Postal Stationery Commission Newsletter



January 2010 No. 3

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Stephen D. Schumann



2010 will be a busy year for many of us. Our Secretary, Lars Engelbrecht, will be attending Antverpia from 9-12 April and it is possible that he will be able to give a seminar on exhibiting and judging postal stationery. While the schedule of London 2010 will preclude a seminar, The Postal Stationery Society will be holding a meeting on 9 May and the New Zealand Society of Great Britain, Ceylon Study Circle, Sarawak Specialists Society and Malaya Study Group, all of whom have members who keenly collect postal stationery, are planning meetings during the exhibition.

It is hoped that seminars can also be scheduled for Planète Timbre in Paris from 12-20 June.

Of course at Portugal 2010, the site of the next FIP Congress, we will have our Commission meeting and presentations on several postal stationery subjects.

I will be in Joburg 2010 in South Africa from 27-31 October and am currently in the process of securing a venue for a seminar.

In this Postal Stationery Commission Newsletter I note that we have reports from only 11 national federation delegates out of the total of 61. We lack reports from 3 of the 10 largest postal stationery exhibiting countries. We should try to improve this percentage in the future. Even if there are only a few postal collectors/exhibitors federation you can report what they collect, if they are finding new items, if they have given presentations at clubs, etc. Any and all information regarding postal stationery is of interest.

Good hunting and exhibiting in 2010!

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

Lars Engelbrecht



First of all welcome to our newly appointed delegates: Hadrian Wood, Malta and Dr. Gustavo Luis Comin, Argentina.

We also congratulate two newly accredited jurors: Ian McMahon, Australia and Brian Trotter, UK (Cross accreditation).

Several other things have happened since the last newsletter:

We have made a database with results from the last ten years of postal stationery exhibiting. This database was earlier this year sent to all jurors and delegates of the commission and is available on the commission website.

Thanks to the hard work of several delegates, we have also now managed to gather translations of the regulations into eight languages - and these are now also available on the website.

In November last year I had the pleasure of presenting together with Alan Huggins at the joint APBS/FIP seminar in London, and it was really great to see so many postal stationery exhibitors from all over the world. As mentioned in the previous newsletter the commission bureau has produced a PowerPoint presentation for seminars - also on a national level, and you are all most welcome to use it. Please find it at the commission website for download.

- Continues

As you will see in this newsletter, we are starting up a process of revising the guidelines - and we would very much like your input for this. The last three pages in this newsletter are a reprint of the existing regulations and guidelines. Please send me your comments and suggestions for improvements of our guidelines.

Thank you very much to all who have contributed to this newsletter with news from the countries, book reviews and articles.

The bureaus intention is to issue a newsletter every year in January and one additionally at congress/election years. This means that we will send out the next newsletters in July/August 2010 and January 2011. Because of interest in the newsletter from postal stationery jurors not being delegates, we have added email addresses to the list of international PS jurors and we are from now on sending this newsletter to both delegates and jurors. Please see the commission website for previous newsletters, and please feel free to send this newsletter to all interested - i.e. national judges and exhibitors.

POSTAL STATIONERY IN THE MAXIMA CLASS

From the Maximaphily Commission Activity Report 2008:

"The Maxima Commission has had a discussion on the postal stationery in circulation during the last 30 years of the 19th century.



This is a postal card on which the image of the stamp added to the postal card has a visible concordance with the very small picture (coat of arms) printed on the postcard. The Maxima Commission agrees that these postal cards, in conformity with the regulations, both previous and new, are considered precursors of Maximaphily and in consequence they are valid maximum cards."

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The Postal Stationery Commission Newsletter Edited by Lars Engelbrecht

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Please send comments, articles and change of delegate's addresses to:

Lars Engelbrecht

Bistrupvej 53, 3460 Birkeroed, Denmark

Phone: +45 4113 4413 Fax: +1 309 215 6703

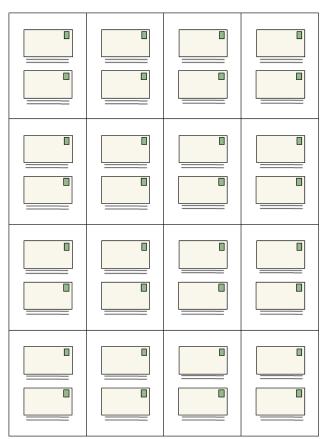
Email: le@postalstationery.dk

MOUNTING POSTAL CARDS

By: Lars Engelbrecht

In this article we take a look at mounting of postal cards in postal stationery exhibits, and I would like to share some of mine experiences with mounting postal cards.

The mounting of postal cards can cause challenges which you do not have in traditional philately mostly because the item sizes invites you to mount them two on each page – one on top of the other – making a very uniform (boring) presentation, whereas you in traditional philately have the smaller size of stamps to differentiate the mounting. In postal history you have similar challenges, but because of different sizes of the letters in a postal history exhibits the frame as a whole automatically has a more dynamic impression than a frame with 32 similar postal cards.

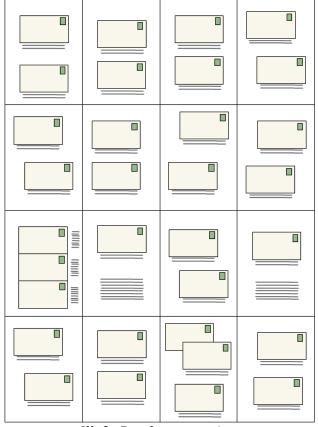


Ill. 1: Often used mounting of postal cards: Two cards on each page

Illustration 1 shows this widely used way of mounting postal cards. I know there are different views on this kind of mounting, but to

me it is boring – especially if it is a frame of the same type of postal card in the same color.

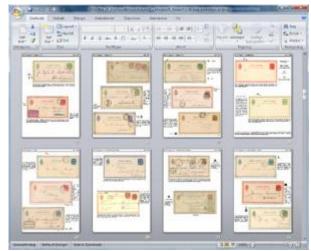
But there are of course many different ways of mounting. Illustration 2 shows the exact position of postal cards I saw in a frame in an exhibit at an international exhibit last year. This is what I would call random mounting; it gives an impression of sloppiness and I think it will be hard to get a full 5 points for this.



Ill. 2: Random mounting

When exhibitors use this random mounting, it is usually because they start writing the text for the items on the page and then place the items where there is space. I suggest the reverse: Place the items firstly and then add the text where there is space.

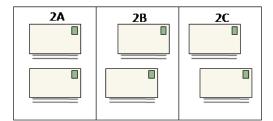
Another reason for this random mounting is that the exhibitor has looked at the mounting of each page but not at the frame as a whole. I suggest that you always look at the frames when mounting. I use PowerPoint for mounting and there is an excellent facility so I can always see half a frame during mounting (III.3) before I print the pages.



Ill. 3: Using PowerPoint for mounting: Looking at half a frame before printing the pages

Another advice is to always have a fixed top line - and if possible to have fixed bottom lines as well. Usually you have different bottom lines depending on if there are two, three or four items on the page.

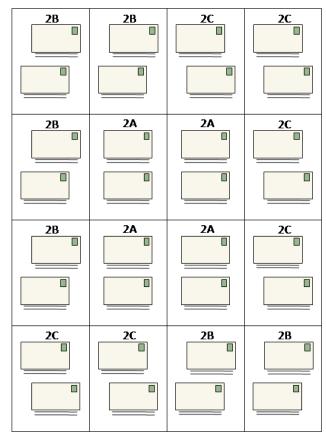
I also use standard pages for mounting. I have basically three different templates: 2A, 2B and 2C (Ill. 4)



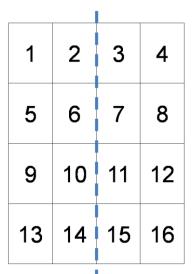
Ill. 4: The three templates for pages with two postal cards

Just by using these three templates (III. 5) you can make a much more dynamic frame (III. 5 compared to III. 1). And here you see the importance of looking at the mounting on a frame level and not only on a page level: 2B or 2C are not symmetric on the page, but you can use them vertically symmetrical in the frame.

I use this kind of symmetry in my entire exhibit, where a 2B must be matched by a 2C on the opposite side of the axis: 1 match 4, 2 and 3, 5 and 8, 6 and 7 etc. (Ill. 6).

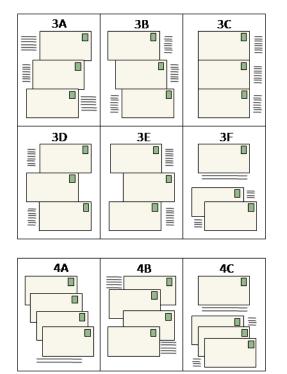


Ill. 5: A frame put together with 2A, 2B and 2C used symmetrically.



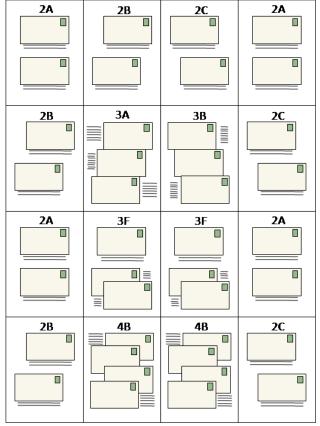
Ill. 6: A frame with the axis for symmetrical mounting

If we look at pages with three or four postal cards, I use six plus three different templates (Ill. 7). Again the principle is that they are to be used symmetrically in the frame.

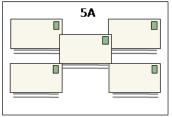


Ill. 7: The templates for pages with three or four postal cards

When we combine the templates for two, three and four cards on each page and use them symmetrically, we can have frames like illustration 8.

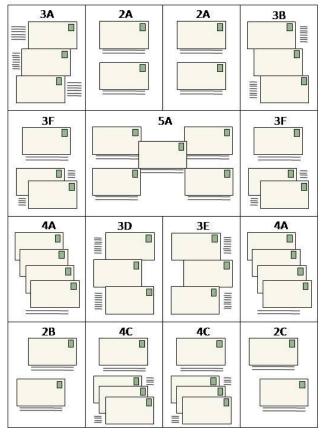


Ill. 8: A symmetrical frame



Ill. 9: The template for pages with five postal cards

I have also seen exhibits where A3 size pages are used – see illustration 9 (however I have never used them myself). These are especially good at highlighting one specific card: Look at Illustration 10: Which judge wouldn't look at the postal card in the middle of the A3 page? But watch out with A3: Not all exhibitions except the A3 format.



Ill. 10: A frame with one A3 page used

In my opinion symmetrical mounting of postal cards can make an excellent presentation.

These are some of my experiences with mounting postal cards. If you have other experiences, you are most welcome to write about it for this newsletter.

TREATMENT OF POSTAL STATIONERY EXHIBITS - PART II

By: Lars Engelbrecht

Following up on the article in newsletter #2 (Jan 2009) I have made some new observations on the traditional versus postal historic oriented postal stationery exhibits.

I was participating in the FEPA exhibition in Bulgaria in May 2009 as a commissioner, and here the highest awarded postal stationery was awarded large gold and nominated for the international grand prix. The interesting thing for me was that this exhibit had mostly a postal historic approach to the treatment of the exhibit: On 90% of the items the descriptions only related to the usages and which cities the items had been sent from and to – with small maps illustrating the routes used.



Page from the Grand Prix nominated exhibit: A clearly postal historic approach to treatment

There was also some traditional treatment -6 pages with essays and a few pages informing

about the numbers printed and a few colour varieties. The material in the exhibit was from a postal historic point of view fantastic, and this is probably why the jury nominated it for the grand prix. It could not have been because of the treatment seen from a traditional postal stationery point of view.

This is an excellent example for me that jurors can get so impressed with great usages of the material that we forget that postal stationery exhibits should have a good solid traditional treatment before adding items of postal historic interest.

Or.... are we seeing a development in the postal stationery exhibits that we should follow and support?

This would mean that we should be allowing postal stationery exhibits that have a postal history focus, but with use of postal stationery only.

I would like you to comment on this – I have seen several of the "postal historic" postal stationery exhibits but when we now start nominating them for grand prix I find it very important that we in the commission decide if we want to see them or not in the postal stationery class.



Member of the expert team examining postal stationery exhibits at Bulgaria 2009

BOOK REVIEW

This literature review is courtesy of Mr. Wayne Menuz, Editor of Postal Stationery, the publication of the United Postal Stationery Society: www.upss.org



Michel Ganzsachen-Katalog Europa bis 1960

[Michel Postal Stationery Catalog of Europe to 1960]. Perfect bound softcover, 5.9 x 9.9 inches, 896 pages, black and white illustrations, priced in euros. It is in German. Available from www.michel.de for € 68.00 plus postage.

After many editions of separate catalogs for Eastern and Western Europe, Michel has combined the two into one covering all of Europe (and their post offices abroad), but only to 1960. It is anticipated that a second volume will be issued for the post-1960 issues.

The listings of most countries are not specialized, but since each country is actually compiled by different sectional editors, the coverage ranges from simple listings to semi-specialized. Another inconsistency is the treatment of view stationery. For example, the view/propaganda cards and envelopes of Russia are mostly illustrated, though in my opinion it is not a good use of space since the many pages could be condensed by tables. Each card has its print order number on it. It would be easier to look up the number than looking through page after page of illustrations to find a match. Michel does this by providing such lists for Lithuania and some Swiss issues, but nothing is given for view cards of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Poland and most other countries.

Michel continues to omit all Printed to Private Order items. While a comprehensive listing by user is beyond the scope of a general catalog like this, a simple listing by stamp and stationery type (post card, envelope, etc.) such as done in the H&G catalog, would be a very worthwhile addition. A philatelic, multi-language dictionary should also be considered since the book covers so many countries.

The logical and well-organized layout, together with copious illustrations, makes using the catalog easy, even for those with limited facility in German. The illustrations and the text are both tiny, but the printing clarity is still adequate. The listings follow the Michel method, whereby all types of stationery (postcards, envelops, money orders, telegraph forms, etc.) sharing the same stamp design(s) are grouped in one section. Then the next stamp design(s) is shown and all stationery with those indicia are listed. One cannot, therefore, find, for example, all a county's envelopes in one continuous section. It does take some practice to use.

The pricing is still very erratic. Some areas are severely inflated. For example, the 1913 provisional postcard of Albania, and the two 1913 Skanderberg envelopes are each priced at €1000 mint. Based on my observation of at least a dozen of these items at auction in the past few years. €200 to €300 is what they are worth. At the other end of the scale, the British post offices in China stationery generally sells at 2 or 3 times the mint price for the 1917 issues, and 5 to 7 times for the 1918-1923 issues. For used, prices tend to be 5 to 10 times the Michel prices. Another example is GB P.O. in Morocco. The 1903 King Edward size F registration envelope had a total of 2,525 printed, but 2.266 were destroyed when these post offices were transferred from Gibraltar control to British control, leaving only 259 sold. They are great rarities mint or used, but are priced at only €7.50 mint and €20 used. The companion H2 size item, which had only 35 sold, is not listed at all. Some countries, such as Italy, are OK because the prices are essentially copied from the home But, there are so many country's catalogs. extremes for the remaining countries that one should use great caution using their prices.

Overall, it is a reasonable reference source for anyone who collects one of these countries where a more specialized catalog does not exist.

BOOK REVIEWS

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Cent Ans de Coupons-Réponse en France 1907-2007

[A Hundred Years of French Reply Coupons]. Published 2007 by the Bibliothéque de L'Academie de Philatélie, edited by André Hurtré. Perfect bound softcover, 8.2 x 11.6 inches, 265 pages, black and white illustrations, with 6full color pages, unpriced. It is in French. Available from Brigitte Abensur, 8 rue des Fosses, 5400 Pont-A-Mousson, France, bridget.abensur@ wanadoo.fr, for € 47 postpaid. PayPal accepted if €2 added.

Whether International Reply Coupons (IRCs) are really postal stationery is a question that is slowly evolving to a "yes" answer. In any case, the IRCs issued by France are admirably covered in this book. It begins with two color pages illustrating and describing the basic UPU types and the basic French-community only types, followed by 18 pages of general introduction and a history of different country's attempts at postage-paid reply schemes, including reply postal cards and envelopes. Then two chapters follow that cover International-rate **UPU** and community-of-nations only IRCs that include plate varieties, quantities printed, usage by year, postal and UPU regulations and laws, etc. The next two chapters include the development and a listing of the France-only IRCs. Next are chapters of Specimens, essays, etc., French IRC's used from countries in lieu of their own (such as Algeria, Andorra, Monaco, Tunisia, French P.O. in China and Morocco, and Reunion.)

concludes with chapters covering usages of foreign IRCs in France, a bibliography, a table of illustrations, and a table of contents. In the chapters that have listings of IRCs, they provide details of the many, many denominations issued, and the many surcharges and re-surcharges, all caused by high inflation and several currency revaluations. While everything is well laid out, the subject covered is rather complex, and it might be a bit daunting for those not able to read French to capture all the information presented. But, there is no question as to the depth of research, completeness, and scholarship displayed by this book.

Postal Cards of Japan 1873-1874

Published 2007. Stitch bound hardcover, 9 x 12.6 inches, 144 pages, color illustrations, unpriced. It is in English and Japanese. Available from Narumi Company, 21-8 Hyakunin-cho, 2 chome, Shinjuku Tokyo, 169-0073, Japan, narumi@mvg.biglobe.ne.jp for \mathbb{Y}20,000 plus \mathbb{Y}2,310 airmail or \mathbb{Y}1,480 SAL. Credit cards accepted.

This is another example of the new collector trend of memorializing one's gold medal exhibit with a book and/or placement of the exhibit on the internet. (I think it is great that one can still view outstanding stationery exhibits even when one is unable to personally attend the exhibition where it is shown.) In this case, it consists of Mr. Masaaki Oshima's exhibit, one page per page of the book, of the first three issues of Japanese post cards (written in English) with explanatory text in Japanese under each exhibit page.) These cards, issued between 1873 and 1874, are among the rarer items of classic postal stationery, and always bring prices in four figures when offered at auction. It begins with a 3 page index, wholly in Japanese. Since the key information is on each exhibit page in English, Japanese language knowledge is not needed in order to understand the information being conveyed. In addition to showing a vast range of usages and archive material, there are very clearly illustrated explanations of the various plate settings, Syllabic numbers (commonly, but erroneously called "plate" numbers), and plate varieties. The iconography is superb, and since the book is printed on art paper, each drawing of a stamp variety is superbly rendered. Perhaps the only drawback for this book is the steep price of more than \$220.

BOOK REVIEW

This literature review is courtesy of Mr. Wayne Menuz, Editor of Postal Stationery, the publication of the United Postal Stationery Society: www.upss.org



Les Entiers Postaux de Belgique

[The Postal Stationery of Belgium]. Published 2008 by Société Belge de L'Entier Postal [Belgium Postal Stationery Society] edited by Luc Van Tichelen. Perfect bound softcover, 6.8 x 9.6 inches, 256 pages, color illustrations, priced in euros. It is in French. Available from the editor, 6BE 3001 Heverlee (Leuven) Belgium, luc@vantichelen.net for €28 plus postage.

It has been eight years since the last edition, and the additional 64 pages in the new 2009 edition were mainly caused by the inclusion of many more illustrations, the listing of Belgium International Reply Coupons, and, of course, new The basic layout of the catalog is essentially unchanged, and thankfully, so are the catalog numbers. The prices are now in euros rather than Francs. The most noticeable new feature is the use of color illustrations for almost all pictures. They are well done. Another improvement concerns the "publibel" listings. (These are the cards printed by the post office with commercial ads at lower left, which were sold at the same rates as the regular cards, but were large in size thus giving more writing room.). The cards previously were listed from 1 to 32 based on stamp design, denomination, etc. This was then followed by a listing of the ads in numerical order by number printed adjacent each ad. The problem was, the ad listing did not include the basic catalog number! Now, however, each list of ads is preceded by a heading showing the main card number.

In addition to Belgium, the catalog includes the occupation stationery issued by Germany in WWI, including a detailed listing of the PTPO items. Also listed are post WW I stationery for Eupen and Malmedy, taken from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles. As before, the book contains a handy postal rate chart. The pricing is conservative for most issues, and below market for some. For example, the second railroad parcel announcement card is listed in the following catalogs:

	Mint	Used
H&G N2	\$1.50	\$5.00
Michel EKP2	€100.00	€600.00
SBEP #2	€30.00	€300.00

I've observed this card at several auctions, including eBay, and find the market price for mint is \$50 - \$75, and for used \$400 - \$500. The multiple ad stationery is similarly somewhat undervalued, especially in light of the auction sale last year of a virtually complete collection of these elusive but very popular (with thematic collectors) At the other end of the scale, much Belgium stationery is very common, and these are priced accordingly at 1 euro. If one keeps the overall tone of conservative pricing in mind when trying to acquire the rarer items, the catalog will serve as a very useful yardstick. A few categories inexplicitly are unpriced, such as the telegraph forms. Again, there have been two major collections of these sold in the past few years, and the prices reached should have been used to arrive at a value for these admittedly rare items. If one collects Belgium, this is the essential, and the best catalog available.

ARTICLES FOR THE NEXT NEWSLETTER

We very much would like an article from you for the next newsletter.

Please send it to the secretary:

le@postalstationery.dk

BOOK REVIEW

This literature review is courtesy of Mr. Wayne Menuz, Editor of Postal Stationery, the publication of the United Postal Stationery Society: www.upss.org



Neuer Ganzsachen-Katalog, Afrika 2007

Published by the Berliner Ganzsachen-Sammler-Vereins von 1901 e.V [BGSV], edited by Norbert Sehler. Perfect bound, 5.8x8 inches, 656 pages, black and white illustrations, priced in euros. It is in German. Available from the BGSV, Norbert Sehler, Kreuznacher Strasse 20, 14197 Berlin, Germany [English OK], bgsv1901@aol.com, for €60 (€45 for BGSV members) plus postage. PayPal accepted.

This catalog, in the style of the Ascher, H&G and the 1950's NGK books covering European stationery, is a welcome update on the stationery of the countries of Africa. It is an ambitious undertaking, and succeeds in some places, and misses badly in others. The layout is a listing of countries in alphabetical order (German spelling, of course), and then within each country, a straightforward listing of envelopes, registration envelopes, lettercards, post cards, etc. Not included are IRCs nor postal money orders. Let me begin with the misses.

