerkkejä
hänen monista filateelisista keräilyalueis-
taan. Yhteistä näille kaikille on se, että näi-
den kerääminen vaatii paljon aikaa ja vai-
vaa. On hämmästyttävää, miten hän pienil-
lä resursseilla sai aikaan niin monipuoliset ja
aikaansa edellä olevat kokoelmat. Salaisuus
lienee ollut riittävän varhainen aloittami-
nen.

Näyttelyfilatelista Peltonen oli ahkera.
Hän osallistui useisiin sekä kansallisiin että
kansainvälisiin näyttelyihin lukuisilla eri ko-
koelmissa. Hänen mielestään keräilyn tulok-

set piti panna reilusti esille. Hän ei pyrkinyt
kultaan eikä kunniaan, vaikka saikin mita-
leita aina kultaan saakka.

Filatelian kentän lisäksi Raimo Peltonen
oli tuttu kävijä antikvariateissa ja kirppu-
toreilla keräten merkittävät kokoelmat kir-
joja, Arabian posliinia, kuparia, tinaa, suuria
vanhoja lasipulloja, vanhoja karttoja – lähes
kaikkea, mikä oli vanhaa. Hän itse sanoi,
että hän oli syntynyt keräilijäksi.

Hän oli hiljainen ja hillitty mies, joka ei
tehnyt itsestään numeroa eikä työntänyt
itseään esille. Keräilijäystäviään hän oli aina
valmis auttamaan tiedoillaan ja huomioil-
laan ja myös näyttämään monipuolisia ko-
koelmiaan.

Raimo Peltonen oli monien kerhojen
aktiivinen jäsen. Hän piti tärkeänä osallis-
tumista säännöllisesti kerhojen kokouksiin
ja arvosti korkealle kerhotoiminnan merki-
tyksen.

Jäätyään yksin rakkaan Eeva-vaimon
kuoltua hän halusi jättää varansa Suoma-
laisen Filatelian Edistämissäätiöön perus-
tettavalle Eeva ja Raimo Peltosen rahastolle.

Hänelle oli tärkeätä tukea suomalaisen
filatelian kehittymistä. Hän halusi olla esi-
merkkinä muille korostaessaan filatelian
merkitystä keräilynsä tärkeimpänä aihepii-
rinä.

Raimo Peltonen valittiin muun muassa
Vuoden Filatelistiksi 1998 ja hänelle myön-
nettiin suuri hopeinen Pro Filatelia -mitali
vuonna 2006.

Hän antoi meille kaikille esimerkin to-
dellisesta keräilijäystävästä.

Kari Rahiala, Jussi Tuori RDP

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Vapaaehtoiset

FINLANDIA 2017 -näyttelyn toteuttaminen ei olisi ollut mahdollista ilman kymmenien, ellei jopa satojen talkoolaisten merkittävää panosta. Näyttelytoimikunta haluaa osoittaa syvimät kiitokset kaikille talkoolaisille heidän panoksestaan näyttelyn mahdollistamisessa. Merkittävimpiä vapaaehtoistahoja ovat olleet:

- **Kehystalkoot.** Tampereen Filatelistiseura ry:n vapaaehtoiset ovat modernisoineet Suomen Filatelistiliitto ry:n omistamat näyttelykehykset nykyaikaan sopiviksi. Tämän työn ansiosta kokoelmien asettaminen kehyksiin on huomattavasti aiempaa helpompaa ja nopeampaa.
- **Leiketalkoot.** Tampereen Filatelistiseura ry:n vapaaehtoiset ovat pussittaneet leikemateriaalia jaettavaksi näyttelyn "Merkillinen Seikkailu" lasten ja nuorten osastolla.
- **Merkillinen Seikkailu.** Näyttelyn aikana "Merkillinen Seikkailu" tapahtuma-alueen toimintaa ohjaavat Heinolan Postimerkkikerho ry:n, Reisjärven Kalajan koulun ja Tampereen kaupungin lasten parlamentin, nuorisovaltuuston ja alueellisten parlamenttien vapaaehtoiset.
- **Päänäyttely.** Päänäyttelyssä vapaaehtoisia on noin 200 henkilöä. Talkoolaiset ovat pystyttäneet kehykset ja asettaneet kokoelmat niihin. He hoitavat näyttelyn opastuksen ja toimivat erilaisissa muissa näyttelyajan tehtävissä monilla eri osastoilla.

KIIITOS – THANK YOU!

FINLANDIA 2017 could not have been realized without the substantial support from a large group of volunteers. The organizing committee sincerely thanks all the organizations and individuals for this valuable support. Some of the key areas under volunteers' responsibility have been e.g. (including, not limited to):

- Modernization of the exhibition frames
- Preparing the packets of cut-out do be distributed at the "children's area" of the exhibition
- Making "The Remarkable Adventure with Stamps" exhibition possible
- And naturally all the work related to the FINLANDIA 2017 main exhibition: setting up the frames, placing the exhibits into the frames, arranging the guidance in the Tampere Hall etc.



Leiketalkoolaisia työn touhussa. Vasemmalla takaa Kalevi Kenttä, Esko Tirkkonen ja Tapio Huovinen, oikealla takaa Pentti Hyvönen, Keijo Kivimäki ja Kari Salonen.

New stamp issues on 24.5.2017

Uutuuspostimerkit 24.5.2017



Finnish coat-of-arms – 10 euro stamp
Suomen vaakuna – 10 euron postimerkki



Sauna – Five stamps for domestic letters
Sauna - viisi kotimaan ikimerkkiä



Time travel of the Moomins – Five stamps
for international letters
*Muumien aikamatka – viisi ulkomaan
ikimerkkiä*

1917 Saarinen Issue – Two
stamps for domestic letters
*Malli 1917 Saarinen – kaksi koti-
maan ikimerkkiä*



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Ensipäivänleimaus

keskiviikkona 24.5 klo 10–18



- Malli 1917 Saarinen
- Yhteisjulkaisu Ahvenanmaan kanssa: Sauna
- Suomen vaakuna
- Muumien aikamatka

Näyttelyleimaus 24.–28.5.

keskiviikko 24.5. klo 10–18
torstai 25.5 klo 12–16
perjantai 26.5. klo 12–16
lauantai 27.5. klo 12–16
sunnuntai 28.5. klo 11–15

Löydät Postin osastolta nro 40.

Osastomme kirjelaatikoon jätetyt lähetykset leimataan näyttelyleimalla. Osastoltamme voi ostaa myös ensipäivänkuoria. Tervetuloa!



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FINLANDIA 2017
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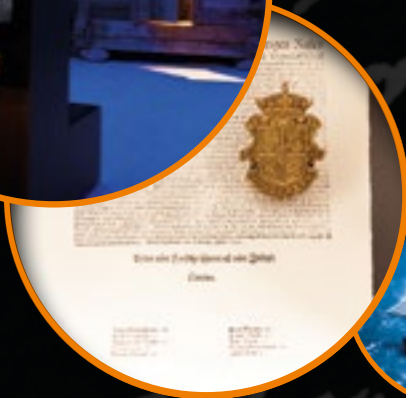
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The Finnish POSTAL MUSEUM

The Postal Museum offers a wonderful experience for the entire family and invites everyone to explore. The Messengers exhibition takes visitors on a tour of the long history of postal and communications services from the 1600's up to today.

The Postal Museum arranges also interesting thematic exhibitions and other events.



www.postimuseo.fi

The Postal Museum exhibitions at Vapriikki Museum Centre, Alaverstaanraitti 5, Tampere • 12 €/6 €
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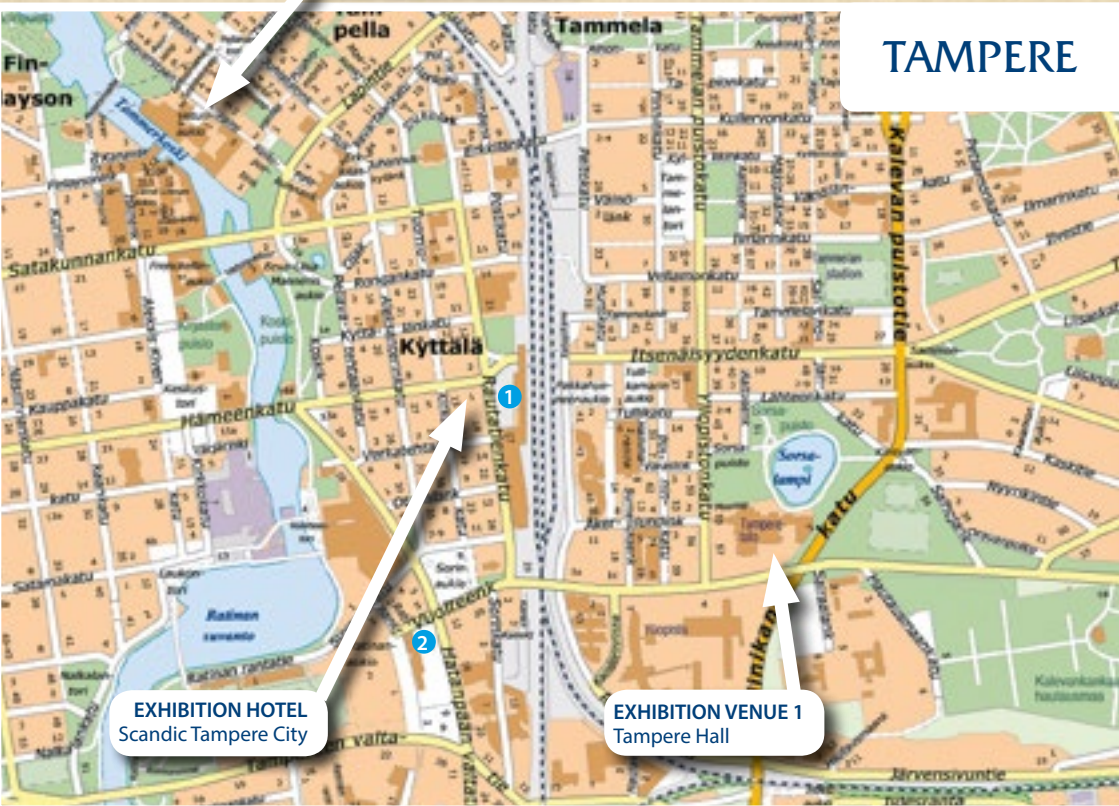
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PROGRAMME

Ohjelma

EXHIBITION VENUE 2
The Finnish Postal Museum
(at Museum Centre Vapriikki)

TAMPERE



EXHIBITION HOTEL
Scandic Tampere City

EXHIBITION VENUE 1
Tampere Hall

1 Train Station 2 Bus Station

DAILY PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

1. Venue: Tampere Hall opening hours, theme days and entrance fee

Wed 24th May 10 am–6 pm, Agathon Fabergé, entrance 10 € (under 18 years old free)

Thu 25th May 10 am–6 pm, Finland's Independence 100, free entrance

Fri 26th May 10 am–6 pm, City of Tampere, free entrance

Sat 27th May 9 am–5 pm, Moomins and families, free entrance

Sun 28th May 10 am–3 pm, Finnish Postal Museum and Postcrossing, free entrance

2. Venue: Finnish Postal Museum at Museum Centre Vapriikki

Opening hours: Tue–Sun 10 am–6 pm

Entrance fee: adults 12 €, including all the exhibitions at Vapriikki

1. Tapahtumapaikka: Tampere-talon aukioloajat, teemapäivät ja pääsymaksu

Ke 24.5. 10–18, Agathon Fabergé, pääsymaksu 10 € (alle 18-v. ilmaiseksi)

To 25.5. 10–18, 100-vuotias Suomi, ilmainen sisäänpääsy

Pe 26.5. 10–18, Tampere, ilmainen sisäänpääsy

La 27.5. 9–17, Muumit ja perheet, ilmainen sisäänpääsy

Su 28.5. 10–15, Postimuseo ja Postcrossing, ilmainen sisäänpääsy

2. Tapahtumapaikka: Postimuseo Museokeskus Vapriikissa

Aukioloajat: ti–su 10–18

Pääsymaksu: aikuisilta 12 €, sisältäen kaikki Vapriikin näyttelyt

Program at Tampere Hall / Ohjelma Tampere-talossa

Wed 24th May Agathon Fabergé

Ke 24.5. Agathon Fabergé

- 10 am–6 pm First day issue of the stamps, Posti stand 40
- 10 am– 6 pm cancellation
 - 1 pm–2 pm signature (Lobby)
 - 2 pm–3 pm graphic artist's interviews (Event Stage)

10–18 *Postimerkkien ensipäivä, Postin osasto 40*

- 10–18 leimaus
- 13–14 signeeraus (Aula)
- 14–15 graafikoiden haastattelut (Ohjelmalava)

- 10 am–6 pm First day issue of the stamps, Åland Post stand 41
- 12–14 & 16–18 signature

10–18 *Postimerkkien ensipäivä, Ahvenanmaan Postin osasto 41*

- 12–14 & 16–18 signeeraus

- 12 pm–1 pm FINLANDIA 2017 Opening ceremony (free entrance), Small Auditorium
12–13 *FINLANDIA 2017 Avajaiset (avoin kaikille), Pieni Sali*
- 2 pm–3.30 pm Agathon Fabergé seminar (in English), Small Auditorium
Welcome: Jussi Tuori
- Jeffrey Stone: Agathon Fabergé: Portrait of a Philatelist
 - Gustaf Douglas: Philatelic Gems of Classic Finland
 - Ulla Tillander-Godenhielm: Agathon Fabergé and his family
- 14–15.30 *Agathon Fabergé seminaari (englanniksi), Pieni sali*
Avas: Jussi Tuori
- Jeffrey Stone: Agathon Fabergé: Portrait of a Philatelist
 - Gustaf Douglas: Philatelic Gems of Classic Finland
 - Ulla Tillander–Godenhielm: Agathon Fabergé and his family
- 6.30 pm–9 pm Social evening at the Postal Museum, including the exhibition:
The First stamps. Gems from the collections of Queen Elizabeth II and
the Postal Museum. (By invitation only)
- 18.30–21 *Illanvietto Postimuseossa, tutustuminen näyttelyyn: Ensimmäiset
postimerkit. Helmiä kuningatar Elisabet II:n ja Postimuseon
kokoelmista. (Kutsuille)*
- 7 pm–9 pm Volunteers' social evening, Tampere Ice Hall. Buss transportation from
Tampere Hall.
- 19–21 *Talkoolaisten illanvietto, Tampereen Jäähalli. Edestakainen
linja-autokuljetus Tampere-talolta.*

Thu 25th May Finland's Independence 100 To 25.5. 100-vuotias Suomi

- 12 pm–1.30 pm Finland 100 seminar 1 (in Finnish, free entrance), Small Auditorium
Chairman: Kari Salonen
- 12–13.30 *Suomi 100 -seminaari 1 (avoin kaikille), Pieni sali*
Puheenjohtaja: Kari Salonen
- 12.00 Martti Häikiö: Suomen valtiollinen itsenäistyminen ja sen
tunnukset
 - 12.30 Tuomas Hoppu: Jääkärit ja Mannerheim
 - 13.00 Antti Heinonen: Sodan ja rauhan setelit
- 2 pm–3.30 pm Finland 100 seminar 2 (in Finnish) (free entrance), Small Auditorium
Chairman: Kimmo Antila
- 14–15.30 *Suomi 100 -seminaari 2 (avoin kaikille), Pieni sali*
Puheenjohtaja: Kimmo Antila
- 14.00 Mikael Collan: Sodan aikainen postinkulku – muutamia
kiinnostavia esimerkkejä postihistorian keinoin
 - 14.30 Ilari Taskinen: Sota-ajan kirjeet
 - 15.00 Seppo Viita: Lauri Viidan kirjeet 1938–1944

- 5 pm–7 pm RPSL and Stockholmia 2019 Reception (tickets 25 €), Small Auditorium
17–19 *RPSL ja Stockholmia 2019 Vastaanotto (liput 25 €), Pieni Sali*
- 6 pm–10 pm Philatelic flea market, Restaurant Telakka, Tullikamarin aukio 3
18–22 *Filateelinen iltakirpputori, Ravintola Telakka, Tullikamarin aukio 3*
- 7 pm–8.30 pm Reception of the City of Tampere (by invitation) Tampere Old City Hall,
Keskustori 10
19–20.30 *Tampereen kaupungin vastaanotto (kutsutuille)*
Tampereen raatihuone, Keskustori 10

Fri 26th May City of Tampere

Pe 26.5. Tampereen kaupunki

- 10 am–5.30 pm Art and history Tour to Serlachius Museums (95 e), Mänttä
10–17.30 *Taide ja historia retki Serlachius museoihin (95 e), Mänttä*
- 10 am–5 pm Tampere International Postcrossing meeting: registration, Finnish
Postcrossing Friends Stand 1c
10–17 *Kansainvälinen Postcrossing tapaaminen Tampereella:*
rekisteröityminen, Suomen postcrossingyhdistyksen osasto 1c
- 12 pm–1.45 pm Tampere seminar 1 (in Finnish) 1: Postal history of Tampere
(free entrance), Small Auditorium
Chairman: Kari Salonen
12–13.45 *Tampere seminaari 1: Tampereen postihistoria (avoin kaikille),*
Pieni sali
Puheenjohtaja: Kari Salonen
– 12.00 Kari Salonen: *Tampereen postimestarien merkintöjä 1800-l.*
– 12.30 Marcus Olli: *Tampereen paikallispostia 1800-l.*
– 13.00 Heikki Heino: *Tampere filateliassa*
- 2 pm–3.30 pm Tampere seminar 2 (in Finnish): History of Tampere (free entrance),
Small Auditorium
Chairman: Kimmo Antila
14–15.30 *Tampere seminaari 2: Tampereen historia (avoin kaikille), Pieni sali*
Puheenjohtaja: Kimmo Antila
– 14.00 Pertti Haapala: *Tampere – 1800-luvun nähtävyys*
– 14.30 Antti Liuttunen: *Tampereen kadonneet rakennukset*
– 15.00 Anne Laiti: *Nottbeckit – 1800-luvun kirjeet*

- 4.30 pm– 7.30 pm Pop Up Postcard Fair (free entrance): Postcard retailers and postcard artists, organized by Finnish Postcrossing Friends, University of Tampere Main Building Main Hall, Kalevantie 4
- 16.30–19.30 *Pop-up -postikorttimestut (Vapaa pääsy): Uusien postikorttien kauppiaita, postikorttitaiteilijoita, Järj. Suomen postcrossingyhdistys ry, Tampereen yliopiston pääatalon pääaula, Kalevantie 4*
- 6 pm–10 pm Philatelic flea market, Restaurant Telakka, Tullikamarin aukio 3
18–22 *Filateelinen iltakirpputori, Ravintola Telakka, Tullikamarin aukio 3*
- 7 pm–8 pm Gala Concert, Main Auditorium
(ask for free tickets at FINLANDIA 2017 Info desk)
- 19–20 *Juhlakonsertti, Iso Sali (kysy ilmaislippuja FINLANDIA 2017 Infotiskiltä)*

Sat 27th May Moomins and Families

La 27.5. Muumit ja perheet

- 10 am– The International Hellman Auction of Philatelic Service of Finland Ltd, Small Auditorium
- 10– *Suomen Filateliapalvelu Oy:n kansainvälinen Hellman-huutokauppa, Pieni Sali*
- 7 pm– Palmares Dinner with Award Ceremony of Grand Prix and LG & G Medals, Scandic Rosendahl
(tickets 120 €, FINLANDIA 2017 Info Desk)
- 19– *Palmares juhlaillallinen, jossa jaetaan Grand Prix–palkinnot sekä iso kulta- ja kultamitalit, Scandic Rosendahl (liput 120 €, FINLANDIA 2017 Infotiski)*

Sun 28th May Finnish Postal Museum and Postcrossing

Su 28.5. Postimuseo ja Postcrossing

- 10 am–12 pm Jury feedback for exhibitors (pre-enrollment on Saturday 27th May until 12pm to the Info desk), Exhibition Halls
- 10–12 *Tuomariston palautetilaisuus näytteilleasettajille (ennakkoilmoittautuminen la 27.5. klo 12 mennessä Infotiskille), Näyttelysalit*
- 10 am–12 pm Postcrossing seminar: Paulo Magalhaes & Ana Campos from Postcrossing HQ, Small Auditorium
- 10–12 *Postcrossing seminaari: Paulo Magalhaes & Ana Campos from Postcrossing HQ, Pieni Sali*
- 12 pm–3 pm Award Ceremony (LV to B Medals), Small Auditorium
12–15 *Palkintojen jako (iso vermeil-mitaleista pronssimitaleihin), Pieni Sali*

Event Stage at Tampere Hall 1st floor Lobby

See the updated program next to the Event Stage.

Ohjelmalava Tampere-talon 1 krs. aulaassa

Katso päivitetty ohjelma Ohjelmalavan vierestä.

24.5.

- 11.00–11.15 Fabergé-vihko (Seppo Salonen & Eeva Välikangas-Yli-Koski)
11.30–12.00 Postiljonen: Fakes, Forgeries & Experts Journal *In English*
12.00–13.00 Closed (FINLANDIA 2017 Opening Ceremony, Small Auditorium)
Kiinni (FINLANDIA 2017 Avajaiset, Pieni Sali)
13.00–13.30 Näytteilleasettajien esittely (haastattelijana Seija-Riitta Laakso)
13.30–13.40 Postimuseo (Elina Eerola)
Finnish Postal Museum (Elina Eerola)
13.40–13.50 Postimuseon kirjasto (Soile Siltala)
Postal Museum's Library (Soile Siltala)
13.50–14.00 Kalajan koulun nuorten kokoelman esittely
14.00–15.00 Postimerkkigraafikoiden haastattelut: Ari Lakaniemi, Susanna Rumpu,
Klaus Welp, Pekka Piippo (haastattelijana Anita Häggblom)
15.00–15.15 Pikku Kakkosen postimerkkikilpailun voittaja
15.15–15.30 Yleiskatsaus Suomen kansallisista symboleista (Jussi Tuovinen)
15.30–15.45 Aihefilatelia (Ulla Kempplä)
15.45–16.00 Postimerkkien Suomi -kirja (Posti)
16.00–16.30 Näytteilleasettajien esittely (haastattelijana Seija-Riitta Laakso)
16.30–16.45 Postcrossing – Postcards Connecting the World (Ana Campos,
Postcrossing Headquarters) *In English*

25.5.

- 11.30–11.45 Yleiskatsaus Suomen kansallisista symboleista (Jussi Tuovinen)
12.30–12.45 Postcrossing – Postcards Connecting the World (Ana Campos,
Postcrossing Headquarters) *In English*
13.00–14.00 Näytteilleasettajien esittely (haastattelijana Seija-Riitta Laakso)
14.00–14.30 Faroe Island Catalogue Release (Stefan Hejitz) *In English*
14.30–14.45 Aihefilatelia (Ulla Kempplä)
14.45–15.00 Suomen Postikorttilyhdistys Apollo / Stamp Forum 2017
15.00–16.00 Näytteilleasettajien esittely (haastattelijana Seija-Riitta Laakso)
16.00–16.15 Suomen lipun historiaa ja symboliikkaa (Hannu Hillo)
16.15–16.30 Suomen vaakunan historiaa ja symboliikkaa (Unni Leino)

26.5.

- 10.45–11.00 Postcrossing – Postcards Connecting the World (Ana Campos, Postcrossing Headquarters) *In English*
- 11.00–12.00 Näytteilleasettajien esittely (haastattelijana Seija-Riitta Laakso)
- 12.00–12.15 Suomen postitaksat 1875–2001 (Harri Ala-Honkola, Hannu Kauppi, Ari Muhonen ja Esko Seitsonen)
- 14.00–14.15 Merkillistä jalkapalloa (Jukka Junntila)
- 14.15–14.30 Sinettileimojen tunnistaminen (Mia Hillo)
- 14.30–14.45 Postcrossing – Postcards Connecting the World (Ana Campos, Postcrossing Headquarters) *In English*
- 15.00–15.15 Aihefilateliala (Ulla Kempplä)
- 15.15–15.30 Suomen Postikorttilyhdistys Apollo
- 15.30–15.45 Stamp Forum 2017
- 16.15–16.30 Suomen lipun historiaa ja symboliikkaa (Hannu Hillo)
- 16.30–16.45 Postimerkkien Suomi -kirja (Posti)

27.5.

- 10.00–10.15 Video: kuvaus postimerkkien synnystä ja eritoten uusista muumimerkeistä (Posti)
- 10.15–10.30 Postimerkkien Suomi -kirja
- 10.30–11.00 Näytteilleasettajien esittely (haastattelijana Seija-Riitta Laakso)
- 11.00–11.30 Kurkistuksia Tanssivaan Muumilaaksoon (Heikki Mäenpää & co)
- 11.30–12.00 Näytteilleasettajien esittely (haastattelijana Seija-Riitta Laakso)
- 13.00–13.15 Heinolan postimerkkikerhon kokoelman esittely
- 14.45–15.00 Video: kuvaus postimerkkien synnystä ja eritoten uusista muumimerkeistä (Posti)
- 15.00–15.30 Kurkistuksia Tanssivaan Muumilaaksoon (Heikki Mäenpää & co)
- 16.15–16.30 Postimerkkien Suomi -kirja (Posti)

28.5.

- 11.30–11.45 Suomen vaakunan historiaa ja symboliikkaa (Unni Leino)
- 12.00–12.15 Postimuseon esittely ja ohjelma (Kimmo Antila)
- 12.15–12.30 Postimuseon ystävät (Pirkko Hassinen)
- 12.30–12.45 Postcrossing – Postcards Connecting the World (Ana Campos, Postcrossing Headquarters) *In English*

Postal Museum's English Program

Museum Centre Vapriikki, Alaverstaanraitti 5. Open Tue–Sun 10am–6pm, entrance fee adults 12 € including all the exhibitions at Vapriikki.

Wed 24th May at 4 pm. A guided tour in English for the exhibition of Postal Museum “The First stamps. Gems from the collections of Queen Elizabeth II and the Postal Museum”.

Wed 24th May at 5 pm. Keeper of the Royal Philatelic Collection, Michael Sefi, LVO: The philatelic collection of Queen Elizabeth II and the world's first postage stamps. Lecture in English. Free entrance.

Thu 25th May at 2 pm. A guided tour in English for the exhibition of Postal Museum “The First stamps. Gems from the collections of Queen Elizabeth II and the Postal Museum”.

Fri 26th May at 2 pm. A guided tour in English for the exhibition of Postal Museum “The First stamps. Gems from the collections of Queen Elizabeth II and the Postal Museum”.

Fri 26th May at 3 pm–4.30 pm. Expert in Classic Finland, Cyril Schwenson: The early printing clichés treasured in the Finnish Postal Museum (1845–1875). Lecture in English (possibility of interposed questions in Finnish or German). Free entrance.

Sat 27th May at 2 pm. A guided tour in English for the exhibition of Postal Museum “The First stamps. Gems from the collections of Queen Elizabeth II and the Postal Museum”.

Postimuseon suomenkielinen ohjelma

Museokeskus Vapriikki, Alaverstaanraitti 5. Avoinna ti–su 10–18, pääsymaksu aikuisilta 12 € sisältäen kaikki Vapriikin näyttelyt.

Ke 24.5. klo 13 opastus Postimuseon Ensimmäiset postimerkit – Helmiä kuningatar Elisabet II:n ja Postimuseon kokoelmista -näyttelyyn.

To 25.5. klo 13 opastus Postimuseon Ensimmäiset postimerkit – Helmiä kuningatar Elisabet II:n ja Postimuseon kokoelmista -näyttelyyn.

Pe 26.5. klo 13 opastus Postimuseon Ensimmäiset postimerkit – Helmiä kuningatar Elisabet II:n ja Postimuseon kokoelmista -näyttelyyn.

La 27.5. klo 13 opastus Postimuseon Ensimmäiset postimerkit – Helmiä kuningatar Elisabet II:n ja Postimuseon kokoelmista -näyttelyyn.

Su 28.5. klo 12 ja 15 opastus Postimuseon Ensimmäiset postimerkit – Helmiä kuningatar Elisabet II:n ja Postimuseon kokoelmista -näyttelyyn.

Su 28.5. klo 13–14 Postimerkkien antiikkia, antiikkia. Tuo omat postimerkkisi arvioitavaksi. Wenzel Hagelstam juontaa tilaisuuden, jossa ammattifilatelisti Juha Valtonen ja postimerkkikauppias Hannu Vetola arvioivat asiakkaiden postimerkkejä. Vapaa pääsy.

klo 14-16 Wine & Design. Tule tekemään uniikkeja koruja postimerkeistä ja -leimoista. Ohjaaja kuvataiteilija Outi Virtanen. Työskentelyn ohessa voi nauttia viiniä, sillä museoravintola Valssi on auki. Vapriikin pääsymaksu.

The Postal Museum library

The Postal Museum library is Finland's only library specializing in postal history, philately and collecting. The archive collection provides diverse, fascinating source material for philatelic and postal history research.

Library holds some 30,000 volumes of philately, stamp collecting and postal history from all over the world and, a large collection of journals both from Finland and abroad from the 19th century to present day.

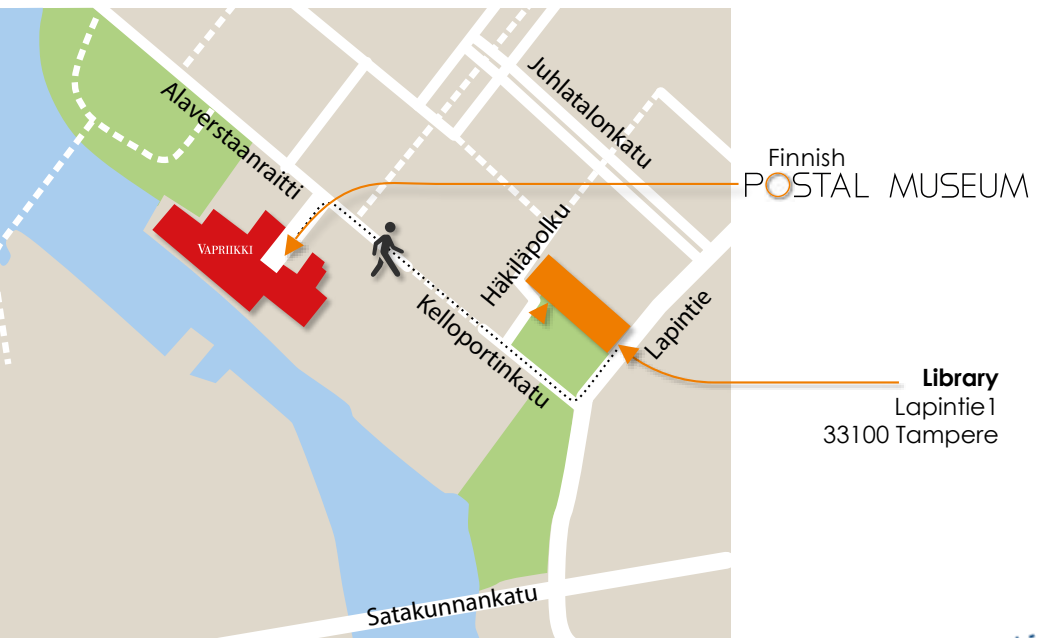
During FINLANDIA 2017 the Library will be open, at Lapintie 1, from Tuesday to Friday 10 am–4 pm.

Postimuseon kirjasto

Postimuseon kirjasto on postihistorian, filatelian ja muun keräilyalan ainoa erikoiskirjasto Suomessa. Arkistokokoelmassa on runsaasti asiakirja-, kartta- ja lehtileikeaineistoa, jotka tarjoavat mielenkiintoisen lähdemateriaalin postihistorian tutkimiseen ja harrastamiseen.

Kokoelmien toinen painopiste on filateliassa ja keräilyssä. Kirjastossa on yli 33 000 nidettä. Tutkimuskirjallisuutta, postimerkki-, näyttely- ja huutokauppaluetteloita on kaikkialta maailmasta. Myös postikortteja käsittelevät kirjat kuuluvat aineistoomme. Alan lehtiä on kokoelmassa aina 1800-luvulta alkaen sekä Suomesta että ulkomailta.

FINLANDIA 2017 -näyttelyn aikana kirjasto on avoinna, Lapintie 1, ti–pe 10–16.





OLD POSTAL BUS

Vanha postibussi

Old postal bus from 1960s operates between Tampere Hall and the Postal Museum for free

Vanha postibussi 1960-luvulta liikennöi Tampere-talon ja Postimuseon välillä ilmaiseksi

Duration / Kesto 15 min.

Timetable:

from Tampere Hall 11.30 am –
from Postal Museum 12 pm –
from Tampere Hall 12.30 pm etc.

Aikataulu: lähtö Tampere-talolta klo 11.30 – lähtö Postimuseolta klo 12.00 – lähtö Tampere-talolta klo 12.30 jne.

Wed/Ke 24.5. 11.30–16.30

Thu/To 25.5. 11.30–16.30

Fri/Pe 26.5. 11.30–16.30

Sat/La 27.5. 11.30–16.30

Sun/Su 28.5. 11.30–14.30

Postal bus Vanaja (model LE6-50/6300-69) from year 1968. *Postibussi vuodelta 1968.*

Old Postal buses/cars are shown in front of Tampere Hall from Fri 26th to Sun 28th May. *Vanhat postiautot esittäytyvät Tampere-talon edessä pe 26.5.–su 28.5.*



Volvo P-44505/2600-57 is a 1958 model, used for mail delivery. *Postin jakeluun käytetty vuoden 1958 Volvo.*

PHILATELIC MEETINGS AND SEMINARS

Filateeliset kokoukset ja seminaarit

Scandic Tampere City, Meeting Rooms Pyynikki 1/2/3, Hämeenkatu 1
Scandic Tampere City, Kokoukset Pyynikki 1/2/3, Hämeenkatu 1

Thu 25th May / To 25.5.

10–11 EDITION D'OR Book presentation by Köhler & Corinphila Global
 Philatelic Network Group (free entrance), Pyynikki 1+2

Fri 26th May / Pe 26.5.

- 10 am–1 pm Nordic Philatelic Federation's chairmen meeting (by invitation),
 Pyynikki 2
- 10–13 *Pohjoismaiden filatelistiliittojen puheenjohtajien kokous (kutsuille),
 Pyynikki 2*
- 12 pm–2 pm FEPA Seminar of Open Philately, Birthe King, United Kingdom
 (free entrance), Pyynikki 3
- 12–14 *FEPA:n avoimen filatelian seminaari (kieli englanti),
 Birthe King, Iso-Britannia (avoin kaikille), Pyynikki 3*
- 12 pm–2 pm Falkland Islands Philatelic Study Group Meeting, Pyynikki 1
- 12 pm–4 pm FEPA Seminar of Deltiology (Picture Postcards),
 Seija-Riitta Laakso, Finland (free entrance), Pyynikki 3
- 14–16 *FEPA:n postikorttiseminaari (kieli englanti),
 Seija-Riitta Laakso, Suomi (avoin kaikille), Pyynikki 3*
- 2 pm–4 pm Egypt Study Circle Meeting (free entrance), Pyynikki 1

Sat 27th May / La 27.5.

- 9 am–12 pm FIP Judging and Team Leader Workshop (for selected 30 Jurors by
 pre-registration), Lars Engelbrecht, Denmark and Peter McCann, USA,
 Pyynikki 1
- 9–12 *FIP:n tuomari- ja team leader -workshop (kutsuille), Lars Engelbrecht,
 Tanska ja Peter McCann, USA, Pyynikki 1*
- 9 am–11 am National Seminar about Treatment, all Exhibition Classes (in Finnish),
 Ari Muhonen and Jussi Murtosaari, Finland (free entrance), Pyynikki 3
- 9–11 *Kansallinen seminaari: kokoelman käsittelytapa eri näyttelyluokissa,
 Ari Muhonen ja Jussi Murtosaari, Suomi (avoin kaikille), Pyynikki 3*
- 10 am–12 pm FEPA Symposium for Youth Philately, speakers from various countries
 (free entrance), Pyynikki 2
- 10–12 *FEPA:n nuorisofilatelian symposiumi (kieli englanti), useita puhujia eri
 maista (avoin kaikille), Pyynikki 2*

- 12 pm–2 pm FIP Seminar of Traditional Philately (FIP Qualifying Seminar),
Lars Peter Svendsen, Denmark (free entrance), Pyynikki 2
12–14 FIP:n perinteisen filatelian seminaari (kieli englanti, FIP Qualifying Seminar), Lars Peter Svendsen, Tanska (avoin kaikille), Pyynikki 2
- 11 am–2 pm Annual Meeting of the Philatelic Federation of Finland 12–2pm,
coffee 11am–12pm (member clubs), Pyynikki 3
11–14 Suomen Filatelistiliiton kahvilaisuus 11–12, sääntömääräinen liittokokous 12–14 (jäsenkerhojen edustajille), Pyynikki 3
- 12 pm–2 pm Academie Européenne de Philatélie meeting, Pyynikki 1
2 pm–3 pm Experts of Philatelic Federation of Finland meeting, Pyynikki 1
14–15 Suomen Filatelistiliiton aitouttajien kokous (kutsutuille), Pyynikki 1
- 2 pm–4 pm FIP Seminar of Postal History (FIP Qualifying Seminar), Peter McCann,
USA (free entrance), Pyynikki 3
14–16 FIP:n postihistorian seminaari (kieli englanti, FIP Qualifying Seminar), Peter McCann, USA (avoin kaikille), Pyynikki 3
- 2 pm–4 pm FIP Seminar of Revenue Philately (FIP Qualifying Seminar), Ralph Ebner,
Germany and Jukka Mäkinen, Finland (free entrance), Pyynikki 2
14–16 FIP:n leimamerkkiseminaari (kieli englanti, FIP Qualifying Seminar), Ralph Ebner, Saksa ja Jukka Mäkinen, Suomi (avoin kaikille), Pyynikki 2
- 3 pm–5 pm FIP Seminar of Thematic Philately (FIP Qualifying Seminar),
Peter Suhadolc, Slovenia (free entrance), Pyynikki 1
15–17 FIP:n aihefilatelian seminaari (kieli englanti, FIP Qualifying Seminar), Peter Suhadolc, Slovenia (avoin kaikille), Pyynikki 1

Sun 28th May / Su 28.5.

