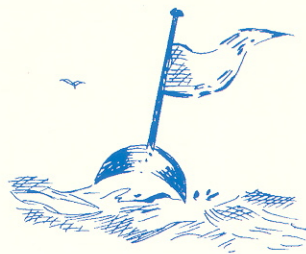


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PREFACE

I am so pleased in this, the year of my chairmanship of the World Customs Organisation, to introduce this Guide to International Customs Museums. The World Customs Organisation seeks to encourage co-operation between customs authorities at all levels and the Guide represents just one aspect of such collaboration.

The Guide is an admirable illustration of the varied histories of the museums and the customs and tax administrations they portray. But the similarities are as interesting as the differences. Some museums had their origins in the training of new recruits. Others owe their collections to the single-mindedness of officers interested in customs history. Sadly, some of the early museums did not survive conflict, but their resurrection indicates the importance of their role in raising public awareness and gaining support for the work of customs and taxation authorities.

I am sure this Guide will be of interest, not only to those visiting the exhibitions, but also to Customs museums considering joining the Association of International Customs Museums. For its part, the Board of HM Customs and Excise fully supports the Association's aims and objectives and looks forward with interest to its future development.

Valerie Strachan
Chairman, HM Customs and Excise,
New King's Beam House,
London.





INTRODUCTION

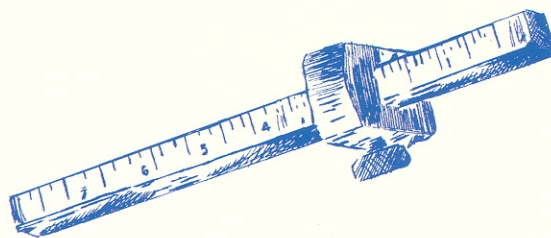
Over the years Customs Administrations in the Nordic countries have been co-operating in many areas and contact has been developed between the national customs museums of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. A formal meeting between the museums took place in Stockholm in 1991, when it was decided to produce a joint travelling exhibition. On the opening of the exhibition, representatives from the customs and taxation museums of Europe were invited to a conference in Copenhagen. Ten countries participated in this, and many problems were discussed.

It was discovered that all the museums had undergone the same historical development and were faced with similar problems. Customs, this age-old concept, has become a necessary condition for creating a civilized society.

Customs officers, aware of the importance of their work, traditionally collected artefacts of historical value. Each Customs Administration, in support of their officers' work past and present, provided facilities for exhibitions. These exhibitions also gave an insight to the general public, i.e. taxpayers, to the type of work of this section of the civil service, and of its importance for the whole of society.

Each museum gave the benefit of their own practical experiences. This combined knowledge, when put into practical use, will help us - *"the guardians of the customs history"* - to be of better service to the public. As a first step to a better understanding of companion museums, this guide describes the history, organisation, exhibits and publications of many European customs and taxation museums.

The information was collated by Holger Munchaus Petersen, of the Danish Told.Skat Museum who, in co-operation with Ernest A Kenny of the United Kingdom HM Customs and Excise National Museum, edited the guide, which has been printed in the United Kingdom.



Co-operation between Customs Museums

The first Conference of Customs and Taxation Museums was held in Copenhagen on 1st - 2nd September 1993. The following points were agreed unanimously by the ten countries represented:

- That the collection, preservation, documentation and display of artefacts has considerable benefits to the Customs Departments to which they relate. Particularly, by promoting a greater understanding and sense of belonging among staff, and by making the general public aware of the rich and exciting history of Customs and of the work of such Departments today.
- That the Conference of Customs Museums is a valuable forum for exchanging information and building co-operation and that similar conferences should be held on an annual basis.
- That the members of the conference should be called the Association of International Customs Museums (AICM). Membership should be open to all museums that have curatorial care for Customs, Excise and Tax collections.
- The Conference also agreed that directors and governing bodies of Customs Departments should be urged to acknowledge and support Customs Museums in their care and to recognise the role of the AICM.

Participants in the conference were:

Keith Albone, National Museum of Customs & Excise - *United Kingdom*

Arne Bendixen, Norsk Tollmuseum - *Norway*

Rickard Bengtsson, Tullmuseum Dalarö - *Sweden*

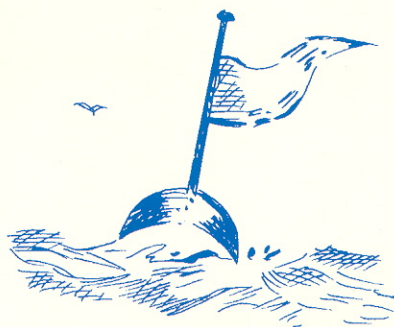
Jan Berggren, Tullmuseum Dalarö - *Sweden*

Graham Boxer, National Museum of Customs & Excise - *United Kingdom*

Marcel Buyst, Archief en Museum van Douane en Accijnzen - *Belgium*

Martin Caillau, Archief en Museum van Douane en Accijnzen - *Belgium*

Werner Fox, Deutsches Zollmuseum - *Germany*



Ferdinand G. Hampl, Zoll-Museum Wien - *Austria*

Ernest A Kenny, National Museum of Customs & Excise - *United Kingdom*

Seppo Malkki, Tullimuseo - *Finland*

Didier Martinez, Association pour l'Histoire de L'Administration des Douanes
Francaises - *France*

Claude Merlin, Association pour l'Histoire de L'Administration des Douanes
Francaises - *France*

Anders Monrad Møller, Told-Skat Museet - *Denmark*

Holger Munchaus Petersen, Told-Skat Museet - *Denmark*

Arne Simenstad, Norsk Tollmuseum - *Norway*

Bente Borg Sørensen, Told-Skat Museet - *Denmark*

John E. Vrouwenfelder, Belasting museum Prof. Dr. van der Poel - *The Netherlands*

Other interested parties were:

Die Finanz- und Zollgessichtliche Sammlung Finanzlandesdirektion für
Vorarlberg - *Austria*

Swiss Customs Museum Cantine di Gandria / Lake Lugano - *Switzerland*

Museo Storico della Guardia di Finanza - *Italy*

Ministério das Financas - *Portugal*

Købstadsmuseet "Den Gamle By" - *Denmark*

AUSTRIA



Zoll-Museum Wien
Erdbergstraße 186
A-1030 Wien

Telephone: 0043 17 1173 / 4425 (4404) **Fax:** 0043 178 3304

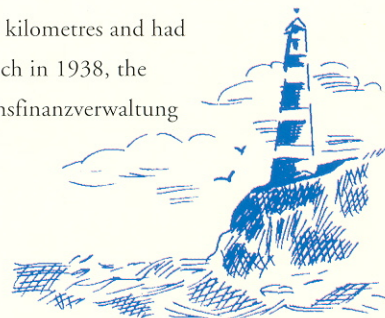
History

The Austrian Customs Administration's staff is divided into two units. These consist of civil servants and armed customs officers in uniform called "Zollwache". The latter provide frontier surveillance and undertake customs and passport controls. In particular, they monitor customs clearance of goods imported by travellers.

All Austrian civil servants dealing with customs matters and the uniformed officers are trained in Vienna, at the Austrian Federal Training Centre ("Bundes Zoll- und Zollwachsule"). Since the 15th century Austrian civil servants have dealt with customs matters. Evidence of the existence of a uniformed and armed corps dealing with customs matters can be found since 1830.

During the monarchy, the area of the country was 300,000 square kilometres and had 29 million inhabitants. In 1830, Kaiser Franz I set up the first uniformed and armed corps keeping frontiers under surveillance, called "Grenzwache". Like other civil servants dealing with customs and financial matters, the corps was controlled by the Ministry of Finance. From 1843 the corps was called "Finanzwache". In 1920 the corps got the current name "Zollwache".

After the First World War, the country measured just 90,000 square kilometres and had only 7 million inhabitants. After the annexation by the German Reich in 1938, the Austrian Customs Administration was annexed to the German Reichsfinanzverwaltung and lost its autonomy. When Austria regained autonomy in 1945, Austrian customs officers started to rebuild their independent administration.





The uniformed customs officers corps was formed in 1830 when Austria regained official independence and autonomy through the Staatsvertrag. In 1955 the uniformed customs officers celebrated the 125th birthday of their corps. Oberst Mühlhauser, who collected various historic items, exhibited these rare pieces on the day of the celebrations. After the event, the rare and valuable exhibits were wrapped up, stowed away and, due to only a few people knowing of their existence, they were forgotten.

In 1978, a training school for Austrian civil servants and uniformed customs officers was founded. The rare items were rediscovered and rescued from oblivion and so a small museum was set up.



Ferdinand G. Hampl began to add to the existing collection in 1983.

He collected a large number of old documents, books, folios, uniforms and weapons. When the school moved into a new building in 1989, he installed a new museum with enough space for more than a thousand exhibits of historical value.

Organisation and staff

The Customs Museum Vienna is a part of the Customs and Tax Administration (Finanzlandesdirektion für Wien, Niederösterreich und Burgenland) and Federal Customs Training Centre in Vienna.