There are a number of very rare postal stationery items listed in Ascher, H&G and others that are, quite inexplicitly, omitted from the listings here. Some examples include: 1) the 1891 1d red post card of Natal in the large 139x89 size without the UPU text in the first line (H&G #3); 2) the

Rhodesia post cards with views of Victoria Falls on back; 3) the 1920 3¢ reply card of Liberia surcharged 2¢ (H&G #6); 4) the error "Times of the World" overprint of Orange Free State (H&G #13); 5) the Rastenburg occupation overprints on the wrappers of Transvaal (H&G #'s E5-E8); 6) the telegraph form of the Gold Coast (H&G # H1) and 7) the 1890 issue 15c and 25c lettercards of Dahomey (H&G A1 and A2). Since they are pictured in H&G or otherwise documented (and, in fact, I do own an example of all of them), why they were omitted is a mystery. additional items missed that do exist, though they were also missed by the H&G catalog, such as: 8) the Rhodesia ½d green Admiral-design wrapper; 9) the many Kenya & Uganda WWII forces aerograms (listed in Kessler); and 10) the Kenya & Uganda WWII airgraphs. (For the latter two, I refer to the denominated stationery.)

The pricing also is very erratic, and often not reflective of the real market. For example, the first registration envelope of Egypt is rare in used condition, and their price of $\[mathebox{\ensuremath{\in}} 250$ is not far from the mark, but their $\[mathebox{\ensuremath{\in}} 200$ price for it in mint condition belies the fact there may be only one or two such examples known. On the other end of the scale, the first envelope of Egypt is priced at $\[mathebox{\ensuremath{\in}} 10\]$ and $\[mathebox{\ensuremath{\in}} 20\]$ mint/used, but this item can be had in every dealer's $\[mathebox{\ensuremath{\in}} 20\]$ box. Overall, the very common material is generally priced far too high, and the tough items far too low.

On the positive side, this catalog is, for most of the countries within its scope, the only source of information for post-H&G, non-aerogram issues. Dozens of items are listed of which I was previously unaware (causing my wantlist to again increase in size!) There are also listings of some items missed by H&G, such as the Southern Rhodesia Queen Elizabeth wrapper. The horrible mangle in the H&G catalog for the first envelope issues of Mauritius is all straightened out here (though, again inexplicitly, they omit the rare type 3 tress listed in Asher.) For countries that issued stationery view cards, such as the Belgium Congo, South Africa, and Mozambique, a list of the views is provided.

The layout is uncluttered, the illustrations of sufficient quality, and the arrangement logical, so that even those who can read only a little German can easily use this book. Overall, a good first effort, and recommended as long as its shortcomings are understood.

LITERATURE ON POSTAL STATIONERY:

AUSTRALIA AND STATES

By: Ian McMahon

For many countries the literature available on postal stationery, especially when compared with that available on adhesive stamps, is very limited. One case in point is the literature on the postal stationery of Australia and the Australian States.

No comprehensive catalogue of Australian postal stationary exists. Collectors of Commonwealth issues currently have to rely on the listings available in the Australasian Stamp Catalogue published by Seven Seas. The latest edition of the Australasian Stamp Catalogue (30th edition, published in 2005) contains simplified priced listings of postal stationery postcards, lettercards, lettersheets, envelopes, aerogrammes, registered envelopes, wartime issues and wrappers. Descriptions are brief and illustrations of stamp designs and headings are limited. The listings do not include the majority of the modern nondenominated postcards nor do they include any of the non-denominated parcel, express, courier and registered stationery, a major component of the stationery issued by Australia since the late 1980s. The listings in the Catalogue have changed in the different editions with some earlier editions including more information and illustrations. The catalogue also includes simplified listings of the stationery of Australian territories and former territories such as Christmas Island, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Norfolk Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Listings of modern pre-stamped envelopes can also be found in other general catalogues such as the Comprehensive Catalogue of Australian stamps and Parker's catalogue of pre-stamped envelopes. More detailed information is available on some classes of stationery, for example, Stein's book on Australian aerogrammes, research articles and monographs and a listing of Australian non-denominated stationery published by the Postal Stationery Society of Australia.

On a brighter note, work is currently being undertaken by Brusden and White, publishers of the Australian Commonwealth Specialists Catalogue [of adhesive stamps], on a specialised catalogue of pre-decimal Australian Commonwealth stationery (ie issues from 1912

until 1965). Hopefully this catalogue will appear in 2010.

For the Australian States the starting point remains Higgins and Gage. More detailed information can be found on some states, for example Victoria (which has a detailed catalogue written by Carl Stieg), and Western Australia (which has a number of different publications) but no catalogue exists for Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia or New South Wales. Research papers and recent exhibits show the woeful inadequacy of Higgins and Gage but such sources can be difficult for exhibitors to track down. Earlier works, for example, Collas's monograph on Queensland postal stationery while remaining useful in most cases do not reflect current research findings.

The existence of a comprehensive up to date priced catalogue of a country's postal stationery is important to encourage collecting of the field. In the absence of such a catalogue it can be difficult for exhibitors and judges to track down relevant references. It would be useful for judges and exhibitors for there to be a bibliography of postal stationery for each country. The Postal Stationery Commission has a page on its website (http://www.postalstationery.org/html/books.html) which provides a working list of postal stationery literature. Perhaps members of the Commission could contribute to the listing by providing expanding the bibliography for their country or for countries for which they are familiar.

References:

Seven Seas: Australasian Stamp Catalogue 30th Edition. 2005

Phil Collas: Queensland Postal Stationery. 1979.

Mogens Juhl. Postal Stationery from Western Australia. 1984

Ian McMahon: Listing of Australian Non-Denominated Stationery. 2008

Colin R. Parker: The Catalogue of Australian Prestamped Envelopes. 1981

Brian Pope & Phil Thomas: Western Australia: The Postal Stationery to 1914. 1982

Brian Pope: Postal Stationery of Western Australia. 2002

Robert Stein: The Aerogrammes of Australia and Its Dependencies, 1944-1980. 1984

Carl Stieg: Victoria postal stationery, 1869-1917. 2001

REVISION OF GUIDELINES

By: Lars Engelbrecht

The Postal Stationery Commission Bureau has decided to start up a process of reviewing and revising our guidelines for evaluation of postal stationery exhibits.

The regulations and guidelines were approved by the 61st F.I.P. Congress in Granada on the 4th and 5th May 1992 and come into force on 1st January 1995. (See the regulations and guidelines on page 26)

Since then hundreds of exhibits have been evaluated and we believe that it is now time to gather the experiences we have with the current guidelines and start up a process with an update of them.

We mainly focus on a revision of the guidelines and not the regulations, because we believe that the need for an update is mostly related to the guidelines. However if it turns out that the regulations need an update we are open to this as well.

The process will be that we ask all delegates to send suggestions for updates/changes to the secretary before 1 August 2010. This means that you have six months to get input from the PS jurors in your country before sending it to the secretary. Then we will get an overview of the suggestions at the commission meeting in Lisbon in October 2010 and discuss possible changes. After the commission meeting our Chairman has formed a Committee which will work on the wordings. The Committee consists of: Raymond Todd, Stephen Schumann, Lars Engelbrecht and Ross Towle. A timeline for the next steps could be: Presentation and further discussion at the commission meeting in 2012 and approval at the FIP congress in 2014.

We believe that it is important to take the time we need to make a well worked through update instead of rushing it through, and as a first step we – as mentioned – would like your input. Please send your suggestions to:

le@postalstationery.dk

NEW EXHIBITS ON THE COMMISSION WEBSITE

Reinaldo Estevão de Macedo, Brazil, has published two exhibits:



POSTAL STATIONERY FROM BRAZILIAN WITH ADVERTISING ROWLAND HILL ISSUE

&

AEROGRAMAS DISNEY EMISSAO 1998

www.postalstationery.org under "Displays"

NEWS FROM FIAP

The newly elected FIAP Executive Committee 2010-2014:

President

Surajit Gongvatana

Vice Presidents

Liu Jia Wei

Michael Ho

Secretary General

Abdulla M T Khoory

Honorary Treasurer

Tan Ngiap Chuan

Executive Committee Members

Hussain Rajab Al-Ismail

Norman Banfield

Gary Brown

Andrew Cheung

Prakob Chirakiti

Howard Green

Kim Chang Hwan

Yogesh Kumar

Toshimasa Ouhara

R Soeyono



From the FIP Congress in Bucharest 2008: The commission chairmen in front row with Steve Schumann number three from left

NEWS FROM FEPA

The newly elected FEPA Board:

President

Jørgen Jørgensen

Vice-president

José Ramón Moreno

Treasurer

Gerhard Kraner

Secretary General

Bojan Bracic

Directors

Giancarlo Morolli

Vit Vanicek

NEWS FROM FIAF

The newly elected FIAF Board 2009-2010:

President

James P. Mazepa

Vice President

Aldo L. Samamé y Samamé

Secretary

Santiago Cruz

Treasurer

Charles J. G. Verge

Directors

Dila Eaton

Abraham Gelber

Thomas Kannegiesser

WEBSITES

FIP

www.f-i-p.ch

FEPA

www.fepanews.com

FIAP

www.asiaphilately.com

FIAI

www.fiaf-philatelia.org

Traditional Commission www.traditionalphilately.dk

Postal History Commission www.fippostalhistory.com

Postal Stationery Commission www.postalstationery.org

Revenue Commission

www.f-i-p-revenue.org

Aero Commission

www.fipaerophilatelycommission.org

Astro Commission

www.astrophil.ucoz.ru

Thematic Commission

www.fipthematicphilately.org

Literature Commission

www.hps.gr/fipliterature/

Maxima Commission

www.maximaphily.info

Youth Commission

www.fipyouth.com

News from the Delegates

Following up from the previous newsletter more delegates have send us news from their countries. We really appreciate this, and we hope that all delegates will send a short status for publication in this newsletter on a regular basis. Thank you!



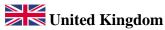
By: Franco Giannini & Enio Spurio

On the international scene Italy has been in limbo for some time. Very few postal stationery exhibits have been shown and only one consistently enough, achieving recently over 94 points.

At the national level too, there is some work to be done. We have a number of collectors who could put together exhibits of significance but for various reasons have not been too active recently. Further, we have not had a national postal stationery exhibition in the last two years. The reason for this can also be found in the limited number of accredited national judges (only three) compared to other philatelic areas of interest. This is a non sense in a country that has seen a significant increase in interest for postal stationery over the last ten years. We are aware of the matter and we are working on it.

It has been some years now that the postal stationery society (UFI-Italia) has been issuing quite regularly its journal 4 times a year, of which the last three years in colour. In January 009 UFI-Italy publishes their next special issue of over 200 pages on Advertising Telegram forms (the first Special of over 100 pages in 2005 was on International Reply Coupons). They are also upgrading their website, and plan in include information in English.

Information on Italian postal stationery is quite available. We have two national catalogues specialising on the area: one more commercial, the other much more informative. Information is also very much included in a number of other catalogue covering adhesives and in books on Postal History.



By: Mike Smith

The Postal Stationery Society, currently under the Chairmanship of Edward Caesley, continues to go from strength to strength. For details of the society, see www.postalstationery.org.uk. The society will be holding a meeting during London 2010 International Stamp Exhibition. The meeting will be held at 10:30 on Sunday 9 May 2010 and will feature displays by Michael Lockton and Ross Towle from the USA. Nonmembers visiting the exhibition are welcome to attend. If you are planning to attend, it would be appreciated if you could advise the Secretary, Colin Baker in advance (colin.baker2@ virgin.net).

An Association of British Philatelic Societies (ABPS)/FIP Joint Seminar was held in London from the 6 - 8 November 2009. The event hosted by Spink was inspired by the event in Malmo, Sweden and was intended for both aspiring exhibitors and judges. It featured the Traditional, Postal Stationery, Aerophilately and Revenue Classes. The Postal Stationery elements included 'Postal Stationery, what is it?' presented by Alan Huggins, Past Chairman of the Postal Stationery Commission and an 'Exhibitor presents an example of a Postal Stationery exhibit' by Lars Engelbrecht, Secretary of the Postal Stationery Commission who showed and discussed his Large Gold exhibit of Danish Postal Stationery. The seminar was attended by more than 50 delegates from 17 different countries and proved to be a great success.



By: Lars Engelbrecht

In 2009 we have seen 3 new postal stationery exhibits on the level where they are qualified for international exhibitions. In total Denmark now has 10 Postal Stationery exhibits over 75 points and at the national exhibition in 2009 there were four of these plus three foreign postal stationery exhibits - and this is the highest number of postal stationery exhibits ever seen at a Danish national. Furthermore we know of two new excellent exhibits which will probably be exhibited for the first time next year.



CHINA 2009 World Stamp Exhibition has held in Luoyang on 10 to 16 April 2009. The total number of frames was 3600. There were 34 exhibits in the Postal Stationary class but 2 exhibits did not arrive. 12 exhibits got 90 points or more. The best exhibit was "New Zealand Postal Stationery 1876-1940" by Stephen Schumann, USA with 96 points. There were six exhibits from China. They received 2 Gold, 2 Large Vermeil and 2 Vermeil medals. The best one was "Stamped Letter Sheets and Envelopes of P.R. China (1950-1970)" by Gong, Zhenxin, with 92 points and SP. One exhibit from Chinese Taipei "Chinese Imperial Postcards and Letter Sheets" by Chen, Yu-An got 95 points this is the first Large Gold in FIP on Chinese Postal Stationery.



By: Igor Pirc

At the 20th Lubrapex exhibition in Evora, Portugal:

 Perkman, Marjan: Postal Stationery of Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1921 - 1940: 81 LV

At the 4th specialized international One Frame Exhibition 4 Okno in Kranj, Slovenia with 55 exhibits from Italy, Austria, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, BiH Republika Srpska and Slovenia, among them also 4 postal stationery exhibits:

- Jovan Veličković (Srbija) Postal Stationery in Yugoslavia 1944/45: 82 G
- Marjan Perkman (Slovenija) Dopisnica z likom kralja Aleksandra: 72 V
- Magda Maver, (Slovenija) Dopisnice Primorska 1918-1943: 68 S
- Marjan Perkman (Slovenija) Dopisnica P59 iz leta 1924: 67 S

The Slovenian Philatelic Association is planning a series of seminars on all exhibition classes from January to May (How to build an exhibition exhibit).

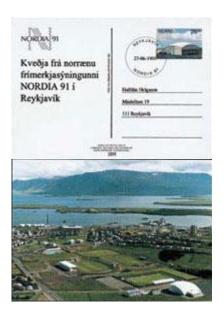


By: Halfdan Helgason

The most active postal stationery exhibitor from Iceland is right now Sigtryggur R. Eyþórsson who won a gold medal with his exhibit "Icelandic Postal Stationery 1879-1920" at the international exhibition in China.

A new book on Iceland Postal Stationery is being written by Halfdan Helgason and will hopefully attract even more attention to the interesting Iceland postal stationery.

Neglected postal stationery: At the stamp exhibition NORDIA 91, held in Reykjavik, Iceland, June 1991, the guests could send preprinted postal stationery from the show just by approaching one of few PC's put up in the exhibition hall, typing in some message in addition to a standard greeting. Pushing the Enter button the card got a dated postmark and off it went. A name and address was of course a necessity. The standard greetings to choose from were five different ones in four languages, Icelandic, Danish, English and French, giving in fact the possibility of 20 different cards.



On the reverse of the card is a picture - a view of the exhibition hall, nearby sporting center, towards the harbor, islands not far from the coast and the mountain Esja in the background, making the card fit also in many different thematic collections. The postal card is very rare and it has not found it's way into the catalogues!



By: Hernâni Matos

The Postal Stationery Commission Newsletter of July 2009 was sent, as usual by the FIP delegate to all Portuguese postal stationery exhibitors and Portuguese philatelic press.

In Portugal we have two FIP accredited judges (Manuel Portocarrero and Hernâni Matos, with Manuel Portocarrero being Jury Team Leader) and two national judges accredited by our Federation.

We have 10 national exhibitors and 5 international exhibitors. Postal Stationery exhibits are 23 – 12 being over 75 points. One exhibit has received FIP gold and 3 FIP large vermeil. We also have 3 one frame exhibits, 2 have received national gold and 1 national Several clubs vermeil. have promoted exhibitions of one frame in which they appeared exhibits of postal stationery, which however have not yet entered in national competition. Eight articles about Portuguese postal stationery have been published in different philatelic magazines ("Filatelia Lusitana", "Boletim do Clube Filatélico de Portugal" and "Selos e Moedas"). The Portuguese FIP delegate is the author of six of them.

In Portugal we have a philatelic forum on-line called Selos-Postais (Stamps-Postcards), whose address is www.selospostais.com, in which 2225 philatelists participate. In this forum there is a section on postal stationery, where regularly topics are introduced for discussion, in which Portuguese FIP delegate has participated. About 2% of forum members are collectors of postal stationery. This number includes newly started, advanced and thematic collectors.

As usual, on the four Portuguese philatelic auctions existing, postal stationery appears between the more disputed items. In 2009 the Portuguese Post Office emitted fifteen commemorative postal stationery and one not commemorative.

The Portuguese FIP delegate is webmaster of the web site called "Inteiros Postais de Portugal" (Portuguese Postal Stationery), www.inteirospostais.com, which is sufficiently popular. This web site received at the past 1 December (Portuguese Stamp Day), the ANÍBAL QUEIROGA PRIZE for 2008, assigned annually by the Portuguese Philatelic Federation as recognition of condition of best Portuguese philatelic website. Since the award's inception in 2003, this is the sixth time that it is assigned to the same webmaster.

The personal opinion of the Portuguese delegate is that our FIP regulations should contain specific evaluation criteria for exhibits mounted under one point of view of Postal History, as well as thematic exhibits, constituted exclusively by postal stationery. Such diversity would further strengthen our Class of Postal Stationery. It is a matter for the Bureau to reflect.

The Portuguese FIP delegate notes that following its proposal and by the action of the Secretary of the Bureau, the web site of our FIP Commission has included the SREV and the Guidelines not only in English but other languages as Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Spanish and Swedish.

The Portuguese FIP delegate want to congratulate our Secretary Lars Engelbrecht for his work realized on Postal Stationery Result Database sent to all delegates and FIP accredited jurors.

The Portuguese FIP delegate, as a member of the Bureau wants to thank at his colleagues, manifestations of friendship that they had with him over the year now ending. Finally he wishes to all delegates and members of the Bureau, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.



A thoughtful judge: Hernani Matos from Portugal at the exhibition in Malaga 2006



By: Jacques Foort

Here are the results from the latest Championships in France: *Championnat de France de Philatélie à Tarbes 12–14 juin 2009*.

- Bidaut, André: Les entiers pneumatiques de France 1879-1954: LV 86
- Boudon, Paulette: Les cartes postales précurseurs de France 1873 -1878: LV 86
- Barnier, Fabien: Cartes postales suisses avec Réponse Payée: LV 85
- Lassarrade, Michel: Les entiers postaux au type Pétain: LV 85
- Fallot, Pierre: Les coupons réponse internationaux français: V 81
- Piquart, Jean-Paul: Les entiers postaux au type Paix: LS 79
- Bardin, Guy: Entiers Postaux d'usage courant au Type Sage: LS 78
- Voulle, Frédéric: Les entiers postaux de Mayotte et des Comores: S 70



By: Stephen Schumann

This past year multi-frame postal stationery exhibits were shown 24 times at the National level, receiving 12 Golds, 11 Vermeils and 1 Silver.

Some of the more interesting titles were "Air Letter Sheets (Aerogrammes) of Trinidad & Tobago 1943-1988", "Usages of the Ring Stationery of Finland 1891-1911",

"Orange Free State Postal Cards of 1884-1900", "Cyprus Postal Stationery, Queen Victoria 1878-1901" and "Cataloging and Correlating the Postal Cards and Letter Sheets of Trieste 'A' AMG-FTT 1947-1954".

At CHINA 2009, "New Zealand Postal Stationery 1876-1940" by Stephen D. Schumann received a Large Gold (96 points) and "Hawaii Postal Cards and Envelopes; Kingdom, Provisional Government and Republic Issues" by Eric Glohr received a Large Vermeil (88 Points)

Of our FIP judges 5 are qualified in the Postal Stationery Class. Of our National judges 16 have postal stationery listed as one of their fields of special knowledge.



By: Alexander Ilyushin

The Russian Postal Stationery and Postal History Society is under the presidency of Alexander Ilyushin and is member of the Union of Philatelists of Russia. The society has international participation and has approximately 200 members. Since 2005 the Almanakh (2 issues per year ~250 pages per book) has been published. In 2009 were published numbers 8 and 9. The Almanakh (number 6 and 7) participated in Italy and China and gained LS medals. The catalogue "Postal Stationery of Russian Empire 1845-1917" won Vermeil medals in Italy and China. This catalogue has been sent to all members of PS commission as a present!

Several catalogues has been published on the Postal cards of the USSR (1924-1991) by Vladimir Pantyukhnin as well as by Alexander Lapkin (who passed away this year) "Catalogue of the pictural stamped envelopes of the USSR" in several volumes. It covers descriptions of all issues from 1953 till 1991.

The company *Standard Collection* has produced a set of catalogues covering the stamped issues of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union (issues from 1919 till 1950es).

Russia now has three PS exhibitors on international level: Arnold Ryss, Alexander Ilyushin and Andrey Chukin.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRIES FOR THE NEXT NEWSLETTER

For all commission delegates: Please send a short update on activities in your country to the secretary for inclusion in the next newsletter.

Please send it to the secretary:

le@postalstationery.dk



Australia's national philatelic exhibition, Melbourne Stampshow 2009, was held in Melbourne from 23-26 July 2009. The Exhibition had a very strong postal stationery class with eleven exhibits including exhibits of Basutoland, New South Wales and Tasmania. The Grand Prix National and a national Large Gold were awarded to Michael Blinman for his exhibit of New South Wales.

Six Australian exhibits were shown in the postal stationery class at the New Zealand National Exhibition, Timpex 2009, held from 16 to 18 October 2009 at Timaru, New Zealand.

