

20
EstEx
18

**TALLINN INTERNATIONAL
PHILATELIC EXHIBITION
13.-15.07.2018**

BULLETIN 2



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The EstEX 2018 venue is the Hall B in Estonian Fairs Ltd
Pirita tee 28, 10127 Tallinn
from Friday July 13th until
Sunday July 15th 2018.

Exhibition is opened:

Friday	10:00 - 17:00
Saturday	10:00 - 17:00
Sunday	10:00 - 14:00

**Estonian philatelic exhibition EstEx 2018,
which is dedicated to the 100th anniversary
of the printing the first Estonian stamp**



www.estex2018.eu

.....

Awards



Grand Prix
International



Grand Prix
EstEx 2018

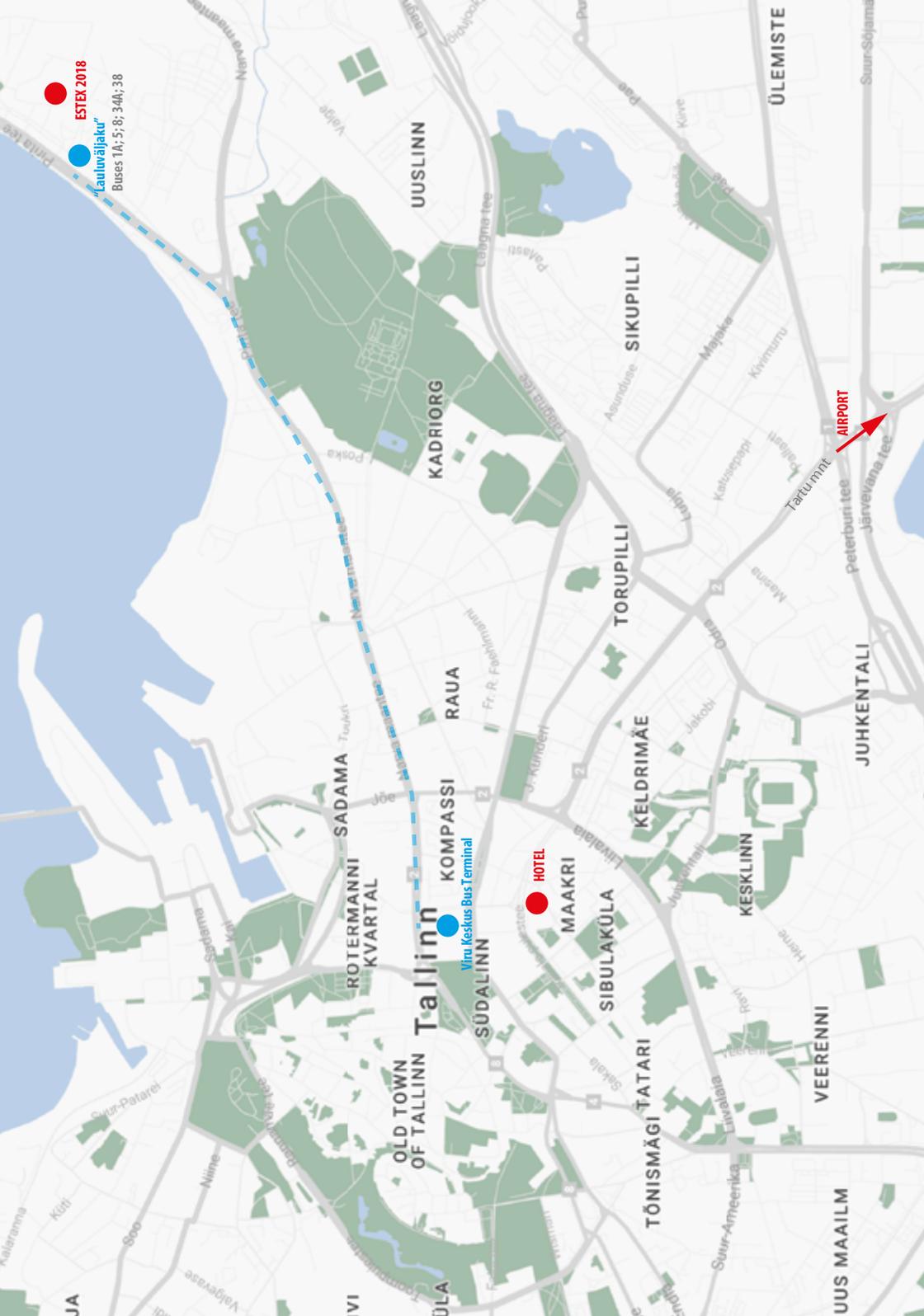


Grand Prix
National



EstEX 2018
Medals





ESTEX 2018
"Lauuväljak"
Buses 1A; 5; 8; 34A; 38

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VEERENNI

UUS
MAAILM

ÜLEMISTE

JUHKENTALI

Suur-Sõjamaa

Tere tulemast rahvusvahelisele filateelianäitusele EstEx 2018.

Näitus EstEx 2018 on pühendatud Eesti postmargi esmatrükkimise, Eesti Vabariigi ja Eesti Posti 100. aastapäevale. Saja aasta jooksul on elu väga palju muutunud, ent Juhan Liivi tsiteerides: „Kes minevikku ei mäleta, see elab tulevikuta!“



Postmargid on kõige tuntumad ja püsivamad kogumisobjektid üle maailma. See miniatuurne kunstiteos ei ole aga pelgalt postimaksevahend, vaid jäädvustab meile olulisi sündmusi ja tähtpäevi ning on killuke meie ajaloost. EstEx 2018 võimaldab teil kõigil osa saada natukene teistmoodi ajalootunnist.

INNOVATSIOON JA POSTMARGID

Kuidas olla avatud ning leida uusi lahendusi postiäri kasvatamisel? Sellest mõtlesime enne ja mõtleme ka täna. 2016. aastal andsime esmakordselt välja piparkoogilõhnalise jõulumargi, mis osutus nii edukaks, et paar päeva enne jõule oli toode müügiteltidelt juba otsa lõppenud! Oktoobris 2017 lansseerisime uue e-poe ja anname ka edaspidi välja ägedalt lõhnavaid marke. Ühtlasi on erakordselt edukas olnud isekujundatud postmargi projekt Minu Mark, millega pakume inimestele teistmoodi võimalust jagada oma elu värvikamaid hetki sõprade ja lähedastega.

Muutusega kohanemine on edu alus. Mõtleme pidevalt välja uusi viise, kuidas arendada oma tooteid nii, et inimestel oleks jätkuvalt huvi kirju ja postkaarte saata, sest tänapäeval saadetakse kirjaga pigem emotsiooni kui infot. Ja mis annaks parema tunde kui rõõmuga täidetud kiri?

Head näituse nautimist!

Joonas Saluveer
Omniva (Eesti Post)
Juhatus esimees



Welcome to the International Philately Exhibition EstEx 2018.

EstEx 2018 exhibition is dedicated to the first printing of the Estonian stamp, to the Republic of Estonia and to Estonian Post's 100th anniversary. Life has changed a lot with 100 years, although quoting Juhan Liiv: „One who doesn't remember the past, doesn't have a future!“

Stamps are the most known and most constantly collected objects all over the world. This miniature piece of art is not just a postal payment tool. It also captures all important occasions and anniversaries which are important to us and it is a piece of our history. In a way EstEx 2018 lets us all participate in some kind of a history class.

INNOVATION AND STAMPS

How to be open minded and find new solutions to grow the business of stamps? We have thought of it before and we are also thinking of it today. In the year 2016 for the first time we gave out a christmas stamp which smelled like gingerbread, which turned out to be so popular that it was out of stock before Christmas Eve! October 2017 we launched a new e-shop and henceforward will also give out awesomely scented stamps. Also very popular has been project My Stamp, where we offer people to share their most memorable moments with friends and family by designing their own stamp.

Adjusting with change is the basis of all success. We are constantly figuring out new ways how to evolve our products, so people would keep having interest in sending letters and postcards. Because nowadays you rather send emotions than information. And what would give a better feeling than a letter filled with joy?

Enjoy the exhibition!



Joona Saluveer



Tere tulemast rahvusvahelisele filateelianäitusele EstEx 2018.

Näitus EstEx 2018 on pühendatud Eesti postmargi esmatrükkimise, Eesti Vabariigi ja Eesti Posti 100. aastapäevale.

Eesti organiseeritud filateelia alguseks loetakse 1880. aastat, kui kaks filatelisti Haapsalust võeti 21. juunil Dresdeni Rahvusvahelise Filatelistide Ühingu liikmeteks. Järgnevatel aastatel moodustati mitmeid filateelia sektsioone ja ühinguid, kuid liikmete nappuse tõttu nad likvideeriti. Uue hoo filateelia arengule andis vastavate äride olemasolu.

Peale filateeliakaupluste hakkasid postmarke, kaarte ja ümbrikuid kokku ostma ja müüma ka antikvariaadid. Hakati välja andma filateeliaajakirju.

Esimene eestlaste poolt asutatud filatelistide selts alustas oma tegevust Tallinnas. 26. augustil 1905. aastal tulid Tallinna Mustpeade Klubisse kokku kaheksa filatelisti ja asutasid Tallinna Filatelistide Seltsi, mis on jäänud tegusaks kuni käesoleva ajani, olenemata mitmetest riigikordade vahetumistest.

Üheaegselt Eesti Vabariigi sünniga moodustati mitmeid filatelistlike ühinguid. Üks suuremaid ühinguid oli „Eesto“, mis asutati 28.mail 1919. „Eesto“ kujunes peagi juhtivaks ühinguks mitte ainult Eestis, vaid kogu Baltikumis.