The staff

The head of the Federal Customs Training Centre is Mr. Kurt Kumbilieff.

Ferdinand G. Hampl is senior trainer at the Federal Customs Training Centre.

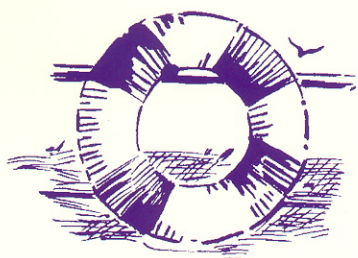
Exhibition

The exhibition covers 70 square metres and consists of two areas. The first is situated in the hall on the seventh floor showing items dating from 1830 to 1918. The second part is located in the first floor hall which shows items from 1919 to 1945.

Entrance

The Customs Museum is only open to trainees and guests for lectures about Customs History and Ferdinand G. Hampl offers guided tours of the exhibition (guests only).





AUSTRIA

Die Finanz- und Zollgeschichtliche Sammlung
Finanzlandesdirektion für Vorarlberg
Schillerstrasse 2
A 6800 Feldkirch

Telephone: 0043 5522 3441 236 Fax: 0043 5522 3441 235

History

The collection was started in 1952

Organisation and staff

Responsible for the collection are:

Präsident Dr. Walter Krenn and VB Tschannett Monika

Exhibition

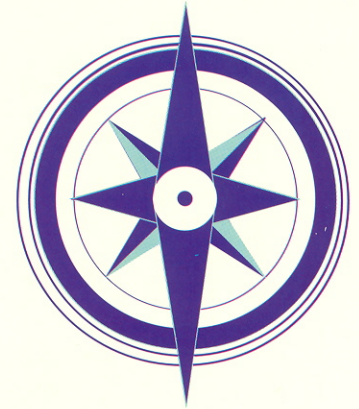
The collection is open to the public, when arranged with a member of staff.

Entrance

Admission free.



BELGIUM



Archief en Museum van Douane en Accijnzen.
Kattendijkdok Oostkaai 22
B-2000 Antwerpen
Belgium

Telephone: 3232 34 0840 Fax: 3232 32 2285

History

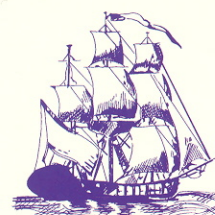
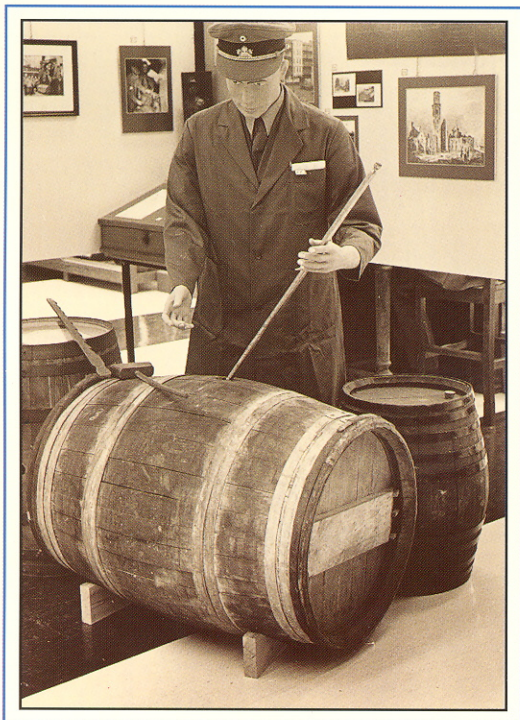
The museum is located along the east side of the Kattendijk dock. It was situated in a custom officers' school as far back as September 1952, when courses were organised in the castle of Dennenburg at Kapellen. Newcomers to the administration had to go on a training course of about two months' duration and this gave rise to the establishment of a small museum.

The trainees had heard about the adventurous stories of butter-smuggling and were eager to learn how to fight it. The teachers tried to demonstrate the tedious theory by exhibiting all kinds of objects and instruments in a small museum. They even used a seized car, a Hudson, as teaching material. The students had to find eight secret luggage-spaces in which 6,085 Swiss watches were smuggled by three Dutchmen.

During September 1968 Headquarters got a request to participate in an exhibition about customs in Aken (Germany). Mr. Martin Cailliau took charge of the project and he asked whether it was possible to organize a similar exhibition in Belgium. It was no problem at all to find a few colleagues in Antwerp who were willing to co-operate.

Eight months later, on 8th May 1969, an exhibition called "The customs now and then" opened at the Recreation Centre of Finance in Antwerp, in the presence of members of the Central Administration, commerce and industry, press, radio and television. In response to this initiative, the Director ordered all first-degree officers in the country to visit the exhibition.





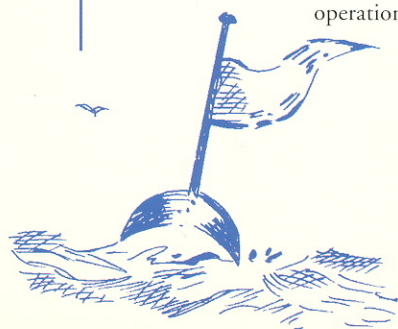
A Customs officer was for many years seen as a male orientated occupation until females were eventually allowed into the administration. The number of female personnel increased and soon they could take part in any kind of examination work. Consequently, the boarding-school had to be closed because of the women needing separate bath and bedroom facilities and, at the end of 1972, the museum moved to Brussels

A model of the old toll-house of Antwerp was in poor condition and was to be destroyed, so a few colleagues did not hesitate to collect it and take it back to Antwerp. After restoration this model has become one of the most beautiful show-pieces of the museum.

From 15th November 1986 until late May an exhibition was held in Rotterdam (Netherlands) called "The Southborder of our Kingdom". The editors of the monthly "De Schakel" were present and agreed with the Dutch colleagues that the same exhibition entitled "The Statesborder by the Netherlands" could be displayed in the hall of the customs-house in Antwerp. This was a real challenge for Antwerp and the exhibition was officially opened on 6th June 1986 and continued until 29th September of that year. The opening speech expressed very clearly that

"There had been a museum in Antwerp but it had been moved to Brussels. Antwerp had the right to have its own customs and excise museum, and there was no doubt that immediate action had to be taken."

The regional director, Mr. Buyst, organised a board meeting and a committee was appointed. ***"The Record-office and the Museum of Customs and Excise"*** was born. Initially, it was rather difficult to retrieve the exhibits from Brussels, because they were unsure about the good intentions of their colleagues in Antwerp, but in time the co-operation improved. Antwerp asked for financial support throughout the Flemish part of the country, and this was successful. The initiative to build a museum turned out to be a very good idea!





Rooms had to be furnished and they also needed a lot of help to remove doors and walls, to install electric lighting, and to cover the windows etc. Everything went well, although they were surprised about the cost of show-cases, display mannequins, wood and glass in general. To get financial support they established a new society "The Friends of the Museum" which proved to be a success.

Organisation and staff

The museum is totally independent of the customs administration, although it is situated in an official Customs building. The board consists of volunteers, nine in active service and three retired officers. Four other retired officers are helping in the archives department. The president of the board is Armand Cabus, regional director of Customs and Excise in Antwerp.

The staff

The curator, Marcel Buyst, is the founder of the museum. He is the retired regional director. The board meets once a month.

Exhibitions

Because of the success of the exhibition "A Stateborder by the Netherlands" the committee decided to organize a new exhibition called "The Uniform of the Customs officer" in the hall of the Antwerp customs house from 27th June 1987 to 30th August 1987. The exhibition was directed by Mr. André Jungbluth. This exhibition used its own local materials and was self-financed. Mr. André Vandamme turned out to be a real designer-decorator. Once again a lot of people showed considerable interest.

During the summer of 1988 a new exhibition with a smuggling theme, directed by Mr. Cabus, took place in the hall of the Customs-Centre. Much more interest was shown due to the fact that visitors could watch an amusing videofilm about a customs officer in conflict with the driver of a truck. A lot of visitors even asked for a copy afterwards.

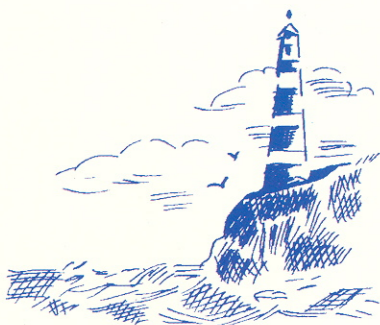


Organizing three successive exhibitions was the key to gaining experience for the establishment of the museum and the good advice of well-known conservators was indispensable in order to avoid any mistakes. The goodwill of a lot of colleagues was still there, but it would be imprudent to publish only some of the names. On 27th October 1988 the museum was officially opened but even now there is a lack of space and lots of material cannot be exhibited.