There were five one-frame postal stationery exhibits at the Australian one-frame exhibition, Launpex 2009, which was held in Launceston, Tasmania from 30 October to 2 November.

The national-level postal stationery class for 2010 will be held at Canberra Stampshow 2010 which will be held from 12-14 March 2010 in Canberra.

A national level Postal Stationery Seminar was held at Melbourne Stampshow 2009 based on the FIP Postal Stationery Commission presentation. The Seminar was well attended with over 20 participants.

Australian Postal Stationery exhibitors also continued a strong presence at FIP and FIAP exhibitions during 2009. Of particular note was John Sinfield's award of a Large Gold medal for his Australian Postal Cards exhibit at China 2009. Ian McMahon completed his FIP apprenticeship at China 2009. There were four Australian postal stationery exhibits Philakorea 2009, the 24th Asian International Stamp Exhibition, which was held from 30 July to 4 August at Seoul receiving a Gold medal and special prize and three Large Vermeil medals.

The Postal Stationery Society of Australia continues to promote postal stationery collecting and exhibiting in Australia through its publication of the Postal Stationery Collector and regular meetings at Australian exhibitions. The Society's website can be found at www.postalstationeryaustralia.com

Australia Post continues to issue a wide variety of postal stationery including stamped postcards (well over 100 new issues in 2009), envelopes and aerogrammes as well as non-denominated express, registered and airmail stationery.



From the November 2009 ABPS/FIP seminar in London. Lars Engelbrecht is presenting.

POSTAL STATIONERY SEMINARS

By: Lars Engelbrecht

Seminars on exhibiting and judging postal stationery are important for our promotion of postal stationery exhibiting. Two international postal stationery seminars have been held in the past year.

Seminar in Luoyang, China

In November 2008 Ray Todd gave a seminar on exhibiting and judging postal stationery in Luoyang, China preparing the Chinese exhibitors for the world exhibition in April 2009.



Ray Todd presenting at the seminar on PS in China, November 2008

Seminar in London, UK

In November 2009 Alan Huggins and Lars Engelbrecht gave two presentations at the joint FIP/ABPS seminar for the four classes: Traditional, Aero, Revenues and Postal Stationery. The two presentations had the headlines "Postal Stationery – What is it and how is it judged" and "Example of a Postal Stationery exhibit". Both also participated in the panel discussions.



Alan Huggins presenting in London, November 2009

National Seminars

In relation to the international exhibitions several seminars are planned (see page 17) but the commission delegates are most welcome to give presentations at national exhibitions.

In a previous newsletter Alan Huggins has made this outline for a seminar:

It is intended that a seminar on postal stationery will be presented with either examples of actual stationery items, a PowerPoint presentation or colour photocopies to illustrate the different types of postal stationery and the arrangement and mounting of a collection.

The seminar could cover the following topics:

- 1. What is Postal Stationery?
- 2. The origins of Postal stationery
- 3. How Postal Stationery Evolved
- 4. Collecting Postal Stationery
- 5. Arranging and mounting a collection of Postal Stationery

A seminar for more advanced collectors could range over the following topics:

- 1. Developing a specialized exhibit of Postal Stationery
- 2. Information sources
- 3. Exhibiting Postal Stationery
- 4. Criteria for the competitive evaluation of Postal Stationery exhibits
- 5. Judging Postal Stationery Exhibits
- 6. Special subject related to location of seminar

The Commission Bureau has prepared a PowerPoint presentation that can be used for your presentations on postal stationery exhibiting and judging.



The presentation is in 36 slides, and covers the definition of postal stationery, postal stationery

exhibit purpose and scope, the judging criteria and where to get more information.

The presentation can be downloaded from the commission website:

www.postalstationery.org/ppt/exhibitingjudging.ppt

The PowerPoint presentation was used by Ian McMahon at a national postal stationery seminar at the Australian National Exhibition Melbourne Stampshow in July 2009.

QUALIFIED FOR CONDUCTING INTERNATIONAL POSTAL STATIONERY SEMINARS

COUNTRY	FAMILY NAME	FIRST NAME	PS TL	PS FIP EXHIBIT (10 YEARS)	FIP DIR, BM OR DELEGATE	EXH	JUD
Australia	Todd	Raymond	X	LV	FIP Dir	X	X
Australia	McMahon	Ian		LV	BM	X	
Belgium	Tichelen	Luc van		-	Del	X	
Denmark	Hvidberg	Erik	X	G	Ex BM	X	X
Denmark	Engelbrecht	Lars		LG	BM	X	X
Finland	Pietila	Juhani	X	-		X	
Germany	Meissner	Hans Georg	X	-	Del	X	X
Hong Kong	Hammersley	Malcolm		G	Del	X	
Portugal	Portocarrero	Manuel	X	-		X	
Portugal	Matos	Hernâni		LV	BM	X	
Russia	Ilyushin	Alexander	X	LG	Del	X	
Spain	Rodriguez	Jose Manuel	X	LV		X	
Switzerland	Kimmel	Kurt	X	LG		X	
United Kingdom	Huggins	Alan	X	LG	Ex BM	X	X
United States	Schumann	Stephen	X	LG	BM	X	X
United States	Towle	Ross		LG		X	
Uruguay	Jones	César	X	-	BM	X	

EXH: Seminar on exhibiting JUD: Seminar on judging



From the November 2009 ABPS/FIP seminar in London: Alan Huggins and Lars Engelbrecht representing Postal Stationery in the panel.

FUTURE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

International exhibitions with a Postal Stationery class.

DATE	VENUE	EXHIBITION NAME	FIP/ CONT.	WEBSITE	PS SEMINAR/ COMMISSION MEETING
9-12 Apr 2010	Belgium, Antwerp	Antverpia 2010	FEPA	www.antverpia2010.com	PS Seminar
8-15 May 2010	UK, London	London 2010	FIP	www.london.2010.org.uk	
12-20 Jun 2010	France, Paris	Planète Timbre 2010	FEPA		PS Seminar
4-12 Aug 2010	Thailand, Bangkok	Bangkok 2010	FIAP	www.bangkokstamp2010.	
1-10 Oct 2010	Portugal, Lisbon	Portugal 2010	FIP	www.portugal2010.pt	Commission Meeting
27-31 Oct 2010	South Africa, Johannesburg	Joburg 2010	FIAP	www.joburg2010stamp show.co.za	PS Seminar
12-18 Feb 2011	India, New Delhi	India 2011	FIP		PS Seminar
May 2011	Paraguay, Asuncion	Paraguay 2011	FIAF		
Aug 2011	Japan, Tokyo	Philanippon 2011	FIP		PS Seminar
12-18 Oct 2012	Qatar, Doha	Qatar 2012	FIP		Commission Meeting
14-19 May 2013	Australia, Melbourne	Australia 2013	FIP		PS Seminar
Aug 2013	Thailand, Bangkok	Bangkok 2013	FIP		
22-29 May 2016	USA, New York	New York 2016	FIP	www.ny2016.org	

GEBRA V - SWISS SPECIALISED POSTAL STATIONERY EXHIBITION

By: Lars Engelbrecht

In October 2009 the postal stationery exhibition GEBRA V was held in Bern by the Swiss postal stationery society: Der Schweizerische Ganzsachen-Sammler-Verein (SGSSV).



The exhibition was held over three days (9-11 October) and had impressive 119 exhibits.



George Schild from the organisation committee (and member of the Commission Bureau) being interviewed by the press at GEBRA V

On the society website www.ganzsachen.ch you can see pictures from and read more about the exhibition.

FIP ACCREDITED JURORS AND TEAM LEADERS

COUNTRY	TL	* N AME	EMAIL	FIP EXHIBITION**
Australia	TL	Raymond Todd	ridgeview@netserv.net.au	
		Ian McMahon	ian.mcmahon4@bigpond.com	China 09 A
		John Sinfield	sinfield30@optusnet.com.au	
		David Smith	dsm30722@bigpond.net.au	
		Bernard Beston	bk_beston@ecn.net.au	
Austria		Otto Votava		
Belgium		Luc F. Van Tichelen	luc.vantichelen@gep.kuleuven.be	
Costa Rica		Enrique Bialikamien	ebialik@racsa.co.cr	China 09
Denmark	TL	Erik Hvidberg Hansen	erikhvidberg@gmail.com	
		Lars Engelbrecht	le@postalstationery.dk	Efiro 08 A
Finland	TL	Juhani Pietila	juhani.pietila@dnainternet.net	
		Kari R. Rahiala	kari.rahiala@kolumbus.fi	
		Jussi Tuori	jussi.tuori@pp.inet.fi	Efiro 08
France		Jacques Foort	jacques.foort@orange.fr	
Germany	TL	Hans Georg Meissner		
Greece		Neoklis Zafirakopoulos	hps@hps.gr	
Hong Kong		Malcolm Hammersley	hammersleymalc@netvigator.com	China 09
India		Ajeet Raj Singhee	sahadevas@yahoo.com	
Italy		Maurizio Tecardi	mtecardi@inwind.it	
New Zealand		Barry Scott	barrys@xtra.co.nz	
Portugal	TL	Manuel Portocarrero		Efiro 08
		Hernani Matos	hernanimatos@gmail.com	Espana 06 A
Russia		Alexander S. Ilyushin	ilyushin1943@gmail.com	St Petersburg 07
Singapore		Wing Hee Lu		
Spain	TL	Jose Manuel Rodriguez	jrodri37@telefonica.net	St Petersburg 07
		German Baschwitz	german@basch.e.telefonica.net	Espana 06
Sweden		Hasse Brockenhuus von Lowenhielm	brockfil@swipnet.se	
Switzerland	TL	Kurt Kimmel	kurt.kimmel@arvest.ch	Washington 06 TL
Chinese		Michael Ho	mike350822@yahoo.com.tw	Espana 06
Taipei			•	1
UK	TL	Dr. Alan K. Huggins		
		Iain Stevenson	belhavenp@aol.com	St Petersburg 07 A
		Brian Trotter	briantrotter@btinternet.com	
Uruguay	TL	Cesar Jones	cesarjo@hotmail.com	China 09
USA	TL	Stephen D. Schumann	sdsch@earthlink.net	Efiro 08 TL
		Michael Dixon	mdd10@att.net	
		Roger C. Schnell	rkschoss@mindspring.com	
		Ross Towle	rosstowle@yahoo.com	Israel 08 A
		Danforth W. Walker	dan@insurecollectibles.com	

^{*}TL: TEAM LEADER

Please report additional or change in email addresses and participation in latest FIP exhibitions to the secretary. Thank you.

^{**}FIP EXHIBITION: LAST PARTICIPATION IN FIP PS JURY A: APPRENTICE

THE BUREAU

Chairman

Stephen D. Schumann 2417 Cabrillo Drive Hayward, CA 49545 **USA** sdsch@earthlink.net



FIP Board Member responsible for postal stationery

Vice President Raymond Todd, Australia ridgeview@netserv.net.au



Secretary

Lars Engelbrecht Bistrupvej 53 3460 Birkeroed Denmark le@postalstationery.dk



Chairman Emeritus and Honorary Member of the Commission

Dr. Alan Huggins

Honorary Members of the Commission

Marcel Pichon Erik Hvidberg Hansen





Commission Webmaster

Ross Towle, USA rosstowle@yahoo.com



FEPA Representative

Georges Schild Switzerland g.schild@datacomm.ch



COMMISSION MEETING AT PORTUGAL 2010

The Commission Delegates are invited to the Commission meeting at Portugal 2010 in October.

Detailed information about agenda, time and place will follow in the next newsletter.





Appointed by the Chairman Ian McMahon, Australia

ian.mcmahon4@bigpond.com





www.portugal2010.pt

Appointed by the Chairman





THE COMMISSION DELEGATES

Please report all changes in names, addresses and email addresses of the delegates to the secretary.

Country	Name	Address	Email
Albania	Rudolf Nossi	c/o Federation des Collectionneurs Albania, P.O.	lameartan@yahoo.com
		Box 2972, Tirana, Albania	
Argentina	Dr. Gustavo Luis Comin	L. N. Alem 315, piso 2 "B", B1832BOG Lomas De Zamora BA, Argentina	gustavocomin@ciudad.com.ar
Armenia	Samuel Ohanian	Union of Philatelists of Armenie, POB 50, Yerevan-	tass@armingo.com
Afficilia	Samuel Onaman	10 37010, Armenia	tass@arminco.com
Australia	Ian McMahon	PO Box 783, Civic Square ACT 2608, Australia	ian.mcmahon4@bigpond.com
Austria	Dr. Wolfgang Weigel	Hockeg. 88A, 1180 Wien, Austria	drwweigel@hotmail.com
Belgium	Luc van Tichelen	Hezendzeef 6, B-3001 Heverlee, Belgium	luc.vantichelen@chem.kuleuv en.ac.be
Bolivia	Eugenio von Bock	Apartado Postal 3280, La Paz, Bolivia	evonboeck@hotmail.com
Brazil	Reinaldo Estêvão de Macedo	Rua Guarara, 511 - apto 2704 cep 01425-001 São Paulo SP, Brasil	reinaldo_macedo@uol.com.br
Bulgaria	Spas Pantchev		sbfbul@yahoo.com
Canada	Dr. J.J. Danielski	71 Gennela Square, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M1B 5M7	jjad@rogers.com
Chile	Martin Urrutia	c/o Sociedad Filatelicia de Chile, Casilla 13245,	martinurrutia@sociedadfialtel
		Santiago de Chile, Chile	ica.cl
China (Peop.	Chang Min	147a Melton Road, Leicester, Le46QS, United	mc952@sina.com
Rep.)		Kingdom	
Colombia	Mario Ortiz	Carrera 7 No 47-11, Bogota, Columbia	ortiz-mario10@yahoo.es (?)
Costa Rica	Enrique Bialíkamien	Apartado 928-1007, Centro Colon, San Jose 1000, Costa Rica	ebialik@racsa.co.cr
Cuba	A. R. del Toro Marreo		ffc@enet.cu
Cyprus	Charalambos Meneleau	Sina St. 7 A, CY-1095 Nicosia, Cyprus	cyphila@spidernet.com.cy
Czech Republic	Milan Cernik	P.O.Box 243, CZ-16041 Praha 6, Czech Republic	icernik@volny.cz
Denmark	Lars Engelbrecht	Bistrupvej 53, 3460 Birkeroed, Denmark	le@postalstationery.dk
Finland	Kari Rahiala	Vesikuja 9 C 49, 00270 Helsinki, Finland	kari.rahiala@kolumbus.fi
France	Jacques Foort	140 Rue de Roubaix, 59240 Dunkerque	acques.foort@orange.fr
Germany	Dr. Hans Georg Meissner	Zavelsteinstrasse 54, D-70469 Stuttgart 30, Germany	
Greece	Neoklis Zafirakopoulos	·	hps@hps.gr
Hong Kong	Malcolm Hammersley	GPO Box 446 Hong Kong	hammersleymalc@netvigator. com
Iceland	Halfdan Helgason	Masholar 19, IS-111 Reykjavik, Iceland	halfdan@halfdan.is
India	Ajeet Singhee	464-A, Road no. 19, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad 500-033, India	sahadevas@yahoo.com
Indonesia	Harry Hartawan	JI Kesehatan 7/17, Jakarta 10160, Indonesia	
Israel	Martin Marco		info@israelphilately.org.il
Italy	Prof. Ing. Franco Giannini	Via Latina 407, I - 00179 Roma, Italy	giannini@ing.uniroma2.it
Japan	J. Nishimura	5-3-6 Negishi, Taito-Ku, Tokyo 110, Japan	kts@mug.biglobe.ne.jp
Korea (Rep. of)		Chungjung Post Office, Box 8, Seoul 120-65, Republic of Korea	philwoo324@hanmail.net
Latvia	Raimonds Jonitis		raimonds.jonitis@gmail.com
Lat via	rannonds Johns	Dirious Gaive 254, L v 1057 Riga, Laivia	ramonus.joinus@gman.com

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	III R Dmowskiego 5/5 PL 45 365 Opole Poland	zgpzf@poczta.onet.pl
Emam Amomo		hernanimatos@gmail.com
armelo de Matos	Portugal	
orour		
eonard Pascanu	Str. Boteanu 6, 70119 Bucharest, Romania	federatia_filatelica@yahoo.co m
	Union of Philatelists of Russia, 12 Tverskaya Street, 103831 - Moscow, GSP-3, Russia	ilyushin1943@gmail.com
ranislay ovakovic	Alekse Nenadovica 12/14, 1100 Belgrad, Serbia	jovanvel@yahoo.com
		richhale@singnet.com.sg
gor Pirc	Ptujska 23, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia	predsednik@fzs.si
		emil@minnaar.org
	Ţ	a.ferrer@euskalnet.net
	Kallevagen 17, S-502 78 Gånghester, Sweden	brockfil@swipnet.se
eorge Schild	Rainmattstrasse 3, CH-3011 Berne, Switzerland	g.schild@datacomm.ch
		mike350822@yahoo.com.tw
	ξ,	
		prakob13@hotmail.com
li Abdulrahman hmed	P.O. Box 546, Dubai, United Arab Emirates	ali@epa.ae
		mike@philately.freeserve.co. uk
. D. Schumann	2417 Cabrillo Drive, Hayward, CA 49545, United	sdsch@earthlink.net
r. César Jones	Av Uruguay 1333/101, 11 100 Montevideo,	cesarjo@hotmail.com
edro Meri	CCS 4010, P O Box 025323 Miami Fla. 33120,	pedromeri@gmail.com
	12 rue Lauriston, 75116 Paris, France	
rik Hvidberg		erikhvidberg@gmail.com
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POSTAL STATIONERY EXHIBIT RESULTS

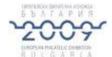


CHINA 2009 - FIP EXHIBITION, LUOYANG, CHINA, 10-16 APRIL 2009

POSTAL STATIONERY JUROR TEAM:

Cesar Jones (Uruguay) Team Leader Enrique Bialikamien (Costa Rica) Malcolm Hammersley (Hong Kong) Ian McMahon (Australia) Apprentice

Schumann Sinfield	Stephen D John A	USA Australia	New Zealand Postal Stationery 1876-1940 Australian Postal Cards to 1959 (Previous title: Commonwealth of Australia Postal Cards to 1959)	96 95	LG LG	SP
Chen Baschwitz Gomez Lauth Gong	Yu-An German Willy Zhenxin	Chinese Taipei Spain Denmark China	Chinese Imperial Postcards and Letter Sheets Spain: Postal Stationery for general use 1873-1938 Postal Stationery of Denmark, 1865-1896 Stamped Letter Sheets and Envelopes of P.R. China (1950-1970)	95 95 93 92	LG LG G G	SP
Zhao Suess	Jian Peter	China Germany	Postal Stationery of The Qing Dynasty (1877-1911) The Postal Stationeries of Mexican Express - Companies	92 91	G G	
Ferrer Huggins	Arturo Alan K	Spain Great Britain	Mexico. Postal Stationery "Mulitas" Issue Great Britain - Prestamped Telegraph Forms and Cards 1870 - 1954 (Previous title: Great Britain Pre- Stamped Telegraph Forms and Cards 1870-1901)	91 90	G G	FEL
Eythorsson	Sigtryggur Rosmar	Iceland	Icelandic Postal Stationery 1879 to 1920	90	G	
Ong	Henry	Singapore	Postal Stationery of Federated Malay States (1887-1935)	90	G	
Macedo	Reinaldo Estevao	Brazil	Brazilian Postal Cards 1880-1920 (Previous title: Study of Brazilian Postal Cards)	88	LV	
Reinoso Leon	Juan	Costa Rica	Costa Rica XIXth Century Postal Stationery	88	LV	
Meiffert	Juergen	Germany	Postal Stationery of Brazil 1867-1950	88	LV	
Matos	Hernani Carlos	Portugal	Study of Postal Stationery of Reign of D Carlos I of Portugal	88	LV	
Akan	Mehmet	Turkey	Turkey Republic Postal Stationery	88	LV	
Glohr	Eric	USA	Hawaii Postal Cards and Envelopes: Kindgom Provisional Government and Republic Issues	88	LV	
Qu	Baishun	China	Stamped Envelope of China (1956-1970)	87	LV	
Karnadi	Koes	Indonesia	Netherlands Indies Postal Cards 1874-1932	87	LV	
Li	Zhifei	China	Chinese Imperial Postal Stationery Cards	86	LV	
Catana	loan	Romania	Postal Stationery, Romania 1870-1905	85	LV	
Zhu	Langshi	China	Chinese Prepaid Letter Sheets (1950-1952)	83	V	
Mackeown	P Kevin	Hong Kong	North Korea: Early Postal Stationery	82	V	
Li	Xiangrong	China	Chinese Postal Stationery in "Cultural Revolution"(1967-1970)	81	V	
Milad Hannalla	Raafat	Egypt	Egyptian Stationery	81	V	
Rosa	Manuel Jose Da	Macau	Macau Postal Stationery	81	V	
Carlin	Gerard	New Zealand	New Zealand Newspaper Wrappers 1878-1980	81	V	
Kasbati	Rafiq	Pakistan	Postal Stationery of Pakistan, 1947-1965	81	V	
Knezevic	Mihajlo	Serbia	Postal Stationery of Montenegro	78	LS	
Islam	Mohammed Monirul	Bangladesh	Postal Stationery of Bangladesh: From Pre Era to 1986 (Previous title: Postal Cards and Envelops of Bangladesh)	77	LS	
Panchev	Spas	Bulgaria	Bulgaria Large Lion Postcards and their usage 1879- 1889	76	LS	
Abdul Rahman	Rahman, Ali	UAE	India: Asoka Stationery	73	S	



BULGARIA 2009 - FEPA EXHIBITION, SOFIA, BULGARIA, 27-31 MAY 2009

POSTAL STATIONERY JUROR TEAM:

Manuel Portocarrero (Portugal) Team Leader Juhani Pietila (Finland) German Baschwitz (Spain)

Knapp	Arnim	Germany	Ganzsachen im Königreich Sachsen	95	LG	SP NIGP
Lauth	Willy	Denmark	Postal Stationery of Denmark, 1865-1896	92	G	SP
Hansen	Erik Hvidberg	Denmark	Classic Postal Stationery of Bulgaria – the Lion issues 1879-1898	86	LV	
Zafirakopoulos	Neokis	Greece	Greece – Postal Stationery	85	LV	
Dayan	Selim	Turkey	Postal stationery of Ottoman Empire, 1869-1918	85	LV	
Simon	Dieter	Germany	Correspondenzkarten, amtliche Postkarten und Postkartenformulare Bayerns 1870-1882	83	V	
Khaled	Mostafa	Egypt	Postal stationery of Egypt, 1869-1930	78	LS	
Logette	Jean Francois	France	Greece large Hermes heads postal Stationery	78	LS	
Ferrer	Zavala Arturo	Spain	Enteros postales de Argentina (Rivadabias)	78	LS	
Mayerhofer	Wilhelm	Austria	Die 10 groschen bildpostkarten, 1927/30	75	LS	



PHILAKOREA 09 - FIAP EXHIBITION, SEOUL, KOREA (REP. OF) 30 JULY- 8 AUGUST 2009

Blinman	Michael	Australia	New South Wales Postal Stationery		G	SP
Yamazaki	Fumio	Japan	Hawaiian Postal Stationery	90	G	
Wichelman	Alan	Thailand	Luxemburg Coat of Arms Postal Stationery 1870-1882	89	LV	SP
Balgamwala	Muhammad	Pakistan	Pakistan Postal Stationery 1947-1963	88	LV	
McMahon	lan	Australia	Postal Stationery of Canada Issue during the Reign of King Georg VI	87	LV	
Ong	Henry	Singapore	Postal Stationery of Malaya Postal Union 1936-1941	87	LV	
Ando	Gensei	Japan	The Japanese Foreign Mail Postcards	86	LV	
Todd	Raymond	Australia	Postal Stationery of Haiti	85	LV	
Todd	Raymond	Australia	Postal Stationery of Paraguay	85	LV	
Xue	Anhua	China	The Regular Stamped Postcard of China (1950-1970)	83	V	
Mackeown	P Kevin	Hong Kong	North Korea: Early Postal Stationery	82	V	
Farahbakhsh	Feridoun	Iran	Study of Postal Stationery of Iran	82	V	
Komiyama	Satoshi	Japan	Early History of Japanese International Postcards	78	LS	
Abdulrahman	Ali	United Arab Emirates	India: Asoka Stationery	77	LS	
Lee	Dong Sik	Korea	The Korean Postal Cards (1953-1990)	74	S	



The PS Jury team from China 2009: From left: Ian McMahon (Australia, Apprentice), Malcolm Hammersley (Hong Kong), Cesar Jones (Uruguay – team leader) and Enrique Bialikamien (Costa Rica)

POSTAL STATIONERY EXHIBIT RESULTS DATABASE

By: Lars Engelbrecht

The Commission Bureau has now made a database with the results of Postal Stationery exhibits in international exhibitions for the past 10 years. The database is probably not complete but has all the results that have been shown on the commission website together with data from the FIP database on most exhibitions for the past ten years.