1931.aasta 6.detsembril asutati Rahvusvaheline Margikorrajajate Selts Estonia ja jõuvahekorrad filateeliamaailmas muutusid. Paljud „Eesto“ liikmed tulid üle Estonia Seltsi ja 1937.a Eesto likvideeriti.

Estonia selts on oma 85 tegevusaasta jooksul organiseerinud 34 näitust, neist Esimese Eesti vabariigi ajal 9 ja pärast Eesti taasiseseisvumist 25. Seega - EstEx 2018 on Estonia Seltsi 35. filateelianäitus üldse.

2018. aastal saavad paljud Euroopa riigid ja ka nende postmargid 100 - aastaseks ning nende hulgas ka Eesti. Filateelianäituse EstEx 2018 kogudega tahame anda ülevaate Eesti postiajaloo ja tuua kokku kõik filateeliakogud üle maailma, mis seda kajastavad. Täna kõiki korraldustoimkonna liikmeid tõhusa töö eest näituse ettevalmistamisel, samuti kõiki sponsoreid, kes on juba andnud oma panuse selle margipeo kordaminekuks.

Head huvikaaskased ja margisõbrad, kutsun Teid kõiki külastama meie poolt korraldatavat rahvusvahelist filateelianäitust EstEx 2018, mis toimub Tallinnas, Eesti Näituste B1 paviljonis 13.-15. juulini 2018.aastal.

Tulge koos peredega, tegevust jätkub kõigile, eriti lastele.



Peeter Sgirka
EstEx 2018 korraldustoimkond

Welcome to the International Philately Exhibition EstEx 2018.

The exhibition EstEx 2018 is dedicated to the 100 th anniversary of the first printing the Estonian stamp, the Republic of Estonia and the Estonian Post. The first organized Estonian philately start is considered to be the year 1880, when two philatelists from Haapsalu were taken to be the members of Dresden International Philatelic Society on the 21st of June. Although many compartments and societies were formed throughout the few next years, since there weren't enough members they were eliminated. A new drive was given to the growth of philatelic by the existing businesses. Besides the philatelic shops, cards, stamps and envelopes were bought and sold by antique stores. They started to give out philatelic magazines.

The first philatelic society founded by Estonians started their activity in Tallinn. On the 26th of August, 1905 eight philatelists came together to Tallinn's club of Mustpead and started the Society of Tallinn's Philately, which has stayed active until today, irrespectively of the changes in Estonian policy.

At the same time with the birthday of Republic of Estonia, many philatelic societies were formed. One of the biggest was „Eesto“, which was founded on the 28th of May 1919. „Eesto“ soon became one of the biggest societies not just in Estonia but in the whole Balticum.

As the International Stamp collectors Society was created on the 6th of December 1931 the balance of strength started to change in the philately world. Many members of „Eesto“ went over to Estonian Society and in the year 1937 Eesto was eliminated. Estonian Society through his 85 active year has organized 34 exhibitions. 9 of them during the First Estonian Republic and after Estonian independence there have been 25. In conclusion – EstEx 2018 is the 35th philatelic exhibition organized by the Estonian Society.

In the year 2018 many European countries and their postmarks are going to be 100 years old, including Estonia. With the assembles of the philatelic exhibition EstEx 2018, we want to give a review of the Estonian post history and bring together all the collections all over the world, which reflect it. I want to thank all the members of the organizing committee for their hard work in preparing this exhibition. Also thank you to all the sponsors, who have already given their contribution to make this stamp celebration possible.

Dear members of interest and stamp friends, we invite you all to visit our International Philatelic Exhibition EstEx 2018, which is being held in Tallinn, at Eesti Näitused, B1 pavilion on the 13th-15th July 2018.

Come with families! There are plenty of activities especially for children!

Peeter Sgirka
EstEx 2018 Chairman

LEADERSHIP PATRON



STOCKHOLMIA 2019

29 MAY - 2 JUNE

THE INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATION
OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY LONDON

It is now time to plan for future consignments of interesting, high-quality philatelic items and collections. We have therefore started to work with two large upcoming auctions:



Philea celebrates its 30th anniversary in 2018 and holds a jubilee auction in November with select lots.



In conjunction with Stockholmia 2019 we will hold a special auction at Sheraton Hotel, near the exhibition. All lots will be available for viewing at our Stockholmia stand.



AB PHILEA

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Tallinn



Tallinn is the capital and largest city of Estonia. It is situated on the northern coast of the country, on the shore of the Gulf of Finland, 80 km (50 mi) south of Helsinki, east of Stockholm and west of Saint Petersburg. From the 13th century until 1918 the city was known as Reval. Tallinn occupies an area of 159.2 km² (61.5 sq mi) and has a population of 443,894. Approximately 32% of Estonia's total population lives in Tallinn.

Tallinn was founded in 1248, but the earliest human settlements are over 5,000 years old, making it one of the oldest capital cities of Northern

Europe. Due to its strategic location, the city became a major trade hub, especially from the 14th to the 16th century, when it grew in importance as part of the Hanseatic League.

Tallinn's Old Town is one of the best preserved medieval cities in Europe and is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Tallinn is the major political, financial, cultural and educational centre of Estonia.

www.visitestonia.com | www.tallinn.ee
www.tallinn-airport.ee/en | www.ev100.ee/en

Radisson Blu Sky Hotel is Estex'2018 headquarters hotel



Special rate per night is 125 EUR.
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For booking please send request to e-mail: reservations.tallinn@radissonblu.com
Booking code **ESTEX2018** is valid up to 12.04.2018
Booking, payment and cancelation according hotel rules. We recommend early booking. Rooms with special rate is limited.

www.radissonblu.com/en/skyhotel-tallinn

Tallink City Hotel



Special rate per night is 128 EUR
Rate is possible use from 13 to 16 July 2018
Booking: booking.tallinkhotels.com
Booking code **ESTEX2018** is valid up to 12.04.2018

Booking, payment and cancelation according hotel rules. We recommend early booking. Rooms with special rate is limited.

www.tallinkhotels.com/tallink-city-hotel



Royal Collection Trust
©Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II 2018
Photographer: Ian Jones



The Golden Colour Error
3 Skilling Banco Yellow



H.M. King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden
Photographer: Anna-Lena Ahlström, royalcourt.se

WELCOME TO STOCKHOLMIA 2019

The International Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of The Royal Philatelic Society London

- The Royal Philatelic Society London, the oldest philatelic society in the world, was established in 1869 as The Philatelic Society, London. In 1896 HRH The Duke of York, son of King Edward VII, became President of the Society, an office he continued to hold until his accession to the throne as HM King George V in 1910. Permission to use the prefix Royal was granted by His Majesty King Edward VII in 1906. Following his accession King George V acted as its Patron, and in 1924 granted the Society permission to use the Royal Arms on its stationery and publications. The Royal philatelic tradition has been maintained and today the Society is honoured by the Patronage of Her Majesty The Queen. At STOCKHOLMIA 2019, a selection from The Royal Philatelic Collection, will be presented as part of Court of Honour.
- STOCKHOLMIA 2019 is an International Philatelic Exhibition with exhibits and displays from members of the Society from all over the world.
- With capacity of 2,100 frames, the exhibition is the largest Society exhibition ever held. In addition, more than 50 Trade Stand Holders, from 13 different countries are participating.
- His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden has graciously agreed to be Patron of STOCKHOLMIA 2019 when it takes place at Stockholm Waterfront Congress Centre, Nils Ericsons Plan 4, Stockholm.
- One of the world's most famous postage stamps, The Golden Colour Error, 3 Skilling Banco Yellow, will be presented as part of the exhibition's Court of Honour.
- Tickets and all other registrations and bookings, including accommodation offers, are here-with presented in this Destination Offer.
- The exhibition opens for Early Birds with the Vernissage on 28 May at 3.00 pm., followed by five public days from 29 May until 2 June.

Tuesday	28 May 2019	3.00 pm. – 7.00 pm. Vernissage
Wednesday	29 May 2019	10.00 am. – 6.00 pm.
Thursday	30 May 2019	10.00 am. – 6.00 pm.
Friday	31 May 2019	10.00 am. – 6.00 pm.
Saturday	1 June 2019	10.00 am. – 5.00 pm.
Sunday	2 June 2019	10.00 am. – 3.00 pm.

**The exhibition concepts,
programme and progress are
continuously presented online at
www.stockholmia2019.se.**



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Exhibits at ESTEX'2018

1.2. INVITED CLASS

**Hannu Kauppi, Esko Seitsonen,
Veli-Heikki Nieminen, Mikael Collan
(Finland) 1**

From Finland to Estonia 1930-1945

The goal of this one frame postal history exhibit is to present mail from Finland to Estonia between the years 1930 and 1945. Focus is on the postal history of the Finnish model 1930 definitive stamps.

FRAME
1

Peeter Pärn (Estonia) 1

Kunst Filateelias – Henno Arraku Postigraafika

Näitusetöös tuuakse välja, mida kunstnik teeb, et valmiks nii postmark kui ka sinna juurde kuuluvad maksimumkaardid. Töös on välja toodud kunstniku originaaltööd erinevatest etappidest ning on kõrvutatud Eesti Posti vastavate väljaannetega. Töös näeme, kuidas kunstnik kavandab oma ideesid läbi tööprotsesside ning näeme lõpp produktsiooni, millisena need ilmuvad.

FRAME
2

Ants Linnard (Estonia) 1

Vello Kallase – Vapimargi sünd

Kogus kunstnik esitleb peale Eesti iseseisvumist välja antud esimeste postmarkide saamiseloost ja trükikavandid.

FRAME
3

Valery Glushchuk (Estonia) 1

Rarities

FRAME
4

FRAME
5

Per Gustavsson (Finland)1 **Estonian Exchange – From Rubles to Crowns**

Estonians have had to change money twice in less than a century – from Russian Roubles and Kopecks to Estonian Crowns and Cents. In between, there was other money – Finnish and German Marks.

