

THE RE-UNIFICATION OF SOUTHERN JUTLAND WITH DENMARK 1864-1920

AIM - The aim of this exhibit is to describe the historical background for the Plebiscite in 1920 in the Duchy of Schleswig. This was incorporated in the Versailles Treaty 1919 following the end to The Great War, later in the 20th century known as World War I.

STRUCTURE - The structure of the exhibit is mainly chronological, starting with the loss of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to Prussia and Austria after Denmark's defeat in the 2nd Schleswig War, also called the 1864-War, and finishing with the Plebiscite in 1920. The material available in the first frames are mainly philatelic, while the later frames include more non-philatelic items. Therefore, the story line does not easily lend itself to a conformity in the mixture of philatelic and non-philatelic items, but the overall exhibit complies with the Open Philately Guidelines.

CHOICE OF MATERIAL - The philatelic and non-philatelic material has been chosen to reflect the best possible examples to illustrate the story, not only from a postal history point of view but by using picture postcards, different kinds of ephemera, and medals to illustrate and carry the story forward.

☑ indicates items of special interest and rarity



Map of the Kingdom of Denmark with the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg. Printed in London after 1815. Denmark was allied with France during the Napoleonic Wars, and at the Treaty of Kiel, 14 January 1814, Denmark had to cede Norway to Sweden, but gained the Duchy of Lauenburg in 1815.

Frame I Background

Denmark's loss of Schleswig-Holstein after the 1864 War left Schleswig, which had been an important route from Scandinavia to the rest of Europe, as a northern German outpost with the new Danish-German border at Kongeåen. It was the beginning of German unification by Otto von Bismarck and of the Germanification of Schleswig, which had always been much more Danish language and culture orientated than Holstein. In 1865 stamps were issued by Prussia and Austria and these were followed by the Norddeutscher Postbezirk stamps in 1872.

Frame II German Reich

After the unification of Germany new stamps were introduced, and following the currency reform from Groschen to Mark and Pfennig the Germania stamps were introduced in 1900, and Germany joined the UPU. Items to Australia and the USA are shown, as well as parcel letters, CoDs, and money letters.

FRAME III World War I

Denmark had declared its neutrality, but in Schleswig military censorship was introduced, e.g. ÜK markings, and a defence line, Festungsstelle Nord, across Jutland was built against a possible attack by Britain via the harbour of Esbjerg in Denmark. At the outbreak of WWI about 30,000 men from Schleswig were called up to serve the Kaiser. They were among the first troops used in the battle of Mons, and among the first casualties. Examples of mail from both the Eastern and Western fronts are shown, as well as material from PoWs in i.a. Ireland and the UK.

FRAME IV World War I leading to the Versailles Treaty

Items from Danish speaking PoWs in Aurillac in France are shown, as is the return of PoWs. Various material influencing life in Schleswig under German Rule explains the move to get 'peoples' right to self-determination' recognised for Schleswig, and this was incorporated in the Versailles Treaty.

FRAME V Commission Internationale de Surveillance du Plébiscite Slésvig (C.I.S.)

The C.I.S. was established, and its composition is described and illustrated. The special Plebiscite stamps are shown with different usages - official and private. In January 1920 the German troops left Schleswig, and regiments of the French Chasseurs Alpins and the British Sherwood Foresters arrived to oversee the period of the voting. Schleswig was divided into four zones, but elections only took place in the two northernmost zones, 1. Zone and 2. Zone.

FRAME VI Sønderjysk Kommando; 1. Zone Plebiscite Stamps; Notgeld; Election Propaganda

The arrival of Danish troops, Sønderjysk Kommando, is illustrated, and 1. Zone had new Plebiscite stamps overprinted 1. ZONE on 20 May 1920. Usages of the stamps are shown together with different mixed frankings. Due to the lack of coins during WWI and after, local authorities were allowed to print 'money', Notgeld (emergency money), and these are richly illustrated with symbolic motives showing both the German and Danish allegiances. This symbolic patriotism, or nationalism, was also used during the election period and is illustrated with propaganda from both sides.

FRAME VII Election Propaganda; Voting; Augustenborg Post Office; King Christian X

The actual voting is explained, and the change in Augustenborg from the German post office to the Danish is illustrated. The Danish King, Christian X (1910-1947), sailing on the Royal yacht, *Dannebrog*, visited many of the towns and villages, now re-united with Denmark. On 10 July 1920 he crossed the old border at the river, Kongeåen, on his white horse, receiving greetings everywhere he and his family arrived.

FRAME VIII Dybbøl Celebrations; 1920 Memorabilia; Genforenings Stamps

The celebration on 11 July at the Dybbøl Skanser (redoubts) drew Danes from all over. The Dybbøl Mølle and the nearby redoubts had and have an important place in Danish history from the 1864-War till today. Memorabilia from 1920 is manifold and examples are shown. Finally, new Danish stamps were issued on 5 October 1920, Genforenings stamps, and some usages and mixed frankings are shown.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Background - 1864-War

Illustrated Field Post Letter



597 - A. Pichler - 1864.

Steindruck v. Carl Blunck in Kiel.

Letzter Angriff und Erstürmung der Düppeler Schanzen durch die tapfern Preußen, Vormittags den 18^{ten} April 1864.

Auenbüll, den 26. April 1864.

Liebteliebte Eltern!

Mein erstes Brief vom 20. habe ich soeben mit großer Freude, dass es noch gehört in, mir ist so viel an ihm. Das Geld von Blindenscheinen habe ich soeben mit der Unterstützung von Krumm fingerringen und bitte, dass ich drum sollen die feierliche Gebirgs-Verordnung bezeugt, sobald als ich im Halbblut stehe, soviel ich Ihnen bewilligen kann. Ich ist bis fünf noch nicht herum, das 4. Tag kommen wir auf Hagenau und Oberrhein. Witterung ist die Preisveränderung und ich, wie ich jetzt noch gibt, dass ich mich auch bewilligen, ob wir noch auf die Insel Alpen finkommen, das soll noch auf Hofen falken, da ich es auf mir selbst ganz offen.

Most important Dates:

Commemorative Medal for the 1864 Military Campaign, a combined Prussian-Austrian medal commemorating their coalition's victory in the 1864-War over Denmark.

811 Charlesmagne and the Danish King signed a treaty that the border should be at the river Eider. The Danish King was Duke of Schleswig and Duke of Holstein, but neither were part of the Kingdom of Denmark. Holstein became a member of the German Bund, but not Schleswig.

1460 Treaty of Ribe - Schleswig and Holstein should never be divided.

1848-1851 Uprising by the Duchies against Denmark, resulting in a civil war, won by Denmark.

1864-War between Denmark and Prussia & Austria, resulting in Denmark's defeat. At the Treaty of Vienna in 1864 Denmark lost 1/3 of its territory and commercial access to European markets, including the harbours of Tönning and Husum. Citizens in Schleswig had to choose either to become Prussian citizens or lose their rights.



Schleswig was always more Danish in language and culture, whereas Holstein was German speaking. In the 1890s the Germanification of Schleswig increased dramatically, and the use of Danish language in schools and churches were no longer permitted, nor the flying of the Danish flag.

1914-1918 WWI The Danish minorities were called up to serve and fight in the German army.

1919 The Versailles Treaty enshrined the people's right to self-determination, resulting in the Schleswig Plebiscite.

1920 North Schleswig returns to Denmark.

26 April 1864 - illustrated field post letter from Auenbüll to Remscheid in Nord-Rhein Westphalia, from a son to his parents, cancelled K.Pr.FELD POST VI ARMEE CORPUS.

The illustration shows the final attack and conquest by the brave Prussians of the Danish defence at the Dybbøl Redoubts on 18 April 1864, the decisive battle of the 1864-War.

The son writes about his tasks in the army and wonders what will be next, but also that the illustration bears no relation to the realities of the battle, 'Don't you believe that the storming of the redoubts looked like this, and of course we had neither backpacks nor helmets.'



Christian Ravn (1846-1877) is a farmer's son from Vordingborg on the island of Sealand. He writes diligently to his father and other family members.

[1] Left: **21 January 1864** - letter franked with 4 Sk correct rate, cancelled **FELTPOST 21/1 No 1 P.2** and with number stamp 221. This field post office was in Schleswig from 1 January to 7 February 1864.

Ravn is with the Danish troops retreating from the Dannevirke position and is billeted with the chairman of the local parish council. He writes, 'Unfortunately we will probably not stay here long, as today we have received orders to be ready to march with a moment's notice.'

[2] Left: **2 May 1864** - letter unfranked with 6 postage to pay, cancelled **FREDERICIA 2/2**. Note that an inverted '2' has been used instead of a '5' for the month. Arrival handstamp **VORDINGBORG 3/5** on the reverse.

Ravn has now left Fredericia, which he is very pleased about, as otherwise they would have suffered the same fate as the troops at Dybbøl. He has been billeted very well at a farm on the island of Funen, and the food is excellent.

[3] Left: **11 May 1864** - unfranked letter marked 6 to pay and cancelled **FELTPOST 11/5 No 2 P.1**.

Ravn has now been shipped with the retreating Danish army to the very north of Jutland near Frederikshavn, and writes, 'Yesterday we arrived here to the poorest small village I have ever seen, there is only a couple of houses built with clay, but I have good billeting. ... Being on guard at the manor house where the general and the Danish crown prince were staying, whom I was lucky to talk with. I now understand why so much is being spent to defend this poor little spot (North Jutland!).'

[4] Right: **10 May 1864 - Telegraphen** - Daily News Sheet

Reports from Graasten inform that the bridgehead at Sundeved has been blown up by the Prussians on the 3rd May, as it could not be captured due to the Danish rifle fire. ...

Yesterday it was said in town (Copenhagen) that the Home Secretary and the Secretary of Justice have resigned in connection with rumours that an armistice is imminent. ...

Today it is further said that the Secretary for War has resigned.



2det Nummer.

Telegraphen.

Daglig udgaaende Nyheds-Tidende.

Herdahls Bogtrykkeri.  Gøtherøgade Nr. 12.

N^o 401. Tirsdag 10. Mai. 1864.

Fra Graasteen skrives, at Brohovedet i Sundeved den 3die Mai er blevet sprængt i Luften af Preusserne, fordi det ikke kunde rases under de Danstes Geværild.

Bed Besættelsen af Fredericia, fortæller en Korrespondent til „Børsen.“, gjordes 22 Fanger, som vare blevne tilbage i de tomme Huse.

Den østerrigst-preussiske Eskadre er afgaaet tilhøje fra Cuxhaven den 6te.

En Polak, der egentlig er preussisk Officer, ankom i Tordags til Bogenso som Deserteur. Efter at have deeltaget i den polske Opstand fik han Valget mellem Lugthuset eller at gaae som Menig med Hæren til Jylland; i Haab om mulig at kunne undvige, valgte han det sidste og det lykkedes ham at skjule sig i Beile.

Postmesteren i Ribe skal efter Fortlydende have negtet en frigiven Sleeviger, som igjen vilde stode til sit Regiment, Tilladelse til at kjøre med Posten, fordi han var blottet for Penge.

Til Wien ventes der i indeværende Uge en Transport af erobrede Kanoner.

Det preussiske Tab den 18de April angives nu efter officielle Vister i „Kreuzzeit.“ til: 16 døde og 54 saarede Officerer, deriblandt 14 haardt saarede, 213 døde og 866 saarede Underofficerer og Menige, deriblandt 428 haardt saarede, og 39 Savnede, tilsammen 70 Officerer og 1118 Mand.

THAAE vilde man hert Byen vide, at D. Grell. Indenrigs- og Justitsministeren havde indgivet deres Afsted. Man antager dette staaer i Forbindelse med Nygtet om en indgaaet Vaabensstilstand.

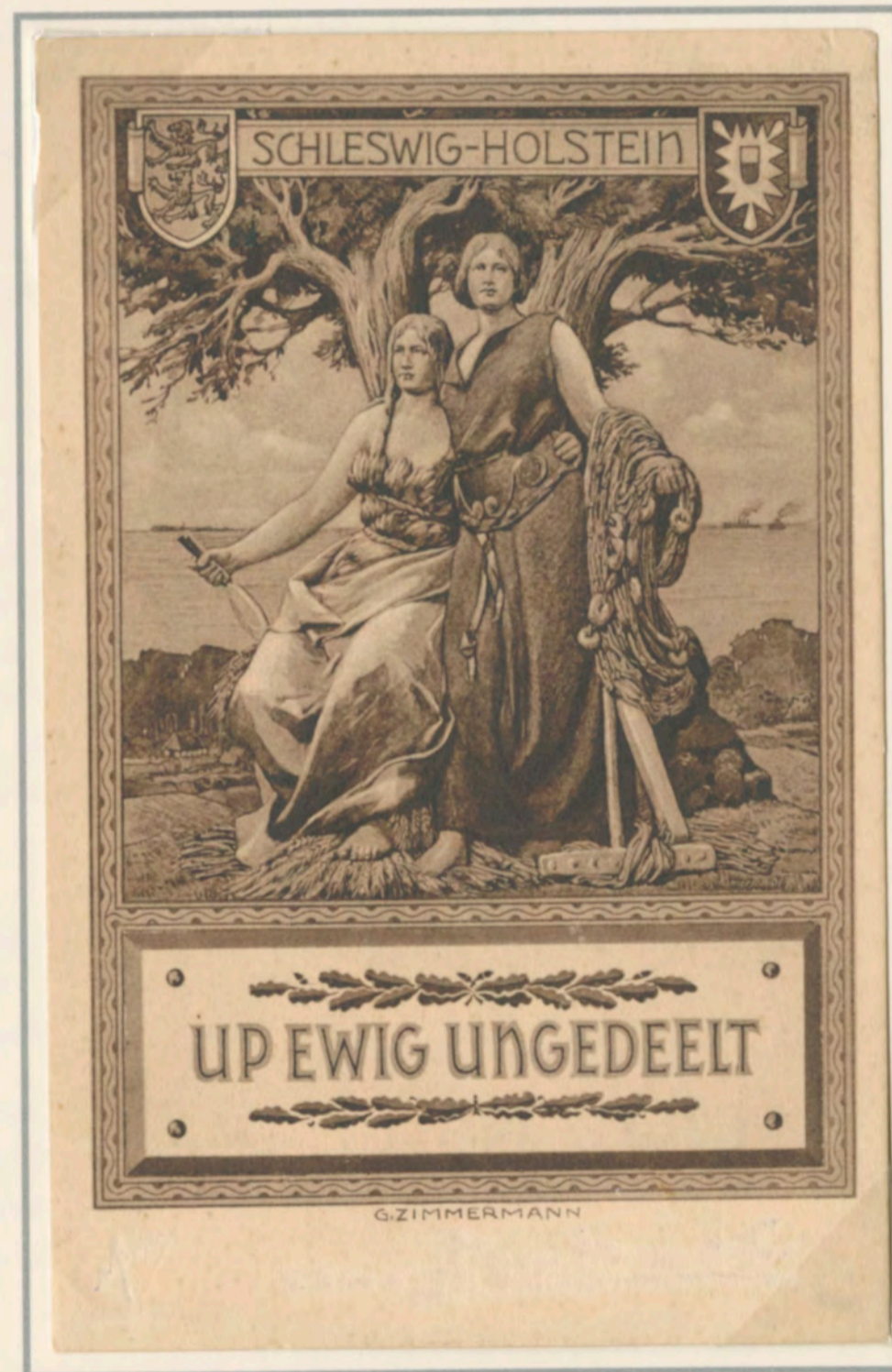
IDAG siges endvidere Hs. Excellence Krigsministeren at have indgivet sin Afsted.

Background - Up Ewig Ugedeelt; Kundgjørelse 16 November 1864

The most important Proclamation regarding the Peace Treaty of Vienna 30 October 1864 with a protocol about the evacuation of Jutland.

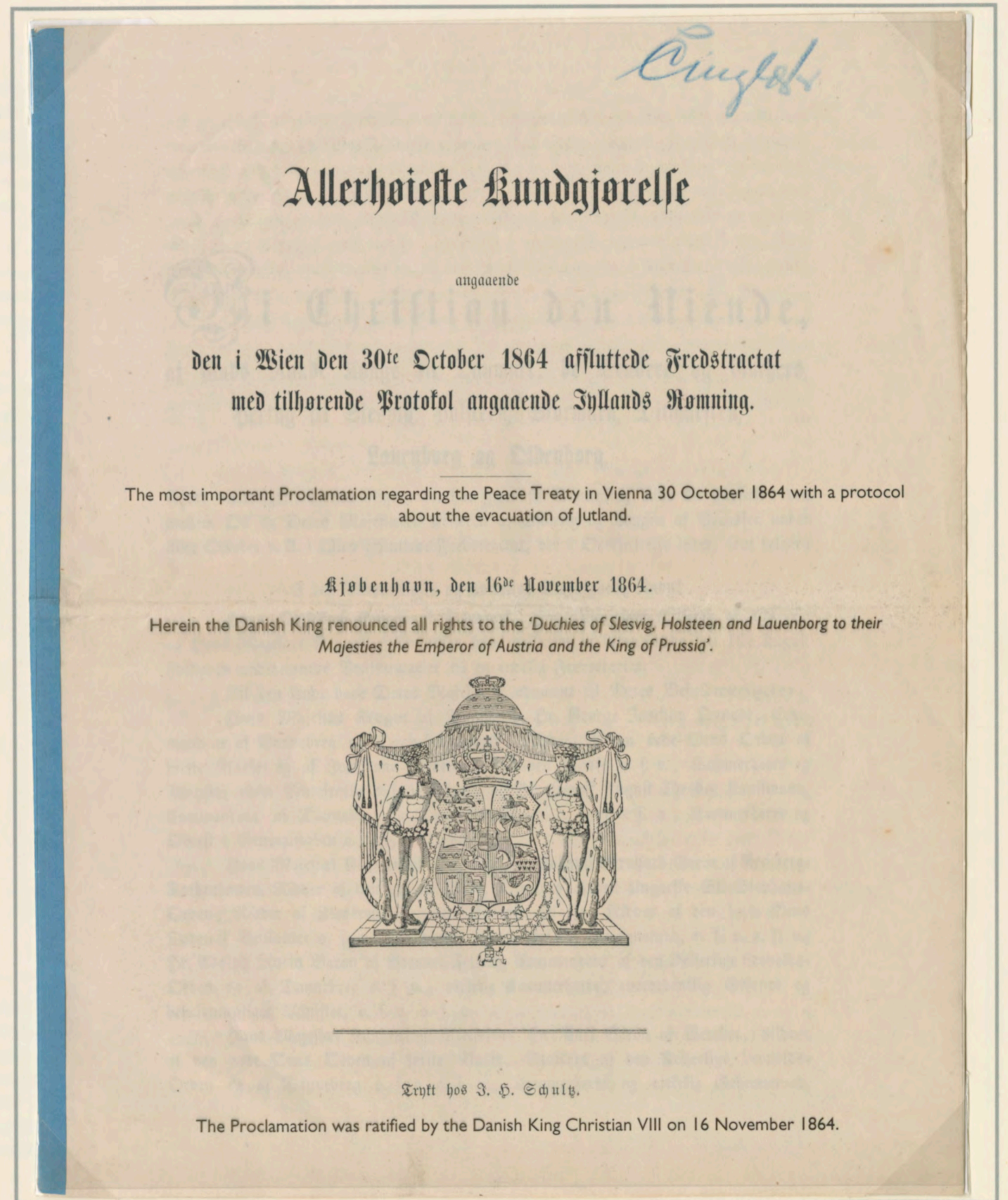
Herein the Danish King renounced all rights to the 'Duchies of Slesvig, Holsteen and Lauenborg to their Majesties the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia'.

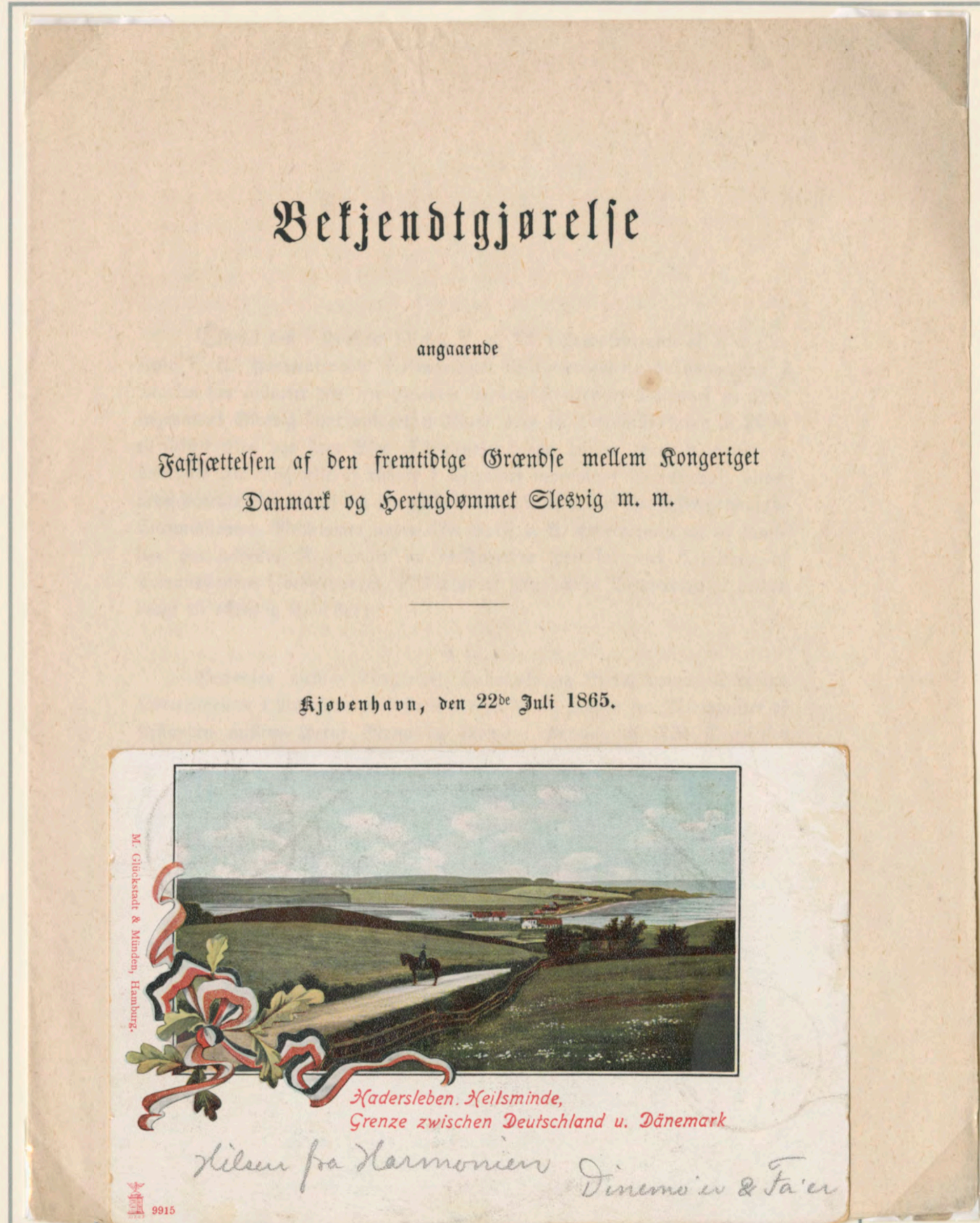
The Proclamation was ratified by the Danish King Christian VIII on 16 November 1864.



Picture postcard, unused, produced by the Schleswig-Holsteiner-Bund, No. 1812/25.
Printer: L Handorff, Kiel.

The illustration, by G Zimmermann is heavily symbolic with the two women, Schleswig and Holstein, under the oak tree, and the words: **UP EWIG UNGEDEELT** (Forever undivided).





[1] Left: **22 July 1865** - Proclamation regarding the establishment of the future border between the Kingdom of Denmark and the Duchy of Slesvig etc.

The document refers to the **Treaty of Vienna of 30 October 1864**, and it lists the distribution of border markers from No. 1 on the west coast at Vedsted to Nos. 127 and 128 at Heilsminde, one on each side of the fjord. The maintenance of all bridges over Kongeåen, the river running along most of the new border, is thoroughly allocated and costed.

[2] Bottom left: **18 August 1905** - postcard, undivided back, sent from Hadersleben to Fredericia in Denmark. The picture shows the border at **Heilsminde** at the mouth of Haderslev fjord with German text: *Grenze zwischen Deutschland u. Dänemark* (The Border between Germany and Denmark).

Printer: M Glückstadt & Münden, Hamburg, No. 9915.

[3] Right: **25 May 1865** - newspaper wrapper sent from Glückstadt to the City of Schleswig via the Elmshorn-Itzehoe railway with 1¼ Schilling (Mi 4) and cancelled in **GLÜCKSTADT**. **Postsvorschuss** (Cash on Delivery) in ink 6 Mark 15 Schilling, and also in crayon 6 and 15.

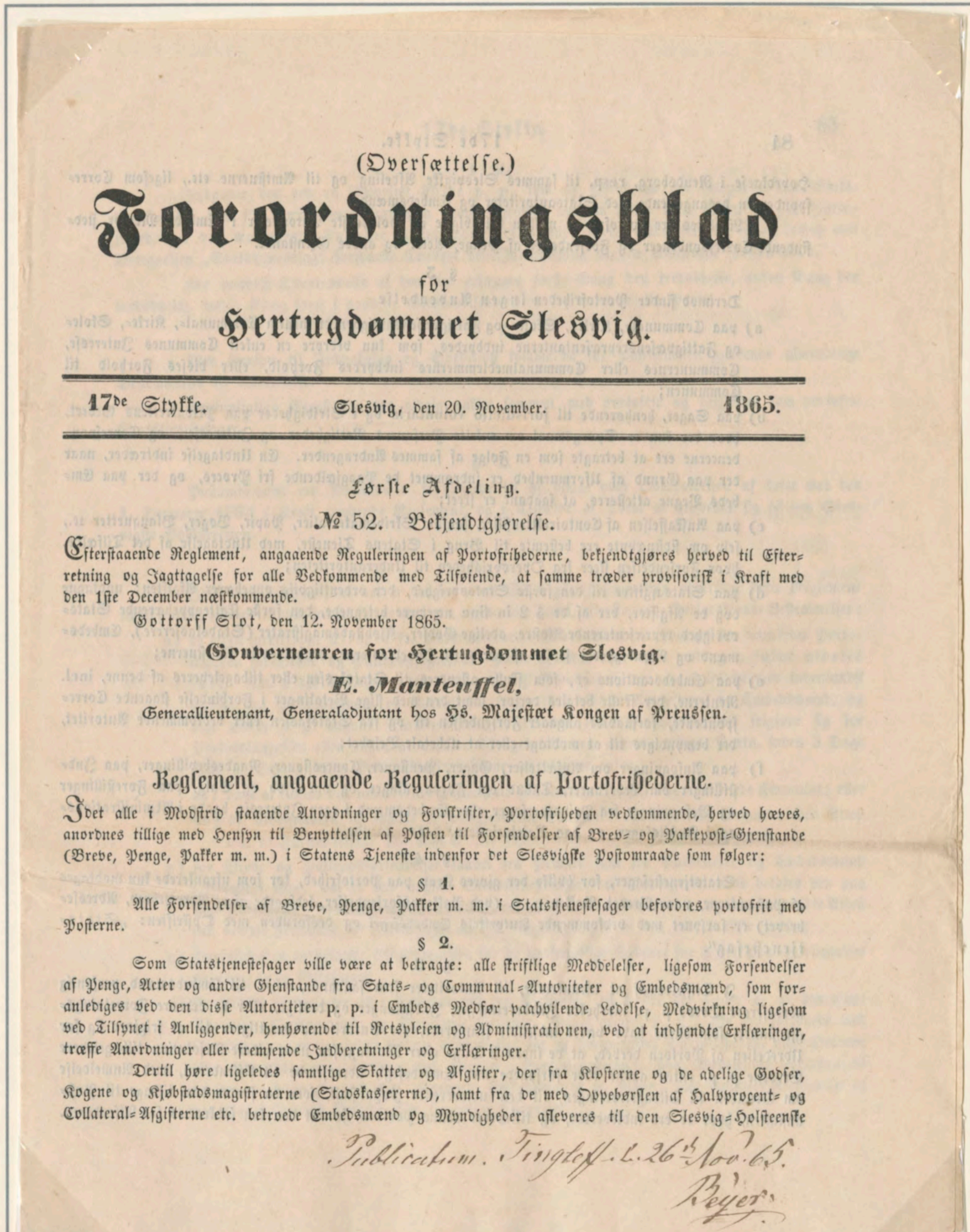
Below block of four 1¼ Schilling (Mi 4).



[4] Right: **25 November 1865/66** - envelope sent to Rudkjøbing in Denmark marked v. Schl. Sp. Bur. 25/11, prepaid with 2 Schilling (Mi 16), cancelled with ink cross.

Not recorded in the literature. E



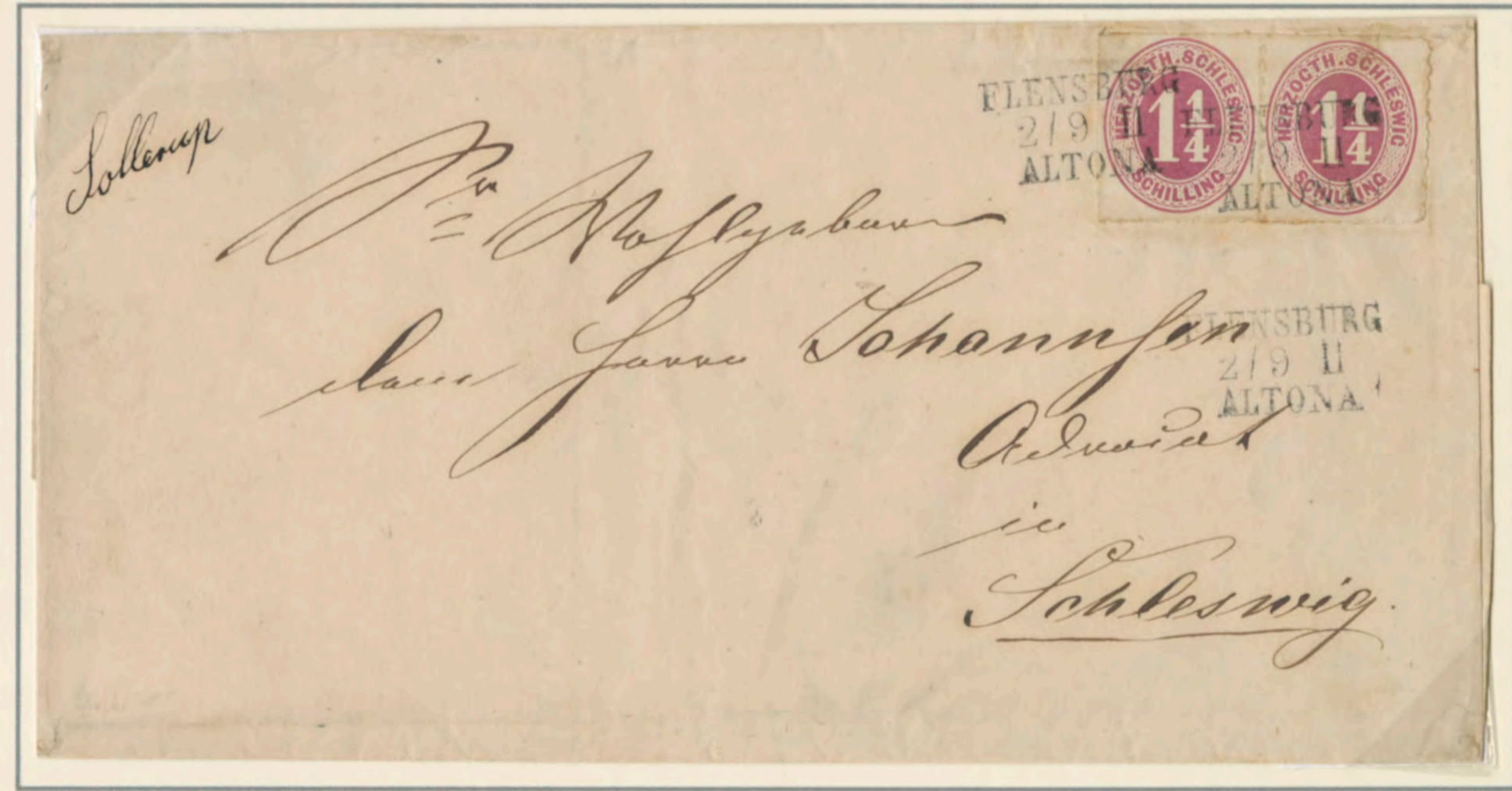


[1] Left: 20 November 1865 - Forordningsblad: Postal Administration Announcement. Translation into Danish for the Duchy of Schleswig. Marked, Tingleff d. 26th Nov. 65. Beyer.

New regulations for free postage for official mail, but not for mail concerning local institutions such as churches, schools, relief for poverty, charities, i.e. mainly those institutions where Danish language and culture were dominant.



[2] Above: 29 August 1865 - cover sent from Gettorf to Paris with a total of 7½ Schilling: 3 x ½ (Mi 13) - 3 x 1½ (Mi 15) - 1 x 2 (Mi 16), cancelled with Prussian double ring GETTORF.



[3] Above: 2 September 1866(7) - double weight wrapper sent from Sollerup (a station on the Flensburg-Tönning railway) to Schleswig, prepaid with a pair 1¼ Schilling (Mi 14), cancelled and date stamped with three-line FLENSBURG-ALTONA railway post office mark.

Background - 1864-1867 Stamps

Duchy of Holstein to Sweden; Duchy of Holstein Stamps; Duchy of Schleswig and Duchy of Holstein Stamps



[1] Above: **12 September 1867** - cover sent from Schleswig Bahnhof to Potsdam, correctly prepaid with Duchy of Holstein 3 x 1½ Schilling (Mi 23), cancelled with Prussian boxed **SCHLESWIG BAHNHOF**. The use of Duchy of Holstein stamps in Schleswig was permitted from 6 November 1866.

[4] Below: **23 June 1865** - inland cover sent from Bahnhof Husum to the island of Föhr, with Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein 1¼ (Mi 9), cancelled with Danish Ant III ring **BAHNHOF HUSUM**.



[2] Below: **14 December 1867** - wrapper sent from Heide in Holstein to Gothenburg in Sweden with Duchy of Holstein 4 Schilling (Mi 25), correctly paid and marked **franco**, cancelled with Prussian double ring **HEIDE**.

The only recorded overseas use of this stamp.



[3] Above: **28 November 1867** - parcel letter from Hadersleben to Halle franked with 2 Duchy of Holstein 4 Schilling (Mi 25) stamps for a parcel weighing 18½ pound.

[5] Below: **6 October 1867** - cover sent from Kiel to Aabo in Finland with mixed franking of 2 Duchy of Schleswig 2 Schilling (Mi 16) and 3 Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein ½ Schilling (Mi 8) stamps, cancelled with Prussian double ring **KIEL**.



The final stamps from the Schleswig-Holstein 1865-1867 period has the full wording: in the oval: **SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN SCHILLING**

Background - Norddeutscher Postbezirk 1868-1872

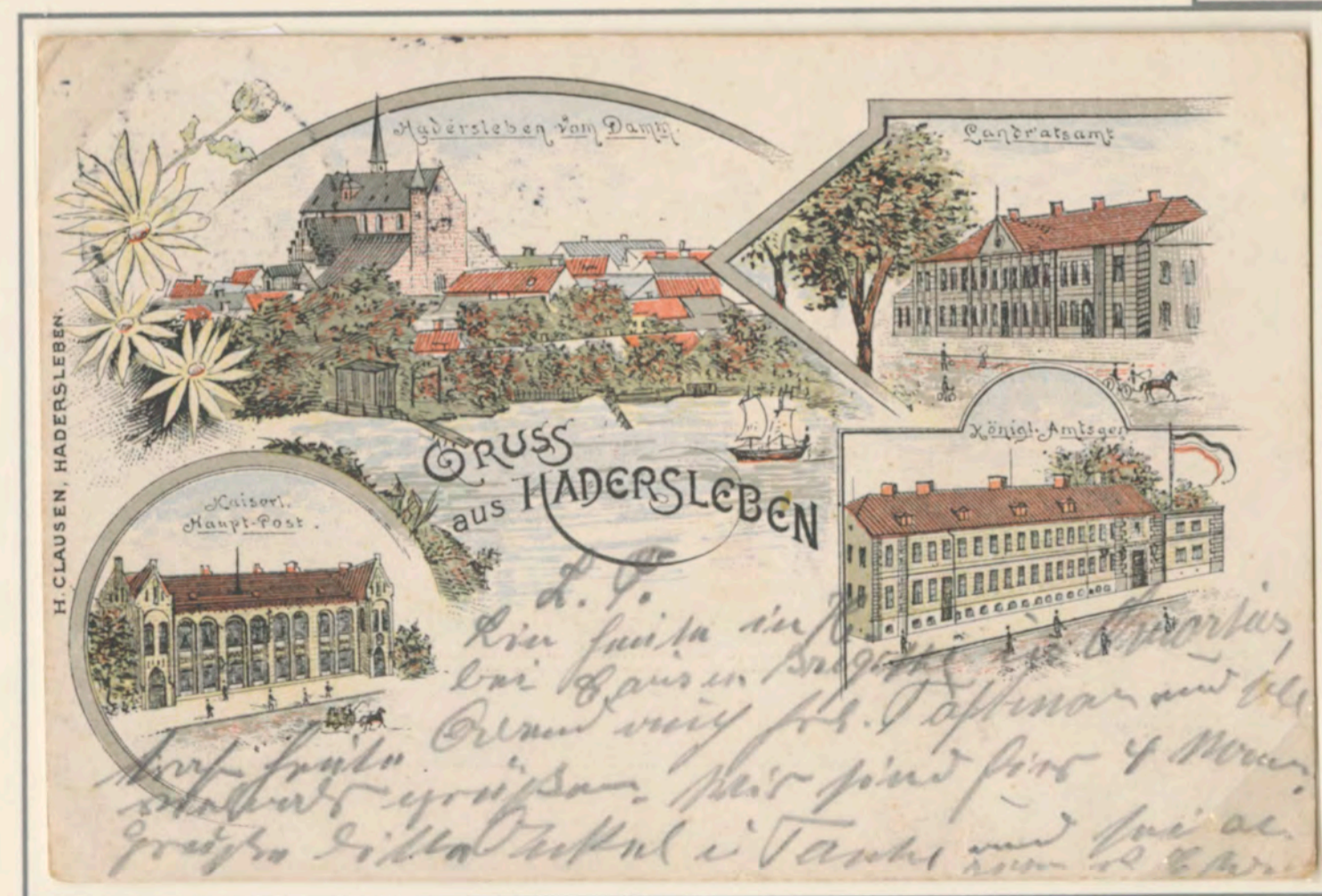
Hadersleben to Madeira; More Usages



[1] Above: 15 February 1868 - cover sent from Hadersleben to Madeira via England. Correctly paid 1st weight class with 1/2 Groschen (Mi 3), 2 Groschen (Mi 5), and 5 Groschen (Mi 6) and marked *frei*. Cancelled with Prussian single ring **HADERSLEBEN**.