Sumame	→1 First Nami *	Country	-1 Exhibit	-Exhibition	Year-TLen	Points * Mec *	SF .
Xhitomi	Vasit	Albania	Postal Stationary of Alb	an Efiro 2008	2008 FIP	76 LS	
Xhitomi	Vasil	Albania	Postal Stationery of Alb	an Bulgaria 99	1999 FEPA	71 S	
Xhitomi	Vasil	Albania	Postal Stationery of Alb	an Israel 2008	2008 FIP	71 S	
Beston	Bernard Paul	Australia	British Guiana: Postal S	Sta Espana 2000	2000 FIP	90 G	
Beston	Bernard Paul	Australia	Postal Stationery of Qu	ee Belgica 2001	2001 FIP	90 G	
Beston	Bernard Paul	Australia	Postal Stationery of Qu	ee St Petersburg	20 2007 FIP	92 G	
Beston	Bernard Paul	Australia	Queensland Postal Stat	io Espana 2006	2006 FIP	91 G	
Beston	Bernard Paul	Australia	The Postal Stationery of	EWashington 20	01 2006 FIP	91 G	
Blinman	Michael	Australia	New South Wales - Let	terTaipei 2008	2006 FIAP	88 LV	
Blinman	Michael	Australia	Postal Stationery of Ne	w ! Australia 99	1999 FIP	81 V	
Brown	Gary	Australia	South Africa airletters a	en Bangkok 2003	2003 FIP	79 LS	
Brown	Gary	Australia	South African Airletters	A Taipei 2008	2008 FIAP	80 V	
Dibiase	John Francis	Australia	Postal Stationery of We	st China 99	1999 FIP	75 LS	
Dibiase	John Francis	Australia	The Postal stationery of	V.Paris SdT 08	2008 FEPA	86 LV	
Dibiase	John Francis	Australia	The Postal Stationery of	VSt Petersburg	20 2007 FIP	83 V	
Diserio	M	Australia	The Pre-Decimal postal	114	1999 FIP	84 V	Fel
Oruce	Edric C	Australia	Aden Postal Stationery	Philatex Franci	e 1999 FIP	84 V	
Druce	Edric C	Australia	Pakistan Postal Station	er Espana 2000	2000 FIP	80 V	
Oruce	Edric C	Australia	Postal Stationary of Go	eni WIPA 2000	2000 FEPA	82 V	
Duberal	Ross	Australia	Fiji 1871 - 1928	China 99	1999 FIP	81 V	
Duberal	Ross	Australia	Fiji to 1954	WSC Singapor	e 2004 FIP	83 V	
Eustis	Nelson	Australia	South Australian Postal	Stampshow 20	0(2000 FIP	92 G	
Eustis	Nelson	Australia	South Australian Postal	S Australia 99	1999 FIP	93 G	
Fuller	Danyl	Australia	Leeward Island Postal S	Sta Washington 20	01 2006 FIP	92 G	Fel
Fuller	Danyl	Australia	Leeward Islands Postal	st Pacific Explore	r! 2005 FIAP	92 G	

The results can be used by the jurors as a reference when judging and are available at the commission website. It is of course the intention to keep this database up to date with future exhibit results.

Please see the full database at the commission website: www.postalstationery.org/html/results.html



PS jurors giving feedback to an exhibitor at Bulgaria 2009

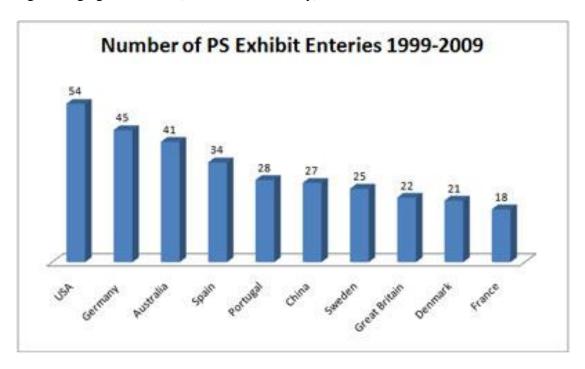


The PS Jury team from Bulgaria 2009. From left: Manuel Portocarrero (Portugal), German Baschwitz (Spain) and Juhani Pietila (Finland)

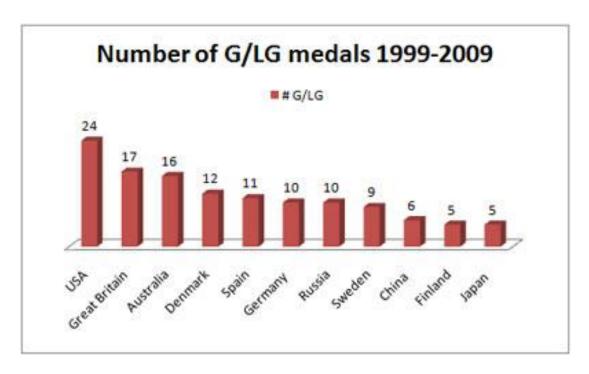
TOP TEN EXHIBITING COUNTRIES 1999-2009

By: Lars Engelbrecht

From the new database it is easy to make some statistics on the postal stationery exhibits over the last 10 years. Here we have the top ten exhibiting countries – regarding number of exhibits entered and number of gold/large gold medals (FIP exhibitions only):



Number of exhibits entered (from FIP exhibitions in database only)



Number of gold and large gold medals (from FIP exhibitions in database only)

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR THE EVALUATION OF POSTAL STATIONERY EXHIBITS AT F.I.P. EXHIBITIONS

Article 1: Competitive Exhibitions

In accordance with Article 1.4 of the General regulations of the F.I.P. for the Evaluation of Competitive Exhibits at F.I.P. Exhibitions (GREV), these Special Regulations have been developed to supplement those principles with regard to Postal Stationery. Also refer to Guidelines to Postal Stationery Regulations.

Article 2: Competitive Exhibits

A Postal Stationery exhibit should comprise a logical and coherent assembly of postal matter which either bears an officially authorised pre-printed stamp or device or inscription indicating that a specific face value rate of postage has been pre-paid. (ref. GREV Article 2.3).

Article 3: Principles of Exhibit Composition

A Postal Stationery exhibit should be arranged using appropriately chosen unused and/or postally used items of postal stationery from a particular country or associated group of territories to illustrate one or more of the categories set out below.

- 3.1 Postal Stationery can be classified according to either:
 - 1) The manner of its availability and usage
 - 2) The physical form of the paper or card; or
 - 3) The postal or associated service for which it is intended.
- 3.2 The manner and availability and usage may be defined as follows:
 - 1) Post Office Issues;
 - 2) Official Service Issues;
 - 3) Forces (Military) Issues;
 - 4) Stamped to Order (Private) Issues. Stamped Stationery bearing stamps applied with postal administration approval and within specified regulations but to the order of private individuals or organisations.
- 3.3 The physical form of the paper or card on which the stamps etc. have been printed can be subdivided as follows:
 - 1) Letter sheets including Aerograms
 - 2) Envelopes including registration envelopes
 - 3) Post Cards
 - 4) Letter Cards
 - 5) Wrappers (Newspaper Bands)
 - 6) Printed Forms of various kinds.

- 3.4 Postal Stationery has been produced for a variety of postal and associated services including the following:
 - 1) Postal: Surface-local, inland, foreign; Air-local, inland, foreign.
 - 2) Registration: inland, foreign.
 - 3) Telegraph: inland, foreign
- 4) Receipt of Miscellaneous Fees etc.; Certificate of posting of letter parcels; Money orders; Postal orders, and other documents bearing impression of postage stamp designs etc.
- 3.5 Formula items sold bearing adhesive stamps, covering the relevant country, may be included.
- 3.6 Postal Stationery exhibits should normally be of entire items. Where certain items are very rare in entire form or are only known to exist in cut-down (cut-square) form they would be acceptable as part of an exhibit as would a study for example of variations in the stamp dies used or those with rare cancellation etc. The use of postal stationery stamps as adhesives could also properly be included.
- 3.7 Essays and proofs whether of adopted or rejected designs can also be included.
- * The plan or concept of the exhibit shall be clearly laid out in an introductory statement which may take any form, (ref. GREV Article 3.3).

Article 4: Criteria for Evaluating Exhibits (Ref. GREV, Article 4).

Article 5: Judging of Exhibits

- 5.1 Postal Stationery exhibits will be judged by the approved specialists in their respective fields and in accordance with Section V (Articles 31-47) of GREX (ref. GREV, Article 5.1).
- 5.2 For Postal Stationery exhibits, the following relative terms are presented to lead the Jury to a balanced evaluation (ref. GREV, Article 5.2):

1. Treatment (20) and	
Philatelic Importance (10)	30
2. Philatelic and related Knowledge,	
Personal Study and Research	35
3. Condition (10) and Rarity (20)	30
4. Presentation	5
Total	100

Article 6: Concluding Provisions

- 6.1 In the event of any discrepancies in the text arising from translation, the English text shall prevail.
- 6.2 The Special Regulations for the Evaluation of Postal Stationery Exhibits at F.I.P. Exhibitions have been approved by the 61st F.I.P. Congress in Granada on the 4th and 5th May 1992. They come into force on 1st January 1995 and apply to those exhibitions granted F.I.P. Patronage, auspices or support, which will take place after 1st January 1995.

GUIDELINES FOR JUDGING POSTAL STATIONERY EXHIBITS

INTRODUCTION

These Guidelines are issued by the FIP Postal Stationery Commission to further explain the Special Regulations for the Evaluation of Postal Stationery Exhibits (SREV) which were approved by the 54th FIP Congress in 1985 in Rome (Revised at the 61st FIP Congress in 1992 in Granada). They are intended to provide general guidance regarding:

- A. The definition and nature of postal stationery
- B. The principles of exhibit composition, and
- C. The judging criteria of exhibits of postal stationery, and should be read in conjunction with both the Special Regulations referred to above and the General Regulations for the Evaluation of Competitive Exhibits at FIP Exhibitions (GREV).

Whilst the Commission was unanimous in recognising that any collector is perfectly free to build and develop a collection in any way he or she considers appropriate, the Commission felt that it had a duty to inform and guide in relation to the collection of postal stationery so that the true nature and purpose of the various classes of material commonly grouped under this heading can be properly appreciated by all those who have an interest. To this end, an attempt has been made to produce a generally acceptable definition of postal stationery with suitable qualifications covering associated material.

A. Definition and Nature of Postal Stationery

1) A generally accepted traditional definition of postal stationery can be stated as follows:

Postal Stationery comprises postal matter which either bears an officially authorised pre-printed stamp or device or inscription indicating that a specific face value of postage or related service has been prepaid.

N.B. whilst traditionally the presence of a printed stamp impression has been fundamental to an item being generally accepted within the definition of postal stationery (ref. SREV, article 2), a number of countries issued socalled "formula" items which were sold to the public bearing adhesive stamps, prior to the issue of postal stationery items with impressed stamps. More recently a growing number of Postal Administrations have introduced postal stationery which, while sold to the public at a specific price, merely indicates that a particular service/postage rate has been prepaid without indication of value - termed "non value indicators" (NVI). Such material would of course be appropriately included in collections and exhibits of postal stationery. The position regarding items which are similar or identical in format to normal postal stationery but which do not bear either a stamp impression or an indication of value or service is more open to debate, and at the present time, exhibits consisting entirely of such unstamped items are probably best shown out of competition in FIP International Exhibitions. The situation is however a developing one and the Commission may well wish to produce further guidance on this aspect in due course.

2) The physical form of the paper or card on which the stamp etc. has been printed depends upon the specific purpose for which a particular item of postal stationery is intended. The earliest stamped items of postal stationery were usually letter sheets (termed covers) and envelopes. The other forms of postal stationery commonly include postcards, wrappers (newspaper bands), registration envelopes, certificates of posting, letter cards, and air letter sheets (aerograms), but other types of documents bearing impressions of postage stamp designs have been produced by a number of countries.

Other categories of stamped stationery which are designed to prepay related but strictly non-postal purposes and which are commonly included in postal stationery collections are telegraph forms and postal

N.B. In some cases the imprinted stamps found on telegraph forms are actually inscribed "POSTAGE" and were accepted as postage stamps when detached from their original form.

orders.

- 3) Postal Stationery can be grouped into the following classes according to the manner of its availability and usage:
 - a) POST OFFICE ISSUES: Stamped stationery prepared to the specification of and issued by Postal Administrations for public use. It is important to distinguish unofficial private modifications of normal Post Office issues made for philatelic purposes which are often termed "REPIQUAGES".
 - b) OFFICIAL SERVICE ISSUES: Stamped stationery produced for the use of Government Departments only. Imprinted stamps may be similar to those found on Post Office issues or of a special design. Alternatively, Post Office issues may be adapted for Official Service by overprinting etc..
 - c) Forces (MILITARY) ISSUES: Stamped stationery produced for the use of members of the armed forces. Imprinted stamps may be similar to those found on Post Office issues of special design.
- d) STAMPED TO ORDER (PRIVATE) ISSUES: Stamped stationery bearing stamps of Post Office design applied with Postal Administration approval and within specified regulations to the order of private individuals or organisations. Imprinted stamps may cover a wider range of denominations and hence designs to those found on Post Office issues.
 - N.B. It is important to distinguish within the stamped to order class between those items which where produced for genuine postal usage and those produced for philatelic purposes.
- e) LOCAL POST ISSUES: Stamped stationery produced by private postal agencies with varying degrees of Postal Administration recognition or support. It is also possible to classify postal stationery according to the type of postal or associated service for which it is intended. Examples of such services include the following:
- f) POSTAGE: Surface/airmail local, inland, foreign, letters, post cards, parcels, newspapers, etc.
- g) REGISTRATION: Inland, foreign.
- h) TELEGRAPH: Inland, foreign, etc.
- i) RECEIPT: Receipt of posting letters, parcels.
- j) MISCELLANEOUS FEES ETC: Postal orders, money orders, other documents bearing impressions of stamp designs etc.

B. Principles of Exhibit Composition

An exhibit of postal stationery should comprise a logical and coherent assembly of unused and/or used items of postal stationery as defined by the guidelines produced by the FIP Postal Stationery Commission to illustrate one or more of the categories set out below. The plan or concept of the exhibit should be set out on an introductory sheet (ref. GREV, Article 3.3).

- a) The issues of a particular country or associated group;
- b) The issues of a particular chronological period;
- c) The issues of a particular class of postal stationery; (ref. section A 3) a - e;
- d) The issues of a particular type of postal or associated service; (ref. section A 3 f - j;
- e) The issues relating to a particular physical form of the paper or card; (ref. section A 2).

Postal stationery exhibits should normally be of entire items. Where certain items are very rare in entire form or are only known to exist in cut-down (cutsquare) form they would be acceptable as part of an exhibit, as would a study for example of variations in the stamp dies used or those with rare cancellations etc. The use of postal stationery stamps as adhesives would also properly form part of an exhibit of postal stationery.

C. Judging of Postal Stationery

In agreement with Articles 4.3 and 4.10 of the General Regulations of the FIP Exhibitions (GREX), General World and International Exhibitions should provide for a specific Postal Stationery Class to be exhibited as an entity in one part or room of the exhibition.

In other exhibitions where no separate class has been designated it is desirable that postal stationery exhibits be grouped geographically within the

Traditional Philately Class except for airmail items which may be more appropriately exhibited within the Aerophilatelic Class.

In judging a postal stationery exhibit the jury will use the following general criteria (ref. GREV, Article 4.2):

- a) Treatment of the exhibit ref. GREV, Article 4.3
- b) Importance of the exhibit ref. GREV, Article 4.4
- c) Philatelic and related knowledge, personal study and research - ref. GREV, Article 4.5
- d) Condition and Rarity ref. GREV, Article 4.6
- e) Presentation ref. GREV, Article 4.7.

Exhibitors should be aware of the need to consider carefully the various aspects which combine together to maximise the award an exhibit can attract.

Some indications are given below of the basic elements underlying each individual criterion.

a) Treatment of the Exhibit

Degree of advancement, originality, completeness of exhibit: Does the exhibit show the greatest degree of advancement in terms of the material exhibited? Is the approach orthodox, or has an unusual or original interpretation been used? How complete is the treatment of the subject chosen? Has the subject been chosen to enable a properly balanced exhibit to be shown in the space available? Does the material exhibited properly correspond with the title and description of the exhibit?

b) Importance

The "importance" of an exhibit is determined by both the significance of the actual exhibit in relation to the subject chosen and the overall significance of that subject to the field of Postal Stationery in general. c) Philatelic and related Knowledge, Personal Study and Research

The exhibit should demonstrate a full and accurate appreciation of the subject chosen, and a detailed study of existing information. The jury should take due account of the personal study and any research carried out by the exhibitor (ref. GREV, Article 4.5).

d) Condition and Rarity

The items should be in the best possible condition. The jury should take account of any really exceptionally fine or rare items present and whether all the accepted rarities in the chosen subject are included.

N.B. Unless a postal stationery item is of extreme rarity, is unknown as entire, or the exhibit is primarily concerned with variations in the stamp impression only, it is desirable that it be shown in the form of entires. Commercial examples of privately stamped items are to be preferred to philatelically inspired ones.

e) Presentation

The write-up must be clear, concise and relevant to the material shown and to the subject chosen for the exhibit. The method of presentation should show the material to the best effect and in a balanced way.

With entires it is important to avoid unduly uniform arrangements.

N.B. No advantage or disadvantage shall apply as to whether the text is handwritten, typewritten or printed. Brightly coloured inks and coloured album pages should be avoided (ref. GREV, Article 4.7).

Relative Terms of Evaluation

Postal Stationery will be judged by approved specialists in this field and in accordance with GREX Section V Articles 3.1 - 4.7 - ref. GREV, Article 5.1.

Treatment (20) and	
Philatelic Importance (10)	30
Philatelic and related Knowledge,	
Personal Study and Research	35
3. Condition (10) and Rarity (20)	30
4. Presentation	5
Total	100

Concluding Provisions

In the event of discrepancies in the text from translation, the English text shall prevail.

TRANSLATIONS OF THE POSTAL STATIONERY REGULATIONS

Please see the commission website for the regulations in the following languages:

English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian & Swedish

www.postalstationery.org

Postal Stationery Commission Newsletter



July 2010 No. 4

COMMISSION REPORT 2008 – 2010 TO THE FIP CONGRESS



Stephen D. Schumann

This past biannual period has seen much progress in the Postal Stationery Commission in many areas including newly qualified postal email addresses stationery jurors, commission delegates, database of postal stationery awards for the past 10 years both by exhibit and by exhibition and a new Power Point presentation on exhibiting and judging postal stationery plus the revision and updating of the Guidelines. Credit for the database creation and the Power Point presentation must go to my hard working, always ready to help Secretary, Lars Engelbrecht. Thank you Lars.

During the past 2 years your Chairman has served on four USA national juries, NOJEX, FLOREX, ROSSICAPEX and Garfield-Perry(twice as Jury Chairman) and at two regional juries, HOUPEX and Sacapex (both times as Jury Chairman). This coming September I will be Jury Chairman at the MILCOPEX national exhibition in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

At several of the exhibitions above I conducted informal seminars on the exhibiting and judging of postal stationery.