The record office still has not been organised because hundreds of books, photographs, registers and documents have only been provisionally classified, and a lot of work still has to be done. It is hoped that the record office can be used as a source for people who want to discover the history of the museum.

Entrance

The museum is open on Wednesday afternoons from 1300 to 1600 hrs. Visitors who are in groups can visit the museum most days, including Sunday morning. Admission is free.





DENMARK

Told · Skat Museet

44 Amaliegade

1256 Copenhagen K.

Telephone: 3375 5182 Fax: 3332 1445



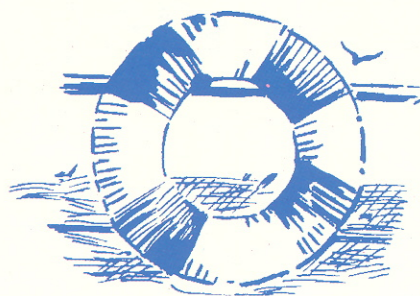
History

The Customs Collector Mr. L.F. Pape, started to collect interesting artefacts in the early part of the 20th century. In 1912 this collection was exhibited in the Copenhagen Customs House Museum Aarhus which housed the Customs school. Mr. Pape died in 1916, and was succeeded by a number of serving customs officers, who managed the museum as well as their main job. In 1962/63 it was agreed with Den Gamle By, Danmarks Kobstadsmuseet museum (the old town, the urban Museum of Denmark) in Aarhus to take responsibility for their whole museum collection. Aarhus Custom House, one of the museums oldest buildings, had some of the best artefacts on display. This is still a place where visitors are able to see some rare items from the history of the Danish customs.



But in 1978 it was decided to re-establish the Customs Museum in Copenhagen. For the first time one person became responsible for the whole museum. The non-exhibited items from Aarhus were brought back to Copenhagen, and artefacts from all over the country were collected. Unfortunately, it was too late for many museum pieces, which were lost during the big restructuring in 1967, where the number of customs districts declined from 76 to 31. Consequently it is still possible to get a lot of items from private collections.

In 1989 the customs and state taxation were amalgamated and subsequently, the museum was given the added responsibility of researching and collecting for Taxation. So the name of the museums was changed to Told · Skat Museet - Customs and Taxation museum.



Organisation and staff

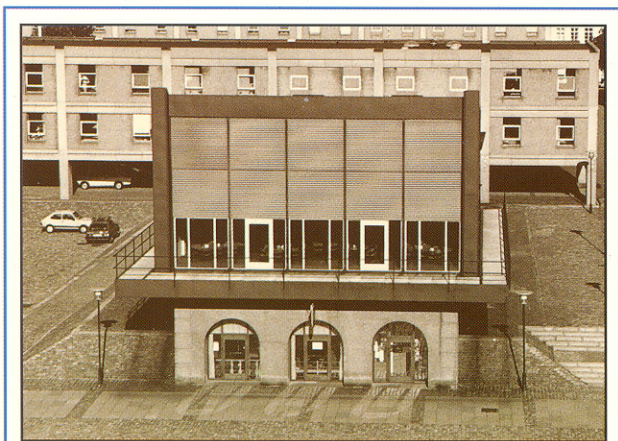
The Customs and Taxation Museum is a part of the Central Customs and Tax Administration.

The staff

Holger Munchaus Petersen since 1979

Anders Monrad Møller since 1985

Bente Borg Sørensen since 1987



During the summer months there are 2 customs officers employed to run the museum. We also try to attract former employees of the Customs and Taxation services to do voluntary work. The job includes cataloguing of the museum's collection.



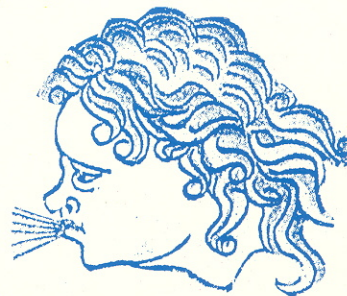
Exhibitions

The Museum has the use of four rooms for exhibitions, measuring about 230 square meters. Every year we attract about 10 - 15.000 visitors.

Entrance

Admission is free, except for groups who require a guided tour.

In connection with the local Customs and Taxation administrations, we participate in local exhibitions e.g. town jubilees.



DENMARK

Toldboden.

DEN GAMLE BY,
Danmarks Købstadmuseum
DK 8000 Århus C

Telephone: 8612 3188 Fax: 8676 0687



History

The historical collections illustrating customs and toll are set up in a half-timbered Århus house dating from the first half of the 18th century. Originally it stood on the bank of the Århus river which then served as the harbour of the town. A genuine sea-house, ships could sail right up to the building. The walls faced the river standing on heavy posts so that cargo could be unloaded directly. Until 1838 the building served as the customs and weigh house of the town. In the 1930's it was transferred to DEN GAMLE BY and naturally furnished according to its original purpose.

Today the ground floor of the house is occupied by offices and a weight room and the interior of the building is decorated in the period style prior to 1838. A small exhibition illustrates the excise that was collected on commodities taken from the countryside into the town and paid at the toll house at the town gate. The collections housed on the first floor illustrate daily life in the harbour and the activities of customs officers dealing with commodities from overseas. In the loft the room is furnished as sailmaker's and compass maker's workshops.

Organisation and staff

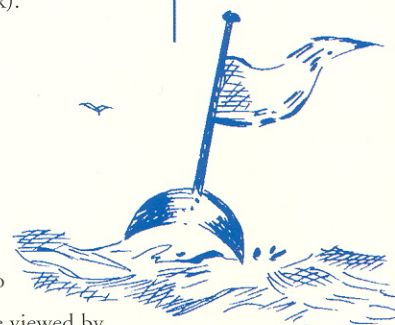
The Customs House and The Customs Museum are integrated parts of DEN GAMLE BY, Danmarks Købstadmuseum, (THE OLD TOWN, The Urban Museum of Denmark).

The staff

Contact person: Keeper, cand.mag. Birgitte Kjær.

Exhibitions

The Customs House and The Customs Museum are open to the public from May to November (closed in winter). The sailmaker's and compass maker's workshop can be viewed by special appointment only.





FINLAND

Tullimuseo

00190 Helsinki

Telephone: 3580 614 2394 / 3580 614 2401 **Fax:** 3580 614 2850

History

A refurbished permanent exhibition of the Customs Museum was opened in May 1993. Both Customs history and temporary displays can be viewed. The collection of the Customs Museum comprises of uniforms, books and other printed matter, photographs, drawings and objects which were used for clearance at the time of the Storehouse period. The oldest objects date back to the 17th century.

The Customs Museum was founded in 1930 and was until recently located in the centre of Helsinki. The collections were first shown to the public in 1965 and were open for two days a week and only two hours a day. The Customs Museum is now located at Suomenlinna, a 15 minutes ferry trip from the centre of Helsinki.

Suomenlinna was founded in 1748, which in its time was Sweden-Finland's largest fortress, and its most unique monument. The fortress Suomenlinna was built on six islands outside Helsinki in a continental style from the only material available on site, granite. There are 43 units with names. The Museum is located in a building called HamiltonPalheim, built between 1753 and 1783. It has served as a jail, a stable and a bastion.

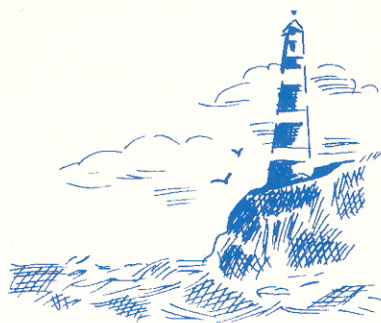


The exhibition relates to three periods in the Finnish customs history, the Swedish period from about 1200 to 1809, the Russian period from 1812 to 1917 and the period of independency until the present day.

Organisation and staff

The Customs Museum is administered by the Board of Customs. Seppo Malkki and Eila Laxen are responsible for the museum.





Exhibition conditions

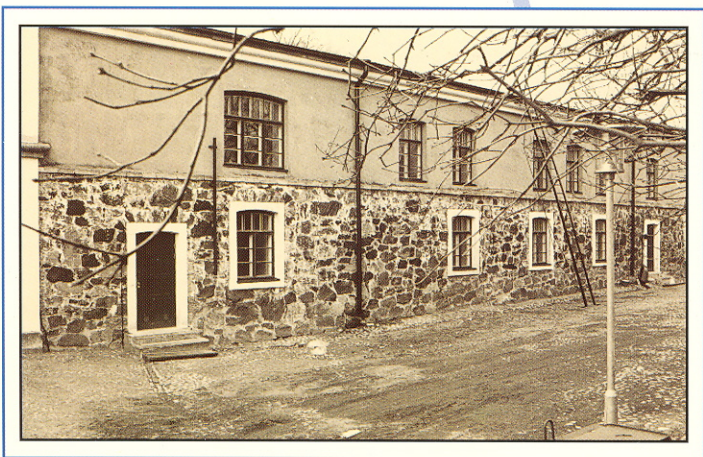
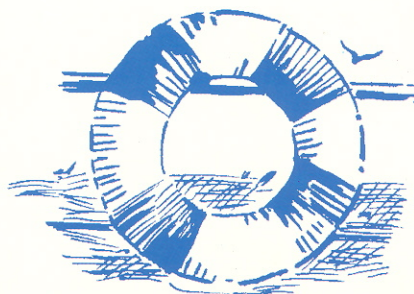
The Customs Museum comprises of three rooms for exhibitions (166 square metres), and one working room including archives and library (68 square metres).

