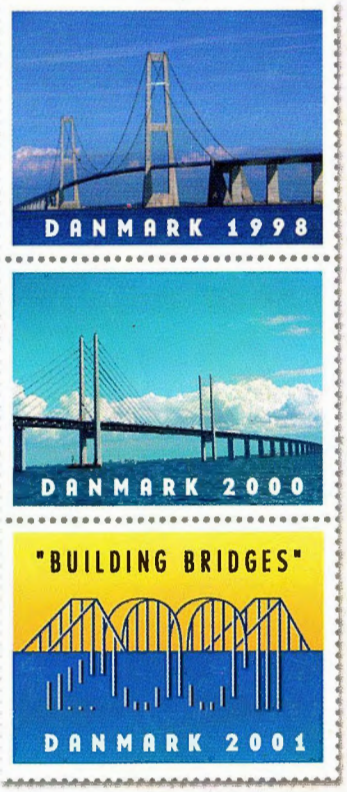


Bulletin 1

HAFNIA 01

WORLD PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

16 - 21 OCTOBER 2001, COPENHAGEN

HAFNIA 01
DANMARK

Nr. 791/2000

HAFNIA 01 DANMARK

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Her Majesty, Queen Margrethe II, the patron for HAFNIA 01

Forord/*Preface by Managing Director Helge Israelsen, Post Denmark*



I 2001 - nærmere bestemt i dagene 16. - 21. oktober - er Danmark på ny centrum for en frimærkeudstilling i verdensklasse.

Udstillingen HAFNIA 01 markerer 150-årsdagen for udgivelsen af det første danske frimærke den 1. April 1851.

At arrangere en international frimærkeudstilling som HAFNIA 01 forudsætter et godt samarbejde mellem parterne i dansk filateli. Udstillingerne i 1976, 1987 og 1994 har til fulde demonstreret det.

Det er mit håb, at HAFNIA 01 vil medvirke til at fastholde og udvikle de værdier, dansk filateli hviler på, og at udstillingsarrangementet vil medvirke til at skabe bedre forståelse for frimærkehobbyen. Her tænker jeg i særlig grad på at sætte fokus på børn og unge - fremtidens frimærkesamlere.

Det er mit håb, at så mange som muligt fra såvel ind- som udland får mulighed for at besøge HAFNIA 01, som jeg ønsker al mulig succes.

Helge Israelsen
Adm. Direktør, Post Danmark

Once again, more specifically in the year 2001, during the period 16th to 21st October, Denmark will be the centre of a stamp exhibition, ranking among the best in the world.

The exhibition, HAFNIA 01, will mark the 150th anniversary of the emission of the first Danish stamp on 1st April 1851.

The organisation of an international stamp exhibition like HAFNIA 01 depends on a good cooperation between the parties in Danish philately. The exhibitions in 1976, 1987 and 1994 have fully demonstrated that.

It is my hope that HAFNIA 01 will contribute to securing and developing the values upon which Danish philately is based, and that the exhibition arrangement will contribute to creating a better understanding for the hobby of collecting stamps. Here I am focusing on children and young persons - the philatelists of the future.

It is my hope that as many as possible from both home and abroad get the chance to visit the exhibition, and I wish HAFNIA 01 all possible success.

Helge Israelsen
Managing director, Post Denmark

Forord/*Preface by President Flemming Skov Jensen*



Den 1. April 2001 kan vi fejre 150 året for udgivelsen af det første danske firmærke, 4 RBS. Dette jubilæum vil blive markeret på værdig vis bl.a. ved afholdelse af den internationale frimærkeudstilling, HAFNIA 01, som København er vært for i dagene 16. til 21. Oktober 2001.

Vor fælles hobby, frimærkerne, er i det moderne samfund udsat for stor konkurrence fra en lang række mere actionprægede hobbies, der specielt tiltrækker den unge generation. Danmarks Filatelist Forbund vil udnytte de enestående muligheder, som en international frimærkeudstilling skaber, til at sætte ekstra fokus på vor hobby. Et fokus der ikke alene vil være rettet mod selve udstillingen, men også mod perioden før og efter udstillingen med henblik på at stimulere interessen for at samle frimærker hos såvel den unge som den voksne generation.

HAFNIA 01 vil blive en udstilling for hele familien, hvor frimærkerne og de hermed beslægtede aktiviteter vil kappes om de besøgendes opmærksomhed.

På dette sted skal der lyde en stor tak til det danske, det grønlandske og det færøske postvæsen for den økonomiske støtte, som gør det muligt at arrangere HAFNIA 01.

Jeg byder velkommen til alle frimærkeinteresserede i ind- og udland, til samlere, udstillere, postvæsener og handlere, velkommen til HAFNIA 01, velkommen til København i oktober 2001.

Flemming Skov Jensen
Præsident for HAFNIA 01

On 1st April 2001, we shall be celebrating the 150th anniversary of the emission of the first Danish stamp, the 4 RBS. This anniversary will be marked with dignity, among others by holding the international stamp exhibition, HAFNIA 01, in Copenhagen during the period, 16th to 21st October 2001.

In this modern society, our common hobby, the stamps, is exposed to heavy competition from a large number of more action-looking hobbies, which attract the young generation, in particular. The Danish Philatelic Federation will be using the unique possibilities, as created through an international stamp exhibition, to bring extra focus on our hobby. A focus not only on the exhibition itself, but also on the period before and after the exhibition, in order to stimulate both the young and the grown-up generation's interest in collecting stamps.

HAFNIA 01 will be an exhibition for the whole family, where stamps and activities related hereto will compete for the visitors' attention.

At this stage I would like to thank the Danish, the Greenland and the Faroese postal authorities for their financial support which enables us to organise the HAFNIA 01.

Welcome to everyone at home and abroad who is interested in stamps, welcome to collectors, exhibitors, postal authorities, and dealers, welcome to HAFNIA 01, welcome to Copenhagen in October 2001.

Flemming Skov Jensen
President for HAFNIA 01

The Organisation behind HAFNIA 01

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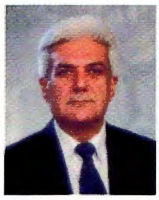
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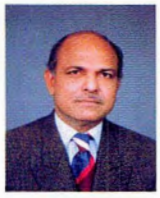
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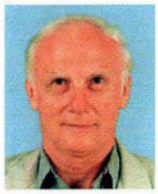
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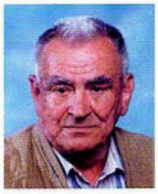
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Copenhagen - It isn't just a city

As you're in the city anyway, why not put some time aside and stay another day?

It's a love affair

Copenhagen's charm lies in the traditions and stories that have been built up throughout its 1,000 years of history. There is a lot about it that merits you stopping a moment to get an impression of a vibrant city that feels like home. It is safe and challenging. Just take a look at its location, the architecture, the many attractions and not least, the people themselves. We promise you it will not be just another day in your life.

Time for life

Those who enjoy wining and dining will take delight in the more than 2,000 restaurants Copenhagen has to offer. They range from traditional Danish food to French haute cuisine and a wide choice of exciting ethnic specialities. There is an overwhelming choice of things to do if entertainment, the casino or a fun night out on the town with the locals are more your style.

If ballet is your preference, if modern art attracts you, if the old masters are thought-provoking, or if jazz is your cup of tea, then you will almost never run out of great quality things to see and do.