- 12 pm–1 pm FEPA Congress lunch (by invitation), Scandic Tampere City,
Piazza Foodfactory
12–13 FEPA-kongressi lounas, Scandic Tampere City, Piazza Foodfactory
- 1 pm–4 pm FEPA Congress (by invitation), Pyynikki 3
13–16 FEPA-kongressi (kutsutuille), Pyynikki 3

Philatelic Gems from Gustaf Douglas's Collection of Classic Finland – The Oval Design

The Philatelic Gems presented in frame 21 of the Special Invited Class of FINLANDIA 2017 are from the first period in Finnish philately and are part of the collector's comprehensive Traditional Philately treatment of "Classic Finland – The Oval Design".

The stamps with the Oval Design from Finland are regarded as the philatelically most important of all stamps from the Nordic countries, and so it's an honor to herewith present a selection of the most important Gems with the Oval Design.



Finland number one, the 5 kopeck Oval stamp of 1856 as mint tête-bêche block of four

Suomen ensimmäinen postimerkki, 5 kopeekan ovaali, käyttämätön päikkönelilö

Finland number two, the 10 kopeck

Oval stamp of 1856 as mint tête-bêche block of four. This block was once part of a block of six, which was broken up decades ago in Italy into a block of four and a pair. Now these groups meet again in Douglas' exhibit.

10 kopeekan ovaalimerkin käyttämätön päikkönelilö. Ryhmä on osa tunnettua päikkökuusiloa, joka hajotettiin vuosikymmeniä sitten Italiassa nelilöksi ja pariiksi. Nyt nämä kohteet kohtaavat Douglasin kokoelmassa.



Filateelisia harvinaisuuksia Gustaf Douglasin kokoelmasta Klassinen Suomi – Ovaalimerkit ja -ehiöt

FINLANDIA 2017 -näyttelyn kutsuttujen kokoelmien luokassa kehyksessä 21 nähtävät harvinaisuudet kuuluvat Suomen varhaisimpiin postimerkkeihin ja ehiöihin. Kohteet ovat osa näytteilleasettajan kattavaa perinteisen filatelian kokoelmaa "Klassinen Suomi – ovaalimerkit ja -ehiöt". Suomen ovaaliarvoleimaisia julkaisuja pidetään filateelisesti Pohjoismaiden tärkeimpinä. Siksi Gustaf Douglasille on kunnia esitellä tässä näyttelyssä valikoima ovaalimerkkien ja -ehiöiden merkittävimpiä harvinaisuuksia.



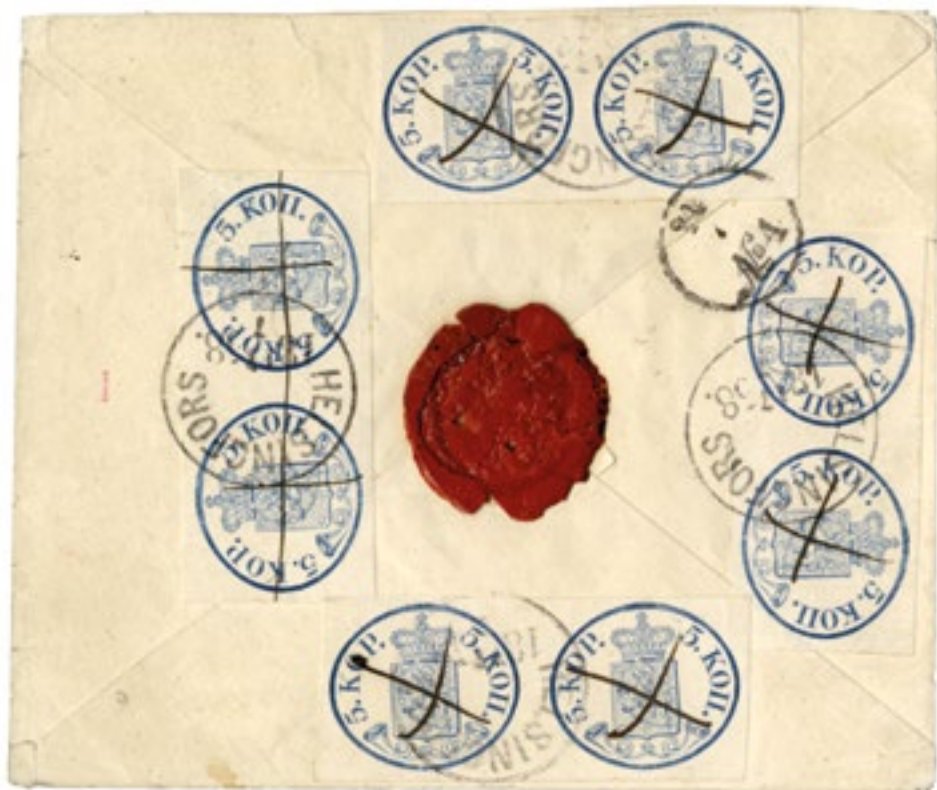
Finland number two, the 10 kopeck Oval stamp as used tête-bêche block of four, cancelled in Helsingfors on 2 April, 1858

10 kopeekan ovaalimerkin päikkönelilö, joka mustemitätöity ja leimattu Helsingissä 2.8.1858

Mixed franking of 5 and 10 kopeck stamps on inland letter cancelled in Helsingfors on 7 January, 1859. Two mixed usages are recorded.

Suomen 1. julkaisu, 5 ja 10 kopeekan ovaalit sekapostitteena kotimaan kirjeellä Helsingistä 7.1.1859 Kristiinankaupunkiin. Postilähetyksiä, joilla on molemmat ovaalimerkit tunnetaan kaksi kappaletta.





This unique franking with four pairs of the 5 kopeck stamps addressed from Helsingfors to Lubeck, Germany, is considered no less than the most precious philatelic item of Finland. *Ainutlaatuinen neljällä 5 kopeekan ovaaliparilla frankeerattu postilähetys Helsingistä Lyypekkiin, Saksaan. Postilähetystä pidetään Suomen filatelian arvokkaimpana kohteena.*



Postal stationery rarity of Finland, a 20 kopeck Oval design stationery cover in black. Two such items are recorded, this one being the only recorded in private hands making this treasure the rarest Finnish postal stationery of world-class importance.

Suomen harvinaisin ehiö, 20 kopeekan musta ovaaliehiökuori. Kaksi 20 kopeekan kuorta tunnetaan, niistä tämä on ainoa yksityiskokoelmassa.

THEMES OF EXHIBITION DAYS AND RELATED ARTICLES

Näyttelypäivien teemat ja niihin liittyvät artikkelit

The FINLANDIA 2017 -project was officially launched in 2012. From the very beginning it was obvious that the leading theme of the exhibition will be the centenary of Finland's independence. The other themes gradually developed to their final state during the project. The themes reflect the development of Finland and Finnish philately and include international and national topics as well as local topics related to Tampere, the venue of the Main Exhibition of the FINLANDIA 2017 journey.

- Wednesday, May 24th **Day of Agathon Fabergé**
Agathon Karlovitch Fabergé: A Philatelist of Stature.
Jeffrey C. Stone
- Thursday, May 25th **Day of the 100th Anniversary of Independence of Finland**
The 1st definitive issue of independent Finland – "Saarinen Issue".
Jussi Tuori, RDP
Marshal Mannerheim special exhibition at FINLANDIA 2017.
Marsalkka Mannerheimin erikoisnäyttely FINLANDIA 2017.
-näyttelyssä,
Tuomas Hoppu
- Friday, May 26th **Day of the City of Tampere**
Local mail in Tampere – Tampereen paikallisposti. Marcus Olli
The ink cancellations in Tampere at the time of Postmaster N.A.
Rosenbröijer– Tampereen postimestari N. A. Rosenbröijerin
aikaiset mustemitätöinnit. Kari Salonen
- Saturday, May 27th **"Together" – Day Families and the Moomins**
First-ever Moomin Museum opens in Tampere!
Heli Hakala, Moomin Museum
The Remarkable Adventure. Suvi Jalli, The Finnish Postal Museum
- Sunday, May 28th **Day of the Postal Museum and Postcrossing**
"Postcrossing – Postcards Connecting the World. Marko Kulmala

Agathon Karlovitch Fabergé: A Philatelist of Stature

Accounts of eminent philatelists in the past usually mention such legendary names as Ferrari, Tapling, Tiffany and Hind, but not Agathon Fabergé. Fabergé's mentor, Frederich Breitfuss, who is also recognised as one of the greats, is said to have built up a collection of almost all the countries of the world in some ninety albums. Therein lies the difference. Most of the renowned names of the past were generalists and collected rarities from across the world. Fabergé chose to be more selective in the countries that he collected. Nevertheless, he put together some of the greatest ever specialised collections and his philatelic erudition and scholarship were acknowledged by his contemporaries.

He was of a retiring disposition. He was not to be seen in the stamp auction houses of Europe. He preferred others to act on his behalf in the market place. He did not exhibit at major international exhibitions, at least not until 1933, when he probably had the disposal of some of his stamps in mind. His philatelic studies were apparently for his own personal satisfaction. They were not undertaken with publication in mind, whereby his philatelic knowledge and expertise would have become more widely recognised. His only major publication under his own name represents a very substantial advance in knowledge of the first issue of Finland.

Any philatelist, who looks back over a lifetime of collecting, will recognise times when the hobby was pursued more

Finland imperforate proof of a 3mk fiscal stamp from the first issue with text in Finnish only. The proof lacks the 'Kartta Stempel' printing.

The annotation on the reverse records that Fabergé acquired it from 'Linstedt', one of his many philatelic contacts whilst he was in Russia, in August 1910.



actively than at other times, according to circumstances. Fabergé collected stamps over some seven decades and whilst there is ample evidence of continuity, he experienced dramatic changes in his circumstances. There were times when other matters must have demanded his complete attention. We know something of the way in which his stamp collections were assembled in Russia up to the outbreak of war. We know who many of his contacts were. He was not an office bearer of any of the philatelic societies of St Petersburg, although he was one of a small committee of experts on the stamps of Russia. Stamps were not his only interest. He said that he dedicated an hour each morning to his art collection, before work. We know only a little about his practice of philately in those formative years when he was building up of his great collections. The actual col-



Russia 1865 10k with inverted centre, used in Kibartyi. On the reverse is a red handstamp impression reading 'FABERGÉ'.

lections themselves are therefore prime evidence of Fabergé the philatelist prior to 1914. The fullest records of these are in the professionally compiled catalogues of his collections at auction, as well as in the descriptions and depictions of his few public exhibits.

The years prior to 1914 were primarily times of acquisition, very actively so. In the following ten years or so, during which he severed his connection with the family firm, and revolutions and imprisonment were to follow, there would have been little time or opportunity for philately. Retaining possession of his artistic treasures and antiquities must have been his priority rather than building his stamp collection at that time. However, stamps did change hands at what was a chaotic time in Russia, when any form of valuables was potential currency and could be bartered. Moreover, there is perhaps surprising evidence of an upsurge in acquisitions in his last three years in Russia, not least his purchase of the Ferrari Zemstvov in 1926, although these remained in storage in Paris until 1928.

Perhaps his most significant achievement for his future well-being was his arrangement with the Finnish diplomatic service for the shipment of his stamp collections and a great many other valuables

and personal possessions out of Russia in 1927. He was aware of the fate of the St. Petersburg architect Carl Schmidt's fine collection of Finland, which appeared in a sale in Berlin in 1924 and which he described as 'stolen by the bloody Bolsheviks!!!'. Had Fabergé's collections suffered the same fate, his life in Finland would have been very different.

After his escape to Finland in 1927, the valuables which remained in his possession, including his stamps, were the means of maintaining his life style as best he could. In this situation it might be expected that stamps were no longer actively acquired, but Fabergé continued to practice his hobby. Although his great collections were gradually dispersed over two decades, he continued to collect stamps of particular interest to him. He bid aggressively at auction. He travelled widely in Europe where he both sold stamps and acquired others. He also seems to have taken the opportunity to acquire multiples and higher values when they could still be purchased from the post office at face value, as was his practice in St Petersburg. Fabergé was the inveterate collector.

Straightened circumstances in the late 1930s and the outbreak of war acted as a brake on acquiring stamps, but his interest was undiminished. For example, he studi-

Russia Zemstvo, Yelisavetgrad 10k, only five known.

Acquired by Fabergé in 1926 when he bought the entire Ferrari Zemstvo collection.





New Caledonia 1860 10c black, initialled 'AgF' on the reverse, indicating that Fabergé was of the opinion that the stamp was genuine. Fabergé collected copies of this stamp with the intention of making a plating study.



Buenos Aires 1859 2p red. Fabergé bought this stamp from the German dealer Ernst-Georg Stock in June 1911. He built up a large collection of Buenos Aires.

ed cliché flaws on some of the most common of the nineteenth century stamps of Finland. He created opportunities to engage in serious philately by turning to fiscals. Although he did not participate in the meetings of philatelic societies in Helsinki latterly, his various annotated catalogues show that he maintained an interest in stamps. However, we know relatively little of his philatelic activities in the last decade of his life, probably because they were so low key.

It is difficult to say exactly how many countries Fabergé collected during his lifetime. Russia and Finland come to mind at once, of course. He collected these two countries comprehensively, including postal stationery, fiscals, locals, proofs and essays, stamps both mint and used, up to the present day. He treated no other countries in that way. We do know, however, that he was greatly interested in the early issues of German States, Italian States, Poland, New South Wales, Brazil, Japan, and Norway. He also collected individual early issues in their hundreds from countries, such as Norway and Naples, specifically for study purposes. Thereafter, we have evidence that he was at some time or other in possession of stamps from more than twenty other stamp issuing authorities, including Argentina, Armenia, Belgium, Cape of

Good Hope, China, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, Estonia, France, French Colonies, Great Britain, India, Luxembourg, Holland, Dutch Indies, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Spain, Switzerland and USA, some of them in the form of fiscals, locals or other non-mainstream items.

How many of these countries he could be said to have assiduously collected and studied, as opposed to casually acquired, is uncertain. We know that his tastes extended beyond the mainstream and like his mentor, Frederick Breitfuss, if it could be contained in an album, then it was collected. All sorts of side-line or Cinderella stamps appealed to his taste, including fiscals for different purposes, postal stationery in all its forms, local and company stamps, proof and essays, reprints, forgeries and letter seals. Postal history had not become a popular part of the hobby in his lifetime and his attitude to entires and covers seems to have been ambivalent. He is known to have removed classic stamps from their original postal items, but he did mount covers and entires in his collections. Whilst he took no great interest in postmarks for their own sake, he appreciated good clean strikes.



Queensland 1866 2d blue. Fabergé bought this pair from the Brussels stamp dealers Gelli & Tani in April 1909.

Zemstvos were said to be his greatest interest. The collection which he built up in St Petersburg together with the ex-Ferrari Zemstvos will probably never be equalled. In later years, his Zemstvo acquisitions were few but his Zemstvo collection and his typescript record of it reveals another aspect of his collecting, namely his propensity to acquire as many examples as possible of rare stamps, not just for plate reconstructions, but as collections in their own right. This is also apparent in his collection of Moscow postal stationery envelopes. He set about acquiring as many as he could.

There are many questions remain about Fabergé which remain unanswered. Possibly most important of all, what more can be revealed of Fabergé's researches, some of which were set out on the pages of his long-dispersed collections? Fabergé will not be remembered in philatelic circles in the way that some other great collectors of the past are remembered,



Japan 1872 20s violet bought by Fabergé from 'Muller' in March 1930, two years after arriving in Finland. Fabergé made further acquisitions of Japan in 1934 when the Barrett collection of Japan was auctioned by Plumridge in London.

Shanghai 1865 6c brown, bought by Fabergé from Ciardi, a philatelic contact whilst in Russia, in October 1913. Fabergé was particularly interested in local posts.



that is for exhibiting great world-wide collections. He exhibited on only four occasions, in 1928, 1933 and much more modestly twice in 1949. However, he assuredly did put together some great collections. His collecting may not have had the breadth of Breitfuss and his contemporaries but the depth of his highly specialised collections and his philatelic knowledge was of the highest order. Ironically, much of the evidence derives from the dispersal of his collections, a gradual process which took place primarily in the 1930s but was never fully completed in his life time. He lived through tumultuous times during which his personal fortunes rose and then were severely depleted. His stamps became financial assets and had to be disposed of. He remained 'a charming gentleman', according to one acquaintance. He was described by another of his contemporaries as 'a great philatelic scholar'. Perhaps that is how he would have chosen to be remembered.

Jeffrey C. Stone

Abridged from Agathon Fabergé – Portrait of a Philatelist, Kaj Hellman and Jeffrey Stone, Turku, 2017.

The 1st definitive issue of independent Finland – “Model Saarinen”

Introduction

The first stamp issue of independent Finland is called the “Saarinen issue” in accordance with its designer, the architect Eliel Saarinen. It is probably the most collected stamp issue in Finland right now. In this article, I’ll try to explain why it is so fascinating.

This issue is extremely multi-faceted and interesting. It has essays, proofs, different papers, perforations, watermarks, colour varieties, the same clichés used in different values, specialities like double perforations, folds, offsets, rare usages and almost anything one can hope for and imagine. This also leads naturally to rarities. In general, there is plenty of material available and anyone can build an interesting exhibit. The Saarinen issue can give much pleasure for researchers, laymen and exhibition philatelists.

Birth of the issue

The birth of the issue is essentially connected to the process of Finland gaining its independence. The planning and designing of Finland’s own stamps was one of the first steps towards independence after the March revolution in Russia. The provisional Russian government cancelled the so-called oppression laws on 20.3.1917, including the Postal Manifest from 1890. As a result, the Finnish Post was once again entitled to issue its own stamps. As early as 5.4.1917, the Finnish Senate discussed new postage stamps. The decision to issue them was made on 27.4.1917 and

a committee was nominated to prepare a proposal. The chairman was Dr Harald Lindberg and one of the members was Eliel Saarinen. The proposal was drawn up rapidly and by 21.6.1917 the Senate had already decided on the characteristic design, the denominations and the colours of both the postage stamps and postal stationery. Their introduction needed the formal approval of the Russian Governor General. On 26.9.1917 he stated that he had no objections to the introduction of the new stamps within Finland from 1.10.1917. The following day he was more generous and stated that he had no objections to their use on mail to Russia and to foreign countries. However, the UPU permitted their use on foreign mail only from 12.3.1918, after the declaration of independence and after several countries had already recognized our independence.

Essays and proofs

The committee had two different essays, the one from the chairman and the other from Saarinen. The dimensions of the new Finnish stamps in the Saarinen proposal were different to the previous Russian-type stamps, but because of the available perforation machines, the new stamps had to be changed to the same size and shape as the older stamps.

Since the Finnish Postal Administration never sold proofs or other archival materials to collectors, all proofs are very rare. Singles are easier to find than multi-



ples, but also scarce. Three green proofs with two Lindberg and two Saarinen designs are known and a blue proof with one Lindberg and one Saarinen design is also known (picture 1). Different colours were trialled and there are only two such examples outside the Postal Museum. Agathon Fabergé acquired them in 1936 at a meeting of his club. He had numbered them as numbers two and three (picture 2) – but where is number one?



Picture 1. Saarinen and Lindberg proofs



Picture 2. Colour proofs acquired by Fabergé



Picture 3. First Day Card in Helsinki

All the first issue stamps were distributed in 1917 except the 20 penni yellow, which came out as late as April 1918. A nice challenge to the collector is to get all the stamps of the first issue used in 1917.

Mixed frankings with other issues

Together with the Saarinen issue, there were three different stamp issues in use simultaneously in Finland. In addition to Saarinen's, there were Russian-type stamps in Finnish currency (so called eagle stamps) and Russian stamps in Russian currency. The same was the case with postal stationery. Even more interesting rare mixed frankings came about, when stamps in Russian currency were forbidden on domestic mail from 29.11.1917 and Saarinen stamps could be used on foreign mail from 12.3.1918. Saarinen's combined with eagle stamps on domestic mail is a very common mixed franking.

Less than 5 covers or cards sent to Russia with Saarinen's are known from 1917. Picture 4 presents a card sent to Petrograd on the day of the declaration of independence 6.12.1917, marketing a religious jour-

nal. I hope that the vicar didn't order this journal. Likewise, all the mail to Russia in 1918 is rare.

Even though Saarinen stamps were not valid on mail abroad, they were occasionally used. The card in picture 5 was sent to Sweden on 4.10.1917. The currency rate was changed on 4.10 and the card is using the old 8 kopek rate. Here we have also a rare mixed franking of Saarinen and Russian stamps.

Civil War

The Civil War started on January 28th 1918 and influenced the use of the Saarinen issue in many ways. When the country was divided, two postal administrations were born. The stock of stamps was in Helsinki, the capital of the red side. Stamps ran out rapidly on the white side. The white government moved to Vaasa and immediately started planning a provisional issue, the so called Vaasa issue (picture 6). These stamps were valid after the war up to 1923. They were not allowed in mail abroad after 24.6.1918.



Picture 4. Post card to Petrograd (St Petersburg) on 6.12.1917



Picture 5. Mixed franking of Saarinen and Russian stamps to Sweden 4.10.1917.



Picture 6. Essay by architect Matti Björklund (Visanti) for the Vaasa model

Postage rates differed in white and red Finland. The red side raised their rates on 1.3.1918 and white side on 15.4.1918. It is interesting that from the red side only a very few usages abroad are known, other than to Russia. They have all been sent using Russian currency stamps.

Mail through the front line is hardly known. In practice the post offices on both sides kept the mail until the sender and the receiver were on the same side of the front line

When describing the civil war one cannot forget the tragic consequences



Picture 7. A card to a red prisoner in Tammisaari 23.6.1925



Picture 8. A card to a white prisoner in Helsinki 19.3.1918

of the war, the prison camps. The red side had one small prison for POWs in Helsinki, which was active for a short time. The real tragedy was the camps for red prisoners after the war. Altogether 80,000 prisoners were in those camps and 13,000 of them perished.

Back to the normal times

After peace was declared, postal circumstances went quickly back to normal. Both domestic and international mails were working effectively, with one exception. Finland made a peace agreement with Russia only on 14.10.1920 and there was no formal postal agreement between the countries before 1922. However, people had many cross-border contacts, for instance in Petrograd, and a mail service was needed. The border was only 30 km from the centre of Petrograd (Leningrad). Both countries had nominated border commandants with wide ranging mandates and they took it upon themselves to facilitate postal traffic. This was a surprise

to the Finnish Post, when they found out that there had been postal traffic across the border. Picture 9 shows a typical (but rare) example of a cover from Petrograd to Finland. It has Russian stamps to cover the Russian rate, but Saarinen stamps were attached to cover the Finnish postage, either in Petrograd or on the border. The Saarinen stamps have also been cancelled with the Russian censor cancellation.

The paper

Saarinen stamps were printed on the same Tervakoski paper with the same marginal watermarks as eagle stamps. The idea was that every value should have its own watermark. This happened in the beginning, but the watermarks were soon mixed up. Some sheets might have parts of the SUOMEN LEIMAKONTTORI watermark. There was quite a lot of variety in the thickness of the paper in the years 1917–18.

A big change happened in 1925 when paper with a swastika watermark was in-



Picture 9 Letter from Petrograd 28.10.1918 to Pulsa 30.10 and forwarded to Kouvola

troduced. The swastika paper could be fed into printing machine in two ways giving two different watermarks. When we add the different perforations (see later in this article), the collector has more challenges, adding to the fascination of the issue.

From order 127 in 1927, the collector's life becomes even more challenging with the introduction of a post horn watermark. Four different watermark positions are possible.

In the autumn of 1929 the paper was again without watermark. It was white and it was originally intended for the forthcoming issue 1930. The time period of Saarinen stamps with this paper was short and earlier stamps were still plentiful, so there are some real rarities with this paper, especially 1 and 10 marks correctly used. Postal items are rare, with very few known from either value. Unused stamps were sold from the Post Philatelic Section up to the 1950's, so they are very common. This has led to many forged cancellations

The perforation

The perforation machine used for the earlier eagle stamps was also used for Saarinen stamps. The perforation with the first paper was mainly $14 \frac{1}{4} \times 14$, but on three values it was also $14 \frac{1}{4} \times 14 \frac{3}{4}$ temporarily. Most common of these is 40 pen lilac. The other two values are 10 pen green and 50 pen blue. The rarest is the 10 pen, with only three postal items recorded. No postal items are known with the 50 pen.

In the autumn of 1926 a new perforation machine was acquired using perforation $14 \frac{1}{4} \times 14 \frac{3}{4}$. However, the old machine continued to be used simultaneously. Hence rare perforations and rare

watermarks together created some truly rare combinations.

Imperforate stamps are known from four values; 10pen red, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mk/50 pen blue, 60pen lilac and 1mk orange. The 10pen red is the most sought after and rare, especially used either in Helsinki or Hämeenlinna.

Building up an exhibit

Saarinen issue offers many possibilities in building an exhibit. The first possibility is to have a traditional exhibit, where you tell the whole story of this issue. Alternatively, you may take a postal history point of view, where Saarinen stamps have a key role and maybe adding items from the Vaasa issue. Then we have seen some excellent Saarinen postal stationery exhibits. You may also think about the open class from a historical point of view; winning independence, the civil war and the first years of independence. In that case you could add interesting non-philatelic material.

Personally I have built up traditional, postal stationery and postal history exhibits. All of them have given the same pleasure and joy. Maybe some general notes for exhibitors can be added.

The story you are telling must be clear. There might also be several sub-stories. The title, introductory sheet and treatment must however be compatible with each other. Specially important is the introductory sheet. It must tell the viewer which story you are telling and what you want to say in this exhibit. It can be complemented with a synopsis, where you can go through the evaluation criteria from your own point of view. One sub-story in

a Saarinen exhibit could be the fantastic evolution of cancellations at that time.

The exhibit must be balanced. It can not be like a "roller coaster" going up and down. You cannot exclude some important features for instance by limiting the time period so that the difficult items are outside the period. Also the quality must be balanced.

The end of the Saarinen model

Saarinen stamps were used for 13 years. The narrow size of the stamps began to be

irritating and created problems with cancellations. In 1929 the decision was made to issue a new design. The new stamp issue (M/30) was introduced on 1.1.1930. Saarinen stamps were valid up to the end of 1930. Many stamps were still in circulation, for instance the first white paper 1 mk stamps which were first delivered to post offices in September 1930. The time to use them was short and they are very rare used. Unsold stamps were acquired by the philatelic section and were on sale up to the 1950s.

Jussi Tuori, RDP

The role of Saarinen Issue in Finland's journey towards independence can be closer looked at e.g. in the exhibit "Winning the Independence – Glimpses of Finnish Postal History 1556–1920", Frames 26–33 in the invited exhibits' class, The Park Hall, level 1.

In the competitive classes there are several exhibits presenting this fascinating stamp issue.

Marshal Mannerheim special exhibition at FINLANDIA 2017

This year, it's 150 years after Marshal of Finland Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim's birth. Mannerheim gets his own exhibition at the FINLANDIA 2017 stamp exhibition. At the exhibition, Mannerheim appears both as private and public person. Rarely seen material from private collections and from the Mannerheim Museum are on display. Also, the stamps and postcards published about Mannerheim are presented.

Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim, Marshal of Finland (1867–1951), was a Finnish military leader and statesman and one of the internationally best-known Finns of his time. Brought up in an aristocratic environment, Mannerheim adopted the rather formal customs of the upper class, which were characterised by strict behavioural norms in accordance with etiquette in all everyday situations.

Mannerheim started his military career in the Imperial Russian Army and gradually gained popularity in Finland. Leading the White Army to victory as its Supreme Commander in the Finnish Civil War in 1918 made Mannerheim popular among his farmer soldiers and the bourgeoisie, while leading the Finnish Army as its Supreme Commander in World War II eventually gained Mannerheim the respect of all Finns. Some of Mannerheim's popularity can also be attributed to his caring attitude towards all of his subordinates, including the lowest-ranking servicemen. Mannerheim showed this compassion not only by awarding military honours but also by taking care of those wounded in the wars.



Mannerheim gained further international prominence in World War II. During the Winter War of 1939–1940, he was seen as the symbol of Finland's fight against the Soviet Union in the West, while Soviet propaganda tried to portray him as a suppressor of the Red Revolution in the Finnish Civil War in 1918. During the Continuation War (1941–1944), in which Finland fought alongside Germany, Mannerheim was portrayed as Hitler's lackey in Soviet propaganda. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, the 21st century saw a new image of Mannerheim emerge in Russia – Mannerheim did, after all, serve 30 years in

the Imperial Russian Army before returning to Finland.

The material loans for the exhibition are from Jyrki Aalto, Jorma K. O. Ignatius, Juha Levonen and the Mannerheim Museum.

Tuomas Hoppu

The Mannerheim exhibition is on display at Tampere-Hall, room Opus 1, level 2.

Marsalkka Mannerheimin erikoisnäyttely FINLANDIA 2017 -näyttelyssä

Suomen marsalkka Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheimin syntymästä tulee tänä vuonna kuluneeksi 150 vuotta. Mannerheim saa oman näyttelyn FINLANDIA 2017 -postimerkkitahtumassa. Näyttelyssä Mannerheim esiintyy sekä yksityisenä että julkisuuden henkilönä. Esillä on harvoin nähtyä materiaalia yksityisistä kokoelmista sekä Mannerheim-museosta. Mukana on myös Mannerheimista julkaisuja postimerkkejä ja postikortteja.

Suomen marsalkka Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim (1867–1951) on suomalainen suurmies ja omana aikanaan yksi kansainvälisestikin tunnetuimmista suomalaisista. Aristokraattisessa kasvuympäristössään hän omaksui yläluokan varsin muodolliset tavat, joille oli ominaista tiukka etiketin mukainen käyttäytyminen kaikessa arkipäiväisessä kanssakäymisessä.

Mannerheim loi sotilasuransa ensin Venäjän keisarillisessa armeijassa. Kansansuosio kotimaassa rakentui vähitellen. Valkoisen armeijan voittoa ylipäällikkyyks Suomen sisällissodassa 1918 nosti Mannerheimin talonpoikaissotilaidensa ja porvarillisen väestön kansansuosioon. Suomen armeijan ylipäällikkyyks toisessa maailmansodassa teki hänestä lopullisesti koko kansan kunnioittaman suurmiehen.

Sitä edesauttoi hänen huolenpitonsa alaisistaan rivimiehiä myöten. Tätä Mannerheim osoitti niin palkitsemisilla kuin huolenpidolla sotainvalideista.

Toisen maailmansota toi Mannerheimin entistä näkyvämmiin esille myös kansainvälisesti. Talvisodan 1939–1940 aikana hän oli lännessä Suomen Neuvostoliittoa vastaan käymän taistelun symboli, kun taas neuvostoliittolainen propaganda pyrki esittämään hänet Suomen vuoden 1918 punaisen vallankumouksen tukahduttajana. Suomen sotiessa jatkosodassa 1941–1944 Saksan rinnalla Mannerheimia kuvattiin neuvostopropagandassa Hitlerin lakeijana. Neuvostoliiton romahdettua Mannerheimista on 2000-luvulla alettu muokata uudenlaista kuvaa myös Venäjällä, jonka keisarillisessa armeijassa hän palveli 30 vuotta ennen Suomeen tuloaan.

Näyttelyyn ovat lainanneet materiaalia Jyrki Aalto, Jorma K. O. Ignatius, Juha Levonen, sekä Mannerheim-museo.

Tuomas Hoppu

Mannerheim-näyttely on esillä Tampere-talon Opus 1 -huoneessa, 2.krs.

Local Mail in Tampere

Background and introduction of stamps

In the latter half of the 1850s the post offices in Finland were still very few and developing commerce needed new postal services. The imperial announcement of March 6th 1848 made it possible to use the so-called private carrier's mailbag for other than official mail. This mailbag had to follow the official mail route and side-tracks were not allowed. The accepted postal items included duly paid letters, newspapers, magazines etc.

The service provider had a right to charge a fee, which in Tampere was 3 kopecks, later 12 penni. Postmaster Otto Reinhold Reuter decided to use stamps as evidence of payment of this fee. Postmasters in other cities simply made payment marks in manuscript on postal items.

According to the news in the "Tampereen Sanomat" newspaper on June 11th 1866, the Post Office issued 12 penni stamps for this purpose. It was possible to leave letters with these stamps in mail boxes which soon appeared in the city. These letters were delivered to 29 small towns and villages around Tampere (see map, picture 1). It is noteworthy that these stamps were not printed by the government even though the usage was based on the current postal rates.

There were obviously some problems using these stamps. At the end of July 1867, their usage was forbidden on covers addressed to Post Offices other than Tampere.

There is no archival or other original material remaining regarding the Tampere

local mail. This is the reason for making assumptions and best guesses in philatelic research. Also the reason for introducing the Tampere local stamps remains unknown. Why didn't other postmasters, in cities even bigger than Tampere, issue their own stamps? On the other hand, Helsinki city post had already started operations with its own local stamps on March 1st, 1866.



Picture 1

Stamps issued and their usage

Two different types of these local stamps with similar imprint (pictures 2 & 3) were issued. The first issue in June 1866 intro-



Picture 2



Picture 3



Picture 5

duced a green stamp with a blue diagonal bar. The red stamp with green diagonal bar came out probably in 1878. Both stamps included several printings. They were lithographs from an unknown printing house - one possible printer is the Maexmontan lithography in Turku. The quality of the printing suggests that the stamps were printed in a different printing house than the Helsinki local stamps.

Usage of local stamps remained limited. Up to spring 2017 only 3 postal items

(picture 4) have been recorded. The percentage of cancelled examples of all the remaining stamps is also very low – only 5 per cent! Meantime in Helsinki, approximately 80% of the issued local stamps were used. It seems obvious that a majority of Tampere local stamps were produced for collectors and especially for German stamp dealers. This assumption is supported by the several after prints of both stamps.

Since the amount of material in existence is limited, the number of printing orders and the sheet sizes remain uncertain. Based on the available sheets and parts of them, one may assume that there were 3 printing orders of the first green stamp. The sheet sizes were probably 32 (8x4), 42 (6x7) and 70 (10x7) stamps. The sheet size of the red stamp was 32, as was the sheet size of the later green stamp. The sheets of after prints were either 64 or 70 stamps.



Picture 4



Picture 6



original



reprint

Picture 7

Accurate timing of different printing orders is not possible due to the very limited amount of used stamps. However, certain assumptions can be made from the markings on the reverse of the sheets. A handstamp on the reverse has been shown already in earlier studies (picture 5). The reason for using this handstamp and the extent of its use is still not known. The recorded cancellation dates are 8.5.1871 (3 examples), 16.7.1871 (1), 14.11.1872 (4) and one cancellation without date from 1871. Cancellations appear only on the first green stamps, not on the red ones or on the after prints.

The quality of printing work was very good. The only known error is one red stamp with the reversed green diagonal bar (picture 6). The after prints, supposedly printed after 1881, are easy to distinguish from the original issues. In the original stamps number '12' in the upper part of shield is surrounded by a white frame and the background is squared (picture 7). In after prints there is no frame and the background is striped.

The closure of the Tampere city post is as uncertain as its birth. It seems obvious that the operations had to be closed on the introduction of the new postal rates on July 1st, 1881. At the same time the post masters were denied their right to charge their own fees. Post Master Forström, the successor to Reuter, together with the other Post Masters, claimed compensation from the Senate for withdrawing the 12 penni fees on June 30th, 1881.

Forgeries of Tampere local stamps have not been recorded. Instead, quite common are the cancelled-to-order stamps with cancellation dates later than 30.6.1881. Cancelled-to-order postal items have also been recorded.

Marcus Olli

Tampere local mail stamps are presented in Marcus Olli's exhibit "Tampere local post 1866–1881" in the invited exhibits, The Park Hall, level 1.

Tampereen paikallisposti

Taustaa ja johdanto paikallismerkkeihin

1850-luvun jälkipuoliskolla Suomen postitoimistoja oli hyvin harvassa, mutta kehittyvä liike-elämä tarvitsi postin palveluja. 6.3.1848 annetun keisarillisen asetuksen perusteella oli ns. irtolaukkujen käyttö mahdollista muuhunkin kuin viranomaispostiin. Irtolaukku kuljetettiin normaalia postireittiä pitkin sallimatta reitiltä poikkeamista. Luvallisia kuljetettavia olivat vain yksinkertaiset kirjeet, joista oli maksettu riittävä postimaksu, sanoma- ja aikakauslehdet ym.

Palvelusta oli palvelun tarjoajalla oikeus periä maksu, mikä Tampereella oli kolme kopeekkaa, myöhemmin 12 penniä. Postimestari Otto Reinhold Reuter keksi 1866 ryhtyä käyttämään maksamisen osoituksena erityisiä postimerkkejä. Muiden paikkakuntien postimestarit tyytyivät vain merkitsemään suoritettun maksun käsin lähetyksen päälle.