At the FIP/Continental level I served on the LONDON 2010 jury as Team Leader in Postal Stationery and Team Member in Postal History-Americas. I have been invited to serve on the jury of JOBURG 2010 in Johannesburg, South Africa, October 27-31 and have ben asked to give a seminar on exhibiting and judging on 31 October.

I exhibited at China 2009 where I received 96 points, LG for my exhibit of "New Zealand

Postal Stationery 1876-1940". I showed the same exhibit at the ARIPEX national exhibition in 2010, and received the reserve Grand Award.

The Portugal 2010 Committee has allotted 3 hours for the meeting of the commission so we will have a Power Point presentation on exhibiting and judging postal stationery, practice judging of two exhibits and presentations on two aspects of Portuguese postal stationery.

Continues on next page...

COMMISSION MEETING AND SEMINAR AT PORTUGAL 2010



The Postal Stationery Commission
Delegates are invited to
the Commission meeting at the
World Philatelic Exhibition in Lisbon,
Portugal, Congress Centre, Auditorium 2

THURSDAY 7 OCT 2010 2:30 PM TO 5:30 PM

Agenda:

- 1) Roll call of Delegates and Observers
- 2) Approval of the minutes of the Bucharest 2008 meeting
- 3) Revision of guidelines
 - Feedback from delegates on suggestion
- 4) Seminar
 - Introduction to judging Postal Stationery by Lars Engelbrecht
 - Judging of two exhibits

Coffee break

- 5) Presentations by:
 - Hernâni Matos
 - Pedro Vas Pereira

Continued...

Newly qualified Postal Stationery Jurors:

Dr. Ross Towle (USA)- ISRAEL 2008

Mr. Lars Engelbrecht (Denmark)- EFIRO 2008

Mr. Ian McMahon (Australia)- China 2009

Mr. Mike Smith (United Kingdom)- LONDON 2010

We wish them a long and successful time in judging postal stationery.

The following Bureau Members have advised me of their activities:

Secretary Lars Engelbrecht

- Updating the list of delegates with email addresses
- Three newsletters (in total 63 pages) sent to delegates, jurors, FIP members and executives. The newsletter consists of articles, exhibit results, book reviews and news from 23 delegates
- Database of all postal stationery exhibit results at international exhibitions (In total 800 registrations). This database has been sent to the delegates, jurors and is available on our website
- New 36 page PowerPoint presentation on exhibiting and judging postal stationery exhibits is now available on our website
- Presentation with Alan Huggins at FIP Seminar in London in November 2009
- Judging at London 2010
- Start-up of revising the regulation guidelines

Ian McMahon

- Presented the Australian Philatelic Federation Postal Stationery Exhibiting Seminar (based on the FIP Postal Stationery Commission seminar presentation) at Melbourne Stampshow 2009 which was held at the Melbourne Tennis Centre Melbourne 23 to 26 July 2009. The seminar was attended by approximately 20 people.
- Member of the Jury at the FIAP exhibition Jakarta 2008 Jakarta, Indonesia held 23 - 25 October 2008
- FIP apprentice Postal Stationery juror at China 2009 which was held from 10 16 April 2009 in Luoyang, Henan, China.
- Jury member Canberra Stampshow 2010, Canberra 12 to 14 March 2010
- Jury member Melbourne Stampshow 2009, Melbourne 23 to 26 July 2009.

- Philakorea 2009 Seoul Korea FIAP 30 July -4 August 2009 Postal Stationery of Canada Issued during the Reign of King George VI Large Vermeil
- Hong Kong 2009 Hong Kong FIAP 14 17
 May 2009 Listing of Australian Non-Denominated and Flat Rate Postal Stationery [Literature] Silver-Bronze
- Sunstamp 2008 Brisbane 22 24 August 2008 Envelopes and Postcards of Canada Large Vermeil
- Tarapex 2008 New Plymouth 7-9th November 2008 New Zealand Postal Stationery Large Vermeil
- Timpex 2009 Timaru, New Zealand 16 18 October 2009 Queen Elizabeth II postal stationery of Canada Large Silver
- He continues to be Chair of the Postal Stationery Society of Australia and editor of its publication, the Postal Stationery Collector.

Our Webmaster continues to do excellent work, uploading revised databases and presentations as soon as they are submitted. I recommend that everyone go to www.postalstationery.org to view the outstanding website that he has developed.

Respectfully submitted, Stephen D. Schumann

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MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

Lars Engelbrecht



As mentioned in the previous newsletter, we have started up a process of revising and updating the postal stationery guidelines. In this newsletter we have attached a suggestion that we kindly ask you to read and comment. Please see page 25 and make your notes, comments and suggestions. You can either send them to me or bring them to the commission meeting in Portugal in October where we will discuss the suggested changes. The commission meeting will also include a seminar and two interesting presentations (see page 1).

We have some changes in delegates to the Commission: Unfortunately our delegate from Israel Marco Martin has passed away. RIP. Marco Martin has been replaced in the commission by Tibi Yaniv. Henry Ong has replaced Richard Hale as the Singapore delegate and finally has Lennart Daun replaced Hasse Brockenhuus von Löwenhielm as the Sweden

delegate. We welcome the new delegates and hope to see you in Portugal. See page 20 for an updated list of delegates.

We also welcome Michael Smith as a FIP Judge in Postal Stationery. He was an apprentice in London where I had the pleasure of working together with him. And London 2010 was – also from a postal stationery perspective – an excellent exhibition. See the results from the latest exhibitions on page 22. On our website you can also download a pdf file with the results of the postal stationery class from 1999 up to 2010 - updated with the 2010 results from Paris, London and Antwerp. It gives you a very good overview of the development of results for each exhibit entered in international exhibitions.

Inspired by the introduction pages I read as a preparation for judging at London 2010 I have written an article on introduction pages with my thoughts on this subject and an example of what I include in my introduction pages – see page 4.

See you in Portugal!

FEPA MEDAL TO ALAN HUGGINS

Dr. Alan Huggins, RDP, former Chairman of the FIP Postal Stationery Commission and now honorary member of our commission was at the palmarés at London 2010 awarded the FEPA Medal for his exceptional service to European organized philately.



Alan Huggins has been extremely prominent in European Philately for many, many years including being the Founding Chairman of FEPA. Congratulations from the commission!

The Postal Stationery Commission Newsletter

Edited by Lars Engelbrecht

Articles may only be reproduced with specific agreement with the editor and with a reference to the newsletter and the commission website.

Please send comments, articles and change of delegate's addresses to:

Lars Engelbrecht

Bistrupvej 53, 3460 Birkeroed, Denmark

Phone: +45 4113 4413 Fax: +1 309 215 6703

Email: le@postalstationery.dk

INTRODUCTION PAGES

By: Lars Engelbrecht

As a judge I have seen many Introduction Pages (or title pages as they are also called) - some informative and well structured, while others did not give me the required information to prepare me for judging the exhibit.

As an exhibitor I have faced the challenge of writing introduction pages, and I have reworked the same introduction page over and over again. In this article I would like to give my personal experiences with writing a introduction page for postal stationery exhibits.

Because it is called an introduction page, to me it is not only a page with the title of the exhibit and an illustration. The introduction page is used by visitors at the exhibition to get an introduction to the exhibit, and the judges use it to prepare their evaluation of the exhibit. In my mind the introduction page must give the judges information on what the intention of the exhibitor is with the exhibit, and how the exhibitor will reach this goal. The judge cannot read your mind, so you have to write very precisely so that the judge gets a clear mindset on the exhibit.

When I start making a new introduction page I start with writing the first paragraph about the limits of the exhibit. First of all what is the purpose of the exhibit: The exhibit purpose identifies the reason for showing this exhibit: "The purpose of this exhibit is to show the varieties and use of Malakote wrappers". A postal stationery exhibit should have a clear purpose often defining it by: Country, Period and/or Issue together with Physical Form, Availability, Function etc.

The exhibit scope sets the boundaries for the exhibit - what is included and what is not:

"The exhibit shows the Malakote wrappers from the first issue in 1888 until the last issue in 1907 before the great African independence war. Stamped to Order wrappers are not included in the exhibit"

When these two descriptions are done, it is easy to make a precise exhibit title: "Malakote Wrappers 1888-1907". To me this is a good and precise title.

After defining the limits of the exhibit I always describe the structure of the exhibit. This means

that in words I describe the development and treatment of the exhibit. For instance it is important to describe if the structure is chronological and in which order the items are shown. If you have chosen in your purpose to show varieties and use, then it here should be described how this is shown.

I also always include a plan of the exhibit in the introduction page. This is not a page-by-page or frame-by-frame description, but an overview of the chapters in the exhibit - preferably with frame/page indication of start and ending of each chapter.

Another paragraph in my introduction page is about the content of the exhibit. This is mostly information about how many items that are the only recorded of its kind and the completeness of the exhibit.

I also include a paragraph with information about the rarity statements used in the exhibit. Sometimes as a judge I have been wondering what data the rarity statements in the exhibits I was judging was based on. Was it a genuine registration of items in the most important collections of the area over a 50 year period or was it only what the exhibitor had seen at the local stamp shop in the past year? Therefore I always describe what data is behind the rarity statements in my exhibit.

Finally the introduction page should have a list of the most important literature within the area. If the exhibitor has made personal research and has published this, it is very important to mention it here. The last line in my exhibit is a link to my website where the exhibit is available for viewing.

On the next page you can see my introduction page for my exhibit on Danish postal stationery – just to give you an idea of how I deal with the introduction page (not that I think my introduction page is perfect or the ideal introduction page - I will continue working on it), but perhaps it can inspire others to have a second look at their introduction page.

If you have other experiences with your introduction page and would like to share it here in the newsletter, you are very welcome to write to me and please include a copy of your introduction page as well.

INTRODUCTION PAGE - EXAMPLE:

"BICOLOURED" POSTAL STATIONERY OF DENMARK 1871 – 1905

The purpose of this exhibit is to show the varieties of the "The Bicoloured Issue" of Danish postal stationery 1871-1905. The imprinted stamps on the postal stationery are only printed in one colour, but are similar to the bicoloured stamps issued in the same period, and therefore the postal stationery are also referred to as "bicoloured". The material in this exhibit represents the period of 34 years in which postal stationery in the bicoloured design was issued - from the introduction in 1871 of postal cards in Denmark until the issue was replaced in 1905. Postal stationery was in this period a very important part of Danish philately.

The structure of the exhibit is chronological within each of the five types of postal stationery with bicoloured imprinted stamps: Letter sheets, postal cards, reply cards, letter cards and wrappers. Essays and proofs are followed by the issued items in varieties.

The content of this exhibit is extraordinary by showing all 48 recorded essays (of which 28 are the only recorded) and all 9 recorded proofs of the issue. The exhibit includes all significant types together with the major varieties of the issue e.g. blind, double and quadruple prints as well as missing and inverted perforation. In total 298 varieties are shown in the exhibit of which 34 items are the only recorded of it's kind. In my selection of objects used to illustrate the varieties, I have selected prime examples of their intended use and of the most important supplementary postage as well as mail to numerous foreign countries.

Content	Period	Page
1. Letter sheets (Frame 1)		
1.1 Essay	1871	2
2. Small postal cards (Frame 1-2)		
2.1 Essays	1871	3-8
2.2 2 & 4 skilling varieties	1871-1874	9-16
2.3 4, 6, 8 & 10 øre proofs & var.	1875-1878	17-32
3. Large postal cards (Frame 3-5)		
3.1 4 & 8 øre proof and varieties	1879-1888	33-48
3.2 6 & 10 øre essays and var.	1879-1885	49-63
3.3 5/6 øre surcharge essays	1885	64
3.4 3 øre proof and varieties	1888-1905	65-72
4. Reply cards (Frame 5)		
4.1 4 & 8 øre varieties	1883-1888	73-77
4.2 6 øre varieties	1883-1886	78
4.3 3 øre varieties	1888-1905	79-80
5. Letter cards (Frame 6-7)		
5.1 8 øre essays	1888	81-85
5.2 4 & 8 øre varieties	1888-1902	86-100
5.3 5/4 & 10/8 surcharge essays	1904	101-104
5.4 5/4 & 10/8 surcharge varieties	1904	105-112
6. Wrappers (Frame 8)	16	
6.1 2 skilling essay and proofs	1872	113-114
6.2 2 skilling varieties	1872-1874	115-116
6.3 4 øre proof & varieties	1875-1905	117-128

The rarity statements are based on different sources. The rarity of the postal stationery itself is based on personal registration of items in auction catalogues and in exhibits and major collections of classic Danish postal stationery together with the information in the catalogue by Ringström (1968/85). The rarity statements of postal stationery sent abroad are based on the registrations of the Danish postal historian K. Jensen.

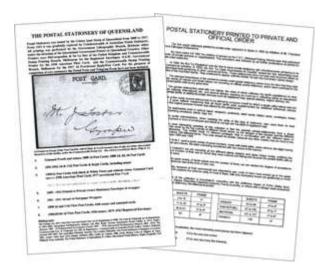
Personal study and research: The exhibit is mainly based on the results of my personal research. The catalogs of Magius (1922), Østergaard (1944), Ringström (1968/1985) and Pedersen (1985/1999) describes a few varieties. My personal research has shown that the varieties in postal cards and reply cards can be divided into print groups, developing over time. The print groups have clear characteristics, and for each print group, characteristics and varieties are shown. My personal research also describes more than 700 varieties of the imprinted stamps, the frames on the postal cards and reply cards, perforation, gum and imprinted stamp varieties in the letter cards and variations in imprinted stamps and borders of the wrappers. These new discoveries are presented in this exhibit. All varieties are recorded in at least three copies in order to be regarded as constant varieties. My research is documented in a series of articles in NFT (Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift): #2/2000 (print group 1), #2/2001 (print group 2) and #3/2002 (print group 3), The Posthorn (US) #3/2005 (postal card essays), Postal Stationery (US) #1/2006 (letter card essays) and on the internet:

www.postalstationery.dk

Introduction pages at London 2010

- A SURVEY

I have made a small survey among the postal stationery exhibit introduction pages at London 2010. In total there were 35 postal stationery exhibits at London 2010, and most of these were previously highly awarded exhibits. So they should be among the best postal stationery exhibits in the world right now.



If we look at the introduction pages at the London 2010 exhibition we can see the following:

Title: All 35 (100%) PS exhibits have a title for the exhibit. However some titles are more precise than others (eg. lacking start and end year).

Historical background: 29 (83%) of the exhibits describe the historic background, often in half of the page or even more. Short background information is fine, but longer descriptions would in my mind often be better as descriptions along the items in the exhibit or in an article.

Purpose: 21 (60%) states a purpose of the exhibit. This means that 40% of the exhibits do not describe a purpose, but only has the title as a guideline for the judges regarding what the exhibitor wants to show with the exhibit.

Plan: 24 (69%) shows a plan and additionally 4 describe the plan in words. So still there are

quite many exhibits without a plan, and most of the plans are "frame-by-frame lists" rather than a plan based on the chapters in the exhibit.

Rare items: 12 (34%) point out the rarest items/highlights. Some of those who also have sent in a synopsis have the rarity information here.

Rarity markings: 2 (6%) describe the rarity markings ("Red dot for extremely rare" etc) on the introduction page.

Rarity statements: 1 (one!) had a description of the trustworthiness of the rarity statements. So almost nobody describes in the introduction page what research or registrations their rarity statements are based upon!

Literature: 19 (54%) has references to most important literature (bibliography) helping the judges identifying the basis for their preparation.

Personal research: Only 3 (9%) describes their personal research in the introduction page.

The conclusion of this small survey is to me that most postal stationery exhibit introduction pages can be improved.

And just a final comment: I am not trying to make all postal stationery exhibit introduction pages look the same. The exhibitor can make the introduction page the way he/she wants, but in my mind there are things that need to be told in the introduction page.



The PS Jury team from London 2010: From left: Steve Schumann (USA), Ray Todd (Australia), Michael Smith (UK, apprentice) and Lars Engelbrecht (Denmark)

News from the Delegates

Following up from the previous newsletters more delegates have send us news from their countries. We really appreciate this, and we hope that all delegates will send a short status for publication in this newsletter on a regular basis. Thank you!



By: Ian McMahon

Australia held a national exhibition, Canberra Stampshow 2010, including a postal stationery class from 12 to 14 March 2010 in Canberra. The postal stationery class had eleven entries with a large gold, a gold and three vermeil medals being awarded:

Dale Ansell: New Zealand Postal Stationery

1876-1930: Large Silver

Charles Bromser: USSR Postal Stationery - The

10th Standard Issue: Large Silver

Bernard Beston: Guyana - the Postal Stationery:

Large Silver

Anthony Lyon: New Zealand Postal Stationery

Postcards 1876-1901: Vermeil

Anthony Scott: Air Letters to Aerogrammes

1944-1971: Vermeil

Norman Banfield: Australia - King George VI

Postal Stationery: Vermeil

Bernard Beston: Postal Stationery of India since

1940: Large Silver

John Dibiase: Western Australia - the Postal

Stationery 1879-1913: Gold

John Sinfield: Republic of Panama Postal

Stationery to 1940: Large Gold

Glen Stafford: Nicaraguan Postal Stationery -

The Seebeck Era: Large Silver

Clyde F Ziegeler: Bohemia and Moravia: Silver

The award for the best postal stationery exhibit (provided by the Postal Stationery Society of Australia) was awarded to John Sinfield for his exhibit of Republic of Panama Postal Stationery to 1940.

There were four Australian entries at the FIP exhibition, London 2010:

Darryl Fuller: Leeward Islands Postal

Stationery: Large Gold

Philip Levine: Gold Coast Postal Stationery:

Large Vermeil

Bernard Beston: Postal Stationery of Oueensland: Gold

Michael Blinman: New South Wales Postal Stationery: Gold

The national-level postal stationery class for 2011 will be held at Sydney Stamp Expo 11 which will be held in Sydney from 31 March - 3 April 2011, although there will also be postal stationery exhibits in the one-frame and Australasian Challenge (a team challenge between the Australian states and the North and South Islands of New Zealand) classes at Mandurah 2010 to be held 19 - 21 November 2010 at Mandurah, near Perth.

A meeting of the Postal Stationery Society of Australia was held at Canberra Stampshow 2010. The meeting had over 20 attendees and included postal stationery displays from Barry Scott (Australian Military envelopes and lettercards 1916-19), Ray Todd (envelopes of Bolivia), Philip Levine (Cape of Good Hope) and Judy Kennett (contemporary postal stationery of Hungary). The meeting also had a report on the Australian States Postal Stationery Catalogues Project and the forthcoming catalogue of Commonwealth of Australia postal stationery.

In 2010, Australia Post has issued a wide range of prepaid postcards, envelopes and aerogrammes in 2010. Of particular note has been the issue since September 2009 of a range of prepaid postcards overprinted 'Greetings from' and the name of a post office or town. To date over 200 cards have been found from over a dozen post offices.

Online Listing of Australian nondenominated and flat rate postal stationery

The Postal Stationery Society of Australia has released an Online Listing of Australian nondenominated and flat rate postal stationery on its website. Since its first issue in May 1995, the Society's journal, Postal Stationery the Collector (PSC), has carried a new issue listing of Australian non-denominated (postage paid) postal stationery. This included postcards, definitive envelopes (including those for International postage), registered envelopes, envelopes Express Post and satchels. aerogrammes, Courier satchels, and EMS International Courier stationery. Since then there has been an update to the listing in almost

every issue of the journal. This online catalogue can be found on the PSSA website www.postalstationeryaustralia.com and brings together the listings from the various issues of the PSC up until the end of 2006. It is anticipated that the next posting will list issues of non-denominated Australian postal stationery up to the end of 2009.

Vale Carl Stieg

Ret Colonel Carl Stieg from California, USA passed away in January 2010. Carl was an active collector and researcher of Australian states stationery. In 2002 he was awarded the Australian Philatelic Research Award. The citation read:

Carl Stieg, of San Rafael, California USA, has devoted a lifetime of philatelic interest, study and research to the area of Australian States postal stationery. He is a widely acknowledged authority in this area, and his investigative and original research which has been published in a wide range of philatelic journals over several decades, has contributed enormously to the sum of knowledge on Australian postal stationery in the colonial period. Articles on subjects as diverse as States' Official Postcards, Registered and Printed-to-Private-Order envelopes have been printed in journals such as Australian Chit Chat, The SPA Journal, Oceania, Postal Stationery, Philately from Australia and The Informer, and bear testament to Carl's original and significant research. In the year 2001, Carl Stieg's valuable contribution to research in the area of Australian philately, culminated in the publication of the definitive work on Victoria, 'Victoria Postal Stationery, 1869-1917'.

My own personal memory of Carl comes from two visits to his apartment in San Rafael where I had the opportunity to view his New South Wales and Ceylon stationery collections and his visit to Australia 99 where he received a gold medal for his exhibit of Victorian Postal Stationery. Carl's contribution to the study of Australian states postal stationery has been enormous and deserves to be long remembered.



By: Reinaldo Macedo

The development of the postal stationeries collection in Brazil is still very much reduced.

There are no more than 10 active collectors in the country but only 3 of them have been dedicating themselves to participating in international exhibitions. The awards won by these collections, in FIP exhibition, are between Large Gold and Large Vermeil.

Regarding the issuing of postal stationeries occurred in 2009, we would like to mention that:

The Brazilian Post Office issued, as a tradition, 5 new aerograms with the indication of Pre Franchisees (PF) for the Christmas celebrations. The Brazilian Post Office has a Personal Pre Franchisee service, which allows companies, institutions and politicians to issue PF aerogramme, PF postal cards and PF envelopes with stamps, sayings, images and personal advertisements.

These issuing happen under the request and responsibility of the petitioners. The Post Office only inspects the content (image/text) and the standard according to its norms. The minimum issue is 3.000 units.

The contracted material, after printed, is sent to the petitioner which sends it to "clients" or, according to the Pre Franchisee message the material is used in special occasions such as inaugurations, releasing of new products, anniversaries, Mothers' Day, Fathers' Day, Christmas and others.

The material mentioned is not available in the Post Offices for the philatelists to buy since 2002.

The obtaining of these (postal stationeries) happens, however through material that reaches the collectors or through promotional material obtained in the Post Offices. Both situations are very much rare, which makes the access to this material scarce for the collectors.