[4] Below: 8 September 1898 - postcard, undivided back, sent from Hadersleben to Colstrup near Apenrade, correct inland postcard rate 5 Pf Wertziffer und Krone (Deutsches Reich).

Printer: H Clausen, Hadersleben.



[2] Below: 27 April 1868 - envelope sent to London via Ostende with 5 x 1 Groschen (Mi 4) cancelled with Prussian single ring **HADERSLEBEN**, and sent to Leith in Scotland. Boxed **P.D.**, paid to destination. Arrival mark for Edinburgh 30 April on reverse.



[3] Above: 8 June 1868 - parcel letter sent from Wyk on the island of Föhr to Hamburg, franked with 4 x 1 Groschen (Mi 4), 2nd weight class letter 2 Groschen plus 2 Groschen registration fee, and cancelled with Prussian double ring **WYK**.

[5] Below: 2 August 1898 - postcard, undivided back, sent from Wyk on the island of Föhr to Radebeul near Dresden, 5 Pf Wertziffer und Krone (Deutsches Reich) inland postcard rate.

Verlag v M Glückstadt & Münden, Hamburg, No. 1933



After the 1864 War, the Gasteiner Konvention 14 August 1865 Schleswig was allocated to Prussia and Holstein to Austria.

On 7 June 1866 Prussia occupied Holstein, and after the Prager Frieden 23 August 1866 Schleswig-Holstein became a Prussian province 12 January 1867.

On 1 January 1868 Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg were included in the new Norddeutscher Postbezirk.

Background - Norddeutscher Postbezirk 1868-1872



☑ [1] Left: 17 February 1869 - parcel letter from Lügumkloster to Copenhagen, with ¼, ½, and 1 Groschen stamps (Mi 1, 3, and 4), and a pair of 1866 Prussian 10 Silber-Groschen (Mi 20), cancelled by Prussian double cds **LÜGUMKLOSTER**, accompanying 28 ½ pound parcel.

With Copenhagen arrival date on the reverse and *Colliet oplagt paa Kjöbenhavns Toldbod* (Parcel stored at the Copenhagen Customs House). Ex Engel. **E**

☑ [3] Below: 24 September 1870 - cover sent fully paid from Christiansfeld to Springfield, Jamaica, endorsed *franco*, with ¼, ½ and 1 NDP Groschen stamps (Mi 1, 2 and 4) and 10 Silber Groschen Prussian stamp (Mi 20), making 11 ¾ Groschen in all, cancelled by Prussian double cds **CHRISTIANSFELD** and manuscript *Crflid 24/9/70*.

Sent via London and extensively re-directed in Jamaica via Kingston, Newmarket, Black River, and Mandeville, eventually coming to hand on 29 October 1870. The additional **1^d** handstamp is believed to have been applied in Jamaica.



☑ [4] Right: 18 June 1898 - postcard, undivided back, sent from Christiansfeld to Sonderburg, franked with correct inland postcard rate 5 Pf (Deutsches Reich).

Printer:
Verlag von M Glückstadt & Munden Hamburg
Verlag von F Martin, Christiansfeld.

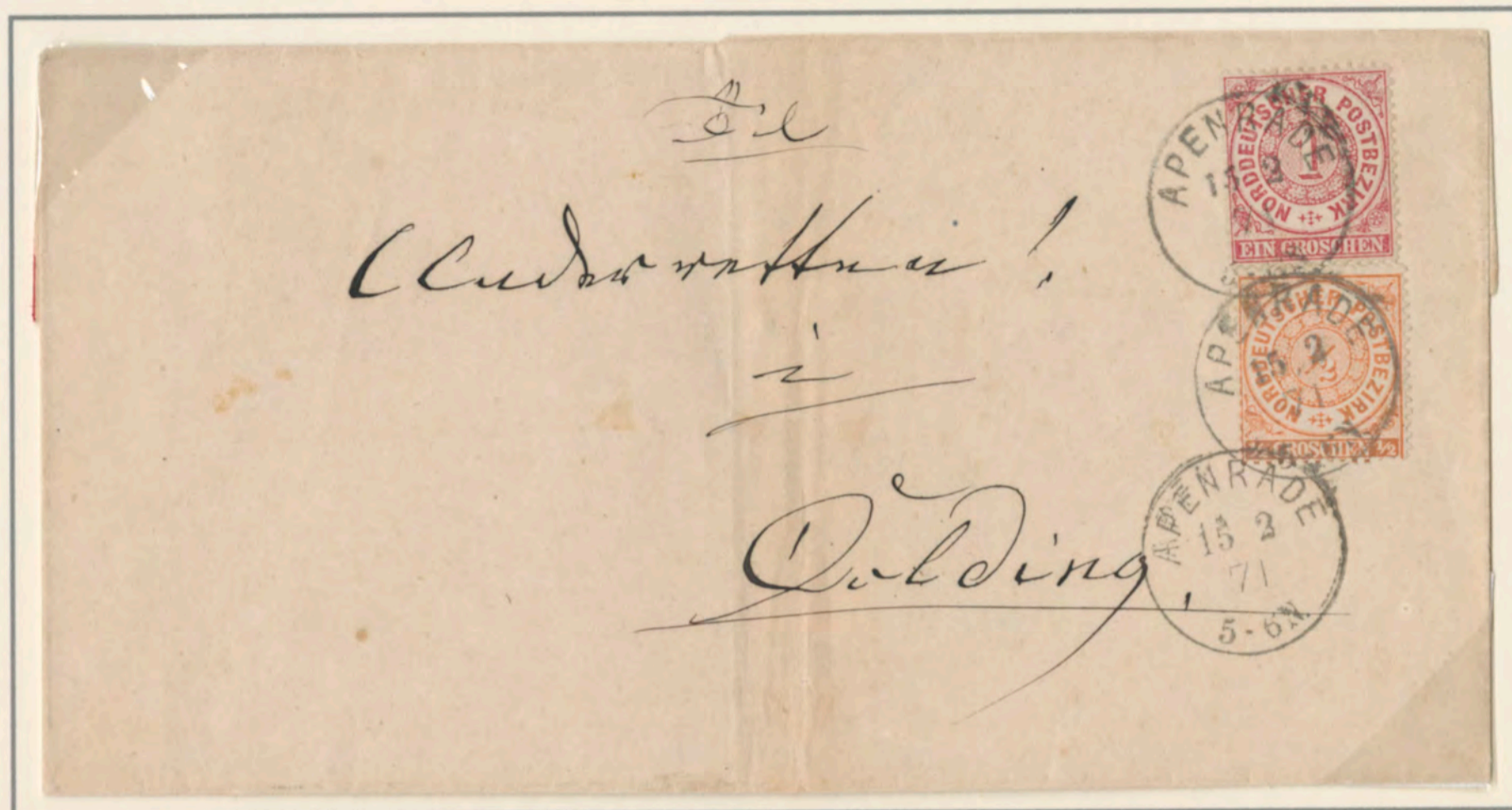
☑ Lügumkloster to Copenhagen with Prussian Stamps; ☑ Christiansfeld to Jamaica



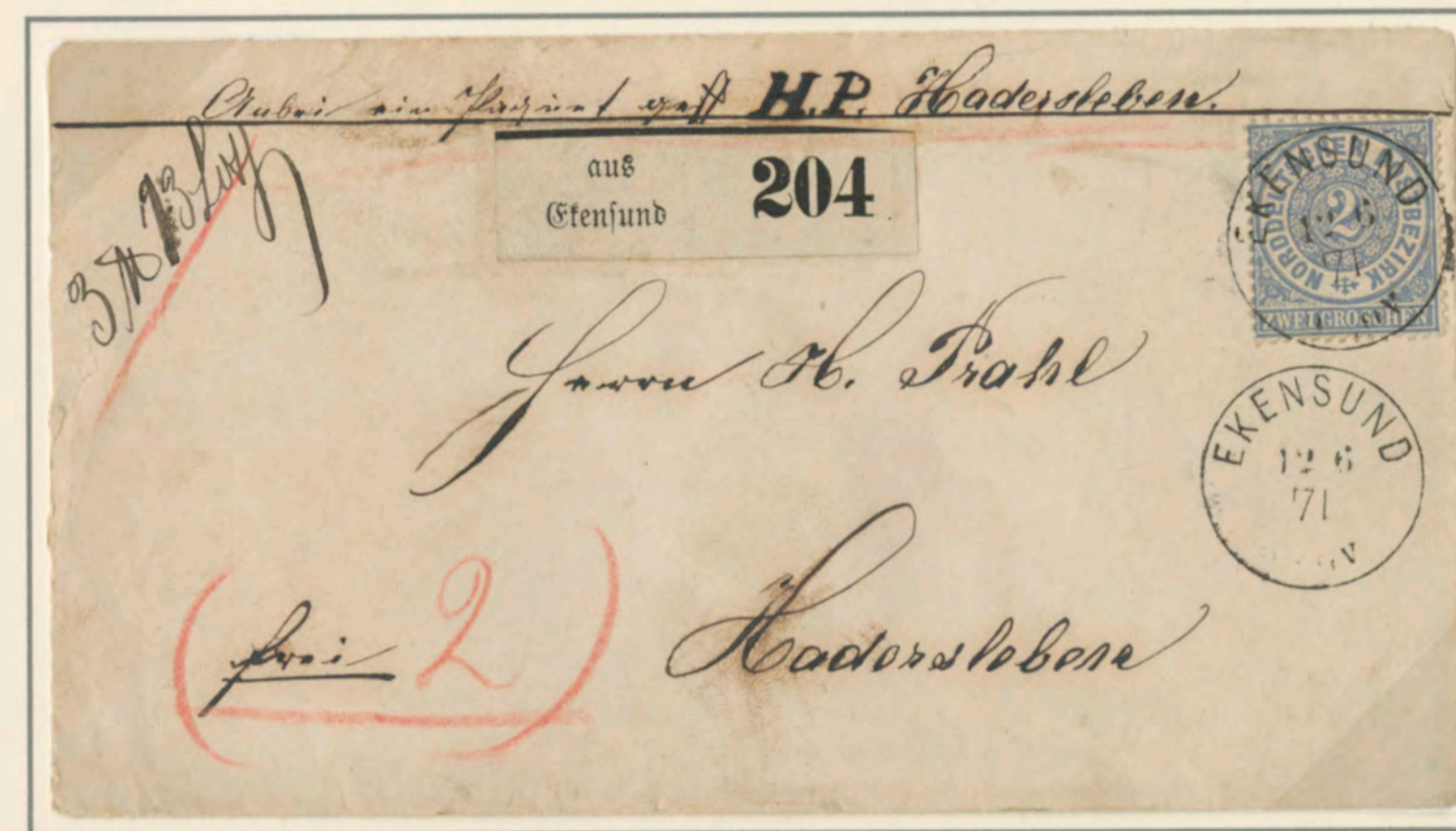
[2] Above: 19 March 1870 - re-directed **Postforskund** (Cash on Delivery) envelope to Søgaard near Kolding in Denmark, from the Danish language newspaper, **Vestslævisk Tidende** (1859-1870), for 1 Thaler 12 Silbergroschen 6 Pf. Franked with 5 Groschen (Mi 6): letter weighing 2 Loth 2 Groschen + distance 5-15 miles 2 Groschen + Postforskund 1 Groschen, and cancelled in **MÖGELTONDERN**

On the reverse Kolding arrival stamp 20 March, Hadersleben 1 April, and finally AUSG. 8 April, and returned: **Retour**. The explanation is in the handwritten: *Ei indløst uagted det var anmeldt 2 Gange.* (Not redeemed despite recipient informed twice.)





[1] Above: 15 February 1871 - folded cover sent from Apenrade to Kolding, 1869 issue 1 Groschen and 1/2 Groschen (Mi 16 and 15) border rate, and cancelled with Prussian single ring APENRADE.



[2] Above: 12 June 1871 - parcel letter with label aus Etenfund 204 to Hadersleben, franked with 2 Groschen (Mi 17) accompanying a parcel weighing 3 pounds 13 loth.



[3] Above: 8 October 1899 - postcard, from Apenrade to Kolding in Denmark stamped correctly with 10 Pf (Deutsches Reich) foreign postcard rate. Cancelled with the APENRADE-ROTHENKRUG railway stamp.

Printer: Verlag Glückstadt & Münden, Hamburg.



[5] Above: 12 December 1871 - official wrapper sent from Sonderburg to Middelfart in Denmark franked with 1870 issue Dienstmarken (official postage stamps) 1 Groschen and 2 Groschen (Mi 4 and 5), being double the reduced rate to Denmark, and marked 2 to indicate a second weight class letter.

German Empire - Adler mit Brustschild 1872-1875

Various Usages; Christiansfeld to Gothenburg, Sweden



[1] Above: 10 July 1872 - inland cover sent from Hadersleben to Vimtrup, franked with 4 x ¼ Groschen (Mi 1) kleiner Brustschild.

The reverse bears extensive notes from the postmen in Rödding and Christiansfeld that the addressee could not be found, and the letter was returned - *retour*. Cancelled with Prussian single ring HADERSLEBEN. E

After the end of the Franco-Prussian War 1870-1871, the German Reichskansler Bismarck engineered the unification of the German Empire on 18 January 1871 at the Palace in Versailles with Kaiser Wilhelm (1871-1888) as the new Head of State.

Consequently new stamps were issued on 1 June 1872.

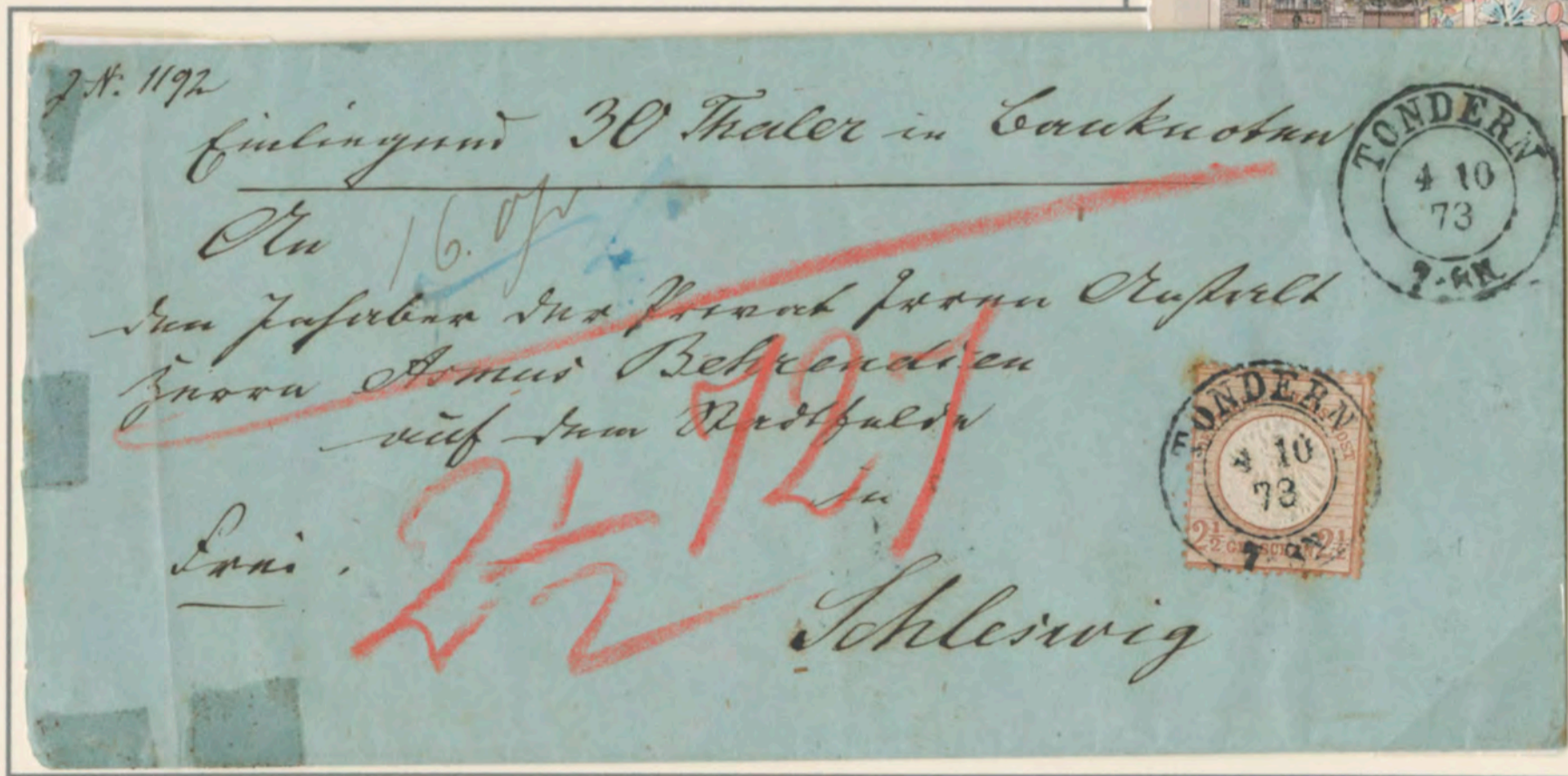


[4] Above: 15 October 1897 - Gruss aus card, undivided back, sent from Tondern to Kolding with correct 10 Pf Reichpost (Mi 47) to Denmark with birthday greetings written in Danish.

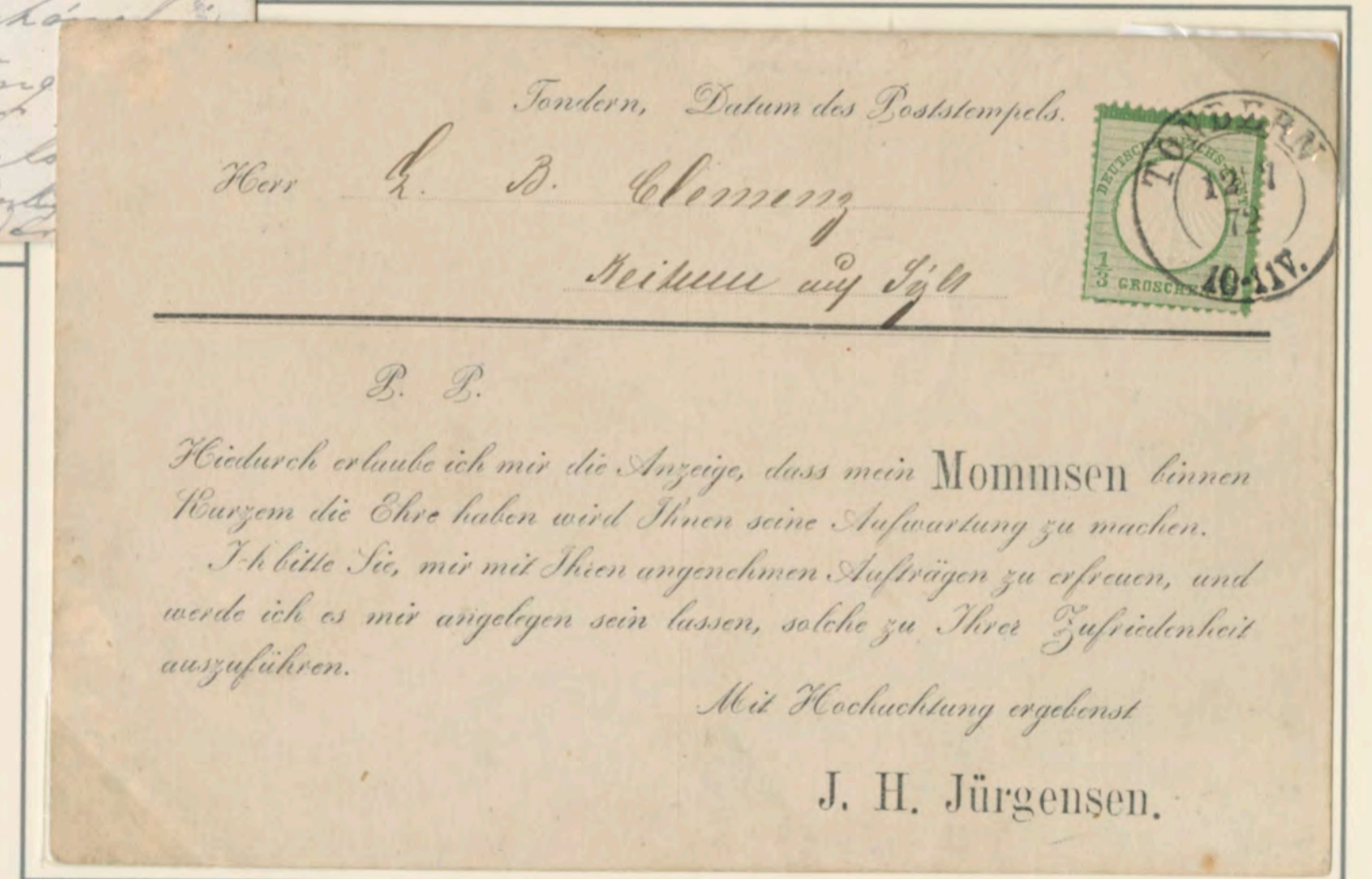
Printing details: Lit. B. No. 3.



[2] Above: 22 March 1872 - cover sent from Christiansfeld to Gothenburg in Sweden, franked with 3 x 1 Groschen (Mi 4) kleiner Brustschild, and cancelled with Prussian double ring CHRISTIANSFELD.



[3]: 4 October 1873 - money letter from Tondern to Schleswig, franked with 2½ Groschen (Mi 21) grosser Brustschild, 2nd weight class letter 2 Groschen and insurance up to 50 Thaler ½ Groschen. Cancelled with Prussian double ring TONDERN.



[5]: 12 July 1872 - pre-printed business postcard sent from Tondern to Keitum on the island of Sylt, franked printed matter rate with ⅓ Groschen (Mi 2) kleiner Brustschild, and cancelled with Prussian double ring TONDERN. E

German Empire - Adler mit Brustschilde 1872-1875

CoD to Husum; Other Usages; Last Day of Groschen Currency

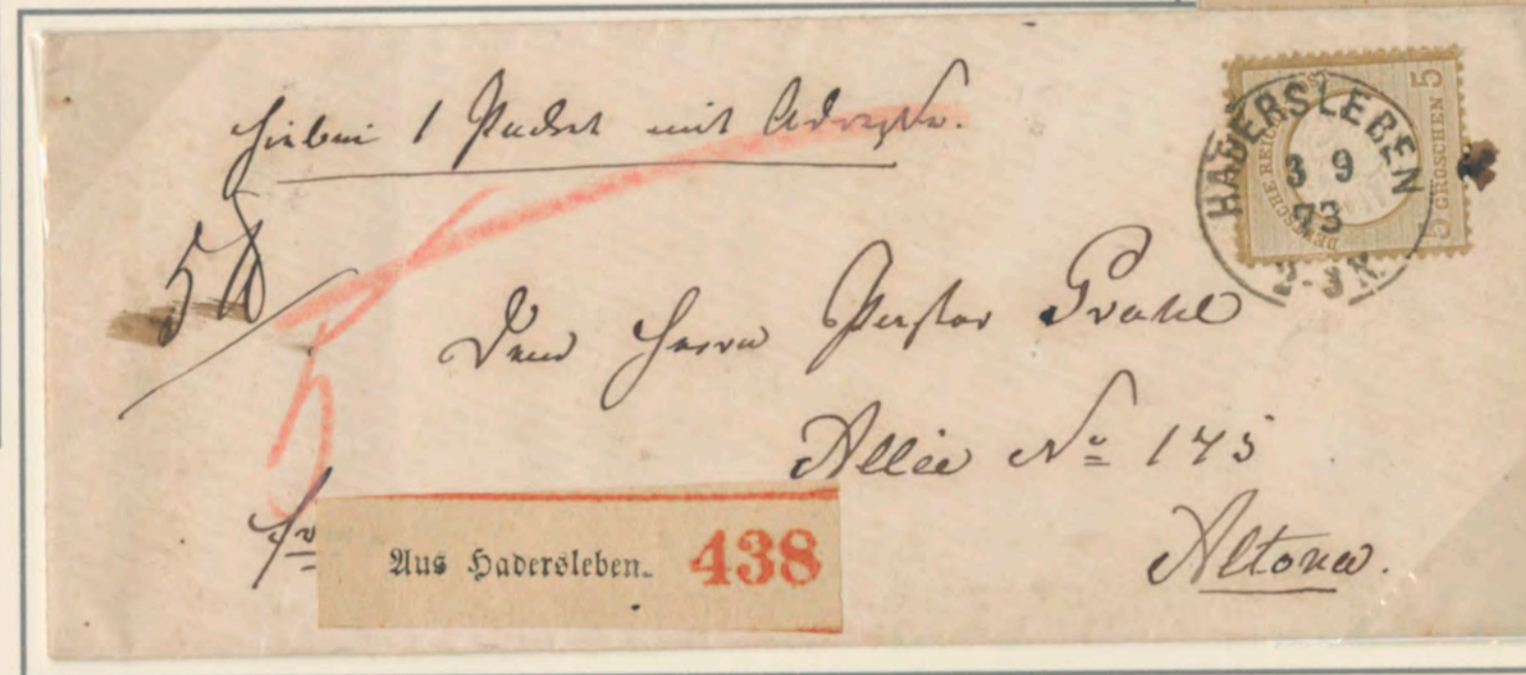


[1] Above: 10 January 1873 - Nachnahme (Cash on Delivery) pre-printed envelope to Husum, cancelled in **FLENSBURG** for 7¼ Silber Groschen, franked with 3 Groschen (Mi 4) kleiner Brustschilde for the amount 2 Thaler 14 Silber Groschen 3 Pf.

(2 Thaler @ 30 Sgr = 60 Sgr; 14 Sgr; 3 Pf = ¼ Sgr. Total 7¼ Sgr to collect).

E

[2] Right 19 April 1873 - wrapper sent from Bülderup-Bau in the Duchy of Schleswig to Kolshave, near Bogense in Denmark, with 1 and ½ Groschen (Mi 18 and 19) grosser Brustschilde, paying the reduced rate from Schleswig to Denmark. Pen cancelled with crosses and marked B Bay 19/4 in manuscript and cancelled with Prussian double ring **TONDERN**. Bülderup-Bau had no post mark until 1878.



[3] Left: 3 September 1873 - parcel letter sent from Hadersleben, label **Aus Hadersleben 438**, to Altona, accompanying a parcel weighing 5 pounds. Franked with 5 Groschen (Mi 22) grosser Brustschilde.

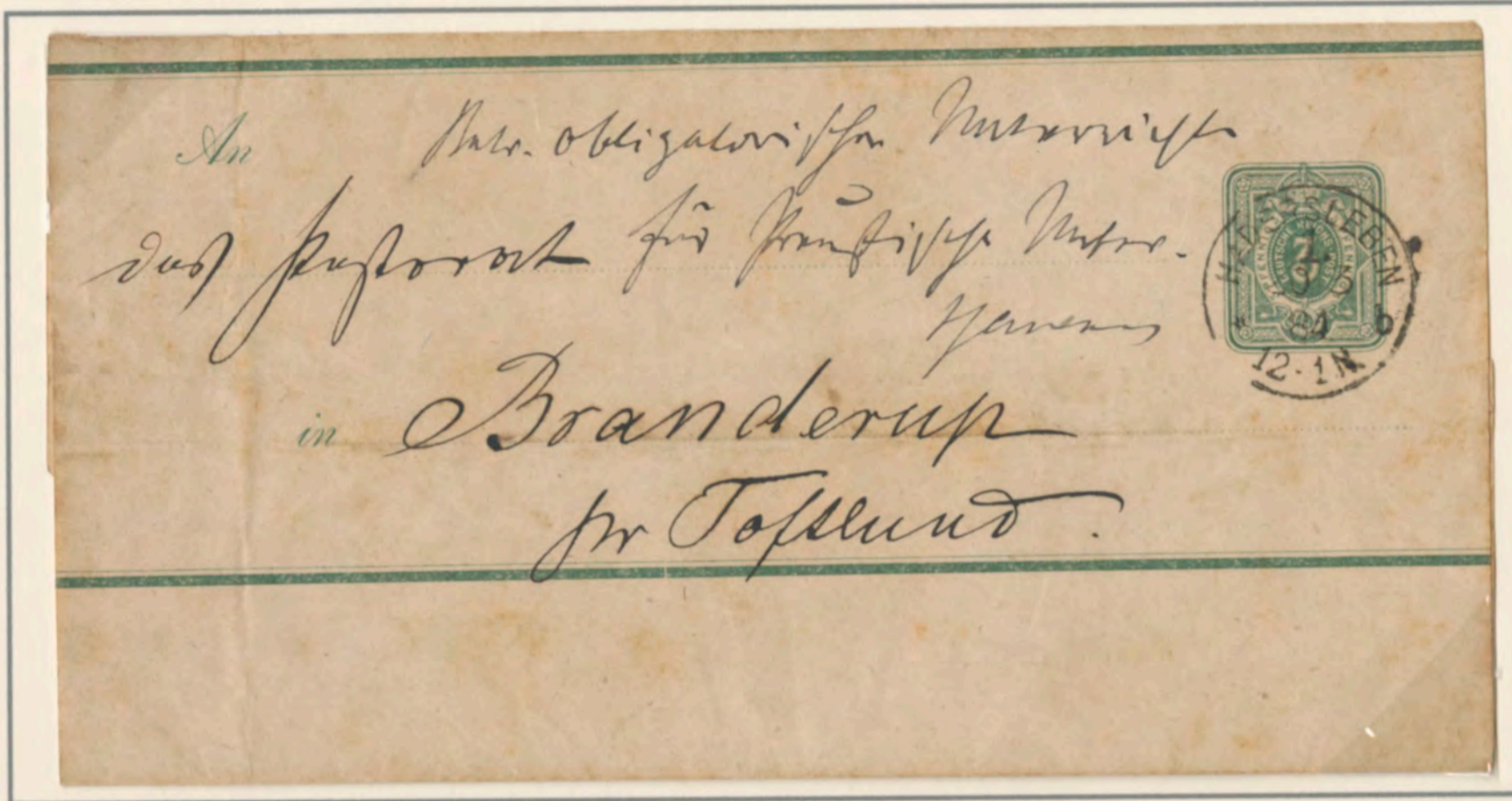


[4] Above: 26 September 1873 - wrapper sent from Tondern to Odense in Denmark, franked with ½ Groschen and 2 Groschen (Mi 18 and 20) grosser Brustschilde, and cancelled with Prussian double ring **TONDERN**. Boxed **Unzureichend frankirt** and with **13** to pay. 2nd weight class cost 24 Skilling less 2½ Gr (11 Skilling) remainder 13 Skilling to be paid by the recipient. The 2½ Gr were first converted to 10 Skilling, so **14** has been crossed out and corrected to **13**. The correct postage should have been 3 Gr.



[5] Above: 31 December 1874 - official letter marked Portpflichtige Dienstsache. Frei! (Postal Information Document) sent from Bredebroe to Meierholm pr Tondern. Prepaid with 2 x ½ Groschen (Mi 18) grosser Brustschilde and cancelled with Prussian single ring **BREDEBROE**. Correctly paid as official mail at the standard rate of 1 Groschen per 15 g.

Last day of Groschen currency.



[1] Left: 20 March 1884 - wrapper sent from Hadersleben to Branderup near Toftlund, franked with 3 Pf (Mi 31) printed matter. Addressed to: *das Pastorat and Betr. Obligatorische Unterricht für Preussische Unterthanen* (Re: Obligatory education for Prussian Subjects).

[2] Below left: 12 September 1888 - Cash on Delivery letter for 938 Mark 75 Pf sent to Kolding in Denmark. Franked with 3x 50 Pf (Mi 44), and with two red seals on the reverse: AUGUST STEMANN, NOTAR I.B.D.K.PR.OBERLANDESGERICHTS KIEL z FLENSBURG



[3] Above: 31 December 1897 - cover cancelled MERKUR on 3 Pf local post adhesive for Flensburg.

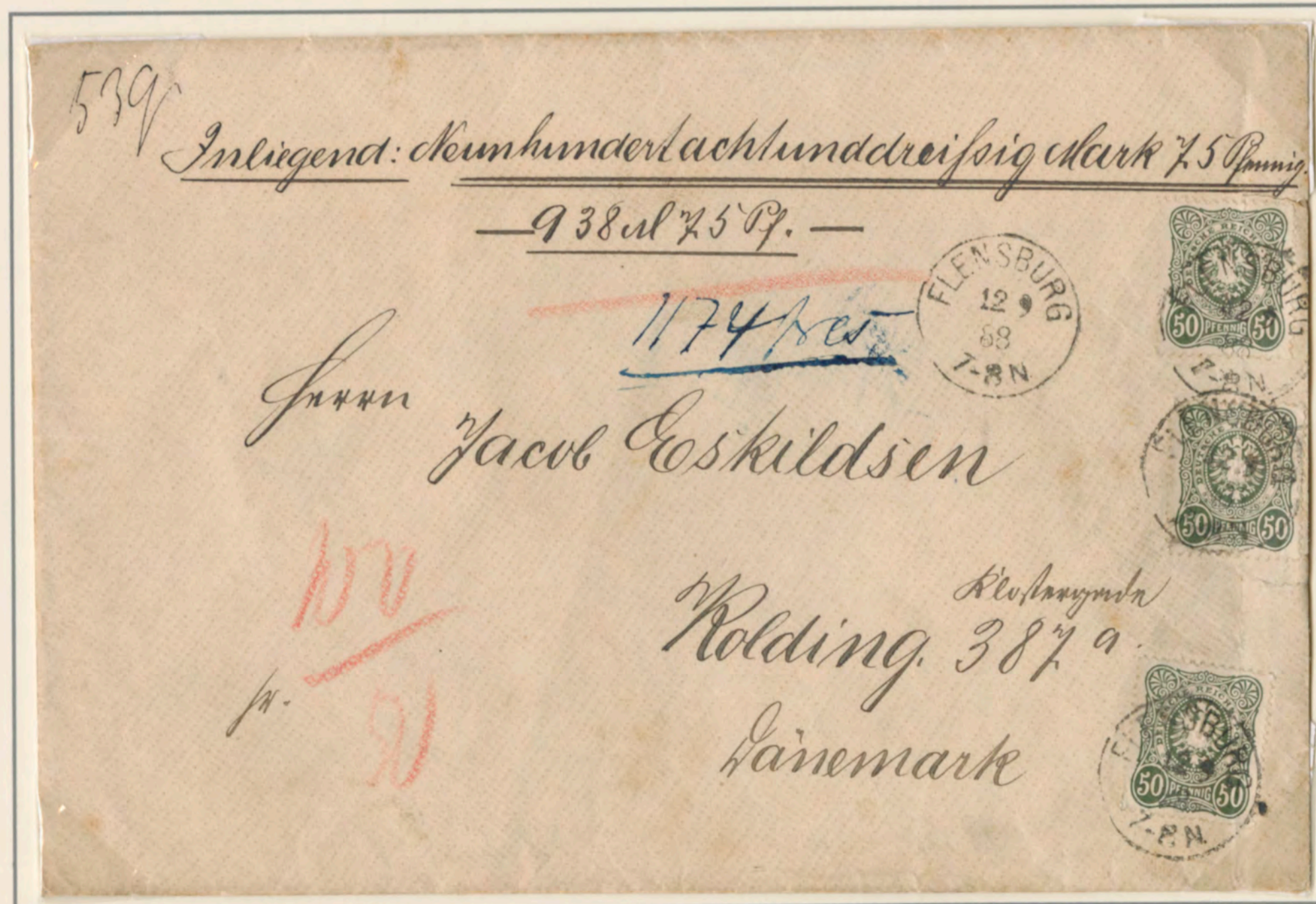
The Flensburg private local post was established on 20 February 1897 and ended on 31 March 1900. Six adhesives were issued. Flensburg was the only city in the Duchy with a local private postal service.



[4] Above: 13 April 189x - 3½ Pf letter card from Privat Stadtbrief und Packet Beförderung cancelled MERKUR.