1.3. THE ESTONIAN POSTAL MUSEUM EXHIBIT

FRAME
6-8

Estonian Postal Museum3 **Eesti Wabariigi postmarkide kavandid**

FRAME
9

Estonian Postal Museum1 **Kunstnik Mari Kaarma kavandid**

FRAME
10

Estonian Postal Museum1 **Postivalitsuse personalidokumendid**

FRAME
11-13

Estonian Postal Museum3 **Eesti Wabariigi ajutised templid**

2.1. TRADITIONAL PHILATELY

FRAME
14-21

Jaan Erik Roots (Norway)8 **The First Ten Years, 1918 – 1928**

The exhibit shows regular, airmail and charity stamps issued in the first 10 years of the independent Estonia, from November 1918 to July 1928. The local issues of Rakvere in 1918 and Tallinn in 1919 are not included.

The purpose is to show proofs and colour trials, stamps of the issues in mint condition, different printings and papers, and printing errors. To illustrate the usage of the stamps, various postal items (registered, value declared, express, air mail, parcel cards, money order, advice of delivery) in the same period are also displayed.

Viktar Kopats (Belarus)5

“Estonia 1792 - 1941”

FRAME
22-26

This collection comprises two periods:

1. Pre-Stamps period from 1792 to 1857.
2. Stamps issued in Estonia during the period from 1918 to 1941.

1. The earliest postal item of the collection dates from 1792.
2. On the 22 of November, 1918, the first postage stamp of independent Estonia, was printed.

In this collection the following items are introduced: local outputs, sample stamps, color samples, set-off prints (Abklatsch}, stamps with an inverted center, gutter pairs, error, lacks of perforations, fake stamps, stamp sheets, parts of stamp sheets, envelopes, postcards, postal orders, air postal items, items with mixed franking. In August 1941, Estonia was occupied by Germany.

Martti Vuorivirta (Finland)5

Finnland Wappen Löwe im Eirund model Saarinen 1917-1930

FRAME
27-31

Die Sammlung ist nach den Postauftragsnummern aufgebaut. Sie enthält gestempelt, ungestempelte Marken, sowie die verschiedenen Wasserzeichen, Zähnungsunterschiede und – fehlern verchobene Drucke und andere Abarten. Es wird die Anwendung dieser Ausgabe auf Belegen mit verschiedenen Taxen dargestellt.

Tuomo Koskiaho (Finland)8

Estonia 1918-1941

FRAME
32-39

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 colors, 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.

FRAME
40-46

Markku Koivuniemi (Finland)7

The 1901 and 1911 Eagle Issues of Finland

At the end of the 19th century, the stamps used in Finland had face values in rubles 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.

FRAME
47

Kaarlo Hirvikoski (Finland)1

Die Paketmarken der Firma Väinö Paunu (Oy)

Die Paketmarken und ihr Gebrauch 1938 bis etwa 1971
Mindestens 30 verschiedene finnländische Bußtrafikfirmen haben ihre eigenen Paketmarken gebraucht. An den ersten gehört die Firma Väinö Paunu Oy (W. Paunu), die schon in 1938 und bis etwa 1971 ihre Paketmarken im Gebrauch hatte. Meine Sammellogik ist so gewesen, daß nur die Firmen mit gummierten Marken sammlungsgültig sind. Aber von solchen Firmen auch andere Typen von Marken mitgenommen sind. Die Paketmarken der Firma V. Paunu (Oy) sind gläublich alle in der Druckerei Hermes Oy gedruckt worden. Die ersten von 1938 mit dem Namen W. Paunu sind, dann im Jahre 1942 die „Oy“ (d.h. AG) mitkommt. In diesem Exponat die Haupttypen der Marken mit einigen Druckabarten und auf Frachtbriefen mit verschiedenen Gebührenkombinationen dargestellt sind.

FRAME
48-52

Reinhard Weber (Finland)5

Malaiische Staaten Sultanat Selangor 1884 – 1955

Einzel Marken und gruppen vom Sultanat Selangor, sowie Briefe, Karten. Postkarten und auf Dokumenten.

Valery Glushchuk (Estonia)8

Russian Empire

FRAME
53-60

A collection of the first stamps of Russian Empire, further postal emissions from 1861 to 1917, also shows the use of stamps in the tariff of postal correspondence. The exhibit was awarded in 2009 with the Gold Medal in Beijing. Now the exhibit is greatly enhanced!

Igor Ryss (Russia)5

Belarus: regular post on the territory of historical White Russia

FRAME
61-65

Belarus is taking central place in Eastern Europe geographically. All commercial and military routes passed through Country because it is located on shortest way from Europe to Moscow. Regular Post Delivery service in Belarus was established late XVIII Century when Belarus was part of Kingdom of Poland. In 1794 Belarus' became territory Russian Empire and divided to Postal Districts and was prompt development. Way to Independence of the country in the beginning of XX Century (German intervention of WWI, revolution, Polish and civil war) added specific to Belarus' Postal History. Year of 2018 is Centenary of Belarusian Democratic Republic.

Otto Geisselbrecht (Germany)5

Die GOZNAK Ausgabe 1944 – 1947

FRAME
66-70

While there was still war in the western part of Poland, the already pacified territories east of the Vistula were in need of stamps. Therefore, stamps for Poland were printed in the Moscow "GOZNAK" printers' office. It was necessary to use several cylinders for the printing because of the high number of stamps needed. These cylinders can be distinguished by many field characteristics on the printed sheets. The number of sheets printed with each cylinder varied considerably. Later overprints, necessary because of increasing postal rates, were made at the printers' office in the liberated city of Łódź.

FRAME
71

Micheal Lapushkin (Russia)1

Khvalynsk zemstvo mail

The development of zemstvo mail in the Khvalynsky district of the Saratov province in 1900-14 was shown.

FRAME
72-77

Dr. Dietrich Schmidt (Germany)6

German Empire - Local Issues of 1923

In the period between 25 August 1823 and 14 December 1923 the cash-free offsetting of the postage and thus also the application of the local issues was officially admitted. In the exhibit this is demonstrated of a total of 185 different documents from 125 different post places. 158 local issues are catalogued or described by Bechtold (1) and Scherer (11). A total of 27 of the local issues are unknown and have not been described or catalogued. From 28 post places or single post offices 2 or more different local issues are shown. In line with Moser's (7) division into 4 different categories of spending on local issues or fee labels the presentation is presented in the same way in this exhibit in order to present relaxation and a clear classification.

FRAME
78-82

Taavet Põld (Estonia)5

Otepää 1941

A charity issue by the town council of Otepää in values 20+20 and 30+30 during the German Occupation of Estonia. Presentation in total 22 different Otepää stamps of the rates, charges and fees. Unused and used examples, mail and postal services available during 25 days of validity time.

FRAME
83-87

Thomas Deeg (Germany)5

Variable Rate Stamps - France

The exhibit shows the evolution of the French variable rate stamps (ATM) from the first ATM in the world in 1969 ("Montgeron") to today in all its facets. The introductory

chapter starts with the definition of variable rate stamps and their differentiation to postal meters. Subsequently, the development of the ATM “from a simple voucher to an attractive motive stamp” is presented. A presentation of the various printing processes and machine systems brings the introduction down to a round figure. The main part of the exhibit begins with the presentation of all the different versions of the Montgeron issue. The chronological development is documented with the beginning of the nationwide ATM deployment, the possible imprints from LSA and LISA machines as well as the LSA tariffs. This is followed by the presentation of the various issues to date. The exhibit is concluded with variable rate stationeries and the presentation of some selected ATM specific features such as zero and test prints, value misprints and end of coil stamps.

Eivind Lund (Norway)5

Top of Form Equador, The second issue, British and French stamps Sept. 1, 1873-1881

FRAME
88-92

The scope of the exhibit is to show:

- The second issue stamps; media real blue, un real orange and un peso carmine in all aspects.
- British and French stamps used in Guayaquil.

Jon Klemetsen (Norway)5

Czechoslovakia, the last 10 years of the first republic

FRAME
93-97

Exhibited are the last ten years of the first Czechoslovakian republic, CSR. Included are the final period; The split between Slovakia and the rest of CSR, Germany’s occupation of Sudetenland and later Bohemia & Moravia. The exhibit is part of/based on a former exhibit including all issues from the first republic.

Axel Bromander (Norway)5

The Seychelles 1843 to King George V

FRAME
98-102

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.

FRAME
103-108

Ryan Hansen (Denmark)6

Estonia 1857-1944

The Collection is showing an excerpt from Estonia in the abovementioned period. Estonia belonged to the Russian Tsar Empire, until the revolution in 1917-18, which Estonia on 24. February 1918 declared independency. At that time the country was still occupied by German Troops. They were, however, asked to leave mid. November of the same year. Estonia's independence lasted for 22 years, after which the country in 1940 became occupied by German troops followed by Russian troops, and in 1945 Estonia was annexed by Russia.

FRAME
109-116

Michael Siegumfeldt (Denmark)8

Estonia 1918-1940

This collection presents stamps and postal items used in Estonia 1918-1940.

The main focus of this collection is on 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.

FRAME
117-120

Guillermo Perdomo jr (Denmark)4

Griazovets Zemstvo

The Russian Rural Post (земцто), was established in the mid 1800's, as an extension of the Imperial Post, to serve those areas that were out of the reach of the main postal service. It began operations in 1865 and lasted until 1917; it was used by 162 districts belonging to 33 different Provinces. The quality and the number of stamps issued varied widely and many designs were exact replicas of stamps from other countries, Griazovets being one of the guilty ones. A substantial number of Zemstvo stamps are very scarce and covers are the most difficult to find.