Tampereen Sanomissa oli 11.6.1866 uutinen, jonka mukaan postikonttori oli antanut valmistaa 12 pennin postimerkkejä. Näillä merkeillä varustettuja kirjeitä sai jättää postikonttoriin tai kaupungin postilaatikoihin, joita ei tarvinnut enää odottaa kauan. Tällaisten kirjeiden luvattiin menevän postissa 29 paikkakunnalle lähinnä Tampereen postipiirin alueella (kartta, kuva 1). On huomattava, että valtio ei näitä merkkejä painattanut, vaikka niiden käyttö perustui postitaksaan.

Merkkien käytössä lienee esiintynyt ongelmia, koska heinäkuun lopulla 1867 ilmestyi uutinen, jossa todettiin, että Tampereen postikonttorin 12 pennin posti-

merkkejä ei saanut käyttää muihin posti-konttoreihin meneviin kirjeisiin.

Tampereen paikallispostia koskevaa arkisto- tai muuta alkuperäismateriaalia ei ole olemassa. Tämän vuoksi useat filateliselle tutkimukselle tärkeät tiedot ovat arvailujen ja otaksumien varassa. Tämän vuoksi myös syy Tampereen paikallispostimerkkien käyttöönottoon jää arvailujen varaan. Miksi muiden, jopa suurempien kaupunkien postimestarit eivät ryhtyneet julkaisemaan omia postimerkkejä? Toisaalta on syytä huomata, että Helsingin kaupunginposti oli omalla postimerkillään aloittanut toimintansa 1.3.1866.

Merkkijulkaisut ja niiden käyttö

Paikallispostin merkkejä ilmestyi kaksi eri tyyppiä (kuvat 2 & 3), joiden kuvat olivat samanlaiset. Ensin ilmestyi kesäkuussa 1866 vihreä merkki, jossa vinopalkki oli sininen. Ilmeisesti 1878 ilmestyi punainen merkki, jossa vinopalkki oli vihreä. Kummastakin merkistä on useampia painoksia. Ne on painettu tuntemattomassa kivipainossa, joka saattaa olla Maexmontanin kivipaino Turussa. Painojäljen perusteella painopaikka ei nimittäin ole sama kuin Helsingin kaupunginpostin merkkien painopaikka.

Paikallispostin merkkien käyttö on ollut ilmeisen vähäistä. Toistaiseksi on rekisteröity vain kolme kokokohdetta (kuva 4). Lisäksi säilyneistä merkeistä vain alle viisi prosenttia on mitätöityjä. Sen sijaan Helsingin kaupunginpostin merkeistä

käytettyjä on noin 80 prosenttia. Vaikuttaakin siltä, että suurin osa Tampereen paikallispostin merkeistä on mennyt ke-räilytarkoituksiin, varsinkin saksalaisille postimerkkikauppiaille. Tätä tukee myös se, että kummastakin merkkityypistä teh-tiin jälkipainamia useita painoeriä.

Materiaalin vähäisyyden vuoksi pai-noerien lukumäärä ja painoarkkien koot eivät ole täysin varmoja. Nyt käytettävissä olevien painoarkkien tai niiden osien pe-rusteella näyttää siltä, että ensimmäisestä vihreästä merkistä on valmistettu ainakin kolme painoerää, joiden arkkikoot olivat 32 (8x4), 42 (6x7) ja 70 (10x7). Punaisen merkin arkkikoko oli 32, samoin sen jäl-keen tehdyn vihreän merkin. Jälkipaina-mien arkkikoot olivat joko 64 tai 70.

Painoerien ajankohtien selvittäminen ei ole mahdollista leimatun materiaalin vähäisyyden vuoksi. Arkkien kääntöpuo-lella olevien leimojen perusteella voidaan kuitenkin tehdä perusteltuja oletuksia.

Aikaisemmin on kuvattu merkkiarkin kääntöpuolella oleva leima (kuva 5) ja todettu, että syytä tähän leimaukseen ei tunneta eikä myöskään missä laajuudes-sa sitä suoritettiin. Nyt käytettävissä ole-van materiaalin perusteella on havaittu seuraavat leimojen päivämäärät (suluissa lukumäärä): 8.5.1871 (3), 16.7.1871 (1) ja 14.11.1872 (4) sekä yksi leima vuodelta 1871 ilman päiväystä. Leimoja esiintyy vain ensimmäisissä vihreissä merkeissä, mutta ei punaisissa eikä jälkipainoksissa.

Merkkien painotyö on ollut varsin huolellista. Ainoana harvinaisuutena on

tavattu vain yksi punavihreä merkki, jossa vihreä palkki on ylösalaisin (kuva 6).

Jälkipainamat, jotka oletetaan paine-tun vuoden 1881 jälkeen, on helppo erot-taa alkuperäisistä merkeistä. Alkuperäises-sä merkissä on kilven yläosan numero 12 valkoisen kehyksen ympäröimä ja tausta ruudutettu (kuva 7). Jälkipainamissa ei valkoista kehystä ole ja tausta on pystyvi-voitettu.

Yhtä epäselvää kuin Tampereen pai-kallispostin syntyminen oli sen loppumi-nen. Vaikuttaa kuitenkin varmalta, että toiminnan oli pakko loppua uuden pos-titaksan tullessa voimaan 1.7.1881. Siinä ei postimestareille annettu enää oikeutta omien maksujen perintään. Postimes-tari Forström, joka tuli virkaan Reuterin jälkeen, anoi muiden postimestareiden ohella Senaatilta, että hänelle korvattaisiin 30.6.1881 loppuneen 12 pennin maksujen loppuminen.

Varsinaisia väärennöksiä ei tämän paikallispostin merkeistä ole tullut esiin. Sen sijaan tavataan melko yleisesti suosi-oleimattuja merkkejä, joiden päivämäärät ovat myöhäisempiä kuin em. 30.6.1881. Lisäksi tavataan myös suosioleimattuja kokokohteita.

Marcus Olli

Artikkelin kirjoittajan kokoelma "Tampere local post 1866–1881" on esillä kutsuttujen kokoelmien luokassa Sorsapuistosalissa, 1. kerros.

The ink cancellations in Tampere at the time of Postmaster N.A. Rosenbröijer

About the early postmarks and cancellations

The first postal stationary of Finland was issued in 1845 and the first postage stamps in 1856. Prior to this, from 1812 to 1846, single-line cancellations with Cyrillic alphabets were in use. Low boxed cancels, with Latin alphabets and date, were introduced in the beginning of 1847 and they were in use until the mid-1860s. On September 18th 1857, post offices were instructed to "... cancel postal stationary and stamps with ink crosses, before they leave the post office."

The most common method to do this was a simple ink cross. However, a variety of different ink cancellations are known – best known are the initials of post masters Langolain (L) and Norring (N).

Postmasters in Tampere

Nils Adolf Rosenbröijer, a religious – sometimes quite fierce – nobleman worked as the post master of Tampere between 18.1.1842–13.5.1862. As per the state calendar, he was assisted by office clerk Carl Fredrik Qvick during 1858-61. Rosenbröijer's successor, Otto Reinhold Reuter started in the position on 24.7.1862 and was assisted by Mr. Karl Johan Ungern, who later moved to Tammissaari where he worked as postmaster. The records do not tell who was holding the post master's position during the 2-month intermediate period. Neither do the sources reveal who was allowed to cancel postal items, in addition to the post master. Pre-cancelled stamps



Picture 1

are known from Tampere, but typically the ink crosses extend to the cover. It seems obvious that persons additional to the post master and his assistant have been making the cancellations.

Time of Stationaries

Until 1857 the postmark was to be struck on the value imprint of the stationary or on the postage stamp (from 1856). The fronts of postal stationary covers were usually cancelled as well (picture 1). Oval stamps with the Tampere (Tammerfors) low boxed cancel are rare, because Rosenbröijer followed the regulations carefully. During 1842–65 the post office was located in



Picture 2

the merchant Lundahl's house, where Rosenbröijer also lived. One quite amusing example of his characteristic practices is the letter sent from Sortavala on 28.4.1854 (picture 2), which was collected from the post office by the Finlayson mail courier too late – after opening hours! Mr. Rosenbröijer has written his angry message on the reverse of the cover. The response from the cashier of Finlayson quickly followed this message.



Picture 4

stamp. At first, Rosenbröijer's manuscript cancellation was a single cross with long lines (picture 3) which often continued on to the cover. From the spring of 1859, the cancellation settled down to a double-cross. The direction of lines was still random (picture 4) until the distance between lines as well as the angle of 30-45 degrees (picture 5) became the standard. The lines were relatively slim without thicker beginnings or ends, which implies rapid, routine strokes. In August 1859 a



Picture 3



Picture 5

The Oval Stamps

Cancelling postage stamps with pen and ink was introduced by an official order in autumn 1857. The postmark had to be placed next to the stamp, not on the

third line was exceptionally added (picture 6). Some double-cross cancellations with short, precise lines have also been certified as Tampere cancellations (picture 7). These items have often been cut to octagonal shape, typical of Tampere.



Picture 6



Picture 7



Picture 9



Picture 8

Complementary cancellation made in the receiving post office?

The left cancellation on the Skop pair (picture 8) is typical of Rosenbröijer. The one on the stamp on the right seems, however, to be made later. The lines of the single cross differ in thickness and direction from the Rosenbröijer cancellation.

Rosenbröijer or Norring?

Post master Norring used his initial to cancel oval stamps in Loviisa in the late 1850s. Very similar cancellations (picture 9) have been certified as made in Tampere.

The serpentine roulettes

From the last three years of Mr. Rosenbröijer's period of office, it is possible to find his ink cancellations on serpentine roulettes, also known as "big-toothed" stamps (picture 10). These are relatively



Picture 10

rare, though, especially on entire postal items. Cancellations with a third line next to a horizontal pair of lines have been recorded at least from February 1860. A very different cancellation (picture 11) is known from March 1860 with thicker lines wider apart and in a different "handwriting". Similar ones have been recorded from the time of post master N.O. Reuter, e.g. the stamp cancelled on August 19th, 1864 (picture 12).

“Tfors” and “Tammerfors” Manuscripts

Very exceptional Tfors and Tammerfors manuscript cancellations (picture 13) exist from late 1861. This short text can be either vertical or horizontal. The horizontal manuscript appears typically on multiples and extends to the cover.

Kari Salonen

Tampere ink cancellations are presented in Kari Salonen’s exhibit “Postmasters’ Pen-and-Ink Cancellations on Issues 1856 and 1860 in Tampere” in the invited exhibits, The Park Hall, level 1.



Picture 11



Picture 12



Picture 13



Picture 14



Picture 15

Tampereen postimestari N. A. Rosenbröijerin aikaiset mustemitätöinnit

Varhaisista postileimoista ja mitätöinneistä

Ensimmäiset ehiökuoret julkaistiin Suomessa vuonna 1845 ja ensimmäiset postimerkit 1856. Vuosina 1812–46 käytössä oli rivileima, jossa teksti oli kyrillisin kirjaimin. Vuoden 1847 alussa käyttöön tuli matala latinalaisin kirjaimin ja päivämäärällä varustettu laatikkoleima, joka oli käytössä 1860-luvun puoliväliin asti. Postilähetyksen mitätöinneistä säädettiin 18.9.1857 mm. että: "... tulee kirjekuorten portoleimat (arvoleimat) ja vapaamerkit (postimerkit) ristata ennen jättöä lähteviksi postissa."

Tavallisin tapa mitätöidä merkkejä oli yksinkertainen musteristi. Silti tunnetaan joukko tästä poikkeavia tapojakin – tunnetuimpia niistä postimestarien Langolain ja Norring persoonalliset nimikirjainsigneraukset.

Tampereen postimestareista

Aatelistaustainen ja uskonnollinen – välillä varsin särmikäskin – Nils Adolf Rosenbröijer toimi Tampereen postimestarina 18.1.1842–13.5.1862. Valtiokalenterin mukaan hänellä oli apunaan konttorikirjuri Carl Fredrik Qvick vuosina 1858–61. Seuraava postimestari Otto Reinhold Reuter aloitti 24.7.1862 apunaan herra Karl Johan Ungern, joka myöhemmin siirtyi postimestariksi Tammisaareen. Väliin jääneestä runsaan kahden kuukauden ajasta ei ole tiedossa, kuka hoiti postimestarin tointa. Tietolähteistä ei myöskään käy ilmi, ketkä henkilöt postimestarin lisäksi saattoivat tehdä postilähetyksen mitätöintejä.

Postimerkkejä tiedetään mitätöidyn ennaktoon, mutta Tampereella musteviivat usein jatkuvat myös kirjekuorelle. Selvästi kuitenkin näyttää, että postimestarin ja hänen varsinaisen apulaisensa lisäksi muutamat muutkin henkilöt ovat tätä työtä tehneet.

Ehiökuorten aika

Vuoteen 1857 asti leima sai olla arvoleimalla tai merkillä. Ehiökuorille leima usein lyötiin myös etupuolelle (kuva 1). Tampereen (Tammerfors) laatikkoleimalla mitätöidyt ovaalimerkit ovat erittäin harvinaisia, sillä Rosenbröijer oli hyvin tarkka sääntöjen noudattamisessa. Postitoimisto sijaitsi vuodet 1842–65 kauppias Lundahlin talossa osoitteessa Kauppakatu 16, missä Rosenbröijer myös asui. Huvittava esimerkki tästä pikkutarkkuudesta on Sortavalasta 28.4.1854 lähetetty kirje (kuva 2), jota Finlaysonin postilähetti on tullut noustamaan 2.5. liian myöhään illalla. Rosenbröijer on kirjoittanut kirjeen takapuolelle kiukkuiset terveisensä. Erikoisuutta lisää Finlaysonin kasöörin (allekirjoitus Finlayson Co.) vastaterveiset!

Ovaalimerkkien aika

Postimerkkien musteella mitätöinti tuli virallisella määräyksellä käyttöön syksyllä 1857. Postileiman tuli olla merkin vieressä, ei itse merkillä. Aluksi Rosenbröijerin mitätöinti oli yksinkertainen musteristi pitkien vedoin (kuva 3), jotka usein jatkuvat kuorelle. Vuoden 1859 keväästä alkaen

mitätöintitapa alkoi vakiintua kaksoisristaukseen. Viivojen suunta on aluksi vielä sattumanvarainen (kuva 4), kunnes keskinäinen etäisyys alkaa vakiintua, samoin kaltevuuskulma 30–45 asteeseen (kuva 5). Viivat ovat suhteellisen ohuita ilman alku- tai loppupäähän muodostuvaa paksunnosta, mikä viittaa nopeisiin, rutiinotuneisiin vetoihin. Poikkeuksellisesti vaakasuora viivapari on saanut elokuussa 1859 kolmannenkin rinnalleen (kuva 6). Myös lyhyillä täsmällisillä vedoilla tehtyjä kaksoisristauksia (kuva 7) on aitoutettu Tampereella tehdyiksi. Nämä kohteet on yleensä leikattu kahdeksankulmaisiksi, mikä oli melko tavallista Tampereella.

Täydennysmitätöinti mahdollisesti tulopaikkakunnalla?

5-kopeekkaisen parin vasemmanpuoleinen mitätöinti on Rosenbröjjerille tyyppillinen (kuva 8). Oikeanpuoleinen taas näyttää eri kerralla tehdyltä, sillä yksinkertaisen ristauksen viivat ovat erisuuntaiset ja paksumat.

Rosenbröjjer vai Norring?

Postimestari Norring käytti sukunimensä ensimmäistä kirjainta mitätöintinä ovaalimerkeillä 1850-luvun lopulla Loviisassa. Hyvin samantapaisia mitätöintejä (kuva 9) on aitoutettu Tampereella tehdyiksi.

Isohampaisten aika

Rosenbröjjerin kolmen viimeisen vuoden ajalta löytyy kaksoisristauksia myös isohampaisilla (kuva 10) merkeillä, mutta varsinkin kokokohteet ovat hyvin harvinaisia. Ainakin helmikuulta 1860 tunnetaan myös kohteita, joissa vaakasuora viivapari on saanut vierelleen kolmannen viivan. Maa-liskuulta on löytynyt myös erityyppinen kaksoisristaus (kuva 11), jossa paksut viivat ovat kauempana toisistaan ja ”käsiäläkin” on toisenlainen. Hyvin samanlaisia esiintyy myöhemmin N. O. Reuterin aikana, esimerkiksi 29.8.64 (kuva 12).

”Tfors” ja ”Tammerfors”

Poikkeuksellisia Tfors ja Tammerfors -kynämitätöintejä (kuva 13) esiintyy loppuvuodesta 1861. Lyhyt teksti voi olla joko vaakasuorassa tai vinosti. Vaakasuora Tammerfors-mitätöinti on yleensä ryhmällä ja yltää kuorelle.

Kari Salonen

Artikkelin kirjoittajan kokoelma ”Postmasters’ Pen-and-Ink Cancellations on Issues 1856 and 1860 in Tampere” on esillä kutsuttujen kokoelmien luokassa Sorsapuistosalissa, 1. kerros.



Tove Jansson for *Moumine le Troll* (Finn Family Moomintroll), 1968. Moomin Museum, Tampere Art Museum Moominvalley Collection. ©Moomin Characters™

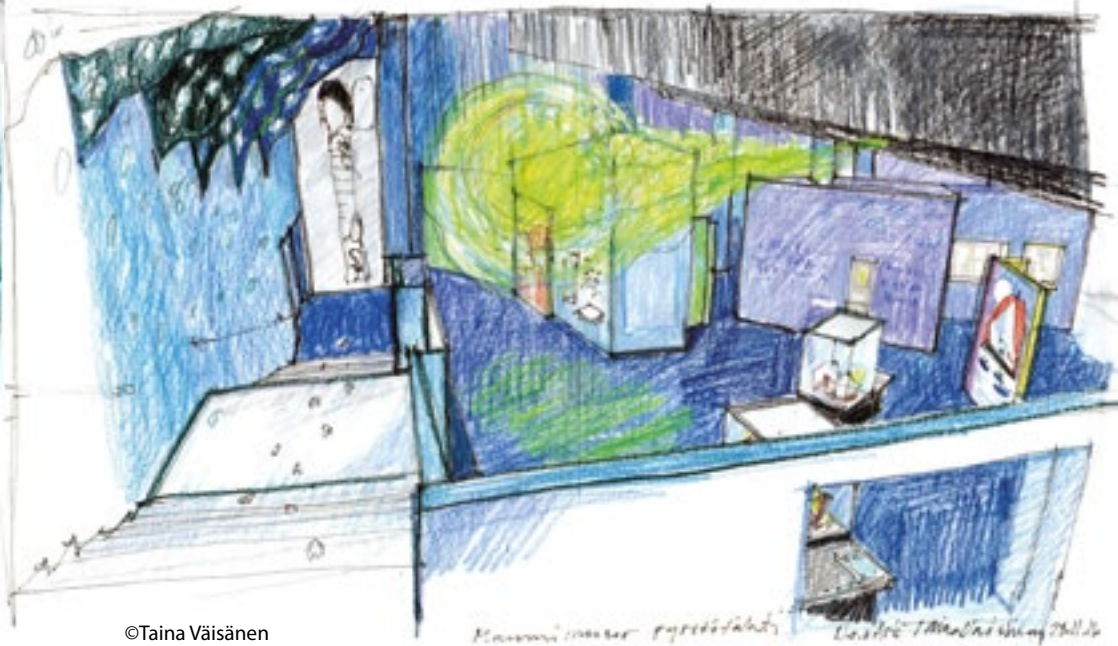
First-ever Moomin Museum opens in Tampere!

The Moomin Museum opening at Tampere Hall on 17th June 2017 is the only museum of its kind in the world. The new Moomin Museum presents the Tampere Art Museum Moominvalley collection, the world's largest collection of original Moomin-themed artworks by Tove Jansson. Jansson is one of Finland's most celebrated writers and illustrators. She is famous chiefly for her Moomin books, but she is also an acclaimed artist, cartoonist, comic strip artist and author of adult fiction.

The collection was previously displayed at Tampere Art Museum's Moominvalley from 1987 to 2016. Renamed the Moomin Museum, the new exhibition space at Tampere Hall will be entirely different, offering visitors a more exciting, interactive experience. It will also share more information and fresh perspectives on individual works of art, as well as organizing guided tours and special events giving in-depth insights into the collection.

The Moomin Museum recount the stories of all twelve of Tove Jansson's Moomin books in chronological order. The exhibits also share information about Jansson's creative process, her personal development, and how world events influenced her art. Visitors can look forward to seeing treasures previously hidden away in archives. Thanks to the imaginative exhibition architecture, animations and creative sound design, a more exciting visitor experience also awaits in the new museum.

The move to Tampere Hall will offer visitors not only a bigger museum, but also an improved range of services, including Tampere Hall's fully renovated Tuhto restaurant, Haru bar and foyer café. Visitors can pop out of the museum for a cup of coffee or a relaxed lunch and then return to admire the blue Moominhouse, followed by an evening concert performed by the Tampere Philharmonic Orchestra. The Tampere Hall Shop naturally caters to



©Taina Väisänen

Muumimuseo pyörittää *Luotto-Tampereen Yliopiston Hallissa*

Moomin fans with a selection of souvenirs based on Jansson's original illustrations. Moominvalley's familiar yellow letterbox has also moved to Tampere Hall: all postcards mailed in the box will be stamped with a special Moomin Museum postmark. The Moomin Museum's Reading Room in the lobby offers a collection of Moomin books in over 20 languages together with non-fiction titles about Tove Jansson. The Reading Room's collection contains many vintage treasures, and new editions will continually be added.

Moomin Museum,
opening 17th June 2017
Tampere Hall, Yliopistonkatu 55, Tampere
muumimuseo.fi

Heli Hakala, The Moomin Museum



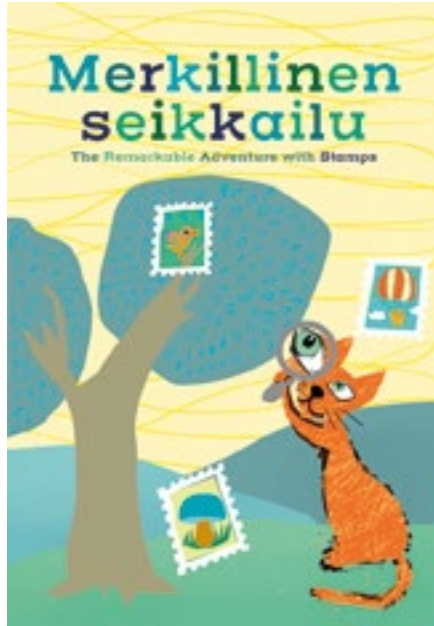
MOOMIN MUSEUM



Stamps are fun for all ages – get engaged with The Remarkable Adventure with Stamps

The Remarkable Adventure with Stamps exhibition inspires children between 5 and 12 and families to hands-on experience of philately. The activities are based mainly on the imagery of Finnish stamps, such as animals, means of transportation, sports and comics.

Children can train their philatelic skills such as building a stamp collection, recognising stamps of different countries, loosening stamps correctly and finding errors in the exhibition. Every child visiting the exhibition will get some stamps and other



philatelic material to go.

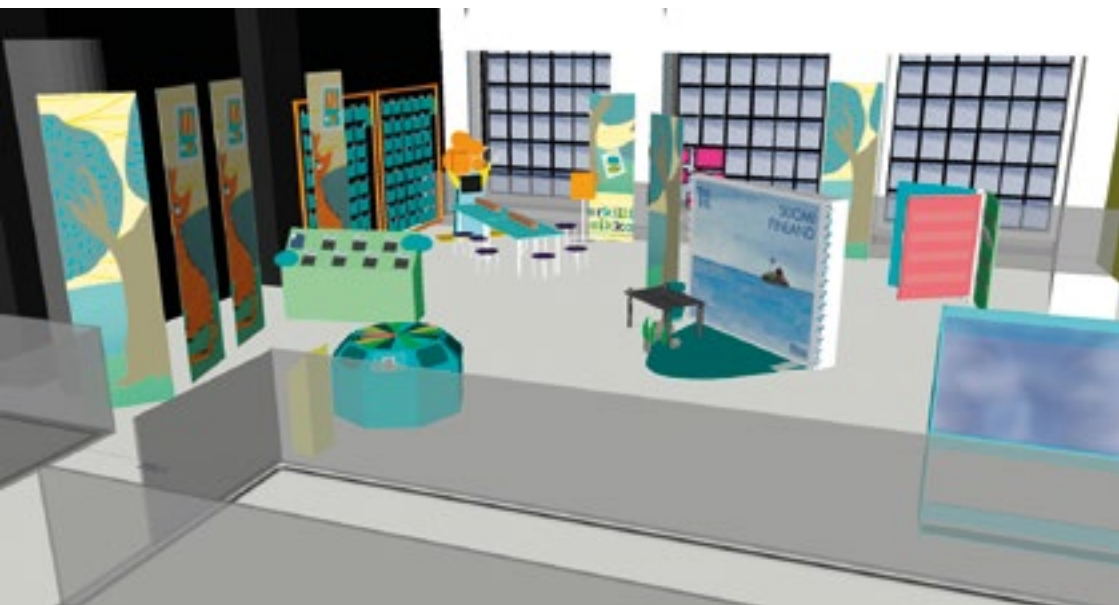
The exhibition also shows stamp designs made by children for the Finnish post, Posti Group Ltd, in the children's television show "Pikku Kakkonen". One of the designs is published during the exhibition as a real personalized stamp.

You may also try collecting stamps virtually by trying the kinetic Catch a Stamp game – or

by downloading the Catch a Stamp game on your smartphone for free. Available at App Store or Google Play. Use the keyword 'Postimuseo'.

The exhibition is produced by the Finnish Postal Museum.

The Remarkable Adventure with Stamps is open every day during FINLANDIA 2017 at the Tampere Hall "Winter Garden". The Remarkable Adventure exhibition is moved from Tampere Hall to the Finnish Postal Museum in Museum centre Vapriikki and is open **9 June–29 October 2017**.



- Do you recognize stamps from different countries? Spin the wheel and guess or tell which country they are from?
- What kind of tools do philatelists need? Touch and feel.
- Surprise your friend with a postcard!
- What kind of stamps would you collect? Choose the stamps you want and organize them as your own collection.
- What shape do the stamps make? Join us in making the mutual work of art.

Suvi Jalli , The Finnish Postal Museum



Postcrossing – Postcards Connecting the World

Postcrossing is an online project for its members to send and receive postcards from all over the world. Project's slogan says in one short sentence how everything works – “send a postcard and receive a postcard back from a random person somewhere in the world!”

“The element of surprise of receiving postcards from different places in the world (many of which you’d probably never have heard of) can turn your mailbox into a box of surprises – and who wouldn’t like that?”, says Paulo Magalhães, the founder of the Postcrossing Project.

Receiving especially postcards motivated Magalhães to start the project initially just as a hobby no longer than 12 years ago. What started with an old

computer housed in a clothes closet at his home is today a growing worldwide hobby thanks to media attention and word of mouth marketing by its enthusiastic users.

For users – postcrossers – traditional mail hasn’t lost its magnificence, it has just forgotten a bit by overwhelmingly growing everyday usage of email, instant messaging apps and social media. Part of the development is that letters and postcards in a postman’s bag have been replaced with junk mail – or no mail at all. Postcrossers are bringing postcards back to those bags card by card.

How everything works

The process is very simple. The first step for a new user is to register an account at



Helsinki International Postcrossing Meeting, August 2016, over 10 kilograms of postcards were written within the meeting

postcrossing.com which works as a platform for all the postcrossing magic. Then the member can request to send a postcard. The website gives randomly an address of another member and a postcard ID. The ID is needed to uniquely identify the postcard in the system. Then the member prepares the postcard and writes the ID on it and mails the card. The postcrosser receives the postcard and registers it using the postcard ID that is on the postcard. At this point, the sender is eligible to receive a postcard from a different postcrosser.

First, each member can have up to five postcards traveling at any single time. The postcrosser can request a new address every time one of the sent postcards is registered by its recipient. The allowed

number of postcards traveling at one time increases the more postcards a member sends and stops at 100.

Postcrossing today and Finland

Today Postcrossing is a project of over 675.000 members from 208 countries. A number of postcards sent and received is over 40 million. Countries with the most users are Russia, Taiwan, China, USA, and Germany. Countries with the most postcards sent are Germany, Russia, USA, Netherlands, and Finland.

“From its early days, Finland has enthusiastically embraced Postcrossing. It quickly became one of its most active countries, helping shape how Postcrossing grew and what it is today. Even now, Finland still



Paulo Magalhães and Ana Campos from the Postcrossing Project

has the highest number of postcrossers per capita in the world, which is certainly something to be proud about.”, wrote Magalhães on his greeting to Finnish postcrossers in September 2015.

The reason for the greeting was that Finland was again leading the way with a new milestone on Postcrossing’s history, with the registration of the first national association of postcrossers, Finnish Postcrossing Friends (reg.).

Today Finnish Postcrossing Friends has over 500 members, and few of its activities among many include promotional work for postcrossing, meetups, and travels for its members within Finland and internationally. FINLANDIA 2017 and Tampere

Hall is also one the venues for Tampere International Postcrossing Meeting, 26-28 May.

How about giving a visit to the postcrossing.com and experience the magic by yourself? Happy postcrossing!

Marko Kulmala

Chairman, Finnish Postcrossing Friends (reg.)

More information:

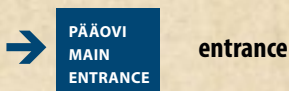
postcrossing.com – The Postcrossing Project platform

postcrossingfriends.fi – Finnish Postcrossing Friends website

EXHIBITION FLOOR PLANS

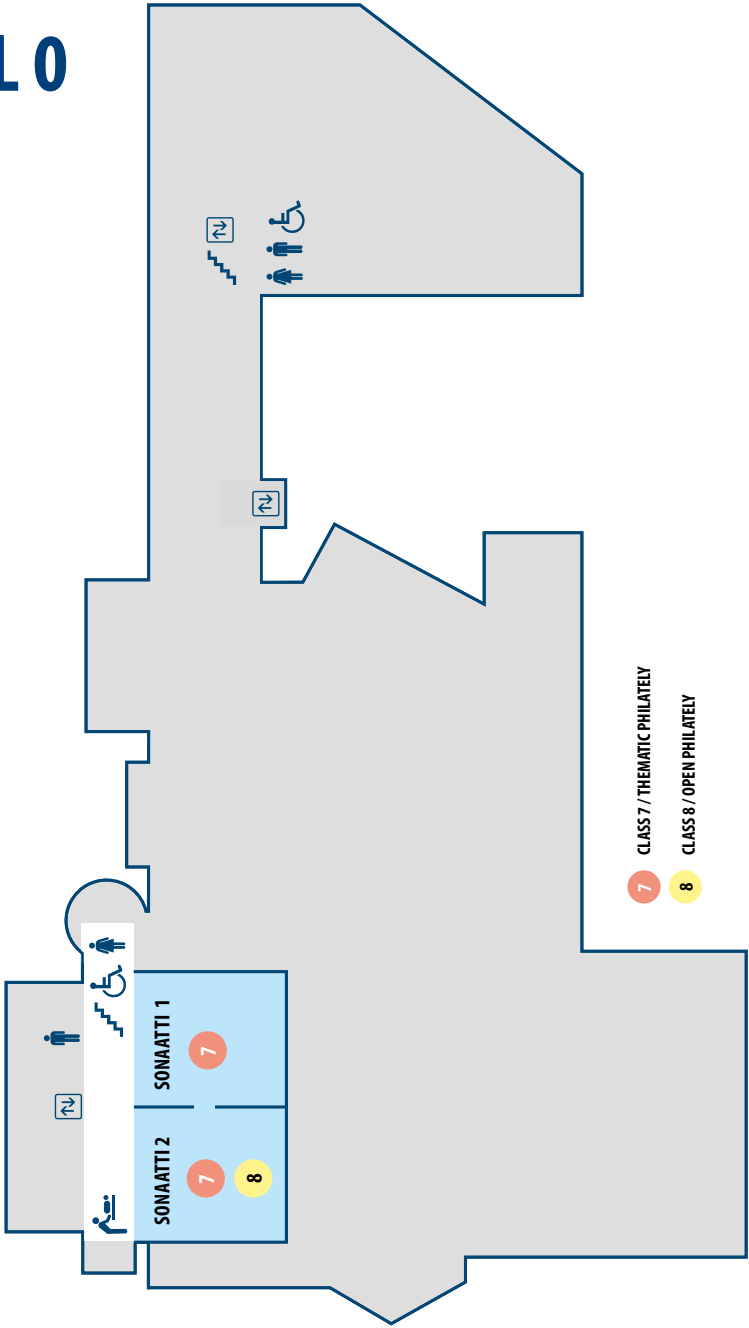
Näyttelyalueen pohjakartat

MAP SYMBOLS



	wheelchair access		information
	WC		elevator
	accessible WC		stairs
	cloakroom		restaurant
	escalator		coffee bar
	first aid		baby care room

LEVEL 0

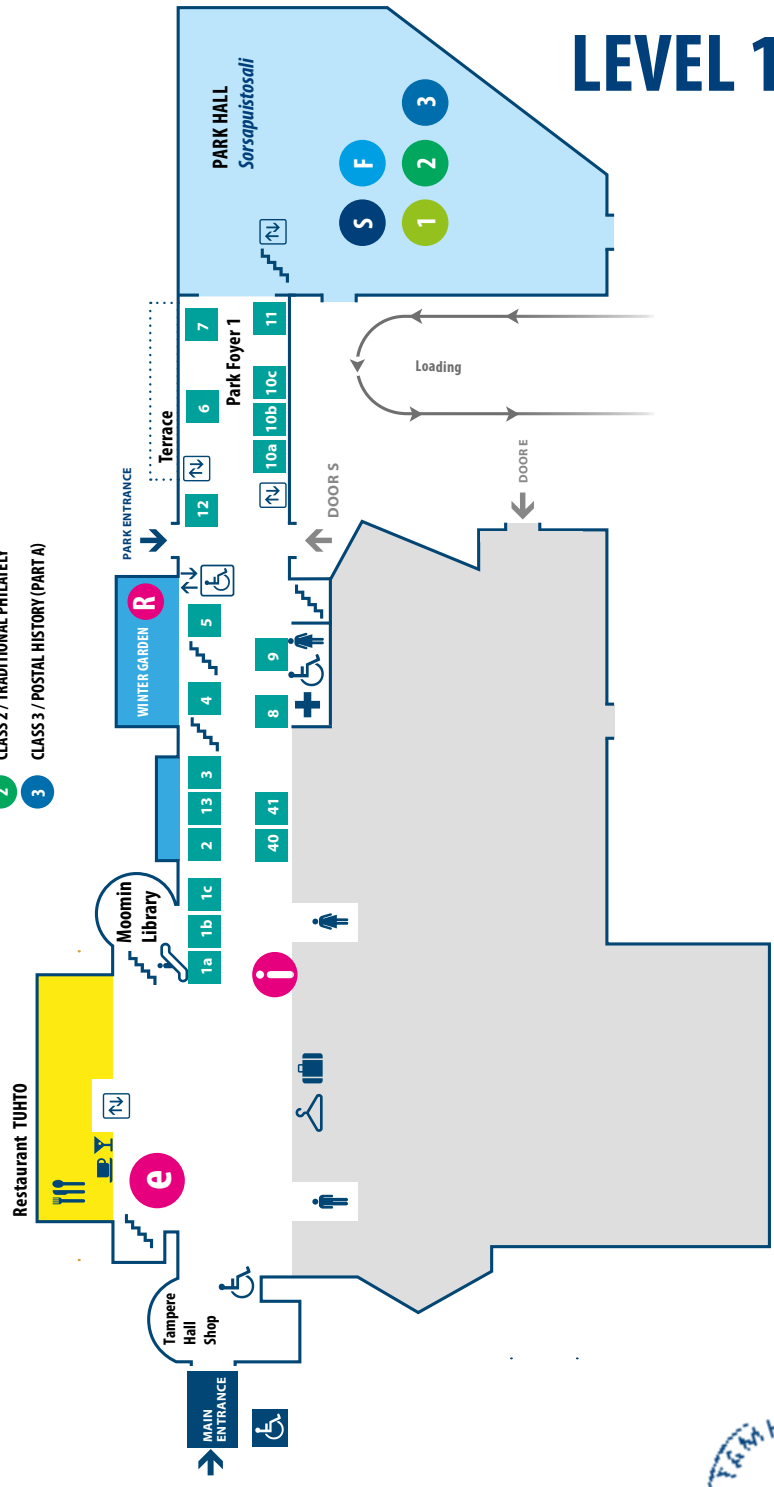


7 CLASS 7 / THEMATIC PHILATELY
8 CLASS 8 / OPEN PHILATELY

LEVEL 1

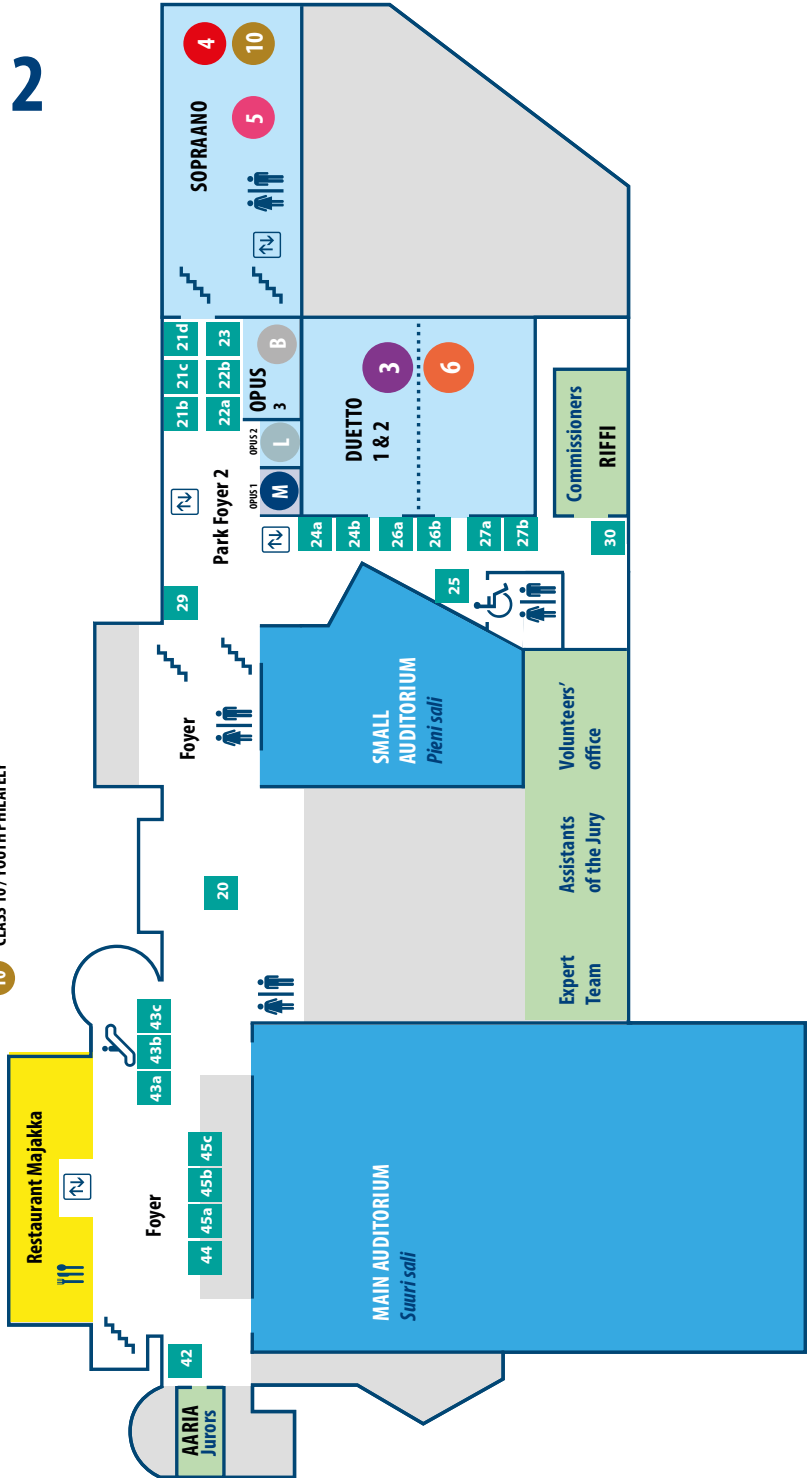
- e** EVENT STAGE
- R** REMARKABLE ADVENTURE
- X** DEALER STANDS