[5] Right: 10 October 1889 - 10 øre postal stationery card sent from Kolding in Denmark to Haderslev in Schleswig, illustrating the so-called 'unreasonable' postcard rate.

No postcard rate existed, and a postcard was therefore taxed as a letter weighing up to 10g.



German Empire

Prussian Revenue Stamps

[1] Left: **19 December 1900** - official document signed by the Royal Notary Georgius von Rosekroncover in the Oberlandes Gerichts in Kiel, with 2 x 10 Mark revenue stamp and one 1 Mark, all signed by the Notary, who has also written the whole document by hand.

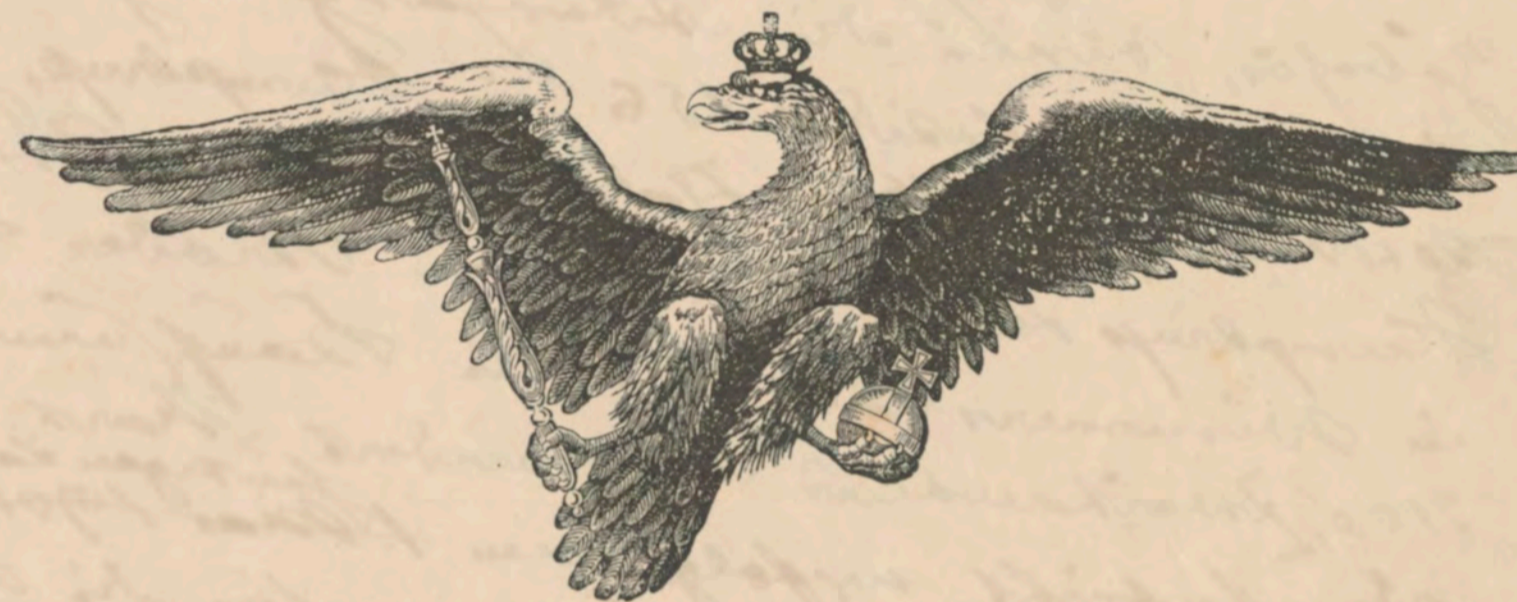
The document confirms the sale of a farming property from B Lorenzen to Wilhelm Hug, both of Wimmersbüll south of Tondern.

[2] Below: **21 February 1906** - envelope from the Notary in the Oberlandesgerichts Kiel zu Tondern with 3 Mark Prussian revenue stamp and hand stamp NOTAR I.B.D.K.PR.OBERLANDES-GERICHTS KIEL z FLENSBURG and the name PETER RITTER, who has also signed the envelope. On the reverse there are two seals with the same inscription.

The envelope contained the testament of farmer Peter Bonnichsen Petersen from Bülдерup-Bau and his wife Thoma Mina Petersen, née Winther from Bülдерup-Bau.



No. 214 des Notariats-Registers
für 18900.



Verhandelt

zu Tondern
am vierzehnten December Neunzehnhundert
(Eintausendachthundert und undneunzig.)

Vor dem unterzeichneten zu Tondern
wohnhaften

Notar

im Bezirke des Königlichen
zu Kiel: Georgius von Radechowatz,



Notariatsregister 1906
No. 161

N: 286.

Hierin befindet sich das heute errichtete Testament des Landmanns

Peter Bonnichsen Petersen aus Bülдерup-Bau und seiner Gattin

Thoma Mina Petersen geb. Winther aus Bülдерup-Bau

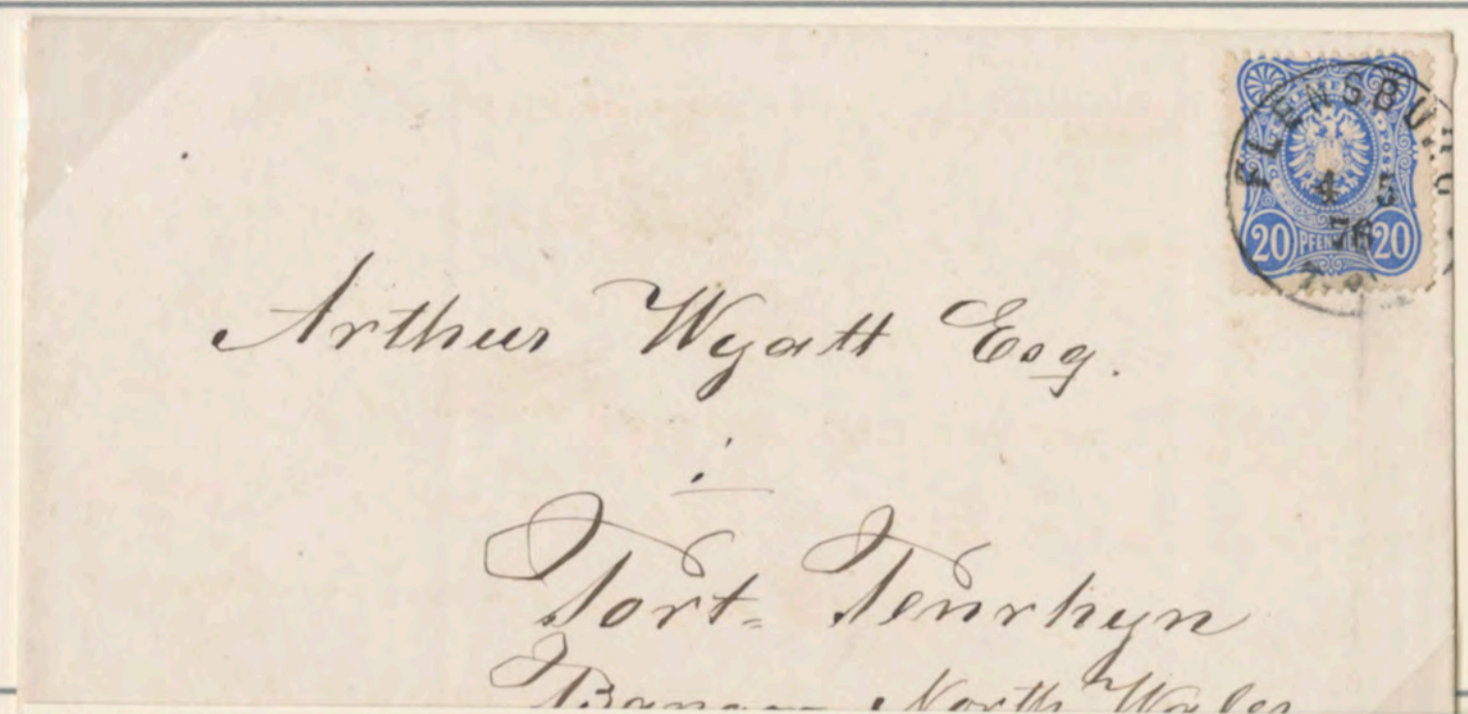
Tondern, den 21. Februar 1906



Peter Ritter



Notar im Bezirk des Königlichen Oberlandesgerichts Kiel zu Tondern.



[1] Left: 4 May 1876 - cover from Flensburg to Bangor in North Wales, franked with 20 Pf (Mi 34a) foreign letter rate - forerunner to UPU 1 July 1875, cancelled with Prussian single ring **FLENSBURG**.

[2] Right: 1 November 1882 - registered letter from Flensburg to Ohio, USA, franked with 5 Pf (Mi 40), 10 Pf (Mi 41), and 25 Pf (Mi 43), correct UPU letter rate of 20 Pf plus 20 Pf registration fee.

[3] Below Left: 5 October 1915 - Ausweis (ID) to permit travel in the border area (Grenzgebiet) for 65-year old Anna Marie Eriksen, issued by **Der Komm. Amtsvorsteher in Norburg** (Norborg) on the island of Als.



[4]: 12 March 1907 - Official documentation of inheritance of 1500 Marks to a Danish couple in Terkelsbüll and signed in Tondern, both in Schleswig, and with 2 x 1 1/2 Mark Prussian Revenue stamps cancelled in Kiel, Holstein.



☑ [1] Left: 22 July 1909 - registered cover sent from Rødding, **R Rødding, No 454**, to Brisbane in Queensland, Australia, franked with 2 x 20 Pf (Mi 57), UPU foreign letter rate 20 Pf plus 20 Pf registration fee, and cancelled with bridge type **RÖDDING**.

Arrival hand stamp on the reverse in Woolloongabba 26 August, where it was unclaimed. Arriving at the dead letter office in Brisbane 9 December, it was returned, **RETOUR**, and registered 7 January 1910. **R BRISBANE No 8550**.



[3] Above: 9 August 1910 - telegramme sent from Westerland on the island of Sylt to Scherrebek, also in Schleswig, delivered the same day through the **Telegraphie des Deutschen Reichs**, but with the message written in Danish: *Til Lykke Kære Forældre fra Loise* (Congratulations dear parents from Loise).

No indication of telegramme rate, but label with text: KAISERL. DEUTSCHE TELEGRAPHIE.

[2] Below: 16 September 1909 - picture postcard sent from Bröns to P Holm onboard the S/S Keiserinde Dagmar via the Danish Consul in Kronstadt in Russia, franked with 10 Pf (Mi 56) foreign postcard rate, and cancelled with bridge type **BRÖNS**.

It has Russian arrival handstamps on 6 and 11 September 1909 (Russian calendar) and forwarded to **Grangemouth Scotland**.



[4] Right: July 1914 - photographic postcard showing the German Field Marshal, Graf Gottlieb von Häseler, arriving in Sonderburg for the 50-year commemoration of the victory of the battle at Dybbøl in the 1864-War against Denmark, in which he participated.

No printing details.





[1] Left: postcard, unused, with the text DANMARK NEUTRAL
Printer: Eneret A V Nationalkort Nr. 106



[3] The St Symphorien Military Cemetery was created by the Germans in 1916 on land belonging to Jean Houzeau de Lehaie. He wanted to avoid a requisition of his land, and offered to grant a parcel of it free of charge to the municipalities where the graves of the soldiers were located, for use as a military cemetery on the condition that both German and British Soldiers would be buried there.

Over 500 men, most killed during the battle of Mons (23-24 August 1914) are buried here: 283 German and 229 British soldiers. This includes 'Danish' North Schleswigers, who were the first to be called up to fight for the Kaiser.

Own photographs.

[2] Right: postcard, unused, illustrating the different armed forces and the Danish flag.

The text reads 'Erindring om Indkaldelsen i Anledning af den truende Verdenskrig 1914' (To commemorate the Call up due to the threatening World War 1914).
Printer: J.S. Eneret.



[5] Below right: 21 December 1914 - Christmas postcard, written in Danish, and marked Feldpost. The sender writes from Lügumkloster to this brother, who is with Ersatz Batalion Inf. Reg. in Marienburg in West Prussia.

The recipient could not be found, and the card was returned **Zurück**.

No printer, but 'Made in Germany.Import.'



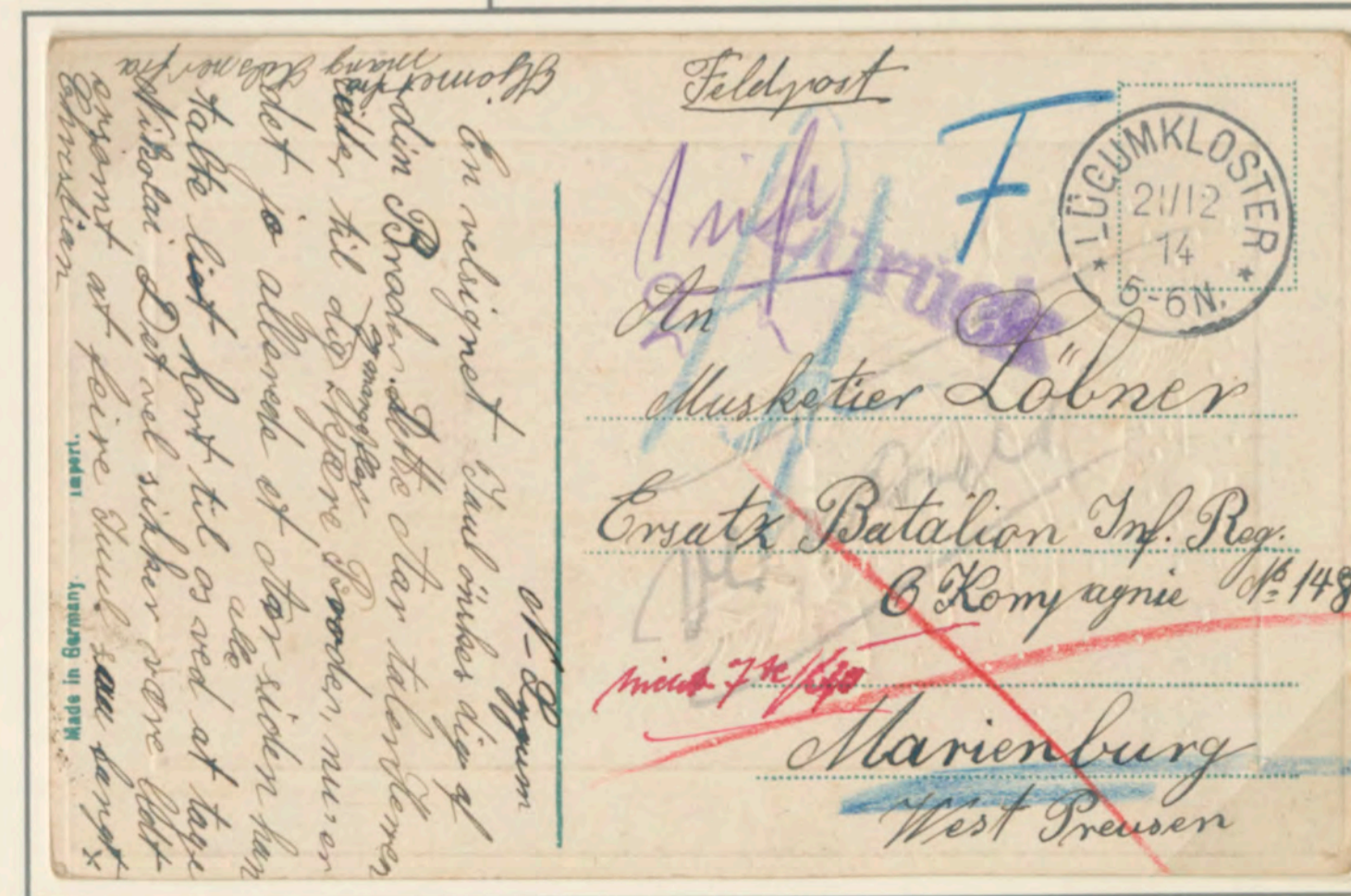
[4] Left: 20 November 1914 - field postcard sent from Bremen to Hammelew near Hadersleben. Written in German.

The illustration shows Kaiser Wilhelm II (1859-1941) and his grandfather, Wilhelm I (1797-1888). Wilhelm I became the first Emperor of Prussia (1871-1888) having previously been King of Prussia (1861-1871).

The text: Enkel mögen kraftvoll walten, schwer Errungnes zu erhalten!

Translated: Grandchild should reign with strength To maintain great results!

Printer: Trinks & Co., G.m.b.H., Leipzig St. Kr. Nr. 3.



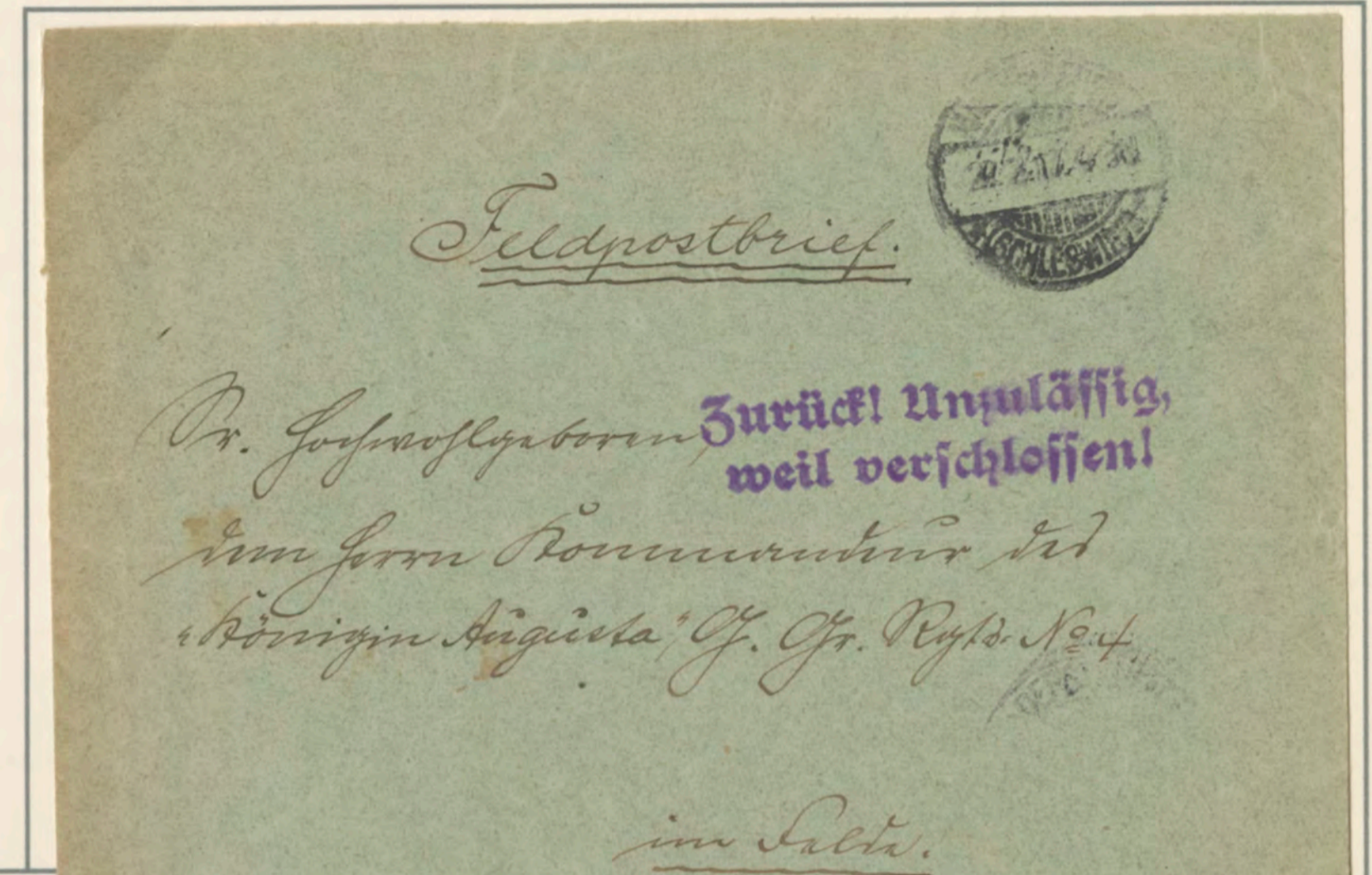


[1] Left: 15 October 1916 - postcard from Fredericia in Denmark to the writer's sister in Christiansfeld in Schleswig, 2 x 5 øre correct rate, censored with circular Postüberwachungsstelle des IX Armeekorps Flensburg.

Printer: Warburgs Kunst Forlag.

[2] Right: 22 February 1917 - field post letter sent from Hadersleben to the Commander of the Königin Augusta Regiment No 4 'im Felde' (in the field).

The letter appears to have been sealed and was returned with the handstamp **Zurück! Unzulässig, weil verschlossen!** (Return! Not permitted when sealed!)



[3] Above: 5 June 1917 - registered letter sent from Copenhagen to Haseldorf in Holstein, correctly franked 55 øre (20 øre letter rate plus 35 øre registration fee). Opened and resealed with labels **Kaiserliches Postamt Flensburg.**, and handstamp on the reverse: **Militärischerseits unter Kriegsrecht geöffnet. Flensburg, signature, Ueberwachungsoffizier.**



[4] Above: 16 July 1917 - envelope sent from Holte north of Copenhagen to Uetersen in Holstein, correctly franked 20 øre. Opened and resealed with **Kaiserliches Postamt Flensburg.**, and handstamp: **Militärischerseits unter Kriegsrecht Geöffnet. Flensburg, 17 Jul 1917, signature, Ueberwachungsoffizier.**



[5] Above: 24 July 1917 - photographic postcard (part) showing soldiers in the field. Sent to Sindal in Denmark with field post and troop handstamp. Returned with handstamp 'Auf Befehl der Militärbehörde zurück.' (Returned on the order of the military authorities).



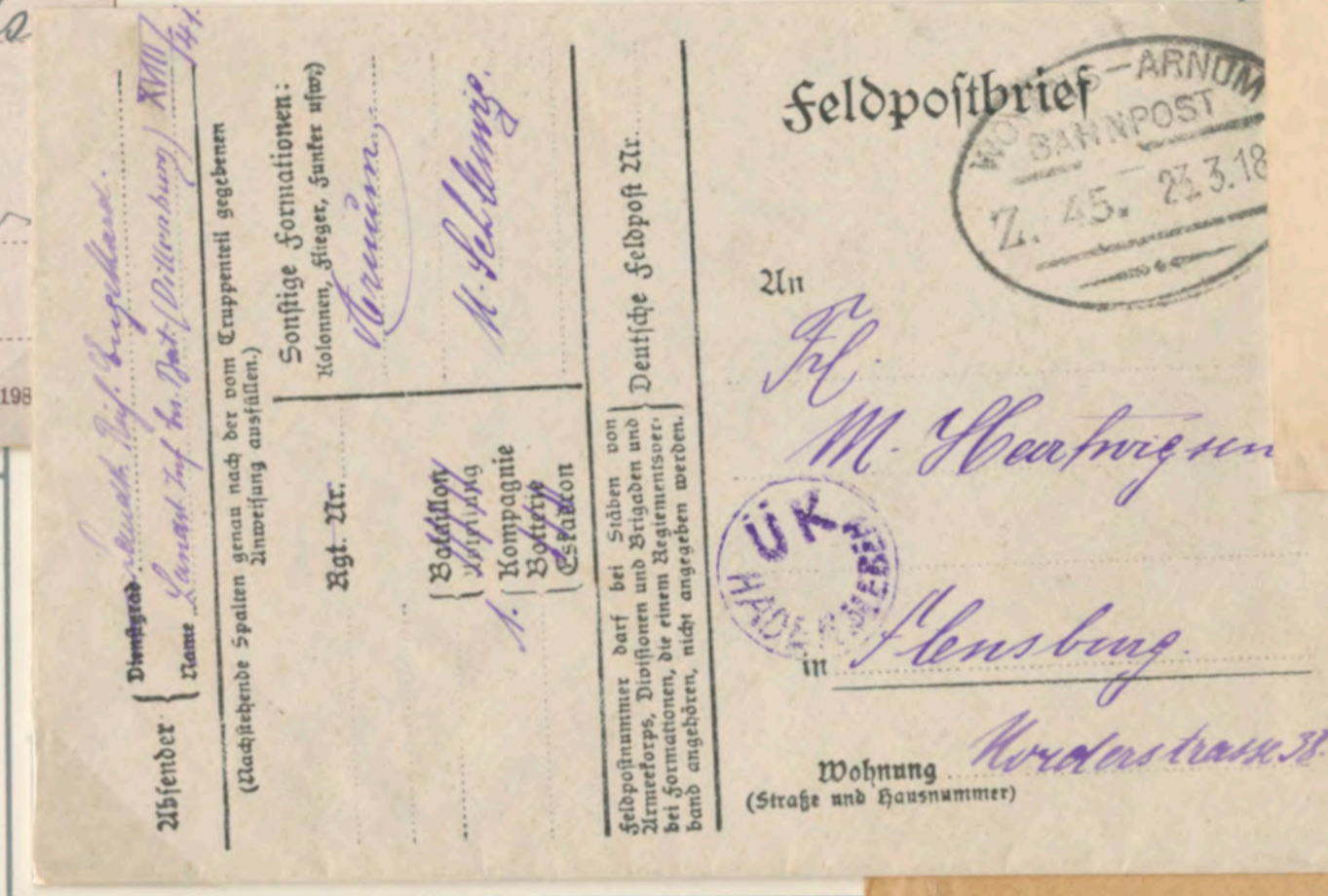
[1] Left: 16 September 1916 - picture postcard sent from Kongsmark on the island of Röm (Schleswig) 5 Pf inland postcard rate, to Nordborg with censorship **ÜK Tondern** (Ri 756). Written in Danish.

[2] Right: 9 April 1918 - business postcard sent to Friedrichstadt cancelled with Bridge III-b **TONDERN** and with censor stamp **ÜK Tondern** (Ri. 756).



[3] Right: 23 March 1918 - field post letter from infantry soldier in Dillenburg, Hesse-Naussau in Western Germany sent to Flensburg. Cancelled with **WOYENS-ARNUM BAHNPOST** railway stamp and censored with **ÜK HADERSLEBEN** (Ri 312).

[4] Below: 18 July 1915 - PoW postcard, written in French, from **Arbeitslager Lügumkloster** to The Hague. Censorship hand stamps: circular **KOMMANDANTEN DES KRIEGSGEFANGENEN-LAGERS PARCHIM**, boxed **Geprüft F.a.**, and **Adressez la response à PARCHIM**.



Festungsstelle Nord was a defence line in North Schleswig to protect against a possible attack from the north by the British across the North Sea to Esbjerg in Denmark. This defence was allegedly built by PoWs living and working under very harsh conditions. PoW mail was free of charge as per Art. 16 of the 1899/1907 Hague Convention on Land Warfare.

[5] Right: 21 February 1916 - cover marked **Heeressache 3062** (army matters), no postage, sent from Lügumkloster to Karlsruhe in South-west Germany with boxed hand stamp **Briefstempel Kommando der Arbeitskompagnien der Festungsgefängnisse**





[1] Left: **8 March 1915** - picture field postcard sent from Blérancourt in the Aisne Département of Hauts-de-France, to Apenrade with handstamp **K.D.FELD-POSTEXPED. 18. IN. DIV.**

No printing details.

The writer is with the infantry staff and congratulates his girlfriend on her confirmation, writing in Danish. The 'Greetings from the field' shows the Kaiserlich Deutsche Feldpost carriage loading mail from the field post.



[3] Above: **22 August 1915** - field post letter from a reserve infanterist with Division 8, Skovkolonne "Königsdorf" on the Western front to Hadersleben. The writer corresponds with the mother of childhood friends. He is enjoying the quiet life away from the trenches in a beautiful part of France.

The four-page letter is written in Danish to Anna Sabroe of the well-known Danish Sabroe family.



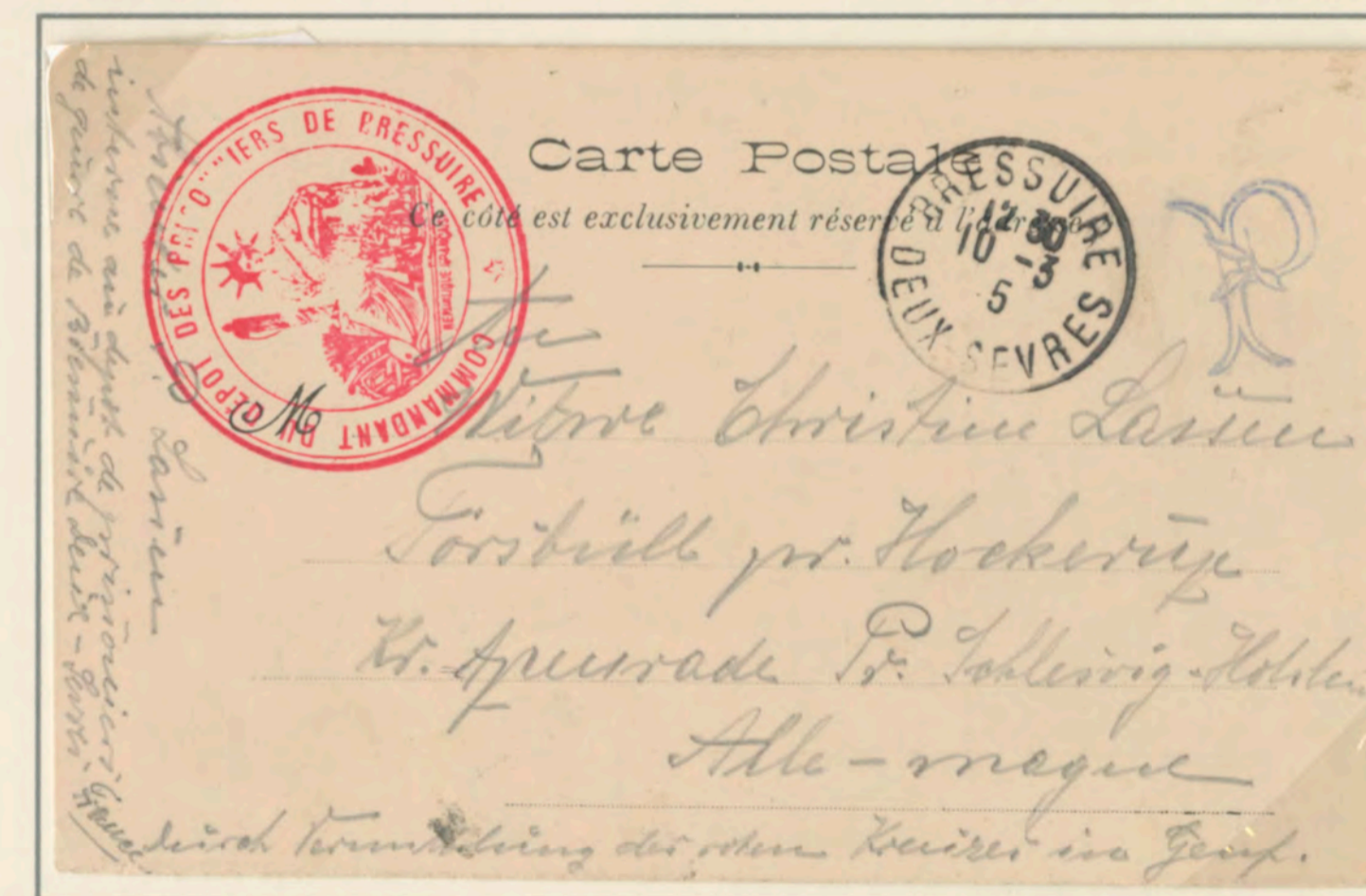
Pressed flower, presumably from the beautiful environment described in the letter to the left.



[2] Above: **10 August 1915** - field postcard sent from Flanders with the **KGL. PREUSS. KRIEGS-LAZ.-APT. No 123 Briefstempel** and handstamp **K.D.FELDPOST-STATION No 2.** to Lysabbel on the island of Alsens.

Written in Danish.

No Printing Details.



[4] Above: **10 March 1915** - PoW postcard sent from Bressuire Deux-Sevres in France to Hockerup near Apenrade, written in German. With censorship handstamp **COMMANDEMENT DU DEPOT DES PRISONNIERS DE BRESSUIRE** and the writer's handwritten note at the bottom, 'durch Vermittlung des roten Kreuzes in Genf.' (via the Red Cross in Geneva).

[1] Left: **Military Passport** for August Rasmussen, 40 years old, when he was called up 12 July 1915. He was with the Landsturm-Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 9, 10 Komp. and was awarded the Iron Cross II Class. He was demobilised 10 January 1919 having participated in the campaign against Russia.



[2] Above: **25 March 1916** - picture postcard sent from Mitau in Russia to Christiansfeld with handwritten *Feldpost* and cancelled **Kais.Deutsche / Feldpoststation / Nr 214.**, written in German. Morten Møller writes that the town is nice, and he has just had a meal with some comrades, a small portion of meat with frozen potatoes.



[3] Above right: photographic postcard, unused, depicting Morten Møller, standing, and a friend. Such posed photographs were very popular to send to family and friends. No printing details.

[4] Left: **3 April 1916** - *Feldpostbrief* sent from Tondern to Modlin in Poland, cancelled with bridge type **TONDERN**. The wife writes to her husband that everybody at home is very worried at the rumours that the English will attack from the Danish town of Esbjerg and orders have been received about local mobilisation.

[5] Right: **12 March 1917** - picture postcard with handwritten *Feldpost!* from Morten Møller to his wife in Christiansfeld with handstamp **K.D.Feldpost / c** and troop stamp **S.B. / 16. Kompagnie / L.J.R.84**, written in Danish. The photographic illustration shows the 'Waldwohnungen'. Printer: **IMBERG & LEFSON G.M.B.H., Berlin S.W.48.**





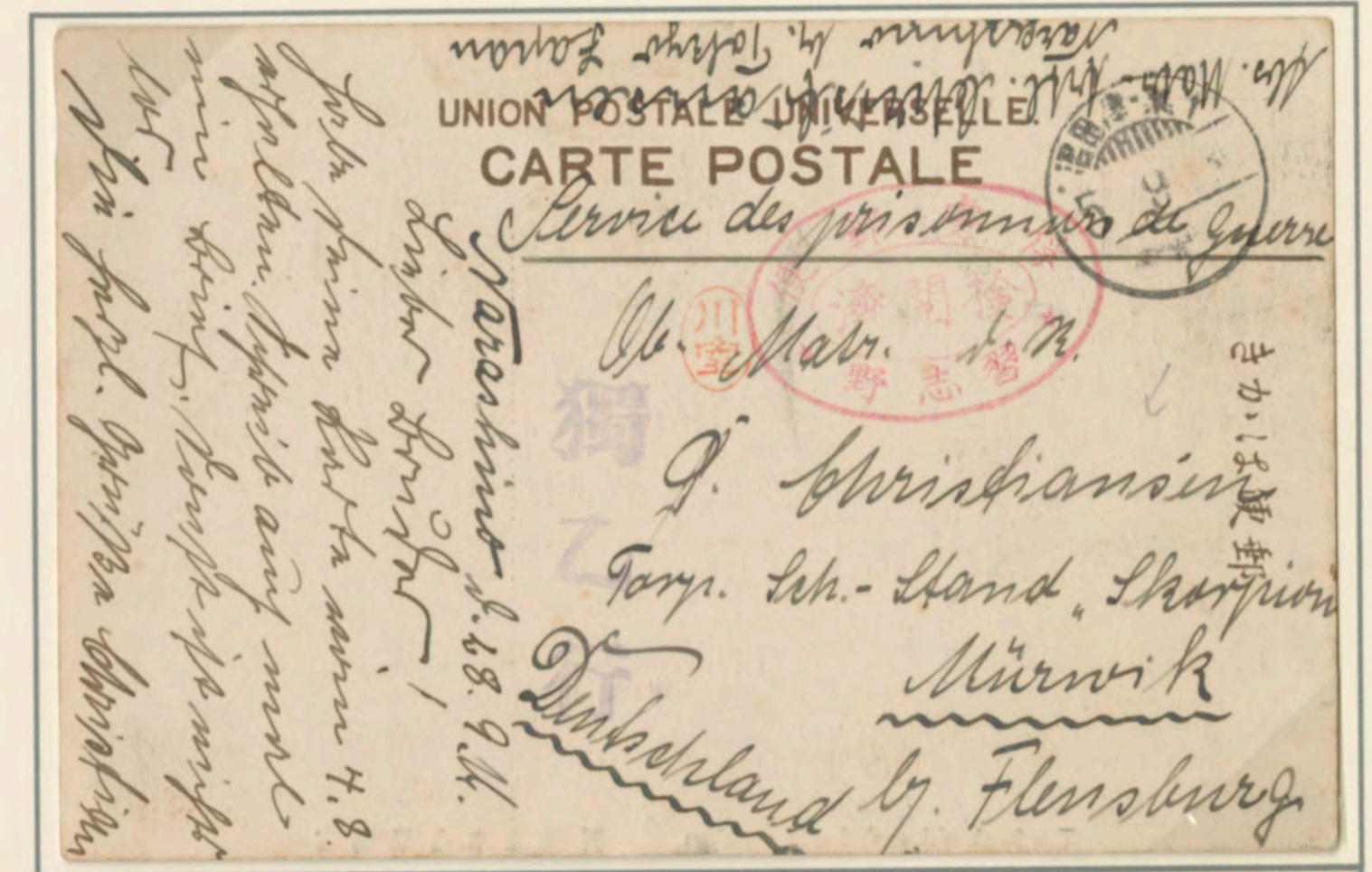
[1] Left: **Undated** - FREE PRISONER OF WAR LETTER sent from GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS, LIVERPOOL N.S.W., Australia to Hadersleben in Schleswig. With Australian censorship, **PASSED BY CENSOR S.D.** and via London receiving handstamp **POST FREE 00P.C. PRISONERS OF WAR.**

The writer, D Buthman, was Second Officer on the German merchant ship *S/S Hobart*, which was seized on 11 August 1914 at Port Phillip, Victoria.