Roman Okninski (Poland)5

Warsaw local post 1915-1918

FRAME
121-125

In exhibit there are presented issued stamps, their proofs, errors, perforations examples of forgeries, speculative abuses etc. There are also presented postal used items with hand stamps, auxiliary stamps – all used by local post. There is also presented a so called „Monuments series” (presenting 4 famous monuments of Warsaw prepared by local post but didn't put into circulation due to disagreement of occupation authorities) their proofs, printing and perforation errors.

Stanislaw Walisch (Poland)5

Officer's prisoner of war camp post II c Woldenberg

FRAME
126-130

Exhibit is a picture of the activities of Camp post in Woldenberg. Complete collection of normal and occasional postmarks is shown. Editorial activities is shown in regard to essays, proofs and definitive issues considering variations of paper and colours of the stamps. Numerous examples of practical use are shown of all kinds of stamps. Several very rare values shown are author's copies e.g. Copernicus block, anniversary of the January's Uprising, negative proof of "Madonna 10fen." Stamp, rare letters with multi-stamp payment – registered and express letters, also the telegram. Exhibit is composed of complete collection of the stamps and postmarks of Woldenberg Post Camp.

Vygintas Bubnys (Lithuania)5

"Lithuanian child" issues 1932-1933

FRAME
131-135

Study of all charity issues (4 ordinary and 4 air mail) of postage stamps are analyzed in the exhibit. Drawing, proofs, stamps plate varieties, forgeries of stamps and cancellations, usage of stamps on postage deliveries are presented in the exhibit. For postage usage stamps were valid only 7 days so covers and post cards with stamps of "Lithuanian child" issues are scarce in the exhibit it is demonstrated over 50 deliveries.

FRAME
136-140

Konstantin Filobok (Russia)5 **Carpatho-Ukraine**

The exhibit tells about the formation of mail on the territory liberated from the occupation, where Czechoslovak and Hungarian mail previously operated and the post of independent Carpatho-Ukraine began to take shape. The first and second issue, rare covers & PC, special plate position of Carpatho-Ukraine in 1944-45.

FRAME
141-148

Edmundas Liesis (Lithuania)8 **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 color 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 ū occurred in word skatikų. The following letters were used for that purpose: ū, upside-down h and upside-down n with stress. Hereby, three different types emerged: 1)ų,2)h,3)n.

2.2. POSTAL HISTORY

FRAME
149-153

Oliver Hanshmidt (Estonia)5 **Travelling Post Office Cancels in Estonia 1919 - 1944**

The exhibit shows the usage of handwritten provisional manuscript markings, provisional cancellers and TPO date-cancellers on the Estonian railway lines in 1919-1944.

On display are local and foreign printed matters, postcards, letters, airmail letter and rare TPO registered letters canceled in a TPO.

Hannes Westendorf (Luxemburg)8

Postal History of Estonia during the Russian Period

FRAME
154-161

Short introduction regarding use of postmarks in Estonia during 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.

Rene Hillesum (Nederland)5

Postmarks of Imperial Saint Petersburg

FRAME
162-166

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 in the Petrograd period.

Jaan Erik Roots (Norway)6

Estonia 1918

FRAME
167-172

The exhibit shows mail in Estonia in 1918 during three different periods: The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic in January and February, the German occupation – Postgebiet Oberbefehlshaber Ost in February to November, and the Estonian Republic in November and December.

Mati Kolk (Estonia)1

Printing order No- s, dates of orders, quantity of issues on Estonian stamp sheets 1918- 1940

FRAME
173

This exhibit shows all known printing order No-s, dates of orders and quantity of issues on Estonian stamp sheets 1918-1940.

Staffan Ferden (Sweden)8

“Carte Postale” – The postcard as mean of communication over time, from Sweden to abroad during the first period 1872-1939

FRAME
174-181

The exhibit shows the great development that took place during the postcards first 68 years, from its pioneer years, through its introduction by GPU/UPU on 1/July/1875. A highly important aspect, in order to treat the proliferation, as mean of communication over time, is to show early mail to as many destinations as possible.

FRAME
182

Peeter Sgirka (Estonia)1

Laagripost DP pagulaslaagrites Saksamaal

Oma kogus tahan näidata poolakate ja baltlaste poolt käibele lastud marke, mida kasutati rahakaartide, kirjade, telegrammide ja postisaadetiste frankeerimiseks. Kogu on üles ehitatud väljalastud markide ajalise ilmumise järjekorras ja laagrite viisi, sest marke trükiti erinevates laagrites erineval ajal.

FRAME
183-190

Richard Bodin (Sweden)8

Swedish Militaries & Volunteers in War, Campaigns or in Active Service abroad 1543-1905

The exhibit show 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 1582 with the earliest addressed incoming mail to Sweden. Later on we see 1630s – 1640s the Swedish Field Post Offices in Germany, the first Swedish postmarks including from Reval and Riga, 1734 the earliest recorded Swedish volunteers' mail and 1859 the earliest recorded franked letter from Sweden to Asia. The exhibit and after showing 67 possible postal areas of 68 for this theme 1815-1905.

FRAME
191-195

Kaarlo Hirvikoski (Finland)5

Estland unter dem Drucken

Das Exponat behandelt das Postwesen in Estland in der Kriegszeit 1940-1944 und bis 31.12.1946. Es kommen verschiedene Posttarife, Poststempel, Briefzensur, Feldpost,

Eisenbahnpost und andere Behandlungsvermerke und an diesem Falle auch das Gebrauch von verschiedenen Arten von Postwertzeichen und anderen Zahlungsmitteln vor. Die Stempel sind mit Katalognummern des Handbuchs und die UdSSR-Briefmarken mit Michel-Nummern nummeriert.

FRAME
191-195

Ants Linnard (Estonia)8

Reval

Regular mail service was started by the edict of the Queen Christina of Sweden in 1636. In the Baltic Provinces of Sweden Mail Coach routes with a net of stations were opened in 1638. In the second half of the 17th century Post offices did exist in Tallinn (Reval). In 1723 regular mail Coach routes were opened from St. Petersburg to Tallinn and Riga. The exposition represents the history of capital of Estonia Reval (Tallinn) Post from 17th century to 1940 and may be divided in 9 periods; Kingdom of Sweden 17th and 18th century, Russian Empire 18th, 19th and 20th century, Russian Temporary Government 1917, Soviet period 1917-1918, German Occupation 1918 and Republic of Estonia 1918-1940.

FRAME
196-203

Petteri Hannula (Finland)8

The development of the London Letter Post until UPU

The postal history of London is diversified and complex. For example, it is diversified, because the several independent postal systems operating simultaneously. Each of these had their own post offices, postmen, postal rates and postmarks. The great variety of the postmarks of which many are very scarce makes it also complex. As we can see, London was a central agent considering the postal services inside the United Kingdom as well as the foreign postal services. London was also very important part of the international postal exchange.

FRAME
204-211

Timo Verho (Finland)8

Mail in, to and from Estonia in Pre philatelic era

After Russian invasion of the Baltics, the mail was to start with carried by the Cossacks in 1711-1713. In 1713 the nobility was

FRAME
212-219

made responsible of organizing the carriage of mail. There were in Estonian territory four main Mail Coach routes:

1. From Sankt Petersburg via Narva and Tartu to Riga;
2. From Sankt Petersburg via Narva to Tallinn;
3. From Tallinn via Pärnu to Riga;
4. From Moscow via Pskov and Valga to Riga.

After introduction of stamps there were Mail Coach Stations until about 1880. On these no stamps were sold.

FRAME
220-224

Anatoly Pedoshenko (Russia)⁵

Russian military correspondence in I WW

This exhibit shows the key elements of the Field Postal system through postal documents and philatelic material.

FRAME
225-229

Peeter Sgirka (Estonia)⁵

85.aastat Rahvusvahelist Margikorjajate Seltsi "Estonia" aastatel 1931-2016

Oma koguga tahan anda ülevaate "Estonia" Seltsi poolt korraldatud filateelianäitustest ajavahemikul 1931-2016. Kogus esitan ajalises järjekorras Seltsi poolt korraldatud näitustel välja antud ümbrikke, templeid, vinjette, suveniirblokke, postkaarte, tervikasju, margiblokke ja postmarke. "Estonia" Seltsi poolt on korraldatud näitusi järgnevalt: I Eesti Wabariigi ajal kokku 9 näitust (7 Tallinnas ja 2 Tartus) ja käesoleval ajal 24 näitust Eesti erinevates linnades aastatel 1991-2016.

FRAME
230-234

Christian Czubek (Germany)⁵

Grønland - Kalaallit Nunaat. Postal History 1774-1939

The purpose of this collection is to present a brief survey through the postal history of Greenland between 1774 and 1939.

Eero Lõhmuste (Estonia)5

The post of Pärnu District 1879-1945

Kollektsioon on koostatud regulaarsete postisaadetiste põhiselt aastatest 1879-1945. Sel ajavahemikul kasutusel olnud postitemplid ja templite jäljendid. Väljuvaid ja saabunud postisaadeti on käsitletud võrdselt.

FRAME
235-239

Sergei Tkachenko (Russia)5

Soviet military censorship 1939-1949

The best exhibit on Soviet censorship in Russia. The book is based on the exhibit. This exhibit shows the elements of the development of military censorship and the variety of application of stamps in various regions of the vast USSR.

FRAME
240-244

Mats Söderberg (Sweden)5

Estonian outside Estonia 1944 – 1991

The purpose with this exhibit is to give one version of many how Estonians outside Estonia tried to keep the Estonian identity alive between 1944 and 1991.