- S** SPECIAL INVITED EXHIBITS
- F** INVITED EXHIBITS RELATING TO THE 1917 INDEPENDENCE OF FINLAND
- 1** CLASS 1 / FEPA GRAND PRIX CLASS
- 2** CLASS 2 / TRADITIONAL PHILATELY
- 3** CLASS 3 / POSTAL HISTORY (PART A)



LEVEL 2

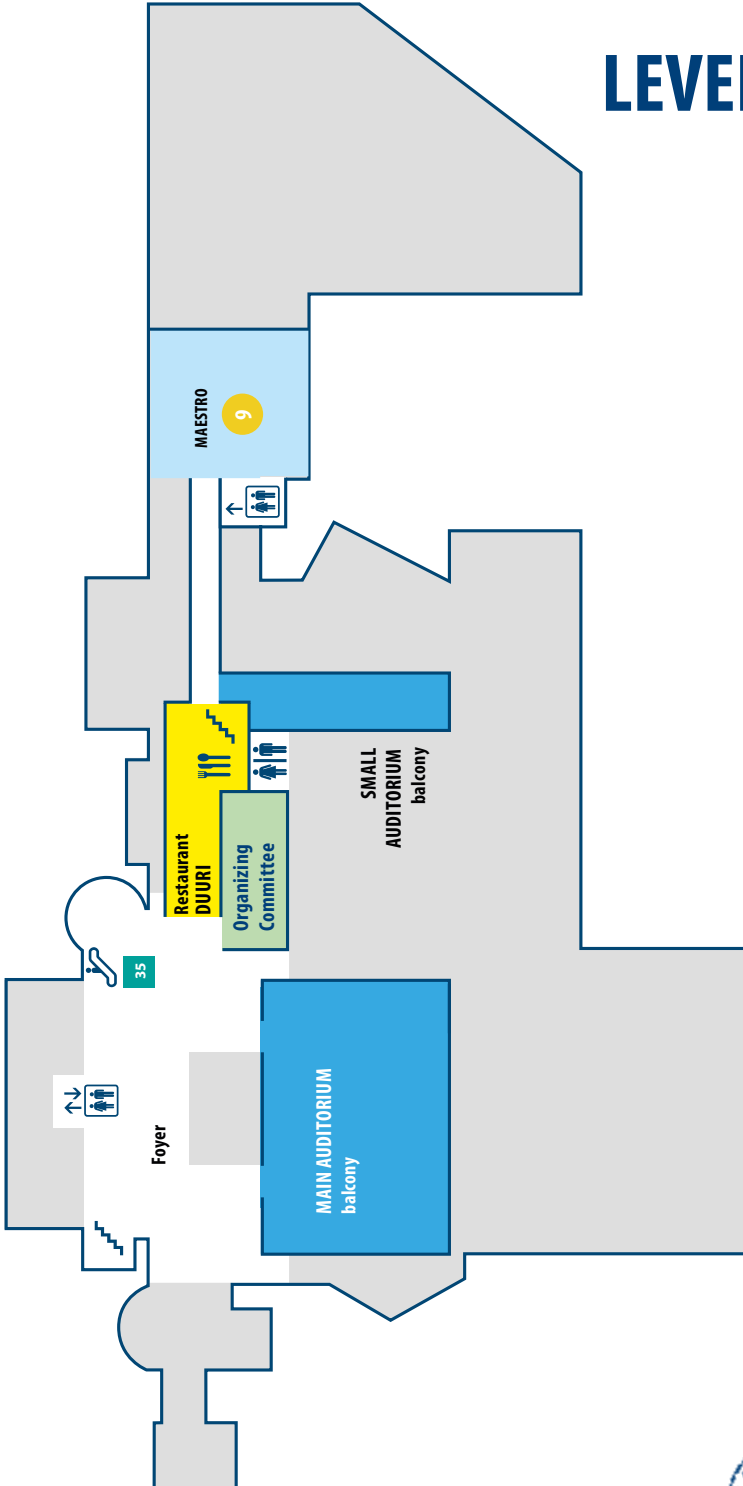
- 3 CLASS 3 / POSTAL HISTORY (PART B)
 - 4 CLASS 4 / REVENUES
 - 5 CLASS 5 / AEROPHILATELY
 - 6 CLASS 6 / POSTAL STATIONERY
 - 10 CLASS 10 / YOUTH PHILATELY
-
- L PHILATELIC LITERATURE (OPUS 2)
 - M MANNERHEIM EXHIBITION (OPUS 1)
 - B BIN-ROOM (OPUS 3)
 - X DEALER STANDS



LEVEL 3

9 CLASS 9 / PICTURE POSTCARDS

X DEALER STANDS



DEALER STANDS

Kauppiasosastot

- 1a** Suomen Filatelistiliitto – The Philatelic Federation of Finland, Tampereen Filatelistiseura ry, Suomen Postikorttiryhdistys Apollo ry – The Finnish Postcard Association Apollo, Postimuseon ystävät – Friends of The Finnish Postal Museum (Finland)
- 1b** Postimuseo – The Finnish Postal Museum (Finland)
- 1c** Suomen postcrossingyhdistys ry – Finnish Postcrossing Friends (Finland)
- 2** Suomen Filateliapalvelu Oy (Finland)
- 3** David Feldman Auctions (Switzerland)
- 4** Oval Point Oy (Finland)
- 5** Göran Fredrikson (Sweden)
- 6** Aarno Aspbäck (Sweden)
- 7** Postiljonen AB (Sweden)
- 8** Heiner Zinoni (Germany)
- 9** Engers Frimerker (Norway)
- 10a** AB Philea (Sweden)
- 10b** POST Greenland (Greenland)
- 10c** Merkki-Albert (Finland)
- 11** Frank Banke Philatelists (Belgium)
- 12** Fyns Frimærke Service (Denmark)
- 13** PhilaSearch.com GmbH (Germany)
- 20** Hellman Auctions Ltd (Finland)
- 21b** Rising Sun Stamps (USA)
- 21c** Thames Themes / Bill Barrell Ltd (UK)
- 21d** Stanley Gibbons Ltd (UK)
- 22a** House of Coins (Germany)
- 22b** MDS Münzlogistik (Germany)
- 23** Frimærkebutikken (Denmark)
- 24a** Lauri Peltonen Oy (Finland)
- 24b** JF-Stamps (Denmark)
- 25** Auction House Christoph Gaertner, CG-Group (Germany)
- 26a** M+R Günther (Switzerland)
- 26b** Philangles Ltd (UK)
- 27a** Mr. Gantsogt Erdene-Ochir (Mongolia)
- 27b** PostNord Stamps (Sweden/Denmark)
- 29** Corinphila Auktionen AG + Heinrich Köhler Auktionshaus (Switzerland/Germany)
- 30** Yvert & Tellier (France)
- 35** Vesa´s Worldwide stamps (Finland)
- 40** Posti (Finland)
- 41** Ahvenanmaan Posti (Finland/Åland)
- 42** Christian Arbeiter (Germany)
- 43a** Sukhani Europhil Ltd (India)
- 43b** Castlerock Stamps (Mexico)
- 43c** Pietarin Filateliapalvelu Oy (Finland)
- 44** AUCTION GALLERIES Hamburg & Edgar Mohrmann, CG-Group (Germany)
- 45a1** Deutsche Post AG (Germany)
- 45a2** Österreichische Post AG (Austria)
- 45b** Korea Stamp Corporation (People's Republic of Korea)
- 45c** Croatian Post (Croatia)



THE FINLANDIA 2017 MEDAL

FINLANDIA 2017 -mitali

In cooperation with the Finnish Guild of Medal Arts, the FINLANDIA 2017 Organization arranged a design competition for the FINLANDIA 2017 award medal. The competition was won by the sculptor and designer, Pekka Rytkönen (b. 1954) of Järvenpää, with his entry “A postcard from Finland”.

The front of the FINLANDIA 2017 medal depicts philatelic culture, a postcard with stamps and philatelic equipment. A group of philatelists has gathered for their favourite hobby with their stamps and accoutrements. The subject, however, is not just these objects, but the people – the collectors – behind them.

On the reverse of the medal, the picture on “A postcard from Finland” shows a calm and relaxing view of an archipelago, appropriate scenery for the centennial of Finland’s independence. The view reflects the Saimaa design of a 1930 definitive pictorial stamp, the stamp used in the production of the best-known Finnish stamp, the iconic Zeppelin airmail overprint.

GRAND PRIZES

Suuret palkinnot

The three Grand Prizes of FINLANDIA 2017 include modern Finnish Glass Art created by a recognized Finnish artist Ritva-Liisa Pohjalainen. She has also been pictured in a stamp booklet issued in 2010.



Grand Prix FINLANDIA 2017

Donated by Corinphila Auctions AG



Grand Prix International

Donated by Fédération Internationale de Philatélie FIP



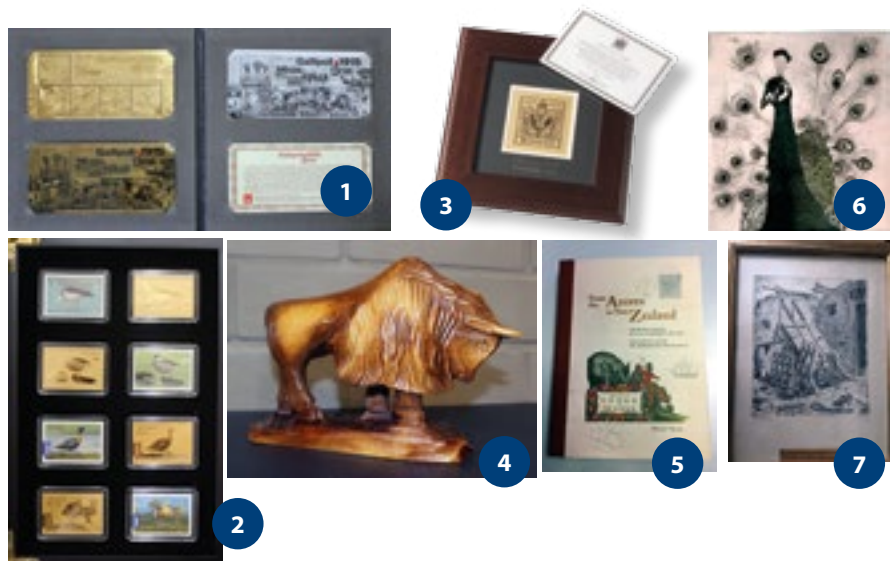
Grand Prix National

Donated by Philatelic Service of Finland / Hellman-Auctions Ltd

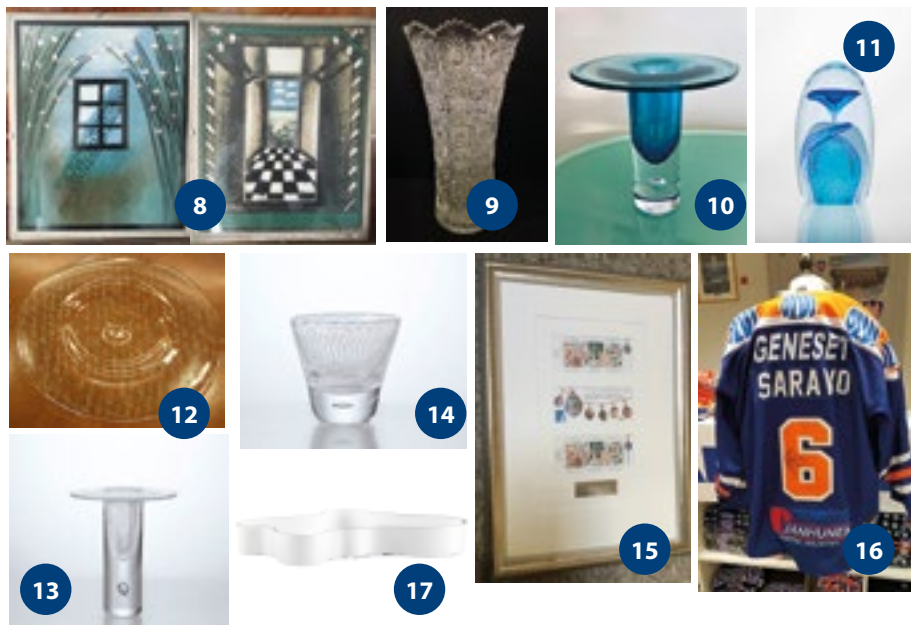
SPECIAL PRIZES

Kunniapalkinnot

A variety of special prizes have been donated by individuals and organizations. FINLANDIA 2017 organization wishes to thank all the donors for their generosity.



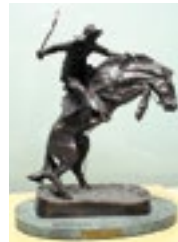
1	Australian Philatelic Federation	Australia	Gallipoli 1915 – Centenary of WWI (Gold mini sheets with ordinary sheet – Limited to 250 copies)
2	Australian Philatelic Federation	Australia	Australian Waterbirds – Limited Edition of 750 sets of stamps and matching gold foil stamps
3	Verband Oesterr. Philatelisten-Vereine	Austria	The first issue of the Austrian stamps 1850–1 Kreuzer, gold plated in a frame
4	Belarusian delegation – Leonid Turin	Belarus	Wooden sculpture of a bison
5	The Royal Belgian Federation of Philatelic Associations	Belgium	Book by Patrick Maselis: “From the Azores to New Zealand”
6	The Danish Philatelic Federation	Denmark	Graphic art by Britt May Hansen
7	Philatelic Society of Egypt	Egypt	Graphic art



8	Heikki Kähäri	Finland	Two pieces of ceramics arts by Heljä Liukkonen-Sundströmin
9	Jukka Mäkinen	Finland	Crystal vase
10	John Godfrey	Finland	Glass art "Aika / Time" by Ritva-Liisa Pohjalainen
11	Jussi Tuori	Finland	Glass art "Sointu / Chord" by Ritva-Liisa Pohjalainen
12	Finnish Postal Museum	Finland	The Unique Old Letter Saucer
13	Foundation for promoting Finnish philately	Finland	Glass art "Years / Vuodet – 19" by Ritva-Liisa Pohjalainen
14	Fund of Eeva and Raimo Peltonen	Finland	Glass art "Years / Vuodet – 14" by Ritva-Liisa Pohjalainen
15	Posti Group Oyj	Finland	A board presenting the 1988 Faberge Stamp block
16	Olvi Oyj	Finland	Tampere Ice Hockey team Tappara player Pekka Saravo's real jersey with an autograph
17	Philatelic Federation of Finland	Finland	Aalto vase



18	Fédération Française des Associations Philatéliques	France	Vase
19	Bund Deutscher Philatelisten	Germany	Digital microscope camera
20	The Association of British Philatelic Societies	United Kingdom	Framed montage of postage stamps 40 x 26cm
21	Hellenic Philatelic Federation	Greece	Book "Pentelicon to the Parthenon" by Manolis Korres
22	Hungarian Philatelic Federation	Hungary	Vase from Zsolnay Co
23	Federation of Philatelic Societies of Ireland	Ireland	Bronze statue of CUCHULAIN, a legendary warrior of Irish mythology
24	Italian Federation of Philatelic Society	Italy	Special Silver Plate personalized with Finlandia 2017 logo
25	Club de Monte-Carlo	Monaco	Rare Monaco coin set of 2011, issued for the Princely Wedding
26	Norsk Filatelistförbund	Norway	Tin bowl
27	Portuguese Philatelic Federation	Portugal	Navigation tool made of glass and brass



28	Konstantin Filobok, Commissioner of Russia	Russia	Palekh casket
29	Slovenian Philatelic Association	Slovenia	Beehive panel, a typical piece of Slovene folk art
30	Federacion Española de Sociedades Filatelicas	Spain	"Menina", work of artistic ceramics by Ana Clavero
31	AB Philea	Sweden	Carat vase
32	Postiljonen	Sweden	Åhus Glas
33	Swedish Philatelic Federation	Sweden	Bowl of art ceramics
34	Jean Voruz	Switzerland	Book "Swiss Cancellations 1843–1854 and rarities of this period" by Henri Grand (1927–2016)
35	American Philatelic Society	USA	Bronze statue of a cowboy on a bucking bronco

Special Prizes received after May 1st, 2017 are not included in the catalogue. They are on display with the other Special Prizes in Tampere Hall.

28.4.-28.5.2017



© Elisabeth II

THE FIRST STAMPS

*Rarities from Queen Elizabeth II collection
for the first time in Finland as well as
Postal Museum's own philatelic treasures*

The exhibition in the Postal Museum
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DPRK - PARTICIPATION IN STAND 45b



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21.4.-1.10.2017



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EXHIBITS AT THE POSTAL MUSEUM

Postimuseossa esillä olevat kokoelmat

THE FIRST STAMPS

Treasures from Queen Elizabeth II's stamp collection in the Postal Museum

Pirjo Mattila, The Finnish Postal Museum

Michael Sefi, The Royal Philatelic Collection

Thanks to the collaboration between the FINLANDIA 2017 exhibition and the Finnish Postal Museum, we are honoured for the opportunity to exhibit treasures from Queen Elizabeth II's collection, the Royal Philatelic Collection, at the Postal Museum exhibition and as the Court of Honour of the FINLANDIA 2017 exhibition. Some of these treasures are unique and have never been exhibited in Finland before. Examples depicting the first and early phases in the history of postal stamps have been selected from the collection.

The exhibition in The Postal Museum features rare essays and proofs of the first stamps and postal stationery from 1839 to 1840. There are also some 'superstars of philately' such as the blue unused Two Pence Post Office Mauritius stamp from 1847 and the Bermuda Postmaster Provisionals from 1848 to 1854. The most notable among the later acquisitions for the collection is the Kirkcudbright Penny Black first day cover. It bears ten Penny Blacks, the largest known group of Penny Blacks on a first day cover.

The Royal Philatelic Collection is today housed in St James's Palace and while other individual specialized collections of countries or groups of countries may be more complete, this Collection is regarded as the finest and most comprehensive collection in the world of postage stamps of Great Britain and the Commonwealth.

The Royal Philatelic Collection is a private collection of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, to be distinguished from the Royal Collection (of artworks, ceramics, furniture etc in the occupied Royal Palaces). It is not on public view, however, within resource constraints, it is possible for researchers to visit the Collection by arrangement to further their studies.



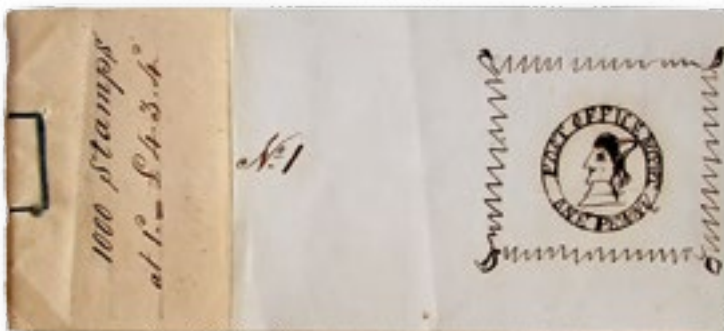
1847 Post Office Mauritius Two Pence unused – one of four copies known. The Mauritius "Post Office" stamps were issued by the British Colony Mauritius in September 1847, in two denominations: an orange-red one penny and a deep blue two pence. Their name comes from the wording on the stamps reading "Post Office", which was soon changed in the next issue to "Post Paid". The Royal Philatelic Collection. All the photos from the Royal Philatelic collection are reproduced by gracious permission of Her Majesty The Queen to whom the copyright belongs.



Her Majesty The Queen acquired in 2001 the "Kirkcudbright Cover", a first day cover of 6th May 1840, bearing ten Penny Blacks, the largest multiple known on a first day cover, the next largest being just a pair. The Royal Philatelic Collection.

The collection was started by Prince George of Wales, later King George V, in the 1890s. He was an active and knowledgeable philatelist and collected not only stamps but

also essays and proofs. The collection was further expanded by King George VI, and acquisitions have also been made during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II.



With the implementation of the postal reform, a national competition was launched on August 23, 1839 for the design of an innovative way of indicating that the sender had paid the postage. An unsuccessful entry for the Treasury Competition by John Little, advancing the idea of issuing stamps in booklets. The Royal Philatelic Collection.

To facilitate correspondence between people, uniform postage rates using stamps and postal stationeries were introduced in Great Britain in 1840. Postal stationery refers to items with prepaid postage. Finland followed the example in 1845, though originally only for postal stationery and uniform rates. Postmaster General Wulfert suggested in 1855 that stamps be introduced. The Senate approved the proposal, and stamps were first issued for a trial period of two years. The first stamps were issued in early March 1856, almost two years before the first stamps were issued in the mother country Russia.



This rare envelope with a Post Office Mauritius orange-red one penny stamp was sent on the first day of issue September 21, 1847. The Royal Philatelic Collection.

Gems from the collection of the Finnish Postal Museum

Rarities exhibited from the Finnish Postal Museum's own collections will include Finland's first stamps, the 5 and 10 kopek stamps issued in 1856 as well as pieces of postal stationery, which preceded these stamps and were issued from 1845. Some of the exhibits are unique and others so rare there are only a very few examples in the world.

One good example of the rarities is a postal stationery envelope of the 1850 model, sent from Helsinki to Mikkeli. Only two envelopes with black 20 kop value stamp are known to exist, one of which is currently owned by Mr. Gustaf Douglas (Sweden) and is also on display during

FINLANDIA 2017 in the collection "The Philatelic Gems of Classic Finland – the Oval Issue."

Compared with the envelopes of other denominations, very few 20-kopek envelopes for heavier letters were ever sold. The envelope in the Postal Museum exhibition has been part of the Ferrari collection.

The Postal Museum's extensive collection of postal stationery was mainly collected by Richard Granberg. The first part of Granberg's collection was purchased by the National Museum of Finland with money donated by Antell, and it was later moved to the Postal Museum collections. Not long after, more items were bought

by the museum, and eventually Granberg donated the rest of his collection directly to the museum. The collection of first stamps, which features several rarities, was purchased from the Belgian collector of Finnish philatelic material, Pierre Grosfils-Berger, with funds raised from the public in the 1950s. The collection has since seen very few new acquisitions.



One of the greatest rarities of Finland's philately. An oval value stamp envelope from 1850. Only two pieces are known. Now, they both are exhibited simultaneously in Tampere, the other one at Tampere Hall in FINLANDIA 2017 exhibition. The Finnish Postal Museum Collection.

A tête-bêche pair of 5 kop stamps with small pearls on an envelope sent to Kokkola. Tête-bêche pairs are rare, and even rarer on sent items. Ex collections Kirchner, Fabergé and Grosfils-Berger. The Finnish Postal Museum Collection



An almost unique set of two tête-bêche pairs of 10 kop: only one similar set is known to exist, with an identical cancellation. Ex collections Mertens, Fabergé and Grosfils-Berger. The Finnish Postal Museum Collection.

The largest known combination – a strip of five and a strip of four – on an envelope of 10 kop stamps that was apparently sent from Helsinki to Stockholm or Denmark via Turku. It is likely that the strips were originally together. Ex collections Fabergé and Grosfils-Berger. The Finnish Postal Museum Collection.

The Finnish Postal Museum and FINLANDIA 2017 are extremely grateful to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II for the loan of material from the Royal Philatelic Collection for this exhibition.



THE FIRST STAMPS. *Gems from the collections of Queen Elizabeth II and the Postal Museum* is open at the Finnish Postal Museum at the Museum Centre Vapriikki, Tampere, **between 28 April and 28 May 2017.** Vapriikki is located at Alaverstaanraitti 5 (Tampella area).

An old postal bus is circulating every day between Tampere Hall and museum centre Vapriikki.

Entrance fee: 12 euros, including all the over ten exhibitions in Vapriikki, including the "Forbidden City", the fine objects on display have come to Tampere directly from the Palace Museum in Beijing.

Related Events in the Finnish Postal Museum, Vapriikki

Wed 24th of May

- At 4 pm: A guided tour in English for the exhibition of Postal Museum Vapriikki's entrance fee.
- At 5 pm: Keeper of the Royal Philatelic Collection, Michael Sefi, LVO: The philatelic collection of Queen Elizabeth II and the world's first postage stamps. Lecture in English. Free entrance.

Thu 25th of May

- At 2 pm: A guided tour in English for the exhibition. Vapriikki's entrance fee.

Fri 26th of May

- At 2 pm: A guided tour in English for the exhibition of Postal Museum. Vapriikki's entrance fee.
- At 3 pm–4.30 pm: Expert in Classic Finland, Cyril Schwenson: The early printing clichés treasured in the Finnish Postal Museum (1845–1875). Lecture in English (possibility of interposed questions in Finnish or German). Free entrance.

Sat 27th of May

- At 2 pm: A guided tour in English for the exhibition. Vapriikki's entrance fee.

EXHIBITS AT THE TAMPERE HALL

Tampere-talossa esillä olevat kokoelmat

INVITED EXHIBITS

Kutsutut kokoelmat

Special Invited Exhibits

Erityiskutsuluokka

Mrs. Jenni Haukio
Finland

Finnish Poetry Through Centuries

This one frame exhibit tells the story of the poetry in Finnish language through centuries. It starts from the first poem by Mikael Agricola in 1543. It goes through the early poems in 18th century. The next century sees folk poetry, Johan Ludvig Runeberg, our national poet and Aleksis Kivi, our national writer in Finnish language. The further development, war times, children poems and modern poetry from 20th century and contemporary poetry from 21st century finish the exhibit.

This exhibit has been donated to Mrs. Jenni Haukio, the spouse of Sauli Niinistö, President of the Republic and Patron of this exhibition. It is written in Finnish language.

Raimo Peltonen *in memoriam*
Finland

The Stamped Paper Issues from 1865 and 1866

Without the substantial support from Eeva and Raimo Peltonen Memorial Fund FINLANDIA 2017 could not have been realized. Raimo was a devoted exhibitor trying to be present in all national and many international exhibitions. This exhibit was his last one before hospitalization. It was shown in Järvenpää National exhibition 2005 and got a Large Vermeil. He visited the exhibition seated in a wheelchair. In the exhibit all the papers, watermarks and papers are analysed. In the beginning only handmade paper was used, already from 1866 the paper was machine made. One new handmade paper and several new watermarks were found. All the used papers are shown without any extra franking with revenue stamps to show the original purpose of that value. There are many interesting documents exhibited. First three frames present the issue 1865 and the last six frames issue 1866.

2-10

11–20	<p>The Bank of Finland Museum Finland</p> <p>Markka-denominated banknotes of the Republic of Finland</p> <p>The Bank of Finland presents markka banknotes and their sketches during the era of the independent Republic of Finland. This collection presents banknotes as from the 1909 series (in circulation on the occasion of the declaration of independence) until the last markka-denominated banknote series. Finnish banknotes have been designed by top-tier artists, such as Eliel Saarinen, Akseli Gallen-Kallela and Tapio Wirkkala.</p>
21	<p>Gustaf Douglas Sweden</p> <p>Philatelic Gems of Classic Finland – The Oval Design</p> <p>The Philatelic Gems herewith presented are from the first period in Finnish philately and are part of the collector's comprehensive Traditional Philately treatment of "Classic Finland – The Oval Design". The stamps with the Oval Design from Finland are regarded as the philatelically most important of all stamps of the Nordic Countries, and so it's an honor to herewith present a selection of the most important Gems with the Oval Design.</p>
22	<p>Kaj Hellman <i>in memoriam</i> Finland</p> <p>Agathon Fabergé and the 1866 Issue of Finland</p> <p>The Finnish Serpentine Rouletted Issue of 1866: Stamps from 5 penny to 1 mark, which once belonged to world-famous philatelist Agathon Faberge (1876–1951). Beside stamps, rare essays of the 1 mark denomination are shown. On backside, every item bears Faberge's original pencil marking including a purchase price, date of purchase and seller encrypted.</p>
23	<p>Kari Salonen Finland</p> <p>Postmasters' Pen-and-Ink Cancellations on Issues 1856 and 1860 in Tampere</p> <p>The exhibit shows the various types of pen-and-ink cancellations and how the styles of cancellations have been changed during the period of postmasters N.A.Rosenbröijer (1842–62) and O.R.Reuter (1862–67).</p>
24–25	<p>Marcus Olli Finland</p> <p>Tampere local post 1866–1881</p> <p>The local post of Tampere was in action during 1866–1881. Not much is known about the semiofficial stamps issued by this local post. The exhibition shows all known aspects of the issued stamps and their use.</p>

Exhibits Relating to the 1917 Independence of Finland

Suomen itsenäisyyteen 1917 liittyvät kokoelmat

Jussi Tuori
Finland

Winning the Independence – Glimpses of Finnish Postal History 1556–1920

This exhibit is a story of Finland's independence and how Finland developed to be an independent country. The embryo of the country was born in 1556, when Gustav Vasa divided his country in three semi-independent duchies. During the Russian period in 19th century Finland developed peacefully to an industrialised country. From the year 1890 however the russification and oppression period of Grand Duchy of Finland started. The first stamp of independent Finland was issued October 1st 1917. The early usages are shown. The tensions within the society and the Russian support to the socialist revolution resulted in a tragic Civil war. The war was influencing in the postal system in a decisive way. Several military expeditions were sent in 1918–1922 behind the eastern border. These expeditions even issued their own stamps. The exhibit ends with the final Tartu peace treaty between Russia and Finland.

26–33

Jussi Tuori
Finland

The First Postal Stationery of Independent Finland 1917–1929

Already June 21st 1917 the Senate decided the model and ten values for stamps, two for postal stationery covers and one for postal stationery card. The card was issued on Nov 3rd 1917. The covers were never issued, only two proofs for both values are known. The declaration of independence was given by the Parliament on Dec 6th 1917. The designer was well known architect Eliel Saarinen. Altogether ten different single cards, seven double cards and one letter-card were issued. This issue was replaced by the next in 1930.

34–38

Matias Frimodig
Finland

The Railway tax stamps of Finland 1915–1917

The temporary railway tax stamps were used in 1.4.1915–24.8.1917. The tax was in the beginning 10% and 1.1.1916 the tax was increased to 15%. Double and missing perforations, large groups and many rare parcel cards are presented here.

39–40

Finnish Postal Museum
Finland

The Making of the Model Saarinen

After the Postal Manifesto was revoked in March 1917, the Senate of Finland set up a committee to prepare a proposal for new stamps. The committee members Doctor Harald Lindberg and Architect Eliel Saarinen both designed proposals. The collection shows the proposals, preprints of them, and the first corrected preprints of the approved model.

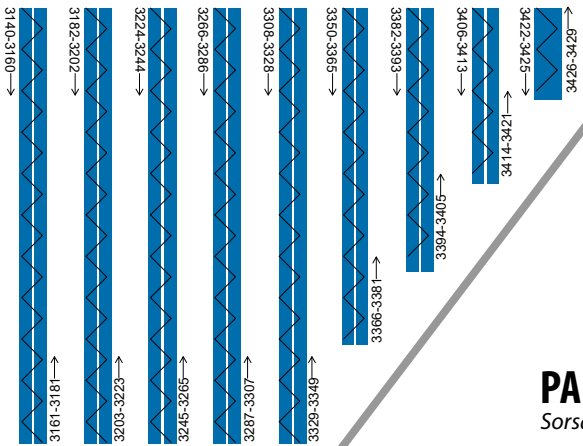
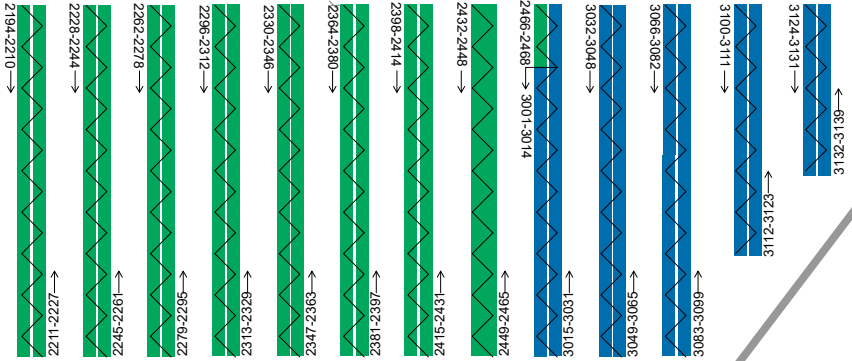
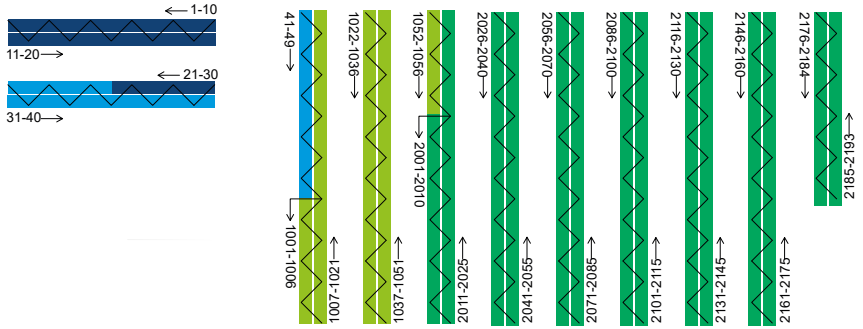
41

Ari Muhonen
Finland

Finland, 1918

Finland was declared independent from Russia on December 6, 1917. However, the political conditions as well as tensions in the society led to a civil war. The bourgeois White Guards defeated the socialist Reds in May, 1918. This led to prison camps and a struggle to build up the society anew. This exhibit is a social philatelic study of the first dramatic and postal historically rich year of the independent Finland.

42-49



PARK HALL

Sorsapuistosali



COMPETITIVE EXHIBITS

Kilpailukokoelmat

	1 FEPA Grand Prix Class 1 FEPA Grand Prix -luokka
1001–1008	Vittorio Morani Italy Tuscany Tuscany Outgoing and Incoming Correspondence, Routes, Rates, Charges in different Philatelic periods of Tuscany and Abroad.
1009–1016	Akis Christou Cyprus Cyprus 1880–1896: The Victorian Issues The exhibit shows, examines the first issues of Cyprus under British rule from their initial stages of design through to the production of the stamps, their errors, varieties and postal usage.
1017–1024	Richard Bodin Sweden Swedish militaries & volunteers in war, campaigns or in active service abroad 1543–1905 The exhibit shows postal communications and special postal arrangements for Swedes at war, military campaigns or in active military service abroad. All Swedish wars and most interesting volunteers' mail are shown by philatelic items. The story begins 1543 with the earliest addressed Swedish letter in private hands and end after showing 61 possible postal areas of 63 for this theme 1815–1905 at the break-up of the Norwegian-Swedish personal union.
1025–1032	Tom Komnæs Norway Norwegian Skilling Covers – domestic and abroad The exhibit shows the rates, routes and destinations on Norwegian skilling covers.
1033–1040	Jean Voruz Switzerland Geneva Postal Services 1839–1862 From Cantonal Post to Federal Post: postal links in Geneva locally and with major neighbouring countries in the context of the birth of the Swiss Franc.
1041–1048	George Kramer USA Vignettes of Western Trails and Routes A postal history study of the trails and routes that opened the American West.