[3] Right: **28 September 1916** - picture postcard sent by a PoW in Narashino near Tokyo to his brother at the naval base at Mürwik near Flensburg in Schleswig. It has Japanese censorship markings in red, and the faint vertical Japanese characters to the right read Germany.

The card is marked *Service des prisonniers de guerre* and thus was free of charge.

No printing details.



[5] Right: **13 January 1917** - picture postcard from a son at the office of the (British) Base Commander in Dar es Salaam to his parents in Copenhagen. Cancelled with Indian Army **F.P.O.No. 344**. Written in Danish.

Printer: Kunstverlag C. Vincenti, Daressalaam, D.-O.-Afrika. Ges. geschützt.

The writer was a First Lieutenant in the King's African Rifles, and the postcard shows an African soldier in German Service.

[2] Left: **20 December 1915** - pre-printed Prisoner of War, Postcard sent from Rasmus Jørgensen at the camp at Ahmednagar in India to Breklum in North Friesland in Schleswig, with British handstamp **POST FREE P.C. PRISONERS OF WAR** and **20 DEC. 1915** on the reverse.



[4] Above: **12 May 1916** - original photograph of German sailors at Narashino near Tokyo on Honshu, the largest of the main Japanese islands.

During 1914-1918 Christian Christiansen from Gravenstein (Graasten) in North Schleswig was a PoW in Japan.

Prisoners of War, Postcard.

Nothing is to be written on this except the date and signature of the sender. Sentences not required may be erased. If anything else is added the Postcard will be destroyed. To avoid delay in delivery, correspondence addressed to Prisoners of War should be written in English, and on Postcards.

I am quite well.
 I have been admitted into hospital.
 (and am going on well.)
 (and hope to be discharged soon.)
 I have received your { (letter.)
 (telegram.)
 (parcel.)
 Letter follows at first opportunity.
 I have received no letter from you lately. (for a long time.)

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP,
 AHMEDNAGAR, INDIA.

Date: 20. 12. 15
 Rasmus Jørgensen
 Signature.



World War I - Prisoner of War Camps

Templemore Ireland; Feltham Middlesex; Pastor Troensegaard-Hansen



[1] Left: 15 December 1914 - cover, marked Kriegsgefangene, sent from Gabel near Hadersleben to Karl Kudsk, at the PoW camp at Templemore in Ireland, with German post office cancel GABEL and British censorship **POST FREE P.C. PRISONERS OF WAR.**

[2] Right: 5 November 1914 - cover sent from Ribe to 'Krigsfange', Søren Krab, at the PoW camp at Templemore in Ireland at the correct foreign postage rate 20 øre with Danish cancel. The letter could have been sent free of charge.



Also with British censorship **P.C.** and modtaget (received) 25 November, so the letter was 20 days underway.

[3] Below: Undated, formular letter, written in Danish on Boxing Day, sent from the PoW camp at Feltham to Toftlund near Hadersleben with British censorship **OPENED BY CENSOR. P.W. 36.**

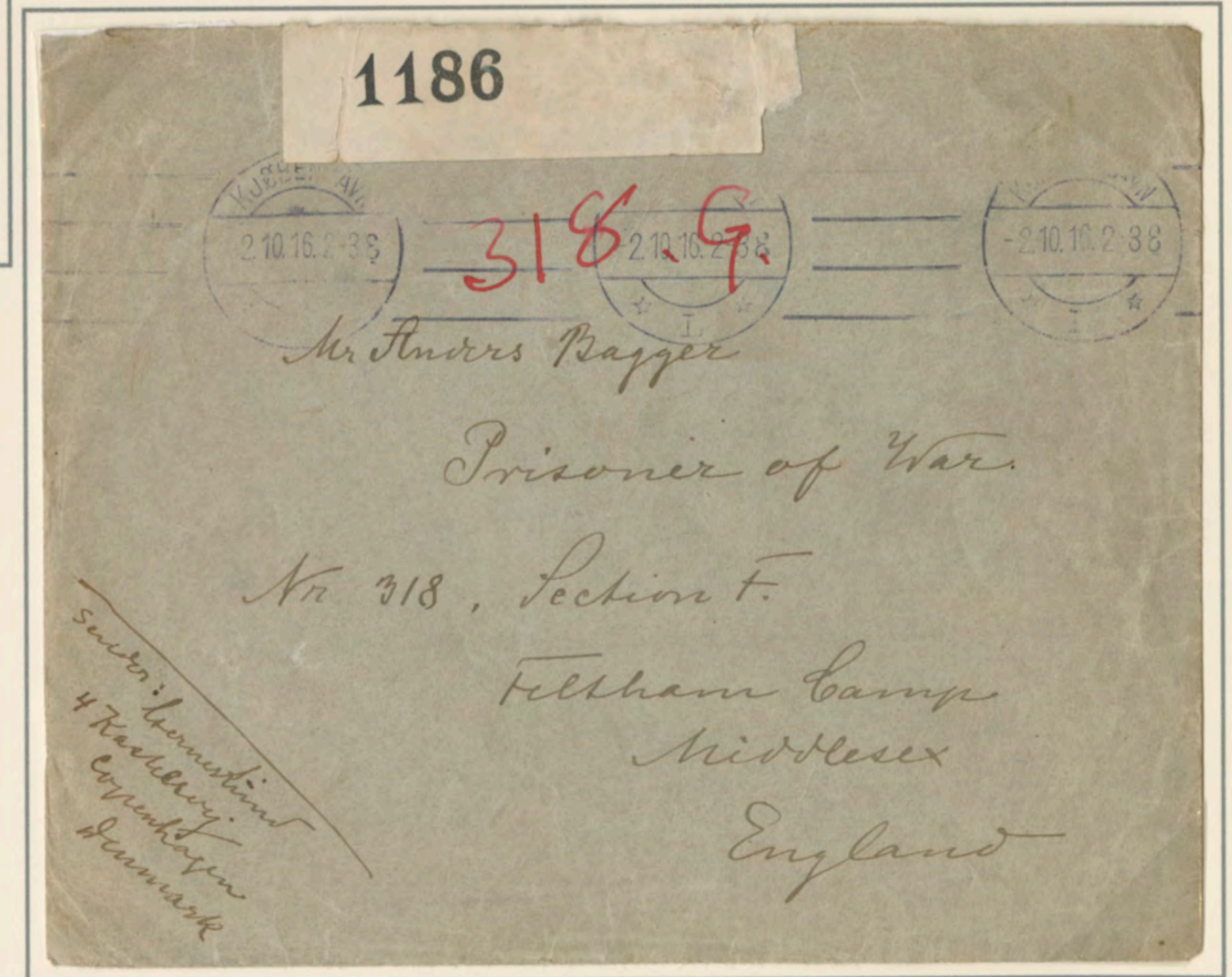
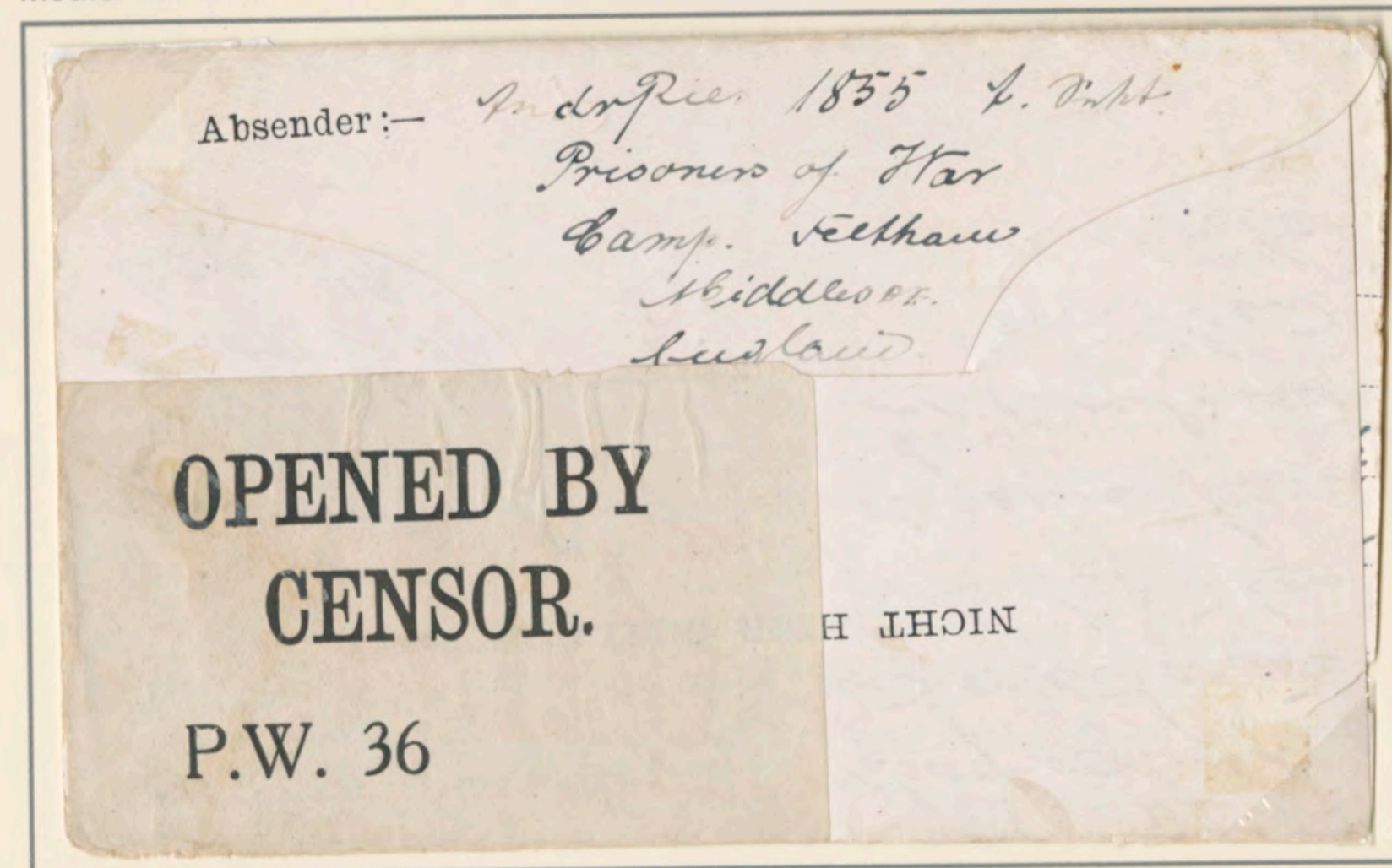
The writer is missing his loved ones, but is being treated very well. They have sung Danish Christmas hymns, and he has received the cakes his mother has sent.



[4] Just like Professor Verrier (see p.25), the Danish seamen's pastor **L A Troensegaard-Hansen** (1871-1945) in Newcastle had also managed to negotiate special conditions for the 'Danish' prisoners of war, including the permission to write in Danish and to engage in paid work.

Photo: denstorekrig1914-1918.dk/wp content/uploads/2015/01/Troensegaard-Hansen.jpg

[5] Right: 2 October 1916 - cover sent from Copenhagen to Anders Bagger, a PoW at the Feltham camp. With British censorship **OPENED BY CENSOR. 1186.**



World War I - Prisoner of War Camps



[1] Above: **6 January 1916** - picture postcard with: *Correspondence of Prisoner of War* label sent from Herrested Dairy, Ørbæk on the island of Funen to Carl Nielsen at the Knockaloe Camp on the Isle of Man.

Printer: Fot. K. P. Christiansen, Ørbæk St. Eneret.

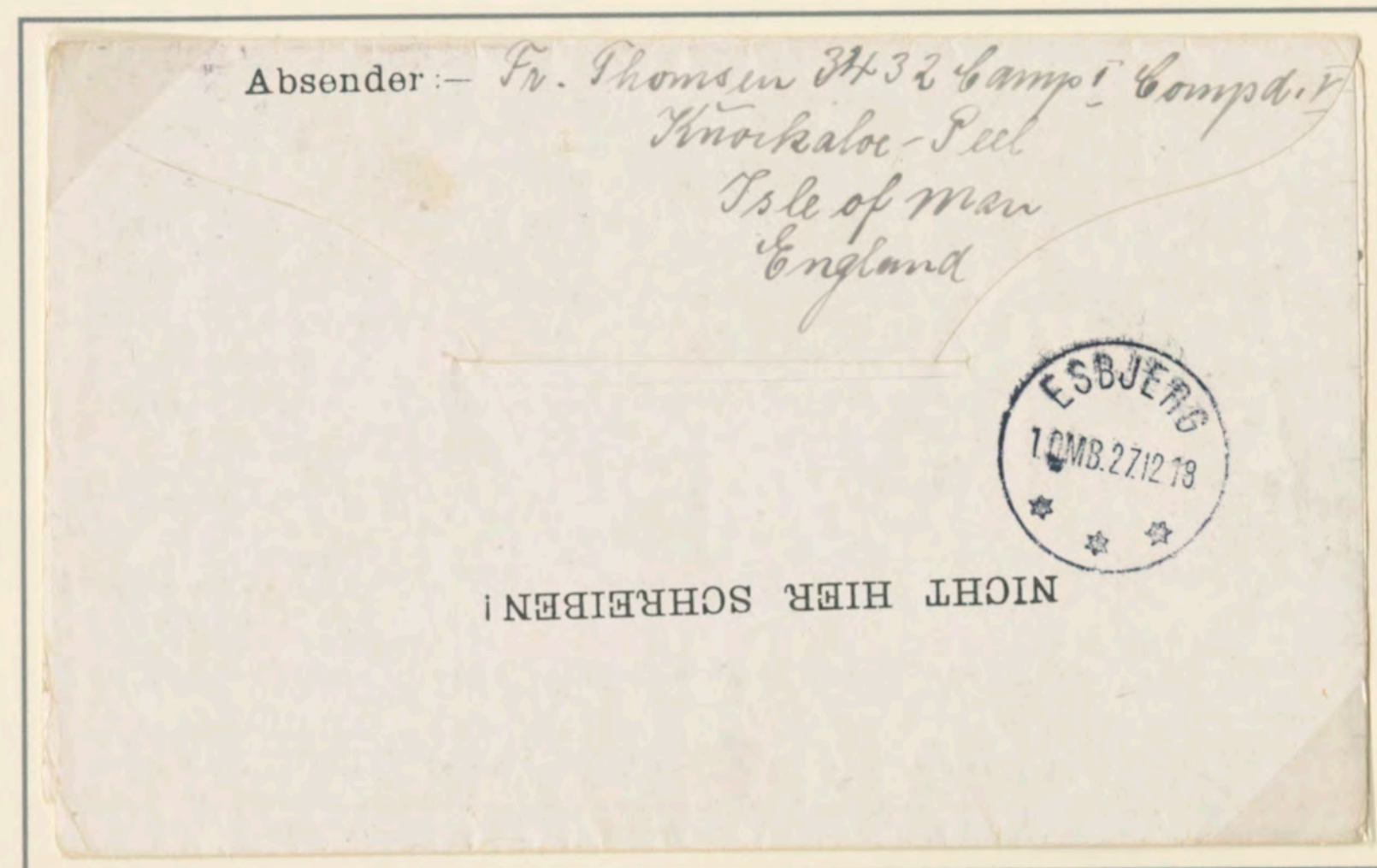
The message, written in Danish, reads: *Greetings from Denmark where we live so well despite the raging world storms.*



[3] Left: **7 April 1915** - postcard sent from Bressuire Deux Sevres in the mid-west of France with illustrated French handstamp **COMMANDANT DU DEPOT DES PRISONNIERS DE BRESSUIRE** to Hockerup near Apenrade, written in German. It also has German handstamp **NUR PER POSTKARTEN CORRESPONDIEREN Zwanzig Zeilen Höchstens** (only postcard correspondence twenty lines at the most).

The son is congratulating his widowed mother on her 60-year birthday. He is well and hopes the same for her.

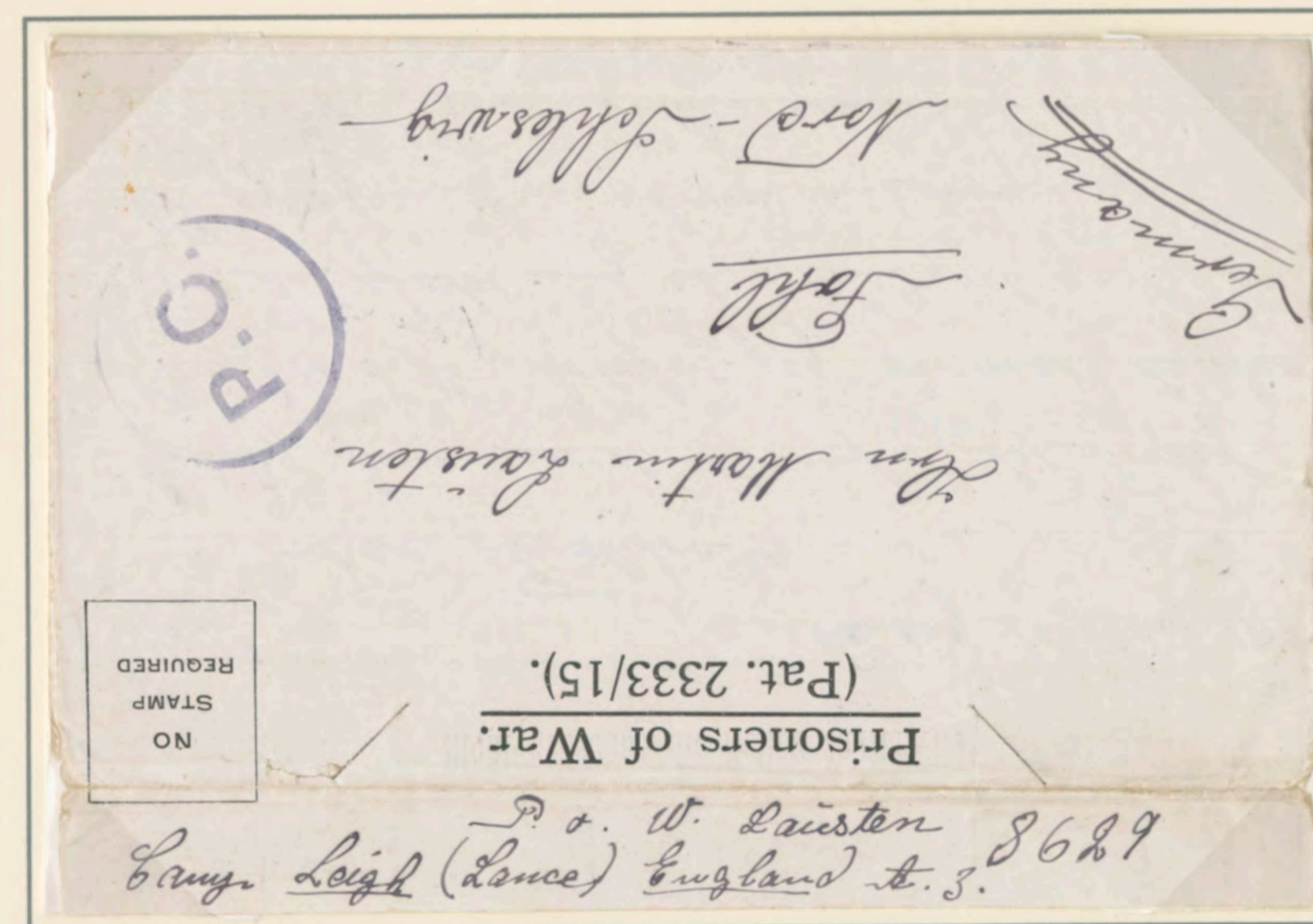
Isle of Man: Knockaloe & Peel camps; Toulouse France; Leigh Lancashire



[2] Right: **4 December 1918** - pre-printed Prisoner of War formula letter, written in Danish, sent from Fr. Thomsen at the Knockaloe camp at Peel on the Isle of Man to a charity organisation in Esbjerg in Denmark.

The writer explains that he was taken from his ship at the beginning of the war. He is German but a resident of North Schleswig, and he is applying for financial support, as he has run out of money having been a prisoner of war throughout the war.

[4] Below: **16 December 1918** - PoW formula letter (Pat. 2333/15) sent from Camp Leigh in Lancashire, with British P.C. censorship. The son, w. Lausten, writing in Danish, tells his parents how welcome their parcels are, that he is looking forward to Christmas and hopes to come home soon. He did not catch the Spanish 'flu.



World War I - Prisoner of War Camps

[1] Right: **Professor Paul Verrier** (1860-1938) had close ties with Scandinavia through his language and cultural studies at Copenhagen University, which had led to his interest in Schleswig.

From the outbreak of the war he worked tirelessly to ensure that German prisoners of war with Danish heritage from Sønderjylland (North Schleswig) would be given similar special treatment as those from Alsace-Lorraine, e.g. permission to write in their own language (Danish) and work outside the camp. From **May 1915** these prisoners were gathered in the camp at **Aurillac**, France, where they worked on the local farms. By the autumn of 1918 more than 500 'Danes' were in Aurillac.

Illustration: www.graenseforeningen.dk with permission from Sprogforeningen Folkehjem.



[2] Right: **28 January 1916** - picture postcard sent from Odense, posted at the post office at the railway station, **ODENSE JB.P.E.**, via Paris, **PARIS R.P. 5.II 1916** **ETRANGER**, to École Albert in Aurillac, where it received the handstamp, **Dépôt Spécial des Prisonniers de Guerre VISÉ AURILLAC**.

Also with **T** for tax despite being prisoner of war mail.

Printer: Fot. H. Schmidt, Lindenallé 5, Odense. Eneret.



[4] Left and [5] Below: photographs of the École Albert, the base for the interned 'Danish' PoWs in Aurillac and the street in Aurillac named in commemoration, Rue du Danemark.

Own photographs.



[3.b] Left: Paul Lassen thanks for letters and parcels with tobacco, cigars, sugar and wool. He does not need anything and has tobacco left from Christmas parcels.

'...January has been very beautiful, but February has been cold with snow, rain, and storms. But as I have written before, I do not suffer from hunger or cold, and my health is also good, so I can be satisfied with my destiny, which I am.'



[3.a] Above: **1 March 1916** - letter sent post free from Paul Lassen, a PoW in Aurillac, to his mother in Schleswig (Allemagne - via Bern). Censored with handstamp **Dépôt Spécial des Prisonniers de Guerre VISÉ AURILLAC** and handwritten initials.



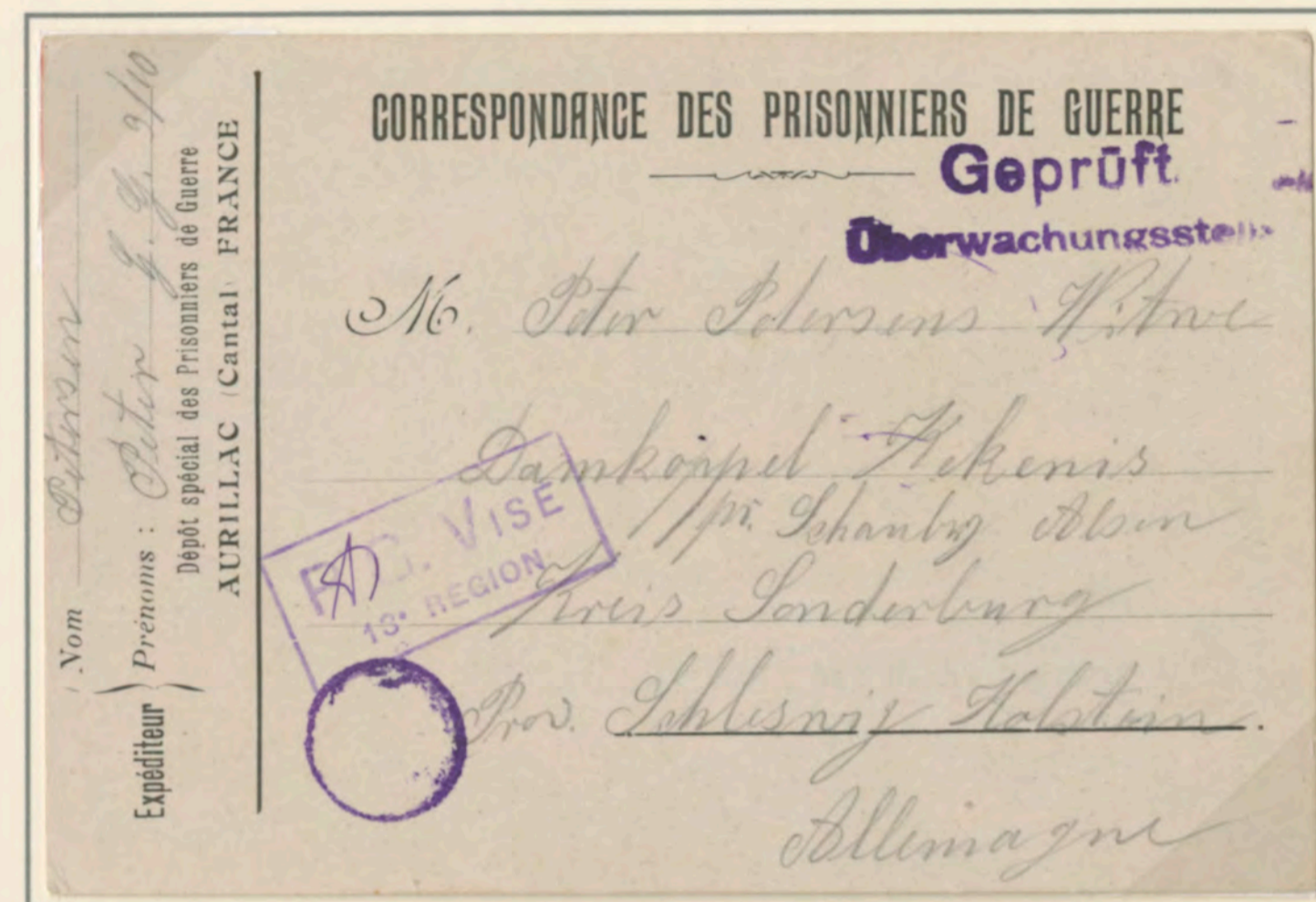


[1] Left: 5 November 1917 - picture postcard sent from Copenhagen to Niels Hyldelund, a prisoner of war at École Albert in Aurillac, with French handstamps **P.G. VISÉ 13° Region** and **OUVERT 12 Par l'AUTORITE MILITAIRE**.

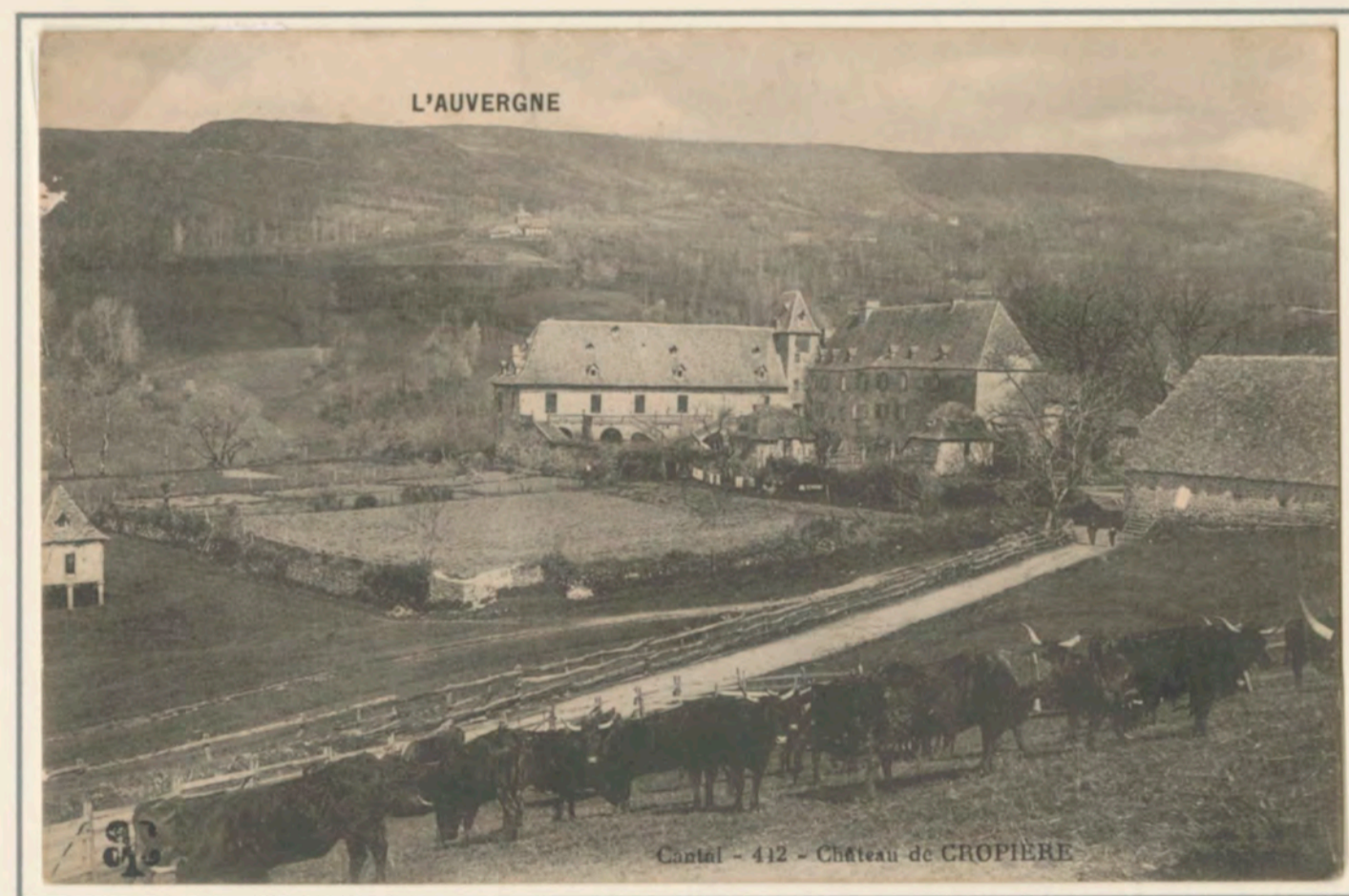
The writer is working in the Danish Women's Defence Association preparing Christmas parcels for the prisoners of war.

No printing details.

[2] Right: 30 December 1917 - pre-printed PoW correspondence card sent from Peter Petersen in Aurillac to his widowed mother in Sonderburg, with censorship **P. G. VISÉ 13° REGION** and **Geprüft. Überwachungsstelle**. Written in Danish.

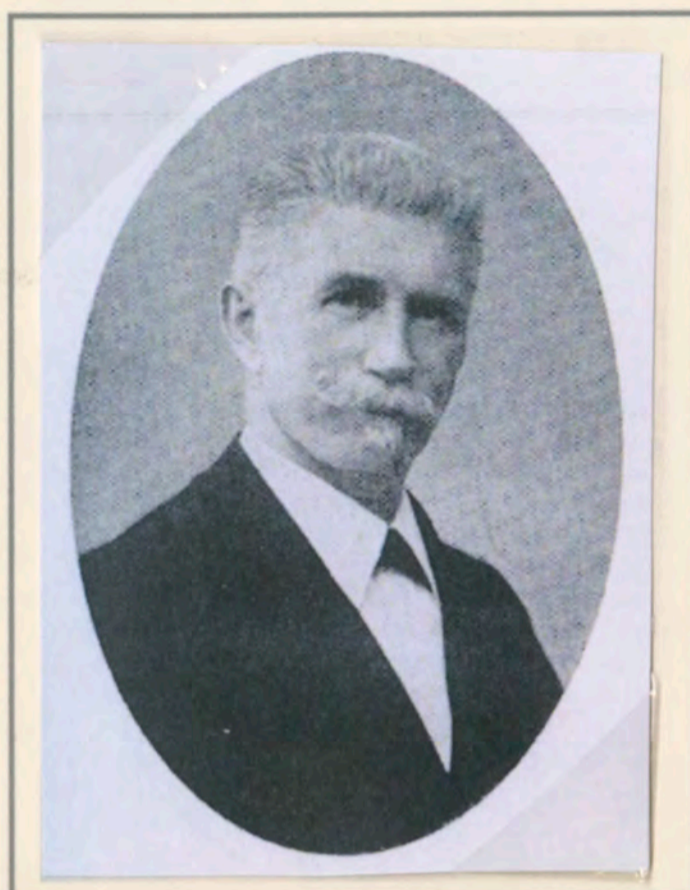


[3] Above: Undated picture postcard sent from Niels Hyldelund in Aurillac to his siblings in Hoptrup near Hadersleben with censorship **P.G. VISÉ 13° Région** and **Geprüft. Überwachungsstelle**, illustrating the farming landscape, where the 'Danes' worked. Written in Danish. No printing details.



[4] Left and [5] Right: Danish PoWs, **Christian Huusmann**, left, in front of the staircase at École Albert, and **Jes Lodberg**, right, also in front of École Albert. No printing details.





[1] Left: **Niels Hansen Rasmussen** (1854-1924), a gymnastics pioneer as well as an engineer. He founded the Copenhagen Gymnastics Society in 1882, promoted gymnastics around Denmark, and built his own institute 1898.

During WWI he organised charity work for the Sønderjydske PoWs in Aurillac and other camps, and headed an extensive network of women to undertake regular correspondence with 'Danish' PoWs in Aurillac and in Britain and Russia to help keep up their spirits.

[2] Right: **Undated Post Office Decree regarding the Treatment etc. of PoW Mail**, with introduction in Danish and the schedule (continued on the reverse) in French for mail to France, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, and Austria.

All types of mail had to indicate that it was PoW mail, e.g. 'Kriegsgefangenen-Sendung', 'correspondance de prisonnier de guerre', or similar. The sender's name and address must be given on the outside.

On 4 November 1916 N H Rasmussen wrote directions for parcels, how they should be wrapped, include a contents list, forbidden items, permitted items, clothes to be sent separately, books to be sent 'printed matters' separately, and Russia needed two customs declarations.



[3] Left: **21 December 1914** - cover sent from **N H RASMUSSEN GYMNASTIKHUS** (gymnastics institute) in Copenhagen, with handstamp **POST FREE P.C. PRISONERS OF WAR** to Wilh. Richtsen, a PoW at the camp at **Frith Hill** in Surrey.

Bestemmelser

vedrørende

Behandlingen m. v. af Krigsfangeforsendelser.

Ret til portofri Befordring har:

Almindelige og anbefalede Brevforsendelser, Breve og Æsker med angiven Værdi, Postanvisninger og Postpakker *til eller fra Krigsfanger**) samt *til eller fra de Oplysningskontorer*, som eventuelt maatte blive oprettede for disse Personers Skyld i krigsførende Lande eller i visse neutrale Lande.

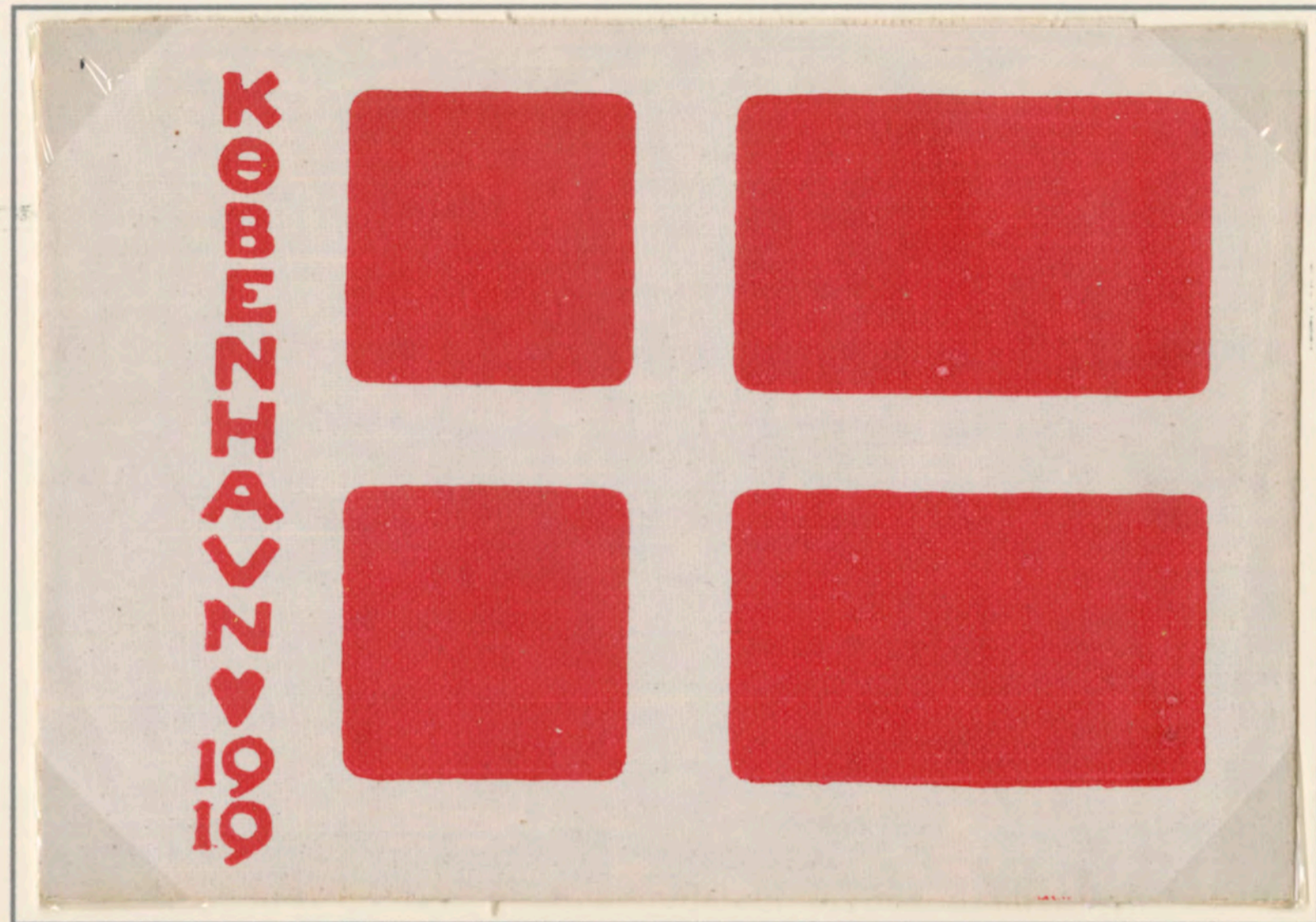
Forsendelserne skal være forsynede med en Paategning, hvoraf det fremgaar, at det er Krigsfangeforsendelser, saasom: „Kriegsgefangenen-Sendung“, „correspondance de prisonnier de guerre“ eller lignende; andre Paategninger saasom „Heeressache“, eller lignende giver ikke Ret til portofri Befordring. Endvidere skal Afsenderens Navn og Adresse være anført paa Forsendelsens Ydre.