FRAME
245-249

Dmitriy Dubovik (Russia)1

Russian Navy during the I WW

FRAME
250

Dr. Thomas Berger (Germany)8

Registration in czarist Russia

In 1872 the registered letter (заказное) was introduced in the Russian Empire. This collection gives a survey of the registration within Russia and in Russian post offices abroad up to 1918. The different aspects of the registration system such as rates as well as registration marks and labels, and their evolving changes over time due to technical progress but also due to the declining conditions of World War I are documented. In addition, this display puts emphasis on the peculiarities of the Russian postal system including self

FRAME
251-258

registration in private books, registration in the letter box, but also registration in special post offices located in rural administrations, pharmacies, shops, hotels or factories.

FRAME
259-263

Dr. Wilhelm Grundmann (Germany)5 **Mongolia. Post Offices and Postmarks 1878-1939**

The activities of the Russian (1878-1920), Chinese (1919-1921) and the Mongolian (1911-1939) post offices on the territory of today's Mongolia are in the center of the (Marcophily) exhibit. The PO's which were active during this period are shown by means of identifying their names by the postmarks which they used. The various Postal routes, the changing postal rates and varieties are shown by way of travelled covers. The Mongolian section is divided According to main types of postmarks. On the basis of my own research these postmarks had been registered, systematized and chronologically presented.

FRAME
264-270

Dr. Heiko Übler (Germany)7 **Kriegsgefangenenlager Stalag XIII A**

Representation of postal service seals and censor cancellation of the prisoner-of-war camp Stalag XIII A in Sulzbach-Rosenberg.

FRAME
271

Eivind Lund (Norway)1 **Ecuadorian postal rates 1920-1924, the first postal tax period 01.01.1920-31.12.1924**

The scope is to analyze how the Ecuadorian Post Offices practiced the postal rates with special focus on the tax stamps.

FRAME
272-276

Per-Christian Wallen (Norway)5 **Soviet Censorship during the Great Patriotic War**

The collection is systemizing 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), BPCP (field post sorting point), and

BPB (Field post base). The navy had a similar organizations BMPO and BMPC as the army.

Odd Arve Kvinnesland (Norway)1

Postal History of the Sea Service East Prussia 1935-1944

FRAME
277

The exhibit tells the postal history of the Sea Service and its ships to East Prussia from 1935 and until the route was closed due the war in late 1944.

Wilfred Wasenden (Norway)1

The War 1807-1814” Mail handles by the Norwegian Post Office

FRAME
278

The exhibit deals with the period 1807-1814 when Denmark/Norway was drawn into the Napoleon War. The letters enclosed tell the story of the great problems that rose through the blockade of Norway by the British navy, and later also by Swedish forces. Unique sea letters from the Fladstrand periods are included, together with historical letters sent from the Interim Government Commission established in Norway shortly after the war broke out in 1807.

Jorgen Jorgensen (Denmark)8

Mail from Denmark to Foreign Destinations during the skilling period 1854-1874

FRAME
279-286

In the middle of the 18th century the postal communication within the Nordic Countries was extensive. Denmark played an important role as the Nordic pier head towards the Continental Europe. The postal routes within the Nordic countries were well developed.

The total number of letters from Denmark to foreign destinations rises from 0,75 millions in 1854 to 2,5 millions in 1874. Around 40 % of these letters were to the Nordic Countries, with 25 -30 % to Sweden, 10 – 12 % to Norway app, 5 % to North America and 3 % to France.

Slawek Chabros (Poland)5

Fight for independence and borders of Poland from 1918 to 1921

FRAME
287-291

The exhibit presents fights for independence and the process of formation of the Polish Army and its subsequent combat on borders of the newly established state with almost all neighboring countries. By presenting covers and several mail posts providing services on behalf of the Polish Army I would like to offer an insight into mail operation in that period and history of border formation of Poland that gained independence after 123 years of partitions. I have prepared certain chapters with short historical commentaries and also exhibits with descriptions that also contain information about formation, parcels shipping location and current situation at the front.

FRAME
292-299

Jacek Kosmala (Poland)8

The Post in Warsaw till 1920

The exhibit shows development of the post in Warsaw from the Royal time in XVIII century, through the post in preadhesive period, the period of the first stamp, the Russian Post of the Kingdom of Poland till 1915, the German Post during the 1st World War and the post in the first days of the Independent Poland until the Battle of Warsaw with bolshevik Russia in August 1920.

FRAME
300-304

Jouzas Urbonas (Lithuania)5

Baltic States people's deportation mail

This exhibition is intended to show the Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians as political prisoners and exiles, the specific features of postal service and slavery in Soviet GULAG slave labor camps and prisons in 1940-1960 through the philatelic items. Prisons and GULAG slave labor 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 (such as marks, inscriptions and seals or numbers) on the envelopes.

The letters were written and sent on the first available piece of paper that sometimes had covered the previous erased text, on a reversed (re-glued) envelope, on family photographs or postcards brought from home, even on the birch bark. Most letters were written with a simple pencil and ink.

Chemical pencils were prohibited. The places of exile were short of envelopes and paper.

Antanas Burkus (Lithuania)5

French occupation zone stamps designed by Vytautas K. Jonynas

FRAME
305-309

Exhibit shows all postage stamps and stamped postcards created by V.K Jonynas. Along with stamps usage of stamps is presented as well. Here you can see the letters and postcards sent within French occupation zone of Germany to other occupation zones, to various European countries, South and North America, Australia, Unfortunately, here are no sending to Lithuania.

All material of the exhibit is presented taking into account artistic aspects - showing how the design of the stamp looks when printed in one or the in other color, etc.

Krzysztof Piwko (Poland)5

Local Posts in occupied Poland 1914-1918

FRAME
310-314

Exhibit presents: stamps, hand stamps, auxiliary cachets, postal stationery and hand notes used by local delivery post services in occupies Poland during WW1. There is various material presented like; postcards, different kind of letters, telegrams, newspaper wrappers, parcel receipts. Exhibit presents postal rates and many times changed postage due rates for delivery. Exhibit contains almost all the necessary material with many unique (only one copy recorded - for the first time described and published by author) very rare and rare items. Local Posts were a kind of forerunners for Polish Post established after the WW1 who took over Local Posts units, equipment, workers and organization.

Roman Okninski (Poland)1

Postal documentation of Insurgent Troops of Upper Silesia 1919-1922

FRAME
315

During rule of the Inter-allied Commission (11.02.1920-10.07.1922) Polish population of Upper Silesia conducted

three armed uprisings. The Third Silesian Uprising, as one of two in Polish history, was ended with success and significantly influenced the territorial settling after the plebiscite.

The significant feature of postal documentation of insurgent troops of Upper Silesia 1910-1922, presented in exhibition, is its documental and historical character. It is the evidence of sacrifice, determination and patriotic activity of the population of Upper Silesia regarding affiliation Upper Silesia territory to revived, after I World War, Republic of Poland.

FRAME
316

Roman Okninski (Poland) I

Post's activity in the period of 12-21.02.1920 in the plebiscite area in Upper Silesia

On 28 June 1919 the Treaty of Versailles was signed by ambassadors of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers (France, Great Britain, Italy, USA and Japan). Pursuant to the article 88 of the Treaty of Versailles in the area of Upper Silesia the plebiscite was conducted, under the control of the Inter-allied Administrative and Plebiscite Commission in Upper Silesia, which was supposed to decide about the affiliation of certain districts of Upper Silesia to Poland and Germany. On 12 February 1920 Inter-allied Commission took over the plebiscite area and with the ordinance of 13 and 14 February 1920 introduced the postal stamps of German Reich for the use of Upper Silesia people and German postal stamps with C.I.H.S. overprint for the use of offices and Inter-allied Plebiscite Commission's officials. Overprinted stamps and their forgeries are presented below as well as postcards and letters from the period of 11-21 February called forerunners.

FRAME
317

Piotr Zubieliak (Poland) I

The letters of the hope

The exhibit presents a less-known area of the Polish philately concerning letters that were being sent to the International Committee of the Red Cross in Switzerland in the late of 1944 and the first days of 1945. The right-bank district of Warsaw, Praga, was liberated by the Polish troops then the Soviet Army towards the September of 1944. In contact to the left-bank

parts of Warsaw, Praga was not affected by the Warsaw Uprising and its repercussions. The destruction was not as severe as in other parts of the city and the inhabitants were able to lead their normal lives, at least to some extent, which proved by the fact that the post was working much interference.

Marek Zbierski (Poland)1

Newspaper traffic in Poland 1918 – 1924

FRAME
318

The exhibit shows philatelic material starting from the moment of regaining independence in Nov. 1918 and ending at the moment of the withdrawal of the Polish Mark as a result of the monetary reform in May 1924: a) domestic and foreign newspaper sending in a chronological order, b) newspaper wrappers, newspapers with address and postage stamps on them and, finally, parcels with newspapers. From the philatelic point of view, newspaper wrappers have never been popular items to collect due to their low attractiveness. Next to that, the available material is rather limited because they were usually thrown away after fulfilling their postal role.

Adrian Popa (Romania)5

Letters circulated in Transylvania during the period 1742-1868

FRAME
319-323

The collection presents certain aspects related to the economic, social and military activity in Transylvania between 1742-1868.

Jerzy Kozłowski (Poland)1

The auxiliary and information postmarks from period The Kingdom of Poland

FRAME
324

The Post of the Kingdom of Poland besides the typical cancellations used at correspondence introduced miscellaneous postal markings, with informed about type of letter, postage, time of delivery etc. All types of these markings were introduced according to “Instruktarz dla officialistów pocztowych w Królestwie Polskim” (The instructions for the post-office officials of Kingdom of Poland) issued in 1817.

FRAME
325

Andrzej Klamut (Poland)1

Enclave Jasna Gora in the years 1915 – 1918

When World War I broke out, Czestochowa and monastery Jasna Gora became occupied by Prussians. Franz Joseph I convinced the German Emperor Wilhelm II to man the monastery with Austrian troops. Commander Josef Klettlinger have established a courier route between the enclave and the closest Austrian base post office located in Noworadomsk.