Exhibition

The museum participates in exhibitions and other events connected with maritime history.

Entrance

The museum is open to the public. The admission fee is FIM 5 for adults, FIM 50 for groups of 10-20 and FIM 100 for groups of over 20. There is no fee for children accompanied by adults.





FRANCE



Musee des Dounanes
1, place de la Bourse
33000 Bordeaux

Telephone: 5652 4547

History

The Association for the History of Customs Administration was created in 1976. Opened to French Customs Officers this Association has 3 principal objectives:

- **To write the French Customs history**
- **To research and to collect evidence of the earlier Customs, such as old documents, uniforms, firearms etc.**
- **To promote a good knowlege of French Customs history.**

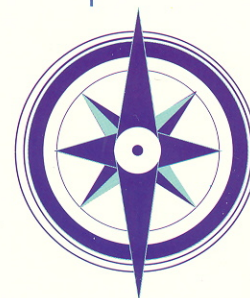
In 1980, the French Customs administration decided to create a Customs museum in a part of the Inter regional Customs Direction in Bordeaux. The Association was responsible for the project.

In 1981, it was decided to restore an old warehouse in the north wing of the Customs Hotel in Bordeaux. During this time, historical research was carried out and a lot of articles were collected to prepare for the future permanent collection. After this phase of the project, the museum organised a small exhibition about a family of architects "the Gabriel".

From November 1983 to June 1984 the permanent collections were installed in the museum and the official opening took place on 22nd June 1984. In November of the same year, the documentation centre was opened to support the research workers.

In 1986, the museum closed temporarily because of internal alterations (extension of the permanent collections). There is now an excellent permanent collection and one or two temporary exhibitions are organised each year.

The Association for history of Customs Administration is responsible for the management of the museum.



Organisation and staff

The French Customs Museum is within the jurisdiction of two authorities:

- the Customs Administration (the Inter-regional Director in Bordeaux as a representative) for staff questions and ordinary management.
- the Association for the History of Customs Administration for museology questions.

The curator, Mr Michel Boye, is an experienced Customs officer of the Regional Direction of the Customs in Bordeaux and was chosen for his historical knowledge. The security of the Museum is taken care of by members of a Customs brigade from Bordeaux.

The staff

The staff of the Customs Museum comprises a curator (Mr Michel Boye), an archivist (Mrs Nelly Coudier) and a secretary (Mrs Huguette Bree). All the employees are Customs Officers.

Exhibition

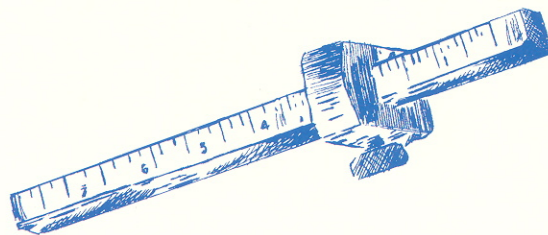
The Museum is situated in a large hall of about 800 square metres. Its permanent collections are in two sections:

- The history of Customs in France,
- The Customs missions.

The Centre of Historical Documentation, which was opened in November 1984, holds a number of important books and documents connected with Customs which may be viewed in its reading-room.

The Centre is open Tuesdays and Wednesdays, from 1.30 pm to 5.30 pm, and all day Saturday. In addition to the daily activities, guided visits, historical researches, genealogical researches, the French Customs Museum and the Centre of Historical Documentation organise and operate the History of Customs Administration.

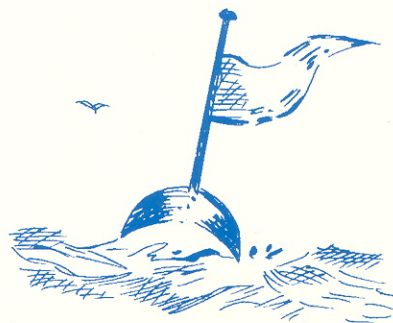


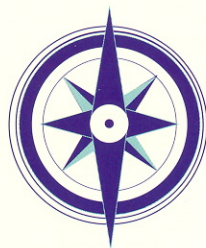


- They help other French Museums, such as the Natural History Museum in Bordeaux, Aquitania Museum, the Atlantic Ethnology Centre, Saint-Peter's Hall in Paris and Saltmarsh Museum in Batz, in organising permanent or temporary exhibitions.
- They organise educational visits to the museum for school children from the Bordeaux district.

Entrance

We have about 1000 to 1500 visitors a year. Admission fee is 10 Francs and a guided tour costs 12 Francs, half price for students and children. The Museum is open from 10am to 12 noon and from 1pm to 6 pm, during the summer months. In the winter, from 10 am to 12 noon and from 1pm to 5pm, closed on Mondays.





GERMANY



Deutsches Zollmuseum
Alter Wandrahm 16
20457 Hamburg

Telephone: 0403 397 6386 / 329 **Fax:** 0403 397 6499

History

With the "German Customs Museum" in Hamburg, founded in May 1992, the museum world of Germany has gained a museum of customs history, showing the historic development of customs in this country. It is a unique centre for exhibitions, documentation and information about the customs authorities in a nation once divided and now united.

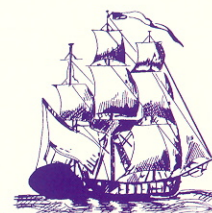
An old wish of former customs officers all over Germany has come true. Since the foundation of the "German Customs Union" in 1834 numbers of officers collected various exhibits relating to "Customs - Toll - Zoll". So in 1909, a great customs exhibition took place in Hamburg, repeated after the First World War in 1925 and in 1926 in Karlsruhe and Berlin. To keep all the items of these exhibitions together, a "Reichszollmuseum - Reich Customs Museum" was created in Berlin in the late twenties. The museum had a remarkable stock of uniforms, weapons, smuggling items, illicit distilleries, etc., but was never opened to the public. It was destroyed at the end of World War II.

After the war a new collection was set up in the "Customs Criminal Institute" in Cologne. The stock of this collection (including a lot of confiscated objects - drugs, weapons, smuggled goods) together with a collection of customs items in Hamburg formed the basis of the extensive stock of the museum's displays.

Organisation and staff

The German Customs Museum is a part of the Ministry of Finance of the Federal Republic of Germany (Bundesfinanzverwaltung), connected to the Regional Revenue Office in Hamburg.





The staff

Head of the Customs Museum (in addition to his main tasks - press and public relations,): Sigmund Zwirn

Three customs officers (staff and museum affairs)

Five customs officers (museum warders)

Five employees (archive, office, museum educational service, house-keepers)

Exhibitions

Home of the museum is the former Custom House at Kornhausbrücke (built 1900, rebuilt 1989/1992), located on the perimeter of Hamburg's Freeport near the city.

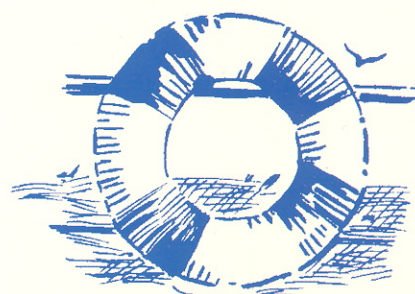
Permanent exhibition:

The ground floor (525 square metres) contains the information desk, hallstands, children's corner.

Eight display areas convey a typical picture of the tasks and day to day business of the customs and excise administration in an historic setting. The first floor (400 square metres) contains the history of the Customs from the days of Babylonian tax-collectors to the European Community, and the history of the German revenue cutters, with the reconstructed wheel-house of the customs cruiser "Steubenhöft" in the centre.

A ship's pontoon with the former revenue cutter "Glückstadt", located in front of the customs building in the "Customs Canal", emphasizes the maritime atmosphere. The library and a media-room serve for communication and information.

In December 1993, the German Customs Museum was elected as one of the 100 most eventful museums in Germany.



Entrance

Admission and guided tours free, number of visitors: 10,000 per month.

Opening hours: 10.00 am to 5.00 pm daily, closed on Mondays.

Underground Station: Messberg, Bus Line: 111, Bus stop: Messberg.

Associations

To support the museum in all respects the "Förderkreis Deutsches Zollmuseum" was established. President: Heinz Kaufmann, retd. Head of the Regional Revenue Office in Hamburg.





ITALY

Museo Storico della Guardia di Finanza

Piazza Mariano Armellini

20 -00162 Roma

Telephone: 3964 423 8841.