Alfred Schmidt
Germany

The Statues of Knight Roland. Medieval Symbols of Civic Rights in Central Europe

By using excellent philatelic material the exhibit tells the story about the origin and meaning of the medieval Roland statues, about symbolized rights and privileges and about the ruin of some Rolands and the revival of the Rolands in the 19th and 20th century. The exhibit contains a great number of unique and rare items.

1049–1056

2A Traditional Philately Finland

2A Perinteinen filatelia Suomi

Erkki Toivakka
Finland

Finland 1856–1875

The exhibit displays the first stamp issues of Finland, 1856, 1860 and 1866 by showing domestic and foreign letters, unused and used stamps and multiples, four different tête-bêche pairs, cliché errors, roulette perforations 1-V, mixed roulettes and mixed frankings.

2001–2008

Esa Aaltonen
Finland

Finland Oval and Serpentine Rouletted Stamp Issues

This exhibit introduces Finland's first three stamp issues; oval issue of 1856, serpentine rouletted kopeck-value issue of 1860 and serpentine rouletted penni- and markka value issue of 1866. Issues are introduced with stamps and postal items. Exhibit contains specialities, groups and numerous different type of cancellations.

2009–2013

Hubert Caprasse
Belgium

The coat of arms type issues of the G.D. of Finland

The coat of arms issues are studied starting from the oval type postal stationary envelopes and ending with the 1889 issue. The main characteristics of the stamps and their uses are presented for each issue. Apart from the various considerations generally made in traditional philately, an underlying goal in the presentation is to illustrate as much as possible the history and the postal history of the country.

2014–2018

Jeffrey Stone
Finland

Finland: The Arms Type of 1875

A study of the eighty-three printings of the eight denominations, together with postal usages.

2019–2026

2027–2031	<p>Jarkko Leppänen Finland</p> <p>Finland Model 1889 Russian nationalists didn't accept special position of Finland in the end of 1800's or it was viewed to be too independent. Finland had its own administrative body, money, customs frontier and also postal service that has own stamps. Consequently new stamp model were issued in 1889, which has country name also in Russia. Stamp model contains 8 different values. There are many interesting items in relation to perforation, cancellation and usage in this model.</p>
2032–2036	<p>Jon Iversen Denmark</p> <p>Finland, ca. 1889–1918 This exhibit is dealing with Finnish philately the last 30 years leading up to independence in 1917, mainly about the period of oppression and the Russian issues and Russian stamps valid in Finland</p>
2037–2041	<p>Markku Koivuniemi Finland</p> <p>The 1901 and 1911 Eagle issues of Finland At the end of the 19th century, the stamps used in Finland had face values in roubles and kopecks, and had the exactly same designs as the stamps used in Russia. On May 5th 1900, Russia authorized the use of Finnish currency on the stamps of Finland. This led to the creation of new stamp designs in 1901 and 1911, although in terms of their outward appearance, the coat-of-arms depicted, their decorative borders and colours, they still had to be identical to the stamps of Russia. The collection shown here contains many interesting and rare stamps, essays, perforation varies and postal items.</p>
2042–2046	<p>Fahad Alqabandi Finland</p> <p>First definitive issue of Republic of Finland 1917–1930 This exhibit shows the first definitive issue of the Republic of Finland which as also known as Saarinen design. The first definitive issue was in use from 1917 until the end of 1930. The exhibit shows the different issued values along with the development and changes to those values and also the postal services and rates development from the early days of the republic until the last day of this stamp validity.</p>
2047–2051	<p>Pekka Lempiäinen Finland</p> <p>The First Definitive Issues of the Republic of Finland 1917–1930 My exhibit contains all the "Saarinen" model issues on 1917–1930 with different varieties of perforations, paper types and watermarks. The collection contains many rare and extremely rare postal items and stamps.</p>

2052–2059	<p>Jukka Mäkipää Finland</p> <p>Finland, First Definitive Issue of the Republic A comprehensive walkthrough of the 1st stamp issue of the Republic of Finland issued between 1917 and 1930. The exhibit includes many watermark-, printing-, perforation and other specialities and an exceptional coverage of postal history presented through various types of postal items.</p>
2060–2064	<p>Ari Niemelä Finland</p> <p>Finland, Saarinen design series, 1917–30 Specialized exhibit of Saarinen design series, Finland 1917–30, having stamps and postal items from 105 ordered lots. The exhibit contains stamps with different variations in colour, printing, paper, perforation, cancellation, watermark etc. Over 80 % of the postal items are single mails having postages from 5 p to 10 mk.</p>
2065–2072	<p>Pekka Rannikko Finland</p> <p>Finland, Model Saarinen 1917–1930 The first definitive stamp issue of Independent Finland</p>
2073–2080	<p>Hannu Kauppi Finland</p> <p>Finland, M-1930 Definitive Series Model 1930 is the largest Finnish stamp issue ever. The stamps are introduced in the order of publication and every value is presented in five different kinds of papers as far as several papers are to be found. In producing of Model 1930 the UPU colour recommendations were closely followed. The specialities are of great importance and postal history is very essential.</p>
2081–2085	<p>Jani Taskinen Finland</p> <p>The 1930–1952 Definitive Stamp Issue of Finland</p>
2086–2090	<p>Asko Haahtela Finland</p> <p>Model 1954 Definitive Series This exhibit is a comprehensive presentation of the Finnish Model 1954 definitive series.</p>

2091–2095	<p>Kari Tapola Finland</p> <p>Finland Model 1954 Special exhibit of Finland Model 1954. The exhibit shows. e. g. rare essays, proofs and specialities as well as different cancellations. Rare postal items are presented comprehensively.</p>
2096–2100	<p>Ilkka Mustonen Finland</p> <p>The Finnish Red Cross 1904–1946 The collection presents the Finnish Red Cross' history through it's formative years and actions with stamps, postal usages and various specialities. Also included are different postal material from Finnish Red Cross domestic and foreign operations.</p>
2101–2105	<p>Marcus Olli Finland</p> <p>Helsinki Citypost 1866–1891 Helsinki Citypost was the only large scale private post in Finland. The exhibition shows with new personal research all aspects of its activities from the beginning in 1.3.1866 to its end in 15.9.1891.</p>
2106–2110	<p>Matias Frimodig Finland</p> <p>The Finnish railway parcel stamps 1871–1945 I show in this exhibit the Finnish State railways (including the stamps for the delivery to the addressees house, the notification stamps and kopeck values issues) and private railway parcel stamps of Finland 1871–1945.</p>
2111–2115	<p>Heikki Kähäri Finland</p> <p>The 1920 Issues of North Ingermanland The exhibit presents the issues and their use by different user groups during the then prevailing postal tariffs.</p>
2116–2120	<p>Jouko Kaartinen Finland</p> <p>Printing and perforation errors on Finnish stamps The exhibit consists of errors from all Finnish stamps officially published in Finland.</p>
2121–2125	<p>Kari Lindholm Finland</p> <p>Finnish Perfins Use of the protection perforated stamps started in Finland in the 1890's and those were in use until 1941. There were 11 companies from different branches in Finland which used the protection perfins. Collection introduce 11 different company's perfins.</p>

2B Traditional Philately Europe *2B Perinteinen filatelia Eurooppa*

Poul M. Nielsen
Denmark

2126–2130

Svensk Svarlösen 1968–78

Many business firm and organizations reach their customers by postal advertising to encourage a reply a self-addressed envelope requiring no postage is frequently enclosed when the envelope comes back to the licensee.

Georg Størmer
Norway

2131–2135

Norway 1855–68. The First Three Issues

The exhibit shows the first three Norwegian issues with emphasis on explaining why the stamps were issued and how they were used.

Torben Malm
Denmark

2136–2140

Service Stamps of Denmark 1871–1924

This exhibit aims to show the Danish Service Stamps issued and valid in the period 1. April 1871 to 31. March 1924.

Sigurdur R. Petursson
Iceland

2141–2145

The Two Kings

Tuomo Koskiaho
Finland

2146–2150

Estonia 1918 –1941

This collection presents stamps and postal items used in Estonia 1918–1941. The main focus of this collection is on the period of independence: different colours, different sorts of paper specially "Weaver and Smith" and "Coat of Arms", groups, peculiarities, printing errors, airmail stamps and covers, essays and postal items with separate charges.

Anneli Somerto
Finland

2151–2155

Estonia 1918–1940

A presentation of Estonian stamp issues during the first independence. The collection will show philatelic rarities and postal varieties, including different postal usages, groups and proofs. Also included are local issues published during the period.

Jukka Sairanen
Finland

2156

Otepää 1941

Otepää issue contains a lot of varieties and different proofs. The collection exhibits most of them. All letters and post cards mailed by Otepää stamps are rare.

2157-2161	<p>Taavet Pöld Estonia</p> <p>Otepää 1941 A charity issue for the town Otepää in value 20+20 and 30+30 during the German Occupation in Estonia. Presentation in total 22 Otepää stamps of the rate, charges and fees with examples have yet recorded of different destinations, unused and used exemplars, mail and postal services available during 25 days of validity time</p>
2162-2169	<p>Edmundas Liesis Lithuania</p> <p>First Lithuanian Postal Stamps Issues 1918-1919 The aim of this exhibit is to introduce the first 26 stamps and sheets that are original and restored. Because of the primitive picture and defects of clichés, it is possible to identify each stamp place in the sheet. The letter o was used to frame borders. The borders were constituted of 32 balls. In the middle there was a four-line text. The stamps were printed in bad quality nankeen-white colour newsprint with wood additives. The stamps were printed in twenty in a sheet: 5 stamps in 4 rows. The edges of the sheet were not perforated. The stamps were without a gum. There are only six stamps fully perforated in the sheet. When publishing the text of the stamps, the lack of the letter u occurred in word skatiku. The following letters were used for that purpose: u, upside-down h and upside-down n with stress. Hereby, three different types emerged: 1)u,2)h,3)n.</p>
2170-2177	<p>Evgeniy Bogomolny Russia</p> <p>Rural Post Stamps of Russian Empire. 1865-1917 This exhibit examines of Russian Zemstvo Post. A large number of rare stamps and varieties, the use of stamps directly of Zemstvo postal offices.</p>
2178-2185	<p>Wolfgang Leupold Germany</p> <p>Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic 1918-1923 The exhibit covers the period from the October Revolution of 1917 up to the autumn of 1923. The exhibit shows the different issues of the R.S.F.S.R. with artists' sketches, essays, proofs, important varieties and many examples of usages on postal items. The exhibit shows also the important Re-issues of Imperial Arms Type Stamps and Control Stamps and Fiscals postally used in the R.S.F.S.R.</p>
2186-2193	<p>Dmytro Frenkel Ukraine</p> <p>Airmail stamps of RSFSR and USSR 1922-1940 History of development air mails to RSFSR and the USSR, stamps, proofs, projects, post use. Research of varieties, surcharges in places in a sheet, for examination. Very full assembly.</p>

2194	<p>Stevan Savevski FYROM</p> <p>Air Mail Issues of USSR in the period of 1922–1938 Air mail and Zeppelin post registered with icebreaker "Malygin" delivering the post to North Pole.</p>
2195	<p>Galyna Filonova Ukraine</p> <p>Postal-charity issue of UkrSSR in 1923 Unique release of the Ukrainian Soviet republic in 1923. Stamps were printed in Germany, proofs, specimens, varieties and post use.</p>
2196–2203	<p>Rolf Beyerodt Germany</p> <p>Schleswig-Holstein vor 1868 The aim of this exhibition is the representation of the employed mail free stamps from 1850 at Schleswig-Holstein. For that there have to be considered the changing administration with a lot of peculiarities as mini sheet, changing colours and letters of different postal rates steps and possibilities of use included letters of foreign countries and oversee letters.</p>
2204–2208	<p>Rex Dixon United Kingdom</p> <p>Deutsche Nothilfe 1924–1935, Germany Emergency Aid From 1924 to 1935 Germany issued an annual series of postage stamps with a charitable premium. Stamps booklets were issued from 1925 and stationery cards from 1927. In addition there were four issues outside the annual programme.</p>
2209	<p>Vasil Xhitoni Albania</p> <p>German occupation in Albania (1943–1944) During German occupation was emitted an philatelic emission with overprint "14 Shtator 1943" (14 of September 1943) which is one of most important of Albanian philately. In this exhibition are presented variations of stamps during printing and travelled covers and postal stationary with this very rare emission.</p>
2210–2217	<p>Heinrich Stepniczka Austria</p> <p>Republic of Austria, The Landscape Issues 1945/54 The exhibit documents the significant aspects concerning the design, preparation, production and use of the so called "coloured" landscape series, the first stamp issue in new Schilling currency issued after World War II and valid in entire occupied Austria. Also included are subsequent landscape stamps issued after the currency reform of 10 December 1947: the so called "orange" landscape issue of 1947/48 and several overprinted stamps with a landscape cliché, issued until 1954.</p>

2218-2225	<p>Jan Huys-Berlingin Liechtenstein</p> <p>The First three stamps of Belgium 1849: the 'Epaulettes' and the 'Medallions' 40c</p>
2226-2233	<p>Francesco Melone Italy</p> <p>Naples The collection examines the evolution of postal services in Naples from July 1459 until March 1862 by describing thus, since the Aragonese before and the Spanish domination after, the phases that characterized, through the advent of the Bourbons, the birth of the Kingdom of Naples, its rise and its decline, with subsequent events that led to his downfall and, through a temporary transition, to the realization of the unification of Italy.</p>
2234	<p>Giuseppe Cirneco Italy</p> <p>From Sparre to the De La Rue In the period immediately following the unification of the Kingdom of Italy there was the need to unify the design of the stamps and the postmarks to be used in every part of the Kingdom's territory. The collection is divided into three sections. The first section covers the essays and the printing proofs prepared by Count Bjorn Sparre, Mr. Matraire and the London De la Rue firm. The second section deals with the experimental postmarks prepared in 1864. The third, and last, section shows other proofs and essays submitted to the Post Office by privates.</p>
2235-2239	<p>András Nagy Hungary</p> <p>Hungary 1871 The Hungarian Postal Administration issued the first Hungarian-made stamps in 1871. This exhibit intends to present the Lithographed and Engraved 'Franz Kaiser' stamps and their usage, including mixed frankings with 1867 and 1874 stamps, according to the traditional treatments.</p>
2240-2244	<p>Jon Klemetsen Norway</p> <p>CSR 1918-28 Exhibited are the first ten years of Ceskoslovensko Republika (CSR) from the proclamation of the republic on October 28th 1918 until the 10th jubilee issue on October 22nd 1928.</p>
2245	<p>Peter Osusky Slovakia</p> <p>First modern sports stamps of the world Hungarian stamps issued in 1925 depicting modern sports - from sketches to definitive versions and their postal use. As introduction an overview of previous sports stamps with antic themes.</p>

2246–2250	<p>Tomáš Mádl Czech Republic</p> <p>Czechoslovakia 1918–1939 (Philatelic Interests and Rarities) The aim of the exhibit is to show the rarities and attractions of Czechoslovak postage stamps in their most comprehensive form and mutual relations, including their use in the postal service in the period starting with the establishment of the independent Czechoslovak state on October 28, 1918, through territorial changes in the early twenties of the 20th century and in October 1938, until the breakup of Czechoslovakia in the middle of March 1939.</p>
2251–2258	<p>Joseph Hackmey United Kingdom</p> <p>Classic Romania The first issues of Moldavia, the United Principalities and Romania, with stamps, letters, rates and destinations.</p>
2259–2263	<p>Martin Jurkovic Slovakia</p> <p>Carpatho-Ukraine 1945 Exhibit documents stamps and covers issued in the territory of Carpatho-Ukraine in the year 1945 - the first and second issue with unique strips and tête-à-bêche pairs and special plate positions.</p>
2264–2271	<p>Orlin Todorov Bulgaria</p> <p>Bulgaria – Small Lion, 1889–1901</p>
2272–2279	<p>Spas Panchev Bulgaria</p> <p>East Roumelia and South Bulgaria</p>
2280–2287	<p>Henk Buitenkamp Netherlands</p> <p>The Large Chainbreakers of Slovenia 1919–1920 The first issue of the liberated Slovenia shows a lot of aspects of an after-war economy: lack of paper, bad perforation machines, more types of printing, lack of printing ink pigments, more printing firms, no skilled labour etc. Of course the use of the different stamps will be shown. The stamps were not used only for postcards and letters, but also for a lot of other forms. Moreover: this issue becomes from a regional a nearby national issue.</p>

2288–2295	<p>Per Friis Mortensen Denmark</p> <p>Slovenia 1919–1921 The exhibit demonstrates all aspects of Slovenian Traditional Philately by mean of Sketches, Essays, Die Proofs, Proofs, Stamps and their varieties as well as the intended use and other usages, also provisional issues are shown.</p>
2296	<p>Tihomir Bilandžić Croatia</p> <p>"29th October 1918." – From idea to usage On 29th November 1918. the first Croatian commemorative stamps were released. Authors of the issues have given a few variations of the stamps. Accepted variation contains four stamps (10, 20, 25, 45fil.). Usage of this stamps was only one day (29th November 1918.) in 234 postal offices. The issues are followed by numerous essays, rare letters and forgeries.</p>
2297–2301	<p>Willi Steinbach Germany</p> <p>Greece Large Hermes Heads The different printings of the large Hermes heads with proofs, blocks, usages including used abroad</p>
2302	<p>Antony Manoloudis Greece</p> <p>The 1911 Definitive Issue of Greece. From recess in lithographic method A short introduction of the 1911 Definitive Issue of Greece and the change of the printing method from recess into lithographic through essays, stamps and varieties.</p>
2303–2310	<p>Kayhan Akduman Turkey</p> <p>Stamps of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey (Ankara Government) 1920–1923 After the First World War, the Ottoman Empire lost vast territories. Even large part of today's Turkey was ceded to Entente Powers after the Armistice of Mudros. Turkish people started an independence war and a new parliament was formed in Ankara. This exhibit examines the stamps and postal documents issued by Ankara Government during Turkish Independence war between 1920-1923.</p>
2311–2318	<p>Serdar Yazgan Turkey</p> <p>Specialized Turkey (1920–1939) The Exhibit studies the Turkish National Assembly Government period (1920 - 1922) and foundation of the Republic of Turkey until the First Anniversary of the death of Atatürk (1923–1939) with stamp essays, specimens, errors, special cancellations and other postal documents.</p>

2C Traditional Philately World

2C Perinteinen filatelia Muu maailma

Mahmoud Ramadan
Egypt

2319–2326

Egyptian Government Post 1814–1922

A study of the History and Stamps of the Egyptian Government Post since its inception during the reign of Mohamed Aly (1805–1848) up to the declaration of the Egyptian Kingdom in 1922

Amr El-Etreby
Egypt

2327

Egypt – The 1915 Provisional

On October 15th 1915, Egypt issued a provisional surcharged stamp, 2 millèmes on 3 millèmes. It is very scarce used on cover or card. Its use, had a life of only two and half months that took place during World War I

Ahmed Yousef
Egypt

2328

1897 Provisionally Overprinted Egyptian Stamps in The Sudan

This exhibit shows the different types of the overprints used in the first Sudan issue

Barrie Wright
United Kingdom

2329

Palestine: The First Typographed Stamp Issue 1918–1920

A detailed study of the 11 stamps comprising the first typographed issue for palestine 1918–1920, examining colours and ink suppliers (including newly-discovered data relating to ink manufacturers), shades, sheet structure and marks, key plate varieties, perforation varieties and then purpose and usage for each value.

Shlomo Shtern
Israel

2330

The Road to Jerusalem

The exhibit shows the stages in the production of the stamp and the first day cover.

Arthur Woo
United Kingdom

2331–2335

The 1859–1869 French Colonies "Eagle" Issues

A fine grouping of proofs followed by the three distinctly separate stamp issues showing multiples, including the only recorded double sheet, and a diverse array of usages on cover that manages to encompass all the different Colonies where the stamps were used

2336–2343	<p>Les Glassman Israel</p> <p>Mocambique and Mocambique company The exhibit illustrates a broad spectrum of the various facets of philatelic and postal history of Mocambique and Mocambique company.</p>
2344–2351	<p>Paolo Bianchi Monaco</p> <p>Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique) PRE-PHILATELIC COVERS. THE FIRST THREE ISSUES. STAMPS MINT AND USED, BLOCKS SHEETS AND COVERS.</p>
2352–2359	<p>Luis Barreiros Portugal</p> <p>Portuguese India. "The Native Issues" 1871–1885 Traditional exhibit by chronological order of the issues with proofs, mint, used stamps, multiples, large blocks, complete sheets, errors, tête-bêches, single and registered letters, postage and cancellations studies.</p>
2360–2367	<p>Akthem Al-Manaseer USA</p> <p>The "In British Occupation" Provisionals of Baghdad and Mosul A comprehensive study of the Baghdad and Mosul provisionals issued by the Indian Expeditionary Forces in 1917 and 1919 to serve the area controlled by the Anglo-Indian Expeditionary Forces towards the end of World War 1 following the armistice in 1918. A number of significant discoveries and unrecorded overprint varieties and multiples are presented.</p>
2368–2375	<p>Andrew Cheung Monaco</p> <p>Russian Post Office in China – The Overprinted Issues 1899 – 1920 The exhibit shows the five overprinted issues on Imperial Russian stamps for use in China. Specimens, large multiples, errors, covers and forgeries are included. The last frame includes a plating study of the elusive 1920 Harbin provisional overprint.</p>
2376–2380	<p>Bruno Le Peut France</p> <p>The SRI PASHUPATI issues of Nepal The 3 issues of the SRI PASHUPATI stamps of Nepal printed in London from 1907 to 1935. Die Proofs, plate proofs, stamps and postal use from 1907 to 1950. With Unique original artist's proof and the only recorded combination cover with a classic annas ans Pashupati stamps of 4 to 16 paisa.</p>

2381–2388	<p>Peter Suess Germany</p> <p>Jammu – Kashmir The exhibit shows the stamps and Postal Stationery of the provinces Jammu and Kashmir, their use in national and international Postal Service. New, up to date not known dates of use are pointed out. A special part from LEH / Laddak from Bohemian Mission.</p>
2389–2396	<p>Petr Tucek Czech Republic</p> <p>SIAM – The Provisional Att Surcharges 1889–1899 on Second Issue and its Study The exhibit shows the wide range of provisional "Att" surcharges on second issue, including the various settings, hand stamps, constant and minor varieties, errors of surcharges and uses on covers and cards.</p>
2397	<p>Panayotis Cangelaris Greece</p> <p>The Mafeking Blues 1900 The Mafeking Siege two blueprint values issued in April 1900 to be used locally. The small and large "head" as well as the "bicycle" with errors, varieties, forgeries, cancellations, censorship and the Siege calendar.</p>
2398–2405	<p>Nestor Nunez USA</p> <p>Johore – The Classic Period Stamps of the Malayan State of Johore from first overprints on Straits Settlements stamps to "portraits" issues in 1940.</p>
2406–2410	<p>Reinhard Weber Finland</p> <p>Straits Settlements BMA = Britische Militärverwaltung 1945–1948 KG VI Straits Settlements B.M.A, 1945–1948 auf der Ausgabe König Georg VI. Total 16 Marken als Einzelmarken und auf Belegen, wie Briefe In- (Malaysia) und Ausland wie Argentinien, Australien, China, Ceylon, Dänemark, Deutschland, Finnland, Frankreich, Grossbritannien, Irland, Kanada, Neu Seeland, Schweden, Schweiz, Süd Afrika, Tschechoslowakei, USA usw. R-Briefe, Flugpost mit verschiedenen Taxen und Marken als Steuermarken auf Dokumenten und Quittungen.</p>
2411–2415	<p>Axel Bromander Norway</p> <p>The Seychelles 1843 to KG V The exhibit begins with the pre-stamp period and continue with the Mauritius period. Further on the collection is showing issues during the reign of Queen Victoria, King Edward VII and King George V.</p>

2416–2420	<p>James Howard Australia</p> <p>Brunei 1894 to 1947 This exhibit shows the development of postage stamps and mail services from the beginning of postal services in Brunei in 1894 until the first new definitive stamps after Japanese occupation in WW2.</p>
2421–2428	<p>Gordon Monk Australia</p> <p>Surface Printed Varieties of Australian KGV 1d This exhibit shows the varieties caused by plate damage, re-entry, retouch, the printers make ready, from Plate Proofs through to final C of A printings. Also shown is research on compartment lines and how they enabled previously “normal” stamps to be plated.</p>
2429–2433	<p>John Greer Ireland</p> <p>Government Life Insurance Stamps This exhibit deals with New Zealand’s Government Life Insurance Stamps which are unique and the Life Insurance Institution was the only one in the world to have this privilege. Each stamp since 1891 has featured a lighthouse.</p>
2434	<p>Malcolm Price United Kingdom</p> <p>Australia – The B.C.O.F. Japan 1946–1949 Overprint Issues A history of the Australian B.C.O.F. overprint issues, from preparation with the initial trial overprints, through the trial proof sheets to the first, immediately withdrawn issue, the subsequent re-issue, and the final withdrawal.</p>
2435–2439	<p>Stefan Hejtz Sweden</p> <p>New York Postmaster’s Provisional 1845–1847 A study of North America’s first proper postage stamp and its use both nationally and internationally.</p>
2440–2444	<p>Fritz Heimbüchler Germany</p> <p>Brasilien 1798–1854 Collection of the first stamps of Brazil, the Bull’s Eyes of 1843, unused, used on piece, with rare postmarks, unique covers, on documents, multiples.</p>

2445–2452	<p>Brian Moorhouse United Kingdom</p> <p>The Early Issues of Haiti The Liberty Head issues with Plate I 1881 imperforates, both printings of the perforated Plate II issues, the Plate III issues and the 1886-87 New Dies with proofs where known, mint multiples throughout with most being the largest recorded plus a fine array of usages on cover across all the values and printings.</p>
2453–2460	<p>Rolf-Dieter Jaretsky Germany</p> <p>Peru 1857–1873 Highly specialised collection of the classic stamps with detailed study of the different plates, the clichè types with largest recorded units, the important varieties and the famous error of colour.</p>
2461–2468	<p>Gregory Frantz USA</p> <p>Steamship Companies and Their Stamps A story of avant-garde shipping companies that carried passengers and mail pre-UPU. A few operated until 1914.</p>

3001–3008	<p>3A Postal History Finland <i>3A Postihistoria Suomi</i></p> <p>Werner Filmer Finland</p> <p>Finland – Postal History from the Swedish period up to the first stamp issues This exhibit shows postal development in Finland from 1598 up to 1875 with Courier-Mail, Crown-Mail, Sexton-Mail and General-Mail without postmarks, and the General-Mail since march 1811 with different postmarks. The transitional period from Pre-Philately to Philately is documented with first issues of the Postal Stationeries and first issues of the Oval Stamps. The visitors of FINLANDIA 2017 should become enthusiastic about the very fascinating "PRE-PHILATELY AND THE EARLY POSTMARKS OF FINLAND".</p>
3009–3016	<p>Risto Pitkänen Finland</p> <p>Postal History of Finland prior to the UPU Courier letters, sexton mail, crown mail and general mail. Special attention is paid to the early letters, crown mail feather letters, foreign mail and the earliest postmarks. There are several unique or very rare items in the exhibit.</p>



3017–3021	<p>Christian Auschra Finland</p> <p>Åland until UPU – a postal hub in the Baltic Sea This exhibit shows the development of the postal history on the Åland Islands from the 17th century to the 19th century. Courier mail, Crown post, General Mail, Crimean war in the Baltic (Battle of Bomarsund) and transit mail via Åland.</p>
3022–3026	<p>Norman Franklin Germany</p> <p>Recent Developments in the History of Mail carried on the Finnish Railways – 1862 to 1918 The exhibit will show examples of mail carried on Finnish Railways between 1862 and 1918 with particular emphasis on the research carried to identify those TPO cancellations which have not previously been described or where new knowledge is available to relate them to the political changes in Finland between 1862 and 1918 and thus place them in the correct historical perspective.</p>
3027–3031	<p>Antti Roivainen Finland</p> <p>Station numbering system of earliest Finnish TPO cancellations Station numbers were used to indicate the location where each postal item entered the mail carriage. The system was adopted in 1870, when the first postal carriages started working on the new St. Petersburg line. The system was complicated and as new stations and lines were opened, the numbering had to be altered. The system ended in autumn 1889, when big re-organization of railway postal services took place. This exhibit tells the whole story how and where the numbers were used and how the system developed during its usage period.</p>
3032–3039	<p>Roger Quinby USA</p> <p>Finnish Railway to St. Petersburg 1870–1918 This is a postal history exhibit tracing the development of the first mail coaches on the state owned railway... from the precursors, four station number assignments, changeover to the odd even postmarks to the closure of the line during the War of Liberation. Includes all postmarks, all mail cars on short run lines, straight line marks, many foreign destinations, registered mail.</p>
3040–3044	<p>Janne Nikkanen Finland</p> <p>The Development of Espoo Municipality Post 1809–1918 The purpose of this collection is to present the development of Espoo Municipality Post starting from the year 1809 of the Finnish War to the years of Russian rule starting from the view point of Postal peasant (Crown mail) delivering system, and how the first post station of Espoo gets finally established in 1885 in the Vicarage's office. The next four major mail traffic systems in Espoo were coastline ship mail, the rural mail carrying and mail stop-system and Coastal rail-roads, which was opened to the public in 1903.</p>

3045–3049	<p>Janne Sahlstein Finland</p> <p>The Postal History of Postcard in Finland 1871–1921 The exhibit covers the 50 first years of postal historical development of postcard in Finland. During this time postcard evolved into it 's final form as a postal service and as an object it developed into as such as we know it even today.</p>
3050–3054	<p>“RAT” Finland</p> <p>Russian WW1 Censoring in Grand Duchy of Finland 1914–1918 Exhibit concentrate on main censoring activities of Russian army: International Mail, Field post, POW-letters and Telegrams. Among 1350 different stamps or censor marks are picked out most interesting and the biggest rarities.</p>
3055–3059	<p>Carl Appelberg Finland</p> <p>Model 1930 Definitive series II Model 1930 Definitive series II is a version of my earlier collection 33 years with Lions. The large-size picture stamps from 1930 - 1954 are now included. The primary intention is to show the postal use of the series during times of both peace and war and the effect of difficult times and inflation of the rates of the stamps. By studying the rates you can follow the development of Finland’s economy during the thirties, forties and the beginning of the fifties.</p>
3060–3064	<p>Mikael Collan Finland</p> <p>Postal history of the Finnish model 1930 definitive stamps This collection presents a cross-section of the postal history of the Finnish model 1930 definitive stamps (M30) throughout the period of validity of the model 1.1.1930–31.12.1962. Short rate periods, rare types of mail, difficult rate combinations, and rare single usages are given special consideration.</p>
3065	<p>Olli-Pekka Mikkola Finland</p> <p>The Mourning Stamp This collection presents the use of the mourning stamp in different covers in foreign and domestic mail in Grand Duchy of Finland.</p>
3066	<p>Tuomas Juvonen Finland</p> <p>Postal Order in Finland 1911–1944</p>



3067–3071	<p>Esko Seitsonen Finland</p> <p>Effects of the WWII to letter mail and transit connections between Finland and the British Empire Routing, censorship, limitations and important postage rates</p>
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3B Postal History Europe 3B Postihistoria Eurooppa	
3072–3079	<p>Fredrik Ydell Sweden</p> <p>Swedish Postal History 1550–1872 The exhibit wants to display the postal development in Sweden from 1550 to 30 June 1872. The exhibit is divided into five main chapters, and also three time slots; 1. Swedish Post Office starting 1636 2. Postmarks 3. Parallel-post 4. Post office services 5. Transport mode</p>
3080–3084	<p>Göran Heijtz Sweden</p> <p>Early Ship Mail, to, from and within Sweden The purpose of the exhibit is to illustrate the development of ship mail, especially to and from the neighbour countries Finland, Russia, Germany, Denmark, Norway and Great Britain, but also within Sweden. Focus has been on the early steamship era, beginning in 1824, when the first ship mail route with steamships was inaugurated. The emphasis is on the routes used, ports that became important and the ships used.</p>
3085–3089	<p>Wayne Donaldson Australia</p> <p>Sweden & Great Britain: Mail Connections till U.P.U. The exhibit illustrates the evolution of mail services between Sweden and Great Britain until 1879 showing the many routes taken by private ship, contract packet or overland across Denmark or north Germany to France or the low countries. Emphasis is placed on deciphering postal and accountancy marks to prove the rates and routes used at various times.</p>
3090–3097	<p>Gunnar Lithen Sweden</p> <p>Cancellations from Swedish Steamship Mail Post Offices from 1869 and up to 1951 Cancellations from post offices on-board Swedish steamship operating in Sweden, to Norway and Finland from 1869 up to 1951.</p>

3098-3105	<p>Kjell Nilson Sweden</p> <p>Swedish Postal History 1939-1948 "The Swedish Mail and the War" This exhibit is the result of a Special Study of Rates, Routes and Markings of Swedish domestic and outbound mail during the Second World War (WWII). The exhibit shows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * How subscribers to Swedish postal services were affected by the war * How the war affected mail traffic and led to the creation of new routes. * Censorship * The return of mail when borders were closed. * How the war continued to affect mail beyond 1945.
3106-3113	<p>Jonas Hällström Sweden</p> <p>Swedish Postal History 1951-1972 A period in Swedish postal history reflecting an expanded variety of postal services.</p>
3114-3118	<p>Audun Hanstveit Norway</p> <p>Development of postal services for the conveyance of domestic and foreign mail by a west Norwegian fjord system The exhibit shows the postal development for the conveyance of domestic and foreign mail by a west Norwegian fjord system. It emphasizes the changes in routes and means of transportation throughout the period. The importance of steamship transportation for the development of postal networks at the regional scale and the connection between rural industrialization and postal development is emphasized.</p>
3119-3123	<p>Eigil Trondsen Norway</p> <p>Norwegian Registered Mail 1800-1950's 150 years of Norwegian registered mail</p>
3124-3131	<p>Terje Heskestad Norway</p> <p>Postal History from the Southern Coast of Norway until GPU The exhibit covers the southern coast of Norway until GPU. The purpose is to show main postal routes on land as well as the maritime postal services, postmarks and handwritten names in the region, routes to/from foreign countries, postal rates and types of mail.</p>

3132–3139	<p>Hannes Westendorf Luxembourg</p> <p>Postal History of Estonia during the Russian Period Short introduction regarding the Swedish period. Presentation of the evolution of postal history during the Russian period through pieces of mail bearing postmarks and mainly through the evolution of the postmarks used from 1796 onwards (introduction of pre-philatelic postmarks), important dates being the 1830 postal reform and the introduction of postage stamps in 1858 which had an influence on postmarks as they needed to be cancelled.</p>
3140	<p>Øyvind Midtlied Norway</p> <p>Aalesund preadhesive letters 1848–1854 The intention of this one frame collection is to show different types of letters in the pre-adhesive period of 1848–1854 cancelled with the Aalesund type I date stamp.</p>
3141–3145	<p>Holger Rudolf Evers Germany</p> <p>The Posthistory of Färöer The postal history of the Faroes islands till 1945. In the exhibit becomes the postal history and the postmarks of the Faroes islands on postal documents until documents in 1945.</p>
3146–3150	<p>Markku Lehmuskallio Finland</p> <p>Postal History of Greenland The aim of the exhibit is to show the postal history of Greenland as it is revealed through letters and postcards from the birth of a postal system until the reorganization 1958-1959.</p>
3151–3155	<p>Martin Holmsten Finland</p> <p>Mail from, to and via Russia 1779–1918 Postal history exhibit showing mail from Russia abroad and mail to and via Russia 1779-1918. The exhibit focus is on postal routes, rates, stamps, sendings, postal obstacles and postal agreements. The postal connections of Russia to other parts of Europe, Levant, Americas and the Far East. A special interest is on mail connections between Russia and Finland. NB: Enlarged exhibit on my FIP Large Vermeil exhibit Russian maritime mail.</p>
3156–3160	<p>Risto-Matti Kauhanen Finland</p> <p>St. Petersburg postmarks 1765–1914 The exhibit covers State Postmarks starting with the straight line namesstamps. The second part covers the Town postmarks including the Telegraph postmarks used for correspondence.</p>