FRAME
326

Alexey Timofeev (Russia)1

Postal items from the Nikolaevsky railway station in St.Petersburg

Mail correspondence was shown from the first known stamps of the XIX century to the first stamps of the Soviet period.

FRAME
327

Alexey Timofeev (Russia)1

Postal items from the Nikolaevsky railway station in Moscow

Mail correspondence was shown from the first known stamps of the XIX century to the first stamps of the Soviet period.

FRAME
328

Lev Safronov (Russia)1

Early postmarks of Siberia

The exhibit features rare stamps from hard-to-reach territories of the Russian Empire.

2.3. AEROPHILATELY AND ASTROPHILATELY

FRAME
329-333

Timo Pokela (Finland)5

Airmail of Finland 1913 – 1952

The aim of this exhibit is to present, how air mail from, to and in Finland developed during the period from Flying setting the stage to Re-birth of flying. The second aim is to make sure that the Airmail-concept is suitable for presenting an exhibition

collection of airmail.

Airmail-concept:

Airmail is the philatelic and postal historical reflection of the development of aviation and its effect on world communications

James W. Graue /AAMS

Majana Abramson (Estonia)3

Estonian Airmail 1920-1928

FRAME
334-336

The first Estonian Airmail stamp was issued in March 1920. It was printed by Paalman Printing Works in Tallinn. The stamp was imperforated and was valid until 1023. Regular Airmail started in February 1920.

Rolf Scharning (United Kingdom)1

Glider flown mail in Baden-Württemberg Germany in 1924-25

FRAME
337

Souvenir mail carried gliders at aviation meets in southern Germany in 1924/25. The emphasis is on the vignettes introduced in December 1924, their variants and usage.

Harri Ala-Honkola (Finland)1

Finnish air crash mail

FRAME
338

In my collection I will exhibit ten of airplane crashes that related to Finland. Three of these accidents happened to Finnish aircrafts. The postal items can be recognized from the handstamps and labels. The postal items were in a bad condition, soaked or partially burned. Damaged mail was forwarded in ambulance envelopes of postal services.

The mail damaged in the crashes was usually forwarded to the recipient, but if the item was very badly damaged it could also have been returned to the sender. The delivery of the mail was delayed because of the accident because first the mail had to be salvaged from the crashed planes and then resorted.

2.4. POSTAL STATIONERY

FRAME
339-346

Tuomo Koskiahho (Finland)8

Postal stationery used in Estonia in 1852 – 1944

The main focus of the collection is on postal stationery of independent Estonia used in 1923 to 1940.

In all, this collection presents:

- Russian postal stationery used in Estonia from 1852 - 1917
- Some occupation era and local postal stationery issues from 1918 and 1919
- Postal stationery of independent Estonia used from 1923-1940.
- Soviet occupation era postal stationery used from 1940-1941
- German occupation era postal stationery used from 1941- 1944

FRAME
347-354

Andreas Kessler (Germany)8

DÄNEMARK-Ganzsachen-10 Öre Wappentype

The exhibit contains postal stationery with the printed value of 10 Øre coat of arms, used between 1882 and 1905 for the production of postal stationery and postage stamps. Therefore were taken matrixes with small and also big corner numbers (matrix types 1 to 5). The structure in the exhibit is in a strictly chronological order following “DANMARKS HELSAGER” by Oluf Pedersen and Jan Bendix (Published by Skilling 1999).

2.5. THEMATIC PHILATELY

FRAME
355

Vladimir Spiridonov (Russia)1

Melodies of postal miniature - artist Vladislav Koval

On the basis of V.Koval's essay his creative way is shown in the creation of Soviet & Russian stamps.

FRAME
356-363

Begnt-Göran Österdahl (Sweden)8

The history of chemistry

Chemistry deals with the structure of substances, its proper-

ties and reactions, and it have created our world. Undoubtedly, the knowledge of chemistry has helped us to live a better life. However, we have also paid a high price in the form of damages on our surroundings.

The aim with this exhibit is to show the development of 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 detected in our common environment.

Pekka Klemi (Finland)5

Fight against cancer through the years

FRAME
364-368

The story tells how the knowledge of the origin of cancer has changed during thousands of years. Now we know that cancer is a pathologic growth of the cells due to changes in DNA. Diagnostics and treatment modalities will be discussed in the exhibit, as well. The last chapter summaries the present position of the knowledge and treatment of cancer.

Yuri Inin (Russia)5

Leonardo da Vinci

FRAME
369-373

The genius of Leonardo da Vinci, his life and inventions in life and philatelic.

Леонардо да Винчи, известный во всем мире как гениальный живописец, скульптор и архитектор эпохи Возрождения, был и величайшим ученым своего времени, автором ряда изобретений и технических проектов, намного опередивших свое время. Выдающийся талант Леонардо открыл новые горизонты для совершенствования человечества. Его имя стало символом гениальности. В честь признания его заслуг, именем «Леонардо да Винчи» названы архитектурные объекты, корабли и самолеты, дирижабли и воздушные шары, музеи и учебные заведения, площади и улицы многих городов мира.

FRAME
374-378

Kaido Andres (Estonia)5 **University of Tartu 1632 – 2012 (People and Circumstances)**

The history of Tartu University's 400 years shows an example how education influences the development of countries, nations and regions. A success story for creating a better world, that began with the geopolitical decision. The philatelic material presented in this work are from the year 1611 until modern day in its varied appearance forms.

FRAME
379-386

Valery Zhokhov (Russia)8 **Olympic traditions will live!**

A study of the history of the Olympic Games from ancient Greece to its revival by Coubertin, covering the modern Olympiads from Athens 1896 until Berlin 1936, before the start of II WW and until today.

FRAME
387-391

Reinhard Franz (Germany)5 **Die IV. Olympischen Winterspiele Garmisch-Partenkirchen**

Das Exponat dokumentiert die politischen Ereignisse im Vorfeld der Bewerbung um die IV. Olympischen Winterspiele 1936 nach Deutschland und deren Durchführung in Garmisch-Partenkirchen anhand von philatelistischen Belegen von der Sondermarkenausgabe über die Werbestempel auf Postkarten und Briefen bzw. Während der Wettkampftage mit dem jeweiligen Sonderstempel abgefertigte Post (Karten und Briefe) bis hin zum ersten Olympischen Sondertelegramm in der Geschichte der Olympischen Spiele.

FRAME
392-396

Darius Liutikas (Lietuva)5 **History of Estonian Scouting**

Scouting is the World's Leading Educational Youth Movement. Inspired by Lord Robert Baden-Powell scout movement includes value system and practical outdoor activities, such as camping, hiking, and sports. History of Estonian scouting started in 1912, when the first scout troops were formed. Guiding in Estonia started in 1919. Scout Movement in the

Baltic Countries flourished until World War II and occupation of the countries. During the soviet occupation Estonian scout groups operated in exile. Rebirth of Estonian Scouting started in late eighties of the XX century. Estonian scouts celebrated Centenary Anniversary in 2012.

The exhibit presents the most important moments of the Estonian Scouting: the development of Estonian scout movement in the 1912-1940, the III National Scout Jamboree in Paralepa (1936), Estonian Scouts activities in exile (Germany, USA, Canada, Australia, Sweden, etc.), Estonian Scouting and Guiding after Restoration of Independence in 1991.

George Sorin Singer (Romania)8

At the Service ... of Eutherpe

FRAME
397-404

The Universal History of Music from J.S. Bach to the peak of the French school of the XX-th century and the National schools

Vasily Kirillov (Russia)5

Dzhanibekov – artist and cosmonaut

FRAME
405-409

The exhibit tells about an outstanding man – an artist and cosmonaut Vladimir Dzhanibekov.

5 times in space was the coach of the ship. Spas, together with Savinykh, the orbital station Salyut-7. Member of the USSR Union of Artists. He is the author of sketches for Soviet and American postage stamps.

Ulla Kemppilä (Finland)8

The Story of the Book - from an Author to a Consumer

FRAME
410-417

An author creates a content of a book and a printing house gives it a final appearance. Books are marketing as a product but consumers decide, are books interesting, because books have got many rivals which also vie for our favor.

FRAME
418-425

Ryszard Prange (Poland)8 **Vine and wine - the gifts of good, sun and soil**

The exhibit present a story of viticulture and of the wine production, presents kinds of wine and theirs way from vineyard to the wine glass.

2.6. OPEN PHILATELY

FRAME
426

Alexandr Tashchiev (Russia)1 **The Heroes of Victory**

The exhibit is built on personal postal items of the heroes of the 2nd World War.

FRAME
427-431

Margareta von Bahr (Sweden)5 **The importance of lace**

This exhibit wishes to focus on the significance of lace from the Middle Ages until today. Few are aware of its major social, cultural and economic importance. Simultaneously, the object of the exhibition is to honour the thousands of women who worked for at pittance to adore the upper class. Finally it also aims a focusing on the unique textile art from that was, and still is, represented by lace.

FRAME
432-439

Mats Söderberg (Sweden)8 **Wine – for Meals and Pleasure**

This is a story about wine, its origin production, usage for different purposes, commercial and other aspects on wine and wine in philately, art and literature. Joking about wine and concerns about wine are also discussed.

FRAME
440-445

Jari Majander (Finland)6 **Your Cuppa Tea - The History, Culture and Business of Tea**

This exhibit is a story of tea or Camellia sinensis plant and its cultivation, long history of tea and tea culture, traditions and

business, that have been developed around tea. Tea originated in China as a medicinal drink. It was first introduced to Portuguese priests and merchants during the 16th century. Drinking tea became popular in Britain during the 17th century. The British introduced it to India, in order to compete with the Chinese monopoly on tea.

Heikki Virtanen (Finland)7

The Presidents of Finland

FRAME
446-452

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.