History

The museum was opened on 5th July 1937, and was located in a building of Guardia di Finanza (Gi di F) in viale xxI Aprile Rome. In 1960 the museum moved to a purpose built site and an extension to the building is presently being planned. At the present time the museum is divided into seven rooms, a library and some staff quarters. In the hall leading to these rooms there are several glass display cases.

The museum displays, artefacts, documents, weapons and uniforms from the origins of Guardia di Finanza, cover from 1774 to the present day. The Corps guard the economic and financial interests of the country and is a regiment of the Italian Armed Force. Several rooms are dedicated to Italy's war events while the others deal with present day duties including the fight against smugglers both on land and sea. There is also a room dedicated to athletic trophies.

Organisation and staff

The museum is operated as a financially independent trust, existing on voluntary contributions from Guardia di Finanza members. It is managed by a Board of six serving or retired officers. Every three years a new group of officers is appointed by the Minister of Finance.

The staff

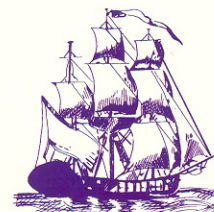
The staff consist of a president (from 1987 General Ferdinando Dosi) and a Secretary (from 1991 General Espedito Finizio) two N.C.O.s and two constables.

Exhibition:

The floor space is 500 square metres and attracts between 5,000 and 8,000 visitors a year.

Entrance

Admission and guided tours are both free.

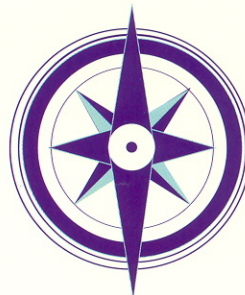




LUXEMBOURG

Grand-Duché de Luxembourg
Administration des Douanes et Accises
Direction
REUTER Jean-Pierre
51, rue Hiehl
L-5485 Wormeldange

Tel: 290191-258 (office) Fax: 484947



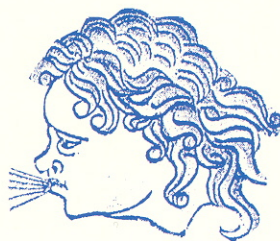
History

At present one person is responsible for the Luxembourg Customs Museum and only a limited amount of time is available to arrange and organise its setting up. Discussions are in progress with the municipality of Diekirch (a little town in North Luxembourg) in order to get an appropriate site for the museum. The favoured building already has a museum about the Ardennes Offensive and would be a most suitable place to open a Customs Museum to the public. A decision to approve this site for the museum is still awaited.

Exhibitions

An exhibition is planned in about two or three years, before the opening of the museum, which will give the opportunity to present the customs activities to the public and to other colleagues. It is hoped that customs colleagues may be able to provide mementos of their administrations and photographs for the museum. At present there are 300 artefacts and about 1000 photographs.





THE NETHERLANDS



Stichting Belastingmuseum Prof. Dr. Van der Poel
Parklaan 14 - 16 3016
BB Rotterdam

Telephone: 3110 436 5629 Fax: 3110 436 1254

History

The museum deals with the history of state funds with the emphasis on taxation. It takes its name from the founder professor Doctor J. van der Poel (1888-1982). In 1937 he housed his original collection in the tax offices in the "Boompjes", a quay on the river Maas, as the "Netherlands Museum of Taxation". The museum was totally destroyed after the bombing of Rotterdam in May 1940. After a new collection had been built up, Professor Van der Poel started a new museum, which officially opened in 1951 at the Parklaan 14 in Rotterdam as a neighbour of the National Tax-academy. In 1994 the museum moved to Parklaan 16 which was the former building of the Tax-academy. The employees and the library are housed in Parklaan 14, the former museum. Throughout the ten rooms there are objects ranging from a 3,000-year old Egyptian grave statue and a contemporary painting to a hollow coin used for smuggling and an amusing tax game.



Organisation and staff

The Ministry of Finance (Directorate-general of taxes) funds and provides accommodation for the museum and its employees.

The collection is owned by a foundation.

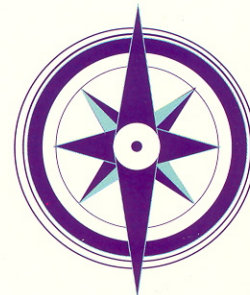
The staff:

M.Sc. Loes A. Peeperkorn-Van Donselaar, curator, since 1990;

John E. Vrouwenfelder, deputy curator, since 1974;

Geert Nieman, collection keeper, since 1984;

Ton C.A. van Kuijen, collection keeper/educational employee, since 1979;





Wim van Es, registrar/public relations employee, since 1981;

Pieter van Houten, storage keeper, since 1990;

Arnold J. Carpaij, librarian, since 1992;

Exhibition conditions

The museum has the use of two buildings, which date back to 1912 and 1914.

The employees are housed at Parklaan 14, while the museum collection is housed in Parklaan 16. Eight rooms are used for displaying the collection and two rooms are used for three special exhibitions each year. The number of visitors attracted to the museum is approximately 15,000 annually.



The collection consists of:

paintings (16th-20th century),	weights and measures (17th-20th century),
drawings (18th-20th century),	medals (16th-20th century),
prints (16th-20th century),	tax stamps (17th-20th century),
pottery (17th-20th century),	playing-cards (18th-20th century),
porcelain (17th-18th century),	games (19th-20th century),
pewter (18th-20th century),	uniforms and official clothing (19th-20th century),
furniture (17th-20th century),	weapons (17th-20th century),
means of payment (1st-20th century),	papyri (1st-7th century),
instruments (19th-20th century),	archivalia (14th-20th century),
tools (17th-20th century),	smuggling curiosities (19th-20th century).

Entrance

The museum is open to the public from Tuesday to Sunday, 11 a.m - 5 p.m and is closed on Mondays. Admission is free. Guided tours for groups costs Dfl. 25.



NORWAY

Norsk Tollmuseum

Tollbugata 1 a

Oslo

Telephone: 6398 4066 (office) 2286 0870 (museum)

History

The museum was established in 1915 as a collection only and in 1933 this was put on display at the Customs Headquarters in Oslo. Although it was stored away during the second world war, it remained there until it was moved to its current address in 1979.

The Museum is now situated at the Old Customs Warehouse in Oslo, close to the Central Railway Station. Since 1991, its premises have been undergoing a major facelift as well as an expansion and it is hoped that the "new" museum will be reopened in the summer of 1994.

The collection consists of a wide variety of items, ranging from 18th century furniture and strongboxes to the first computer ever used by customs officials. There is also a large variety of items used for smuggling throughout the years, uniforms, badges, Customs signs, and miscellaneous seized goods.

Organisation and staff

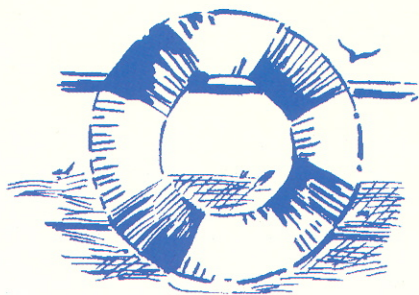
The Museum Manager who works part-time, is usually a serving customs officer. The name and phone number of the current Manager is:

Customs Chief Inspector Arne Simenstad
Gardermoen tollsted
2060 Gardermoen.

Entrance

The museum is open to the public on Thursdays from 1200hrs to 1500hrs, and by appointment at all other times.





PORTUGUAL



Rua do Terreiro do Trigo (Customs building)

Telephone: (+351 - 1) 888 35 76

History

At the Portuguese Customs Museum several museological pieces are to be found, some of great interest. Collections are composed of ancient objects such as measuring scales, arms, sinets, stamps, engravings. There are also several books dating from the XV1th Century.

Exhibition

At present, museological pieces scattered throughout the customs offices are being collected with the intent of displaying them in a single suitable location.

An item of interest that can be seen in the entrance hall is of the "azulejo", (hand painted baked and glazed ceramic tiles), panels dating back to the last quarter of the XV11th century. It shows unloading of wheat, still on the quay, and a merchant paying duty to the customs officer.

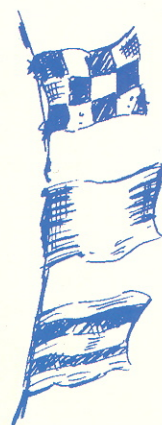
Entrance

The museum is open Mondays to Fridays from
9.30hrs - 12.00hrs / 14.30hrs - 17.00hrs.