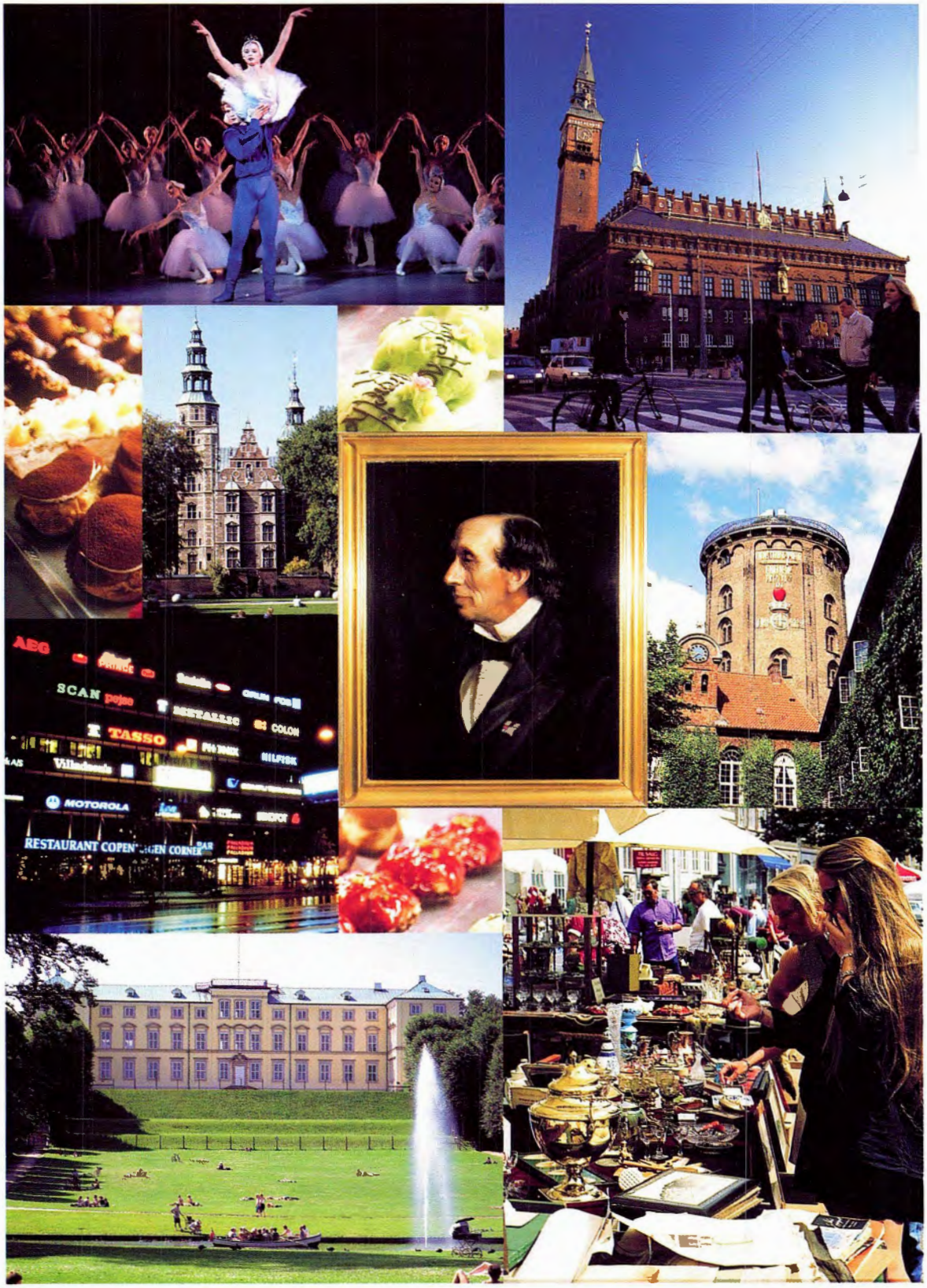


The fresh sea-breeze serves to remind you that many years ago it was not so much canal boat rides, but the Vikings setting out on their voyages. Stop and talk to the locals. Copenhageners are friendly and inquisitive, but never nosy. They know their city and you're almost certain to find a common language you can communicate in.

Room to breathe

Copenhagen has an efficient public transport system, but nevertheless, the city can be experienced by getting around on foot. Head for the harbour, take a stroll alongside the many canals and take in the Queen's residence on the way. Relax and enjoy the greenery in one of the parks. Best of all, enjoy the city at your own pace.
There are more than 90 fine hotels in four price categories to choose from.

A visit to Copenhagen is of course incomplete without buying a little something to take home - for yourself, perhaps, your husband or wife, and not forgetting the children. There is plenty to choose from, so being tempted should not be hard. What about a brand name, speciality goods or designer clothing? Or maybe classic elegance, LEGO building bricks, or something for the home. Copenhagen also has antique shops, flea markets and junk shops where a good bargain can be made. So take a little time, but not just for the main pedestrianised street, Strøget, and the department stores. Take a look down the side streets too - you will not regret it.


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Tourist in Copenhagen

Tage Bøcher Knudsen

Danmarks berømte eventyrdigter, H.C. Andersen (1), skrev i digtet om København: "København, du livsglade by, gammel og dog så ny!" Det kan man stadig synge om København. Byen er over 800 år gammel (2), men er efter adskillige brandkatastrofer alligevel ung og stadig i udvikling.

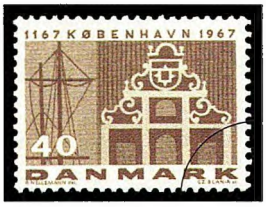
Da H.C. Andersen kom til København, var det med dagvognen (3) ad landevejen vestfra. Før vognen kørte ind gennem Vesterport, passerede den Frihedsstøtten (4), rejst til minde om bondereformerne.

What the famous Danish poet, Hans Christian Andersen (1), wrote in a poem is true even today: "Copenhagen, you cheerful city, so old and yet so young". The city is over 800 years old (2), and yet after several fire disasters, it is young and developing.

When Hans Christian Andersen went to Copenhagen by stagecoach (3), and before arriving through the West Gate he passed Frihedsstøtten, *the Monument of Liberty (4), set up in memory of the peasant reforms.*



1 ***Hans Christian Andersen***



2 København fejrede sit 800 års jubilæum i 1967
Copenhagen 800 years, 1967



3 Dagvognen anno 1840
The stagecoach in the year 1840



4 Frihedsstøtten
Monument of Liberty

Den moderne rejsende kommer med bil, tog (5) eller måske med fly (6) til Københavns internationale lufthavn i Kastrup, hvorfra der er 12 minutters kørsel med tog til Hovedbanegården (7) lige midt i byens centrum. Når man træder ud af Hovedbanegården, ser man Frihedsstøtten rejse sig lige overfor på Vesterbrogade - dagvognens rute. Ingen tænker på, at dette sted for godt 100 år siden lå uden for byens volde.

Today's travellers arrive by car, by train (5), or maybe by plane (6) to the international airport in Kastrup, from which there is only 12 minutes by train to the Central Station (7), right in the middle of Copenhagen. Leaving the Central Station they face the Monument of Liberty. Imagine, this monument was outside the city banks some 100 years ago.

København er Danmarks hovedstad - engang placeret midt i riget, men med tabet af de østlige provinser i 1658 kom den til at ligge helt mod øst i kongeriget. Alligevel bevarede den sin betydning som landets regeringsby.

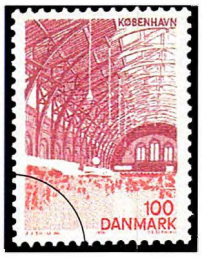
Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, was once in the middle of the kingdom, but after the loss of the eastern provinces (now the southern part of Sweden) in 1658, it is now right in the east. Yet it has kept its importance as the capital.



5 Lokomotiv anno 1882
Engine in the year 1882



6 SAS



7 Københavns Hovedbanegård
The Central Station

Går man fra Frihedsstøtten hen mod Rådhuspladsen, vil man snart møde Tivoli (8), den verdensberømte forlystelseshave, der nu bliver efterlignet i flere storbyer. Den er grundlagt i 1843 og er et besøg værd både for børn og voksne. Der er mange forskellige forlystelser og adskillige restauranter samt en skiftende blomsterpragt hele sommeren igennem. Tivoligarden må ikke glemmes. Den marcherer gennem haven for fuld musik, så alle bliver i godt humør. I julemåneden har man i de seneste år åbnet haven for et stort julemarked. Da er den flot illumineret med tusinder af lys i træerne.