Throughout 2009, the Post Offices issued 132 Personal Pre Franchisees: Aerogram: 77 models, Postal Card: 39 models, Envelope: 16 models.

The 2009 data were kindly given by the Post Office through the GEPP/DEFIP (Philatelic Department) Mrs. Juliana Oliveira do Carmo, in charge of the commercialization of the Pre Franchisee business products.



By: Stephen Schumann

This past year has seen 36 multi-frame postal stationery exhibits shown at national exhibitions. They were awarded 25 Golds, 6 Vermeil (Silver Gilt) and 5 Silver medals, which shows the overall high standard of material being shown. Some of the exhibits shown were "Trinidad and Tobago Registered Postal Stationery", "U.S. Circular Dies", "Postal Cards of the Belgian Congo", "Portuguese Postal Cards of the Empire" and "Official Commemorative Postal Cards of Japan".

The United States Postal Service continues to offer stamped postcards in booklets of 10 or 20, with each booklet having from 5 to 20 different designs. These are offered at 60% above face value and see very limited sales; perhaps a future collectable?

Despite having a huge body of US postal stationery collectors, few are exhibitors and exhibits of non-US postal stationery are usually about 90% of the exhibits shown in each year. However in the past few years we have seen "new" US postal stationery exhibits being shown and we hope that this trend continues in the future.

FUTURE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

Planned international exhibitions with a Postal Stationery class. Please note that not all exhibitions are confirmed.

DATE	VENUE	EXHIBITION	FIP/	WEBSITE	PS SEMINAR/
		NAME	CONT.		MEETING
4-12 Aug 2010	Thailand,	Bangkok 2010	FIAP	www.bangkokstamp2010.	
_	Bangkok			com	
1-10 Oct 2010	Portugal,	Portugal 2010 +	FIP	www.portugal2010.pt	Commission
	Lisbon	FIP Congress			Meeting
27-31 Oct 2010	South Africa,	Joburg 2010	FIAP	www.joburg2010stamp	PS Seminar
	Johannesburg			show.co.za	
12-18 Feb 2011	India,	Indipex 2011	FIP	www.indipex2011.com	PS Seminar
	New Delhi				
5-11 May 2011	Paraguay,	Paraguay 2011	FIAF		
	Asunción				
28 Jul-2 Aug	Japan,	Philanippon 2011	FIP	www.philanippon.jp	
2011	Yokohama				
Oct 2011	China	China 2011	FIAP		
Mar/Apr 2012	Indonesia,	Jakarta 2012	FIP		
	Jakarta				
May 2012	Canada,	Americas 2012	FIAF		
	Ottawa				
24-27 May 2012	Slovenia,	Slovenia 2012	FEPA		
	Maribor				
Jun 2012	Singapore	Singpex 2012	FIAP		
12-18 Oct 2012	Qatar,	Qatar 2012 + FIP	FIP		Commission
	Doha	Congress			Meeting
14-19 May 2013	Australia,	Australia 2013	FIP	www.australia2013.com	PS Seminar
	Melbourne				
Aug 2013	Thailand,	Bangkok 2013	FIP		
	Bangkok				
2013	Hong Kong	Hong Kong 2013	FIAP		
2014	Korea, Rep. of	Philakorea 2014	FIP		
22-29 May 2016	USA,	New York 2016	FIP	www.ny2016.org	
	New York				

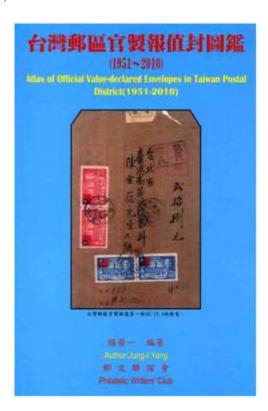
LITERATURE REVIEWS

By: Michael Ho

For Taiwan Postal Stationery Collectors, April 2010 was important with two postal stationery literatures published at the same time. The following is the description of the books.

Atlas of Official Value-declared Envelopes in Taiwan Postal District (1951-2010)

By Jung-I Yang, published by Philatelic Writer's Club in 2010, ISBN 978-986-86180-1-5, hard bound, 240 pages, all-color in Chinese with English summary at each chapter, USD 20 each, availability from P. O. Box 5-357 Taipei 100, Taiwan.



The Value-declared Envelope, a kind of formula, was first introduced in October 1951 in Taiwan. It has been very popular in Taiwan because of high postage used. However, over the years there has been relatively little studied in comparison with much contemporary philately.

Based on "Brief Catalogue of Officially Issued Value-declared Registered Covers" published in 1992, the author is trying to edit a comprehensive catalogue for collectors.



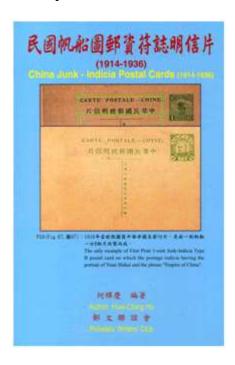


The atlas, with listing of 181 envelopes, is focusing on the types of the covers with illustrations; the cancellations, postage, routes are not discussed but an appendix on this information is added to the atlas.

The atlas has been beautifully printed and should enable the collectors to benefit from this detailed study.

China Junk – Indicia Postal Cards (1941-1936)

By Huei-Ching Ho FRPSL, published by Philatelic Writer's Club in 2010, ISBN 978-986-86180-1-5, hard bound, 226 pages, all-color in Chinese with English summary at each chapter, USD 35 each, availability from P. O. Box 5-357 Taipei 100, Taiwan.



This fascinating book examines Junk – Indicia Postal Cards, the 3rd postal cards after the establishment the Republic of China issued in October 1914. Running to 226 pages, it includes the 7 different prints which were released consequently from 1914 to 1931. The book furnishes a large illustration, showing the authors' rich collections and comprehensive research. Both single and reply-paid Junk cards are described in minute detail, so are those with "Restricted for Use in Yunnan" and "Restricted for Use in Sinkiang".

The author introduces the various prints of Junk postal cards chronically. Printing types, trials, specimen, used examples, postage tariffs are all covered and discussed. Besides, the book also includes the "20th Anniversary Postal Cards of Bank of Communication" issued in 1927 and "Postal Cards of Empire of China" proposed in 1916 because their postal indicia were copied from Junk's.



The author corrects a number of mistakes made in the past and reveals his discoveries, with regard to issue dates and types of issue. This is an in-depth study in the same vein as Ho's previously published works.

Please send postal stationery literature reviews to the secretary for the next newsletter

TREATMENT - PART III

By: Lars Engelbrecht

Following up on my article in Newsletter no. 3 about treatment of exhibits and specially the nomination of a postal history oriented postal stationery exhibit for Grand Prix, I have received a number of responses – mainly from postal history exhibitors.

Almost all recognizes that if we look at the regulations and guidelines we have today, there is no doubt that a good postal stationery exhibit must primarily have focus on the development of the postal stationery itself and secondly on the use of the stationery. As you will see in the suggestion for update of the guidelines this is now being emphasized here.

AUSTRALIAN STATE'S POSTAL STATIONERY CATALOGUE?

In an open letter to the Australian Postal Stationery Society Ray Todd expresses his concerns over the lack of development of the Australian State's Postal stationery Catalogue which the Postal Stationery Society of Australia started up years ago.

From the letter:

"I was somewhat surprised that there has been absolutely no visible progress on the production of the catalogues since the Western Australian section was first completed in 2002.

From memory I believe the tasks after the Western Australian section were to gradually but regularly publish the remaining states catalogues in colour with the assistance of Australia Post. I am now given to understand that Australia Post is not interested as their previous resources are no longer available, and of course corporate memory fades as time goes by."

And he continues:

"One must ask what are the real problems facing these authors? Is it finance? Is it inclination? Are they too busy elsewhere? Are they unsure of the format to be used? Is the task of matching the Western Australian section a task too daunting? Has anyone approached them on a one to one basis to find out their progress? Are they still interested?

Valuable overseas publicity and interest was gathered when this project started, and when I am overseas judging or at FIP and other meetings, I am quite often asked about the other colonies/states – I am obliged to give a cautious holding reply which is not only personally embarrassing and frustrating but tends to affect Australia's international reputation. There is an obvious need for these."

You can see the whole letter here: www.postalstationeryaustralia.com/news.htm

We hope this will restart the project for the benefit of all Australian State's postal stationery collectors and jurors.

STAMPED-TO-ORDER?

By: Stephen Schumann

Wayne Menuz, the Editor of *Postal Stationery*, has put forth the argument that "Printed-to-Private-Order" postal stationery, because it involves printing the stamp designs and nothing

else, should be more properly named "Stamped-to-Order" postal stationery.

I tend to agree with him and have changed my exhibit pages to agree with the latter term. What are your opinions? Please email or mail me.

POSTAL STATIONERY FAKES & FORGERIES

By: Lars Engelbrecht



The annual journal Fakes Forgeries Experts (FFE) provides a wealth of information on forged and fake stamps as well as postal stationery. To date 13 journals have been issued, and here is a list of articles related to postal stationery. These articles are important reading for all postal stationery jurors.

Editor: Knud Mohr

Order the journals on-line: www.ffejournal.com. The price of each FFE Journal is 60 EUR incl. postage when prepaid.



FFE #1

Mutton dressed as lamb

Alain Huggins

A warning for GB embossed stamps 1847-1854 imitated by manipulation of telegraph forms and stamped to order postal stationery imprinted with similar dies. A particular note of skepticism concerning the 'die 5' of 10d, which may be non-existent. Even certificated copies could all be cut from postal stationery.



FFE #1

The only forgery I detected myself

Paul H. Jensen

A faked overprint on the rare 1888 Norwegian 3/5 öre postal stationery reply paid ("double") postcard (believed to have a genuine circulation of only 50 cards printed). The forgery is believed to be old and a copy has been found in collections in each of Belgium and Germany.



FFE #2 (Sold out)

Mauritius - Forgery of the 1861 9d brown embossed envelope

Alan Huggins

The differences between forged and genuine 1861 9d brown embossed postal stationery envelope are illustrated and set out in tabular form.



FFE #2 (Sold out)

The war of the Pacific. The "Edward Walker Forgeries"

Jörg Maier

Covers from Chile, from the Pacific War of 1879-1884 addressed to 'Edward Walker' in Lima are demonstrated to be forgeries.





Mulready facsimiles

Alan Huggins R.D.P., A.I.E.P.

The author describes Mulready facsimiles produced by six publishers. All are illustrated, and are easily distinguished as forgeries since all lack the Dickinson security threads. However facsimiles by Brinkman have been seen exhibited as originals; hence the article and illustrations.



FFE #6 (Sold out)

An interesting

Mario D. Kurchan A.I.E.P.

5 c postal stationery, April 1876 - February 1877 is shown unused, with a forged cancellation, and faked.



FFE #7

Forgeries of the Moscow City Post Stationery Entire

Zbigniew Mikulski

6 pages article in english. The article illustrates genuine as well as forged stationeries with many excellent photos.



FFE #8

Faked postage due and registration usage of the Chinese imerial 3rd issue postcards

Yu-An Chen

The 3rd issues of Chinese Imperial Postcards are always hot items to the Chinese Postal Card collectors. Among the 3rd issues, the Postal Due and Registration usage are very rare and quite expensive, that made these items become the targets of forgers. The content of this article is to reveal the tricks of these forgers. Hope collectors would pay more attention and keep away from those forgeries. Key words: Forgeries of the Chinese Imperial Postcards



FFE #8

A wake up call for Australian philately

Bernie Beston

The faking of Official perforation on Postal Stationery of the Australian States and the Commonwealth of Australia, especially Newspaper wrappers. Key Words: Perfins; Newspaper wrappers; Australian States; Commonwealth of Australia.



FFE #8

Falsification of the so-called "St. Gottard Post Card"

Georges Schild

The history about the faked Jubilee post card, printed by Sachs and Homberger, Zurich and sold by Pieper, Berlin.









(CEYLAN)





FFE #8

Great Britain King George VI letterpress postal stationery impressions

Alan Huggins

Illustrates and describes the philatelically produved Great Britain, King George VI letterpress stamped to order postal stationery dies struck on various colured paper which are often offered as proofs.

FFE #9

An attractive use of British postal stationery in Beyrout? Alan Huggins

The article provides a warning to collectors to double-check cancellations to ensure they are consistent with use of both adhesive stamps and postal stationery. In the case illustrated replacement stamp has been added to British registration envelope used in Beirut.

FFE #11

A reappraisal of the status and usage on the surcharged Queen Victorian Postal Stationery - part one - The 1879 Provisional Postcards of Ceylon

Alan Huggins and Kurt E. Kimmel

The background and philatelic history of these 8 cents and 12 cents surcharges in 1879 on postal stationery cards is considered, beginning in 1881 when they were first reported.

FFE #12

A reappraisal of the status and usage on the surcharged queen Victorian postal stationery of Ceylon - Part Two - The 1885 local 10 cent surcharges

Alan Huggins & Kurt E. Kimmel

Alan Huggins and Kurt Kimmel continue the reappraisal of surcharged Queen Victoria postal stationery of Ceylon began in FFE 11. Bogus and philatelic items are illustrated and described together with the history of the known items. A useful bibliography supplements the piece.

FFE #13

Great Britain – Postal Stationery fakes

Alan Huggins

An alert to the fact that postal stationery material is available and "authentic" - also to forgers who can use it as a foundation upon which to construct more unusual and seemingly attractive items by adding more stamps and cancellations. With two examples.

FFE #13

Great Britain Postal Stationery - A W. H. Smith & Son advertising collar mystery

Alan Huggins The true mystery of an exotic British stationery cut (two examples seen), which must be a reproduction, yet without any possible significant financial gain attached.

EXHIBITS AT PORTUGAL 2010

These are the postal stationery exhibits at Portugal 2010:

Beston Sinfield Neumayr Vogel	Bernard John Markus Bernd	Australia Australia Austria Austria	Postal Stationery of British Guiana Republic of Panamá Postal Stationery to 1940 Postal Stationery of Austria, Issue 1908 The official postcards of Switzerland, their
Islam	Mohammed Monirul	Bangladesh	production and use 1870-1900 Postal Stationery of Bangladesh: from Pre Era to 1986
Van Landeghem	Aimé	Belgium	The postal stationery of South Africa 1902 to 1961
Macedo Chiu	Reinaldo Sammy	Brazil	Brazilian Postal Cards 1880-1920 Hong Kong Queen Victoria Postal Stationery, Cards, Envelopes and Wrapper
Caruso Cernik	Gian Marco Milan	Colombia Czech Republic	Postcards of Colombia Czechoslovakia 1918-1939 – Postal Usage
Engelbrecht	Lars	Denmark	Bicoloured Postal Stationery of Denmark 1871- 1905
Hohensang Balthun Bardin	Lutz Wolfgang Guy	Germany Germany France	Portugal – D. Luís embossed Postal Stationery Chile- Postal Stationery French sage postal stationery
Huggins Sargent	Alan Neil	Great Britain Great Britain	Mauritius Postal Stationery GB: Queen Victoria Stamped to Order Envelopes
Zafeirakopoulos Rivera	Neoklis Carlos Estuardo	Greece Guatemala	Greece Postal Stationery 1876-1914 1890 from Guatemala to the world
Eythorsson Ahmad Tan	Sigtryggur Ghias Chee Hui	Iceland Italy	Icelandic postal stationery 1879-1920 Postal Stationery of British Ceylon – 1857-1901 Japanese Occupied South East Asia & Southern Pacific Region: Military Postcards Used During WII
Cordero	Alberto Alfonso	Mexico	Enteros postales de México sigo XIX
Agrawal	Shyam Sundar	Nepal	Postal stationery of Nepal
Van Dooremalen	Hans	Netherlands	USA Postal Cards 1873-1913
Balgamwala	Muhammad Arif	Pakistan	Pakistan Postal Stationery 1947-1963
Pereira	José Manuel Santos	Portugal	King Manuel II
Catanã Ryss	Ioan Arnold	Romania Russia	Study of Postal Stationery – Romania 1870-1905 Postal Stationery of Russia
Perkman	Marjan	Slovenia	Postal cards of the kingdom of Yugoslavia 1921- 1940
Ferrer Zavala Lienert Peter Wichelman	Arturo Otmar Fink Allan	Spain Switzerland Switzerland Thailand	Argentina (Enteros Postales Series Rivadabia) The system of international reply coupon Aerogramme World Luxembourg's Classic Coat of Arms Postal
Lin	Chang-Long	Taiwan	Stationery: 1870-1882 Postal Cards issued by Republic of China in
Martin de Nicolas	Arturo	USA	Taiwan (1947-1955) Official Postal Cards of Spain (1873-1938)



POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETIES AROUND THE WORLD

We are now starting a series of articles where societies around the world specialized in postal stationery are introducing themselves.

FRANCE: "Association des Collectionneurs

D'ENTIERS POSTAUX"

The "Association des Collectionneurs d'Entiers Postaux" (ACEP) joins French and foreign collectors who seek, study and classify envelopes, postcards and other stationeries from France, Monaco and former French colonies.

See the official ACEP site at entierpostal.ifrance.com/acep/acep.htm



The Society invites you to discover its activities and services. If you wish to know the society better or even join you can contact the society and become member. Please contact the ACEP Secretary: Philippe Chaintron, 17 rue Pierre Desjardins, 78800 Houilles, France.

Here is a brief overview of the three main services reserved to ACEP members:

- The exchange service
- The novelties service
- The Bulletin "L'Entier Postal' and "Lettre de l'ACEP" service

The exchange service

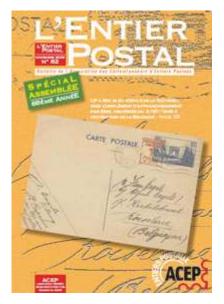
This service is split in two parts: France & Monaco, Sarre, T.O.M., former colonies and foreign countries. There are two shipments each year and the stationeries that you keep must be paid to the ACEP responsible, according to the rules included in the shipment.

The novelties service

It is also split in two principal parts: France and French spoken countries & Certain foreign countries, with which the Association is able to pay its purchases. Novelties are sent with a dispatch note, and paid directly to the responsible.

The magazine "L'entier Postal' and "Lettre de l'ACEP" service

The subscription to these publications is included in the annual fee. Some old issues are still available and sold only to ACEP members.



Other activities

- Books:

ACEP is editing catalogues and books about postal stationeries. The informations about these publications are mentioned into our magazine "l'Entier Postal".

- Meetings:

Apart in summer (July and August), a monthly meeting is held each 3rd saturday, as from 14 h 30 at Espace Carpeaux, 13 Boulevard Aristide Briand, 92400 Courbevoie, France.

Membership conditions

- Entrance fee (to be paid at first registration, or in case of new registration after resignation): 8 euro
- Annual fee (for a civil year): 27 euro
- Total: 35 euro

Payments must be sent to ACEP, Mr Jacques Cornut, 91 route de Carrières, 78400 Chatou, France.

FIP ACCREDITED JURORS AND TEAM LEADERS

COUNTRY	TL ³	* NAME	EMAIL	FIP EXHIBITION**
Australia	TL	Raymond Todd	ridgeview@netserv.net.au	London 10
		Ian McMahon	ian.mcmahon4@bigpond.com	China 09 A
		John Sinfield	sinfield30@optusnet.com.au	
		David Smith	dsm30722@bigpond.net.au	
		Bernard Beston	bk_beston@ecn.net.au	
Austria		Otto Votava		
Belgium		Luc F. Van Tichelen	luc.vantichelen@gep.kuleuven.be	
Costa Rica		Enrique Bialikamien	ebialik@racsa.co.cr	China 09
Denmark	TL	Erik Hvidberg Hansen	erikhvidberg@gmail.com	
		Lars Engelbrecht	le@postalstationery.dk	London 10
Finland	TL	Juhani Pietila	juhani.pietila@dnainternet.net	
		Kari R. Rahiala	kari.rahiala@kolumbus.fi	EC. 00
Г		Jussi Tuori	jussi.tuori@pp.inet.fi	Efiro 08
France	TI	Jacques Foort	jacques.foort@orange.fr	
Germany	IL	Hans Georg Meissner	1 01	
Greece		Neoklis Zafirakopoulos	hps@hps.gr	CI. OO
Hong Kong		Malcolm Hammersley	hammersleymalc@netvigator.com	China 09
India		Ajeet Raj Singhee	sahadevas@yahoo.com	
Italy		Maurizio Tecardi	mtecardi@inwind.it	
New Zealand		Barry Scott	barrys@xtra.co.nz	77.77
Portugal	TL	Manuel Portocarrero	manueleduardoportocarrero@gmail.com	
D :		Hernani Matos	hernanimatos@gmail.com	Espana 06 A
Russia		Alexander S. Ilyushin	ilyushin1943@gmail.com	St Petersburg 07
Singapore	T)	Lu Wing Hee	1 1 27 0 1 6	G. D 1
Spain	IL	Jose Manuel Rodriguez German Baschwitz	jrodri37@telefonica.net	St Petersburg 07
Committee			german@basch.e.telefonica.net	Espana 06
Sweden		Hasse Brockenhuus von Lowenhielm	brockfil@swipnet.se	
Switzerland	TL	Kurt Kimmel	kurt.kimmel@arvest.ch	Washington 06 TL
Chinese Taipei		Michael Ho	mike350822@yahoo.com.tw	Espana 06
UK	TL	Dr. Alan K. Huggins	alanhuggins@btconnect.com	1
		Iain Stevenson	belhavenp@aol.com	St Petersburg 07 A
		Brian Trotter	briantrotter@btinternet.com	
		Michael Smith	mike@philately.freeserve.co.uk	London 10 A
Uruguay	TL	Cesar Jones	cesarjo@hotmail.com	China 09
USA	TL	Stephen D. Schumann	sdsch@earthlink.net	London 10 TL
		Michael Dixon	mdd10@att.net	
		Roger C. Schnell	rkschoss@mindspring.com	
		Ross Towle	rosstowle@yahoo.com	Israel 08 A
		W. Danforth (Dan)	danforthwalker@comcast.net	
		Walker		

^{*}TL: TEAM LEADER

Please report additional or change in email addresses and participation in latest FIP exhibitions to the secretary. Thank you.