For Danmarks Vedkommende betragtes den herværende Afdeling af „Røde Kors“ som officielt Oplysningskontor. Dette gælder ligeledes det i Kjøbenhavn af „Hilfscomité der Moskauer Stadtverwaltung für russische Kriegsgefangene und im Auslande zurückgehaltener“ oprettede Kontor samt det under Navnet „Deutscher Sonder-Ausschuss für Gefangenenhilfe“ i Kjøbenhavn oprettede Kontor.

Ifølge de gennem de fremmede Postbestyrelser hertil indgaaede officielle Anmeldelser er der i Udlandet oprettet nedennævnte Oplysningskontorer til Hjælp for Krigsfanger:

Land	Navn	Domicil
Frankrig	1. Bureau des renseignements sur les prisonniers de guerre.	Ministère de la guerre, Paris.
	2. Service des prisonniers de guerre.	Ministère des affaires étrangères, Paris.
	3. Agence des prisonniers de guerre de la Croix-Rouge française.	avenue des champs Elisées, Paris.
	4. Les Nouvelles du Soldat (Agence des prisonniers de guerre).	5, rue Jules Lefebvre, Paris.
	5. Comité interdépartemental des prisonniers de guerre.	Annecy.
	6. Agence des prisonniers de guerre du syndicat d'initiative du Forez.	3, rue de la Préfecture, Saint-Etienne.
Nederlandene	Bureau de renseignements de la Croix Rouge néerlandaise.	Kneuterdyk 20, Haag.
Schweiz	Comité international de la Croix Rouge Bureau de renseignements pour les prisonniers de guerre.	3, rue de l'Athenée, Genève.

Post World War I



[4] Above: photographic postcard, unused, with the text: **The arrival of Sønderjyderne in Aalborg 3rd July 1919.** The ship is the *Skt Thomas*, but there are no records of its landing in Aalborg in north Jutland. However, it was in Århus in June 1919 and in Vejle in July 1919, where the PoWs included a number from the Feltham camp in Britain. No printing details.

[1] Left: armband with the Danish flag **Dannebrog** and **KØBENHAVN 1919**, as worn by the returning Sønderjydske PoWs. The one above, No 378, is from a Sønderjyde returning from a camp in Britain.

[2] Below: photographic postcard showing two Sønderjyder wearing armbands with the words **Odense 1919**. No printing details.



[5] Right: **14 March 1920** - photographic postcard, unused, with the text: The *C P A Koch* arriving in Flensburg 14th March 1920. Printer: H A Ebbesen, Aarhus.

It should be noted that the various sources about the ships and the dates of arrivals in different ports are inconsistent.

Return of Prisoners of War



[3] Above: **7 April 1919** - photographic postcard, unused, with the *Skt Thomas* arriving with prisoners of war from the Aurillac camp approaching Odense on Palm Sunday.

The welcoming committee included the Mayor and members of the city council, Professor Paul Verrrier, the later Bishop Fuglsang-Damgaard, and three wives of prisoners hoping that their husbands would be onboard ... and they were. No printing details.



Post World War I

Arrival of Sønderjydske PoWs on the S/S Primula in Copenhagen and Visit to the Houses of Parliament



[1] Above: picture postcard, unused, with the text: *Sønderjyske Krigsfangers Ankomst til København*. The South Jutland (North Schleswig) Prisoners of War arriving onboard the DFDS S/S Primula on 15 March 1919.

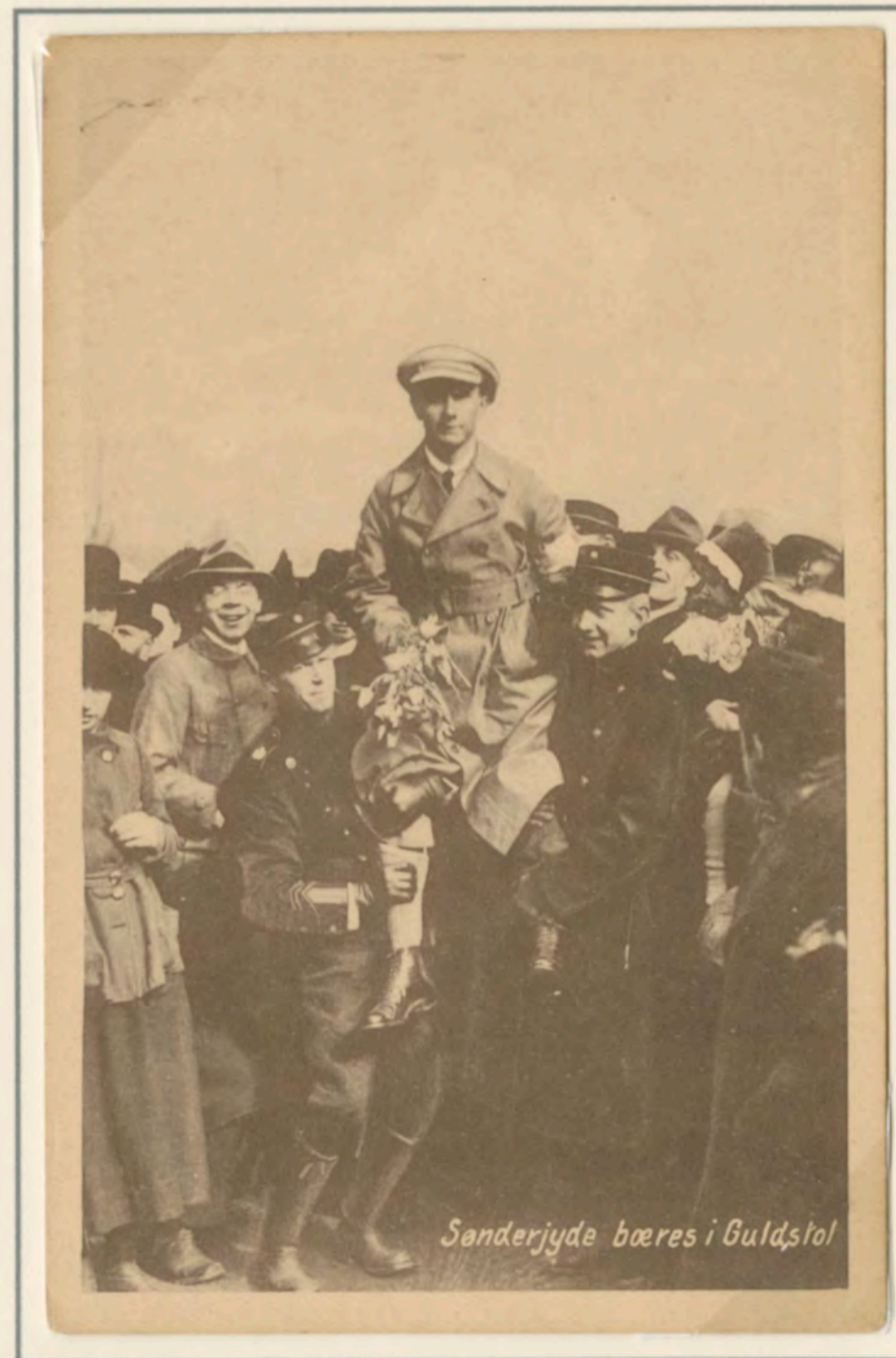
Printer: Dansk Reklameforlag - Eneret.

Sønderjydske PoWs arriving in Copenhagen in 1919 were invited to visit the Danish Parliament at Christiansborg.

Note that the Sønderjyder all wear the festive armbands.

[2] Below: picture postcard showing a Sønderjyde being carried high.

Printer: Dansk Reklameforlag - Eneret.



[5] Right: picture postcard, unused, with the text: *Sønderjyder i Folketingsalen* (South Jutlanders in the Lower House of the Danish Parliament).

Printer: Dansk Reklameforlag - Eneret.



[3] Above: picture postcard, unused, with the text: *Sønderjyder omkring Skrinet med den nye Grundlov* (South Jutlanders around the display with the new Constitution).

The Re-Unification on 15 June 1920 necessitated an amendment to the Danish Constitution of 5 June 1915, signed by King Christian X on 10 September 1920.

Printer: Dansk Reklameforlag - Eneret.



[4] Above: picture postcard, unused, with the text: *Sønderjyder paa Besøg i Rigsdagen* (South Jutlanders visiting the Upper House of the Danish Parliament).

Printer: Dansk Reklameforlag - Eneret.



Post World War I

A plebiscite in North Schleswig had been enshrined in both the Treaty of Vienna of 1864 and the Peace of Prague in 1866, this had been abrogated at the 1878 Treaty of Vienna. Following the surrender of Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia in 1864, the population had lost their Danish citizenship, but also their right to German citizenship, if they had not applied within the six year limit after 1864.

The Danes in North Schleswig continued to fight for their national traditions and language, but life for the 'optants', those who had not secured their German citizenship, was made difficult.

After 1888 German was the only language of instruction permitted in schools and churches, and this 'Germanification' increased considerably with the election of the former Prussian Foreign Secretary, **Ernst Matthias von Köller**, as President of the Schleswig-Holstein province (1897-1901).

Von Köller pursued a policy of breaking the Danes through prohibitions, deportations, prison sentences, etc. This, however, had the opposite effect, and by 1905 139,000 of the 148,000 inhabitants of North Schleswig spoke Danish, and many German speakers also knew Danish.

[1] Below: **17 March 1899** - postcard with birthday greetings sent from Schleswig to Ritterhude near Bremen with photo of von Köller and the slogan 'Up ewig ungedeelt!' Symbolised by the two oak trees, Schleswig and Holstein (handwritten on the tree trunks by the sender), which should never be divided. The two illustrated buildings are the Government Building in Schleswig and Gottorp Castle, also in Schleswig.

Verlag v G J Koch, Hofphotograph, Schleswig.

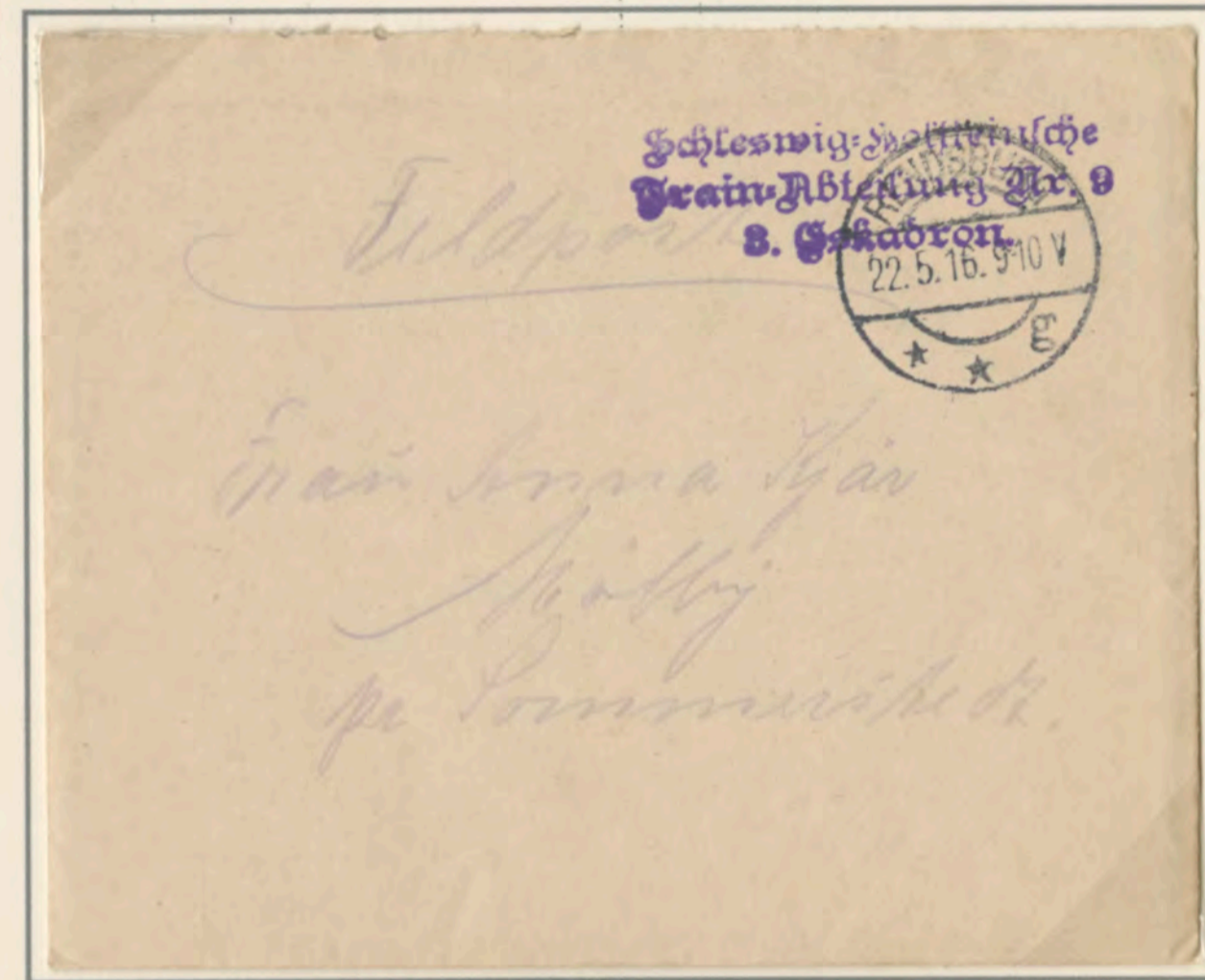


Schleswig under German Rule: Germanification

[2] Right: **19 December 1914** - field post picture postcard sent from a soldier with **6. Kompagnie Land. J. R. 84** (troop hand stamp on the reverse) to his father-in-law in Hadersleben. Written in Danish.

The text on the illustration reads: *Der Krieg im Osten. Lyck. Die zerschossene Kirche.* Lyck was in East Prussia, now Elk in Poland.

Verlag Fritz Karaukopf, Königsberg i. Pr. u. Ostseebad Craz.
Lichtdruck Graphische Gesellschaft, Akt.Ges., Berlin SW. 68



[3] Above: **22 May 1916** - field post letter from a soldier to his wife in Mølby near Sommerstedt in Schleswig, sent from Rendsburg on the border between Schleswig and Holstein with troop hand stamp **Schleswig-Holsteinische Train-Abteilung Nr. 9 3. Eskadron**. Written in Danish.

[4] Right: **31 August 1917** - picture postcard sent from Wesel on the Northern Rhine to Kollund near Krusau/Flensburg. Censorship hand stamp **Wesel i. R. Geprüft und zu befördern**. Written in German.

Prussian (from 1865) and later German Verordnungen (Regulations) continued to strengthen restrictions for the 'Danish' Schleswigers in their daily, educational, working, and social life. At the beginning of WWI it was demanded that all field post correspondence should be written in German, although this was not always adhered to as exemplified in items [2] and [3].





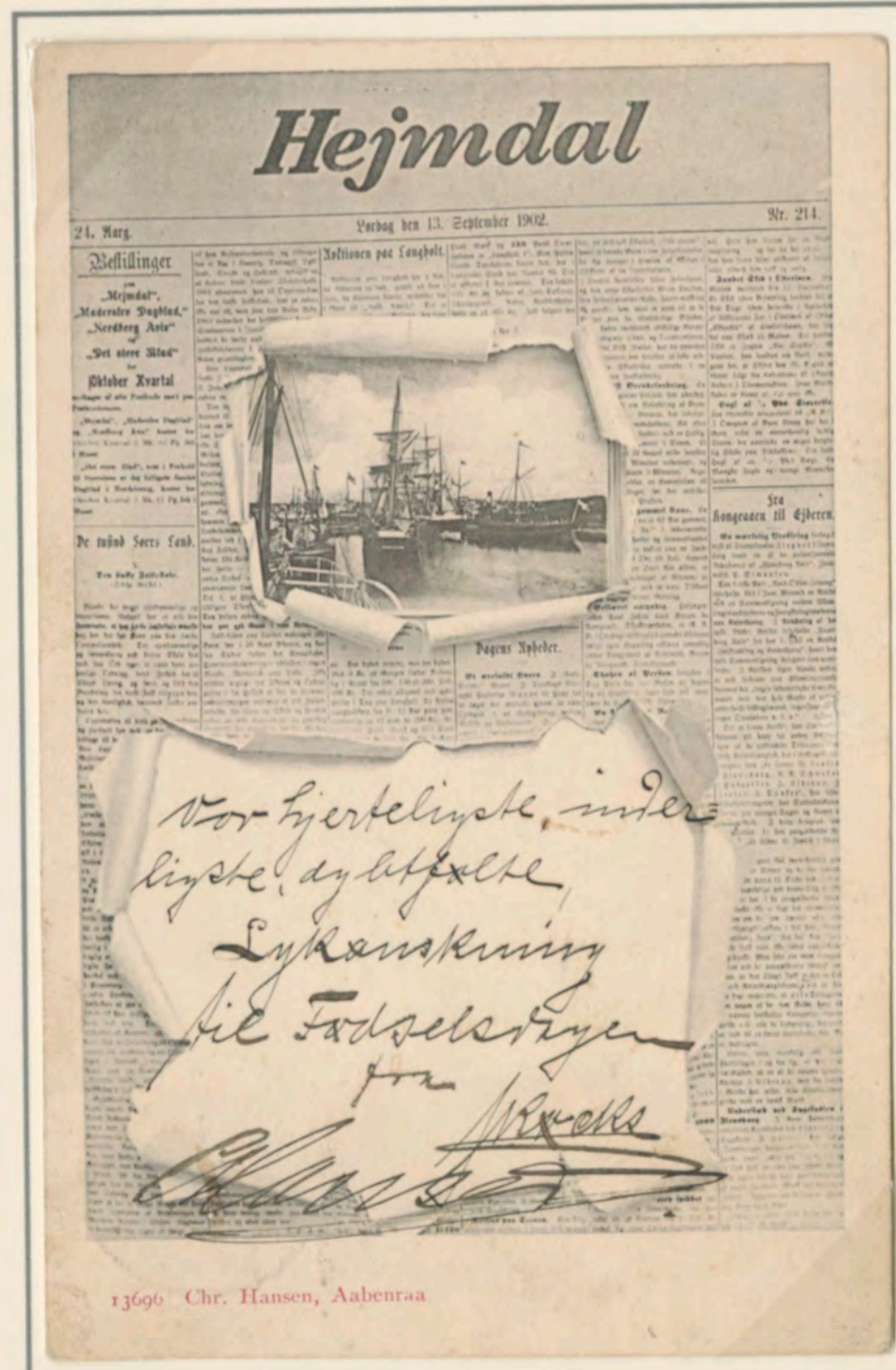
[1] Left: 13 July 1920 - registered letter from the Westholsteinische Bank in Flensburg to Copenhagen, correct franking 80 Pf + 80 Pf registration. With censorship handstamp on front and reverse, Postüberwachungsstelle Flensburg 13. Jul 1920., and handwritten signature *geprüft Johannsen*.

[2] Below left: 21 September 1920 - business letter from Flensburg to Copenhagen, correct franking 80 Pf, but opened by censor and resealed with *Auf Grund der Verordnung vom 15. November 1918 (Reichsgesetzblatt S. 1324) geöffnet*.

Both letters have very late censorship, even after the signing of the Versailles Treaty, 28 June 1919.



[3] Right: 2 June 1916 - postcard from Kresten and Ingeborg Refslund Thomsen at the *Leichtkrankenabteilung Königsberg*, where Kresten was working after being injured, to their daughter Nanna. Ingeborg was the eldest daughter of H P Hanssen. - Kresten later became the Prefect of the County of Aabenraa (see p.58).



Hans Peter Hanssen (1862-1936), a prominent politician of North Schleswig farming stock, fought for the right of 'Danish' North Schleswigers all his life. He travelled and studied discussing the issues to be better informed, wrote newspaper articles, and arranged local meetings to keep up the spirits of the Danes in North Schleswig.

He married Helene Lucie Iversen, a farmer's daughter, in 1888 and moved to Apenrade in 1893 as the editor of the Danish language newspaper '*Hejmdal*' (see picture postcard to the left). From 1896-1908 he was a member of the Landestag (local parliament), and from 1906-1919 a member of the German Reichstag, working tirelessly for the Danish cause.

During the von Köller policies, H P Hanssen spoke strongly for the North Schleswigers' rights. He was briefly imprisoned at the outbreak of WWI, and in the Reichstag in 1918 he referred sharply to the people's right to self-determination. He later became a member of the Danish Parliament representing Venstre, the farmers' party.

Post World War I

[1] Right: During the German rule in Slesvig-Holstein the conditions for the Danish minority had become increasingly restrictive, and by the 1890s the use of Danish language was forbidden e.g. in schools and churches.

Valdemar Rørdam (1872 – 1946), a Danish national conservative poet and author, wrote *Give Sønderjylland Churchbells* describing how the Danish church bells had been silenced.

Printer: L. Levinson junr. Akts. Copenhagen



DE KVALTE KLOKKER
Landet taget, Folket tvunget,
Svøben over Altret svunget,
Dog har Slesvigs Klokke sunget.

Højt som i Guds Himmel hang de,
Sceptret over Svøben svang de,
Selv naar Voldsmagt tvang dem,
-sang de.

Stjæl dem! Kvæl dem! De blev
stjaalet,
De blev lagt paa Smeltebaalet,
Sammenstøbt med Morderstaalet.

Da tav Keiserens Kanoner,
Da brast alle Tysklands Kroner,
Men de kvalte Klokke toner:

Eders Døde under Mulde,
Eders Frelste ved tilfulde,
Vi har sunget det, vi skulde!

Valdemar Rørdam.

[2] Right: Propaganda poster as postcard, unused, referring to the Versailles Treaty, and used in both zones:

The Peace Treaty confirms the peoples' right to determine their destiny
The inclusion of Sønderjylland into Prussia was an act of war!
Sønderjyder who suffered under the yoke demand your rights
Vote for Denmark

Artist: Thor Bøgelund (1864-1959).
Printer: Winds Bogtrykkeri, Haderslev.

Fredstraktaten
bekræfter

FOLKENES RET
til selv at bestemme deres Stæbne
Sønderjyllands Indlemelse i Preussen var en Voldshandling!
SØNDERJYDER
I som gil under Laget
KRAV EDERS RET
Stem Danst

Agitations-Plakat Plebiscit Slesvig 1920.

[4] Below: Unused postcard showing H P Hanssen, who was part of the delegation travelling to Paris to put Schleswig's case to have a plebiscite included in the Versailles Treaty. He is seen here with the Danish King, Christian X, at the delegation's departure from Copenhagen on 27 February 1920.

Printer: Dansk Reklameforlag Eneret H Damgaard foto



[5] Below Right: 19 September 1919 - photographic postcard sent from the island of Als to Flensburg. Although the message is written in German, the five card-players are proudly displaying the Danish flag.

Printer: Paul Hiller, Hamburg, Kreuzweg 15.



[3] Above: postcard, unused, showing the divisions in Schleswig along the lines later drawn up for the plebiscite zones.

Printer: Landkartenbehandlung Dietrich Reimer Berlin.



[1] Left: - photographic postcard showing the **Flensburger Hof** where the **C. I. S.** (Commission Internationale de Surveillance du Plébiscite Slésvig - see page 39) had its head quarters. The flags show the participation in the Commission of British, French, Norwegian, and Swedish delegates. The card was sent **18 June 1920** from Flensburg in 2. Zone to Sonderburg in 1. Zone. It is franked with a total of 5 Mk plus 2 x 5 Pf (on the reverse) - obviously philatelic.

No printing details.

[2] Right: - black print **essay** for the high value, approved on **18 August 1919**, but rejected the following day. **Very rare.**



[3] Right: - a complete set of the **25 January 1920** Mk and Pf issue. This joint issue was valid in both zones until 20 May, then in 2. Zone until 16 June 1920, when only German stamps were valid.

Artist: August Carstens.
Printer: H H Thiele.



[4] Below and Right: Sales envelopes, front and reverse, with a copy of each of the **14 stamps** issued on **25 January 1920** with **Mk and Pf** denomination. These stamps were valid in both zones. Both the envelopes contain the stamps.



1 St.	2 1/2 Pf.
1 -	5 -
1 -	7 1/2 -
1 -	10 -
1 -	15 -
1 -	20 -
1 -	25 -
1 -	35 -
1 -	40 -
1 -	75 -
1 -	1 Mk.
1 -	2 -
1 -	5 -
1 -	10 -
S ^a : 20 Mk. 35 Pf.	



[5] Above: **7 February 1920** - cover from Sonderburg to Almsted, also on the island of Als, correctly franked at the 20 Pf inland letter rate and with handstamp **COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE SLESVIG**, also on the reverse.



[1] Top Left: 3 February 1920 - cover from Flensburg to Copenhagen with a total of 40 Pf, overfranked by 10 Pf, and with handstamp **COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE SLESVIG LE PRÉFET DE POLICE**.

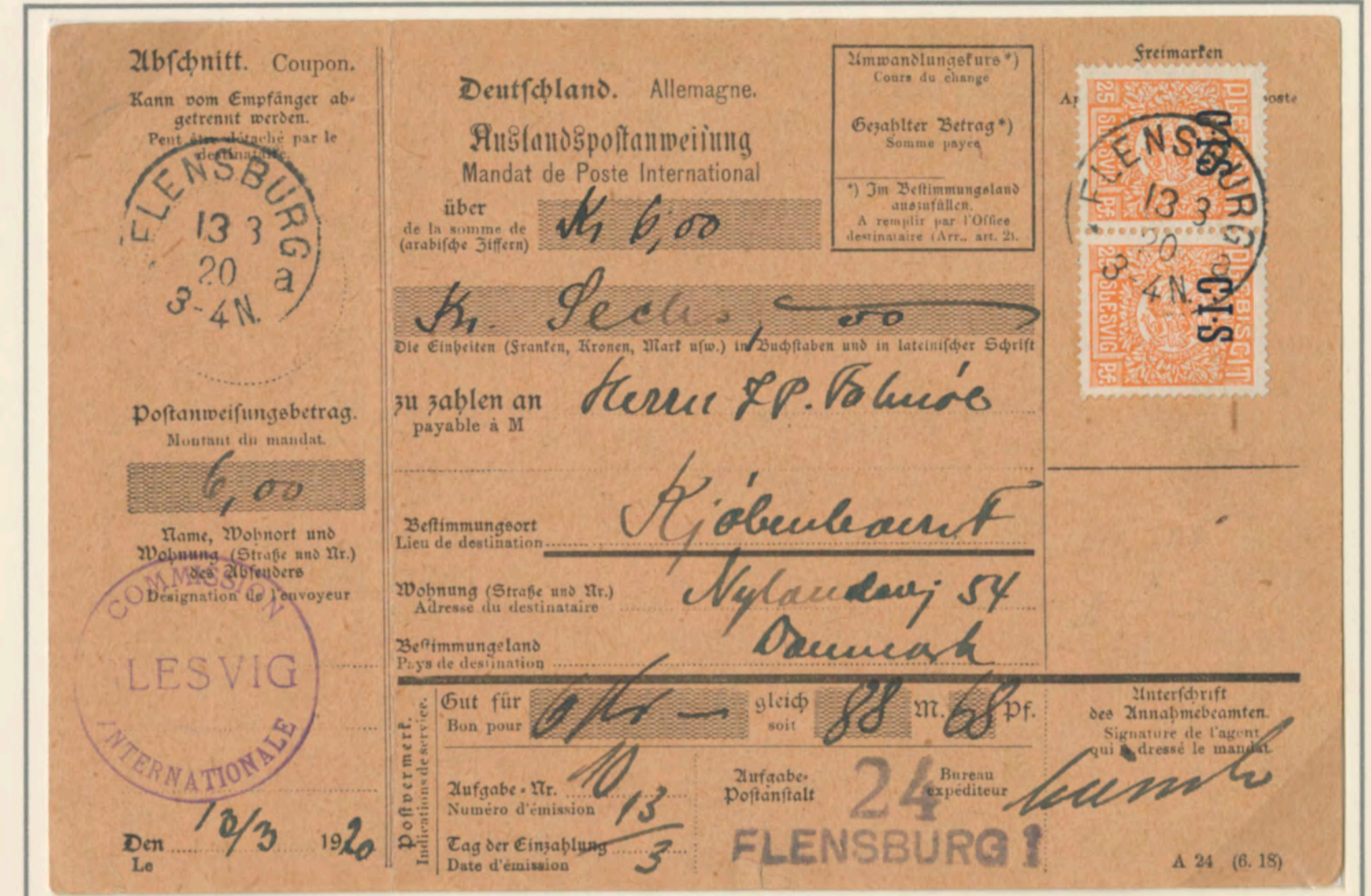
[2] Bottom Left: 3 March 1920 - cover from Ulkebøl near Sonderburg to Flensburg with a total of 40 Pf, overfranked by 20 Pf, and with handstamp **COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE SLESVIG Gendarmeri**.

The Danish Kaptajn Valdemar Tretow-Loof was a member of the Commission. He had a long career in the armed forces, and had assisted the Danish Red Cross at the PoW camps in Germany 1918-1919.

[3] Top Right: 13 March 1920 - international Post-Anweisung with a pair of official **C. I. S.** 25 Pf stamps, correctly paying the 50 Pf for a Postal Order for 6 DKr or 88 Mk 68 Pf.

With small hand stamp **COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE SLESVIG**, sent on the day before the Plébiscite in 2. ZONE.

[4] Bottom Right: 8 May 1920 - official printed envelope for the **Commission Internationale Slesvig FLENSBURG** with the **C. I. S.** dark blue overprint on 40 Pf, issued 25 January 1920, and sent locally. Correct rate as per rate increase 6 May 1920.





[1] Left: **Passport** issued by the Königreich Preussen for travel to Tondern in Dänemark, from **31 March 1920** until **1 July 1920**, showing inside different handstamps from **COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE SLESVIG**.

[2] Below: The inside of a **passport** issued by the Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg, **25 March 1920**, with the large tri-lingual hand stamp permitting travels in Slesvig via Frørup until 10 April. The 5 Mk Slesvig plebiscite stamp, used as a consular fee, was cancelled with the hand stamp **COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE 26 MRS. 1920 SLESVIG**.



Enclosure for passport No 642 with tri-lingual hand stamp to permit travel for Bertha Brösk-Richter to travel to via Farris near Hvidding in Slesvig to Bramstedt in Holstein.

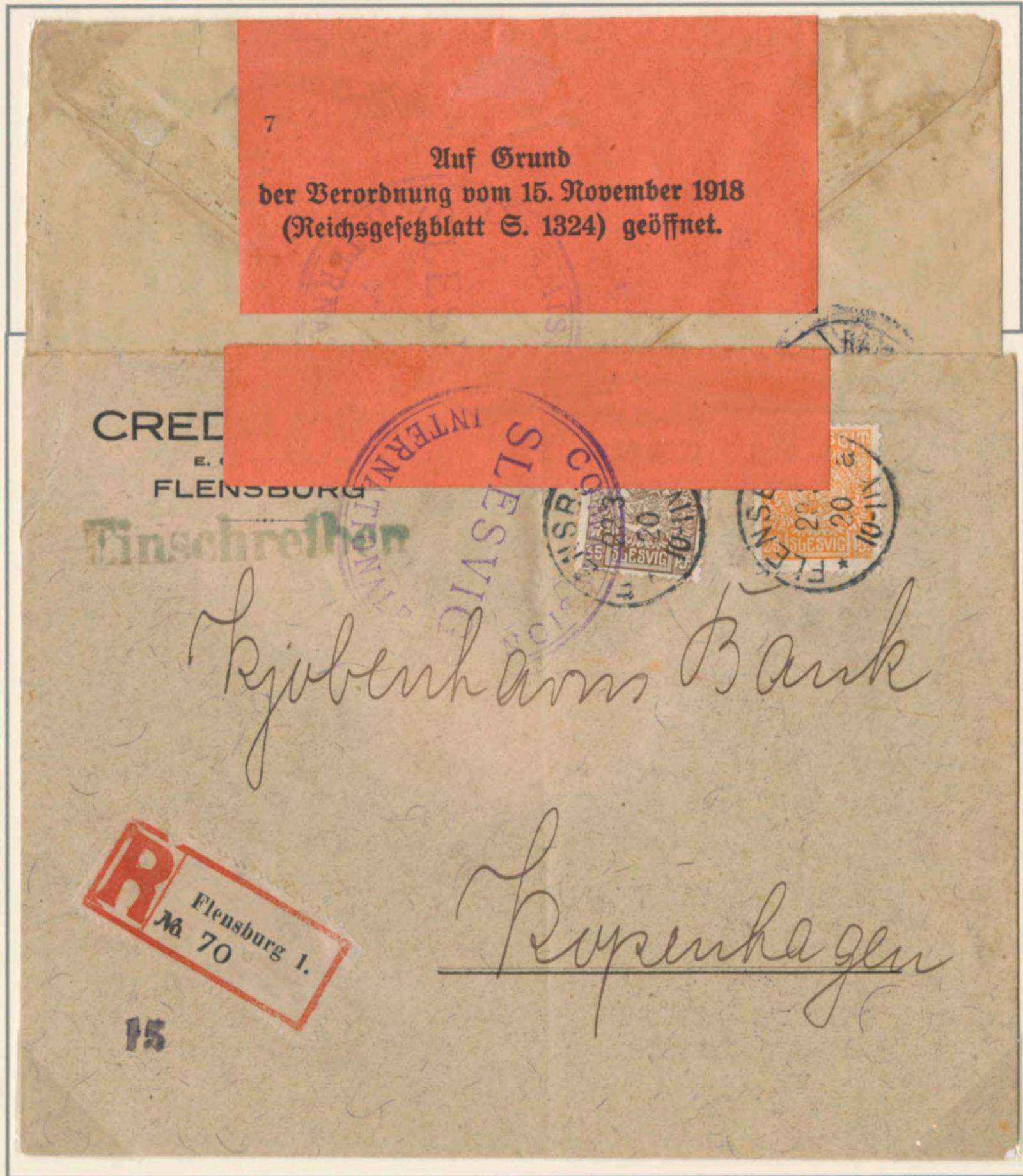
Issued by the C.I.S. in Copenhagen **7 February 1920** with 5 Mk initialled plebiscite stamp, large tri-lingual hand stamp, and Copenhagen passport control, also signed 7 February 1920. Further with oval hand stamp **COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE FRØRUP CONTROL N SLESVIG** with 'inverted' date slot **FEB 10 1919**, and finally circular hand stamp **Commission Internationale du Surveillance du Plébiscite Au Slesvig**.

A rare piece.

The Plébiscite – C. I. S.

[1] Below: **17 March 1920** - cover from Flensburg to Randers in Denmark, correctly franked with 30 Pf and with closing censorship label **Auf Grund der Verordnung vom 15. November 1918 (Reichsgesetzblatt S. 1224) geöffnet.** (Opened as per Ordinance).

Also with handstamp **COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE SLESVIG.**



[2] Above: **23 March 1920** - registered cover from Flensburg, **R Flensburg 1. No. 70** to Copenhagen, correctly franked with 60 Pf, 1st weight class 30 Pf plus registration fee 30 Pf. This cover has the same censorship label and text as the above.

Usages of Plebiscite Stamps; 20 Pf Specimen Postal Stationery Card; Postcard to China

[3] Right: **19 June 1920** - postal stationery card from Flensburg to Göteborg in Sweden, franked with 20 Pf, 5 Pf overfranked, and with handstamp **COMMISSION SLESVIG INTERNATIONALE**

The card, written in Swedish, was sent by the wife of the Swedish Commissioner, Oscar von Sydow, Mary to Sigrid Hill, who looked after the couple's children for part of the time they spent in Slesvig. E

The 20 Pf Plebiscite stamp was not issued, but a few postal stationery specimen cards were inadvertently used. There was no use for a 20 Pf stamp as there was no such postage rate.