Walking from the Monument of Liberty towards the Town Hall Square, you will soon find Tivoli Gardens (8), the world famous amusement park, which is being copied in several cities. Tivoli was founded in 1843, and is worth a visit for both children and grown-ups with its different amusements, various restaurants and changing splendour of flowers throughout the summer. Not to mention the Tivoli Guard, whose musical march through Tivoli makes everyone cheerful. In recent years Tivoli even opens in December with a large Christmas market and thousands of lights in the trees.



8 Tivoli



8 Tivoli



8 Pantomimeteatret
The Pantomime Theatre

Fortsætter man forbi Tivoli, når man snart Rådhuspladsen med det smukke rådhus. Arkitekten har skelet til rådhuset i Siena, da han tegnede det. Rådhuspladsen var i H.C. Andersens tid byens halmtorv. Her kunne man købe foder til sine køer og heste.

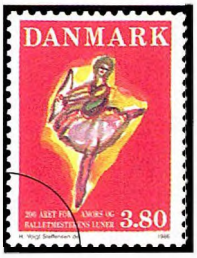
Fra Rådhuspladsen bevæger man sig ind i den indre by, det ældste København, hvor gadernes navne ofte hentyder til Middelalderen, og gadernes forløb er som i ældre tid rettet mod havnen med forbindende tværgader. Desværre er der næsten ingen rigtigt gamle huse. De er nedbrændte. Dog findes der en del, der har et par hundrede år på bagen.

Passing Tivoli you will reach the Town Hall Square with its fine City Hall. You can see that the architect was inspired by the town hall in Siena. In the days of Hans Christian Andersen this square served as the hay market, where one could buy feed for one's cows and horses.

From that square you go on to the inner city, the original Copenhagen. Many streets have names related to the Middle Ages; combined with cross streets they still lead to the harbour. Unfortunately, many ancient houses have burned; still you will find some houses a couple of hundred years old.

Man følger Strøget, der snor sig til Kongens Nytorv. Torvet er omgivet af smukke palæer. Her ligger Det kongelige Teater, hvor bl.a. den berømte Danske Ballet (9) optræder.

Just follow Strøget, *the pedestrian street, which meanders down to* Kongens Nytorv. *Splendid mansions surround this square. Here is The Royal Theatre, where The Royal Danish Ballet (9) performs, among others.*





9 Den Kongelige Ballet / *The Royal Danish Ballet*

Strøget er forretningsgaden med mange spændende butikker. Midt på Strøget ligger den smukt restaurerede Helligåndskirke, der hørte til det gamle, augustinske Helligåndskloster, hvoraf der er bevaret en fløj.

Man passerer Amagertorv, hvor byens grønttorv tidligere lå. Navnet har det fået, fordi det især var bønderne fra Amager, der solgte deres varer der. Fra Amagertorv er der fin udsigt til Christiansborg, det tredje slot, de to foregående brændte. Går man mod Christiansborg, passerer man byens gamle fisketorv - der er desværre nu kun én fiskerkone tilbage med sin bod.

På Højbro Plads ved siden af Gl. Strand (10) med fiskerkonen står statuen af byens grundlægger, biskop Absalon, højt til hest. Han skuer mod Christiansborg Slot. Slottet er bygget over ruinerne af den borg (11), han byggede på en holm i 1167.

Strøget *is the shopping street with many exciting shops. In the middle of* Strøget *is the church,* Helligåndskirken, *beautifully restored. It belonged to the old Augustinian monastery,* Helligåndsklostret, *of which one wing remains.*

You pass the square, Amagertorv, *previously the vegetable market. Especially the farmers from the island Amager sold their commodities here, hence its name. From* Amagertorv *there is a fine view of the castle,* Christiansborg, *the third one, as the first two castles burned down. Walking towards* Christiansborg *you pass the old fish market; alas, only one fisher woman remains with her booth.*

In the square, Højbro Plads, *next to the* Gammel Strand *(10) with the fisher woman, is the statue of the founder of the city, Bishop Absalon, high on horseback. He watches* Christiansborg, *which was rebuilt on top of the ruins of the castle (11), which he built on an islet in 1167.*

10 Gammel Strand





11 Absalons Borg
Absalon's Castle

Hvor statuen står, lå i vikingetidens slutning en lille by ved navn Hafn, på latin HAFNIA. Navnet er senere blevet ændret til Køpmannhafn, København.

Christiansborg er sæde for Folketinget og regeringens kontorer. Endvidere har Dronningen sine repræsentationslokaler der, hvor hun giver audiens og holder sine tafler. Lokalerne er åbne for besøg. Tidligere var slottet residenspalæ. Under slottet kan man bese ruinerne af Københavns ældste borg, Absalonsborg.

Ved siden af Christiansborg ligger den smukke børsbygning (12), opført af Kong Christian IV (13), Danmarks store bygmester.

At the end of the Viking period, Højbro Plads *was in the centre of a small town,* Hafn, *HAFNIA in Latin.* Hafn *was later changed to* Køpmannhafn, *now* København, *Copenhagen in English.*

Christiansborg *is the domicile for* Folketinget, *the Danish parliament. Furthermore, it contains the Queen's presence chambers, where audiences and banquets are given. The chambers are open to the public. Previously, the castle was the royal residence. Underneath the castle you can watch the ruins of the oldest castle in Copenhagen, the one built by Bishop Absalon from 1167.*

Next to Christiansborg *is the magnificent* Børsen, *the Stock Exchange building (12), by King Christian IV (13), the great Danish master builder.*

13 Prøvetryk, Postvæsenets 300 års jubilæum, Chr. IV og Chr. X



13 ***Proof, The Post 300 years anniversary, Christian IV and Christian X***

12 Børsen
The Stock Exchange

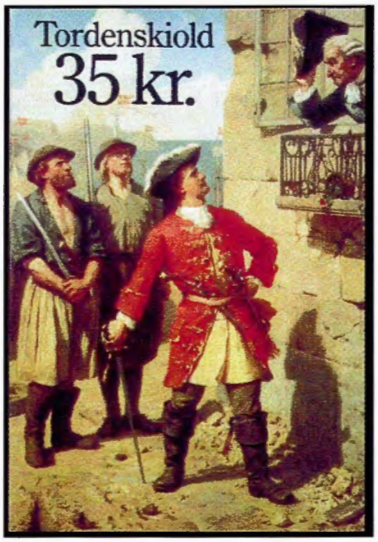




13 Christian IV

Overfor ligger Holmens Kirke med bl.a. Tordenskjolds (14) grav. Oprindelig var den ankersmedje, men Christian IV indrettede den som kirke for flådens mandskab. Den er en meget smuk og anderledes kirke.

Opposite is the church, Holmens Kirke, *with Tordenskjold's (14) tomb, among others. Originally it was an anchor smithy, but Christian IV converted it into a church for the navy. It is a very beautiful and different church.*



14 Tordenskjold

Ved siden af Christiansborg ligger billedhuggeren Thorvaldsens (15) Museum. Det rummer mange af hans værker (16), hvoraf de fleste er lavet i Rom.

Bag slottet ligger Prinsens Palæ, der nu rummer Nationalmuseet (17). Det er blevet moderniseret med nyopstillede samlinger. Her vises fund fra Danmarks oldtid (18), og der er afdelinger for etnografi og andre samlinger.