3161–3165	<p>René Hillesum Finland</p> <p>Postmarks of Imperial Saint Petersburg A survey of the numerous postmarks used in Imperial Saint Petersburg till the name change of the city in 1914 and late usage of Saint Petersburg postmarks.</p>
3166–3173	<p>Björn Sohrne Sweden</p> <p>Russia and Persia Postal Relations till the 1920s A research study explaining the importance and effects of Russian political, economical and military pressure and presence on Persia related to Persian postal development and communication both internal and with the rest of the world from the 1850s by using its position as the most important mail transit country to Europe and beyond. During Persia's revolution and period of turmoil, 1906–1927, Russia/Soviet was the dominant actor together with GB. Russian troops invaded the north western parts several times as well as the NE. Persia became a war theatre during and after WWI, Foreign and national forces/agents be it Russian or British, Turkish or German together with Governmental and oppositional groups all used censors/propaganda labels. Most of which are very elusive.</p>
3174–3181	<p>Norman Banfield United Kingdom</p> <p>Russia - Censorship of Mail 1878–1920 Exhibit shows censorship of: (1) Foreign Printed matter, (2) Prison Mail, (3) Russo-Japanese War, (4) World War I, (5) RSFSR Period 1917–1920. It includes the Censorship Process and Markings.</p>
3182	<p>Jan Lauridsen Norway</p> <p>Russia via Vardø This one-frame exhibit shows the postal history connected to the steamship- line between Archangel in Northern Russia and Vardø in Northern Norway in the period from 1876 to the 1920's. The exhibit will mainly show the mail regarding the steamships served by the Archangel-Murman Steamship Company – it will also include mail from the revolution, the civil war, the allied intervention and the three first years of RSFSR – still sent via Vardø.</p>
3183–3187	<p>Haider Khairtdinov Russia</p> <p>Post "prisoners" of WW I from the Russian Empire. 1914–1918 The exhibit shows all the possible options for prisoners of war and non-standard correspondence from all corners of the Russian Empire.</p>

3188–3192	<p>Per-Christian Wallén Norway</p> <p>Soviet Censorship during the Great Patriotic War The collection is systematising and shows examples of the Soviet censorship during the great patriotic war. The censorship was performed at three different organizational places. These are at oblast/krai (county), (field post sorting point), and ... (field post base). navy had similar organisations and as the army.</p>
3193–3197	<p>Vitaliy Malov Ukraine</p> <p>USSR, 1939–1941. Postal service on incorporated Western territories. Soviet postal service on occupied and incorporated territories of Poland and Romania, 1939–1941.</p>
3198–3205	<p>Alexey Strebulaev Russia</p> <p>Moscow Postal History This exhibit illustrates the origin, development and particularly, postal stationery and telegram in Moscow.</p>
3206	<p>Dmitriy Dubovik Russia</p> <p>Russian Navy during the WW I The exhibit consists of mail material sent to the Russian Navy warships.</p>
3207–3214	<p>Arvis Kenins Latvia</p> <p>Along the roads of Latvian soldiers 1914–1945 This exhibit shows Latvian soldiers national units field post during WW1, WW2 and war of Latvia Independence 1918–1921.</p>
3215–3219	<p>Aivars Cimermanis Latvia</p> <p>Types and varieties of postmarks periodically used in Latvia (1940–1960) Latvia was occupied by the USSR at 1940. Postal service of the USSR was introduced but it was interrupted by invasion of the German Army. Soviet power and postal service of the USSR were restored only at 1944. Purpose of this collection is to represent my personal research of different types and varieties of postmarks and development of postal service in these periods. This research is published in "2. Symposium zur Postgeschichte Lettlands, Tuckum 9. August 2003"</p>

3220–3227	<p>Ugis Kenins Latvia</p> <p>Postal provisional cancellations and temporary markings in Latvian territory This exhibit shows the development and usage of provisional cancellations and temporary markings, describes the types of those cancellations, also postal rates and duration of use at several post offices.</p>
3228–3235	<p>Eugenijus Uspuras Lithuania</p> <p>Railway post services in Lithuania 1861–1949 The intention of this exhibit is not only to present the history and development of railway post services in Lithuania, which is understood as a nowadays territory of the Republic of Lithuania, and by Lithuanian TPOs, to examine and study postal routes, but also to demonstrate the results of the author research of the varieties of postmarks of TPOs and railway station post offices used in periods of Russian Empire, independent Lithuanian Republic, Soviet and German occupation, and in Memel district.</p>
3236–3240	<p>“URBAS” Lithuania</p> <p>Lithuanian Deportees Post This exhibition is intended to show through the philatelic items the Lithuanian Union of political prisoners and exiles, the specific features of postal service and slave labour in Soviet camps and prisons in 1940–1960. Prisons and labour camps did not have any post offices, special envelopes or postcards. These letters or postcards can be identified only by addresses on the envelopes or other signs on the envelopes. The places of exile lacked envelopes and paper. Sending and receiving of letters was restricted, this means that correspondence was limited, depending on the camp regulations. Strict rules were set for writing of letters, while the scope of information was limited, some information was prohibited. The surviving letters of prisoners and exiles are rare and should be cherished.</p>
3241–3245	<p>Hans-Werner Meiners Germany</p> <p>Postal rates of Prussia in the period 1850–1859 The exhibit looks at the postal rates Prussia within the Prussian postal area during the period of application of numeral cancellation of 15 November 1850 to 31 March 1859. In addition to the regulations to the postal rates itself as well rules are presented, which describe special features in handling of the postal traffic.</p>
3246–3253	<p>Karlfried Krauss Germany</p> <p>Prussia as the Main Link of the Russian-Polish Mail with the West The exhibit offers the postal relations and conventions for carrying letter mail between Russia and Prussia (1868 North German Union, 1871 German Reichspost, at the title described as Prussia) and beyond Prussia to and from foreign countries from the beginning until the General Postal Union (later U.P.U.) became effective.</p>



3254–3261	<p>Friedrich Meyer Germany</p> <p>Postal History of Bremen – Letters from 1868 to 1875 The exhibit shows the postal development during the years 1868 to 1875, the time of foundation of the "Reich". It explains the newly introduced postal services, rates and postmarks as well as the various tariffs and frankings to foreign destinations with emphasis to Bremens importance as a port of transit for US mail to Europe</p>
3262–3269	<p>Jan-Olof Ljungh Sweden</p> <p>From N.D.P. -U.P.U. German items sent to Oversea´s Destinations 1.1.1868 –1.7.1875 The exhibit will show items sent from the North German Confederation and the German Post from 1.1.1868 -1.7.1875. During these years the German Empire was proclaimed.</p>
3270–3277	<p>Ulrich Brunke Germany</p> <p>The Post Office of Wolfenbüttel – Postal History Collection 1807–1867 The exhibit shows the development of postal affairs in the former Brunswik residential city of Wolfenbüttel in an age, in which political and industrial upheavals in middle Europe created first uniform modern post structures: Introduction of postmarks and new postal administration after the French occupation, following the time of restoration and industrial expansion (mail to German & European states) until the German - Austrian - Postal Union with introduction of stamps, railway networks and efficient post controlling.</p>
3278	<p>Renate Springer Germany</p> <p>The Saxon Military Post and Field Post of the Napoleonic Era 1806–1818 There was a net of stationary field post offices in the territories occupied by the Grande Armée during the Napoleonic Wars, in the single units movable field post offices were to be found. The various postmarks were typical of the field post offices. A postage had to be paid for the transport of letters.</p>
3279–3286	<p>Nikolaus Hantzaridis Germany</p> <p>Deutsches Reich – 2. Weltkrieg: Die Inselpost 1944 / 45 Die Sammlung zeigt einen postgeschichtlichen Querschnitt der Feldpostversorgung der eingeschlossenen Festungsbesatzungen mit einem kurzen Anriß des Luftpostdienstes Kreta/ Ägäs als Vorläufer sowie der Kriegsgefangenenpost aus ägyptischen Lagern als Finale.</p>
3287–3291	<p>Robin Pizer United Kingdom</p> <p>German Parcel Cards to Foreign Countries 1907–1928 The parcel and freight rates linked to the Gold franc are shown in four periods before World War 1, during the war, during the inflation and after the inflation. Parcel cards are shown illustrating many aspects including bulky, urgent, express delivery, registration, cash on delivery, value declared and airmail parcels.</p>

3292–3296	<p>Eduard Heschl Austria</p> <p>Postal History of Upper Austria 1508–1850 The exhibit shows the development of the postal services in the Austrian region of Upper Austria. It starts with letters on the first route in the time of Emperor Maximilian I., military mail from the 30-years-war, first postmarks in the 18th century, Napoleonic letters up to the reforms in the 19th century. According to the FIP class IIc it also shows political and social developments during this period.</p>
3297–3304	<p>Armin Lind Austria</p> <p>Money- and Value-Letters in Austria 1776–1947 The exhibit shows the development of value-letters as a postal service from 1776–1947. You can also see the changes of the postal charges and the variety of the money-envelopes of the Austrian post during this time.</p>
3305–3312	<p>Gerald Heschl Austria</p> <p>Austria – Papal States 1815–1859 The exhibit shows the development of the postal connections between Austria and the Papal States from the 1st treaty in 1815, the foundation of Austro-Italian-Postal-Union in 1852 until its end in 1859. Included are all possible transits from Austria via the Papal States and also from the Papal States to foreign countries via Austria.</p>
3313–3320	<p>Guenter Baurecht Austria</p> <p>Austrian postal route from Vienna to Venice and the Austrian post office in Venice The Austrian postal route from Vienna to Venice (former polish postal route from Cracovia via Vienna to Venice) and the history of the Austrian post office in Venice. Letters on this route and international connections as well as transit letters.</p>
3321–3328	<p>Adriano Bergamini Switzerland</p> <p>The Austrian Post in Hungary 1850–1867 The aim of the exhibit is to show the development of Hungarian postal service from the issue of the first Austrian stamps in 1850 until 1st May 1867, when the Hungarian Post became independent.</p>
3329–3333	<p>Peter Severín Czech Republic</p> <p>Österreichische post in der heutigen Slowakei 1850–1867 The exhibit shows the use of Austrian stamps with various tariffs on letters and postal documents sent from the territory of the today's Slovak Republic in the period of 1850-1867.</p>

3334–3338	<p>Ladislav Fekete Slovakia</p> <p>The Austrian Imperial and Royal Navy in the World War I The Austrian Imperial and Royal Navy in the World War I. divided into types of naval vessels, their maritime (on-board ship) postmarks on both sea and rivers.</p>
3339–3343	<p>Kalman Boross Hungary</p> <p>Postal History of Upper-Hungary 1850–1900 The exhibit describes development of postal service in Upper Hungary (today approx. Slovakia, Carpatho-Ukraine and a few places in Poland) between 1850–1900. The territory was almost similar to postal directorates Pressburg / Pozsony and Caschau / Kassa.</p>
3344–3348	<p>Peter Dunai Hungary</p> <p>Foreign Frankings from Hungary 1926–1944 The exhibition material contains different postal documents sent from Hungary to abroad in the Pengo-fillér period.</p>
3349–3356	<p>Robert Morgan USA</p> <p>Hungary: The Hyperinflation 1945–1946 A study of Hungary's hyperinflation- 27 rate changes and postal usages, discoveries, unusual and elusive usages and destinations are included.</p>
3357–3361	<p>Jirí Škaloud Czech Republic</p> <p>Hradcany letter mail in the period of simultaneous validity of Austro-Hungarian stamps Since 18th December 1918, when the first Czechoslovakian stamps with the Hradcany motif were issued, it was officially possible to pay for the postal charges not only with these new first edition stamps, but also, until 28th February 1919, with the Austro-Hungarian stamps. Exhibit presents the First Czechoslovak postage stamps Hradcany issue on letters, postcards and printed matters (hereinafter referred to as letter mail) not only individually, but also in a variety of combinations with parallel Austrian and Hungarian stamps. There are represented letter mail with basic postal tariffs, registered, special delivery and more weighting rates. The same combination of stamps are often presented as domestic letter mail, as well as on letter mail to close abroad.</p>
3362–3366	<p>Brigitte Abensur France</p> <p>When the "Perforated Empire" stamps travelled outside France Study of the perforated and non laureated Empire issue sent abroad from France and from the French post offices abroad, postal agencies in America, regular French shipping lines, French military expeditions and French naval fleets</p>

3367–3374	<p>Juerg Roth Switzerland</p> <p>The Postal History of the Wynental, Switzerland The exhibit shows a selection of postal marks and frankings of the Wynental valley in Switzerland from 1813-1908. The research concerns pre-philately and postal-route marks on letters as well as cancellations of the first Swiss federal stamps in red colour applied on letters with single and scarce multiple frankings.</p>
3375–3382	<p>Hugo Broekmans Belgium</p> <p>The Rural Post in Belgium 16th c.–1895 The exhibit includes exclusively correspondence from or to smaller municipalities in which no post office was present at the time</p>
3383–3390	<p>Bernard Jusserand France</p> <p>Les Français à Memel, The French in Memel Monograph of postal uses during the French administration of the Memel Territory (1920-23) successively showing : Private and official correspondence from French soldiers and administrators, new postal organisation following the separation from Germany, selected examples of internal and international postal uses, consequences of the Lithuanian insurrection (January 1923).</p>
3391–3398	<p>Fred Boom Netherlands</p> <p>Military Mail in the Netherlands in the Napoleonic Era The exhibit shows the use of postal markings on military mail in the Netherlands in the so-called French or Napoleonic era from 1793 to 1813.</p>
3399–3403	<p>Jarmo Suomala Finland</p> <p>Polnische postgeschichte 1860–1939 Königreich Polen, erster weltkrieg 1914–1918 und republik Polen.</p>
3404–3411	<p>Julian Auleytner Poland</p> <p>Beginnings of the Post in Independent Poland Nov.1918–1920 The purpose of this postal history exhibit is to document the difficult process of creating the postal service in the newly formed Republic of Poland. Germany and Austria had occupied areas of Poland and each had their own currencies and postal rates. The new Polish postal service had the task of developing a unified postal system and standardized rates. This exhibit will show how this evolved in the different postal directorates of Poland.</p>

3412-3416

Petteri Hannula
Finland

The Letter Post of London 1573-1855

3417-3424

Peter Chadwick
United Kingdom

Handstruck Prepayment Chargemarks of the Uniform Penny Post of Great Britain, 1840-1853
Pre-payment by adhesive stamps was not obligatory until 1853. Before 1853 cash pre-payment could be indicated in manuscript or by handstamp. This exhibit explores the range of handstamps used for this purpose during the 'optional' period 1840-1853. Many handstamps are unrecorded.

3425-3429

Stan Challis
Ireland

Irish Registered Mail 1841-1922

The exhibit, commencing with one sheet of forerunners, shows the use of registered mail in Ireland from the establishment of the system in 1841 until 31 March 1922 when control of the Post Office in Ireland passed from the British authorities to the newly established Provisional Government. Each standard rate for the registration charge is shown together with items requiring additional postage on account of destination, weight or value, thereby enabling the use of a large range of basic stamps to be shown.

DUETTO 1 & 2



Postal History Europe continues

Postihistoria Eurooppa jatkuu

Nicola Challis
Ireland

Legal and Illegal

The exhibit shows Revenue, Health Insurance, Savings and other forms of stamps used in Ireland for payment of postage. Some uses were legal after the British Post Office (the then postal authority in Ireland) authorised the use of certain Revenue stamps for postage in 1881/1883. Other uses were illegal but accepted, whilst others were totally illegal, some being made to defraud the post office.

3430

Ady Christoffel
Luxembourg

Le Gouvernement Provisoire du Luxembourg (1814–1815)

From the French administration in the "Département des Forêts" (98) to the administration of the grand-duchy of Luxembourg by the provisional government of Allied and Prussians 1814–1815

3431

Otto Kjærsgaard
Denmark

Oh Lonesome Me – High Seas Relayed Letters

The exhibit shows the special ocean letter service. Letters were telegraphed between ships and posted as mail from the nearest port of call. It shows ocean letters from the beginning in Germany and later England, France, Holland, USA, and with special focus on Denmark, being the country that kept up the service the longest time.

3432–3436

Sergei Pilipovich
Belarus

Mail on the Territory of Modern Belarus in 1914–1922

The exhibition includes a fragment of a vast collection of "Mail of the Territory of Modern Belarus 1914–1922". The author tried to show the most typical types of mail correspondence, paying special attention to the period of the First World War on the territory of Belarus. Although by the end of 1916 the Western Front was the most powerful of all the fronts on the Russian theatre of war, mail correspondence of the period relevant to the stated theme, is uncommon. Particular attention is paid to the censorship of the Minsk Military District, as from the first days of the war it became a front-line. Whereas of the vast correspondence from the army to rear and vice versa, the state censors were numerous and varied. The mail correspondence of the Kaiser's troops stationed on this territory is shown also.

3437–3441

Zdenek Filípek
Czech Republic

Silesia Orientale

SP 1920. Rare frankings a plebiscite within the territory of Czechoslovakia in 1920, according to the tariff period.

3442–3446

3447	<p>Nikola Nikolov Bulgaria</p> <p>Censorship at the Bulgarian Military /1915–1918/</p>
3448–3452	<p>Jovan Basho Albania</p> <p>Albanian postal history during Italian occupation (1939–1943) Albania was one of the first countries which became a victim of the fascist occupation during World War II. On 07.04.1943 Albania was occupied by fascist Italy, invasion which lasted over four years. In this collection are presented travelled covers and postcards during this period of time between different cities of Albania, or from Albanian cities or provinces to Italy or other countries. All envelopes have the seal of starting postal office, seal of destination and different signs of military censorship.</p>
3453–3457	<p>Berislav Pervan Croatia</p> <p>Concentration camp mail in the Independent State of Croatia 1941–1945 Postal history of correspondence from inmates in concentration camps on the territory of Independent State of Croatia (Nezavisna Država Hrvatska).</p>
3458–3462	<p>Željko Stefanovic Croatia</p> <p>Surface Mail Postal Rates in Independent State of Croatia During WW II Exhibit explains surface mail postal rates in Independent State of Croatia during WWII period, i.e. 1941–1945, using covers with rare frankings, including frankings containing stamps with typical or occasional printing errors and other oddities.</p>
3463–3467	<p>Tapio Hakoniemi Finland</p> <p>The Postal Rates of the Independent State of Croatia 1941–1945 The collection shows offered postal item types, additional services and the development of rates in exceptional circumstances in wartime Croatia.</p>
3468–3472	<p>Thomas Arvanitis Greece</p> <p>The Prephilatelic Period of the Hellenic Postal Service The establishment and the development of the Hellenic postal service. Postal net, postmark evolution, postal rates and postal routes. International conventions, auxiliary marks and services.</p>
3473	<p>Emmanouil Koutsounaki Greece</p> <p>The German Imperial Navy on Cretan Blockade 1897–98 The aim of this exhibit is to present through postal items, the German naval fleet's intervention to the Cretan naval blockade.</p>

3474	<p>Georges Sotiropoulos Greece</p> <p>La Presence des Serbes a Corfou/Pendant la Grande Guerre 1916–1918 After the defeat of Serbs by the Central Powers they were transferred via Albania by the Allies in the island of Corfu.</p>
3475–3479	<p>Nikos Karanikolas Greece</p> <p>-Inselpost- The German Military Postal Service of the Aegean Islands in 1944–1945 The exhibit presents the Postal Service of the Aegean Islands of Dodecanese and Crete during the World War II.</p>
3480–3487	<p>Stelios Theophilou Cyprus</p> <p>Cyprus Civil censorship 1914–1959. The history of civil censorship in Cyprus during the years of British Colonial Rule. NOTOS</p>
3488	<p>Bojan Bračić Slovenia</p> <p>Postmarks of the Post Office Pettau-Ptuj 1818–1945 Exhibit shows all known types of regular and additional postmarks used in post office Pettau-Ptuj from 1818 to the end of WWII, arranged by main shape of postmarks. Time of their usage are also indicated. As additional exhibit shows different postal rates in that period for services performed by post office Pettau-Ptuj.</p>
3489–3493	<p>Tomo Katuric Montenegro</p> <p>Postal history of Bocca di Cattaro 1809–1875 This exhibit show postal history of Bocca di Cattaro 1809–1875 (today under UNESCO protect) from 1809–1813 Napoleonic period with complete postmark of philately after all postmarks and stamps during the Austro-Hungarian Empire till 1874-UPU.</p>
3494–3501	<p>Djordje Katuric Montenegro</p> <p>Bokelian seaman letters from and to sailing vessels 1830–1890 Bocca di Cattaro during Austrian empire till 1867. after the Austro-Hungarian Empire had great number of sailing vessels. Many captains, sailors wrote letters to agents, families, ship-owners, brokers and vice versa.</p>
3502	<p>Jelisaveta Katuric Montenegro</p> <p>Marine feldpost from Austroungarian navy ship 1914–1918 During first world war 1914-1918 the Austro-Hungarian marine fleet was stationery in home port Pola on the north part of Adriatic sea. Feldpost was to sailors from ships and submarine.</p>

3503–3507	<p>Veselo Guštin Slovenia</p> <p>Trieste, Gorizia, and Slovene Littoral, from 1761 to 1918 The exhibition classifies the postmarks from surroundings of Trieste, Gorizia, and Part of Istria, the territory we call Slovene Littoral, or Primorska. (included first page).</p>
3508–3515	<p>Giorgio Magnani Italy</p> <p>Incoming mail from South and Central America to Italy, 1837–1887 The transatlantic services which carried the mail from South and Central America to Italy: Sardinian, Italian, British, French, German, American, Belgian. The mediation of the countries of transit, the applied rates. The letters are shown in sequence from the earliest to the latest by each service and origin. Special research has been devoted to identify the vessels which carried the mail.</p>
3516–3520	<p>Giovanni Nembrini Italy</p> <p>Mail from the Kingdom of Italy to foreign countries 1863–1879 The aim of the exhibit is to illustrate the rates from the Italian Kingdom to the foreign countries, from the unification of the postal system in Italy in 1863 to 1879, when the Universal Postal Union (UPU) was established.</p>
3521–3525	<p>Angelo Teruzzi Italy</p> <p>The Postal Relationship between The Kingdom of Sardinia and the Austrian Empire 1844/1861 The collection analyses the letters exchange between the two States and the forwarding of the foreign covers through mutual mediation, from June 1st, 1844 (first day of receipt of the new Postal Convention with letters paid to destination or totally delivered free of charge) to March 16th, 1861 (last day of the Kingdom of Sardinia).</p>
3526–3533	<p>Giulio Perricone Italy</p> <p>Rural Post Offices in Sicily (1865–1900) The rural post offices, all located in very small countries, were introduced in many European States in the middle of 19th century to give people a widespread postal service. The exhibit is the most wide existing lot of rural offices postmarks in Sicily and it consists for the first time of 128 sheets (before 80). Many marks are definitely rare and some of them are the only ones recorded to date. One of the characteristics of the rural post offices in Italy is that were used marks of particular shape until 1890: cursive before, octagonal and square after.</p>

3534–3541	<p>Claudio Ernesto Manzati Italy</p> <p>Express service in Italy 1890–2001 and its precursors from XV century</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The exhibit represent more than twenty years of research and studies, it would showing the Express Service in Italy starting from Middle Ages correspondences with Symbols and Inscription of urgent mails which characterize the first chapter. • The second chapter develops chronologically the domestic Express Service, from its beginnings in 1890 until 2001, the year when by the fact the Special Delivery was discontinued and substituted by Priority Mail. • The third chapter is devoted at abroad Special Delivery, as for chapter two from its origins with the presence of rare covers mailed abroad from the 1890 up 1900 and its development through the twentieth century until 2001.
3542–3546	<p>David Sweeney Ireland</p> <p>The Kingdom of Italy and the Great War</p> <p>The exhibit shows various aspects of the posts of the kingdom of Italy relating to the Great War from 1914 to 1923 and covers the following areas.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Italy's position during the first year of the war 2. Mail services to and from the Forces in Italy 3. Military Mail from Italian Forces abroad in Albania, Greece, Macedonia and France 4. Medical Services 5. Victory and After
3547–3551	<p>Thomas Berger Switzerland</p> <p>Postal history of the Black Sea up to 1918</p> <p>This collection describes the postal history of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov from its beginnings up to 1918. In the first chapter the post offices in the seaports are described, following a clockwise direction around the Black Sea with Odessa as starting point. For each port the inland offices and the foreign offices are documented. In chapter 2 ships and ship lines are presented, again separated for domestic and foreign services. The important role of these waterways as a link between East and West is documented thereafter. The last chapter deals with the wars fought at and around the Black Sea.</p>
3552–3559	<p>Atadan Tunaci Turkey</p> <p>Ottoman Railway Postal History</p> <p>This exhibit presents the Postal History of the Ottoman Railways which is the beginning of the railway postal history of fifteen different countries. The exhibit is classified within three main section; Ottoman railways in Europe, Anatolia and the Middle East. The historical development of the railway lines with postal service, train routes, postal rates, dates of use, post offices in railway stations, interaction between railway and postal service were evaluated.</p>

3560–3564	<p>Jesús Sitjà Spain</p> <p>Spain: The earliest collectibles. A journey through Spanish Postal History This exhibit features a journey over the Spanish Postal History through the earliest known letters and documents.</p>
3565–3572	<p>Ramón Cortés De Haro Spain</p> <p>Madrid 1561–1856 Royal Post And Public Correspondence Study about the creation of the postal service in Madrid, which initially was exclusive for the Royal House and later would become a public service, its evolution development and use of postmarks until the obligatory use of adhesive stamps on July 1st 1856</p>
3573–3580	<p>Jose Pedro Gómez-Agüero Spain</p> <p>French Intervention in Spain (1793–1828) Postal History of four French Intervention Army in Spain from French Revolution to “Hundred thousand sons of Saint Louis”. Study of marks, postal rates and different Armies</p>
3581–3585	<p>Estanislao Pan De Alfaro Spain</p> <p>The Concentration Camp of Miranda De Ebro and its History (1936–1946) The Concentration Camp of Miranda de Ebro was established in 1937 by Franco Army to Republican prisoners. After the Civil War, since June 1940, he served as internment camps of foreigners who illegally crossed the Fren border to flee the Germans. The exhibit studies the mail generated in this historical situation.</p>
3586–3593	<p>Eduardo Barreiros Portugal</p> <p>Portugal in the First World War Postal history exhibit of the mails of Portuguese troops, fighting the Germans in the European theatre of war aside the allies (British, French and American) and in the Portuguese colonies. The exhibit is developed in XV different chapters including - alternative mail routes, the censorship, Portuguese troops in France, Angola and Mozambique, French Military Mission in Portugal, USA naval base in Azores and Portuguese and German prisoners of war.</p>

3C Postal History World

3C Postihistoria Muu maailma

3594–3601	<p>Matthew Kewriga USA</p> <p>Danish West Indies Foreign Mail: 1748–UPU A study of Danish West Indies postal history showing destination, incoming and transit mails illustrating the importance of St. Thomas as an international transit hub.</p>
3602–3609	<p>Seppo Talvio Finland</p> <p>North Atlantic Mail Rates until UPU Postal rates between the United States and Great Britain, France and Germany, and through these countries to destinations beyond, are displayed by transatlantic letters.</p>
3610–3614	<p>Simon Richards United Kingdom</p> <p>Mail by British Packets from the West Indies 1663–1863 This exhibit shows the development of the British Packet Service in the West Indies, its routes and its postal markings. Starting from the earliest service and continuing until the end of the third Royal Mail Steam Packet Co contract period; where after the shipping lines of other European nations commenced rival services.</p>
3615–3622	<p>Robert Abensur France</p> <p>Maritime mail between France and Foreign Countries. 1828–1849 Study of rates and maritime connexions between France and overseas from 1.1.1828 to 1.8.1849</p>
3623–3627	<p>Luis Alemany Spain</p> <p>Ship Mail to and From Cuba 1764–Upu History of the incoming and out-coming Cuban Shipmail since 1764 to UPU including the Spanish Steamers, the British and French mail services and the US American Ships.</p>
3628–3635	<p>Richard Wheatley United Kingdom</p> <p>Netherlands East Indies Mail 1789 to 1877 This exhibit commences when the Dutch East Indies Company (V.O.C.) started to use the distinctive V.O.C. postal markings. It then traces the development of the mail system through the French, British and Dutch administrations up to 1877, when the Colony was admitted into the G.P.U. and postal matters became so much simpler. With the connection to the Overland Route in 1845 the Worlds' first postage Due label was introduced.</p>

3636	<p>Sherif El-Kerdani Egypt</p> <p>The Posta Europea Company 1820–1865, forerunner of the Egyptian Postal Authority A study of the mid 19th century private courier that gained its significance from being the foundation of the Egyptian Government Postal Authority.</p>
3637	<p>Khaled El-Shamaa Egypt</p> <p>The French post ice in Alexandria 19th century This study shows the postal marking and its varieties historically of this post ice since the beginning of its inception until the ending of 19th century.</p>
3638–3645	<p>Samir Messiha Egypt</p> <p>The Most Captivating Egyptian Date-Stamps This study displays the first ten traditional (general purpose) Egyptian circular date-stamps issued since 1865. I see as the most captivating types VII, IX and X which I have studied here in detail. I have not included the date-stamps involving services like Arrival, Departure, T.P.O. and similar.</p>
3646–3653	<p>Itamar Karpovsky Israel</p> <p>Foreign Post Offices in Palestine 1850–1914 Selected pages of the Postal History of the French, Austrian, Russian, German and Italy in Palestine under the Ottoman rule 1850 - 1914</p>
3654–3658	<p>Alexey Timofeev Russia</p> <p>History of the Central-Asian Railway Post 1890–1935 This exhibit examines mailings on train travelling post offices and also railway stations on the Middle Asian Railways.</p>
3659–3663	<p>Alexandr Mramornov Russia</p> <p>The polar station "North Pole-1" –"North Pole-24" The exhibit tells about the development of the North Pole - from the world's first Soviet polar research drifting station before the powerful use of modern technology: icebreakers, helicopters and air planes.</p>
3664–3671	<p>Juha Kauppinen Finland</p> <p>Forwarding Mail from and inside Ethiopia prior to UPU entry 1908 Exhibit shows how mail was forwarded from and inside Ethiopia from the 1840's to November 1908, when Ethiopia became a UPU member first by merchant caravans and foreign posts in Ethiopian territory and then by a private Ethiopian posts.</p>

3672–3676	<p>Hugh Osborne United Kingdom</p> <p>South Georgia Postal History The exhibit is a comprehensive presentation of the postal history of South Georgia from its beginning as the southern hemisphere whaling capital, from 1904 to the end of 1945 (WWII). It opens with mail pre-dating the post office and includes mail from whalers and visiting Antarctic Expeditions. All major items including all known bisects, rare and unique covers, post cards etc.; range of expedient solutions to mitigate postal shortages owing to the island's remoteness; WWI & WWII censor covers routes, markings etc.</p>
3677–3681	<p>Markus Sprenger Switzerland</p> <p>Post-Marks for international Air-Mail transport Shown are Covers and Postcards with different Post-Marks as O.A.T., A.V.2, by Mail to ..., or from ... and the "Air-Mail" cancelled, from 1930 to 1955.</p>
3682–3686	<p>Margaret Morris United Kingdom</p> <p>Astronomical Communication 1742–1899 The exhibit consists mainly of correspondence between astronomers – conveying data, ordering instruments, equipping observatories. The social aspects of astronomy, with a new age of wealth in the 19th Century, are also investigated.</p>
3687–3694	<p>Nicholas Kirke United Kingdom</p> <p>The Progression of New York City Foreign Mail Cancels 1845 - 1878 Plots the development of obliterating cancels used on outbound Foreign Mail originating in New York City 1845–1878</p>
3695–3702	<p>Jörg Maier Germany</p> <p>The War of the Pacific 1879–1884 The postal service in the Bolivian and Peruvian territories occupied by the Chileans 1879–1884</p>

"MASSOUD"
Egypt

British Army Postal Services at Palestine WWII (FPO's- RAF's- OAS's)

Recording using of the British Army field units of different postal services, Postage stamps and mailing system in the FPO (Field Post Office), RAF (British Royal Air Force) and OAC (On Active Service), as well as, Indicating the postage stamps using as mixed franking between the British stamps & Other countries Palestine & Area postage stamps as combinations. Items & presentation shows postal cancellations related and Stamp less Military postal service in chronological order. Field Post Office is temporary post office set up during time of war or when the army units are in Manoeuvres, hence the Name; however, FPOs may be On Land or At Sea.

3703

Eric Scherer
Switzerland

Prepaid reply cards in international mail

In 1878 UPU introduced reply cards for international mail. Thus it was possible to use "foreign" postage stamps to pay for this service. Even though reply cards remained part of the standard UPU usages until 1971, it remained at the fringe of daily postal usage. The exhibit explains the history of reply cards from the first postcards until its elimination and illustrates the rules and procedures as governed by the UPU. A specific focus is given on patterns of usage in daily mails and misunderstandings and misusages

3704-3708

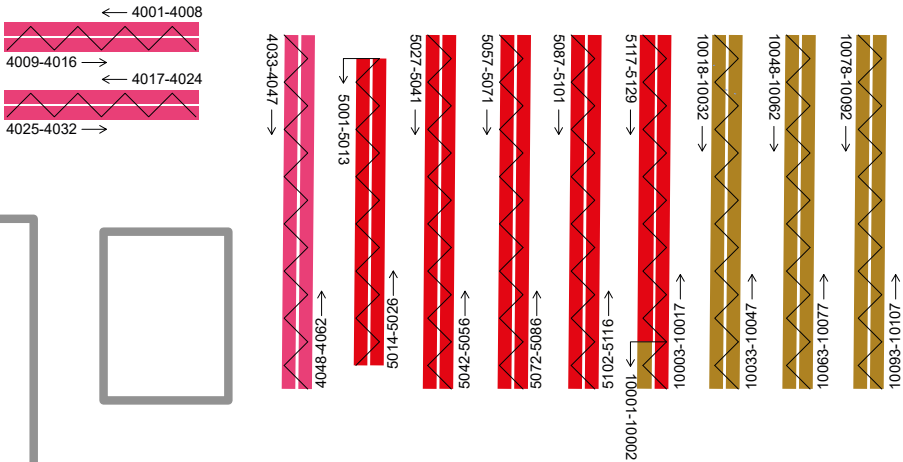
Per Gustafson
Sweden

By a vertical line on the face: The introduction of divided postcards 1902-1907

The exhibit shows the postal treatment of postcards with divided address side between 1902 and 1907, when such cards were gradually accepted within and between many countries, but were not yet approved by the UPU.