Admission is free

Buses to the museum: 9, 25, 28, 35, 39, 46, 59, 90, 104, 105, 107

Directors: J. Abrunhosa / T. Lima





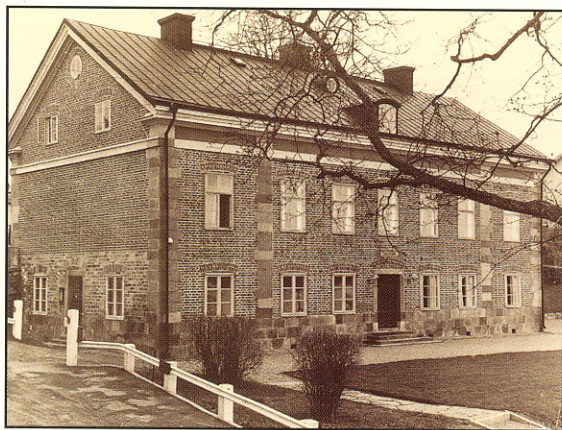
SWEDEN

Tullmuseum
S-130 54 Dalarö

Tel: 0046 8501 5 1117 **Fax:** 0046 8501 5 1803

History

Customs officers with special interest for the historical aspects of their work began to collect artefacts towards the end of the nineteenth century. A Customs museum was founded in 1927, at a time when a variety of museums were being opened in Sweden.



The museum was originally located in Stockholm, but in 1958 it was moved to an old Customs house at Dalarö. (Dalarö is an old coastal Customs station in the archipelago of Stockholm, about 40 kilometres southeast of the city). In 1986 Queen Silvia reopened the museum by inaugurating new basic exhibitions.



Organisation and staff

The Customs museum is a part of the Swedish Board of Customs.

A special committee consisting of 12 people act as a consulting body for the museum

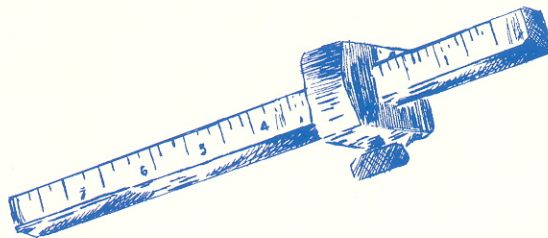
The staff

Jan Berggren (head of the museum) since 1984

Sten Sandström since 1985

Inger Eriksson since 1992.

Members of the committee carry out work for the museum on a voluntary basis, especially Mr Rickard Bengtsson.



Exhibition

Exhibitions are open to the public with an entrance fee for visitors. The exhibition area is about 500 square metres. The museum contains exhibitions featuring Stockholm's inner Customs stations - "The Small Toll". Other features of the exhibition are the organisation of the Customs service throughout history, the work of the Customs Coast Guard and the different types of duties carried out by the Customs Department.

In addition there is always at least one temporary exhibition. A large part of the museum is devoted to smuggling and how it has been fought over the years.

Entrance

The museum has about 5,000 visitors annually. In the summer the museum is open every day, except Mondays, 11.00hrs - 16.00hrs. In the winter guided tours are conducted on request. Admission fee is SEK 15 per person. Children are admitted free. At the island of Gotland (Ljugarn) there is a local Customs museum, which is open only in the summer. The staff also participate in different kinds of exhibitions arranged by the Customs.





SWITZERLAND

Swiss Customs Museum Cantine di Gandria /Lake Lugano

- 1) **for visits out of visiting hours on the museum District**
Directorate of Swiss Customs Via Pioda 10 CH- 6901
Lugano

Telephone: 0313 22 6513 Fax: 0313 22 7872

- (2) **for general information**
Directorate General of Customs (V1)
Information Service
Monbijoustr. 40
CH- 3003 Berne

Telephone: 0912 8 4811 Fax: 0912 3 1415



History

The Swiss Customs Museum was established in 1936 in an old building which belonged to the Swiss Customs. From 1865 until 1948 it served as barracks for frontier guards. Later, mainly unmarried frontier guards were accommodated there, but they complained that they were hindered from making contact with the fair sex, and therefore finding a wife, by the customs post being accessible only by boat. Frontier guards were also transferred to this post for disciplinary reasons.

The first customs museum was established on a small scale in 1935. In 1948 the exhibition was newly arranged and expanded, and in 1994 it was transformed into a 'living' museum. In 1977/78 the collection was restored with the help of the Swiss National Museum in Zurich, and in 1994 it was reopened with a new concept.

When touring the museum, visitors now have the opportunity, with the support of modern media (foto-cd, video, computer-game, endoscope, passporttester, night-vision tunnel, etc.), to cast a glance at the work of the frontier-guard and customs officer. They can even win a Swiss customs watch or a Swiss Army knife once a week.



Organisation and staff

The museum is part of the District Directorate of Customs IV. It was formerly under the care of the Customs Directorate in Berne and, for restoration, the Swiss National Museum in Zurich.

During the summer, frontier-guards, who man ship patrols on the Lake Lugano, open and close the museum.

Exhibition

The museum is only accessible by boat (daily sailing at 2.00pm from Lugano-Giardino harbour). There is no telephone. The museum is open from April to October, 1.30pm to 5.30pm. The museum consists of the harbour-mole, the building surroundings, terrace, ground-floor, part of the first and the whole second and third floor (loft) of the house.

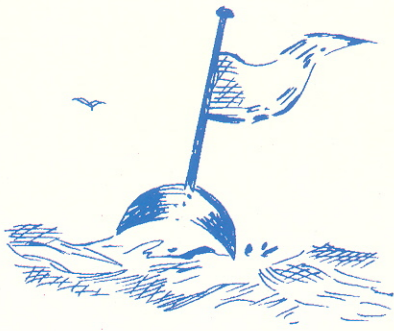
The exhibition has the following displays:

- Customs searches over the years for smuggling and contraband.
- Control of precious metals.
- Counterfeit Goods.
- Protection of species.
- Drugs.
- False Passports.

Also, a search computer that may be used indoors or in the field with notable results. Statistics. Figures, charts and success rate of the Swiss customs. Night-vision apparatus. During the night, nothing remains concealed from the frontier guard thanks to this "eye of an owl". Confiscated smugglers' boats that were used on Lake Lugano. In the garden are historic boundary stones from all Swiss frontiere.

Customs signs. Frontier guard-post around 1890. Hand-written duty rosters and regulations, measuring instruments of wood and brass, scales, stamps and sealing tools.





Interior Displays:

Customs office around 1850.

Bachelor's household around 1900.

Bedroom from 1890 to 1930.

Headgear with the badges of rank and service over the last hundred years.

From the toll bridge to the Swiss inland market.

Customs administration.

Current tasks of the customs administration.

Events along the Swiss frontier during World War II.

Cooperation with the army.

The humanitarian engagement of the population.

Refugees and foreign armies.

Customs officer, a dangerous profession.

Memorial room with roll of honour of customs officers killed in service.

Temporary Exhibitions

The Frontier-Guard Corps from 1894. The daily tasks of Frontier-Guard Corps.

Women in the Frontier-Guard Corps: Special assignments.

From leggings to berets. From Morse signals to portable computers. From rowing-boats to speed-boats. From bicycles to helicopters. Equipment over the years. Training past and present.

Entrance

The museum is visited by 17,000 persons annually, mostly pupils or groups of students. Admission is free.





UNITED KINGDOM



H M Customs and Excise National Museum

"Anything to declare?"

Merseyside Maritime Museum

Albert Dock

Liverpool

Telephone: 0151 207 0001 Fax: 0151 207 3759



History

The earliest record of a Customs museum dates from 1854 when it was established in the Custom House, London. Its avowed intention, 'was for the instruction of officers'. Certainly, during its early years the museum proved to be a draw for journalists, who found that the exhibits gave a quite fascinating insight into 'the Romance of the Customs and Contraband' and many articles on the 'treasures' of the Customs appeared in the newspapers and journals of the time. Indeed, in March 1897, 'Cassell's Saturday Journal' reported, '*There is a museum of curiosities at the Custom House, which is well worth a visit*'. Strange to relate that in the following year the museum was closed and the exhibits dispersed to various rooms, though mainly to the Board Room. It was not until 1936 that a permanent home for the library/museum was found in the east wing of the Custom House, close to the Board Room.

The bombing of the Custom House in December 1940 did untold damage to the library/museum - as the copy of Johnson's Dictionary testifies - and the Board were forced to find a new home - at City Gate House. This temporary accommodation afforded little space for a library, let alone a museum, and most of the display items remained in store.

In 1952 the Department moved into its new headquarters at King's Beam House and a specially equipped room on the fourth floor became the new home for the museum. At long last the purpose built display cases finally did justice to the valuable collection of books, documents and artefacts.

The impetus for the present museum came from a report on 'The Future use of the Long Room, London Custom House' published in March 1983. The report recognized the need for an improvement in the existing museum facilities. The constraints of running a modern information and library service in conjunction with a museum were



all too apparent and the contents of the museum were severely restricted by lack of space. The report recommended that part of the Long Room be used as a Departmental Museum.

In 1983 the Board mounted a temporary exhibition in the old HQ King's Beam House (Mark Lane) to celebrate the Tercentenary of the English Excise. This display was sited in the conference room and was only open to invited guests and not to the general public. Items from the Department's past and present could be viewed and the exhibition provided an attractive insight into the colourful history of the Department and its wide ranging present day activities.