[4] Left: **19 February 1920** - uprated wrapper sent from Horsens in Denmark to Den internationale Kommissions Pressebyraa (press bureau) in Flensburg, correctly franked with 10 øre (7 + 3) foreign newspaper rate.



[5] Above right **15 February 1920** - postal stationery card from Joh. Clausen in Avnbøl in Southern Jutland to Danish friends in Shanghai, correctly franked with 15 Pf foreign postcard rate (until 5 May 1920). The sender writes: 'We have had the great happiness to vote for a return to Denmark, and in a couple of months the border will be moved. We have had unforgettable days here during the voting period ... 'Dannebrog' is proudly fluttering from all houses in town and country.'



[1] Left: 12 February 1920 - business letter sent locally within Flensburg, correctly franked 15 Pf with a strip of six 2½ Pf plébiscite stamps.



[2] Right: 13 February 1920 - registered express letter sent locally within Flensburg, 5 Pf overfranked: letter 15 Pf + registration 30 Pf + express 50 Pf = 95 Pf.



[3] Below left: 13 February 1920 - uprated postal stationery card from Flensburg to Harburg, correctly franked 15 Pf.

[4] Above: 9 March 1920 - registered letter sent from Toftlund near Hadersleben to Gelsenkirchen near Essen, correctly franked 20 Pf + 30 Pf Registration = 50 Pf.



[5] Right: 12 April 1920 - 15 Pf Slesvig postal stationery card with 10 Pf Germania (Mi 86), sent from Cuxhaven via Rio de Janeiro, arriving 7 May 1920 in Santos, Brazil. The correct overseas postcard rate was 15 Pf.

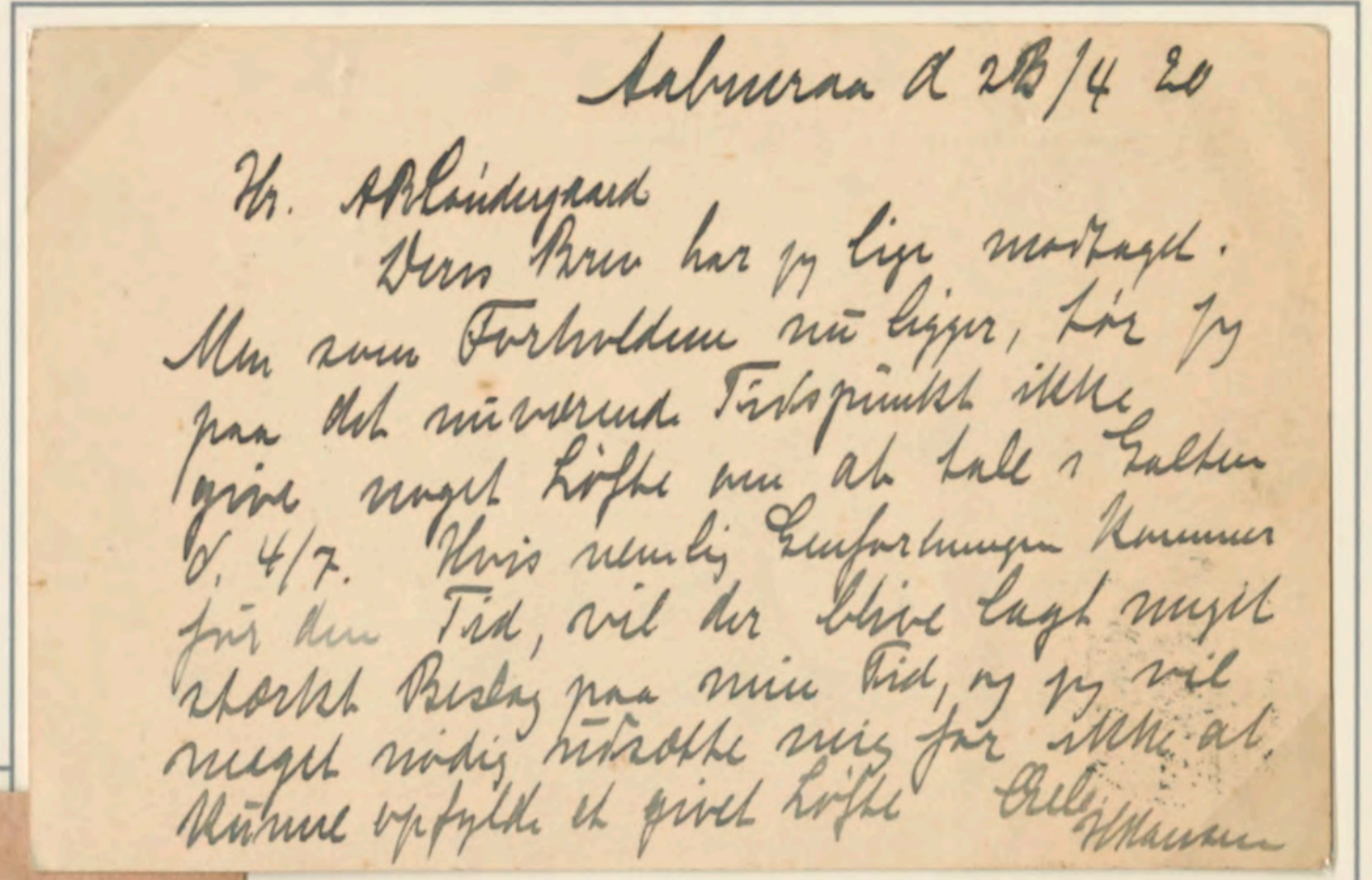




[1] Left: 3 March 1920 - picture postcard from Hadersleben to Altona, franked with 15 Pf inland postcard rate.

Printer: Gutenberg-Verlag, Hadersleben Nr.173. The illustration is a drawing by Langermann of St. Marien Cathedral in Hadersleben.

[2] Right: 23 April 1920 - 50 Pf postal stationery card sent from Apenrade to Galten in Mid Jutland. The writer, H P Hanssen (See Page 31) has been invited to speak in Galten, but he replies that as the conditions are at the moment he cannot promise to be in Galten on 4 July, because the Re-Unification might come before that time, and then he will not have time. He does not want to give a promise that he cannot fulfill.



[3] Below: 4 May 1920 - parcel card sent from Hadersleben to Nykøbing on Sealand with Plebiscite 10 and 5 Mark high values, 1 Mk and a pair of 25 Pf stamps, cancelled with bridge type 11-1a HADERSLEBEN (SCHLESWIG) 1a known 24 September 1890 - 2 June 1920. Parcel labels Hadersleben (Schleswig) 2 and FREDERICIA in transit.

The use of high value Plebiscite stamps commercially is unusual.



[4] Above: 5 May 1920 - newspaper wrapper, sent from Apenrade to Sorø in Denmark, correctly franked with 5 Pf at the printed matter rate. The rate increased to 20 Pf the following day.

The recipient was a student at the boarding school in Sorø, and the newspaper would probably have been Hejmdal, where his father, H P Hanssen, was the editor (see above).

[5]: Below 10 June 1920 - Nachnahme (Cash on Delivery) used as a money collection order from Flensburg to Breitenberg. The postage rate changed on 6 May 1920: Postcard 30 Pf + CoD fee 50 Pf = 80 Pf, thus under-paid by 20 Pf. The recipient refused (Verweigert) the item, and it was returned Zurück 11/6. A possible confusion during a period of rate and currency changes.





The C. I. S. Commission consisted of the British and French ambassadors to Copenhagen, Sir Charles Marling and Paul Claudel, respectively. The Norwegian and Swedish Government appointed Thomas Heftye and Oscar von Sydow, respectively. As General Secretary the influential Brit, Charles Brudenell-Bruce, was appointed.

The Commission arrived in Flensburg on 28 January to their head quarters at the Hotel Flensburger Hof (see p.33).



[2] Above: 24 January 1920 - photographic postcard, unused, showing German troops leaving North Schleswig at the Südermarkt in Flensburg. German supporters are seen waving the Schleswig red, white, and blue flag.



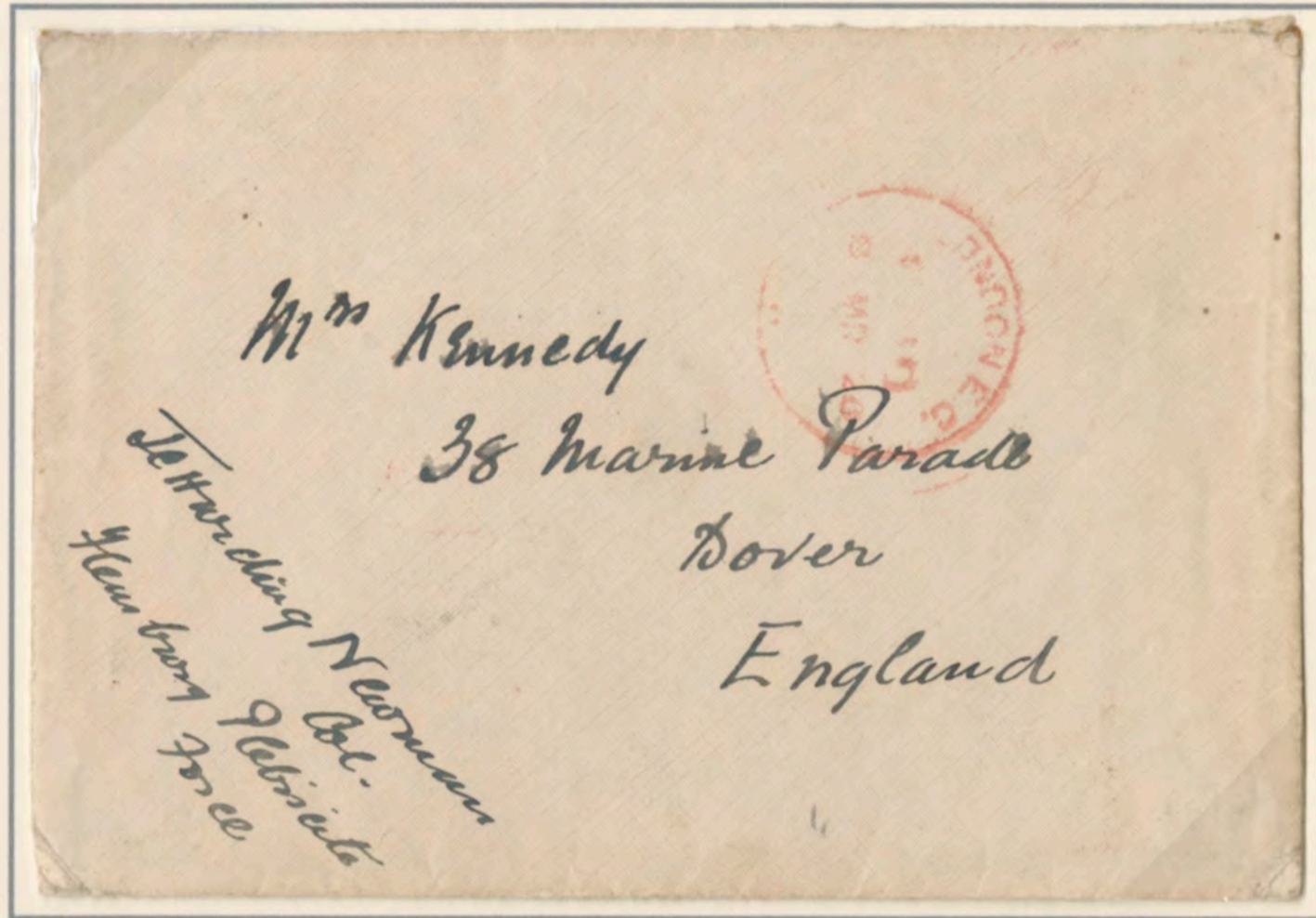
[3] Above: 16 June 1920 - photographic postcard, unused, showing members of the C. I. S. Commission. Hotel Flensburger Hof can be seen behind the lorry. At the front from the left: Colonel Paul de Soyter (the commander of the Chasseurs Alpains Français), M O Ræder (postmaster), and Charles Brudenell-Bruce (General Secretary).

[4] Left: January 1920 - photographic postcard showing the French Chasseurs Alpains marching through Sønderborg.



[5] Above: 28 January 1922 - photographic postcard showing the Danish King Christian X with members of the 22nd Battalion of the Chasseurs Alpains Français in Schleswig. The card was sent locally in Copenhagen, two years after the event.

No publishers or printers are indicated on any of the postcards on this page.



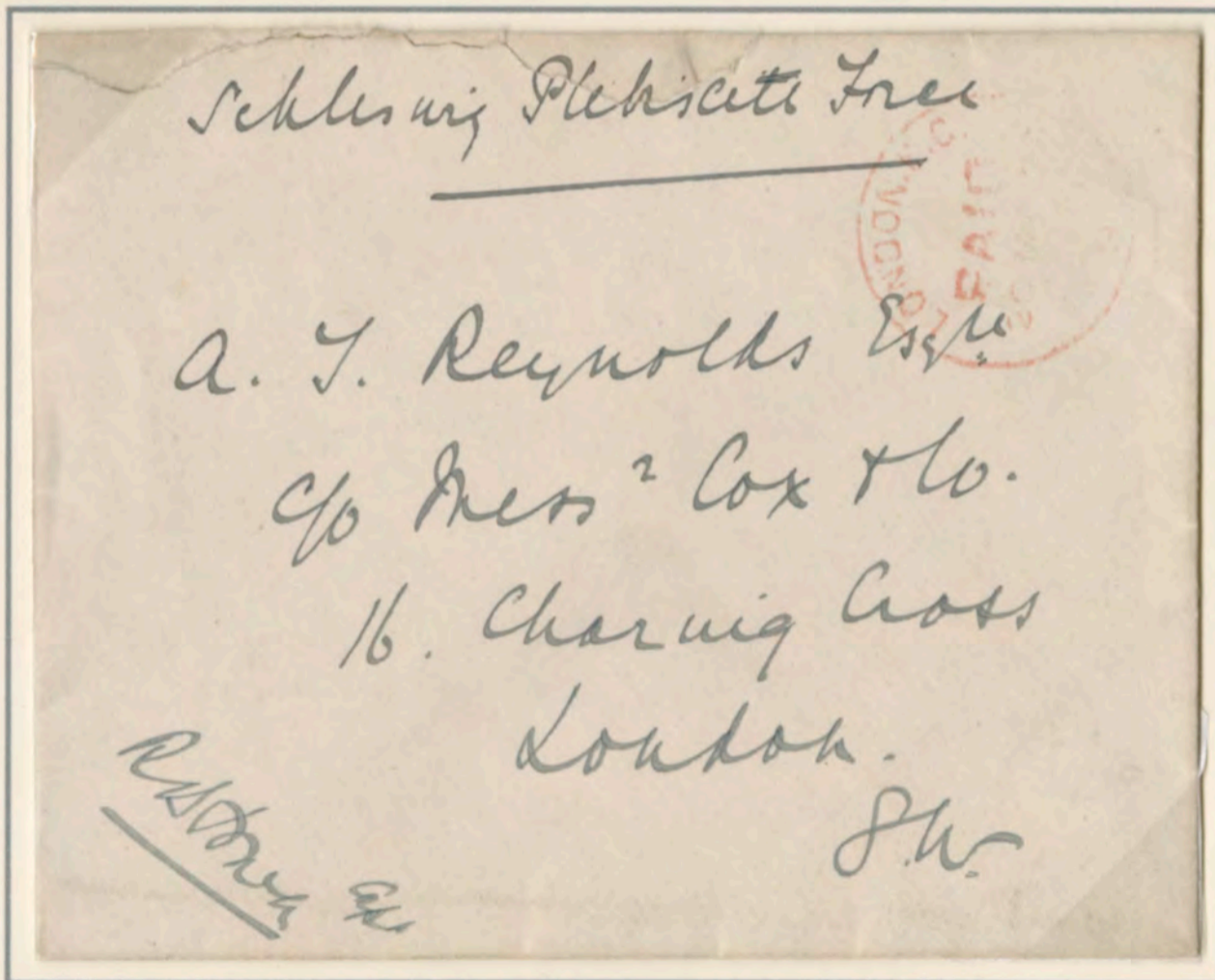
☑ [1] Left: 8 March 1920 - cover sent from London, **LONDON E.C. PAID 8 MR 20** and with manuscript **J C Harding Newman Col Flensburg Plebiscite Force**. Harding Newman was a Lieutenant Colonel in the 1st Battery (45th Infantry). The letter was carried free of charge.

The red London hand stamp is the only postal marking used by the **Sherwood Foresters** of the British Supervisory Force.

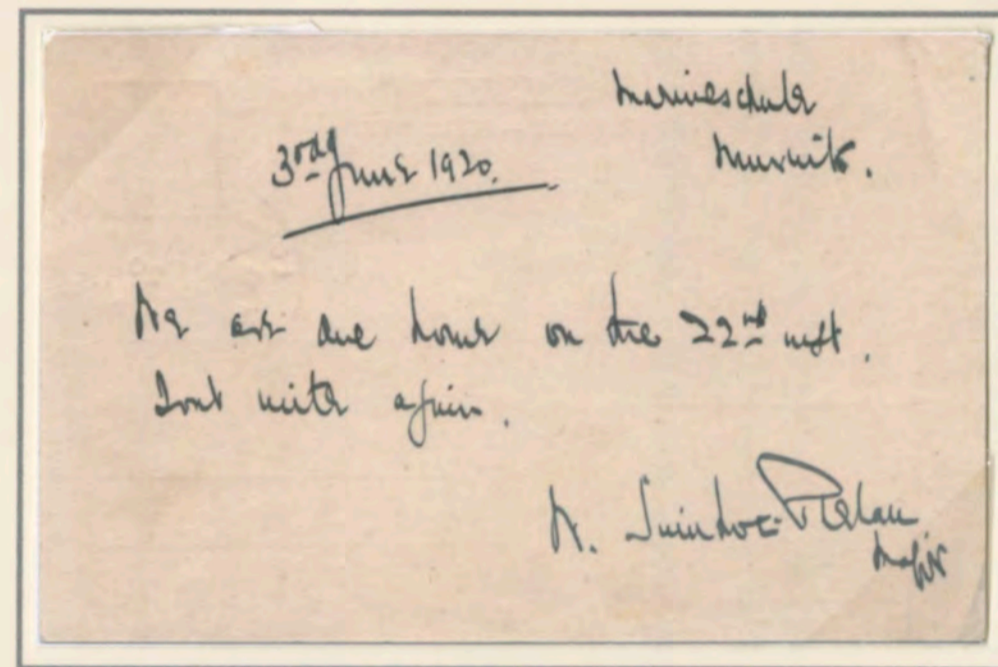
Despite three examples shown, they are very scarce.

[2] Right: 14 March 1920 - photographic postcard, No. 9101, showing the British C.I.S. forces, the Sherwood Foresters, marching through the streets of Flensburg.

They had arrived in Flensburg 28 January, and they marched regularly through the local streets, often with military orchestra, to show the British presence in the town.



☑ [3] Above: 20 March 1920 - letter sent from **R B Tower** (Adj) of the **Sherwood Foresters** to London, marked on the front **Schleswig Plebiscite Free** and with hand stamp **LONDON E. C. PAID 20 MR 20**. Carried free of charge.



[4] Above: Coat of Arms of the Sherwood Foresters

[5] Above: Reverse of the postcard to the right:

'Marineschule Murwik.
3rd June 1920
We are due home on the 22nd inst.
Don't write again.
W Swinhoe-Phelan, Major'



☑ [5] Above: 3 June 1920 - uprated postal stationery postcard sent by **Major W Swinhoe-Phelan** of the Sherwood Foresters from the Marineschule Mürwik to Fokestone in Kent. The arrival handstamp **LONDON E.C. PAID 5 JU 20** is the only postal marking used by the Sherwood Foresters of the British Supervisory Force. The letter was carried free of charge.

Only known CIS postal stationery mail sent via closed mail bag to Britain.



[1] Above: **5 May 1920** - photographic postcard, unused, showing the arrival of the Danish naval ship *Olfert Fischer* in Sønderborg with Sønderjydske Kommando 1st Battalion. No printing details.

Carl Christian Frederik Moltke (1867-1955) had a long and distinguished military career starting as a Second Lieutenant in 1888, rising to Colonel for 8th Regiment in 1918 and commanding officer for Sønderjydske Kommando in 1920. Lastly he was a Major General and the commanding officer for the 1st Jydske Division in 1922. He resigned in 1929.



[2] Above: **5 May 1920** - photographic postcard, unused, showing Colonel Moltke and his officers saluting on the quay in Sønderborg, probably watching the Kommando disembarking. The commanding officer Colonel Moltke, can be seen third from the left. No printing details.



[4] Above: **5 May 1920** - photographic postcard, unused, showing women from Southern Jutland receiving the Sønderjydske Kommando on the quay in Haderslev. No printing details.



[3] Above: **5 May 1920** - photographic postcard, unused, the Danish Colonel Moltke and his officers leading the Sønderjydske Kommando marching through Kirkeallé in Sønderborg. No printing details.



[5] Above: **6 May 1920** - photographic postcard, unused, after a painting by Erik Henningsen from the arrival of Sønderjydske Kommando at Dybbøl Banke on 6 May 1920, showing the soldiers being greeted by waving families. Printer: Alex Vincents. Kunstforlag. Eneret No.1545.



[1] Left: a complete set of the 20 May 1920 øre issue with black overprint I. Zone. The stamps were valid until 17 July 1920.

The artist, August Carstens, was a close friend of Paul Verrier (see p.25).

Printer: H H Thiele.

Part of the text on the card to the right, written in Danish, reads,

'Today the Krone currency has been introduced here [Schottburg] causing problems in several shops I visited.'

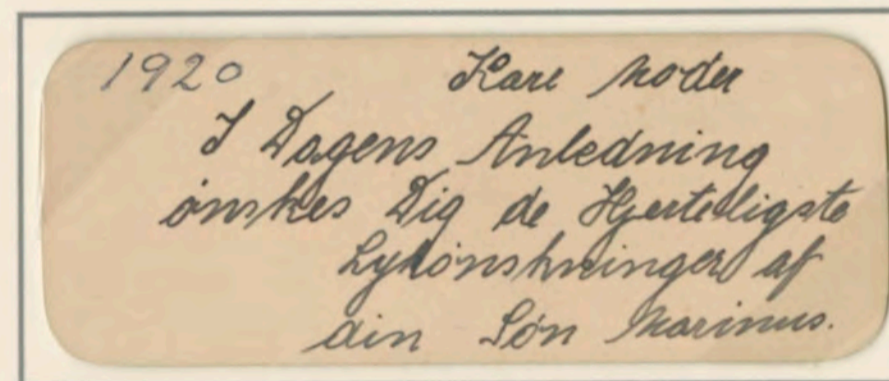


[2] Above: 21 May 1920 - uprated postal stationery card sent from Skodborg to Kolding in Denmark, cancelled on the Sommerstedt-Schottburg railway and correctly franked with 10 øre plébiscite I. Zone inland postcard rate.



[4] Below: January 1920 - letter sent from Lügumkloster to Apenrade, marked printed matter and franked with 10 Pf, but the printed matter rate was 5 Pf. Treated as a letter and charged 10 Pf, making the correct rate of 20 Pf.

A son's birthday greetings to his mother.

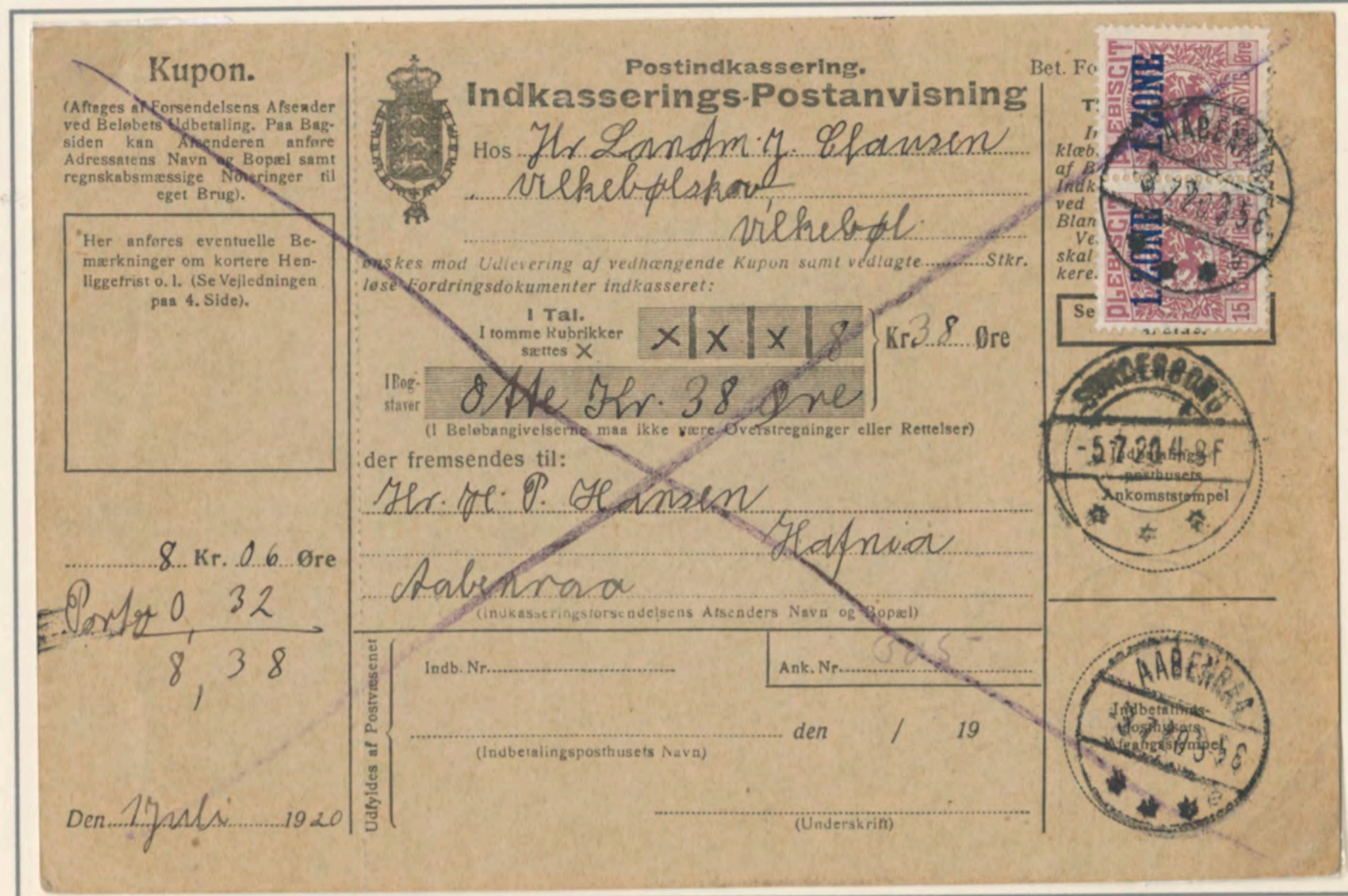


[3] Above: 11 June 1920 - picture postcard sent from Tønder to Fredericia in Denmark, cancelled on the Bramminge-Vedsted railway and franked with plébiscite I. Zone 10 øre. But the øre stamps were disallowed, and 20 øre, double the inland Danish postcard rate, was charged. The sender writes that they think that they (the Danes) will take over the railway on Tuesday.

Printer: Verlag: B L Hartmann, Tøndern.



[5] Above: 14 June 1920 - postal stationery card sent from Mogeltøndern to the Danish island of Ærø, franked correctly with 10 øre inland postcard rate. Family card written in Danish.



[1] Left: 3 July 1920 - collection money order, on a Danish form, sent from Aabenraa to Ulkebøl near Sønderborg. Franked with 30 øre Plebiscite I. ZONE stamps, although the postage is noted as 32 øre.
 The payment was refused by Hr Clausen in Ulkebøl, and the form was returned on 5 July to Aabenraa.

Very few such items recorded.

[2] Right: 14 July 1920 - registered cover sent from Rinkeby, R Rinkeby Nr. 17, to Copenhagen, correctly franked with 40 øre: 20 øre letter rate plus 20 øre registration fee as per rate change 1 July 1920.



[3] Below: 26 January 1920 - 7½ Pf Germania postal stationery card sent from Sønderburg to Berlin with added 7½ Pf Plebiscite joint issue, total 15 Pf, the correct inland postcard rate. Sent during the first period permitting mixed franking of Plebiscite joint issue and German stamps 25-26 January 1920.

[4] Right: 1 June 1920 - parcel card for a parcel weighing 2½ kg sent from Sønderburg via WOYENS and FREDERICIA arriving at the customs office in Stege on Møn in Denmark on 10 June 1920 with I. ZONE Plebiscite 10, 20 and 40 øre and a pair of 1 øre stamps.

Danish postal regulations applied for I. Zone, but before 16 June mail from I. Zone to Denmark was considered foreign mail. Therefore, the rate for a foreign parcel - from I. Zone to Denmark - should be rated as foreign mail, but such a rate did not exist. The amount was therefore set at the Danish rate of 72 øre for a parcel weighing less than 5 kg sent from Denmark to Germany.

A rare usage, only few known.



The Plebiscite - C. I. S.: I. ZONE Plebiscite Stamps

Mixed Franking Plebiscite + German; Mixed Franking Plebiscite + Danish



[1] Left: 23 June 1920 - cover sent from Südstrand on the island of Föhr to Schleswig, overfranked by 5 Pf, the inland letter rate as per 6 May 1920 was 40 Pf. Sent during the third period permitting such mixed franking 16-23 June 1920.



[2] Right: 29 June 1920 - postal stationery card with 10 øre I. Zone, sent from Haderslev to Berlin with added 5 øre stamp, total 15 øre. The foreign postcard rate was 10 øre and is thus overpaid.

So disregarding the 5 øre, this is not mixed franking with Plebiscite I. Zone and Danish stamps, as this was only valid from 9-17 July 1920.

[3] Left: 12 July 1920 - 3 + 7 øre correspondence card sent from Graasten to Rinkenis with additional 10 øre Plebiscite I. Zone stamp, being the correct inland letter rate from 1 July 1920.

Mixed franking with Plebiscite I. Zone and Danish stamps was only valid from 9-17 July 1920.



[4] Right: 12 July 1920 - registered cover from Aabenraa, R Aabenraa Nr. 806, to Copenhagen franked with 15 øre Plebiscite 1 I. Zone and 10 øre. It was underfranked, the rate being 20 øre plus 20 øre registration fee, but it was not surcharged.

Mixed franking with Plebiscite I. Zone and Danish stamps was only valid from 9-17 July 1920.



The Plébiscite - Notgeld



Towards the end of WWI coins had become very scarce in Germany, and the Reichsbank had to agree that individual local authorities could produce their own notes.

These often had characteristic local motifs, and during the plébiscite campaign they developed to show what was particularly Danish in North Schleswig and particularly German in South Schleswig.

Some notes are entirely in either Danish or German language, others have a different language on each side. Some show a heavier symbolism than others.

[1] Left: 31 January 1919 - picture postcard sent from Copenhagen to Stockholm, 7 øre postcard rate to Sweden. Printer: J Chr Olsen, København.

Our beloved Slesvig with map and the Slesvig coat of arms with the two lions.

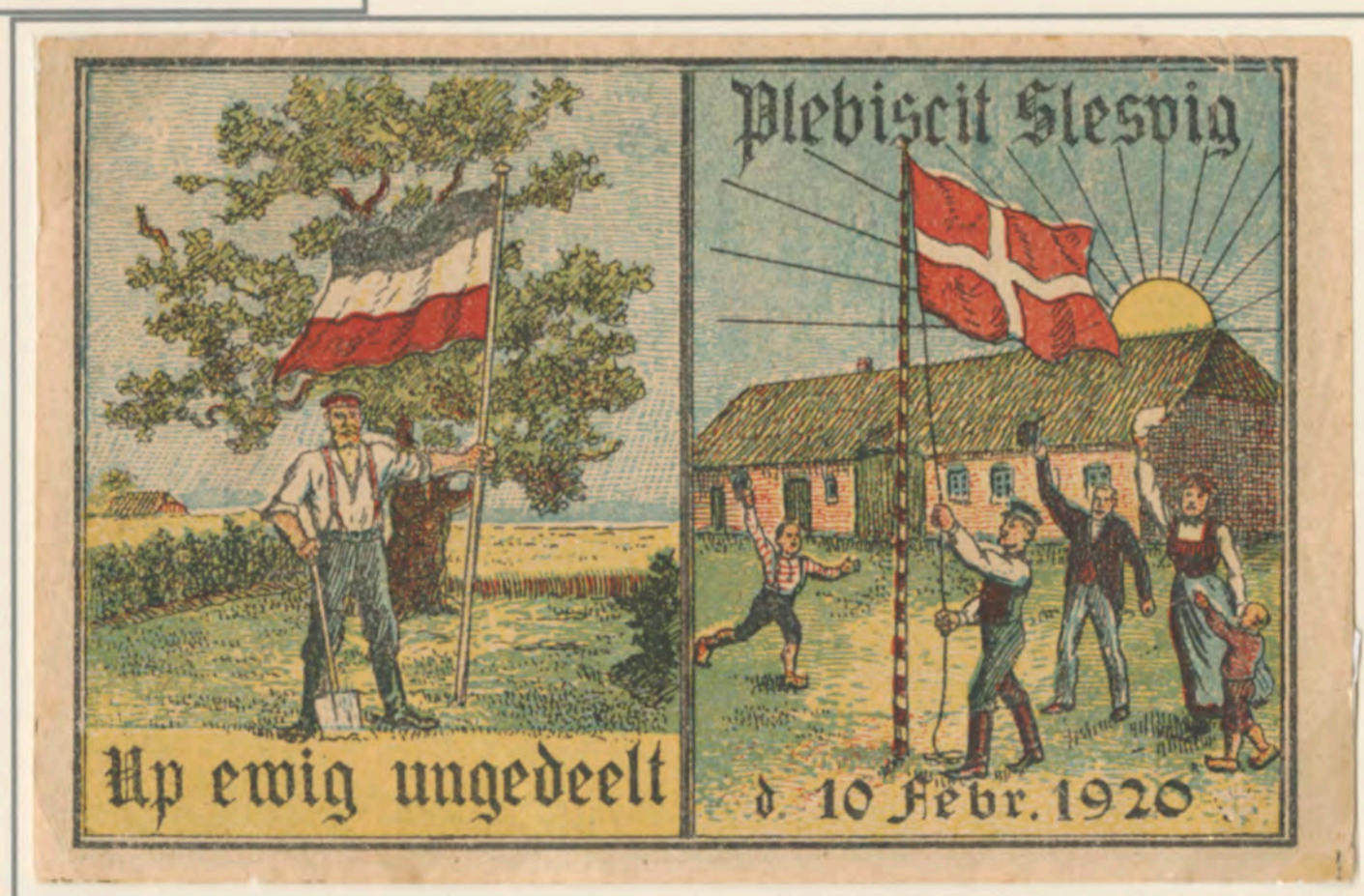
The bottom line shows the border between Slesvig and Holstein.

ooooo Danish language retreating 1867
 Danish predominantly spoken 1860
 vvvvv Danish language division 1800
 ||||| Ejder border between Slesvig and Holstein.

[4] Right: 1 Mk Notgeld from Warnitz showing the two opposite expectations of the the plébiscite.

On one half is the undivided oak tree and the Schleswig flag, on the other the family hoisting the Danish flag with the sun rising in the background.

Warnitz did not issue Notgeld, so this fake was probably printed by Appel in Süderbrarup, who had printed other notes.

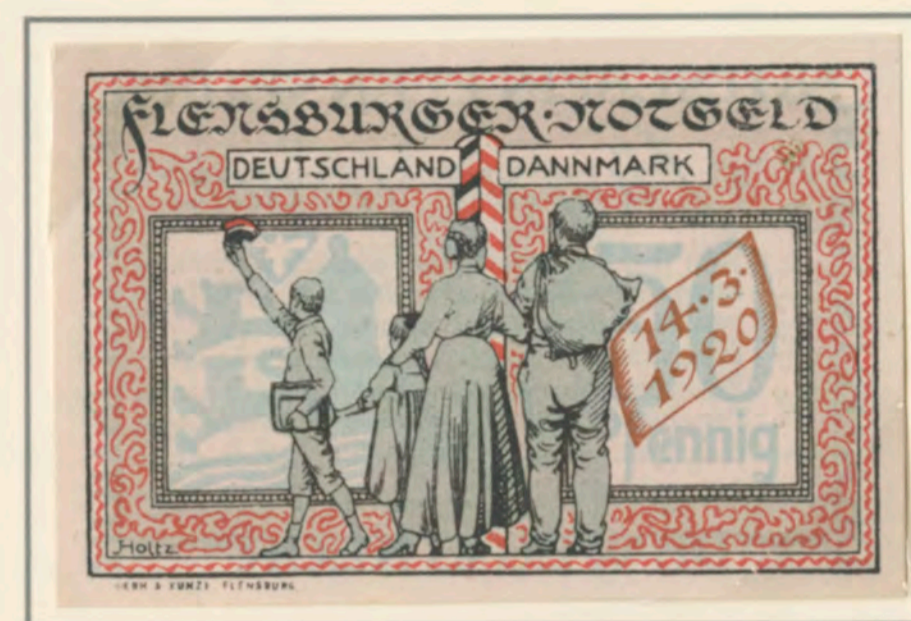


[5] Right: 1 Mk Graasten with Danish language on both sides.

The illustration on the front shows Graasten Castle, while the reverse has the hoisting of the Danish flag.

Printer: A Ritscher, Graasten.

Schleswig/Slesvig; Flensburg/Flensborg; Gravenstein/Graasten



[2] Above: 50 Pf Flensburg with German language on both sides.