Per Gusavsson (Finland)1

Aibofolket - Rannarootslased - The Swedes of Estonia

FRAME
453

A short presentation of the Swedish population, who for centuries lived on Estonian's islands and shores.

Arvo Kruusma (Estonia)5

Eesti Vabariik 100

FRAME
454-458

Filatelistlik ülevaade Eesti Vabariigist aastatest 1918 – 2018

2.7. MODERN PHILATELY

Kaido Andres (Estonia)1

Estonian Coat of arms 0,15 kopec issue

FRAME
459

This research talks about a 15 copeck postmark and its overprint. It is one of the first independent Estonia's postmarks. This research shows its different usages and its mistake prints.

FRAME
460

Konstantin Filobok (Russia)1

The history of Estonia in the works of artists of Russia

Works by the artists of ITC “Marka” in the process of manufacturing state postal payment signs, art-marked envelopes, postcards, covers, booklets.

2.8. REVENUES

FRAME
461-468

Jukka Mäkinen (Finland)8

The Rouletted Revenue Stamp Issues 1865 & 1866 of Finland

This revenue exhibit presents the two very first revenue stamp issues of the Grand Duchy of Finland, the rouletted 1865 and 1866 issues. The exhibit has been built to show these challenging and complex issues in most comprehensive way. It includes nearly everything which has been available on the philatelic market during the recent 25 years.

FRAME
469-476

Jukka Sarkki (Finland)8

Revenue stamps of Estonia

Exhibit presents development of Estonian revenues from Tsarist period to begin of Soviet occupation 1944. Exhibit includes general, special and local revenues and also Bill of Exchange forms, which are only revenues stationeries used in independent Estonia. Exhibit includes also occupation revenues of Soviet and German period 1940-1944.

FRAME
477-481

Kaarlo Hirvikoski (Finland)5

The revenues of Estonia 1919 – 1945

Estonian Documentary and Revenue Stamps from the Russian Empire to the Soviet Union era
The exhibit shows Estonian documentary and revenue stamps as specified below from the beginning of the first independence era until the beginning of the second soviet occupation period.

The exhibit contains colour shades and various stamped documents paying attention to the fact that in Estonia nearly all the archival materials were then subject to stamp duty. Of the local revenues only those of the major cities are included when their legal usage is verifiable.

Colour differencies are shown only as shades from lighter to darker and some plate differencies, too. The main idea is to present so many different stamped documents as possible.

Tuomo Koskiahio (Finland)5

Revenue stamps used in Estonia in 1918 – 1944

FRAME
482-486

This collection presents revenue stamps used in Estonia from 1918 to 1944:

- German occupation era revenue stamp issues from 1918 - 1919
- Revenue stamp issues of independent Estonia used from 1919 - 1940.
- Soviet occupation era revenue stamps used from 1940 - 1941
- German occupation era revenue stamps used from 1941 - 1944.

Also as a curiosity the only revenue stamps of the independent Estonia, from 1992.

2.9. POSTCARDS

Andrus Martin (Estonia)6

Journey to the first half of the 20th-century Hiiumaa

FRAME
487-492

Walkabout gives you the chance through postcards take a round in Hiiumaa and discover the most important villages. We begin from the gates of Hiiumaa in Heltermaa and past Pühalepa, Käina, Emmaste, Sõru, Nurste, Kõpu, Kõrgessaare, Kärkla, Paluküla, Palade and Kuri we make it back to the port of Heltermaa. During our road we will see many exciting views, historical sights and long gone buildings. That all just by gazing at historical postcards.

The exhibition originates from the „Kärkla in old postcards“ showcase which I have now complemented and broadened to all Hiiumaa.

FRAME
493-497

Indrek Ilomets (Estonia)5

Academic fraternal organisations of University of Tartu on postcards until 1940

University of Tartu, established in 1632, was reopened in Imperial Russia in 1802. In 1808 students from Courland founded an academic fraternal organisation (corporation; Corp!) Curonia in Tartu. After a while students from Estonia formed Corp! Estonia (1821) and students from Livland Corp! Livonia (1822). Until 1918 more than 20 academic fraternal organisations were registered in the imperial university. Due to the small number of members many of the organisations were short-lived.

FRAME
498-503

Sinikka Lehtinen (Finland)6

Traveling circuses and funfairs in Finland from the late 19th to the late 20th century

This collection presents the story of Finnish traveling attractions in Finland over a hundred years from the late 19th to the late 20th century.

FRAME
504-509

Indrek Liiva (Estonia)6

Eesti Vabadussõja mälestusmärgid

Along with the creation of the Republic of Estonia in February 24, 1918 not only the peaceful construction of the young state began but also the fight for the persistence of the independent being. For today we have no Estonians alive who took part in the fightings in the War of Independence but their deeds and heroism have remained in written texts and people's memories for ever. During 1921-1940 all over Estonia almost 170 War of Independence-related monuments were erected and over 120 memorial plates positioned with the names of the fallen fighters on. This exposition tells the story of those almost 170 monuments that were mostly in Estonia, but also in Latvia, Finland and Russian territory. In spite of difficult times the photographs of almost all the monuments are available, some memorial plate photos still not. The authors of these monuments and memorials were the most produc-

tive and prominent Estonian sculptors Amandus Adamson, Voldemar Mellik and Anton Starkopf. During soviet occupation not only people were repressed but also the monuments and memorials. Most of these were demolished in 1940. For today most of the monuments have been restored and the gratitude towards our fallen heroes has been re-established.

Janne Nikkanen (Finland)5

Weekend trip Tallinn during the last Russian Empire era 1896-1918

FRAME
510-514

The purpose of the collection is to show how Tallinn looked like a tourist with its sights, buildings, people and events in the city in the late 19th and 20th century. There are total of three rounds of city tour, divided between Friday and Sunday.

Reinhard Franz (Germany)1

Die Wettkampfstätten der IV. Olympischen Winterspiele

FRAME
515

Nachdem Deutschland (Weimarer Republik) auf dem 29. Kongress des I.O.C. vom 25. bis 27. April 1931 in Barcelona die Ausrichtung der XI. Olympischen Sommerspiele 1936 in Berlin übertragen wurde, reklamierte der Deutsche Olympische Ausschuss unter der Leitung seines Vorsitzenden Staatssekretär i. R. Exzellenz Dr. Theodor Lewald, zugleich Mitglied im I.O.C., entsprechend den Statuten des I.O.C. die Ausrichtung der IV. Olympischen Winterspiele 1936 ebenso für Deutschland. Bereits am 7. November 1932 überreichte die Kurverwaltung Garmisch - Partenkirchen dem Deutschen Olympischen Ausschuss ein Gesuch auf Austragung der IV. Olympischen Winterspiele 1936. Am 11. November 1932 tagte der Deutsche Olympische Ausschuss, um dem IOC einen Vorschlag zu unterbreiten. Dr. Lewald beantragte die Nominierung von Garmisch und Partenkirchen.

Jaan Moik (Estonia) 6

Sights in the town of Pärnu

FRAME
516-521

For the first time, the town of Pärnu was documented in 1251. In 16th century, Pärnu became an important Hanseatic post of the Baltic Sea. In the 17th century, under the rule of Swedish

Queen Kristina, Pärnu flourished as a fast five loping trading center and many beautiful stone dwellings were raised. In the 18th century, under Russian rule, the main churches were built inside of the modern fortress, these are enriching the skyline of the town even today. In the 19th century, the Pärnu Mud Bath Resort was included into the list of spas of the Russian Empire. The independent Estonian Republic was proclaimed in Pärnu in February, 23rd, 1918. Many historical sites were destroyed during WWII. A big part of them may live on just as memories on postcards...

FRAME
522-529

Ioan Dejugan (Romania)8

Sibiu medieval town – social and economic life

The exhibit illustrates through postcards the social and economic life in SIBIU during the period 1898-1920.

2.10. YOUTH PHILATELY

FRAME
530-533

Kristoffer Barkenfelt (Sweden)4

Flags of the world

I show flags from different countries and internationally recognized organizations from all over the world.

FRAME
534-535

Tobias Staf (Sweden)2

Winter Olympics

I want to show the Winter Olympics throughout the ages.

FRAME
536-538

Manolis Gustavsson (Finland)3

Maps

Different kinds of maps as motives on philatelic objects.

FRAME
539-541

Anna Mörke (Germany)3

A Normal Day

Mein Zwillingbruder Karl und ich Machen fast alles

gemeinsam. Unsere Eltern arbeiten beide und wir haben noch ein kleines Brüderchen – Max. Wir helfen deshalb viel im Haushalt, wo es allerdings Arbeitsteilung gibt. Das klingt für euch vielleicht recht langweilig, aber uns gefällt's. Ich erzähle euch jetzt, wie unser Tag abläuft – meistens. Und nun viel Vergnügen!

Lara Tschirpke (Germany)3

Advent, Advent

FRAME
542-544

Als Advent Bezeichnet man die Jahreszeit, in der die Christenheit sich auf das Fest der Geburt Jesu von Nazareth (Weihnachten) vorbereitet. Die Christen gedenken der Geburt Jesu und feiern sie als Menschwerdung Gottes. Advent heist lateinisch adventus "Ankunft", eigentlich Adventus Domini (lateinisch für Ankunft der Herrn). Obwohl meine Familie keinen Christlichen Glauben hat, feiern auch wir die Adventszeit und stimmen uns so auf Weihnachten.

Niklas Köhler (Germany)4

Technology in Agriculture

FRAME
545-548

The exposition shows the different kinds of tractors, trailers, machines for cultivation and field work, special harvesters for agricultural products. The historical evolution of these technologies is explained.