Following the success of this exhibition which was visited by HM The Queen, the Board expressed a wish for a permanent exhibition. Plans were then drawn up to use the Long Room of the historic London Custom House for this purpose. Unfortunately, for practical reasons this fell through but a small exhibition in the foyer of the Custom House was opened in July 1989 by the then Chairman, Sir Angus Fraser.

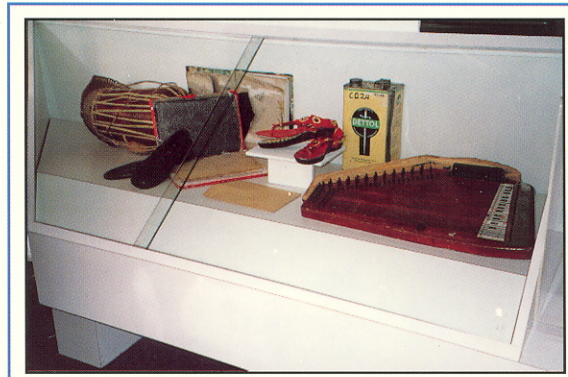


During the period 1984 to 1989 many artefacts had to be held in storage. The display in the Custom House was deliberately made portable since the long term future of the building was uncertain at that time. It was eventually decided to house the Investigation Division in the London Custom House, which meant that the museum and exhibition in the foyer could no longer continue, because of the security aspect.

In August 1989 therefore the displays were put into storage again to await a new home. The Departmental Records Unit, undertook to oversee the security of these valuable items of history and to try to find a new main location for a Customs museum. In the meantime small museums were opened in the Custom Houses of Greenock and Gravesend; with future plans for one in Belfast.



Three years were then spent exploring possible sites for a museum. Places which were visited by the project team included Portsmouth, Southampton, London and Liverpool. The team came up with a variety of good and bad points about each location relating to cost, accessibility, potential number of visitors, availability of support services.



None proved satisfactory until Autumn 1992 when an offer came from the Merseyside Maritime Museum, part of the National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside (NMGM), to run our Customs museum under their trusteeship, on a site which currently has an annual visitor throughput of over 300,000, as well as high quality customer services.

Organisation and staff

NMGM (Merseyside Maritime Museum) manage the Customs and Excise National Museum and provide all the necessary services and staff. This arrangement is governed by a joint agreement, supported by a financial memorandum. The agreement lasts for 21 years with break clauses every five years. The contents of the museum remain the property of the Department and would revert to us in the event of the arrangement being discontinued. A joint consultative committee, chaired by Customs and Excise, meets regularly to receive reports, decide on changes and developments, and deal with the financial aspects of the arrangement.

The staff

Mr Graham Boxer, Curator from 1st August 1993.

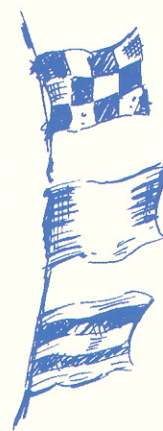
Mr Stephen Butler, Assistant Curator from January 1994.

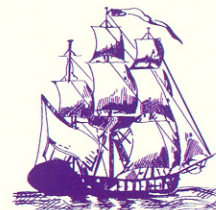
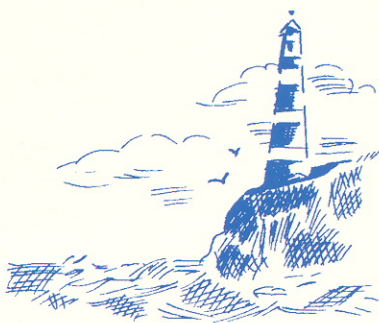
Ms. Cath Leggett, Education Officer from February 1994.

Miss Sue Bradburn, Administrative Assistant from December 1995.

Exhibition

The Customs Museum has a total of approximately 600 square metres of prime quality display space on the ground floor of a superbly restored and improved warehouse at the Albert Dock, Liverpool. 300 square metres is taken up by Phase 1 of the Museum which opened to the public on 17th March 1994 and the remainder by Phase 2 which opened on 11th April 1995. Anticipated visitors over 150,000 per annum. Phase 1 shows the modern day work of the department, whilst Phase 2 displays the rich history of HM Customs and Excise throughout the ages.





Entrance

- (1) Customs & Excise staff enjoy free admission to the Museum and other NMGM displays, on proof of identity.
- (2) Local People - Adults £2.00, child/concession - £1.00
Non-Local People - Adults £3.00 child/concession-£1.50

Open daily 10.30am-5.30pm. Closed New Year's Day, Good Friday, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

Places to eat:

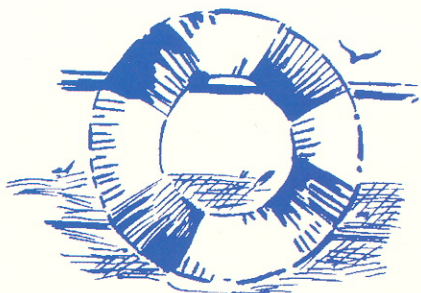
Maritime Museum Restaurant. Coffee Shop: Waterfront Cafe.

Museum shop:

Wide range of Maritime Souvenirs/publications available including items relating to the Customs and Excise display.

Events:

Exhibitions and special events are mounted throughout the year in addition to the permanent displays. Demonstrations of various rummage techniques and of Excise gauging methods are features to interest visitors.



PUBLICATIONS

Austria

History publications are mainly published by Ferdinand G. Hampl in the "Zollwacht", the journal of the Austrian Customs Guard Association.

Rudolf Holzer: . . . ein k.k. Zöllner Grenzverlag, Wien 1961

Ferdinand G. Hampl: Der ZOLL stellt sich vor! Wien, 1993

Austria

Print from Jahrbuch des Vorarlberger Landesmuseumsvereins Freunde der Landeskunde
1983: Arthur Hager: Die "Finanz- und Zollgechichtliche Sammlung"

Belgium

publications:

- "De Schakel" ("The Link"). (monthly)
- "Museumnieuws" distributed to the "Friends of the Museum", who pay an annual contribution.

A small number of books have been published.

- in 1992: a book which described the history of our one hundred year old fanfare, customs officers' brass band.
- a number of smaller booklets, describing special exhibitions which were held in the large entrance hall of the building.

Denmark

Publications are mainly published by Told- og Skattehistorisk Selskab (The Society for the History of Customs and Taxation). Since 1978 the ZISE, Told- og Skattehistorisk Tidsskrift (The Journal of the history of customs and taxes) have been issued three times a year (Approximately 140 pp. yearly).

Since 1983 the following books have appeared:

Robert Svalgaard: Krydstoldvæsenet. Det sejlende toldvæsen 1824-1904

(Revenue cutters), ed. by Holger Munchaus Petersen, 1983, pp. 120.

Dansk Toldhistorie (History of the Danish Customs), vol. 1-5, by Mikael Venge,

Henrik Becker-Christensen, Henrik Fode, Anders Monrad Møller, Paul Gersmann et. al., 1987-90, pp. 313 + 608 + 383 + 403 + 506.

Poul Erik Olsen: Toldvæsenet i Dansk Vestindien 1672-1917 (The customs history of the Danish West Indies), 1988, pp. 262.

Otto Madsen & Anders Monrad Møller: Odense toldkammers historie 1632-1988 (The history of the customs district of Odense), 1989, pp. 374.

Henry G. Petersen: En tolders erindringer (Memoirs of a customs officer), 1989, pp. 220.

Knud Bro: En tolders liv (Life of a customs officer), 1989, pp. 178.

Lars Bjørn Madsen: Helsingør Toldkammer (The customs house, Elsinore), 1991, pp. 119.

Mikael Venge: Det gamle Aalborghus. Told og skatter på Christian II's tid (The old castle at Aalborg. The collection of customs and taxes in northern Jutland at the beginning of the 16th century), 1991, pp. 198.

Ingeborg Cock-Clausen og Aage E. Hansen: Uniformer i Toldvæsen og Grænsegendarmeri (Uniforms of customs officers and gendarmes) 1992, pp. 310.

Finland

Suomeen ja maailmalle (The Finnish Customs History) by Sakari Heikkinen, Helsinki 1994.