The front shows a family on 14 March 1920, the wife turns to her husband inclined to go to Denmark, while the children greet Germany.

The note was designed by the German graphic artist, Johann Holtz (1875-1944), and printed by GEBH & KUNZE FLENSBURG.



[3] Above: 50 Pf Flensburg with German language on both sides.

The front shows Schleswig cathedral with a flutter of Schleswig flags encouraging a vote for Germany on 14 March 1920.

Printer: Aug Westphalen, Flensburg.



The Plébiscite - Notgeld

☑ Düppel/Dybbøl; Woyens/Vojens; Sonderburg/Sønderborg; Tingleff/Tinglev; Sottrup/Satrup



☑ [1] Left: 25 øre **Dybbøl** with Danish language on both sides, issued on **18 April 1920** before Danish currency was permitted (20 May) and therefore confiscated by the C. I. S.

The illustration shows the famous, and symbolic, Dybbøl Mølle, destroyed and rebuilt on many occasions, with Dannebrog, the Danish flag.

The verse on the note was written in 1848 by N F S Grundtvig (1783-1872), a Danish vicar and poet, and the lines read:

I see through the darkness the dawning of the day, when my people stand unbowed and young.



[2] Above and Right: 50 Pf **Vojens** with Danish language on both sides.



The illustration on the front (to the left) shows the Slesvig lions with a typical Danish stone age burial mound and a village with a church in the background. The reverse (above) has a mill and the Vojens railway stations, both with Danish flags.

Printer: GEBH & KUNZE, Flensburg.



[3] Above: 50 Pf **Sonderburg** with German language on both sides, with validity in Danish on the reverse.

The front illustration shows the Sonderburg town hall, and the coat of arms, while on the reverse a sword penetrates the Danish landscape with Dybbøl Mølle.

Designer & Printer: Jens Raben (1880-1960), a museum director and artist.



[5] Right: 1 Mk **Satrup** with German language and symbols on the front, and Danish language, as shown, on the reverse.

Arbejde = Brød = og Fred! (Work - Bread - and Peace!) with illustrations incorporating a number of symbolic pastoral items.

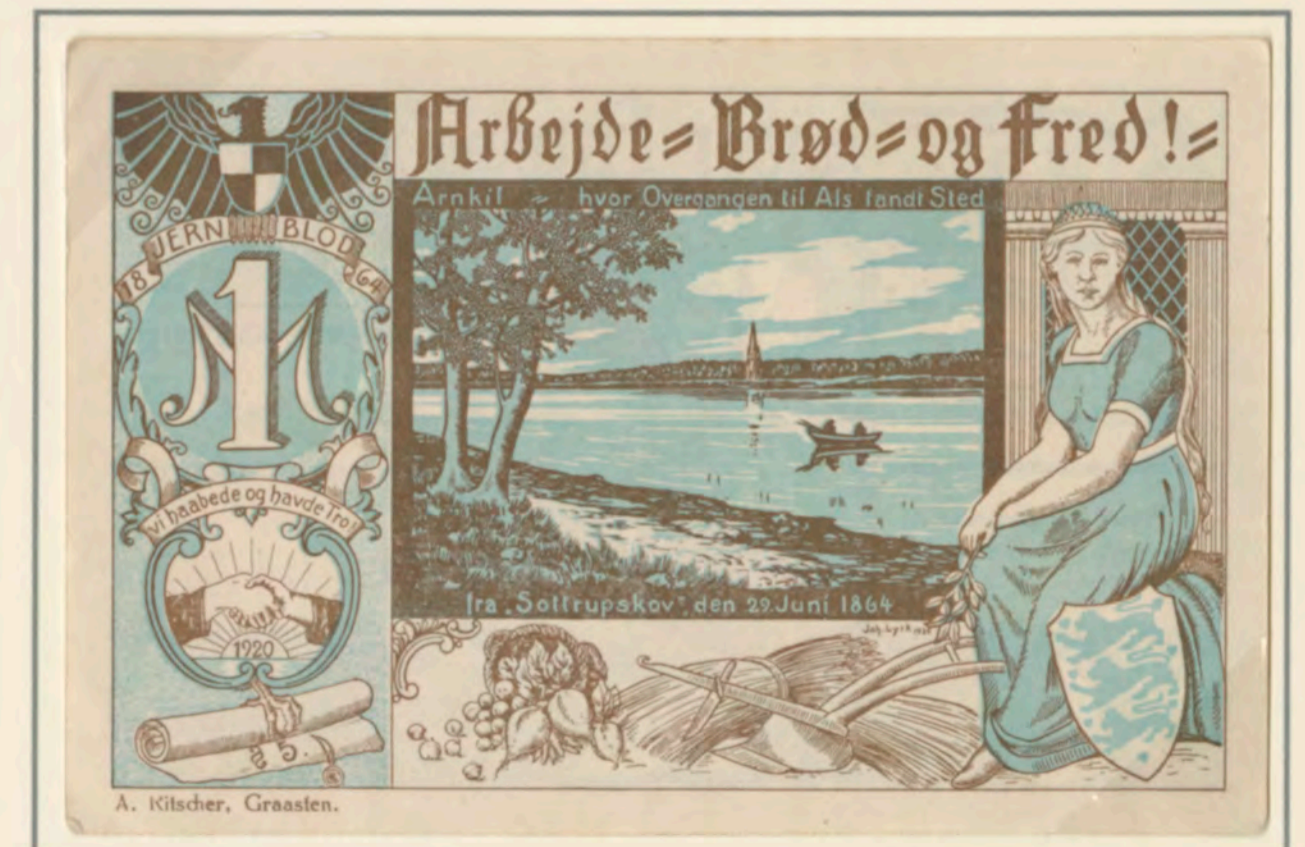
The smaller text, as translated:

Left panel: 1864 Iron and Blood - we hoped and had faith 1920

Centre panel: Arnkil where the Prussions sailed from Sottrupskov to capture the island of Als on 29 June 1864

Right panel: Mother Denmark.

Printer: A Kitscher, Graasten.



Nationalism: the policy or doctrine of asserting the interests of one's own nation, viewed as separate from the interests of other nations or the common interests of all nations.

Patriotism: 'love of one's country'. Special affection for one's own country, a sense of personal identification with the country.

[1] Left: the postcard from a painting by Anna Elisabeth Munch (1876-1960) shows Mother Denmark receiving the Slesvig Danes (Sønderjyder).

The year 1919 was the 700th anniversary, as the myth goes, when the Danes received their flag during a crusade to Estonia in 1219, when Dannebrog fell from the heavens to give courage and victory to the Danes in the battle.

[3] Below left: **Notgeld** GRAMBY KOMMUNE PAASKE 1920. Mother Denmark receives the two daughters, marked 1. Zone and 2. Zone on their dresses. The Danish King Christian X holding back Prime Minister Zahle, a reference to the political Easter Crisis 1920.

The words, in Danish, read:

A King's word
At the proper time for folk and land
Is a King's bond
Christian X shall be our King.



[2] Above: Illustration of a typical Danish romantic landscape: Ploughing, sun rise, thatched farmhouse buildings with Dannebrog, church, and mill, and the text: Danish Lands in Danish Hands



[4] Above: National Songbook, 10th Edition, price 10 øre, printed by Det Hoffenbergske Blad.

Sønderjyder!

Nu er Dagen der, vi vil hjem!
Hvad Slægtilid har irret paa, Fædrene kæmpet og
Mødrene grædt for, Haabet, der har baaret vore Søner
over Krig og Død, skal nu gaa i Opfyldelse.
Man har givet os Nøglen i Hænde til den laasede Dør,
mod hvilken vi har hamret i et halvt Aarhundrede, - men
vi maa selv lukke Døren op!
Ryk Grænsepælene op og flyt dem langt mod Syd!
Vi er Danske, og vi vil vedblive at være Danske, og Af-
stemningsdagen skal vidne derom for kommende Slægter.
I Syd og Nord, i Øst og Vest i vor Landsdel vil vi sam-
les om det fælles Maa, skal det lyde enigt som fra Broder
og Søster:

Vi vil hjem, hjem til Danmark!

Vælgerforeningens Bestyrelse:
O. N. Rebsack, P. Oyar, M. Simonsen
Schlesensborg, Pad, Flort.

Vælgerforeningens opråb til de danske sønderjyder i 1. zone forud
for folkeafstemningen 10. februar 1920. Teksten er forfattet af O.D.
Schack. Fra »Flensborg Avis«.

[5] Above: A newspaper advertisement by the vælgerforening (election association) in Flensborg Avis encouraging the Danish Sønderjyder (South Jutlanders - North Schleswigers) in 1. Zone to vote for Denmark on 10 February 1920.





[1] Left: 18 May 1922 - picture postcard, sent from Copenhagen to Haderslev, franked with 15 øre inland postcard rate.

The patriotic illustration shows Mother Denmark with her two Slesvig children and the single word, *Sønderjylland*.

Artist: Hedvig Collin (1880-1964)
Printer: Hedings Kunstforlag.



[2] Right: 1920 propaganda poster as postcard:

Postcard, unused, picturing a little boy with his toy and a Danish flag.

MOTHER!
VOTE FOR DENMARK
THINK OF ME.

Artist: Thor Bøgelund (1890-1959)
Printer: Winds Bogtrykkeri, Haderslev.

[4] right: 1920 propaganda poster as postcard:

Postcard, unused, with stylised Dannebrog.

Wenn wieder die Fahne ist
Weiss und rot
Dann ist beendet die bitter Not

When the flag is red and white again
The times so hard no more remain

Only used in 2. Zone.

Artist: Thor Bøgelund (1890-1959)
Text: Hans Ahlmann (1881-1952)
Printer: Winds Bogtrykkeri, Haderslev.



[3] Left: 1920 propaganda poster as postcard:

Postcard, unused, referring to the hard years from 1864 to 1914 - the hour glass is running out.

They suppressed our lives as slaves
They gave us war with hurt and hunger
With angry heart we erase
The hard years of power and prohibition

Only used in 2. ZONE.

Artist: Thor Bøgelund (1890-1959)
Text: Hans Ahlmann (1881-1952)
Printer: Winds Bogtrykkeri, Haderslev.



Agitations-Plakat Plebiscit Slesvig 1920.

Agitations-Plakat Plebiscit Slesvig 1920.



[1] Left: **propaganda postcard**: Erinnerung an die Abstimmung am **14. März 1920**, unused, picturing a sower, appealing to ordinary farmers in both zones.

**Was der Deutsche gesät
Soll das der Däne ernten?**

Shall the Dane reap what the Germans sow?

Artist: Paul Haase (1873-1925)
Printer: Aug Westphalen, Flensburg.

[2] Below: **propaganda postcard**: Erinnerung an die Abstimmung am **14. März 1920**, unused, with the symbolic German eagle and the two Schleswig lions.

**Gott wolle uns behüten
dass wir nicht werden Jüten**

God will preserve us
that we do not become Jutlanders

Artist: Johann Holtz (1874-1944)
Printer: Aug Westphalen, Flensburg.



[3] Below: **propaganda postcard**: Erinnerung an die Abstimmung am **14. März 1920**, unused, showing a proud Schleswiger, hand on heart, and crowd.

**Seit 1000 Jahren sind wir Schleswiger
Wir wollen Schleswiger bleiben
darum stimmen wir deutsch.**

We have been Schleswigers for 1000 years
and Schleswigers we will remain
that is why we vote for Germany.

This poster was particularly used in 2. Zone.

Artist: Alexander Eckener (1870-1944)
Printer: Aug Westphalen, Flensburg.



[4] Above: **propaganda postcard**: Erinnerung an die Abstimmung am **14. März 1920**, unused, with torn image of the two Schleswig lions.

**Soll Schleswig wirklich zerrissen werden!
Sind wir nicht seit über 1000 Jahren
ein Volk von Brüdern?
Besinnt Euch doch!**

Must Schleswig really be torn apart!
Have we not been a people of brothers
for 1000 years?
Do think again!

Only used in 2. Zone, but also in Danish language.

Artist: Johann Holtz (1874-1944)
Printer: Aug Westphalen, Flensburg.



[1] Left: **propaganda postcard**: Erinnerung an die Abstimmung am **14. März 1920**, unused, with the background colours of the Schleswig-Holstein flag and the word

Deutsch

Artist: Johann Holtz (1875-1944)
Printer: Aug Westphalen, Flensburg.



[2] Right: **propaganda postcard**: Erinnerung an die Abstimmung am **14. März 1920**, unused, with the background colours of the Schleswig-Holstein flag and illustration of the **Flensburg North Gate**.

Artist: Johann Holtz (1875-1944)
Printer: Aug Westphalen, Flensburg.

[3] Below: **propaganda postcard**: Erinnerung an die Abstimmung am **14. März 1920**, unused, with a boy carrying the Schleswig-Holstein flag.

Ich bin Deutsch

I am German

Artist: Paul Haase (1873-1925)
Printer: Aug Westphalen, Flensburg.



[4] Above: **propaganda postcard**: Erinnerung an die Abstimmung am **14. März 1920**, unused, with Teutonic knight and the Schleswig-Holstein flag.

**Wir wollen Deutsch sein
wie unsere Väter waren**

*We will be German
as our fathers were*

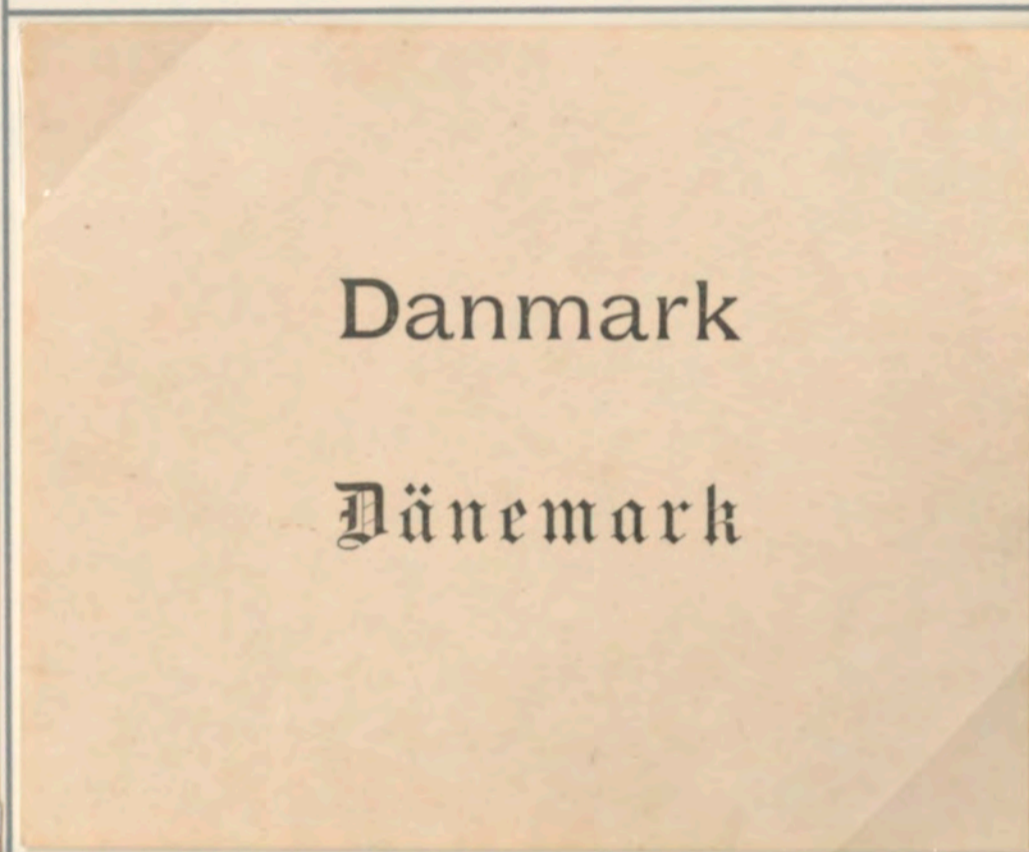
The text refers to the old knight's oath in Friedrich Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell*, with the word 'deutsch' instead of the original word 'frei'.

Artist: Paul Haase (1873-1925)
Printer: Aug Westphalen, Flensburg.

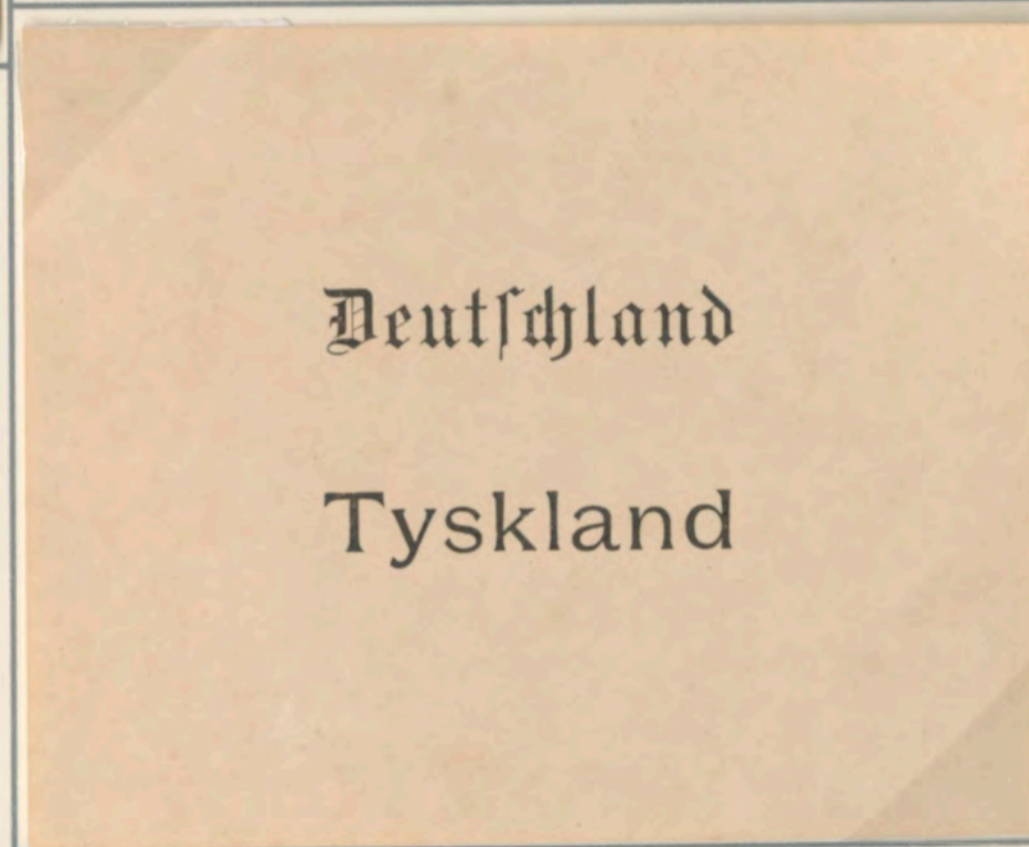
Plebiscite Election Propaganda



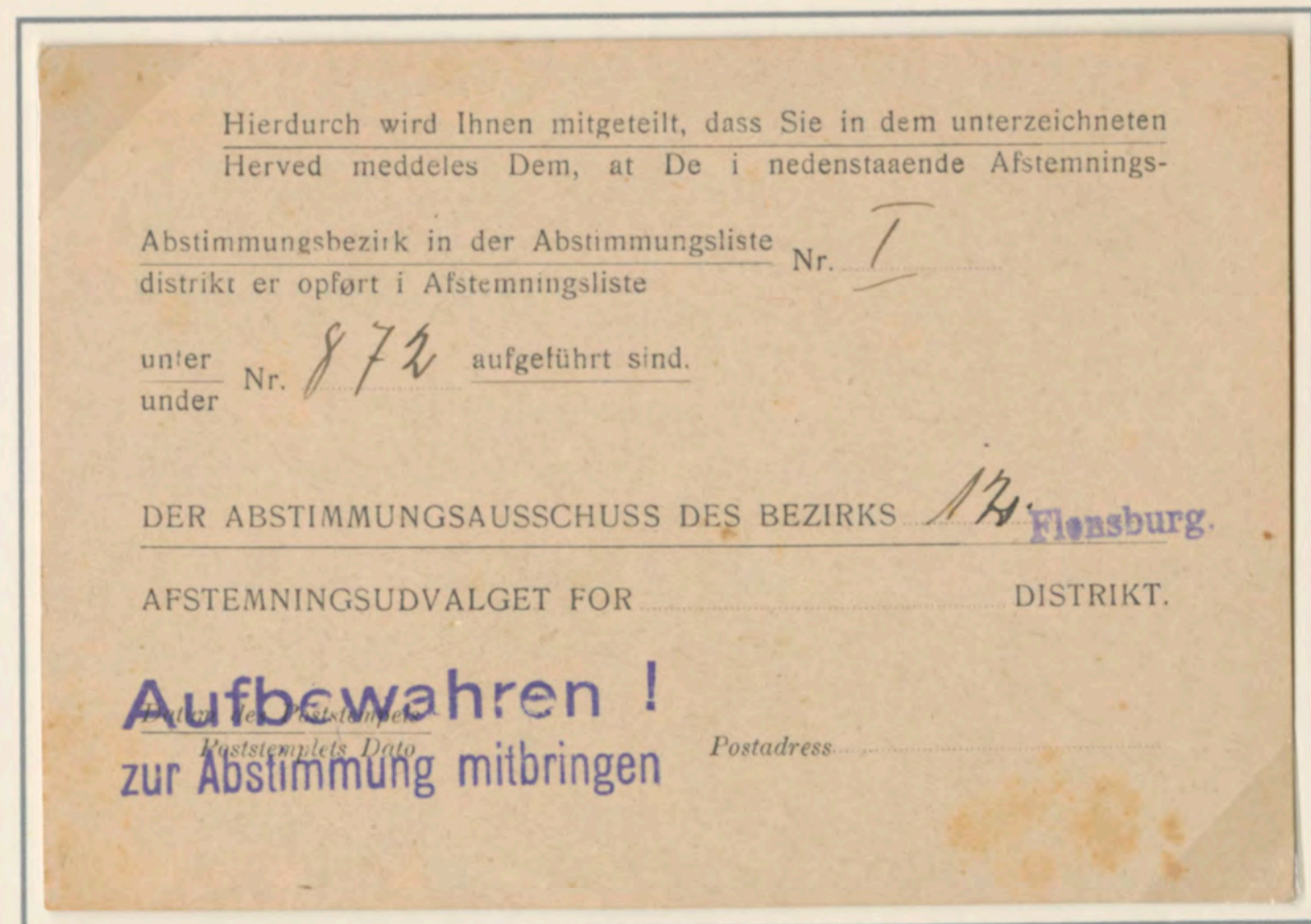
[1] Left: 1920, undated, official envelope with handstamps COMMISSION SLESVIG INTERNATIONALE and KREIS ... HADERSLEBEN, sent locally within Hadersleben.



[2] Above and below: Two original ballot papers, Both dual language, Danmark and Deutschland.



[3] Left: The printed matter Voting Card No 872 for Anna Nissen to vote in area 12 in the District of Flensburg was sent unfranked locally in Flensburg. **Aufbewahren! Zur Abstimmung mitbringen** Remember! Bring this card to vote

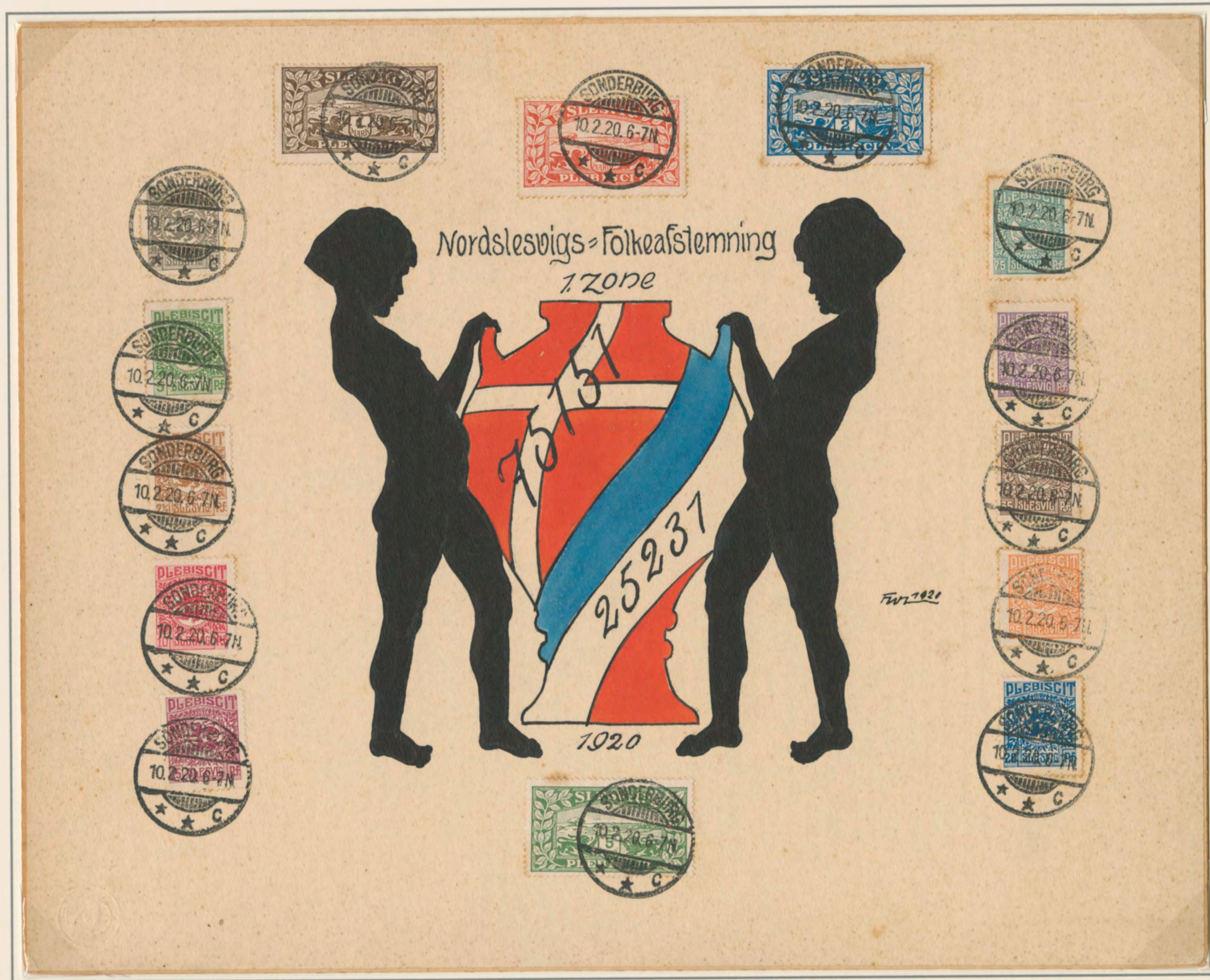


Voting Card; Voting Slips; Booklet with Voting Results

[4] Below: Booklet, AFSTEMNINGEN I SØNDERJYLLAND (I OG II ZONE) with all the voting results from 10 February and 14 March 1920. Produced by DET MIDLERTIDIGE MINISTERIUM FOR SØNDERJYDSKE ANLIGGENDER (The Temporary Ministry for Southern Jutland), Copenhagen 1920.



The Plébiscite - The Result



Nordslesvigs Folkeafstemning

Original artwork, signed by **FWI 1920** with a complete set of the joint issue of the plébiscite Mk and Pf stamps, cancelled to order.

Propaganda postcard: Til Erindring om Nordslesvigs Folkeafstemning i I. Zone 1920. (In commemoration of the Plebiscite in North Slesvig in I. Zone 1920.)

Picture postcard, unused, showing scales with the votes in I. Zone on **10 February 1920**. The blue shadows are the Slesvig lions.

Votes for Denmark	75,431
Votes for Schleswig	25,829

Artist: Signature FWI 1920.





[1] Above: 13 August 1898 - picture postcard, undivided back, sent from Augustenburg to Flensburg, franked correctly with 5 Pf 1889 Wertziffer & Krone (Mi 45). Written in German.

Printer: Verlag v G F Motte Jr Sonderburg. Druck v Louis Glaser, Leipzig.



[5] Notgeld - issued in Augustenburg 8 April 1920. The text on the front reads 'Arbeiten und nicht verzweifeln!' (Work and do not despair!), while the reverse shows the Schloss Allé leading to Augustenburg Castle as can also be seen on the postcard top left.



[3] Above: 27 October 1900 - picture postcard, undivided back, sent from Horup to Tandslet, both on the island of Als, franked correctly with 5 Pf Germania (Mi 55). Written in Danish.

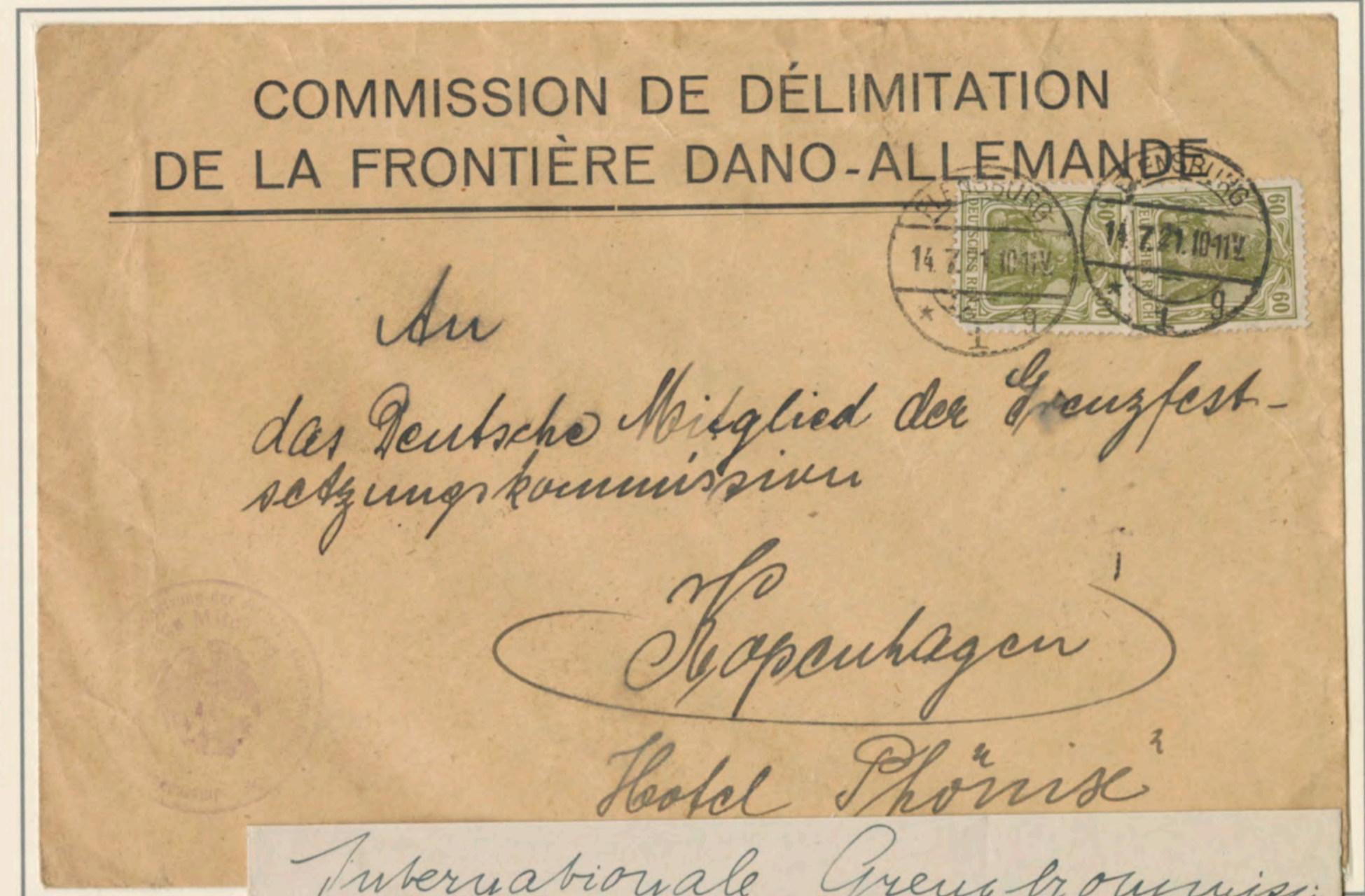
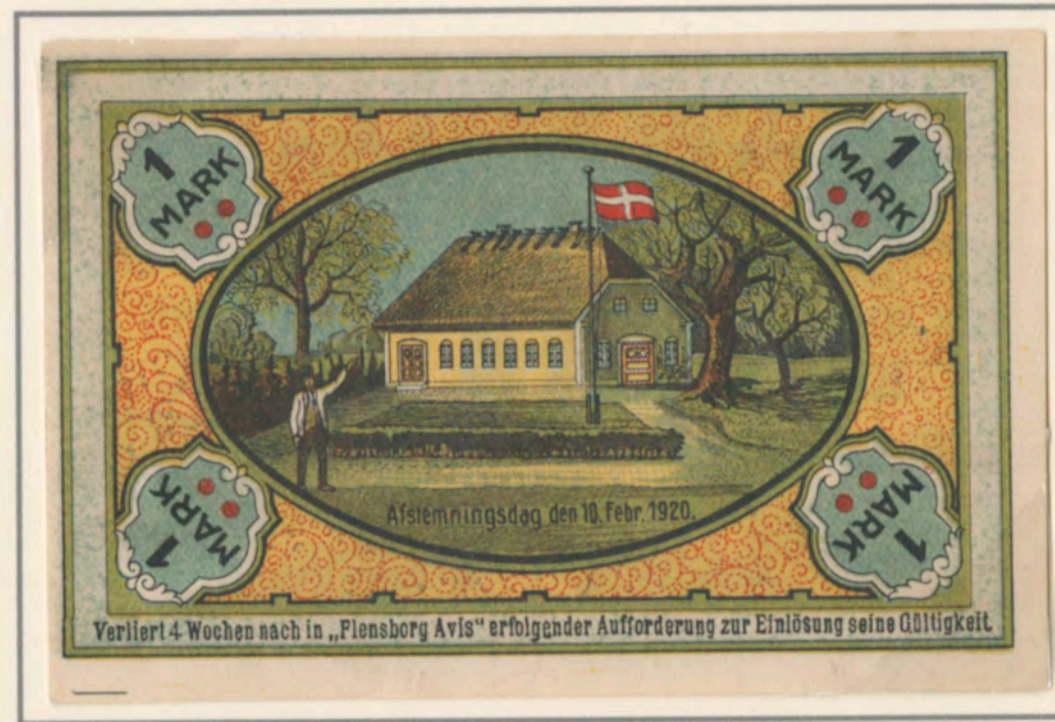
Printer: Verlag v A Storke, Augustenburg.



[2] Above: 1920, - the German Post Office staff outside the Augustenburg Post Office.



[4] Above: 1920, - the Danish Post Office staff outside the Augustenburg Post Office.



[1] Above: **Notgeld** - illustrating vote for Denmark on the referendum date **10 February 1920**.

[3] Above: **bookmark(?)** to support the vote in Flensburg to return to Denmark illustrating the Flensburg city port.

[2] Above: **charity bookmark** No. 4 1922, designed by Fritz Kraul (1862-1935), for mutual help and support in education.

[4] Left: **8 April 1921** - picture postcard: 'Dannebrog is hoisted in Sønderjylland again', sent from Toftlund near Tønder to Copenhagen.

Printer: Eneret. W Schützsack. Gramby.

[5] Above right: **14 July 1921** - cover sent from the COMMISSION DE DÉLIMITATION DE LA FRONTIÈRE DANO-ALLEMANDE in Flensburg to Das Deutsche Mitglied der Grenzfestsetzungskommission (The German Member of the Border Commission) in Copenhagen. Correctly franked with 2 x 60 Pf Germania (Mi 147) - foreign letter rate 120 Pf.

[6] Right: **24 July 1921** - cover sent from the Internationale Grenz-commission Deutsche Delegation in Wyk on the German island of Föhr to Major Cädelre in Copenhagen, via Tondern, with 1¼ Mk Germania (Mi 151), 5 Pf overfranked - foreign letter rate 120 Pf.



Genforeningen 10 July 1920 (Re-Unification)



[1] Above: **10 July 1920** - picture postcard, unused, showing the King on the white horse at the old customs border at Frederikshøj Kro, c. 1 km from the new Border.

Producer: Jørgen Jensen's Kunstforlag Aarhus. Eneret. J J N. 11701.