Next to Christiansborg *is the Thorvaldsen (15) Museum, with lots of Thorvaldsen's sculptures (16), many of which he created in Rome.*

Behind the castle is Prinsens Palæ, *a mansion, now containing the National Museum (17), which has been modernised with rearranged collections. Here are finds from prehistoric Denmark (18), ethnographic sections and other types of collections.*



15 Billedhuggeren Thorvaldsen
The sculptor Thorvaldsen





16 Essay, der viser nogle af Thorvaldsens værker
Essay showing some of Thorvaldsen's works



17 Nationalmuseet
The National Museum



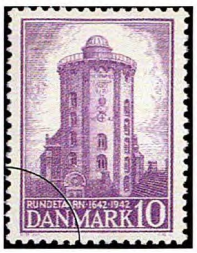
18 Flintøkse
Flint axe



18 Solvognen
The Sun Chariot

Fra Amagertorv kan man gå ad Købmagergade, oprindelig Kødmagergade, idet slagterne kaldtes kødmagere. I 1380 er den benævnt Bjørnebrogade, og den er sandsynligvis en del af vikingernes vej fra Roskilde over Amager til Skåne.

From Amagertorv *you can walk down the street,* Købmagergade, *originally* Kødmagergade, *as the butchers were called* kødmagere *by then. In 1380 it was named* Bjørnebrogade, *and is said to be part of the route, which the Vikings took from Roskilde via Amager to Skåne in Sweden.*



19 Rundetårn
The Round Tower

Gadens mest markante bygning er Rundetårn (19). Det er opført af Christian IV som astronomisk observatorium, er desuden kirketårn for Trinitatis Kirke.

The most significant building in this street is Rundetårn, *the Round Tower (19). King Christian IV had it built as an astrologic observatory; it is also the tower for the church, Trinitatis Kirke.*

Fra Rundetårn er der ikke langt til Rosenborg Slot. Slottet ligger meget smukt i Kongens Have. Det er bygget af Christian IV som et sommerslot uden for byens volde. Her kunne han slappe af, og her døde han som en gammel mand. Slottet blev allerede af Christian IV gjort større og fremstår nu som en meget smuk bygning. Siden 1830 har slottet været museum for de kongelige samlinger. I kælderen er kronregalierne udstillet under strenge sikkerhedsforanstaltninger.

The Round Tower is not far away from Rosenborg Castle, in the picturesque Kongens Have, *the King's Gardens. Christian IV built this castle as his summer residence, outside the city banks. Here he could relax, and here he died old of age. The castle was expanded during his reign, and is now a very handsome building. Since 1830, it has been a museum for the royal collections. In the basement the crown jewels are exposed under strict safety precautions.*

Fra Rosenborg kan man gennem Kongens Have komme til Statens Museum for Kunst. Det er lige udvidet med en stor tilbygning og rummer fine samlinger af danske og udenlandske kunstneres værker.

From Rosenborg, through the King's Gardens, you will reach the Statens Museum for Kunst. *This art museum has just been expanded with a large extension, and contains fine collections by Danish and foreign artists.*

Herfra kan man gå gennem Frederiksstaden, bydelen der blev bygget for ca. 250 år siden i anledning af det oldenborgske kongehus' 300 års jubilæum, og nå frem til Amalienborg (20). Forinden passerer man Marmorkirken eller rettere Frederikskirken. Grundstenen blev lagt i 1749, men byggeriet lå stille i henved 100 år. C.F. Tietgen byggede kirken færdig. Den er meget smuk, men blev aldrig beklædt med marmor som planlagt. Kuplen har Peterskirken i Rom som model.

Then you can walk through Frederiksstaden, *the quarter which was founded some 250 years ago, on the occasion of the tercentenary of the Oldenburg Royal House. Walking on towards the Amalienborg Palace (20), you pass the church,* Marmorkirken, *or rather* Frederikskirken. *Its foundation stone was laid in 1749, but the construction work stood idle for almost 100 years. C.F. Tietgen finalized it. The church is very beautiful, but was never faced with marble as planned. The dome has St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome as model.*



20 Den kongelige residens, Amalienborg
The royal residence, Amalienborg



21 Dronning Margrethe II's 25 års regeringsjubilæum / *Queen Margrethe II's 25 years of reign*



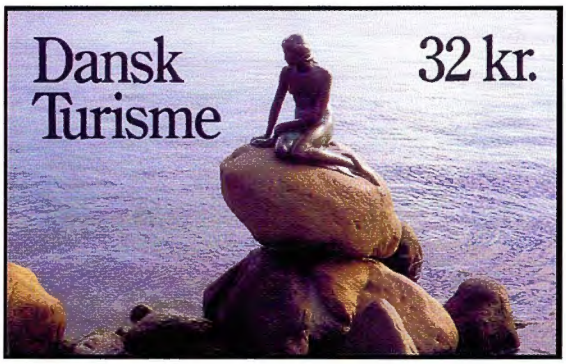
22 Frederik V til hest
Frederik V on horseback



23 Den Kongelige Livgarde / *The Royal Lifeguard*

Amalienborg består af fire adelspalæer, som efter Christiansborg Slots første brand blev erhvervet af kongefamilien. De har været residenspalæer siden 1794. Således har Dronningen (21), Dronningemoderen og Kronprinsen (21) hver deres palæ. Det fjerde palæ bruges som gæstepalæ og til kongelige selskaber. De fire palæer omkranser en smuk plads med Salys rytterstatue af Frederik V (22) knejsende i midten. På pladsen trækker Livgarden (23) op med musik hver dag kl. 12, når Dronningen er hjemme. I et af palæerne er der indrettet et lille museum med minder om de sidste fire danske konger.

Amalienborg Palace consists of four noble palaces, which were acquired by the royal family after the first fire in Christiansborg Castle. They have been residence palaces since 1794. Thus, the Queen (21), the Queen Mother and the Crown Prince (21) have a palace each. The fourth palace is used as guest quarters and for royal parties. The palaces flank a splendid square with the equestrian statue of Frederik V (22), by Saly, in the middle. In the square, the Royal Lifeguard (23) plays and performs the change of guard ceremony every day at noon, when the Queen is in residence. One of the palaces hosts a small museum with memories of the latest four Danish Kings.



24 Den lille Havfrue / *The Little Mermaid*

Fra Amalienborg kan vi slutte vor vandring gennem København ved Den lille Havfrue (24), der har navn efter et eventyr af H.C. Andersen. Hun er verdensberømt, ikke mindst efter hun mistede hovedet i 1964. Hver dag flokkes turisterne om hende for at blive fotograferet med hende.

From Amalienborg, we can finish our walk through Copenhagen at The Little Mermaid (24), named after a fairy tale by Hans Christian Andersen. She is world famous, especially after having lost her head in 1964. Each day, tourists crowd round her to be photographed with her.

Her vil vi slutte vor lange vandring gennem København. Vi har passeret mange af de mest bemærkelsesværdige steder i byen. Vi vil tage havnerundfartens båd og sejle tilbage mod centrum, forbi Amaliehaven og nyde udsigten over mod Holmen (25), hvor en ny bydel vokser frem. Holmen var tidligere flådens leje.

Here our long walking tour comes to an end. We have passed many of the most remarkable places in the city. Sailing back to the centre with a canal tour boat, we pass the gardens, Amaliehaven, *and enjoy the view towards* Holmen *(25), where a new city quarter is growing.* Holmen *used to be the navy's hamlet.*



25 Holmen, flådens leje
Holmen, the navy's hamlet

Vi stiger af i Nyhavn, sætter os og nyder en kold øl på en af de mange fortovskafeer med udsigt til et af de huse, hvor H.C. Andersen en kort tid havde bolig. Nyhavn rummede tidligere mange knejper, hvor søfolkene holdt til, når de var i land. I dag er der her en samling meget gode restauranter.

We disembark in Nyhavn, *have a seat and enjoy a cold beer in one of the many pavement cafes, next to a house where Hans Christian Andersen lived for a short while. In the past,* Nyhavn *had many low class pubs, where the sailors hung out when they went ashore. Today,* Nyhavn *has many a good restaurant.*

Her kan vi sidde og fordøje alle de mange indtryk og planlægge nye ture rundt i byen, eller beslutte at fordybe os i noget af det allerede sete.