Publications / Catalogues

- Catalogue du Musée (Catalogue of the museum)
- Catalogue des articles vendus par l'Association (Catalogue of the goods sold by the Association)

France

Catalogues of temporary exhibitions:

- "Avec Monet, sur le sentier du douanier" (Paintings by MONET about Customs Officers' activities)
- "Les frères Desbicy et la fixation des dunes" (the story of the Desbicy brothers who first had the idea to plant dunes with trees (pines)).
- "Charles Desmoulins, artiste, savant et douanier" ("Ch. Desmoulins, artist, scholar and Customs Officer")
- "Halte, frontière !" (the work of Customs Officers on the border)
- "Animaux en péril" (about the Washington Convention)
- "Decouverte de la préhistoire: Jacques Bouches de Perthes"
(About J. Boucher de Perthes, a Customs officer very interested in Prehistory)
- "La Douane de bordeaux sous la Révolution" ("Customs in Bordeaux under the Révolution")
- "La douane et la drogue" ("Customs and drugs")
- "Pionniers méconnus de la photographie (Hyppolite Bayard, Louis Ducos du Hauron) (About two officers of indirect taxation who were pioneers of photography)
- "Gabelle et gabelous" (About the salt tax in France)
- "Globe trotter et reporter: Jules Itier" (about J. Itier, a great traveller and Customs Director)
- "Coups de tabac et temps de chien" (about tobacco smuggling)
- "Immortels fils de douaniers" (Théodore G; Lenotre, Paul Valmery, Henri de Regnier) (about famous sons of Customs Officers (members of the "Academie Française"))
- "Les douaniers et le sport"; ("Sport and Customs Officers")

Books

- "L'Administration des douanes sous l'ancien régime" (History of French Customs Administration before 1789)
- "L'Administration des douanes sous la Révolution" de Jean Clinquart ("The French Customs Administration under the Revolution": 1789-1799)
- "L'Administration des douanes sous le Consulat et l'Empire" de Jean Clinquart ("The French Customs Administration under the Consulate and the Empire" : 1800-1815)
- "L'Administration des douanes sous la restauration et la monarchie de juillet" de Jean Clinquart ("The French Customs Administration under the restoration and the July Monarchy": 1815-1848)
- "L'Administration des douanes de 1848 à la commune" de Jean Clinquart ("The French Customs administrations from 1848 to the Commune": 1848-1871)
- "L'Administration des douanes sous la 3ème République" de Jean Clinquart ("The French Customs Administration under the third Republic": 1871-1914)
- "Un grand commis de la Douane Française: Théodore Greterin" ("A high-ranking French Customs Official: Th. Greterin").
- "La Douane à Paris" par Claude Pelerin (History of the Customs in Paris)
- "La Douane à Bordeaux" par Michel Boye (History of the Customs in Bordeaux)
- "La douane et les douaniers" par Jean Clinquart ("Customs and Customs Officers")

Other publications

- Recueil de cartes postales "la douane en 1900" (Compilation of post cards "Customs in 1900")
- Les cahiers de l'histoire des douanes françaises (une à deux parutions par an) (The journal of the French Customs history issued once or twice a year.)

Germany

A small museum guide in colour is available from
The customs officer and member of the museum staff.

published so far:

"Geschichte der Generalzolldirektion Hamburg 1864 - 1919" (History of the customs administration in Hamburg);

"Chronik des Hauptzollamts Ericus 1864 - 1988" - 2 Bände - (History of the Main Customs Office Ericus) - 2 vols. -;

"Der Wasserzolldienst an den deutschen Küsten, Flußmündungen und Flüssen"
(History of the Revenue Cutters along German Shores and Estuaries)

Italy

Some volumes about Guardia di Finanza's history, the most recent are:

- "La Guardia di Finanza nella 2 Guerra Mondiale" (1992);
- "La Guardia di Finanza nei calendari Storici" (1994).

The Netherlands

Fiscaliteit in Nederland; Vijftig jaar Belastingmuseum "Prof. Dr. Van der Poel", a.o.
I.Th. de Smidt, 1987, pp. 187.

Fiscale cartoons en causerieën, E.J.H. Volkmaars, (1967), pp. 167.

Sijmen betaal!; Belastingen toen en nu, Prof.Dr. J. van der Poel, (1966), pp.182.

Geschiedenis van de belastingen, dr. A.C.J. de Vrankrijker, 1969, pp.110.

Belast verleden; Vijftig jaar verzamelen van fiscalia, John Vrouwenfelder,
(1987), pp. 20.

Sweden

Argus is a yearbook published since 1987 in co-operation between the museum and
Tullhistoriska föreningen (The Customs Historical Association).

Berggren, Jan etc., Tullverket 1636-1986 (Swedish Customs 1636-1986), 1986, pp 272, illustrated, is a short history of the Swedish Customs. Summary in English.

Bengtsson, Rickard och Berggren, Jan, Svenska Tullhus - Swedish Customs Houses, 1993, pp 208, illustrated. Texts and captions also in English.

Switzerland

Normally, there are only leaflets published for extra exhibitions, but for 1994 a special edition of the Swiss Customs Review for the centennial of the Swiss Frontier-Guard Corps is being published.

Pamphlets are available at the District Directorate of the Customs IV and the special issue of the Customs Review at the Directorate General of Customs in Berne (information service). Special events or news concerning the museum are normally published in the regular issues of the Swiss Customs Review.

United Kingdom

Something to Declare - (1000 years of Customs and Excise) - Graham Smith (1980)

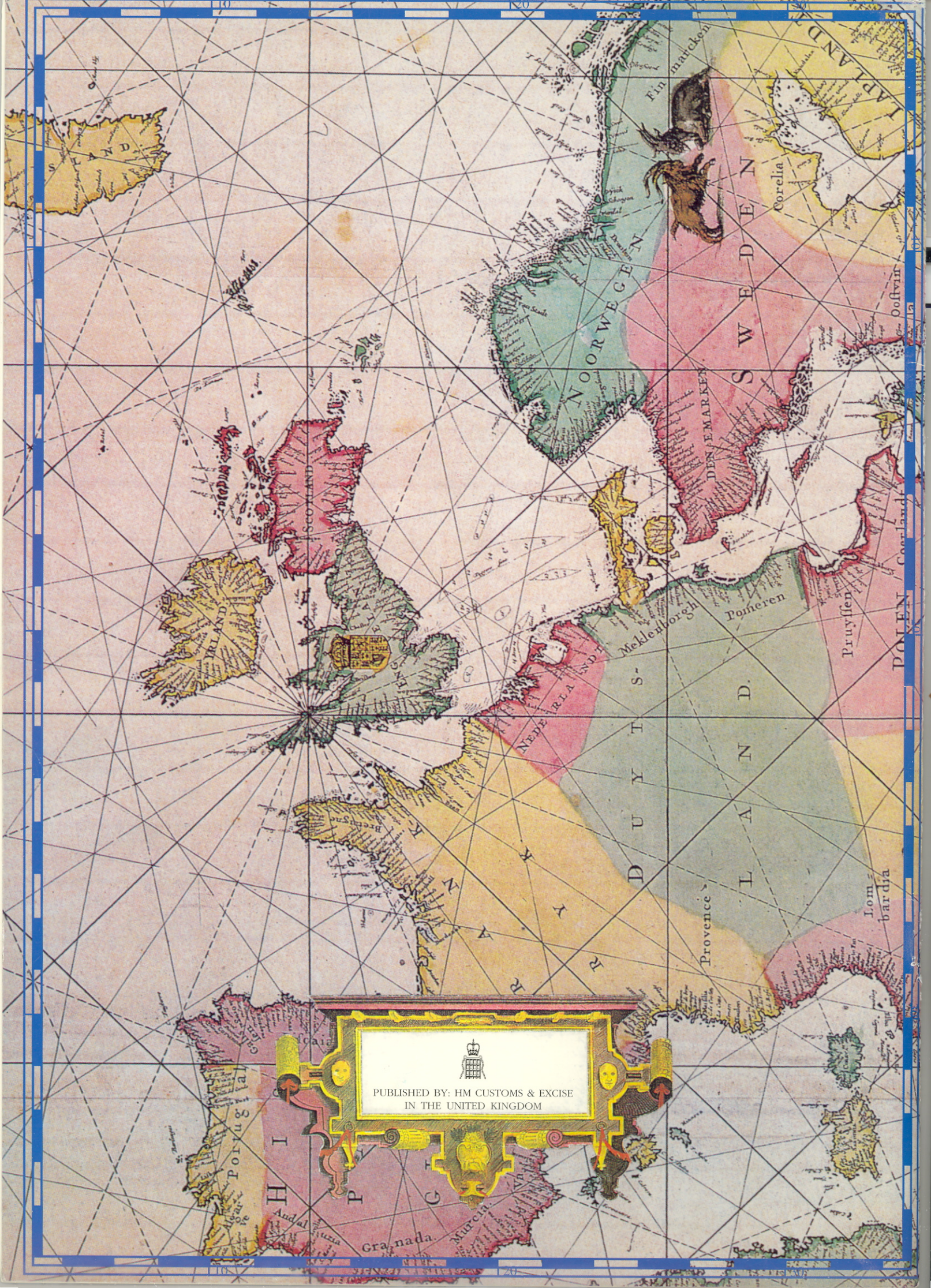
The Ancient & Rightful Customs - Edward Carson (1972)

Her Majesty's Customs & Excise - Sir James Crombie (1962)

At War With the Smugglers - D A Forster (1936)

Gallery Guide, A history of Customs and Excise (1995)

The above list represents only a small selection of publications which give information about the history of Her Majesty's Customs and Excise. Further information may be obtained by contacting Record Management Services (Tel: 0161 827 0475) or library services (0161 827 0451) Ralli Quays, Salford Manchester M60 9LA, United Kingdom.



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