^{**}FIP EXHIBITION: LAST PARTICIPATION IN FIP PS JURY A: APPRENTICE

THE BUREAU

Chairman

Stephen D. Schumann 2417 Cabrillo Drive Hayward, CA 49545 **USA** sdsch@earthlink.net



FIP Board Member responsible for postal stationery

Raymond Todd, Australia ridgeview@netserv.net.au



Secretary

Lars Engelbrecht Bistrupvej 53 3460 Birkeroed Denmark le@postalstationery.dk



Chairman Emeritus and Honorary Member of the Commission

Dr. Alan Huggins

Honorary Members of the Commission

Marcel Pichon Erik Hvidberg Hansen





Commission Webmaster

Ross Towle, USA rosstowle@yahoo.com



FEPA Representative

Georges Schild Switzerland g.schild@datacomm.ch

FIAF Representative César Jones, Uruguay cesarjo@hotmail.com



NEW ARTICLE ON THE COMMISSION WEBSITE

of the Imperial China"



Chairman Ian McMahon, Australia ian.mcmahon4@bigpond.com





"Exhibiting Postal Stationery



Appointed by the Chairman

Appointed by the

Hernâni Matos, Portugal hernanimatos@gmail.com



By: Yu-An Chen www.postalstationery.org under "Articles"

THE COMMISSION DELEGATES

	Name	Address	Email
Albania	Rudolf Nossi	c/o Federation des Collectionneurs Albania, P.O.	lameartan@yahoo.com
		Box 2972, Tirana, Albania	
Argentina	Dr. Gustavo Luis	L. N. Alem 315, piso 2 "B", B1832BOG Lomas De	gustavocomin@ciudad.com.ar
	Comin	Zamora BA, Argentina	
Armenia	Samuel Ohanian	Union of Philatelists of Armenie, POB 50, Yerevan-	tass@arminco.com
		10 37010, Armenia	
Australia	Ian McMahon	PO Box 783, Civic Square ACT 2608, Australia	ian.mcmahon4@bigpond.com
		1	
Austria	Dr. Wolfgang	Hockeg. 88A, 1180 Wien, Austria	drwweigel@hotmail.com
D 1 :	Weigel	H 1 66 P 2001 H 1 P 1	
Belgium	Luc van Tichelen	Hezendzeef 6, B-3001 Heverlee, Belgium	luc.vantichelen@chem.kuleuv
D 1: :		1	en.ac.be
Bolivia		Apartado Postal 3280, La Paz, Bolivia	evonboeck@hotmail.com
Brazil	Reinaldo Estêvão	Rua Guarara, 511 - apto 2704 cep 01425-001 São	reinaldo_macedo@uol.com.br
	de Macedo	Paulo SP, Brasil	
Bulgaria	Spas Pantchev	Union of Bulgarian Philatelists, PO Box 662, 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria	sbfbul@yahoo.com
Canada	Dr. J.J. Danielski	71 Gennela Square, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M1B	ijad@rogers.com
		5M7	
Chile	Martin Urrutia	c/o Sociedad Filatelicia de Chile, Casilla 13245,	martinurrutia@sociedadfilatel
		Santiago de Chile, Chile	ica.cl
China (Peop.	Chang Min	147a Melton Road, Leicester, Le46QS, United	mc952@sina.com
Rep.)		Kingdom	
Colombia	Mario Ortiz	Carrera 7 No 47-11, Bogota , Columbia	ortiz-mario10@yahoo.es (?)
Costa Rica	Enrique	Apartado 928-1007, Centro Colon, San Jose 1000,	ebialik@racsa.co.cr
	Bialíkamien	Costa Rica	
Cuba	A. R. del Toro	P.O. Box 2222, Havana-2 10200, Cuba	ffc@enet.cu
	Marreo	10200, eucu	
Cyprus	Charalambos	Sina St. 7 A, CY-1095 Nicosia, Cyprus	cyphila@spidernet.com.cy
	Meneleau		
Czech Republic		P.O.Box 243, CZ-16041 Praha 6, Czech Republic	icernik@volny.cz
Denmark	Lars Engelbrecht	Bistrupvej 53, 3460 Birkeroed, Denmark	le@postalstationery.dk
Finland	Kari Rahiala	Vesikuja 9 C 49, 00270 Helsinki, Finland	kari.rahiala@kolumbus.fi
France	Jacques Foort	140 Rue de Roubaix, 59240 Dunkerque	jacques.foort@orange.fr
Germany	Dr. Hans Georg	Zavelsteinstrasse 54, D-70469 Stuttgart 30,	Jacques.1001t C orange.11
	Meissner	Germany	
Greece	Neoklis	23 Dafnomili Str., 114-71 Athens, Greece	hps@hps.gr
	Zafirakopoulos	23 Bullionini But, 11 + 71 Milens, Greece	inpo e inpo.gr
Hong Kong	Malcolm	GPO Box 446 Hong Kong	hammersleymalc@netvigator.
	Hammersley		com
Iceland	Halfdan Helgason	Masholar 19, IS-111 Reykjavik, Iceland	halfdan@halfdan.is
India	Ajeet Singhee	464-A, Road no. 19, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad 500-	sahadevas@yahoo.com
India	I ijeet singhee	033, India	Surface vas & yanoo.com
Indonesia	Harry Hartawan	JI Kesehatan 7/17, Jakarta 10160, Indonesia	
Israel	Tibi Yaniv	I.P.F POB 4523, Tel Aviv 61045, Israel	ipf@netvision.net.il
Italy	Prof. Ing. Franco	Via Latina 407, I - 00179 Roma, Italy	giannini@ing.uniroma2.it
	Giannini		
Japan	J. Nishimura	5-3-6 Negishi, Taito-Ku, Tokyo 110, Japan	kts@mug.biglobe.ne.jp
Korea (Rep. of)		Chungjung Post Office, Box 8, Seoul 120-65,	philwoo324@hanmail.net (?)
(100p. 01)	Chang	Republic of Korea	piniwoosza e naminani.net (!)
1		Brivibas Gatve 234, LV 1039 Riga, Latvia	raimonds.jonitis@gmail.com
Latvia	Raimonds Ionitis		
Latvia Liechstenstein	Raimonds Jonitis Götz Schneider		
Latvia Liechstenstein	Raimonds Jonitis Götz Schneider	Käthe Kollwitz Str 11, D-76227 Karlsruhe,	lphv@lphv.li

	T		To a second
Mexico		Rogelio Bacon 2301-3, Jardines Independencia, CP	jimcor77@hotmail.com
	Jiminez Cordero	44240, Guadalajara, Jal. Mexico	
Nepal	Deepak Manandhar	Kha 1/68 Kupandel, Ward no.l Laiitpur POB	nephiso@ntc.net.np
		12970, Katmandu, Nepal	
Netherlands	Max Plantinga	Ottolandstraat 6, 2729 De Zoetermeer, Netherlands	max_plantinga@hotmail.com
New Zealand	Barry J E Scott	47A Sturges Road, Henderson, Auckland 0612,	barrys@xtra.co.nz
		New Zealand	
Norway	Tore Berg	Guristuveien 51, N-0690 Oslo, Norway	toreberg@online.no
Pakistan	M Arif	18A/1,2nd Gizri Street , Phase-4, DHA, Karachi,	arifyco@gerrys.net
_	 U	Pakistan	
Peru	Aldo Salvatteci	Av. Republica de Panama No. 6216, Lima, Peru	aldosalva@terra.com.pe
Philippines	Antonio So	P. O. Box 135, Manila 1099, Philippines	psr@info.com.ph
Poland	Jan Hefner	Ul. R. Dmowskiego 5/5, PL 45 365 Opole, Poland	zgpzf@poczta.onet.pl
Portugal	Hernâni António Carmelo de Matos	Rua de Santo André 1, 7100-453 Estremoz, Portugal	hernanimatos@gmail.com
Qatar	Yacoub Jaber Sorour	c/o Philatelic Club, P. O .Box 10933, Doha, Quatar	qstamps@qatar.net.qa
Romania	Leonard Pascanu	Str. Boteanu 6, 70119 Bucharest, Romania	federatia_filatelica@yahoo.co
Russia	Alexander S.	Union of Philatelists of Russia, 12 Tverskaya Street	ilyushin1943@gmail.com
	Ilyushin	103831 - Moscow, GSP-3, Russia	
Serbia	Branislay	Alekse Nenadovica 12/14, 1100 Belgrad, Serbia	jovanvel@yahoo.com
	Novakovic		
Singapore	Henry Ong	123E Riverdale Drive #07-107 Singapore 545123	ong.henry@pacific.net.sg
Slovenia	Igor Pirc	Ptujska 23, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia	predsednik@fzs.si
South Africa	Emil Minnaar	PO Box 131600, 1504 Benoryn, South Africa	emil@minnaar.org
Spain	Arturo Ferrer Zabala	Pl. de Guipúzcoa, 9-1°, 20004 San Sebastián	a.ferrer@euskalnet.net
Sweden	Lennart Daun	Bävergränd 4, 507 32 Brämhult, Sweden	lennart.daun@bravida.se
Switzerland	George Schild	Rainmattstrasse 3, CH-3011 Berne, Switzerland	g.schild@datacomm.ch
Taiwan (Chi-	Michael Ho	PO Box 5-74, Kaoshiung, Taiwan	mike350822@yahoo.com.tw
nese Taipei)			-
Thailand	Surajit Gongvatana	188 Somdejchaophaya Road Klongsarn, Bangkok 10600 Thailand	prakob13@hotmail.com
United Arab Emirates	Ali Abdulrahman Ahmed	P.O. Box 546, Dubai, United Arab Emirates	ali@epa.ae
United	Mike Smith	9 Rainham Close, Basingstoke, Hampshire RG22	mike@philately.freeserve.co.
Kingdom	Wire Simui	5HA, United Kingdom	uk
United States	S. D. Schumann	2417 Cabrillo Drive, Hayward, CA 49545, United	sdsch@earthlink.net
	S. B. Schamann	States	
Uruguay	Dr. César Jones	Av Uruguay 1333/101, 11 100 Montevideo,	cesarjo@hotmail.com
		Uruguay	,
Venezuela	Pedro Meri	CCS 4010, P O Box 025323 Miami Fla. 33120, Venezuela	pedromeri@gmail.com
Honorary Member	Marcel Pichon	12 rue Lauriston, 75116 Paris, France	
Honorary	Dr Alan K Huggins	Briar Lodge, 134 Berkeley Avenue, Chesham,	
Member		Buckinghamshire HP5 2RT, United Kingdom	
Honorary	Erik Hvidberg	Masten 50, 3070 Snekkersten, Denmark	erikhvidberg@gmail.com
Member	Hansen		

Please report all changes in names, addresses and email addresses of the delegates to the secretary. Some of the email addresses are marked (?) because they were not functioning the last time the commission sent out the newsletter. If you have changed your email address, please report this to the secretary. Thank you.

POSTAL STATIONERY EXHIBIT RESULTS



ANTVERPIA 2010 - FEPA EXHIBITION, ANTWERP, BELGIUM, 9-12 APRIL 2010

POSTAL STATIONERY JUROR TEAM:

Hernani Matos, Portugal Eddie Leibu, Israel Arne Thune-Larsen, Norway

Vaz Pepreira	Pedro	Portugal	Stationery Ceres	92	G G
Peter Frazao	Michael Luis	Germany Portugal	Die Ganzsachen El Salvadors 1882 bis 1899 The First Postal Stationary issue of the	90 90	G
i iazao	Luis	Fortugal	Portuguese Colonies (D.Luis issue)	30	O
Kiddle	Francis	Great Britain	Express Postal Stationery of Mexico	87	LV
Daun	Lennart	Sweden	Swedish Postal Stationery, 1900-1930	87	LV
Neumayr	Markus	Austria	Postal stationery of Austria - issue 1908	85	LV
Landeghem	Aimé	Belgium	The postal stationery of South Africa 1902 to 1962	85	LV
Mostafa	Khaled	Egypt	The Postal Stationery of Egypt, 1865-1930	83	V
Bardin	Guy	France	Entiers postaux et articles d'argent au type Sage	83	V
Solly	Richard	Great Britain	Money Orders, Postal Orders & Postal Notes of South Africa	83	V
Catama	Ioan	Romania	Romania : " Printed " postal stationery, 1907- 1918	83	V
Decorte	Donald	Belgium	Entiers postaux illustrés de France	78	LS
Simon	Dieter	Germany	Correspondenzkarten, amtliche Postkarten und Postkartenformulare Bayerns (1870-1882)	78	LS
Tukker	Wim	Netherlands	Australia - Airletters and Aerogrammes	73	S
Chukin	Andrey	Romania	Varieties of postal cards of USSR with original	68	SB
GIUNIII	Alluley	Nomania	stamps, 1971-1991	00	OD



LONDON 2010 - FIP EXHIBITION, LONDON, UK, 8-15 MAY 2010

POSTAL STATIONERY JUROR TEAM:

Stephen Schumann, USA (TL) Raymond Todd, Australia Lars Engelbrecht, Denmark Michael Smith, United Kingdom (Apprentice)

Holyoake	Alan	Great Britain	The Introduction and Usage of the Mulready Envelope and Letter Sheet Stationery	98	LG BIC
Nicolas	Arturo Martin de	Spain	Official Postal Cards of Spain (1873-1938)	96	LG SP
Dooremalen Fuller Woo	Hans Van Darryl Arthur K. M.	Netherlands Australia Great Britain	USA Postal Cards 1873-1913 Leeward Islands Postal Stationery Western Australia Postal Stationery	95	LG SP LG LG

Baschwitz	German	Spain	Spain: Postal Stationery printed to private and official order	95	LG	
Minnaar Ioannides	Emil Alexander	South Africa Cyprus	Postal Stationery of Gibraltar until 1938 Cyprus Postal Stationery, Queen Victoria 1878-	93 93	G G	
loannides	Alexander	Сургиз	1901	55		
Blinman	Michael	Australia	New South Wales Postal Stationery	93	G	SP
Beston	Bernard	Australia	Postal Stationery of Queensland	92	G	
Pietilä	Juhani	Finland	Finland Postal Stationery Envelopes 1845-1888	92	G	
Haslauer	Johannes	Austria	Die erste Korrespondenzkarte der Welt mit dem Wertzeicheneindruck der Ausgabe 1867	92	G	
Wheatley	Richard	Great Britain	Netherlands East Indies, King Willem III Postal Cards & Envelopes	92	G	
Suess	Peter	Germany	Postal Stationery of the Mexican Express Companies	92	G	
Macedo	Reinaldo	Brazil	Brazilian Postal Cards: 1880-1920	92	G	
Chusyd	Marcos	Brazil	Brazilian Postal Stationery of the XIX century:	91	G	
			Envelopes and Lettercards			
Ilyushin	Alexander	Russia	Stamped Envelopes of Russian Empire 1848- 1863	90	G	
Ljubicic	Nikola	Serbia	Postal Stationery of Serbia 1873-1916	90	G	
Glohr	Eric	USA	Hawaiian Postal Cards and Envelopes: Kingdom,	90	G	
			Provisional Government, and Republic Issues			
Zhifei	Li	China	Chinese Imperial Postal Stationery Cards	90	G	
Levine	Philip	Australia	Gold Coast Postal Stationery	87	LV	
Svensson	Hans	Sweden	Postal Stationery of British India	87	LV	
Balgamwala	M. Arif	Pakistan	Postal Stationery of British India Overprinted Pakistan 1947-1949	87	LV	
Horlyck	Peter	Denmark	Nigeria Postal Stationery	85	LV	
Zavala	Arturo	Spain	Argentina - the Rivadavia series of postal	85	LV	
	Ferrer	O paii.	stationery			
Lee	Jong-koo	Korea (Rep of)	The Postal Cards in the Korean Empire Era / 1900-1905	85	LV	
Sargent	Neil	Great Britain	GB - Queen Victoria Stamped-to-Order Envelopes	83	V	
Daun	Lennart	Sweden	Swedish Postal Stationery 1900-1930	82	V	
Milad	Raafat	Egypt	Egyptian Stationery	82	V	
Williaa	Hannalla	- 97Pt	Egyptian Glationery	-	-	
Seebald	Helmut	Austria	The Use of Official Austrian Postcards during the Inflation 1918-1925	81	V	
Ando	Gensei	Japan	The Japanese Foreign Mail Postcards	81	V	
Cernik	Milan	Czech	Czechoslovakia 1918-1939 Postal Usage of	80	V	
		Republic	Double Postcards			
Komiyama	Satoshi	Japan	Early History of Japanese International Post Cards	80	V	
Klaus	Rudolf	Luxemburg	Belgique Entiers Postaux Leopold II	76	LS	
Manzella	Gianni	Luxemburg	Les Entiers Postaux du Royaume d'Italie	70	S	
Manzona	Ciaiiii	Landilibaly	200 Emilioro i obtadir da Moyadimo a italio	. •	_	



The Expert team was taking a closer look at some items in the postal stationery class during London 2010 – and they did find some fakes!



PLANÉTE TIMBRE 2010 - FEPA EXHIBITION, PARIS, FRANCE, 11-20 JUNE 2010

POSTAL STATIONERY JUROR TEAM:

Juhani Pietila, Finland (TL) Ray Todd, Australia Jacques Foort, France

Woo Baschwitz Ljubicic	Arthur German Nikola	Great Britain Spain Serbia	Western Australia postal stationery Entero postales particulares y Administrativos Postal stationery of Serbia types and usage 1873	95 95 92	LG SP LG G
Rahiala	Kari	Finland	- 1916 Finland - Postal stationeries with rings 1891	90	G
Menelaou	Charalambo		Cyprus postal stationery 1880 - 1960	90	Ğ
Imperato	Saverio	Italy	Les premiers entiers postaux "I Cavanelli"	90	G
Lauth	Willy	Denmark	Postal stationery of the Danish west indies 1877 - 1917	88	LV
Boudon	Paulette	France	Les cartes postales précurseurs de France (1873 - 1878)	87	LV
Vaz Pereira	Pedro	Portugal	Portuguese stationery Cérès	87	LV
Nilsson	Bengt	Sweden	Ceylon postal stationery 1857 - 1930	86	LV
Brown	Gary	Australia	South Africa airletters till 1961	85	LV
Pottier	Gerard	France	Les entiers postaux au type Mouchon	85	LV
Martinez	Manuel	Spain	Entero postales Reinado de Alfonso XIII	85	LV
Tillard	Jean- Jacques	France	Les entiers postaux aux types	82	V
Tähtinen	Eero	Finland	Finnish postal stationeries, Russian design, models 1901 and 1911	81	V
Kuran	Timur	Turkey	The end of an Empire: Ottoman postal stationery 1908 - 1925	81	V
Daun	Lennart	Sweden	Swedish postal stationery 1900 - 1930	81	V
Mostafa	Khaled	Egypt	The postal stationery of Egypt 1865 - 1930	81	V
Paschos	Athanasios	Greece	Postal stationery of Greece 1876 - 1900	80	V
Lassarrade	Michel	France	Les entiers postaux au type Pétain	80	V
Ceuca	Mihai	Romania	Romania - Cartes postales à timbre fixe octogonale 1873 - 1885	78	LS
Svojitka	Josef	Czech Republic	Schweiz - Ganzsachen 1846 - 1948	78	LS
Panchev	Spas	Bulgaria	Bulgaria - "Large lion" postcards and their usage 1879 - 1889	77	LS
Tanner	Brikena	Albania	Postal stationeries Albania, from 1906 until 1944	74	S
Perkman	Marjan	Slovenia	Postal cards of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1924-40	73	S
Kazieczko	Marian	Poland	Postal cards of Poland 1954 - 1990	71	S
Chukin	Andrey	Russia	Varieties of the postcards with original stamp of the USSR 1971 - 1991	65	SB

NEW EXHIBIT

AT THE COMMISSION WEBSITE WWW.POSTALSTATIONERY.ORG

Spain: Enteros Postales Particulares y Administravos by: German Baschwitz

REVISION OF GUIDELINES

By: Lars Engelbrecht

As mentioned in the previous newsletter, we have started up a process of revising the guidelines for postal stationery exhibits. In the following you can compare the current guidelines with the suggestion made by the secretary and initially revised by Steve Schumann, Ray Todd and Alan Huggins.

The process will be that we ask all delegates to read this suggestion carefully and make your notes, comments and suggestions. Preferably you send them to the secretary or you can bring them to the commission meeting in Portugal in October where we will discuss the suggested changes.

After the commission meeting in October our Chairman has formed a Committee which will work on the wordings. The Committee consists of: Raymond Todd, Stephen Schumann, Lars Engelbrecht and Ross Towle. Depending on the comments and suggestions in Portugal the timeline for the next steps could be: Presentation and further discussion at the commission meeting in 2012 and approval at the FIP congress in 2014.

So please read it carefully before Portugal.

CURRENT

GUIDELINES FOR JUDGING POSTAL STATIONERY EXHIBITS

INTRODUCTION

These Guidelines are issued by the FIP Postal Stationery Commission to further explain the Special Regulations for the Evaluation of Postal Stationery Exhibits (SREV) which were approved by the 54th FIP Congress in 1985 in Rome (Revised at the 61st FIP Congress in 1992 in Granada). They are intended to provide general guidance regarding:

- A. The definition and nature of postal stationery
- B. The principles of exhibit composition, and
- C. The judging criteria of exhibits of postal stationery,

and should be read in conjunction with both the Special Regulations referred to above and the General Regulations for the Evaluation of Competitive Exhibits at FIP Exhibitions (GREV).

Whilst the Commission was unanimous in recognising that any collector is perfectly free to build and develop a collection in any way he or she considers appropriate, the Commission felt that it had a duty to inform and guide in relation to the collection of postal stationery so that the true nature and purpose of the various classes of material commonly grouped under this heading can be properly appreciated by all those who have an interest. To this end, an attempt has been made to produce a generally acceptable definition of postal stationery with suitable qualifications covering associated material.

SUGGESTION

GUIDELINES FOR JUDGING POSTAL STATIONERY EXHIBITS

Introduction

These Guidelines are issued by the FIP Postal Stationery Commission to give practical advice on how to apply the GREV and the Special Regulations for the Evaluation of Postal Stationery Exhibits (SREV) which were approved by the 54th FIP Congress in 1985 in Rome (Revised at the 61st FIP Congress in 1992 in Granada and at the XX FIP Congress in YYYY).