While sitting here, we shall digest all the impressions, plan other tours about the city, or decide to dwell on parts of what we have seen already.

København kan ikke "gøres" på en dag!

Copenhagen can not be done in one day!

4 Rigsbank Skilling

Kurt Hansen

Frimærkeudstillingen HAFNIA 2001 afholdes for at markere, at det er 150 år siden, at det første danske frimærke udkom. Værdien var 4 rigsbankskilling, som på frimærket blev anført som FIRE RBS. Frimærket udkom i forbindelse med en ny postlov, som blev stadfæstet af kongen 11. marts 1851. Den nye postlov trådte i kraft 1. april 1851, og foruden indførelse af frimærker blev der også indført en ensartet porto i selve kongeriget Danmark uden hensyn til den afstand, et brev skulle befordres over. Som bekendt havde England allerede i 1840 indført en ensartet porto og frimærker, og mange andre lande havde gjort det samme i de følgende år. Det danske postvæsen fulgte således med i den udvikling, der var sket i andre landes postvæsen.

Til brug for frimærketrykningen blev der af hofgravør Ferslew fremstillet 4 trykplader hver á 100 mærker. To af trykpladerne var færdige til brug omkring 1. marts 1851, mens de to sidste - der skulle fungere som reserveplader - i første omgang kun blev leveret i rå tilstand, men efter postvæsnets anmodning blev de leveret i brugbar tilstand 26. august 1851.

For at sikre sig mod forfalskninger blev papiret forsynet med vandmærke (en krone), ligesom det skulle have et undertryk (figur 1+2). Hofgravør Ferslew skulle levere stempler til vandmærkerne, ligesom han også trykte undertrykket i kobbertryk på det første oplag af FIRE RBS frimærket. På de efterfølgende oplag af FIRE RBS frimærket blev undertrykket derimod udført i bogtryk.

The HAFNIA 01 world exhibition is held to mark the 150th anniversary of the very first Danish stamp. The face value was 4 rigsbank skilling, quoted as FIRE RBS on the stamp. It was issued in connection with a new postal law, which received the Royal consent on 11th March 1851. The new postal law came into effect on 1st April 1851, and apart from the introduction of stamps, a uniform postal rate was introduced in the Kingdom of Denmark itself, regardless of the distance in which a letter had to be carried. It is a well-known fact, that England introduced uniform postal rate and stamps already in 1840, and so did many other countries in the years to follow. Thus, the Danish postal administration kept up with the developments in other countries.

For the stamp printing, 4 printing plates of 100 stamps each were made by Ferslew, engraver to the court. Two of the printing plates were ready for use around 1st March 1851, whereas the last 2 plates - which should function as spare plates - could be delivered in raw condition only, at first. However, at the request of the postal administration they were delivered in usable shape on 26th August 1851.

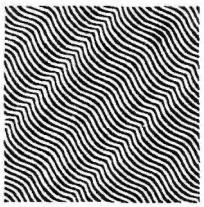
To protect against forgeries, the paper had watermark (a crown), as well as a burelage (fig. 1+2). For the first issue of the FIRE RBS postal stamp, Ferslew should provide the bits for the watermarks, and he also printed the burelage in copperprint. The following issues of the FIRE RBS postal stamps had typographed burelage, however.

Figur 1: Vandmærke Krone



Figure 1: Watermark Crown

Figur 2: Undertryk 1a og 1b. På type 1a peger bølgespidserne skråt opad, på type 1b skråt nedad. Undertryk 1a er anvendt til plade I og III, medens undertryk 1b er anvendt til plade II og IV.



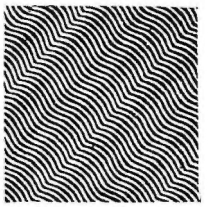


Figure 2: Burelage 1a and 1b. On type 1a the wavy tips point diagonally upwards, on type 1b diagonally downwards. Burelage 1a was used for the plates I and III, whereas burelage 1b was used for the plates II and IV.

Som følge af den primitive teknik ved fremstillingen af trykpladerne var der mange klicheer med større eller mindre uregelmæssigheder i mærkebilledet, især dobbeltprægninger forskellige steder i mærkebilledet. Dette var man klar over, før trykpladerne blev taget i brug, og man forsøgte før trykningen at udbedre disse uregelmæssigheder. Kranholds retouche - plade II nr. 5 (figur 4) - er et eksempel på en sådan udbedring, medens Pembertons dobbeltpræg - plade I nr. 19 (figur 3) - er et eksempel på en kliche, der ikke blev udbedret eller kunne være bedre udbedret. I øvrigt gør den primitive teknik og de deraf følgende uregelmæssigheder i mærkebillederne, at det - trods de foretagne retoucheringer - er muligt at adskille og bestemme for næsten samtlige 400 mærkers vedkommende, hvor de har været placeret i de 4 frimærkeark.

Due to the primitive technique used in the production of the printing plates, there were many clichés with major or minor irregularities in the stamp face, especially double strikes in various places. This was obvious before the printing plates were taken into use, and attempts were made to repair the irregularities before the print. Kranhold's retouch - plate II No. 5 (fig. 4) - is an example of such a repair, while Pemberton's double strike - plate I No. 19 (fig. 3)- is an example of a cliché, which was not repaired, or could have been repaired in a better way. The primitive technique and the caused irregularities in the stamp faces, makes it possible - in spite of the retouches - to separate and determine the position of almost all the 400 stamps in the four sheets.

Figur 3: Plade I nr. 19 (Pemberton) Vest-, øst- og sydrammerne har udløbere og fortykkelser.



Figure 3: Plate I No. 19 (Pemberton) the West-, East- and South-frames have ramifications and thickenings.

Figur 4: Plade II nr. 5 (Kranhold). Nordøst-posthorn opgraveret og større end normalt. Bogstaverne i nord-rammen opgraveret og mindre end normalt.



Figure 4: Plate II No. 5 (Kranhold). The Northeast posthorn is re-engraved and larger than normal. The letters in the North-frame are re-engraved and smaller than normal.

Den 8. marts 1851 begyndte den egentlige levering af papiret, og den 12. marts 1851 skete der godkendelse af et prøvetryk i den kendte lyse chocoladebrune farve. Samtidig begyndte selve fremstillingen af frimærkearkene, der foregik hos bogtrykkeriet H. H. Thiele's Enke, og hertil blev anvendt de første to leverede af de fire trykplader. (benævnt henholdsvis plade I og plade II).

On 8th March 1851, the actual delivery of the paper started, and on 12th March 1851, an approval took place of a proof in the wellknown light chocolate-brown colour. At the same time, the production of the stamps began in the printing house, H.H. Thiele's Enke. For this printing, the first two of the four printing plates were used. (Named respectively plate I and plate II).

Man var åbenbart ikke tilfreds med kvaliteten af mærkebillederne, for produktionen blev i marts måned standset i flere omgange, for at man kunne retouchere trykpladerne.

Evidently, the quality of the stamp faces was not satisfactory; the production was stopped in March, several times in order to do some retouch of the printing plates.

Selv om man ikke var tilfreds med kvaliteten af de først fremstillede frimærker, blev disse imidlertid ikke kasseret, men solgt på sædvanlig måde. Det betyder for filatelister det utroligt spændende, at der kan findes frimærker med en given position i et ark i tre udformninger, nemlig:
A. Uden retouche i kronen og uden retouche uden for kronen (trekantsfelterne, rammelinierne, kronekransen m.v.) - benævnes Ferslew 1a, (figur 5).
B. Med retouche i kronen, men ikke retouche uden for kronen - benævnes Ferslew 1b, (figur 5).
C. Med retouche i kronen samt uden for kronen - benævnes Ferslew 2, (figur 5).

For samtlige mærker fra trykplade I gælder, at de eksisterer i to udformninger, nemlig uden og med kroneretouche, og cirka halvdelen af mærkerne fra trykplade I eksisterer i tre udformninger, idet mærker med kroneretouche kan forekomme dels uden, dels med retouche i mærkebilledet uden for kronen.