3709-3713





	<p>4 Revenues 4 Leimamerkit</p>
<p>4001–4008</p>	<p>Christopher G Harman United Kingdom</p> <p>The British Stamping Office – Revenue Duties from 1671 to the Great Reform The exhibit spans the early period of revenue duties using some of the most interesting, rarest and most visually attractive material. All revenue stamps were produced by the British Stamping Office until 1853 when adhesive stamps were introduced, printed by de la Rue.</p>
<p>4009–4016</p>	<p>Jon Aitchison United Kingdom</p> <p>Guernsey Revenue Stamps This exhibit will examine all categories of revenue stamps from the British Channel Island of Guernsey, including proofs, essays and archive sheets. It was initially shown as a single frame of Sales Tax only (91 marks) and a five-frame exhibit of adhesive revenues (83 and 85 marks). These were amalgamated for five-frame international exhibits (87 and 88 marks). This will now be expanded to eight frames with the addition of all categories and printings of the impressed revenues and those directly printed onto tickets. Actual use on documents will also now be included.</p>
<p>4017–4024</p>	<p>Károly Szücs Hungary</p> <p>Hungary’s First Adhesive Revenues during the Forint-Krajczar Currency Period 1868–1898 Presenting a half century long study and original research. Culminating in the most complete display of Hungary’s first revenue issues and including the rarest stamp issued by the Hungarian State.</p>

4025–4032	<p>Will Casplar USA</p> <p>A license and Stamp System for Waterfowl Conservation in the 20th Century This exhibit tells the story of how the stamp and license system for hunting waterfowl was developed and refined in the U.S. during the 20th century . this system was subsequently adopted by countries around the world.</p>
4033–4037	<p>Kaarlo Hirvikoski Finland</p> <p>The Revenues of Estonia 1919–1945 Estonian Documentary and Revenue Stamps from the Russian Empire to the Soviet Union Era.</p>
4038–4042	<p>Ion Chirescu Romania</p> <p>Romanian revenues stamps from the special budgets for social support and social assistance 1913–1947 The exhibit is a foray into the world of national and local tax stamps for special funds for mutual help, respectively; assistance for tuberculosis, stamps help and social assistance, unemployment and unemployed stamps, stamps for beggars, Prince Mircea Society, The cancer, I.O.V.R., invalids in Radauti, stamps for flood victims and others.</p>
4043–4047	<p>Fernando Cabello Borrás Spain</p> <p>Timbres de Estado – Alegory of Justice, an Evolving Design in Stamps (1864–1881)</p>
4048	<p>John McEntyre United Kingdom</p> <p>1876–1887 Canada: First Weights and Measures Revenue Issues. Displays pre-production proofs, all four stamp serial number types, and documents (known as certificates), showing proper usage of each type.</p>
4049–4053	<p>David Smith Australia</p> <p>Embossed Revenue Stamps of the Australian States At various times all Australian States used embossed stamps to validate revenue payments. Sometimes specific charges could only be paid using embossed stamps sometimes they were interchangeable with adhesive or postage stamps. They are omitted from catalogue listings.</p>
4054–4061	<p>Ian McMahon Australia</p> <p>Queensland Revenues This exhibit surveys the duty stamps issued by the Queensland Government including adhesive duty, 'impressed' duty stamps and stamps to collect a range of special duties including banana, papaw, pineapple, swine, and buffalo fly duties and employment and income tax.</p>

<h2>5 Aerophilately</h2> <h3>5 Lentoposti</h3>	
5001–5008	<p>John Godfrey Finland</p> <p>Finland Airmails 1920–1946 Early short lived flights. Route flights to and from Finland. Zeppelin, Candor, Catapult and Clipper flights. The forgotten air route and blockade runners in wartime. Postwar flights.</p>
5009–5013	<p>Veli-Heikki Nieminen Finland</p> <p>The Airship Graf Zeppelin LZ 127 as a part of Finnish postal history This collection presents the effect airship Graf Zeppelin LZ 127 has had on mail delivery in Finland.</p>
5014–5018	<p>Anthony Sheehan United Kingdom</p> <p>The 1930 Baltic Flight of the Graf Zeppelin Finland's 'Zeppelin 1930' overprint stamps and the various origins and destinations of airmail generated by the 1930 Baltic flight of the airship 'Graf Zeppelin'.</p>
5019	<p>Harri Ala-Honkola Finland</p> <p>Suomen lento-onnettomuusposti – Finnish Air Crash Mail Esittelen kokoelmassani kymmenen Suomeen liittyvää lento-onnettomuutta. Kolme onnettomuutta tapahtui suomalaisille lentokoneille. In my collection I will exhibit ten of air plane crashes that related to Finland. Three of these accidents happened to Finnish aircrafts.</p>
5020–5027	<p>Hallvard Slettebø Norway</p> <p>Zeppelin – the Norway Connection The postal connections between the German Zeppelin airships and Norway. The flights over Norway in 1930 with mail drops over Hammerfest and Bergen, and mail sent to or from Norway and carried by these airships 1912–1939.</p>
5028–5032	<p>Arni Gustafsson Iceland</p> <p>Zeppelin Mail to and from Iceland Zeppelin Mail to and from Iceland</p>
5033–5040	<p>Brian Callan Ireland</p> <p>The Graf Zeppelin DLZ-127 – The Postal Globetrotter This exhibit details the early pioneering flights of the Graf Zeppelin DLZ-127, culminating in the establishment of the first commercial airmail service from Europe to South America.</p>

5041	<p>Allen Klein USA</p> <p>Delivery Flight of the ZR-3, Germany to the United States First non-stop flight of ZR-3, carrying mail from Germany to Lakehurst, NJ October 12-15, 1925.</p>
5042-5046	<p>Flavio Riccitelli Italy</p> <p>The German Airmail Service for the South Atlantic (1934-1939) – Zeppelin & Deutsche Lufthansa The study here presented is intended to illustrate, through the analysis of the correspondence, the events that have accompanied the development of the German airmail service. It also describes the important role played by "Deutsche Zeppelin Reederei", with the airships "Graf Zeppelin" and "Hindenburg". In particular, it demonstrates how the service of the Zeppelin was combined and perfectly integrated in the period 1935-36, with the flights of Deutsche Lufthansa.</p>
5047-5051	<p>Jacques Bot Netherlands</p> <p>Fokker during the Interbellum This exhibit shows mail carried by Fokker air planes designed and built between WW-I and WW-II.</p>
5052-5056	<p>Kaj Salo Finland</p> <p>The Development of International Airmail Routes from Swiss Outgoing Airmail Point of View from 1913 until the beginning of WWII This collection presents how international airmail routes and lines has developed during the period from 1913 until the beginning of WWII from Swiss outgoing airmail point of view.</p>
5057-5064	<p>Peter Huethmair Austria</p> <p>Civil Austrian airmail to America in the First Republic until 1938 This exhibit reflects the efforts of the very young Austrian Republic to link into the then newly developing international network of civil mail transportation by air in the European interbellum, more precisely in the timespan 1922-1938 from Austria to all countries in America! Commemorative covers are preferred in this exhibition!</p>
5065-5072	<p>"JACQUARD" Italy</p> <p>Souvenir du Siege de Paris 1870/1871 Private Mail Transported by Ballon-Montés during the Prussian Siege Private mail of different kinds transported out of Paris by Ballons-Montés during the Prussian Siege of 1870/1871. It meant the birth of the first air mail Post service held by an official authority.</p>

5073–5080	<p>Jacques Renaud France</p> <p>Transporté par dirigeables allemand Affranchissement Courrier commercial et privés transportés par les dirigeables allemands 1928/1936 avec affranchissements mécaniques ou mixtes non philatéliques</p>
5081–5088	<p>Jacek Kosmala Poland</p> <p>Airplane Services on the Polish Territories 1914–1939 The exhibit shows development of the air plane services on the polish territories from the first airmail of the besieged town Przemysl in 1914, the first regular airline on the world Wien - Krakow - Lvov in 1918, the first civil airline in independent Poland in 1921 till the beginning of the 2nd world war in 1939. The exhibit shows the airmail in, to and from Poland.</p>
5089–5093	<p>Robert Lisabeth Belgium</p> <p>Courrier par Avion Achemine par la Belgique vers L'amérique du Sud Jusqu'a 1941 Belgian airmail to South-America 1928-1941. Airmail sent by the services of the French, German and their Zeppelins, the S.c.a.d.t.a, the Italian L.a.t.i and by the American P.A.N.A.M.</p>
5094–5101	<p>Daniel Catalin Timofei Romania</p> <p>Bridging the Atlantic by Plane (Record Flights 1919–1939) The exhibit is mainly focused on showing the story of the early flights over the Atlantic Ocean, from the first attempts up to the first surveys, trials and inaugural flights meant to prepare the commercial routes without detailing the regular scheduled flights, trying to keep the focus on what could be considered a record.</p>
5102–5106	<p>Damir Novakovic Croatia</p> <p>Intercontinental Airmail of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia Intercontinental airmail of the kingdom of Yugoslavia 1923–1941. A study of routes and rates.</p>
5107–5111	<p>Eligio Di Mento Italy</p> <p>The Mail by Helicopter in Italy The collection exhibited try to demonstrate the evolution of mail transport by helicopter performed in Italy from 1950 to 1969. In the exhibit are present all the Italian flights of that period. However it must be clear that, except Elivie flights, all other were experimental flights made by private or public concerns.</p>

Rene Marechal
France

5112-5116

Air mail to South Africa by Imperial Airways and local Compagnies (1925-1937)

Set of first round trip flights bound to South Africa and departing from different Stops and other foreign countries. The collection is completed by genuine letters (normal, registered, newspaper) coming from both personal and business correspondence

David Alford
United Kingdom

5117-5121

The Acceleration of Fiji External Mail by Air 1925-1945

The exhibit shows how air mail was used to speed up delivery despite having no proper air facilities until 1939. Before November 1941 air mail saved 7-10 days at most. Savings were limited due to lack of ships from Fiji for onward transmission. High rates meant there was little usage.

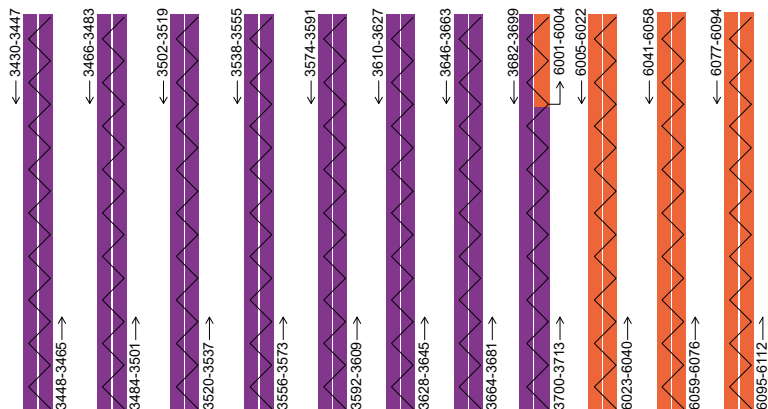
Mario Ravasi
Switzerland

5122-5129

Scadta - Development of Colombian airmail

History of development of Colombian airmail from the French concessionaire to the issue in Ecuador. This collection show the first 5 issues, provisionals and consular overprints, first flights, aerogrammes and a large personal study.

DUJET01&2



	<h2>6 Postal Stationery</h2> <h3>6 Ehiöt</h3>
6001–6005	<p>Kauko Aro USA</p> <p>Finland postal Stationery with 1875 Stamp Design To show all different forms of postal stationery, their variations and usage.</p>
6006–6013	<p>Sigtryggur Eythorsson Iceland</p> <p>Icelandic Postal Stationery 1879–1920 Icelandic Postal Stationery 1879–1920</p>
6014–6018	<p>Pekka Taitto Finland</p> <p>Württemberg Ganzsachen 1862–1920 Kokoelmassa esitetään kuningaskunnan viralliset ehiöt koko niiden julkaisuajalta päätyypeittäin. Ehiöitä on julkaistu kortteina, kuorina ja postilomakkeina.. Kokoelmassa tuodaan esille postilähetysten erilaisia lajeja sekä ulkomaanpostituksia. - Julkishallinnon eri viranomaisten sekä yksityisten julkaisemia ehiöitä ei kokoelmassa esitetä.</p>
6019–6026	<p>Arnim Knapp Germany</p> <p>The Franco-Envelopes of the Postal-Administration of Saxony, development and use Development of Franko envelopes, use, cancellations, postal charges inner Saxony, the Postal Union, abroad in other European countries, overseas, cut outs, additional frankings.</p>
6027–6031	<p>Michael Fukarek Germany</p> <p>Stationery of Austria – Hopeful trials, little demons and big things – up to the end of the monarchy There are shown only unusual postal stationeries of k.u.k. Austria: 1. Essays and proofs 2. postal stationeries with mistakes in printing, paper etc. and 3. Great units of postal stationeries</p>
6032–6039	<p>Jean Vigneron France</p> <p>Semeuse de Roty sur entiers postaux de France Parcours de l'évolution de la Semeuse de Roty sur les entiers postaux, utilisés en France de 1904 à 1942 au gré des tarifs postaux des valeurs faciales</p>

6040	<p>Péter Csicsay Slovakia</p> <p>Hungarian Stationery Cards 1900–1918 used with Supplementary Postage The exhibit shows a mandatory franking on greeting stationery cards of the Hungarian Royal Mail during the years 1900–1918 (primarily by supplementary franking for a special postal service – registered, express, with receipt) in parallel with ordinary greeting stationery cards (with nominal values of 4, 5, and 8 fillérs) as well as folding letter-sheets (with values of 6 and 10 fillérs) for domestic (national) and foreign (international) use by changes in basic postal tariffs (1. 1. 1900, 1. 11. 1902, 10. 1. 1916) and agreed discounts until the dissolution of the Hungarian kingdom in 1918.</p>
6041–6045	<p>Gianni Manzella Luxembourg</p> <p>Les entiers postaux du royaume d'Italie This collection represents a complement to the collection of stamps of Italy in the same period. When it was possible, it has evidence of the hallmarks of departure and arrival, witnesses of the mailing efficiency of the time.</p>
6046–6050	<p>Flavio Pini Italy</p> <p>The Stationery Cards from the 'Democratica' issue In the early months of the 1945, the Ministry of Post launched a competition, in view of a new issue of stamp and postal cards. The present exhibit is a selection, not a "cherry picking", of a wider repertoire, wishing to document all the postal cards issued with the Democratic drawings, giving information on the reasons of their issue, while illustrating the relevant characteristics (origin, destination, as well as the applicable postal rate). The exhibit present also a wide range of significant usage.</p>
6051–6058	<p>Mehmet Akan Turkey</p> <p>Postal Stationery of Turkey This exhibit examines the postal stationery of the Republic of Turkey from 1919 to 1950. Many corrections are made to the existing catalogue information and new discoveries are reported regarding issue dates, printing methods, plate types, colour differences, paper type, usages and rates.</p>
6059	<p>Boštjan Petauer Slovenia</p> <p>Bosnian Postal Stationery 1879–1899 Display of postal stationery and its use during the given period. Includes some scarce items.</p>

6060	<p>Andri Xhitoni Albania</p> <p>Albanian stationary during Italian occupation (1939–1943) During Italian occupation were emitted a lot of postal stationary cards. The first issued were surcharged ones (over stationary from the period of Albanian Monarchy) and overprint was dedicated to the meeting of the Constituent Assembly on 12 April 1939. In second stationary were issued postal cards (simple or with response), envelopes and letter cards. In third stationary issued were included illustrated postal cards. From the material presented in this exhibition, about 40% of them are travelled postal cards.</p>
6061–6065	<p>Athanasios Paschos Greece</p> <p>Postal Stationery of Greece 1876–1900 The exhibit includes mint and used (rates and routes) Postal Stationery of Greece from 1876 to 1900.</p>
6066–6070	<p>Behruz Nassre-Esfahani USA</p> <p>Persia, Nasser-eddin Shah Qajar Postal Stationeries, Issue 1876 to 1893 This exhibit is an in depth study of the development of postal stationery of Persia; Envelops, postal cards and wrappers issued during the reign of Nasser-eddin Shah Qajar.</p>
6071–6078	<p>Sandeep Jaiswal USA</p> <p>British India Queen Victoria postal stationery A detailed study of all postal stationery used during the reign of Queen Victoria with special emphasis on dies, paper varieties and unusual and extraordinary usages.</p>
6079–6086	<p>Michael Smith United Kingdom</p> <p>The Postal Stationery of the Orange Free State A study of the postal stationery of the Orange free state, from the first issue in 1884 to the final issues, overprinted "V.R.I." Under British occupation in 1900, during the Anglo-Boer war. Particular emphasis has been placed on the locally printed issues, as their method of production makes them unique within the world of postal stationery.</p>
6087–6094	<p>Luís Frazão Portugal</p> <p>The first Postal stationary issue of the Portuguese Colonies Study collection of the D. Luis stationary cards (1885/1903), the first cards issued for all Portuguese colonies. Emphasis is on the usage, with mixed franking, postal routes and rates, internal and external mail from and to each colony.</p>

Keith Hanman
United Kingdom

6095-6102

Bahamas Postal Stationery 1881-1965

To display in 8 frames the range of Bahamas postal stationery from 1881-1965 by covering both used and unused material that includes artists' drawings, die proofs and essays. Instructional markings and results of research into overprinting are shown.

Octavio Cabrera
USA

6103-6107

Cuba Postal Stationery 1878-1898

An exhibit of postal cards issued by Spain for use by its island colony.

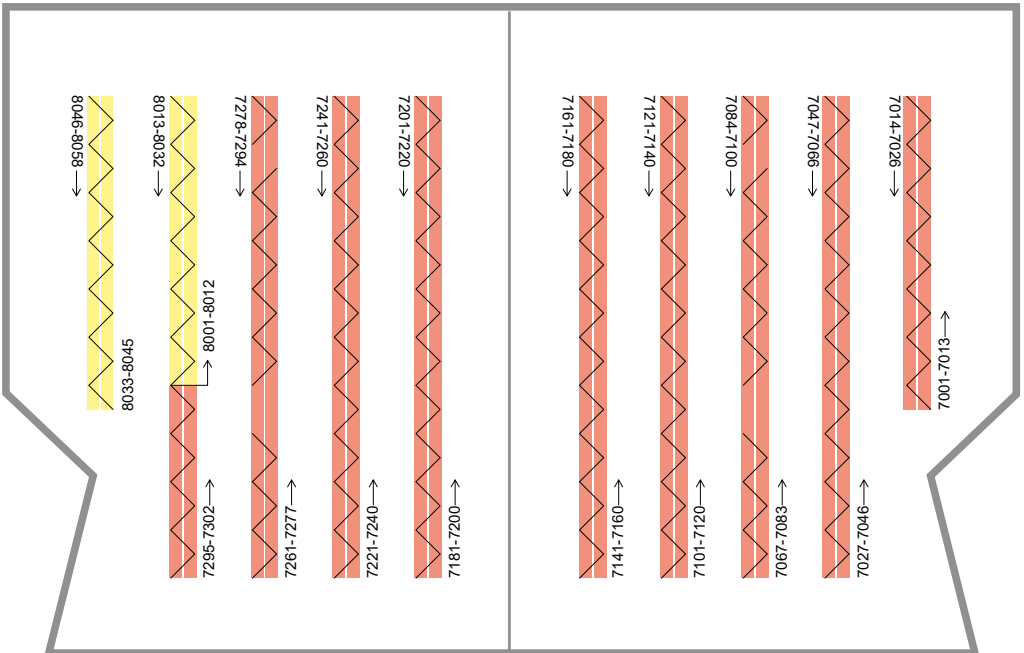
Bernard Beston
Australia

6108-6112

Ecuador - The Postal Stationery 1884-1918

The Exhibit develops the story of Ecuador Postal Stationery from the first cards of 1884 to the Letter Cards of 1917. It includes all issued Postal Cards, Envelopes, Letter cards and Letter sheets. These are supported by Proofs and Essays and usage both inland and overseas.

SONAATTI 1&2



	<p>7A Thematic Philately Nature 7A Aihefilatelia luonto</p>
7001–7008	<p>Linda Lee Australia</p> <p>Flower Magic The primary purpose of Flowers is to attract pollinators but Flower Magic is so strong it attracts people too, enchanting our senses, delivering our messages, helping us to keep healthy, encouraging studies about Flower Magic and celebrating it. Today as natural environments and resources shrink we need to help Flower Magic to continue to enchant so that plant species survive.</p>
7009–7013	<p>Valery Andreyuk Belarus</p> <p>Forest & Mankind Together through Centuries Abstract: This exhibit recounts about interdependence people and forests on the planet, which springs up in a primeval period, and goes all times. This exhibit consists of five parts: 1.Forest is the Nature Complex 2.Decisive role of forests for the Earth 3.Forests are under the threat 4.People show concern about plantations of trees 5.International co-operation in preservation of wild-forests.</p>
7014–7021	<p>Giovanni Licata Italy</p> <p>The Palm, a Royal Plant A short story of the palm tree, the "Prince of tree", its environment, symbols and the use of its products.</p>
7022–7026	<p>Bernard Péters Belgium</p> <p>Cetaceans, Endangered Mammals Cetaceans are sea mammals who are in danger, due to the hunting and the pollution. It is necessary to protect them now.</p>
7027–7034	<p>Manuel Riera France</p> <p>Les chéloniens (Turtles) Tortoises and turtles from Legends to description of the animal through the world. Les tortues de la fable à la description de l'animal à travers le monde.</p>

7035–7042	<p>Erika Zehnder Switzerland</p> <p>Bären (Bears) The exhibit shows bears of all kind. A brown bear is talking about his life, his family, his relationship with others and the various experiences he made throughout the world.</p>
7043–7050	<p>Michel Abram France</p> <p>Rencontre avec le cheval Timbres et documents en rapport avec le cheval.</p>
7051–7058	<p>Janusz Jaskulski Poland</p> <p>Angling – My Hobby Angling is one of the most popular human passions. This hobby is several centuries old. Contemporary angling is also a sport discipline and one of several forms of recreation. It is also an important sector of industry. For several people it is a way of living.</p>
7059–7066	<p>Alfred Kunz Austria</p> <p>Wine – History, Economy and Culture This exhibit shows a more than 10.000-years-old history about grapes, wine and wine by-products. As long as we can think, grapes and wine were the most important fruits and drinks in the Western Hemisphere. You can read about wine in the bible, the mythology, the history of ancient peoples as well as in the dissemination through great monarchs. Today wine is the most preferred drink all over the world and winemakers do their best to be successful at this widely spread market.</p>
7067–7071	<p>Pekka Klemi Finland</p> <p>Fight against cancer through the years The fight against human cancer started hundreds of years ago. During the latest decades the huge development of natural science has helped us to beat cancer more effectively.</p>
7072	<p>Sinisha Pavleski FYROM</p> <p>A parrot's life for me Everyday life on one special parrot. Luka is a bird with a lot of friends throughout the world. Born in captivity in East Asia, he is trying to explain why people are sometimes so rude, explaining parrot memories, about islands of dreams, about Africa, about living in wilderness and his wish to live only one day in paradise...</p>

7073–7080	<p>Ryszard Prange Poland</p> <p>Vine and wine – the gifts of gods, sun and soil The exhibit presents a story of viticulture and of the wine production, presents kinds of wine and theirs way from vineyard to the wine glass. It shows the role in promoting the vine and wine fulfil gods (religion), then the wine-growing is the weather (sun) and terroir.</p>
7081–7088	<p>Johann Vandenhaute Belgium</p> <p>Chocolate, drink of the Gods, but now a pleasure for everyone Chocolate was imported to Europe as a drink of Gods and Kings, but thanks to the many flavours it became a pleasure for (every) body and mind.</p>

<h2>7B Thematic Philately Culture</h2> <h3>7B Aihefilatelia kulttuuri</h3>	
7089–7093	<p>Jean-Marc Seydoux Switzerland</p> <p>Our little sister the moon From the night of time, the moon seduced the man. This study allows to treat the progression of thought during time, first it redraws its use in mythology and religion. Then it reflects its perceptible picture in the course of generations, that it is to be by the scientist, the man of peace, the advertising agent, the artist, the child, ...</p>
7094	<p>Salvatore Picconi Italy</p> <p>The Nuragic civilization In this brief collection it is illustrated by thematic philately a great civilization that developed in prehistoric times in my island, Sardinia.</p>
7095–7099	<p>Alain Israel France</p> <p>The Red Cross from Solferino to modern times Stamps, documents and postal markings tell the story of the red cross, particularly its actions, and allow us to discover this prestigious humanitarian organization.</p>
7100	<p>Ivan Martinaš Croatia</p> <p>Emigrants' travel from the port of Rijeka (Fiume) 1882–1914 The exhibit shows the history of emigrants' travel from the late 19th century to the WWI. It was the time of a great European migrations when millions of people moved overseas. Significant role for the process gave the city of Rijeka and its Adriatic port. Shown are some rare philatelic objects from the first period of emigrations.</p>

7101-7108	<p>Thomas Radzuweit Germany</p> <p>Verfolgung – Widerstand – Holocaust History of the German nationalism, the Resistance and the History of Shoa and Holocaust.</p>
7109-7116	<p>Jim Etherington United Kingdom</p> <p>1940: A Desperate Year for Britain This exhibit chronicles the wartime year of 1940 from a British perspective. Central themes that are developed include the military campaign on land, at sea and in the air, the impact of war on the country's civilian population and the role played by Britain's empire.</p>
7117-7124	<p>Jean Luc Joing France</p> <p>La franc-maçonnerie (The freemasonry)</p>
7125-7129	<p>Andres Kaido Estonia</p> <p>University of Tartu 1632–2012 (People and Circumstances) This exhibit gives an overview of the Tartu university's mails & stamps at various times; it also discusses the persons related to the university and their activities from the perspective of philately. It includes letters dating back to 1802 (the reopening of the university), but also persons related to the university on the stamps of other countries. Letters, postal stamps, proofs, stamp designs and errors are displayed.</p>
7130-7134	<p>Risto Jussila Finland</p> <p>Searching for Peace, Security and Stability – European Integration and Finland until 2004 The exhibit presents some crucial events in the history of European Integration from ancient times to the Euro. A special attention is drawn in efforts to prevent European wars. Finland was a special case until the country joined the community.</p>
7135	<p>Grace Davies United Kingdom</p> <p>Toward United Nations These pages aim to show how history repeats itself. They use as illustration three global attempts to prevent war by international co-operation, creating the International Peace Bureau, the League of Nations and the United Nations. They do not aim to describe the organisations themselves. A story of optimism and failure.</p>

7136-7140	<p>Jacques Paquet Belgium</p> <p>The Gothic Cathedral between God and Men The Gothic Cathedral is the Heart of the City. By imposing Architecture and Dimensions, the Cathedral is the Pride of the City. Birth and the Origins, the Evolution of the internal and external architectural Elements, significant Events of the History are the Points which this Collection answers.</p>
7141-7145	<p>Marcel Sanchez France</p> <p>The cathedral, masterpiece of a city The cathedral diocese chair Architectural challenge Artistic wealth Heart of the city.</p>
7146-7153	<p>Jose Antonio Herráiz Spain</p> <p>Monarchy, a Form of State A description of the concept "monarchy", his types, history and symbols.</p>
7154	<p>Claudio Grande Italy</p> <p>A walk on the Champs Elysées The collection has two chapters and it tries to describe the history, monuments and sights of one of the most famous street in the world with various thematic material.</p>
7155-7159	<p>Mark Bottu Belgium</p> <p>Music, talking with God Starting from pre-Christian religious music, this collection will highlight the evolution of the (catholic) mass ending by a theological reflection by Cardinal Ratzinger (Benedict XVI) about liturgy after Vaticanum II. By means of some topics (Christ's birth, Passions, Stabat Mater) it will examine how composers did deal with the bible. Meditation leads to doubts, to struggle with God. This is illustrated by some headings death, devil, incest.</p>
7160-7164	<p>Jean-Pierre Suys Belgium</p> <p>From body sounds to sound bodies The evolution and historical facts of musical instruments all over the world.</p>

7165-7172	<p>Michel Meuwis Belgium</p> <p>Teach me the French Literature Ariane, a young girl coming from an imaginary world, wants to learn about the French literature. Surprising as well as prominent teachers will follow each other to realise her wish.</p>
7173-7180	<p>Ulla Kemppilä Finland</p> <p>The Story of the Book – from an Author to a Consumer An author writes a book, but a printing house gives it a final appearance. Books are marketed as a product but consumers decide how good books are. Books have got many rivals which also view for our favour.</p>
7181-7188	<p>Felix Albe France</p> <p>Le dimanche, ordinaire ou grand, phénomène de société La collection décrit le Dimanche comme "Jour du Seigneur" mais aussi comme "Jour de repos et de Loisirs". Entre ces 2 aspects bien différent du point de vue de la société actuelle, un long parcours historique semé de luttes et d'oppositions entre la "religion" et "la laïcité", depuis l'origine de l'ère chrétienne jusqu'à nos jours, est relaté.</p>
7189-7193	<p>Jacques Chautemps France</p> <p>The Rooster, a domestic but a star Five Chapters (one per frame): – The Animal – The King of Poultry – The Name in Language – The Pictures – The Symbols.</p>
7194-7198	<p>Antonis Gennadiou Cyprus</p> <p>Pre-war Olympic philately from host countries: the first sponsors and promoters of Olympic games Stamps, special cancellations, postcards, postal stationeries, covers and other philatelic material depicting the Olympic philately from host countries before WWII. A period that philately was important for the funding and the promotion of the Olympic Games. In addition the collection depicts the growing significance through time given to the Olympics by the organizing countries.</p>
7199-7203	<p>Olli Viljanen Finland</p> <p>The Worlds Meet The Olympic Games of the XV Olympiad in Helsinki 1952.</p>

7204	<p>Andrew Urushima USA</p> <p>Spoiled by War: The Games of the XIIth Olympiad The history of the 1940 Olympic Games to be held in Tokyo, Japan and then Helsinki, Finland which were never held due to the outbreak of war.</p>
7205-7212	<p>Massimiliano Bruno Italy</p> <p>Footballers of the World Play for a Cup The exhibit presents the development of the football from origins to the first Olympic tournaments and the establishment of the new Jules Rimet World Cup; all revisited along with social and political aspects of the times, up to the definitive conquest of the Rimet World Cup by Brazil on 1970.</p>
7213-7220	<p>Yoram Lubianiker Israel</p> <p>Chess – The Game of War The exhibit presents the story of chess - its invention, components, rules, tournaments and the road to victory. at each stage we present corresponding examples of military history to demonstrate the similarity (and sometimes the inevitable differences) between chess (the game of war) and real life warfare.</p>
7221-7225	<p>Eero Pikkuhookana Finland</p> <p>Chess-Mate – from its roots in India to today’s competitive sports The exhibit tells an interesting story with the help of the included chess stamps, blocks, cancellations and postal stationeries etc. subjects about the Game of Chess. It tells us about the development and spread of Chess. It gives information about chessmen., moves, master players and competitions. in short; All kinds of knowledge about chess from ancient times to the computer age of today.</p>

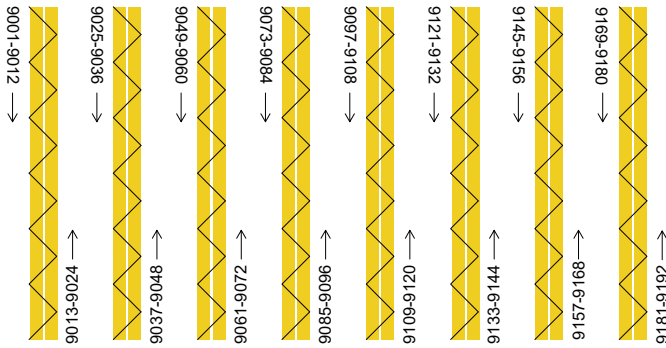
7C Thematic Philately Technology 7C Aihefilatelia teknologia	
7226-7230	<p>Leanid Turyn Belarus</p> <p>The history of development of northern latitudes Discovery, conquest, the study of the Arctic and the Arctic Basin.</p>
7231-7235	<p>Odd Johansen Norway</p> <p>Bridges – The fascinating link Bridges represent the perfect blending of function, science, art and elegance. Cities and nations are linked together with millions of bridges. They are strong identities to their locality. We can only hear the names Tower Bridge, Golden Gate, Brooklyn Bridge, and we know which cities we talk about. Maybe it's not so strange that mankind during the ages have been fascinated by these fantastic structures. This collection shows the development of bridges, from the first bridges built by nature itself, to modern bridges in steel and concrete.</p>
7236-7240	<p>Brian Harmon Ireland</p> <p>Bridging the Divide This exhibit shows the evolution of bridges through their form, design and structural arrangement.</p>
7241-7248	<p>Yannick Delaey Belgium</p> <p>Mail in Motion, a Primary Function of the Railroads History and Evolution of Mail Transportation and its Rolling Stock used by the Railways.</p>
7249-7256	<p>Izhak Barak Israel</p> <p>The Development of Aviation and Transportation of Mail by Air until 1914</p>
7257-7264	<p>Vojtech Jankovic Slovakia</p> <p>My Life as a Bicycle The exhibit presents the story of a bicycle's life through its curriculum vitae with four scopes: personal data, professional record, professional experience, and hobbies. The story is told by the bicycle itself.</p>

7265-7272	<p>Bengt-Göran Österdahl Sweden</p> <p>The History of Chemistry The exhibit shows the history of chemistry from man's finding how to use nature in prehistoric time up to today's contemporary chemistry as well as the huge problems it has caused to our common environment.</p>
7273-7277	<p>Bernard Santraine France</p> <p>Cement and its application Of the Origin of binders to the manufacture and marketing of cement and its many applications</p>
7278-7285	<p>Jean Frick France</p> <p>L'acoustique L'acoustique : science du son et de l'ouïe.</p>
7286-7293	<p>Turid Veggeland Norway</p> <p>Bitter Pills and strong Drops The exhibit is a story about drugs. The aim with the exhibit is to give you a trace to the humanity's incessant searching for new and better drugs against our illnesses and pain.</p>
7294	<p>Doncho Georgiev FYROM</p> <p>Life motion of black gold Origins of oil, exploration, processing and transportation of oil. Most of this is just to use the oil...</p>
7295-7302	<p>Paulo Jorge Ferreira De Sousa Portugal</p> <p>A Look into a Sustainable Future</p>

8 Open Philately 8 Avoin filatelia	
8001–8005	<p>Johan Snellman Finland</p> <p>Steaming Helsinki Development of the steamship services from and to Helsinki, starting from the early 19th century. Both International, domestic and local services are covered. Local steamship stamps are shown.</p>
8006–8010	<p>Harry Dunkel Finland</p> <p>The oldest trading house in Savo area; Gust. Ranin – history 1852–1952 This exhibit presents the history of the trading house Gust. Ranin and otherwise the history of Lignell & Piispasen, which later incorporated as part of the company. The history is presented from the company's first century 1852–1952. Also the personal history of the company directors and the owner family is presented.</p>
8011–8015	<p>Heikki Virtanen Finland</p> <p>The Presidents of Finland This exhibit represents the Finnish presidents from the times of Finland becoming independent to this day. The stories around the presidents are introduced with philately and various other items, containing many rare and unique items. The persons and the essential points in their lives are addressed before, during, and after the presidency.</p>
8016–8020	<p>Klaus Juvas Finland</p> <p>The Life and Impact of Jean Sibelius In 2015 Finland celebrated the 150th birthday of Jean Sibelius (1865–1957). Sibelius was the most remarkable composer in the history of Finland. He lived his life in the time of critical moments in the history of Finland and during a time of great changes. This exhibit presents the life stages and music production of Sibelius and his impact on Finland and the Finnish people by using philatelic and other material suited to open philately.</p>
8021	<p>Seppo Salonen Finland</p> <p>Janakkala - my home region The exhibition collection is presenting information about history of Janakkala municipality, its villages and economical life. Also the birthplace and its neighbourhood of the exhibitor are described and some historical persons presented.</p>

8022–8026	<p>Marius Muntean Romania</p> <p>From Continental Caoutchouc and Gutta Percha Company to Continental AG The exhibit presents a history of rubber products (Balls, tires, materials for aviation) through the evolution of Continental between 1871 and 1929.</p>
8027–8031	<p>Alan Farrell Ireland</p> <p>HMAV Bounty and its Legacy This exhibit is a chronological narrative, from the expedition proposed in 1783, mutiny during the voyage, and establishment of the world's smallest colony on Pitcairn Island by the Bounty mutineers whose descendants still inhabit today.</p>
8032	<p>Andrey Malakhov Russia</p> <p>New Year's greetings from the front, 1941–45. The exhibit consists of a custom, children, outreach letters, postcards, postal sheets and postcards.</p>
8033–8040	<p>Jeanette Banfield United Kingdom</p> <p>Medicine – It's History and Development The exhibit shows early history, medical pioneers, the endless fight against infectious diseases and the decoding of DNA.</p>
8041–8045	<p>"Wayne Wright" Ireland</p> <p>The Coach is Coming, Clear the Way! A brief history of coaching days and coaching ways in Great Britain and Ireland during the 18th and 19th centuries.</p>
8046–8053	<p>Henning Jarle Mathiassen Norway</p> <p>Longer, higher, faster – success, trouble and disaster A tribute to the pioneers and "daredevils" of aviation as seen through the headlines and articles of contemporary newspapers. After a short introduction of pioneering activities and events before WWI, this exhibit shows a range of famous flights and aviators (men and women) from the golden age of aviation between the two world wars.</p>
8054–8058	<p>John Fitzsimons Ireland</p> <p>Christmas Traditions A display covering some of the Christian and secular traditions of the annual Christmas festival.</p>

MAESTRO



9 Picture Postcards 9 Kuvapostikortit

Harri Antinranta
Finland

From the Finnish War to an Independent Nation

The exhibit highlights the turning points of the Finnish history during 1808-1919: the separation from over 600 years long connection with Sweden, becoming an autonomous part of Russia and becoming an independent nation.

Reijo Myller
Finland

Riihimäki – Evolving from Station Village to Town

This exhibit introduces by picture postcards how Riihimäki was built on side of Helsinki – Hämeenlinna railway. Riihimäki was only a small stop point in the railway and it quickly became a town from simple station village. After the St. Petersburg railway was completed Riihimäki was busy junction station and became an important centre of Hausjärvi, to which Riihimäki belong that time. Exhibit contains various postcards of Riihimäki, including very rare material.