Pascal Köhler (Germany)3

Herbivorous Dinosaurs

FRAME
549-551

The exposition shows the age of dinosaurs, the differences between the families of herbivorous dinosaurs, including their evolution and life for million of years. Finally the extinction of the dinosaurs and their way to our museums today is explained.

FRAME
552-554

Jagoda Galusinska (Poland)³

Poland Olympic Chronicle

The idea of the Olympic games in the modern era was revived in 1894 at the Sorbonne in Paris. It gained considerable support internationally, including from Poland. The expression of this support came in the establishment of the Polish Committee for the Olympic Games, which inspired and organized Olympic activities in Poland and abroad. Many of the events documented in the postage stamps from 1919 through 2016 are shown in the exhibit according to the following narrative:

1. Revival of the Olympic idea;
2. Polish Olympic Committee – POC;
3. Chronicle of Events 1920-2016;
4. Olympic movement in society.

FRAME
555-557

Szymon Krawiec (Poland)³

Poland and Polish people during the II world War in 1939-1945

This exhibit shows the heroic history of Polish soldiers on the fronts of the second world war and the martyrdom of Polish nation under German and Soviet occupation.

FRAME
558-560

Lukasz Wierzbicki (Poland)³

Rail transport

The exhibit shows the development, infrastructure, rolling stock, railway organizational activity over the past two centuries.

2.11. PHILATELIC LITERATURE

Rene Hillesum (Nederland)

Filatelie, volume 95, 2017

Philately is the only monthly philatelic magazine in the Netherlands, issued 11x per year. It is the largest philatelic magazine in the Dutch language in the world. The magazine is fully independent. www.filatelie.nu

Rene Hillesum (Nederland)

Deutsche Dienstpost Niederlande handboek en catalogus

For the first time a handbook/catalogue (with valuations) of the Deutsche Dienstpost Niederlande will be published in Dutch and in German. The catalogue has a complete new numbering for German stamps with postmarks of the Deutsche Dienstpost Niederlande and postmarks of the Dutch PTT. It describes and explains that German stamps with postmarks of the DDPN (or with Dutch PTT) postmarks should not lack in the collection of used Dutch stamps. The author is recognized expert on this topic. www.filatelie.nu www.vpev.de

Rene Hillesum (Nederland)

Filatelie, volume 95, 2017 (CD-ROM)

Philately is the only monthly philatelic magazine in the Netherlands, issued 11x per year. It is the largest philatelic magazine in the Dutch language in the world. The magazine is fully independent. Since 2004 every year the entire volume is available on CD-ROM. www.filatelie.nu

Andrus Martin (Estonia)

August Wupperfeld's postcards

The first one to publish printed postcards of Hiiumaa was a merchant and publisher August Wupperfeld (1849 Germany - 1925 Hiiumaa) who in the years of 1902-1906 published more than 60 postcards of Hiiumaa. Although, it is not known where the cards were printed and the number of print runs, but considering how rare they are today and how many years it got me to find them, the amount of postcards in the circulation must have been quite small. It also remained unclear whose photographs did Wupperfeld use. However, I was able to find out that at least some of them were made by O. Buhgan and N. Königsfest. For the first time in Estonia, the whole creation of postcards by one publisher has been put into one volume.

Petteri Hannula (Finland)

How the mail man was gone and the post was working

Concise guide how the postal services was organized in Finland 1881-1943

The A.S.Popov Central Museum of Communications (Russia)

Experience of participation in domestic and international philatelic exhibitions

The collection of papers presented reports of different authors of the VIII Scientific-and-practical seminar on history of post and philately “Experience of participation in domestic and international philatelic exhibitions” (10.10.2017). 280 p. with colored illustrations.

ISBN 978-5-9909881-3-2. Edited by PhD L.Bakayutova. Reviewed by Prof. A.Ilushin.

Svetlana Kornilova (Russia)

Vladimir Chetverikov. Album-catalog

The name of Vladimir Chetverikov is known to world-class philologists who collect postcards, telegrams, art envelopes. Detailed catalog.

Vladislav Koval (Russia)

The melodies of postal miniature

The book presents a unique collection of works by the famous Russian artist Vladislav Koval in the field of postal miniatures.

JSC “Marka” (Russia)

Magazine “Philately” 2017

The magazine is optimized for the widest range of collectors. The basis of the authoring team consist of philatelist. Materials published in magazine are about new and preparing for release stamps and postal stationery to the Russian Federation and other countries of the world, research authors’ materials about all directions of philately and mail history.

JSC “Marka” (Russia)

Catalogue “The postage stamps of Russian Federation 1992-2017”

The State official catalogue of Russian Publisher JSC Marka. A feature of the publication is images of materials in original colors. The catalogue contains full technical and thematic information about stamps, souvenir sheets, small sheets, booklets, color, dimensions, varieties forms of issues. The catalogue included all releases of stamps during in 25 years of existence of the Russian Federation.

Mikhail Podvyaznikov (Russia)

Submarines and underwater vehicles on the postage stamps of the world

In the fourth corrected and revised edition of the topical catalogue you can find description of over 400 sets of postage stamps dedicated to the origin, formation and modern development of the military and civil submarine fleets of different countries of the world.

The catalogue covers postage issues of over 140 countries of all continents from 1907 to 2017. The authors tried to give key performance characteristics of almost all submarines and underwater vehicles represented.

Alexander Zatuchnyi (Russia)

ANT and Tu planes on postal payment signs

The book introduces the reader to the aircrafts of the Tupolev Design Bureau. Along with the story of the airplanes, the book is richly illustrated with images of these aircraft on postage signs issued all over the world.

Martin Bechstedt (Germany)

Die Datumstempel des unabhängigen Estland seit 1991

Hardcover 20x27cm, ca. 200 pages edited 2018. The book describes the various types of postmarks used in the independent (restored) State of Estonia since 1991. For the first time a standardization of the postmarks is attempted. The author considers 11 types of standard date postmarks are existing plus several machine.

Oslo Filatelistklubb Litt.

Norgeskatologen 2018" Catalogue of the postage stamps of Norway

Specialized catalogue. Preface, introduction, selected text and tables in English. Norwegian/English/German vocabulary.

Darius Liutikas (Lithuania)

Scouting in the Baltic Countries. A History in Philately.

The book will be published in April 2018. The book describes Scouting history in three Baltic Countries - Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. It will include reproductions more than 1100 philatelic items: post stamps, postmarks, covers,

postcards, maximum cards, etc. History of the World Scouting is also presented in the book.

Krzysztof Lachowicz (Poland)

“Tadeusz Kosciuszko w filatelistyce”

Monografia prezentuje około 500 różnych znaków Poczty Polskiej i poczt : Australii, Białorusi, Gwinei, Kanady, Litwy, Szwajcarii i USA - przedstawiających osobę i działalność gen. Tadeusza Kościuszki (1746-1817) - polskiego i amerykańskiego bohatera walki o “wolność naszą i waszą”. Jest to pierwsze tego rodzaju opracowanie filatelistyczne na świecie.

Vitaliy Gorelkin (Russia)

The Melodies of Postal Miniature. From the Last Soviet to the First Russian Stamp

The book represents the unique collection of creative works by the famous Russian artist and graphic Vladislav Koval in the sphere of postal miniature. Insight into the creative biography of the artist will be interesting for philatelists-collectors and for a wide readership.

Vasile Doros (Romania)

Impressionism - Fascination and colour

Using the resources of maxima philately , the authors classify and describe the representative „features“ of the Impressionists, bringing them together in a coherent, synthetic and comprehensive tome, exceptionally illustrated.

Andrei Petrishev (Russia)

Specialized catalogue. Postage stamps of USSR.



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THE FIRST ESTONIAN STAMP WILL SOON CELEBRATE ITS 100TH YEAR ANNIVERSARY

Soon after the independence of Estonia, the young country organized its own postal system. One of the milestones of this process was the printing and issuing of the very first Estonian stamps. In 2018 Estonia will celebrate its 100th year anniversary from issuing the first Estonian stamps with the big international philatelic exhibition in Tallinn.

The first stamps of Estonia had a flower design. The stamps were issued in 5 and 15k values (in old but still circulating Russian currency) and in 35 and 70 penni. The first real stamps were prepared but not issued. There were only 2k stamp printing proofs. The need for 2k stamps arose from the Estonian first postage tariffs, which came in force on the 15th of November 1918 and from the tariffs there was a need for 2, 5 and 15k stamps. There was huge inflation and by the 11th December 1918 the Constitutional Assembly renewed the tariffs which were enforced on 1st January 1919. Due to the tariffs there was no need anymore for the 2k stamps.

As usually the stamp catalogs are numerating the stamps chronologically but starting from the lowest nominal value. If the 2k stamp had been issued the stamp would have been the first Estonian stamp instead of 5k stamp.

The 5k stamp was printed in four printings from 22th November 1918 until 4th April 1919. The first stamps reached the postal offices and came in use only on the 24th of November 1918 in Tallinn.

The original order from the General Post Office was for 300 000 stamps of a 2k value.

As there was shortage for everything, the old Russian theatre tickets were used for stamps printing proofs.





CENTENARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA

Design by Indrek Ilves



ESTONIAN FLAG 1,40 €

Design by Indrek Ilves



BIRD OF THE YEAR - CAPERCAILLIE

Design by Vladimir Taiger

ESTONIAN BALLET 100 YEARS

Design by Ülle Marks & Jüri Kass



CENTENARY OF ESTONIA POSTAGE STAMP

Design by Indrek Ilves



MANILAIU LIGHTHOUSE

Design by Roman Matkiewicz

TALLINN POST OFFICE
Narva mnt. 1
10101 Tallinn
MON - FRI 9:00 - 20:00
SAT 10:00 - 17:00

PHILATELIC SHOP AT TOOMPEA
Lossi plats 4
10201 Tallinn
MON - FRI 10:00 - 17:00

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