For trykplade II gælder, at ingen af mærkebillederne har været retoucheret uden for kronen. Cirka 40 % af mærkerne findes i 2 udformninger, nemlig uden og med kroneretouche (punkt A og B ovenfor), mens de resterende ca. 60 % kun findes uden kroneretouche (punkt A ovenfor).

Although the quality of the first produced stamps was not satisfactory, the stamps were not scrapped, however; they were sold in the usual way. To philatelists it is incredibly exiting that most of the stamps can be found with a given position in a sheet in three versions, namely:
A. Without retouch in the crown and without retouch outside the crown (the triangle spaces, the framelines, the crown base etc.) - named Ferslew 1a, (fig. 5).
B. With retouch in the crown, but not outside the crown - named Ferslew 1b, (fig. 5).
C. With retouch in and outside the crown - named Ferslew 2, (fig. 5).

Regarding all the stamps from plate I, it is a fact that they exist in two versions, namely without and with retouch in the crown. About half of the stamps from plate I exist in three versions, as the stamps with retouch in the crown can appear partly without, partly with retouch in the stamp face outside the crown.

Regarding plate II, it is a fact that none of the stamp faces have been retouched outside the crown. About 40% of the stamps exist in two versions, namely without and with retouch in the crown (point A and B above), while the remaining 60%, roughly, only exist without retouch in the crown (point A above).



Figur 5: Plade I nr. 31 i 3 udformninger. Til venstre Ferslew 1a uden retouche i krone og trekantfelt m.v., i midten Ferslew 1b med retouche i kronen, men ikke i trekantfeltet m.v., og til højre Ferslew 2 med retouche i kronen samt i det nordvestlige trekantfelt m.v. Dette mærke er meget let at kende, idet der over det nordøstlige posthorn er en lille farvestreg, der dog forsvinder i Thiele II´s oplag på grund af slitage på klicheen.

Figure 5: Plate I No. 31 in three versions. To the left: Ferslew 1a without retouch in the crown and triangle space etc. In the middle: Ferslew 1b with retouch in the crown, but not in the triangle space etc. To the right: Ferslew 2 with retouch in the crown and in the Northwestern triangle space etc. This stamp is easy to recognise, as there is a small colour stroke above the Northeastern posthorn; this disappears, however, in the Thiele II's edition, due to worn cliché.

Den 5. maj 1851 sluttede afleveringen af det første oplag af Danmarks første frimærke. Dette oplag benævnes Ferslews Tryk, og der blev trykt ialt 38.264 ark à 100 frimærker, hvoraf nogle få procent skønnes at være Ferslew 1a og 1b. Farven er chocoladebrun i forskellige nuancer, og bundtrykket er tydeligt i gulbrune og matbrune nuancer. Findes med omvendt vandmærke. Første anvendelsesdag var 1. april 1851 (figur 6), og breve fra denne dag - og iøvrigt fra de første dage af april måned - er meget efterspurgt blandt samlere.

The delivery of the first edition of Denmark's first stamp was completed on 5th May 1851. This edition is named Ferslews Tryk, (Ferslew Printing) and a total number of 38,264 sheets of 100 stamps each were printed, from which some few percentages are considered being Ferslew 1a and 1b. The colour is chocolatebrown in various shades, and the burelage is distinct in yellowbrown and dull brown shades. A few stamps exist with inverted watermark. The first day in use was 1st April 1851 (fig. 6), and letters from that date - and from the first days in April as well - are in great demand.

Figur 6: Udsnit af brev fra 1. april 1851 - den første dag frimærket var i brug. Såvel det stumme annulleringsstempel som dagstempel er i blå farve, og en del af annulleringsstemplet falder uden for frimærket.



Figure 6: Part of a letter, dated 1st April 1851 - the first day when the stamp was in use. The mute cancellation and the date stamp are in blue. Part of the cancellation is outside the stamp.

Det næste oplag af FIRE RBS frimærker benævnes Thieles 1. tryk og blev leveret i perioden 3. til 10. marts 1852. Der blev ialt fremstillet 39.830 ark à 100 frimærker. Ved fremstillingen anvendtes de samme trykplader som til Ferslews tryk (plade I og II), og på grund af tiltagende slitage er det nu vanskeligt at plade frimærkerne på grundlag af unøjagtigheder i mærkebilledet. Farven er violetbrun og rødlig brun i lyse og mørke nuancer. Undertrykkets linier er lys orangebrun, men kan som regel ikke ses. Kendes med omvendt vandmærke. Den først kendte anvendelsesdag er 1. april 1852.

The following edition of the FIRE RBS stamps is named Thieles 1. Tryk, (First Thiele Printing) and was delivered in the period, 3rd to 10th March 1852. A total number of 39,830 sheets of 100 stamps each were printed. For the production, the same printing plates were used as those for the Ferslew's print (plates I and II), and due to the increasing wear it is now difficult to position the stamps, based upon irregularities in the stamp face. The colour is puce and reddish brown in light and dark shades. The lines in the burelage are light orangebrown, but can usually not be seen. Stamps are known with inverted watermark. The first known day in use is 1st April 1852.

Det tredie oplag af FIRE RBS frimærker benævnes Thieles 2. tryk og blev leveret i perioden 16. juni til 20. august 1853. Der blev ialt fremstillet 39.792 ark à 100 frimærker. Ved fremstillingen anvendtes de samme trykplader som til Ferslews og Thieles 1. tryk (plade I og II); men på grund af slitage er det nu endnu mere vanskeligt at plade frimærkerne på grundlag af unøjagtigheder i mærkebilledet. Farven er almindeligvis sortbrun og mørk rødbrun i forskellige nuancer, men der findes også en klar lysere rødbrun og en chocoladebrun nuance. Undertrykket er tynde gule og orangegule linier, og det ses tydeligt i lup. Den først kendte anvendelsesdag er 12. juli 1853.

The third edition of the FIRE RBS stamps is named Thieles 2. Tryk, (Second Thiele Printing) and was delivered in the period, 16th June to 20th August 1853. A total number of 39,792 sheets of 100 stamps each were printed. For the production, the same printing plates were used as those for Ferslew's and Thiele's first print (plate I and II), but due to the heavy wear it is now even more difficult to position the stamps, due to irregularities in the stamp face. The colour is generally blackish brown and dark reddish brown in various shades, but there is also a clear lighter reddish brown, and a chocolatebrown shade. The thin lines in the burelage are yellow and orange yellow, which are clearly seen through magnifying glass. The first known day in use is 12th July 1853.

Det fjerde oplag af FIRE RBS frimærker benævnes Thieles 3. tryk og blev leveret i perioden 18. marts til 16. maj 1854. Der blev ialt fremstillet 39.729 ark à 100 frimærker. Ved fremstillingen anvendtes helt nye trykplader, som benævnes plade III og IV. Farven på dette oplag er meget varierende, idet der findes gulbrune, gråbrune og olivenbrune nuancer samt rødlig brune og brune nuancer. Den rødlig brune nuance benævnes ofte som kastaniebrun og den brune som nøddebrun. Undertrykkets linier er lys mat orangebrun, men kan som regel ikke ses. Den først kendte anvendelsesdag er 31. marts 1854.

FIRE RBS frimærkerne var primært beregnet til anvendelse på almindelige breve; men de kunne også anvendes til frigørelse af selve portoen på rekommanderede breve. Desuden kunne de anvendes i forbindelse med tryksager (aviser), småpakker og dokumentforsendelser, ligesom de kunne anvendes til frigørelse af selve portoen på postforskuds- og postanvisningsbreve, efter at disse forsendelser blev indført i sommeren 1851.