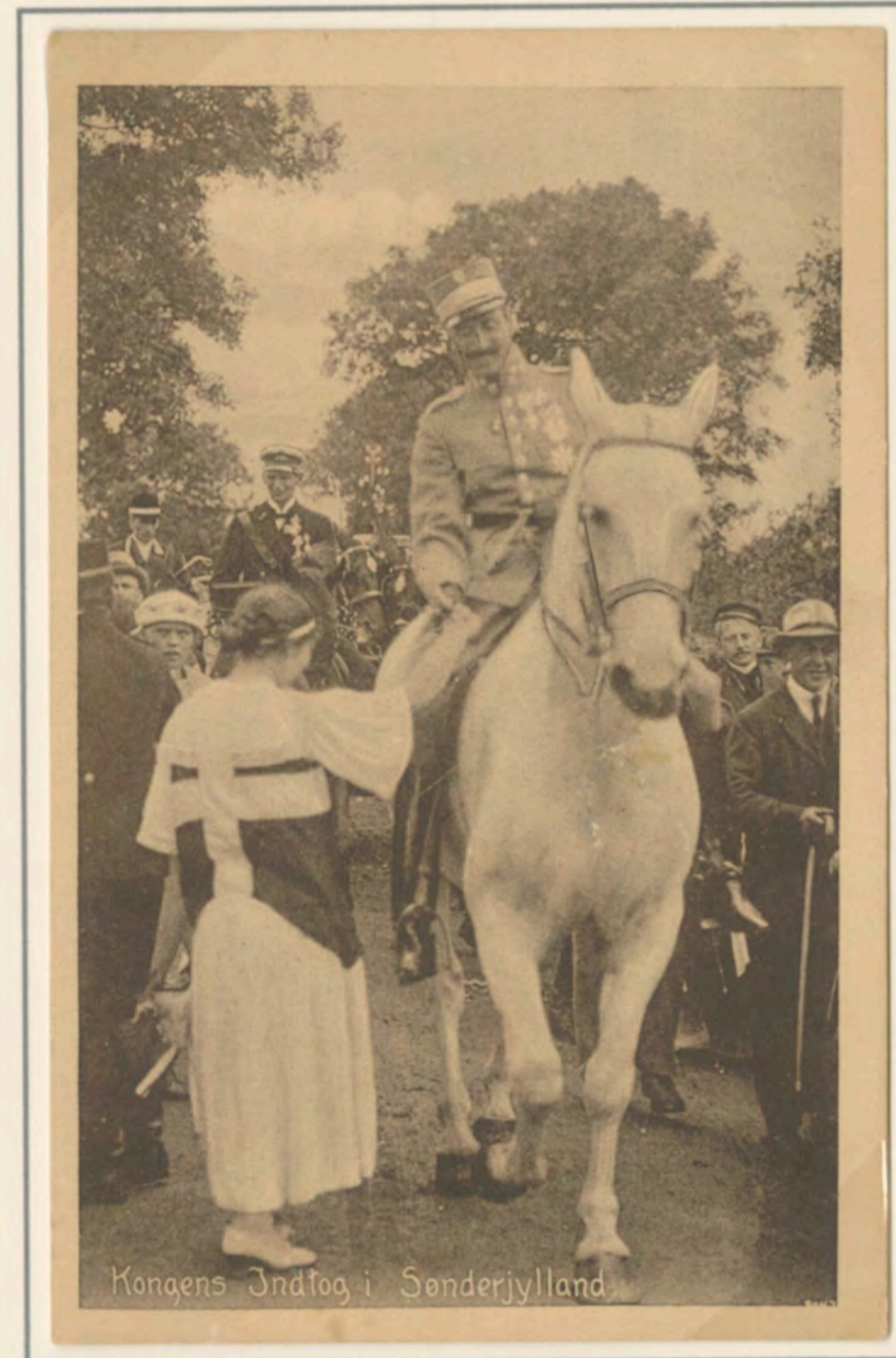


[3] Above: **10 July 1920** - photographic postcard, unused but with handwritten greeting. The King is now on his way. The flag to the left is from De Danske Forsvarsbrødre Fredericia og Omegn (The Danish Defence Brethren) from north of the 'old' border.

Producer: I. Chr. Olsen. Eneret.

Many enterprising photographers and printers produced photographic postcards and postcards produced from the photographs.

Most of these do not have printing details. The word 'Eneret', means that the image must not be copied.



[4] Above: **10 July 1920** - picture postcard, unused, showing the King's arrival in Sønderjylland greeting a young woman in white, as many of the young women and girls along the route. Note the decoration on the back of the white dress with the Danish flag.

Printer: Art Publisher - Eneret Nr 523.

King Christian X's Arrival at Frederikshøj Kro



[2] Above: **10 July 1920** - photographic postcard, correct 15 øre franking, showing the King on the white horse 'Malgré Tout' having just passed under the triumphal arch at the old customs border at Frederikshøj Kro,

Producer: I. Chr. Olsen. Eneret.



[5] Above: **10 July 1920** - photographic postcard, unused, showing the King, having passed Frederikshøj Kro, being greeted enthusiastically by the people, lots of children in their Sunday best, men climbing trees, even a little dog.

Producer: I Chr Olsen. Eneret.

Genforeningen 10 July 1920 (Re-Unification)

King Christian X's Arrival at the New Border



10 July 1920 The border crossing was decorated with garlands and Danish flags, and jubilant crowds welcoming the King and his family wherever they visited.

[1] Left: photographic postcard, unused, showing the Danish **King Christian X** crossing the border on the white horse, Malgré Tout'. No printing details.

[2] Above middle: picture postcard, unused; the King has just passed through the triumphal arch, followed by his sons, Crownprince Frederik and Prince Knud. Printer: Foreningen Dannevirke Nr. 10.

[3] Above right: photographic postcard, unused, showing the King greeting the jubilant crowds. No printing details.



[4] Left: photographic postcard, unused, at the visit to Aabenraa Folkehjem later the same day (see p.58).

During the visit the King was accompanied by his family.

From left to right: Crownprince Frederik, King Christian X, Queen Alexandrine, Princess Thyra, and Prince Knud, surrounded by young women dressed in white.

Printer: I Chr Olsen. Eneret.

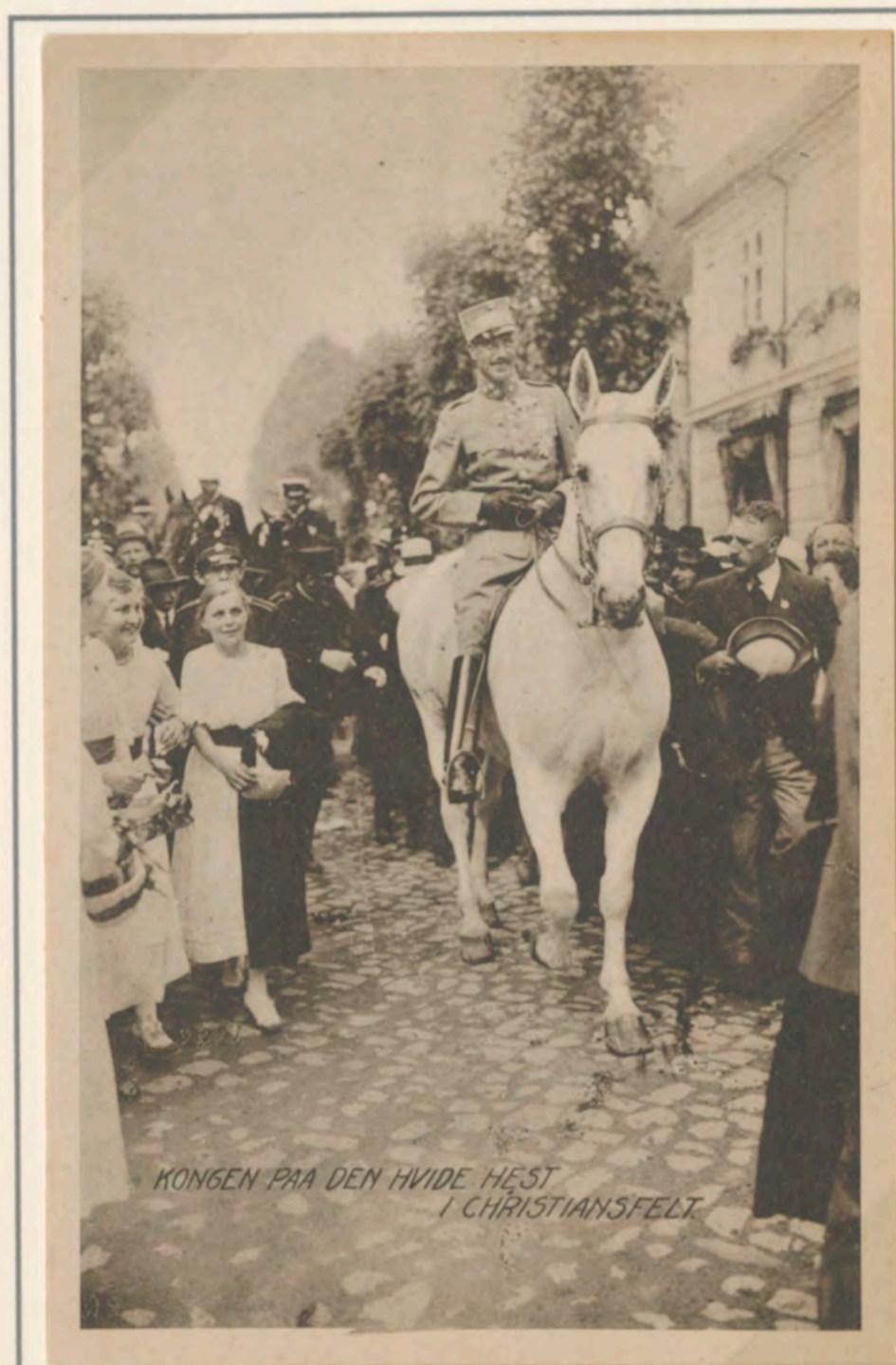
[5] Right: photographic postcard, unused, showing one of many Danish triumphal arches, this one made of fir in the Danish tradition, with children waiting to greet the King.

No printing details.



Genforeningen 10 July 1920 (Re-Unification)

King Christian X in Christiansfeld and Tyrstrup



[1] Left: 10 July 1920 - picture postcard, unused, showing the King, still on the white horse, riding through Christiansfeld.

Forlag I Boisen, Fotograf, Sønderborg. Eneret 2329.



[3] Above: 17 July 1910 - picture postcard sent from Christiansfeld to Flensborg, correctly franked 5 Pf Germania (Mi 55), written in Danish.

Printer: Verlag von F Peters.



[4] Left: 10 July 1920 - picture postcard, unused, the King rides among the people into the village of Tyrstrup.

Producer: I Boisen. Sønderborg. Eneret 2.



[2] Above: 10 July 1920 - picture postcard, unused, showing the King in Christiansfeld surrounded by jubilant people.

Forlag I Boisen, Fotograf, Sønderborg. Eneret 2330.



[5] Above: 10 July 1920 - picture postcard, unused. The King is moving around and greeting individual people accompanied by the royal family and the local vicar. They had attended a service in Tyrstrup Church.

Producer: I Boisen, Fotograf, Sønderborg. Eneret 2337.

The Plébiscite – Genforeningen July 1920 (Re-Unification)

King Christian X's Arrival in Sønderborg, Aabenraa, and Haderslev



[2] Right: **July 1920** - picture postcard, unused, the arrival of the Royal yacht, 'Dannebrog', in Aabenraa. The King stands to the left of the funnel and Queen Alexandrine just to the right of the funnel with Crownprince Frederik. The Royal Family used the yacht during their visit to Sønderjylland.

Printer: Alex Vincents Kunstforlag - Eneret Nr 525.



[3] Left: **July 1920** - photographic postcard, unused, with people carrying placards with 'Entitled to Vote in Aabenraa'. The image in the middle of the triumphal arch is the same as used on the postcard page 64. Note the many boy scouts carrying their banners with the Danish flag.

Printer: Fotograf Clausen Aabenraa.

[1] Above: **10 July 1920** - picture postcard, unused, showing the King, now on a brown horse, entering Haderslev, followed by Crownprince Frederik and Prince Knud. The people, in their Sunday best, are crowding in the streets to greet their King.

Printer: Alex Vincents Kunstforlag - Eneret Nr 724.

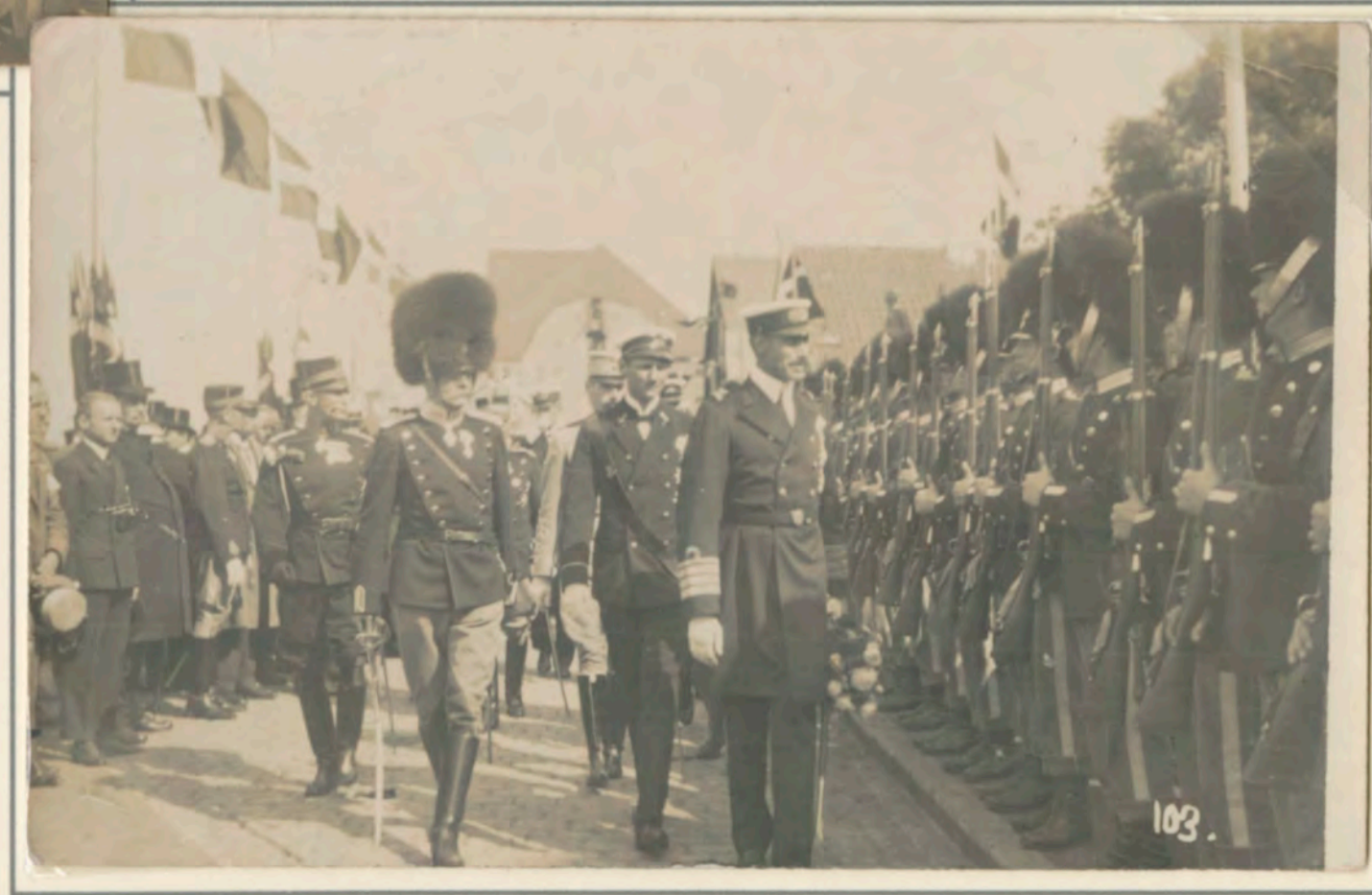


[4] Left: **11 July 1920** - picture postcard, unused, featuring the Royal Yacht, 'Dannebrog', arriving in Sønderborg with the Royal family.

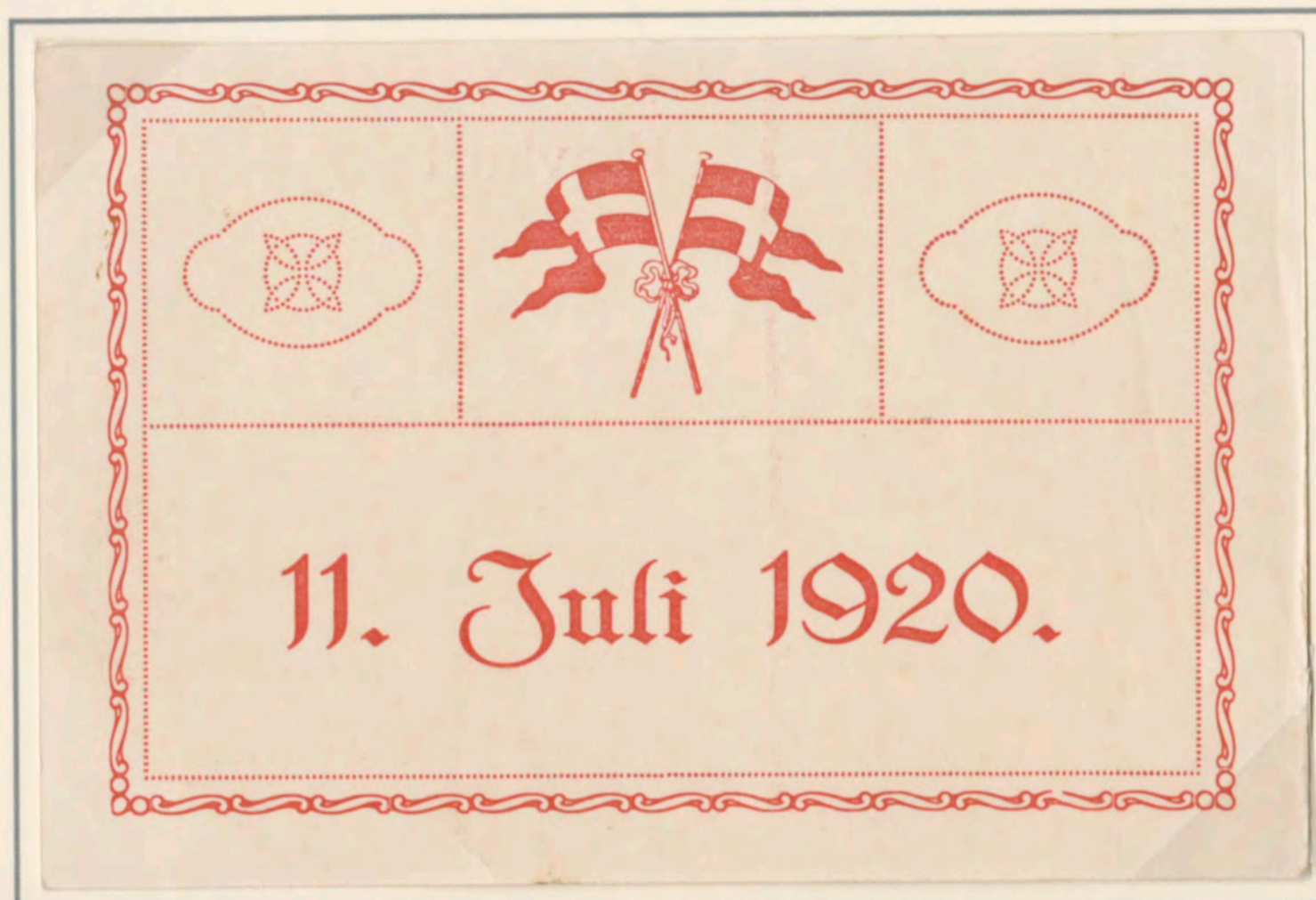
Printer: Alex Vincents Kunstforlag - Eneret Nr 526 1912 (Eneret.).

[5] Right: **11 July 1920** - photographic postcard, unused, showing the King inspecting the Guard of Honour on the quay in Sønderborg, with Crownprince Frederik immediately behind him.

No printing details.



The Plebiscite - Genforeningen (Re-Unification)



[1] Above: Unused postcard, simply with the Danish flags and the *11. Juli 1920*, the date of the celebrations at Dybbøl

Printer: Jørgen Olsen's Bogtrykkeri i Sønderborg. Jernbanegade 3, Telefon Nr. 69.



[3] Above: **11 July 1920** - picture postcard, unused, showing the hoisting of the Danish flag at Dybbøl.

Printer: Skandinavisk Reproduktionsanstalt, København S. Eneret Nr. 605

The Dybbøl Skanser were chosen as the place for the official Danish re-unification festivities, and on the **11 July 1920** the Danish Royal family, the Government, Parliament, and ordinary Danes with the Sønderjyder all gathered there. About 50,000 people participated.

The Dybbøl Skanser (the Dybbøl Redoubts) have great symbolic meaning for Denmark, as this was the place of the Danish defeat, after bloody battles, in the 1864 War against Prussia and Austria. It had also been the choice of Germany for its 50-year celebration in April of 1914 of their victory.

[4] Below: picture postcard (used) of a painting by Hans Nikolaj Hansen (1853-1923), *On Dybbøl Hill the King receives the old Flag*.

Printer: Wilhelm Tryde, København. Eneret



11 July 1920 Celebration at the Dybbøl Skanser



[2] Above: **11 July 1920** - photographic postcard, sent 31 June 1921 from Sønderborg to Copenhagen, correctly franked with 15 øre, and showing the people congregating around Dybbøl Mølle.

No printing details.



[4] Above: **10 July 1920** - picture postcard, unused, showing an aeroplane dropping the Danish flag, just as the flag had allegedly fallen from heaven in 1219 during a crusade in Estonia.

Printer: 18. Forlag J Boisen, Sønderborg. Eneret.

Genforeningen (Re-unification)



[1] Left: - picture postcard, unused, with heavy symbolic illustrations.

On a background of a Danish burial mound **Mother Denmark** greets her returning **Daughter Slesvig**.

Printer: F Thomsen, Vikingehøi, Haderslev.



[2] Above: Commission Internationale Slesvig MCMXX plaquette, 53 x 53 mm, in silver, featuring **Mother Denmark** receiving **Daughter Slesvig**.

Designed by the Danish artist Harald Slott-Møller (1864-1937). Struck by the Copenhagen gold and silversmith company A Dragsted.



[5] and [6] Right: - Relief medal, diameter 4.5 cm, in silver, featuring **Mother Denmark** with the shield with the three lions receiving the **Daughter Slesvig**.

SØNDERJYLLANDS GENFORENING MED DANMARK AAR 1920 (The Re-Unification of Southern Jutland with Denmark Year 1920).

The reverse, the medal in bronze, shows the Isted Lion monument, by the Danish sculptor H V Bissen (1798-1868), referring to the battle of Isted in the 1864-War and with the words: **SANDHED og RET** (Truth and Justice).

Designed by the Danish sculptor Andreas Frederik Wilhelm Hansen (1873-1924), as marked on the front **19A19**, and with **D.S.S.F.** on the reverse, De Samvirkende Sønderjyske foreninger.

[3] Right: - picture postcard, unused, showing the Danish **King Christian X** crossing the border into Slesvig on his white horse, lifting up the little girl, Johanne, to ride with him, just for a couple of hundred metres.

Genforeningsdagen 1920

And when King Christian pressed
A kiss on the child's cheek
Then Sønderjylland lay
In Denmark's bosom

Produced from a contemporary photograph.
Printer: Jørgen Jensen's Kunstforlag, Aarhus.

[4] Below right: - photographic postcard, unused, showing the original photograph used for the printed postcard.

The photographer is obviously I Chr Olsen, as printed on the front with the word 'Eneret' (copyright). Did the Aarhus printer asked for permission?

Symbolic representations; Plaquette; Medals



Plébiscite - Genforeningen (Re-unification)

New Danish Stamps 5 October 1920

[1] Below: **Genforenings stamps issued 5 October 1920**

Artist: Valdemar Andersen.
Printer: H H Thiele.



Essay 15 øre green
Genforening
Burial mound
Not accepted.



Essay 10 øre red
Genforening
Kronborg Castle



Essay 20 øre blue
Genforening
Sønderborg Castle



Essay 40 øre brown
Genforening
Roskilde Cathedral



Essay block of four 20 øre

Very rare.

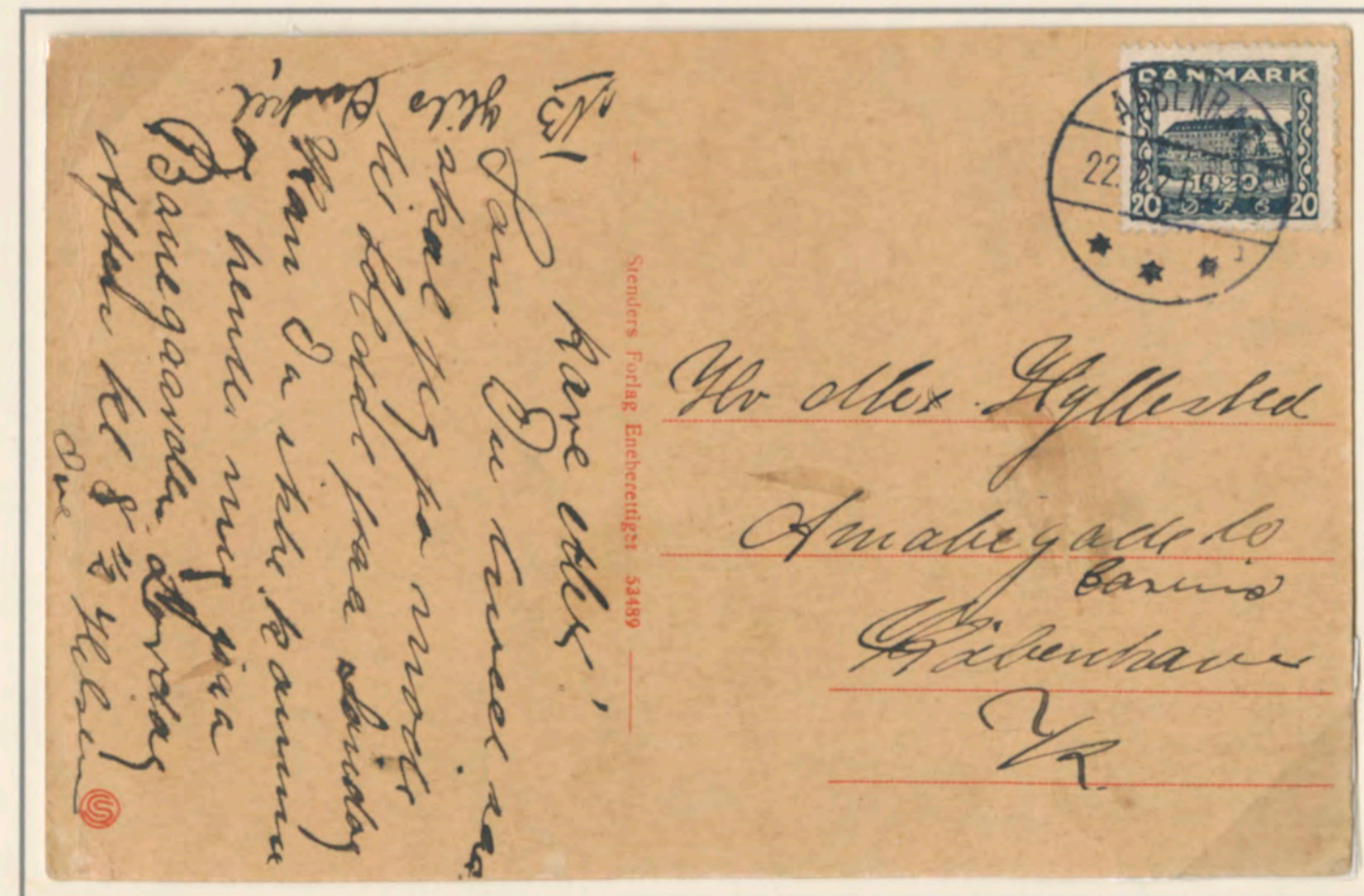
All four illustrations are of symbolic importance in Danish history.



[2] Above right: **1 December 1920** - picture postcard with Toftlund illustration, sent from Avnborg to Ullerup, two close villages in Sønderjylland, franked with **10 øre** red genforenings stamp despite the local postcard rate being only 8 øre. This stamp was replaced with 10 øre green on 19 May 1921.

[3] Left: **22 July 1921** - picture postcard with Aabenraa illustration, sent from Aabenraa to Copenhagen, franked with **20 øre** blue genforenings stamp despite inland postcard rate being 15 øre.

[4] Right: **15 December 1920** - registered letter from Christiansfeld to Husum, now in Germany, franked with **40 øre** brown genforenings stamp, correct franking 20 øre for foreign letter plus 20 øre registration. The colour of this stamp was changed to 40 øre blue on 25 November 1921.





[1] Left: 30 June 1921 - picture postcard with Nordborg illustration, sent from Norborg to Ugledige near Allerslev, franked with 10 øre red genforenings stamp and 5 øre Christian X, correct rate for inland postcard.

Forlag: Fr Biehl, Langdel-Augustenburg.



[2] Above: August 1921 - picture postcard with illustration from Kongsmark on the island of Rømø, sent from Rømø to Esbjerg, franked with 10 øre green genforenings stamp (issued 19 May 1921) and 5 øre Christian X, correct franking for inland postcard.

Printer: W. Schützsach, Gramby.



[3] Above: 6 November 1921 - 15 øre Christian X postal stationery card sent from Rabsted near Tønder to Berlin, franked with additional 10 øre green genforenings stamp (issued on 19 May 1921), making the correct foreign postcard rate of 25 øre. With handstamp on the reverse *Ausland*.



[5] Above: 13 August 1919 - picture postcard sent from Odense to Copenhagen, correctly franked with 7 øre inland postcard rate and charity label for Sønderjydske Fond, also shown above as an unperforated essay.

Printer: Alex Vincents Kunstforlag, København.
Copyright: Maleriserie Nr. 14.

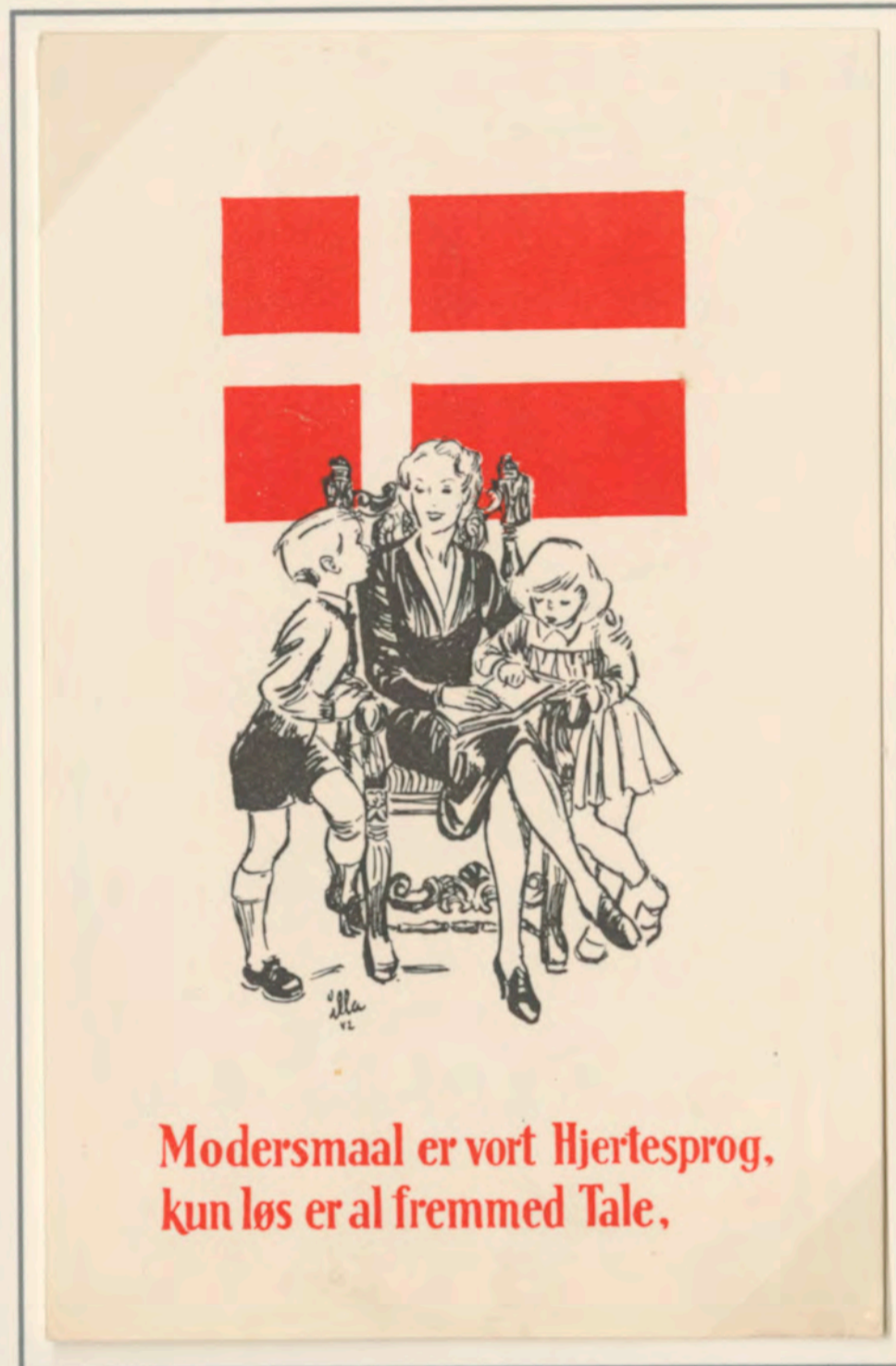
The foundation was established in 1918/19 to offer financial and humanitarian support to sønderjyder, who had suffered from the effect of WWI, e.g. war participants, war invalids, and families of fallen soldiers.



[4] Right: 17 December 1920 - plébiscite 15 Pf stationery postcard sent from Bolderslev near Aabenraa to Flensburg, franked with additional 40 øre genforenings stamp, overfranked with 30 øre - perhaps philatelic.

Memories:

Patriotic Postcards; Christian X Medal to British and French Forces; Genforeningsmedalje 1920



[1] Left: picture postcard, unused, again reverting to the importance of language, illustrated on this card issued by Sønderjydsk Forening for København. Raadhuspladsen 45, c. 13463. The text is by the Danish vicar and poet, N F S Grundtvig (1783-1872), written in 1837.

Our Mother Tongue
is the language of our heart
all other tongues are idle talk.

[3] Right: Relief medal, 2.6 cm diameter, in silver, featuring King Christian X on the front and an oak leaf wreath on the reverse with the world: SLESVIG 1920 Aug Thomsen.

August Thomsen was a silversmith working in Copenhagen around 1906-1937.

The Medal was awarded to the British and French army and naval forces under the command of Vice Admiral T D L Sheppard that occupied the Duchy during the Plébiscite to ensure fair and free elections. These comprised the British 1st Battalion, Sherwood Foresters, and the French 22nd Battalion, Chasseurs Alpains commanded by Colonel Paul-Louis-René-Antoine de Soyer, the crews of HMS Carysfort, HMS Seawolf, HMS Sesame and HMS Tug St Anne, together with elements from the Royal Army Service Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, Naval Supply Office and a military hospital.

[2] Right: picture postcard, unused, in the Sønderjydsk Serie, edited by Vilh La Cour, drawing by Rich Jessen. The verse, also by N F S Grundtvig, was written in memory of the battle at Isted 25 July 1850 (The Three-year War or the 1st Slesvig War).

Published by 'The third Point of View'.
Rømersgade 19 Kbhvn K.
Printer: Roussell.

God's peace with our dead
In Denmark's rosegarden
God's peace with those who bled
From deep heartfelt grief
Our love with all
The big and the small
Who would stand and fall
With the lion ashen grey.



[4] Left and [5] Right: **Genforeningsmedalje 1920** in gold, diameter 27.5 mm, with original ribbon. The two male figures refer to the 1864-War and the 1920 Re-Unification.

The design on the reverse can be seen on the bronze version to the right with two shields under a crown, one shield with the three lions symbolising Denmark, the other with the two Slesvig lions.

Designed by the Danish sculptor Frank Utzon (Aksel Einar Utzon-Frank 1888-1955).



Memories:

☑ Silver Brooch Christian X; ☑ Silver Pin Dybbøl Mølle; Silver Spoon with two Slesvig Lions; 100 Year Commemoration Minisheet 2020



[1] Above: propaganda poster as postcard showing **Mother Denmark**, in light and bright colours, carrying the Dannebrog, and with a background of a dark and gloomy German eagle.

*Now Denmark calls
her children home
Farewell forever
you German eagle.*

Artist: Thor Bøgelund (1864-1959)
Text: Hans Ahlmann (1881-1952)
Printer: Winds Bogtrykkeri, Haderslev

Postcard from Koldinghusmuseet. Eneret.



☑ [2] Above: Sterling silver brooch 'Der rider en Konge' - King Christian X on the white horse with enambled Dannebrog backdrop and surround with people in silhuet, hearts, and barley corn.

Designed by Erik Magnussen (Silversmith)
Modelled by Harald Salomon
(Medallist to the Royal Danish Mint)
Minted by the Royal Danish Mint.



☑ [3] Above: Sterling silver pin picturing the symbolic Dybbøl Mølle.

Produced by the A Dragsted family goldsmith business in Copenhagen, appointed to the Royal Danish Court.

[4] Right: Danish Sterling silver spoon.

Illustration: The two Slesvig lions, encircled by stilised Danish flags and hearts, SLESVIG 1920.

Hallmarks: ASM; Three towers + 23 (year);
H with C and F: Assayer's Mark;
Christian F Heise (1904-1932);
Crown with M below: A. Michelsen.



[5] Right: Danish minisheet issued **10 July 2020** in commemoration of Genforeningen 100 År (The Re-Unification 100 Years).

The stamps show the siege at Dybbøl 1864 by Prussian troops after the Danish retreat from the defence at Dannevirke. From 15 March the redoubts were being bombarded by the enemy until the final attack on 18 April, when the Danes were beaten and the troops being evacuated to Fynen and North Jutland.

This battle, which left 3,000 dead and injured on both sides, was the first attended by Red Cross observers.

Bertil S Jørgensen/Photo: P Clausen POSTNORD 2020