The guidelines have been developed to assist exhibitors in the preparation and judges in the evaluation of postal stationery exhibits. They are intended to provide guidance regarding:

- 1. The definition and nature of postal stationery
- 2. The principles of exhibit composition, and
- 3. The judging criteria of exhibits of postal stationery.

A. Definition and Nature of Postal Stationery

1) A generally accepted traditional definition of postal stationery can be stated as follows:

Postal Stationery comprises postal matter which either bears an officially authorised pre-printed stamp or

1. The Definition and Nature of Postal Stationery

The FIP Postal Stationery Commission definition of postal stationery is:

"Postal Stationery comprises postal matter which either bears an officially authorised pre-printed stamp or device

device or inscription indicating that a specific face value of postage or related service has been prepaid.

N.B. whilst traditionally the presence of a printed stamp impression has been fundamental to an item being generally accepted within the definition of postal stationery (ref. SREV, article 2), a number of countries issued so-called "formula" items which were sold to the public bearing adhesive stamps, prior to the issue of postal stationery items with impressed stamps. More recently a growing number of Postal Administrations have introduced postal stationery which, while sold to the public at a specific price, merely indicates that a particular service/postage rate has been prepaid without indication of value - termed "non value indicators" (NVI). Such material would of course be appropriately included in collections and exhibits of postal stationery. The position regarding items which are similar or identical in format to normal postal stationery but which do not bear either a stamp impression or an indication of value or service is more open to debate, and at the present time, exhibits consisting entirely of such unstamped items are probably best shown out of competition in FIP International Exhibitions. The situation is however a developing one and the Commission may well wish to produce further guidance on this aspect in due course.

or inscription indicating that a specific face value of postage or related service has been prepaid"

2) The physical form of the paper or card on which the stamp etc. has been printed depends upon the specific purpose for which a particular item of postal stationery is intended. The earliest stamped items of postal stationery were usually letter sheets (termed covers) and envelopes. The other forms of postal stationery commonly include postcards, wrappers (newspaper bands), registration envelopes, certificates of posting, letter cards, and air letter sheets (aerograms), but other types of documents bearing impressions of postage stamp designs have been produced by a number of countries.

Other categories of stamped stationery which are designed to prepay related but strictly non-postal purposes and which are commonly included in postal stationery collections are telegraph forms and postal orders.

N.B. In some cases the imprinted stamps found on telegraph forms are actually inscribed "POSTAGE" and were accepted as postage stamps when detached from their original form.

1.1. The Physical Form

The physical form of the paper or card on which the stamp etc. has been printed depends upon the specific purpose for which a particular item of postal stationery is intended. The earliest stamped items of postal stationery were usually letter sheets (termed covers) and envelopes. The other forms of postal stationery commonly include postcards, wrappers (newspaper bands), registration envelopes, certificates of posting, letter cards, and air letter sheets (aerograms), but other types of documents bearing impressions of postage stamp designs have been produced by a number of countries.

- 3) Postal Stationery can be grouped into the following classes according to the manner of its availability and usage:
 - a) POST OFFICE ISSUES: Stamped stationery prepared to the specification of and issued by Postal Administrations for public use. It is important to distinguish unofficial private modifications of normal Post Office issues made for philatelic purposes which are often termed "REPIQUAGES".
 - b) OFFICIAL SERVICE ISSUES: Stamped stationery produced for the use of Government Departments only. Imprinted stamps may be similar to those found on Post Office issues or of a special design. Alternatively, Post Office issues may be adapted for Official Service by overprinting etc..
 - Forces (MILITARY) ISSUES: Stamped stationery produced for the use of members of the armed forces. Imprinted stamps may be similar to those found on Post Office issues of special design.
 - d) STAMPED TO ORDER (PRIVATE) ISSUES: Stamped stationery bearing stamps of Post Office design applied

1.2 The availability and usage

Postal Stationery can be grouped into the following classes according to the manner of its availability and usage:

- 1.2.1 Post office issues: Stamped stationery prepared to the specification of and issued by Postal Administrations for public use. It is important to distinguish the unofficial private modifications of normal Post Office issues made for philatelic purposes 1.2.2 Official service issues: Stamped stationery produced for the use of Government Departments only. Imprinted stamps may be similar to those found on Post Office issues or of a special design. Alternatively, Post Office issues may be adapted for Official Service by overprinting etc.
- 1.2.3 Forces (military) issues: Stamped stationery produced for the use of members of the armed forces. Imprinted stamps may be similar to those found on Post Office issues of special design.
- 1.2.4 Stamped to Order/Printed to Private Order issues: Stamped stationery bearing stamps of Post Office

with Postal Administration approval and within specified regulations to the order of private individuals or organisations. Imprinted stamps may cover a wider range of denominations and hence designs to those found on Post Office issues.

N.B. It is important to distinguish within the stamped to order class between those items which where produced for genuine postal usage and those produced for philatelic purposes.

- e) LOCAL POST ISSUES: Stamped stationery produced by private postal agencies with varying degrees of Postal Administration recognition or support. It is also possible to classify postal stationery according to the type of postal or associated service for which it is intended. Examples of such services include the following:
- f) POSTAGE: Surface/airmail local, inland, foreign, letters, post cards, parcels, newspapers, etc.
- g) REGISTRATION: Inland, foreign.
- h) TELEGRAPH: Inland, foreign, etc.
- i) RECEIPT: Receipt of posting letters, parcels.
- j) MISCELLANEOUS FEES ETC: Postal orders, money orders, other documents bearing impressions of stamp designs etc.

design applied with Postal Administration approval and within specified regulations to the order of private individuals or organisations. Imprinted stamps may cover a wider range of denominations and hence designs to those found on Post Office issues. It is important to distinguish within the stamped to order class between those items which were produced for genuine postal usage and those produced for philatelic purposes.

1.2.5 Local post issues: Stamped stationery produced by private postal agencies with varying degrees of Postal Administration recognition or support.

It is also possible to classify postal stationery according to the type of postal or associated service for which it is intended. Examples of such services include the following:

- 1.2.6 Postage: Surface/airmail local, inland, foreign, letters, post cards, parcels, newspapers, etc.
- 1.2.7 Registration: Inland, foreign.
- 1.2.8 Telegraph: Inland, foreign, etc.
- 1.2.9 Receipt: Receipt of posting letters, parcels.
- 1.2.10 Miscellaneous fees etc: Postal orders, money orders, other documents bearing impressions of stamp designs etc.

1.3 "Borderline" Postal Stationery

Traditionally the presence of a printed stamp impression has been fundamental to an item being generally accepted within the definition of postal stationery. However it is necessary to mention items that are "borderline" postal stationery:

- 1.3.1 Formular cards. A number of countries issued so-called "formular" items which were sold to the public bearing adhesive stamps, prior to the issue of postal stationery items with impressed stamps. These formular cards can be included in postal stationery exhibits.

 1.3.2 Non value indicators. More recently a growing number of Postal Administrations have introduced postal stationery which, while sold to the public at a specific price, merely indicates that a particular service/postage rate has been prepaid without indication of value termed "non value indicators" (NVI). Such material is of course appropriately included in exhibits of postal stationery.
- 1.3.3 Telegraph Forms & Money Orders (Postal Orders). Because of the different use of these items in different countries, telegraph forms and money orders (postal orders) are sometimes most appropriate in postal stationery exhibits and sometimes in revenue exhibits. If the fee paid is related to a postal service it is defined as postal stationery, but if the fee is a tax we recommend to exhibit in the revenue class.
- 1.3.4 International Reply Coupons have traditionally been accepted as part of postal stationery and can be exhibited in this class
- 1.3.5 Unstamped formular items, unstamped military stationery, unstamped postal administration stationery, meter post impressions and privately generated 'Postage Paid Impressions' are all considered outside the definition and should not be exhibited in the postal stationery class.
- 1.4 Cut-outs (cut squares) in postal stationery exhibits
 Postal stationery exhibits should normally be of entire items.
 Where certain items are very rare in entire form or are only known to exist in cut-down (cut square) form they would be acceptable as part of an exhibit, as would a study for example of variations in the stamp dies used or those with rare cancellations etc. The use of postal stationery stamps as

adhesives would also properly form part of an exhibit of postal stationery.

B. Principles of Exhibit Composition

An exhibit of postal stationery should comprise a logical and coherent assembly of unused and/or used items of postal stationery as defined by the guidelines produced by the FIP Postal Stationery Commission to illustrate one or more of the categories set out below. The plan or concept of the exhibit should be set out on an introductory sheet (ref. GREV, Article 3.3).

- a) The issues of a particular country or associated group;
- b) The issues of a particular chronological period;
- c) The issues of a particular class of postal stationery; (ref. section A 3) a e;
- d) The issues of a particular type of postal or associated service; (ref. section A 3 f j;
- e) The issues relating to a particular physical form of the paper or card; (ref. section A 2).

Postal stationery exhibits should normally be of entire items. Where certain items are very rare in entire form or are only known to exist in cut-down (cutsquare) form they would be acceptable as part of an exhibit, as would a study for example of variations in the stamp dies used or those with rare cancellations etc. The use of postal stationery stamps as adhesives would also properly form part of an exhibit of postal stationery.

2. Principles of Exhibit Composition

2.1 The Exhibit Composition

An exhibit of postal stationery should comprise a logical and coherent assembly of unused and/or used items of postal stationery (as defined in 1.0) to illustrate one or more of the categories set out below.

- a) The issues of a particular country or associated group
- b) The issues of a particular chronological period
- c) The issues of a particular class of postal stationery (1.2.1-1.2.5)
- d) The issues of a particular type of postal or associated service (1.2.6-1.2.10)
- e) The issues relating to a particular physical form of the paper or card (1.1).

In a postal stationery exhibit the exhibitor tells a story with the exhibit. Normally it is the story about the development of the postal stationery items themselves. It can begin with the reason why the postal stationery was issued following with the possible essays and/or proofs. It can then describe the development of the items, different printings, colours, perforations, papers, errors etc. The usage of the items, the rates, routes, cancellations and other aspects are a secondary part of the story and may not be a dominant part of the exhibit.

The exhibits may be planned chronologically, geographically (e.g. by local/national districts), by mode of transport/service, or by any other way that the exhibitor may feel appropriate to employ.

The subject chosen needs to be appropriate in scope for both the initial and also the potential size of the exhibit.

2.2 One Frame Exhibits

A One Frame exhibit of Postal Stationery is intended to be an exhibit within the categories mentioned in 2.1 with a very narrow theme that fits into one frame. If a theme can be shown in more than one frame, it is not suitable as a theme for a one frame exhibit.

A selection of items from a multiframe exhibit may be suitable only if the selection can completely treat a natural sub-theme of the exhibit within one frame. An extract of a multiframe exhibit showing only the best items ("cherry picking") from a multiframe exhibit is not appropriate as a one frame exhibit.

As with multi-frame exhibits One Frame Exhibits should have primary focus on the postal stationery itself. Exhibits with a heavy emphasis of usage are unlikely to succeed.

2.3 The Introductory Sheet (or Title Page)

All Postal Stationery exhibits must include an introductory sheet. This introductory sheet must consist of:

- The title of the exhibit
- Short, precise and relevant general information on the subject
- A description of the purpose of the exhibit
- A description of the scope of the exhibit (What is included in the exhibit and what is omitted)
- A plan of the structure of the exhibit chapters or sections etc. – rather than a "frame by frame" or "page by page" description

- A list of personal research by the exhibitor within the subject (with references to articles or literature)
- A list of the most important literature references

C. Judging of Postal Stationery

In agreement with Articles 4.3 and 4.10 of the General Regulations of the FIP Exhibitions (GREX), General World and International Exhibitions should provide for a specific Postal Stationery Class to be exhibited as an entity in one part or room of the exhibition.

In other exhibitions where no separate class has been designated it is desirable that postal stationery exhibits be grouped geographically within the

Traditional Philately Class except for airmail items which may be more appropriately exhibited within the Aerophilatelic Class

In judging a postal stationery exhibit the jury will use the following general criteria (ref. GREV, Article 4.2):

- a) Treatment of the exhibit ref. GREV, Article 4.3
- b) Importance of the exhibit ref. GREV, Article 4.4
- Philatelic and related knowledge, personal study and research - ref. GREV, Article 4.5
- d) Condition and Rarity ref. GREV, Article 4.6
- e) Presentation ref. GREV, Article 4.7.

Exhibitors should be aware of the need to consider carefully the various aspects which combine together to maximise the award an exhibit can attract.

Some indications are given below of the basic elements underlying each individual criterion.

3. Judging of Postal Stationery

In agreement with Articles 5.7 of the General Regulations of the FIP Exhibitions (GREX), General World and International Exhibitions should provide for a specific Postal Stationery Class to be exhibited as an entity in one part or room of the exhibition.

In other exhibitions where no separate class has been designated it is desirable that postal stationery exhibits be grouped geographically within the Traditional Philately Class.

In judging a postal stationery exhibit the jury will use the following general criteria (ref. GREV, Article 4.2):

- 1. Treatment ref. GREV, Article 4.5
- 2. Philatelic Importance ref. GREV, Article 4.6
- 3. Philatelic and related Knowledge, Personal Study and Research ref. GREV, Article 4.7
- 4. Condition ref. GREV, Article 4.8
- 5. Rarity ref. GREV, Article 4.8
- 6. Presentation ref. GREV, Article 4.9.

Exhibitors should be aware of the need to consider carefully the various aspects which combine together to maximise the award an exhibit can attract.

Some indications are given below of the basic elements underlying each individual criterion.

a) Treatment of the Exhibit

Degree of advancement, originality, completeness of exhibit: Does the exhibit show the greatest degree of advancement in terms of the material exhibited? Is the approach orthodox, or has an unusual or original interpretation been used? How complete is the treatment of the subject chosen? Has the subject been chosen to enable a properly balanced exhibit to be shown in the space available? Does the material exhibited properly correspond with the title and description of the exhibit?

3.1 Treatment (20 points)

Treatment of the exhibit reflects the degree to which the exhibitor is able to create a balanced exhibit characteristic of the chosen subject. A logical progression that is easy to follow and a clear concise write up will help the jurors to appreciate the exhibit. In assessing treatment jurors will check that the statements made in the introduction and plan are adequately represented in the display.

The exhibit is evaluated on whether:

- The completeness of the material shown in relation to the scope of the exhibit
- The subject has been chosen to enable a properly balanced exhibit to be shown in the space available
- The primary focus is the stationery itself and secondarily the usage
- The content reflects the title, purpose, scope and plan
- There is a logical flow in the exhibit
- The headlines of each page support the understanding of the treatment
- There is a good balance between the different parts of the exhibit
- There is a natural start and ending point of the exhibit
- There is no duplicated material (For instance: Two similar items postmarked in two different cities are in a postal stationery exhibit duplication)

The Introduction Page is evaluated on whether if it:

Introduces the purpose of the exhibit

- Defines the scope of the exhibit
- Explains the structure of the exhibit
- Has a plan of the exhibit
- Mentions the most important literature/references

The selection of material for a postal stationery exhibit involves a compromise between the many pages of material the exhibitor may wish to show and the number of pages that will fit in the frames allotted by the exhibition management. This selection is an important factor not only in assessing treatment, but also knowledge. Providing a clear indication is given, the exhibitor may omit material that is of lesser significance. In general, the common items of an issue may be represented by a token showing, while the better material of the same issue should be shown in depth. The judges will appreciate that this treatment shows the exhibitor's knowledge of the material.

b) Importance

The "importance" of an exhibit is determined by both the significance of the actual exhibit in relation to the subject chosen and the overall significance of that subject to the field of Postal Stationery in general.

3.2 Philatelic Importance (10 points)

The "importance" of an exhibit is determined by both the significance of the actual exhibit in relation to the subject chosen and the overall significance of that subject.

In assessing the importance of the exhibit consideration is given to:

- How difficult is the selected area?
- What is the significance of the selected area relative to world philately?
- What is the significance of the selected area relative to the national philately of the country?
- What is the significance of the material shown in the exhibit relative to the selected area?

c) Philatelic and related Knowledge, Personal Study and Research

The exhibit should demonstrate a full and accurate appreciation of the subject chosen, and a detailed study of existing information. The jury should take due account of the personal study and any research carried out by the exhibitor (ref. GREV, Article 4.5).

3.3 Philatelic and related Knowledge, Personal Study and Research (35 points)

Philatelic and related knowledge is demonstrated by the items chosen for display and their related comments. Personal study is demonstrated by the proper analysis of the items chosen for display. Personal research is presentation of new facts related to the chosen subject.

Philatelic and related knowledge:

- The choice of items reflects knowledge of the chosen area
- The exhibit should demonstrate a full and accurate appreciation of the subject chosen
- The existing literature within the area has been used
- · The items are well described

Personal study - descriptions of:

- The postal stationery type, name and location of printer, issuing date, earliest recorded use & numbers printed (where known)
- Watermarks, paper, perforations etc. of the postal stationery
- Postal stationery printings and varieties
- Rates and usage
- Rarer added stamps to a postal stationery item
- · Scarce destinations and unusual routes
- Distinctive cancellations and/or added markings affecting the rate and those not affecting the rate

Personal research:

- Research carried out by the exhibitor
- Research and new discoveries should be given full coverage in accordance with their importance.

Where appropriate references should be given to the exhibitor's own or other previously published information. Where the exhibitor has extended such information a reference can be placed either in the introductory statement or on the exhibition page to which the research refers.

It is unrealistic to require a collector to develop new findings in a heavily studied and researched area. For this reason, such exhibits will not be penalised for a lack of personal research, but will be given additional consideration if, in spite of previous research that has taken place, the exhibitor has managed to come up with new findings.

The proper evaluation of philatelic and related knowledge, personal study, and research will be based on the relevant description of each philatelic object shown. A well thought-out plan may avoid otherwise lengthy descriptions later in the exhibit.

If using rarity statements ("One of X recorded") it is important to mention the source of this recording. Do not use expressions like "Unique" or "Very rare".

Only the knowledge, study and research documented by the items in the exhibit can be judged. Furthermore exhibitors should bear in mind that the information given should not overwhelm the philatelic material shown.

d) Condition and Rarity

The items should be in the best possible condition. The jury should take account of any really exceptionally fine or rare items present and whether all the accepted rarities in the chosen subject are included.

N.B. Unless a postal stationery item is of extreme rarity, is unknown as entire, or the exhibit is primarily concerned with variations in the stamp impression only, it is desirable that it be shown in the form of entires. Commercial examples of privately stamped items are to be preferred to philatelically inspired ones.

3.4 Condition (10 points)

The postal stationery items should be in the best possible condition. The conditions of the items are evaluated as if they were stamps: No tears, no missing corners, no bends, no stains, no missing perforation (if present) etc.

Exhibitors are encouraged to show unique or very rare material that does not occur in fine condition, but are cautioned from including other items in a condition that may reduce the perceived overall condition of the exhibit. The condition of common material should be impeccable.

It is important to remember that the actual condition obtainable will vary according to the country and period.

Commercially used items are to be preferred to philatelic produced ones.

Additional franking should also be in best possible quality and postmarks should be as clear as possible with all essential wording complete.

If an item has been restored or manipulated it must be described as such.

Unless a postal stationery item is of extreme rarity, is unknown as entire, or the exhibit is primarily concerned with variations in the stamp impression only, it is desirable that only entires be shown.

3.5 Rarity (20 points)

Rarity is directly related to the philatelic items shown and to the relative scarcity of this material (however, not the value).

The jurors will primarily be looking for:

- The rarities (postal stationery types) within the area
- Essays, proofs (approved and rejected) and specimens
- Unused items, items used at intended rate and with additional franking (express, registered etc)
- The difficulty of obtaining relevant and interesting postal stationery material for the exhibit.
- · How easy it will be to duplicate the exhibit
- If there is philatelic produced material in the exhibit

The jurors will secondarily be looking for

- Scarce stamps used as additional franking on a postal stationery item
- Scarce postmarks, markings, rates, routes and destinations

e) Presentation

The write-up must be clear, concise and relevant to the material shown and to the subject chosen for the exhibit. The method of presentation should show the material to the best effect and in a balanced way.

With entires it is important to avoid unduly uniform arrangements.

N.B. No advantage or disadvantage shall apply as to whether the text is handwritten, typewritten or printed. Brightly coloured inks and coloured album pages should be avoided (ref. GREV, Article 4.7).

3.6 Presentation (5 points)

The method of presentation should show the material to the best effect and in a balanced way. With entires it is important to avoid unduly uniform arrangements, and variation in mounting is therefore preferred.

The exhibit is evaluated on:

- Good balance in the frames and the individual pages
- Good use of the page with not too much white space on the pages
- The write-up is clear, concise and relevant to the material shown and to the subject chosen for the exhibit
- Sufficient write up but not too much text
- Illustrations are not too dominating. Any photocopies must be a minimum of 25% different in size from the original
- · Careful mounting

Overlapping of items is accepted but obscuring important features should be avoided.

No advantage or disadvantage shall apply as to whether the text is handwritten, typewritten or printed. Brightly coloured inks and coloured album pages should be avoided.

Relative Terms of Evaluation

Postal Stationery will be judged by approved specialists in this field and in accordance with GREX Section V Articles 3.1 - 4.7 - ref. GREV, Article 5.1.

1. Treatment (20) and

Philatelic Importance (10)	30
 Philatelic and related Knowledge, Personal Study and Research Condition (10) and Rarity (20) Presentation 	35 30 5
Total	100

Concluding Provisions

In the event of discrepancies in the text from translation, the English text shall prevail.

4. Relative Terms of Evaluation

Postal Stationery will be judged by approved specialists in this field and in accordance with GREX Section V Articles 40-42 and GREV, Article 5:

1. Treatment (20) and

Philatelic Importance (10)	30
2. Philatelic and related Knowledge,	
Personal Study and Research	35
3. Condition (10) and Rarity (20)	30
4. Presentation	5
Total	100

5. Concluding Provisions

In the event of discrepancies in the text from translation, the English text shall prevail.