FIRE RBS frimærkerne var oprindeligt beregnet til anvendelse på breve indenfor selve kongeriget Danmark; men allerede i forbindelse med lovens ikrafttræden pr. 1. april 1851 blev der givet tilladelse til, at frimærker også kunne anvendes på breve fra Kongeriget til hertugdømmerne Slesvig og Holsten. Endvidere blev der umiddelbart efter 1. april 1851 givet tilladelse til, at frimærker også kunne anvendes på breve fra Kongeriget til Hamborg, Lübeck og hertugdømmet Lauenborg.

The fourth edition of the FIRE RBS stamps is named Thieles 3. Tryk, (Third Thiele Printing) and was delivered in the period, 18th March to 16th May 1854. A total number of 39,729 sheets of 100 stamps each were printed. For the production, completely new printing plates were used, named plate III and IV. The colour of this edition is very diversified, as there are yellowbrown, grey brown and olive brown shades, as well as reddish brown and brown shades. The reddish brown shade is often named chestnut, and the brown often nutbrown. The lines in the burelage are light dull orangebrown, but can usually not be seen. The first known day in use is 31st March 1854.

The primary intended use of FIRE RBS stamps was on ordinary letters; but the stamps could also be used to prepay the letter postage on registered letters. Furthermore, they could be used in connection with printed matters (newspapers), small parcels and transportation of documents, just as they could be used to prepay the letter postage on C.O.D. letters and postal money orders, after the introduction of these sendings in the summer 1851.

Originally, the intended use of FIRE RBS stamps was on letters within the Kingdom of Denmark; but already when the law came into force on 1st April 1851, permission was given for the stamps to be used on letters from the Kingdom to the Duchies of Slesvig and Holsten as well. Furthermore, immediately after 1st April 1851, permission was given for the stamps to be used also on letters from the Kingdom to Hamburg, Lübeck and the Duchy of Lauenburg.



Figur 7: Brev fra Wandsbeck nær Hamborg til Rostock i Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Konventionsmæssig porto 12 RBS. Fra 15. juli 1854 kunne frimærker anvendes til frankering af breve til det sydlige udland.

Figure 7: Letter from Wandsbeck near Hamburg to Rostock in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Conventional postage 12 RBS. From 15th July 1854 stamps could be used for franking letters to the southern countries.

Derimod kunne frimærker ikke fra den 1. april 1851 at regne anvendes på breve fra steder uden for selve Kongeriget. Først fra 1. maj 1851 kunne frimærker anvendes på breve fra hertugdømmet Slesvig og fra 1. juli 1853 på breve fra hertugdømmerne Holsten og Lauenborg. Fra 1. august 1855 kunne frimærker anvendes på breve afsendt via de danske postkontorer i Hamborg og Lübeck (figur 7).

Som nævnt var FIRE RBS frimærkerne beregnet til anvendelse på korrespondancen inden for det danske postgebet, hvorimod der med hensyn til breve til udlandet skulle forholdes som hidtil, d.v.s. portoen for sådanne breve måtte betales kontant af afsender eller modtager. Først ved Cours Circ. nr. 10 af 15. juli 1854 bliver det officielt meddelt, at frimærker nu kan anvendes til frankering af breve til udlandet; men i praksis havde dette allerede fundet sted i nogen tid forinden, idet frankering med frimærker havde været tilladt fra 23. juli 1853 på breve til Norge og Sverige.

Det skal også nævnes, at ifølge postkonventionen mellem Danmark og Sverige af 29. juni 1852 kunne korsbåndsforsendelser til Sverige frigøres med et frimærke (à FIRE RBS), og endvidere var der i Cours Circ. nr. 7 af 18. maj 1852 givet en speciel tilladelse til, at den danske portoandel på 4 RBS på priskuranter fra England kunne frigøres med et af afsenderen i England påklæbet frimærke (à FIRE RBS) (figur 8).

On the other hand, as from 1st April 1851, the stamps could not be used on letters from places outside the Kingdom itself. From 1st May 1851, the stamps could be used on letters from the Duchy of Slesvig, and starting 1st July 1853 on letters from the Duchies of Holsten and Lauenburg. From 1st August 1855, the stamps could be used on letters posted via the Danish post offices in Hamburg and Lübeck (fig. 7).

As mentioned, the FIRE RBS stamps were meant to be used on the correspondence within the Danish postal area, whereas letters to foreign destinations should be handled like before, that is, the postage for such letters had to be paid in cash by the sender or the addressee. Not till the Cours Circ. No. 10 of 15th July 1854, it was announced officially that stamps could be used for letters to foreign destinations; in practice, however, this had already taken place some time before, as franking with stamps was allowed from 23rd July 1853 on letters to Norway and Sweden.

Also, it must be mentioned that according to the postal convention of 29th June 1852 between Denmark and Sweden, printed matters to Sweden could be prepaid with a stamp (of FIRE RBS). Furthermore, in the Cours Circ. No. 7 of 18th May 1852, a special permission was given for the Danish part of the postage rate - FIRE RBS - on price lists from England to be prepaid with a stamp (of FIRE RBS) affixed by the sender in England (fig. 8).

Figur 8: Udsnit af markedsrapport fra England frankeret med såvel et engelsk som dansk frimærke



Figure 8: Part of a market report from England franked with both English and Danish stamps.

I forbindelse med tilsendelse af frimærker fik postkontorerne tillige tilsendt et stumt stempel til brug for annulleringen af de på brevene påklæbede frimærker (figur 9). Postkontorerne fik samtidig meddelelse om, at såfremt det stumme stempel måtte være forlagt eller ubrugeligt, skulle frimærkerne annulleres med brevstemplet som viser dato og afsendelsessted (figur 10). Annulleringen af frimærkerne skulle ske således, at en del af annulleringsstemplet faldt på kuverten, således at man kunne se, om frimærket måtte være gledet af undervejs. (Circ. nr. 8 af 19. marts 1851).

In connection with receipt of the stamps, the post offices also received a mute canceller for cancellation of the stamps affixed on the letters (fig. 9). At the same time, the post offices were told that if the mute canceller got mislaid or useless, the stamps should be cancelled with the date stamp showing date and place of mailing (fig. 10). The cancellation of the stamps should be performed so that part of the cancellation was on the envelope, in order to see if the stamp had fallen off on its way. (Circ. No. 8 of 19th March 1851).

Figur 9: Udsnit af brev fra Lemvig 4/4 1851. Frimærket er korrekt annulleret, idet en del af annulleringen falder på kuverten.

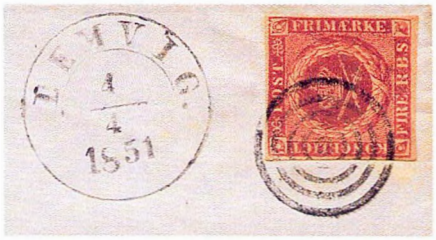


Figure 9: Part of a letter from Lemvig 4/4 1851. The stamp is cancelled correctly, as part of the cancellation is on the envelope.

Figur 10: Udsnit af brev fra Altona til Kiel. Da det sædvanlige annulleringsstempel ikke har været for hånden, er frimærket i stedet annulleret med dagstemplet.



Figure 10: Part of a letter from Altona to Kiel. As the usual mute cancellation was not at hand the stamp is cancelled with the date stamp instead.

Den almindeligste annulleringsfarve var sort; men den findes også i en blå, blågrøn og næsten grøn farve. Allerede efter nogle dage efter 1. april blev postvæsenet opmærksom på, at annulleringen kunne fjernes fra frimærkerne, og ved Circ. nr. 11 af 8. april 1851 blev det pålagt postkontorerne at gennemstryge frimærkerne med blæk, således at en del af blækstregen faldt uden for frimærket (figur 11). Den 15. april 1851 fik postkontorerne tilsendt ny stempelsværte, og samtidig ophævedes reglen om blækannullering. (Circ. nr. 12 af 15. april 1851). Blækannullering var således påbudt fra 8. til 16. april 1851 ; men det fremgik ikke klart af nogle cirkulærer, at man skulle ophøre med annullering med det stumme stempel, evt. brevstemplet. Man finder således breve fra denne periode, der er annulleret med såvel blæk som stempel (figur 12), ligesom der også findes breve fra blækannulleringsperioden, der som hidtil kun er annulleret med det stumme stempel, idet nogle postkontorer har siddet ordren om blækannullering overhørig.