9011–9015	<p>Kari Salonen Finland</p> <p>The Battle for Tampere 1918 The exhibit shows the way to Finland's Civil War, the fronts round Tampere and the cruel battle for Tampere and also some events after battles with postcards.</p>
9016–9020	<p>Hans Uno Hansson Sweden</p> <p>The Baltic Expo in Malmö 1914 The Baltic Expo 1914 was an art-, industry- and handicraft expo held in Malmö between May 15 and October 4, 1914. All four states around the Baltic Sea at that time, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and Russia, participated in the expo. This exhibit deals with the expo and how it was a mirror of its time, how it started as well as ended, and finally what still remains in Malmö and elsewhere.</p>
9021–9025	<p>Mati Senkel Estonia</p> <p>Tallinn Harbour on postcards from 1890ties until 1940 The exhibit consists of ca 240 different early postcards depicting the Harbour of Tallinn in everyday activities from the first litho postcards from the middle of 1890ties until photo postcards in 1930ties.</p>
9026–9030	<p>Karl-Erik L. Olsen Norway</p> <p>From Helgø to Skorpa A Pictorial Tour of Nord-Troms in the years around 1900. Starting almost at latitude 70 degrees N with well-known spots, scenes of trade and industry and natural landscapes of the Northern Troms Province in Norway are depicted through text and postcards published around 1900.</p>
9031	<p>Raelene Newell Australia</p> <p>King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra: 1901–1910 Featuring postcards and memorabilia of their lives during their 10 year reign, portraying family, friends, two of Edward's mistresses, his favourite dog "Caesar", Queen Alexandra's story, her letter to the nation and finally King Edward's death. This exhibit has many items of interest including advertising cards and Coronation programmes.</p>
9032–9036	<p>Alojz Tomč Slovenia</p> <p>German paddle steamer COBRA The exhibit shows the interesting life path of German paddle steamer COBRA (1889–1922), its daily service – navigation on the river Elbe (between Hamburg and Cuxhaven) and on the Northern Sea (between islands Helgoland, Norderney and Sylt) and along Italian (Genova, San Remo) and French Riviera (Monaco, Nice) during winter seasons.</p>

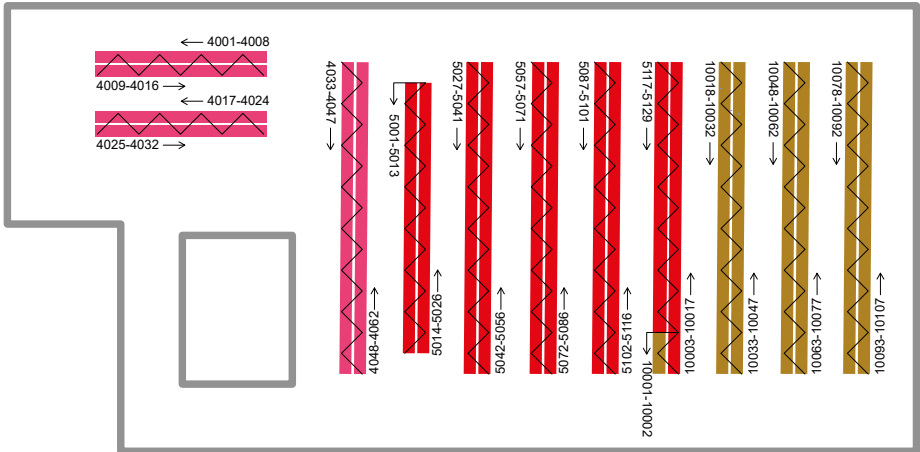
9037–9041	<p>Per Bunnstad Sweden</p> <p>Albatross – a dramatic event during the First World War In July 1915 attacked a German mine cruisers in Swedish waters off the island Gotland. The crew was interned in Sweden 1915–1918. In the exhibit is given extracts from Albatross fate from the time she was built until she after the war were scrapped.</p>
9042–9049	<p>Allan Pihl Finland</p> <p>The German Empire At Sea The exhibit tells the Imperial German Navy and maritime history, development and the most important actors in 1871–1919.</p>
9050–9054	<p>Victor Palagnyuk Russia</p> <p>Russian Sisters of Mercy during First World War This exhibit displays images of Russian Sisters of Mercy in different circumstances of war: at the front-line providing first aide to the wounded soldiers, retrieving them from the battlefield, nursing them to health at battlefield medical facilities, hospital trains and stationary hospitals.</p>
9055–9059	<p>Maria Liseta Barros Portugal</p> <p>Borne and Raised in Douro. The Exuberance of Port Wine.</p>
9060	<p>Américo Rebelo Portugal</p> <p>Postcards about Sport Lisboa e Benfica A short travel on Benfica history trough selected postcards.</p>
9061–9065	<p>Mario Carloni & Vanna Cerenà Italy</p> <p>Gli Italiani nel Dodecaneso The exhibit illustrates the events that occurred in the Dodecanese during the Italian rule. It is made up of an introduction, that describes the Dodecanese conditions before the arrival of the Italians, and two parts: the first one illustrates the events that concern the Italian military occupation, the second describes the period of Italian sovereignty.</p>
9066–9070	<p>Linda Welden Australia</p> <p>The Isle of the Channel A visit to the Isle of Wight during the years 1890s to mid 1930s covering the many popular tourist sites including the Cowes Regatta, Lord Tennyson's home, the Needles and other popular spots.</p>

9071–9078	<p>Seija-Riitta Laakso Finland</p> <p>Paris by Night Paris by Night – high drama, joyful operettas, beautiful singers and actresses, famous courtesans... French can-can, cabarets, and all the night life behind and beyond!</p>
9079–9086	<p>Lorenzo Giardiello Australia</p> <p>WW1 Embroidered Silk Postcards This is a collection of French and Belgian cottage industry produced postcards, with a kaleidoscope of assorted coloured silk threads on silk tulle. The exhibit begins with pre-war issue postcards to highlight the origin of the 1914/1918 war issues. Shown from page 8 onwards are an extensive variety of vignettes both with and without pockets, mostly with assorted written messages. Also it includes appliqués, overlays, assorted inserts, glassine envelopes and notes industrialist's machine made cards. These cards are generally executed in the Art Nouveau styles.</p>
9087–9091	<p>Graham Winters United Kingdom</p> <p>Silk Postcards with Butterfly Motifs The centenary years of World War I seem an appropriate time to show a postcard exhibit chiefly associated with that conflict. Most, but not all of the cards in this exhibit date from 1914–1918: the 'Golden Age' of the embroidered silk card. Butterflies are the unifying feature of these so-called 'hearts and flowers' cards.</p>
9092–9096	<p>Peter L. Riedl Austria</p> <p>Die Wiener Ringstrasse – The Viennese "Ring Road" A walk through the Viennese Boulevard former days and now.</p>
9097–9101	<p>Kurt Keil Austria</p> <p>In der Monarchie zur Kur nach Baden Ankunft der Kurgäste in Baden, Transport in die Hotels und Pensionen, Beginn der Kur. Großes Angebot von Gasthäusern, Cafés und Buschenschenken. Stadtrundgang. Vergnügen: Theater, Sommer Arena, Kurkonzert, Casino, Hunderennen, Trabrennbahn und viele Ausflugsziele nah und fern.</p>
9102–9106	<p>Nicolae Gabriel-Octavian Romania</p> <p>Raise the Grape Vine ! Praise the Wine ! An unique story of postcards of the vine culture Romanian history in the period 1898–1940</p>

9107-9111	<p>Angel Laiz Castro Spain</p> <p>1898: The End of Spanish Overseas Empire The Spanish-American War and the lost of Spanish Colonies of Cuba, Philippines and Puerto Rico through Postcards.</p>
9112-9116	<p>Sergey Tkachenko Russia</p> <p>Moscow Architecture The exhibit tells about the different styles of architecture of Moscow in accordance with their aspirations, as well as modern technical features and aesthetic views.</p>
9117-9121	<p>Mariana Beda Romania</p> <p>Leonard Salmen, Eminescu's poetry illustrator Born in Galati (Romania), grandson of a Finnish officer, Ernst Salmen, established in Wallachia (Romanian country in the past before Union) in 1834. Known by the large number of portraits of royal personalities, and illustrating poems of the time writers. Admirer of Eminescu's poetry, Salmen has dedicated over 20 years, its illustration, charcoal, tempera, pen, starting with the 1898-99. It is the first illustrator who has exhibited Eminesciana theme in 1909. The exhibit presents a selection of the 500 known illustration postcards.</p>
9122-9126	<p>Kozma Dashi Albania</p> <p>Albanian National Folk Dresses British poet, Lord George G. Byron, who visited the court of Ali Pascha of Tepelena during november 1809 was surprised from Albania folk dresses and in a letter for the mother of him, from Preveza (12.11.1809) Wrote: The Albanians in their dresses (the most magnificent in the world). In this exhibition are presented picture postcards with all Albanian national folk dresses from north to south.</p>
9127-9131	<p>Francois Boeglin France</p> <p>Schlaraffia, de l'art à la loge</p>
9132-9132	<p>Daniel Herrmann France</p> <p>Paris 1924, olympic motivation see from St Raphaël Quinquina One-frame exhibit about the 24 Olympic postcard issued for the summer olympic1924. I find out that 51 cards were designed but only 24 issues. One card is a wrong design, another is signed from an athlete in 1924, and some cards were posted in the Olympic period of 1924. Also the logo of the society St Raphaël appears on some cards.</p>

9133-9137	<p>Júlio Pedroso Maia Portugal</p> <p>The Pearl of the Indic – Memories of a Time</p>
9138-9142	<p>Rüdiger Martienss Germany</p> <p>Curiosity – A peek through the (key)hole! Getting to know secrets is based on curiosity. It means “keen on new things” corresponding to the attraction of a desire to receive news and getting to know hidden or forbidden things. This exhibit depicts – primarily very funny and humorous – picture postcards which illustrate the peek through the (key)hole by women, men, groups and children – no matter if it’s in a public lady bath or at the beach, at Christmas or in erotic situations. A variety of illustrations of the keyhole frame is also shown in order to glance at secrets.</p>
9143-9147	<p>John Dibiasi Australia</p> <p>Morbid Views This exhibit illustrates the inhumanity of man. Although some actions were considered legal at the time, many of the views are shocking to modern eyes. That they were considered appropriate for widespread distribution as postcards is a challenging concept today. Nonetheless, they can stimulate our thoughts on the generation of mutual respect and how people have been, and still are, maltreated by others in power. The exhibit is presented in that context.</p>
9148-9152	<p>Barry Stagg United Kingdom</p> <p>The development and life cycle of a parachute This exhibit shows the development of the modern parachute; what it is made from, its manufacture, and how it is packed. It goes on to show that the first parachutists were often entertainers and it was not until the 1930s that parachutists were properly trained. The exhibit continues by considering the life cycle of a parachute, from its dormant state, its struggle at birth to fully inflate, the gentle floating to the ground and finally, coming to rest on the ground, collapsing, its job done.</p>
9153-9157	<p>Federico Borromeo Italy</p> <p>The Post on Postcards Postage stamps and the related subjects linked with Postal History; postage stamps at first, but also postmen, pillar and wall boxes, ‘The language of Stamps’ and so on.</p>

9158–9165	<p>Werner Schindler Austria</p> <p>Die Ansichtskarte – Eine Erfolgsgeschichte Das Forschungs-Exponat dokumentiert die vielfältige Bedeutung der Ansichtskarte in der Österreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie. Mit Einführung der Korrespondenzkarte 1869 wurde ein einfaches Kommunikationsmedium geschaffen, welches rasch von Wirtschaft und Publikum angenommen wurde. So kam es zum "Siegeszug der Ansichtskarte". Vom Buchdruck bis zur aufwendigen Litho Technik reicht die Produktpalette, die mit der künstlerischen Gestaltung der Wiener Werkstätte ihren Höhepunkt erlangte.</p>
9166–9173	<p>Jenny Long Australia</p> <p>A Study of New Zealand Pictorial Postcards This exhibit is a personal study of the development of an identifiably "New Zealand" body of postcards, reflecting the geographic, social and cultural nature of the country, from the origins of postcards to the early twentieth century.</p>
9174–9181	<p>Jeff Long Australia</p> <p>W T Wilson, Photographer & Postcard Manufacturer, Auckland New Zealand A look at the postcards produced by this little-known photographer, and a glimpse of what we can glean about his professional and personal life.</p>
9182–9186	<p>Gisele Vivance France</p> <p>Chinoiseries cartophiles (Chinese macerated postcard) Etudes de cartes postales, illustrés de décors chinois, réalisés en timbres découpés. (Study of postcards, illustrated with Chinese Decors, accomplished with cut stamps)</p>
9187	<p>Elizabeth Hisey USA</p> <p>An Analysis of Edward Hitchell's Postcard Production of his Exaggerated California Produce Postcards A one frame postcard exhibit showing a detailed study of the series.</p>
9188–9192	<p>Ines Ropoša Slovenia</p> <p>Merry Christmas and Happy New Year! The collection presents Christmas and New Year relief printed postcards from the period before the First World War. Presented are: the process of relief printing, postcards with printing errors, typical Christmas-New Year's motives, characteristics of this industry within that period, and European and American publishers and printers, that issued such postcards.</p>



	<p>10A Youth Philately – 15 years 10A Nuorisofilatelia – 15-vuotiaat ja nuoremmat</p>
10001–10002	<p>Annabel Tampe Germany</p> <p>Horses in the service of man – in the past and today</p>
10003–10005	<p>Flavia Perozzo Belgium</p> <p>The Sea in all its states The oceans and seas: status, living environment for animals and men, rich universe and source of recreation</p>
10006–10008	<p>Manolis Gustavsson Finland</p> <p>Maps Different kinds of maps used as motives on postage stamps and other philatelic objects.</p>
10009–10011	<p>Pascal Köhler Germany</p> <p>Herbivorous Dinosaurs</p>
10012–10013	<p>Nadzeya Dzemiadziuk Belarus</p> <p>The birds of Oltush's lake and its surroundings We want to show in this exhibition the world of birds in our region, their variety and some interesting facts of their life.</p>

10014–10015	<p>Juraj Schrojf Slovakia</p> <p>My Favourite African Mammals Africa is a place of various zoological forms, especially mammals. African mammals are peaceful and aggressive, big and small, strong and weak.... I have chosen for my exhibit those that most impressed me and those which I can show the most accurate and interesting way.</p>
10016–10017	<p>Guy-Yann Meuwis Belgium</p> <p>The Elephants History, description and life of elephants.</p>
10018–10020	<p>Noel Roulling Luxembourg</p> <p>The huntable animal species in our forest According to European legislation are considered as huntable animal species: moose, reindeer, red deer, fallow deer, wild boar, rabbit, fox ...</p>
10021–10022	<p>Vojtech Zábojník Czech Republic</p> <p>The Motorcar (Automobil) The history of the development of the car: Historic invention – the wheel, carriages and stagecoaches, scientists and inventors who have contributed to the development of the automobile. First manufacturers. Car-makers in the Czech lands.</p>
10023–10025	<p>Lukasz Wierzbicki Poland</p> <p>Rail Transport The exhibit shows the development, infrastructure, rolling stock, railway organizational activity over the past two centuries.</p>
10026–10027	<p>Wilson Barlet France</p> <p>Rencontres avec les rapaces (meeting with birds of prey) Open philately.</p>
10028–10030	<p>Nicolas Cosso Hoedt France</p> <p>La glisse aux sports d'hiver, c'est trop cool ! (Gliding at winter sport is so cool!) Open philately.</p>
10031–10032	<p>Aline Pairault France</p> <p>Le monde des éléphants (The world of the elephants) Open philately.</p>

10033-10035	<p>Margot Metche France</p> <p>Comment identifier les oiseaux (How identify the Birds?) Maximaphily.</p>
10036-10039	<p>Sini Suomalainen Finland</p> <p>Finnish surtax stamps This exhibit shows Finnish surtax stamps from years 1922–1947. The exhibit includes different kinds of mails, example of many types used stamps. Any stamps with plate errors, misplaced printing, paper fold and essays are included.</p>

<p>10B Youth Philately 16–18 years <i>10B Nuorisofilatelia – 16–18-vuotiaat</i></p>	
10040-10042	<p>Adrien Rondeau France</p> <p>De la terre à l'assiette (From land to plate) Thematic</p>
10043-10047	<p>Johannes Maurer Germany</p> <p>Rites in advent and christmas season in german speaking areas</p>
10048-10050	<p>Sophia Dräger Germany</p> <p>Fruits I love to eat</p>
10051-10053	<p>Celina Thuro Germany</p> <p>Bears – not for cuddling only</p>
10054-10056	<p>Josephine Dräger Germany</p> <p>Bird Wedding – modernized and polished</p>

10057–10060	Christina Kerl Germany
	Business cards of some insects
10061–10064	Niklas Köhler Germany
	Technology in agriculture
10065–10067	Théo Montulet France
	A History of the Great War 14/18
10068–10071	Tanguy Pron France
	Les coqs de Decaris (France 1962–1967) (The Rooster of Decaris Issue (France 1962–1967)) Traditional modern
10072–10074	Dominik Mrva Slovakia
	The Dissolution of the USSR and the Creation of Modern Ukraine The creation of new Ukraine after the collapse of the Soviet Union affected also the production of stamps. The postage stamps of the USSR priced in roubles and kopeks were used on the territory of Ukraine. Twenty three types of Soviet stamps remained valid, some of them as postal stationery. Provisional postage stamps of Ukraine were issued differently in various parts of a newly formed republic. The exhibit aims to show a small area in a limited time-scale and various combinations according to the set of issued stamps and other philatelic artefacts.
10075–10077	Achille Hamelin France
	French Aerograms
10078–10081	"Dat boi" Switzerland
	Aerogrammes from the British Empire Mostly commercially used aerogrammes from about 50 countries from the the British Empire with King George the VI and Queen Elizabeth II.

10082–10085	<p>Yasemin Akan Turkey</p> <p>Advertising and Postal Labels of Turkey This exhibit examines the advertising and postal labels in the Republic of Turkey with postally used examples. Usage of advertising and postal labels began during the Ottoman Empire period. Registration and service labels.</p>
	<p>10C Youth Philately 19–21 years <i>10C Nuorisofilatelia – 19–21-vuotiaat</i></p>
10086–10089	<p>Miriam Gisbert Llacer Spain</p> <p>Valencian Prephilatelic Marks XVIII–XIX Cent. Pre-philatelic Marks and Franchises collection of Valencia Kingdom from XVIII and XIX Cent.</p>
10090–10093	<p>Pavlina Ondrejková Czech Republic</p> <p>National Nature Reserve Certoryje and its Flora The exhibit represents NNR Certoryje and the Flora that can be found there in.</p>
10094–10097	<p>Lisa Strasser Luxembourg</p> <p>Die Feliden Felidae : lions, tiger, etc. Lions on heraldry, monuments of art, religion, publicity</p>
10098–10102	<p>Jose Carlos Rodriguez Piñero Spain</p> <p>An Eternal Friendship: Between Dog and Man or Between Man and Dog Thematic exhibition that shows the friendship between man and dog through history.</p>
10103–10107	<p>Konrad Andrzejek Poland</p> <p>Charms of the Polish Motorization The exhibit tells a story about development of men's needs for transportation of goods and passengers and fascination for "steel horses" in pre-war Poland with some background on pioneer's development of motor industry in the world. Focus is on reconstruction of Poland's economy after WWII and production of personal cars, trucks, tractors and motorbikes. The exhibit shows different aspects of Poland's motorization like infrastructure, leisure, motor sports and funs of Oldsmobile as well as research for future and environmental issues. Development of motorization in Poland is related to world's motorization history and its development. The exhibit was extended with a new material up to 5 frames in 2016.</p>

11A Philatelic Literature Handbooks and Special Studies

11A Filateelinen kirjallisuus Käsikirjat ja erikoistutkimukset

11001	<p>Dave Elsmore Australia</p> <p>The 1866–71 Lithographed Stamp Duty Adhesives of Queensland The serious philatelic study of the Queensland 1866 and 1868 lithographed stamp duty issues has for some 150 years been neglected by every Queensland philatelic student excepting one, "Eric. W. Mann. RDP FRPSL".</p>
11002	<p>Joerg Krasser Austria</p> <p>K.u.K. in Ostasien 1900–1922 (Literature) The book shows a documentation in the way of small reports on postcards and letters, sent to and from Austrians in Far East in the time of 1900 to 1922. The period shown in the book covers a range from the first tentative interests of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in China in the first years of the 20th century to the late return of prisoners of war, from camps in Japan, China and Siberia, years after the end of World War I.</p>
11003	<p>Vladzimir Kunik Belarus</p> <p>History of progress of mail of Russia during an epoch Reigns of a sort of Romanovs The history of development of mail services is shown in the book in the Territory of the Russian Empire.</p>
11004	<p>James Van der Linden Belgium</p> <p>Four important Exchange Offices Panama–Alexandria–Aachen–Trieste Handling world's international postal relations, 19th century.</p>
11005	<p>Dimitar Radenovski and Boris Kalinkov Bulgaria</p> <p>D-r N.I.Pirogov – a Legend in surgery Life and Work of Academician d-r Nikolay Ivanovich Pirogovov, text, photo-pictures, post-stamps, MK, etc.</p>
11006	<p>Finnish Postal Museum Finland</p> <p>Suomen postitaksat, Finnish postage rates 1875–2001 This book covers postage rates and fees used in Finland from July 1, 1875 when the UPU agreement was taken into use until the end of 2001, when markka was replaced with Euro as the Finnish currency. The book includes all rates and fees which could be paid with stamps, postal stationeries, franking machines or equivalent means of payment accepted by the Post.</p>

11007	<p>Wolfgang Maassen Germany</p> <p>Bull's Eyes on Cover The registration and reproduction of the franked covers of the first issue of Brazil of 1843 is a great help and an enormous enrichment for the beginning and advanced collector. The visual presentation permits a quick overview of the existing covers, frankings, postal markings, dates of use and correspondences.</p>
11008	<p>"BWISC" United Kingdom</p> <p>Antigua: The Stamps and Postal History Coming so early in the alphabet Antigua has always been one of the most popular of the small Caribbean islands. It has an interesting mix of early stamps printed by Perkins Bacon and De La Rue including a number of rarities, and a collectible range of 20th century issues until the dreaded wallpaper set in.</p>
11009	<p>"BWISC" United Kingdom</p> <p>Nevis: The Stamps and Postal History 1661–1890 Nevis was in its early days a popular country to collect, probably because the Nissen & Parker plates from which its early stamps were printed were small and contained constant flaws that made its stamps quite easily plateable by specialists.</p>
11010	<p>Alan Huggins United Kingdom</p> <p>The Mulready Postal Stationery This work is concerned with the genesis production and usage of the worlds first prepaid postal stationery for general use. It brings together many of the iconic items extant today. The second part illustrates how the story can be told by an exhibit.</p>
11011	<p>David Sigee United Kingdom</p> <p>University Mails of Oxford and Cambridge 1490–1900 The book describes unique aspects of the university posts – including long distance carrier mails, local college messenger posts and special postal aspects of university societies.</p>
11012	<p>Lajos Horváth Hungary</p> <p>Postal History of Sub-Carpathian from Beginning up to 2014 Sub-Carpathian district was 1000 years part of Hungary. In the 20th century the district was separated from Hungary by political changes and became part of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Soviet Union and Ukraine (in order of appearance). These tremendous changes created an exciting postal history between 1918 and 2014.</p>

11013	<p>Stephen Ferguson Ireland</p> <p>The GPO – 200 Years of History This is an illustrated history of Dublin's General Post Office, its postal functions and particular place in the movement for Irish independence.</p>
11014	<p>Brian Warren Ireland</p> <p>Irish Postal Rates 1839 to 2014 A tabular listing of all Irish inland postal rates since 1839 and foreign rates from 1875. Note this is a joint author publication by Joachim Schaaf and Brian Warren.</p>
11015	<p>Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi & Piero Macrelli Italy</p> <p>L'Italia in Africa orientale Italy in East Africa. The history, the post and philately. The authors had three aims: close attention to historical accuracy; a concise and yet not pedantic work; a rich iconography. Each subject begins with a concise but quite sufficient outline of the history followed by a full listing of the post offices and their post marks. The work aims to be a definitive contribution to the subject. The exhibit is in three volumes.</p>
11016	<p>Claudio Ernesto Manzati Italy</p> <p>Storia delle poste in Italia dall'antichità al terzo millennio. Compendio di Giorgio Migliavacca 2,300 years of Italian postal history are examined in this volume in a compendium format aimed at those who have an interest in this often underestimated facet of history.</p>
11017	<p>Giorgio Migliavacca Italy</p> <p>Compendium of the History of the posts in Italy from antiquity to the third millennium 2,300 years of Italian postal history are examined in this volume in a compendium format aimed at those who have an interest in this often underestimated facet of history.</p>
11018	<p>Valeria Menichini Italy</p> <p>De itinere epistulae – La posta nell'impero romano tra la Postumia e l'Aemilia This book describes the history of the Cursus Publicus that is the structure of the mail system during the time of the Roman.</p>

11019	<p>Unione Filatelica Siciliana Italy</p> <p>Uffici postali itineranti in Sicilia For over thirty years the author has studied, collected, catalogued and classified the Sicilian marks used on mail transported by rail and by sea from the origin (1862) until the end of the last century: "ambulanti" and "messaggeri" (616 railway marks) and natanti (90 ship marks). Alabiso, after a short history of the first railways and the development of rail and maritime transport in Sicily, make a list of all the routes and for each route reproduces all the recorded marks. The reading key makes it really easy to consult the book.</p>
11020	<p>Vaccari Srl Italy</p> <p>Aerofilia Italiana 1884–1920 From the Pioneers of Aviation to the "Aces" of the Great War. The historical descriptive of Italian air force postmarks, with the foreword by Roberto Gentilli, aircraft historian.</p>
11021	<p>Vaccari Srl Italy</p> <p>Umberto Nobile e il volo transpolare del "Norge" Umberto Nobile and "Norge" transpolar flight, history, mail, documents and curiosities.</p>
11022	<p>Lazar Seferovic Montenegro</p> <p>The golden philatelist who conquered the World This book shows "Postal History of Bocca di Cattaro 1809–1875". Inside book is complete exhibit of eight frames with 240 letters. Full colour with 300 photos.</p>
11023	<p>J.L.C.M Tschroots Netherlands</p> <p>Luchtvaart en Luchtpost Encyclopedie deel 2 Standard book on airmail in Dutch language, 930 pages. Contents Airmail bij French, German en Italian airlines from Netherlands to South America, airmail connections between Europe and the United States of America (Clipper Services) and the Far East (China, Hongkong and Indochina) outward and return flights Dutch East Indies, many European air routes and airlines to all parts of the world. Post rates 1920-1946 and airmail rates 1935–1945.</p>
11024	<p>Julian Auleytnr Poland</p> <p>Post Office in the Greater Poland in 1919–1920 The bilingual (Polish-German) book is the study about the activity of the Post Office in the Greater Poland during the breakthrough years of 1919–1920. The authors goal is to show a very wide range of correspondence control made by the civil and military units during the Greater Poland Uprising in this area. The historical background has been shown and more than 200 scans of the different postal documentation. The book has table of contents in English.</p>

11025	<p>Antoni Kurczyński Poland</p> <p>The Polish and foreign posts in Warsaw until 1918 The book describes the history of Polish Post central administration, its changeable history from its beginnings, through limited independence, partitions of Poland, national uprisings until regaining full independence on the 11th of November 1918.</p>
11026	<p>Francisco Galveias Portugal</p> <p>Os bombeiros na filatelia Portuguesa (Firefighters in Portuguese Philately) A short introduction on the emergence of fire-fighters in Portugal. Presents us stamps and other franking (entire postal, franchise tags, entire letters, mechanical franking, free franchise and personal stamps), the stamps pages (official and private), postal marks and streamers. The Patron Saints and how to assemble a collection. Is profusely illustrated with beautiful philatelic items on each of the topics presented.</p>
11027	<p>Nicolaie Stan Romania</p> <p>Symbiosis Between Perfin Application on Postmarks and Mechanic Franking This study presents the method used to perforated the Romanian PERFIN's during 1892–1953 and on the revenue stamps during 1872–1947, interrelated with mechanical franking (1929–1947). The purpose of these procedures was to eliminate the stamps necessary for shipping by mail services and thus eliminating theft.</p>
11028	<p>Galina Chudesova Russia</p> <p>Petersburg in maximaphily As an object of research the collection of maximum cards, devoted to architecture and a sculpture of Saint Petersburg, is used. In the book it is detailed on practical examples of the Petersburg sights process of formation of a collection, its fascination and freedom of creativity is considered.</p>
11029	<p>Galina Chudesova Russia</p> <p>The Romanovs and Saint-Petersburg: two centuries together The object of research is the city of Saint-Petersburg, the image of which was formed during the reign of Romanov dynasty.</p>
11030	<p>The A. S. Popov Central Museum of Communications Russia</p> <p>Collection of Materials of the Seventh Annual Scientific and Practical Seminar on History of Post and Philately The seminar is devoted to philately – one of the most popular directions in collecting. In particular, the seminar is dedicated to preserving and developing this kind of collecting for the youth, so that no losses of cultural values in this field should take place in future.</p>

11031	<p>Vladislav Koval Russia</p> <p>The melodies of postal miniature The book represents a unique collection of creative works of famous Russian graphic and artist V. Koval in the sphere of postal miniatures.</p>
11032	<p>Anatoly Mikheev Russia</p> <p>Yeniseiskaya guberniya. Postage history. Postmarks The book tells about the history of mail in the Yenisei province, describes a variety of postmarks – from the first until 1918.</p>
11033	<p>Slovart Publishing Company Slovakia</p> <p>František Horniak – Delineavit et sculpsit Representative full-colour monograph covers the life work of famous Slovak stamps engraver, winner of selections WIPA "World´s most fine stamp".</p>
11034	<p>Slovenská Pošta, A. S., Pofis Slovakia</p> <p>The Most Beautiful Slovak Postage Stamps 2005–2014 This book is dedicated to postage stamps which received the award of the Minister of Transport, Construction, and Regional Development, or the award of the Chief Executive Officer of Slovenská pošta, a.s. It is these ward-winning postage stamps which are sent to different international competitions for the most beautiful stamps of Europe or the world, and these stamps regularly place among the top finishers in such competitions.</p>
11035	<p>Björn Sohrne and Farzin Mossavar-Rahmani Sweden</p> <p>Illustrated Postmarks of Iran 1876–1924/Digital This book shows postmarks used from 1876 to 1924 in Iran (Persia). Scans of original postmarks with covers showing their usage. Information regarding postal routes and interactive maps for each city. PopUp windows showing details of illustrations. Information on fake and imitation of postmarks. Historical documents from Iran's Postal Administration. Charts showing the earliest and latest date of use. Rarity chart for each postmark.</p>
11036	<p>Alessandro Arseni Switzerland</p> <p>Storia della Navigazione a Vapore e dei Servizi Postali sul Mediterraneo 1818–1839 Vol. 1 All the Steam Navigation Companies of the Italian Old States, their steamships and, in detail, the mail carried by the merchant vessels on the Mediterranean sea during the XIX siecle.</p>

11037	<p>Alessandro Arseni Switzerland</p> <p>Storia della Navigazione a Vapore e dei Servizi Postali sul Mediterraneo 1840–1850 Vol. 2 Volume II deals with the history of steamships of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and of the Grand-Duchy of Tuscany during the decade from 1840 to 1850. Their role in the conveyance of mails of various States during destinations in the Mediterranean, including the islands of Corsica, Malta and Sicily is the focus of this volume.</p>
11038	<p>Alessandro Arseni Switzerland</p> <p>Storia della Navigazione a Vapore e dei Servizi Postali sul Mediterraneo 1840–1850 Vol. 3 Volume III deals with the history of steamships of the Kingdom of Sardinia and the Line between Genoa and the Island of Sardinia. The French Mediterranean Merchant packets are also treated and all the steamships are described. The Volume III, that complete the trilogy from the origin up to 1850, also treat the Spanish Line between Genoa, Marseille and the Spanish ports; we also know who were the Merchant English steamships in service along the Coast of Italy and the experiment of the Trieste Line between 1845 up to 1847.</p>
11039	<p>Kurt Baumgartner Switzerland</p> <p>Il Cantone Ticino occupato dalle Truppe napoleoniche del Regno d'Italia A complementary history of the military occupation of the Canton Ticino between 1810 till 1813 by the Napoleonic troops of the Kingdom of Italy. The Canton Ticino joined the Swiss Confederation in 1803.</p>
11040	<p>Philatelic Service of Finland Ltd Finland</p> <p>Agathon Fabergé Portrait of a Philatelist</p>

11B Philatelic Literature General Catalogues 11B Filateelinen kirjallisuus Yleisluettelot	
11041	<p>Sylvain Vivance France</p> <p>Catalogue spécialisé du Mandchukuo Catalogue répertoriant les émissions (avec leur variétés) du Mandchoukouo : timbres, entiers, marques postales, fiscaux. Catalogue listing all issues (with varieties) of the Mandchukuo : Stamps, Postal stationery, Postal Marks, Revenue Stamps.</p>
11042	<p>Laszlo Boros Germany</p> <p>Breitband-Motivkatalog für Physik und Astronomie 2016/17 The Microsoft Access database on CD-ROM contains the most important data of over 30 000 stamps, sets and souvenir sheets, on which primary or secondary motives are displayed in the fields of astronomy and physics, including all sub areas, or where the purpose for the edition belongs to one of these topics.</p>
11043	<p>Philatelia Hungarica Llc Hungary</p> <p>Catalogue of the Postage and Revenue Stamps of Hungary 2016–2017 All Hungarian postage stamps, revenue stamps, postal stationeries by 1945 in pictures from the beginning.</p>
11044	<p>Arie Haasnoot Netherlands</p> <p>Philatelic Persons Register of Musicians In alphabetic order are alternately mentioned: composers, compositions and performing musicians, who are in any way portrayed at a stamp. Special attention become in separate annexes the composers J.S. Bach, W.A. Mozart, L. van Beethoven and G. Verdi. To complete the Register there are the annexes National Anthems and Popular Music Groups.</p>
11045	<p>Emanoil Alexandru Savoiu Romania</p> <p>Romanian postal stationery specialized catalog 1870–1927 It is the most comprehensive study on the Romanian stationery. Edition is available in English, contains more than 800 colour images with technical data on stationery manufacturing, errors, essays, proofs, varieties, circulation data.</p>
11046	<p>Vladimir Fiodorov Russia</p> <p>Security of traffic of autotransport in Philately and Philocarty First catalogue of the Soviet and Russian post stamps, stationary and post marks of direct of security traffic.</p>

11047	<p>Svetlana Kornilova Russia</p> <p>Catalogue "Anna Gorobievskaya" Album-catalog. This edition focuses on a wide range of readers interested in the history of postal miniatures of the twentieth century. Total circulation only on postcards, envelopes and telegrams from the drawings that the artist has made 50 million copies.</p>
11048	<p>Joint Stock Company Marka Russia</p> <p>Catalogue "Signs of postal payment of the Russian Federation 2014–2015"</p>
11049	<p>Joint Stock Company Marka Russia</p> <p>Catalogue "Signs of postal payment of the USSR 1961–1974" The State official catalogue of Russia "The postage stamps of the USSR 1961–1974". A feature of the publication is images of materials in original colours and sizes. The catalogue contains full technical and thematic information about stamps, colour dimensions, varieties, forms of issues.</p>
11050	<p>Edifil, S.A. Spain</p> <p>Specialized Catalog of Spain stamps. Vols. I to V (1850–2016) Specialized catalogue of Spain stamps, from 1850 to our days, including postal rates, covers, errors and much more.</p>
11051	<p>Gunnar Lithen Sweden</p> <p>Facit Norden 2017 Specialized catalogue the Nordic countries from 1951 and forwards. The catalogue also covering an basic part of the Nordic countries up to 1951.</p>
11052	<p>Gunnar Lithen Sweden</p> <p>Facit Special Classic 2017 Specialized catalogue covering the Nordic countries up to 1951.</p>
11053	<p>Michael Kramarenko Ukraine</p> <p>Ukraine. Comprehensive specialized stamp catalogue 1866–2012 Comprehensive catalogue of all Ukrainian issues or others postal administrations issues on or for Ukrainian territories from Russian empire period to modern times. Incl. WWI, WWII and Civil war in Russia issues and local issues. Also cancellations incl. pre-stamped period added. Rich illustrated.</p>

11054	<p>Akthem Al-Manaseer United States of America</p> <p>Guide to the Postal Stationery of Iraq The Guide to the Postal Stationery of Iraq illustrates the range of postal stationery products used in Mesopotamia from the Ottoman and British administrations and lists most postal stationery used in Iraq during the Kingdom of Iraq and Republic of Iraq periods.</p>
<p>11C Philatelic Literature Philatelic Periodicals <i>11C Filateellinen kirjallisuus Lehdet ja muut aikakausjulkaisut</i></p>	
11055	<p>Croatian Philatelic Federation Croatia</p> <p>Croatian Philatelic magazine "Hrvatska Filatelija" The magazine contains expert articles from the field of philately. The articles are dealing with thematic philately, postal history and traditional philately. Special focus is on modern philatelic issues. Also through this magazine we write about main event such as exhibits, conferences etc.</p>
11056	<p>Croatian Philatelic Society Zadar Croatia</p> <p>Philatelic magazin "Zadarski filatelist" Zadarski filatelist is philatelic magazine which is produced by the members of Croatian Philatelic Society Zadar.</p>
11057	<p>Berislav Pervan Croatia</p> <p>Acta Philatelica Nova 2015 Philatelic bilingual almanac that is issued once a year. It covers a philatelic topics, from the territory of the former Yugoslavia state.</p>
11058	<p>René Hillesum Finland</p> <p>Filatelie 2016 (volume 94) Filatelie is the only monthly magazine in The Netherlands, issued 11 times a year and is fully independent. www.filatelie.nu</p>
11059	<p>René Hillesum Finland</p> <p>Filatelie 2016 (volume 94) cd-rom Filatelie is the only monthly magazine in The Netherlands, issued 11 times a year and is fully independent. Yearly – since 2004 – the complete volume is published on CD-ROM. www.filatelie.nu</p>

11060	<p>Athenian Philatelic Society Greece</p> <p>To Grammatoshmo Journal Journal of the Athenian Philatelic Society, containing various philatelics topics, including Postal History, Thematic Issues, Aerophilately, Censorship, etc.</p>
11061	<p>Vaccari Srl Italy</p> <p>Vaccari Magazine 2016 "Vaccari magazine", rivista semestrale specializzata in filatelia e storia postale, è nata nel 1989.</p>
11062	<p>Klime Popovski FYROM</p> <p>Small Philatelic Lexicon</p>
11063	<p>FILATELISTA Poland</p> <p>Filatelista 2016 The oldest polish Philatelic monthly since 1954 issued by Polish Philatelic Society. Contains experts' and famous philatelists articles and discoveries, Polish Post history, stamps stories. Insights of important events in Poland and in the World. Special supplement for children, tales, crosswords. In a nutshell: a must-read for any stamp collector. Contents bilingual from August 2016.</p>
11064	<p>Edifil, S.A. Spain</p> <p>R. F. Revista de Filatelia 2016 Spanish specialized philatelic magazine 76 pages, 2016. Numbers 533 to 543.</p>
11065	<p>Scandinavian Collectors Club United States of America</p> <p>The Posthorn The journal of record for stamps and postal history of the Nordic countries, and services to the members of the Scandinavian Collectors Club.</p>

	11D Philatelic Literature Articles 11D Filateelinen kirjallisuus Artikkelit
11066	<p>Américo Rebelo Portugal</p> <p>Philatelic Articles Concerning Maximaphily Published Between 2014 and 2015 Articles about joy and beauty of being a maximafilist.</p>
11067	<p>Andres Galaron Calvo Spain</p> <p>Weekly philatelic items in the Diario de Burgos 2015–17 Philatelic articles in the Diario de Burgos, general newspaper and regional media in its pages of the section of culture.</p>

Literature Class items are on display in room "Opus 2".

Kirjallisuusluokan kohteet ovat tutustuttavissa huoneessa "Opus 2".

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