The most common cancellation colour was black, however, it could also be in a blue, blue green, and almost green colour. Already some days after 1st April, the postal administration noticed that the cancellation could be removed from the stamps, and by Circ. No. 11 of 8th April 1851, the post offices were instructed to draw a line of ink across the stamps, so that part of the line was outside the stamps (fig. 11). On 15th April 1851, the post offices received new ink, and at the same time, the rules about ink cancellation was repealed (Circ. No. 12 of 15th April 1851). Thus, ink cancellation was ordered from 8th to 16th April 1851, but no circulars made it clear that mute cancellation, or use of the date stamp for cancellation should cease. Thus, from this period, letters can be found, cancelled with both ink and date stamp (fig. 12). From the period of ink cancellation, letters cancelled with the mute canceller only exist, because some post offices ignored the order of ink cancellation.

Figur 11: Udsnit af brev sendt 13. april 1851, hvor frimærket er annulleret ved gennemstrygning med blæk, jvf. Circ. nr. 11 af 8. april 1851.



Figure 11: Part of a letter sent 13th April 1851, where the stamp is cancelled by ink cancellation, cf. Circ. No. 11 of 8th April 1851.



Figur 12: Udsnit af brev sendt 12. april 1851, hvor frimærket er annulleret såvel med stempel som ved gennemstrygning med blæk. Circ nr. 11 af 8. april 1851 sagde ikke noget om, hvorvidt annullering med det stumme stempel skulle ophøre.

Figure 12: Part of a letter sent 12th April 1851, where the stamp is cancelled with both mute cancellation and ink. Circ. No. 11 of 8th April 1851 did not tell whether cancellation with the mute canceller should cease.

Med Circ. nr. 12 af 15. april 1851 fulgte en vejledning om annulleringsstemplingen, og den skulle nu foregå på en ny måde, nemlig således at ingen del af annulleringsstemplet faldt uden for frimærket og på brevet (figur 13). Nogle postkontorer forstod cirkulæret på den måde, at man måtte annullere to eller flere frimærker således, at annulleringsstemplet stod midt på 2 mærker (figur 14). Ved Circ. nr. 5 af 29. marts 1852 blev det slået fast, at hvert frimærke skulle annulleres for sig (figur 15).

Together with Circ. No. 12 of 15th April 1851, an instruction followed relating to the cancellation. Now it should be made in a different way, namely so that no part of the cancellation was outside the stamp and on the cover (fig. 13). Some post offices gathered from the circular that they should cancel two or more stamps so that the cancellation stamp was in the middle of two stamps (fig. 14). With Circ. No. 5 of 29th March 1852, it was made clear that each stamp should be cancelled individually (fig. 15).



Figur 13: Udsnit af brev til Holsten frankeret med 3 frimærker à FIRE RBS. Frimærkerne er annulleret, således at ingen del af annulleringsstemplerne falder uden for frimærkerne.
(Circ. nr. 12 af 15. april 1851).

Figure 13: Part of a letter to Holsten, with three stamps of FIRE RBS. The stamps are cancelled so that no part of the cancellation is outside the stamps. (Circ. No. 12 of 15th April 1851).



Figur 14: Parstykke af FIRE RBS med et stempel, idet nogle postkontorer forstod Circ. nr. 12 af 15. april 1851 således, at det var tilstrækkeligt at annullere et parstykke med et stempel midt på.

Figure 14: A pair of FIRE RBS with one postmark, as some post offices gathered from Circ. No. 12 of 15th April 1851, that it was sufficient to cancel a pair with one stamp in the middle.



Figur 15: Udsnit af brev fra 4. april 1852, hvor hvert af mærkerne er annulleret for sig. (Circ. nr. 5 af 29. marts 1852)

Figure 15: Part of a letter of 4th April 1852, where each stamp is cancelled individually (Circ. No. 5 of 29th March 1852).

Fra efteråret 1852 begyndte man at udskifte de stumme annulleringsstempler, og hvert postkontor fik tildelt et nummerstempel, således at man kunne se af stemplets nummer, hvorfra et brev kom (figur 16).

In autumn 1852, replacement of the mute cancellers began, and each post office received a numeral canceller, so that the number of the stamp indicated from where the letter came (fig. 16).



Figur 16: Postanvisningsbrev på 2 RDL og 68 RBS frankeret med et mærke af Thieles 1. tryk. Annulleret med nummerstempel 61 (Rønne). Under frimærket er påtegnet 4/4, hvor det øverste tal er prokuragebyr for beløb under 5 RDL, medens det nederste tal er for formular 2 RBS og for kvittering 2 RBS.

Figure 16: Postal money order of 2 RDL and 68 RBS with a stamp from Thieles 1. Tryk. Cancelled with numeral canceller 61 (Rønne). Below the stamp 4/4 is endorsed, where the top number is procuration fee for amount under 5 RDL, and the bottom number 4 is 2 RBS for the formula and 2 RBS for the receipt.

Foruden annullering med stumme stempler og nummerstempler, som begge findes i flere typer og farvenuancer (figur 17 og 19), samt brevstempler kan man på FIRE RBS frimærker finde andre former for annullering. Således skal nævnes de såkaldte oprørsstempler, som var annulleringsstempler (figur 18), der var indført i Holsten af den provisoriske regering under krigen i 1848-1850 i hertugdømmerne, og som senere lejlighedsvis blev anvendt på danske frimærker. Endvidere skal nævnes, at blækannullering uden for perioden 8. - 15. april 1851 også kan findes på breve fra landdistrikter og på breve, der indgik til en havneby, hvor der ikke var postkontor, og frimærket derfor blev annulleret af en toldembedsmand.

On FIRE RBS stamps there are other forms of cancellation, besides the cancellation with mute and numeral cancellers, which both exist in various types and colours (fig. 17 and 19), as well as date stamps. Thus, the so-called insurrection cancellers must be mentioned (fig. 18). They were introduced in Holsten by the provisional government during the war 1848-1850 in the Duchies, and later used on Danish stamps occasionally. Furthermore, it must be mentioned that ink cancellation outside the period 8th to 15th April 1851 also can be found on letters from rural districts and on letters, which were brought to a port with no post office, where the stamps were cancelled by a customs official.



Figur 17: Til venstre frimærke annulleret med nr. 2 (Hamborg med blå farve) og til højre med nr. 3 (Lübeck). Brug af frimærker i Hamborg og Lübeck blev først tilladt den 1. august 1855, så det er sent anvendte frimærker, der har disse nummerstempler.

Figure 17: To the left a stamp cancelled with No. 2 (Hamburg in blue), and to the right with No. 3 (Lübeck). The use of Danish stamps in Hamburg and Lübeck was not allowed till 1st August 1855, so the stamps wearing these numeral cancellations are examples of late use of the 4RBS stamps.

Figur 18: Frimærke annulleret med et af de såkaldte oprørsstempler, som blev indført af den provisoriske regering i hertugdømmerne under krigen 1848 - 1850. Efter at krigen var slut, blev stemplerne lejlighedsvis anvendt til annullering af danske frimærker.



Figure 18: Stamp cancelled with one of the so-called insurrection cancellers, which were introduced by the provisional government in the Duchies during the war 1848-1850. After the war, the cancellers were occasionally used on Danish stamps.

Figur 19: Frimærke annulleret med det såkaldte Keitum-stempel, som blev anvendt i byen Keitum på øen Sild.



Figure 19: Stamp cancelled with the so-called Keitum-canceller, which was used in the town Keitum on the island of Sylt.

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