

Postal Stationery Commission Newsletter



August 2019

No. 21

MESSAGE FROM THE ACTING CHAIRMAN

Ian McMahon



Welcome to the August 2019 Newsletter of the Postal Stationery Commission.

The Postal Stationery Commission held a successful seminar in China 2019 and I was pleased to catch up with many of you at the Exhibition. I congratulate Darrell Ertzberger (USA) on completing his cross-accreditation as a Postal Stationery judge at China 2019.

The next FIP exhibition with a postal stationery class will be London 2020, International Stamp Exhibition which will be held at the Business Design Centre in Islington, London from Saturday 2 May 2020 until Saturday 9 May 2020. The Commission is hoping to have a meeting at London 2020 and I will provide you with more details once they become known. London 2020 will undoubtedly have a strong Postal Stationery class and I urge you all to attend.

The FIP Congress including a meeting of the Commission is likely to take place at INDONESIA 2020 which will be held 6-11 August 2020 in Jakarta, Indonesia.

A third FIP exhibition, Bulgaria 2020, will be held in Plovdiv, Bulgaria.

The next FIAP exhibition will be NZ2020 International Stamp Exhibition which will be held 19-22 March 2020 at the Ellerslie Event Centre in Auckland, New Zealand. There will also be a FIAP Exhibition in Taipei in October 2020.

There will be a FIAF exhibition, Buenos Aires 2019 in Buenos Aires, Argentina 26-31 August 2019.

There will be Exhibitions with FEPA Recognition in Budapest, Hungary and Plovdiv, Bulgaria in October 2019.

Finally, a reminder for delegates to pass on this newsletter and other information from the Commission to postal stationery judges, exhibitors and collectors in your country and to generally promote exhibiting and collecting postal stationery.

In this Issue:	Page
Message from the Acting Chairman	1
Administrative Matters	2
FIP Jury Academy	2
Commission Seminar at China 2019	2
Stockholmia 2019	3
PS Commission Facebook Page	3
News from the Delegates	4
Focus Areas 2016-2020	7
<i>Current Trends in The Postal Stationery Class</i> by Michael Smith FRPSL	8
<i>The First Bulgarian Postal Stationery Card</i> by Orlin Todorov and Nikolay Penev	12
<i>150th Anniversary of The Postal Card</i> by Ian McMahon FRPSL	23
<i>Austrian Postcards with Slovenian Heading LISTNICA</i> by Igor Pic	24
<i>Ceylon Postal Card Rates</i> by Edy Pockele	25
<i>Characteristics of The Košniowski Catalogue of Postal Stationery Newspaper Wrappers</i> by Dr John K. Courtis FRPSL	26
<i>Introduction to The New South Wales Postal Stationery</i> by Dingle Smith, Peter Kowald and Michael Blinman	31
Results from Recent Exhibitions	35
Future International Exhibitions	38
Literature	39
The Bureau	42
The Commission Delegates	43
FIP Jurors and Team Leaders	45

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

On page 43 is a list of all of the Commission Delegates and their contact details. If there are any changes to the delegate list or of contact details please let me know. My email is ian.mcmahon4@bigpond.com. It is important that our email contracts are up to date. Email address which appear to no longer work are marked by '(?)' in the list. If you know of the correct email address for these delegates please let me know.

The number of reports and other material we are receiving for the newsletter from Commission Delegates has continued to decline and we have not heard from many delegates for a long time. I would urge all delegates to contribute to the newsletter with reports of their country's activities as well as book reviews and articles on postal stationery. I would be especially

interested in hearing from you how you promote the exhibiting and collecting of postal stationery as well as the results of postal stationery exhibits at Exhibitions in your country.

FIP JURY ACADEMY

The FIP Jury Academy was again held at China 2019 with FIP jurors being trained in judging. I am pleased to see that about 15 of the FIP Postal Stationery Judges have completed the Academy.

If you are interested in becoming better at judging and giving feedback (and I hope all of our postal stationery judges are!), I urge you to undertake the Academy training and advise the FIP Secretariat (Email: kelly@f-i-p.ch) of your wish to be included in a future Jury Academy.

FIP POSTAL STATIONERY SEMINAR AT CHINA 2019, WUHAN CHINA 16 JUNE 2019.

I presented the Postal Stationery (FIP Qualifying Seminar) "Exhibiting and Judging Postal Stationery" at China 2019 which was held on 16 June 2019 and attended by 61 people. All Postal Stationery Commission delegates, exhibitors, Jurors and potential Jurors attending the Exhibition were invited to attend. If you would like to receive a copy of the presentation please email me.



Postal Stationery Seminar China 2019.

The seminar covered:

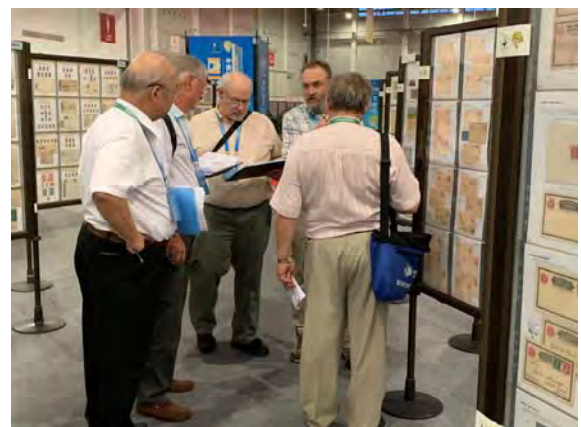
- Planning to Exhibit
- Postal Stationery Exhibits
 - The Exhibit Purpose and Scope
 - Description of Material

- Judging Postal Stationery Exhibits
 - The Judging Criteria
 - Providing Feedback



Ian McMahon

Presenting the Postal Stationery Seminar China 2019



Postal Stationery Jury China 2019



There were also seminars by Behruz Nassre-Esfahani, Persia, Qajar Postal Stationery 1876-1925, and Andrew Cheung. Imperial Russian Postal Stationery Used in China.



Sandeep Jaiswal at his Exhibit with Seminar Participants

STOCKHOLMIA 2019

Stockholmia 2019 had an extensive program of seminars and society meetings including a series of ‘master classes’ and seminars on Current Trends in each of the exhibiting classes. I attended an excellent postal stationery ‘master class’ presented by Sandeep Jaiswal who spoke on his approach to the development of his Large Gold exhibit, British India - Queen Victoria Postal Stationery, which was on display at the Exhibition.

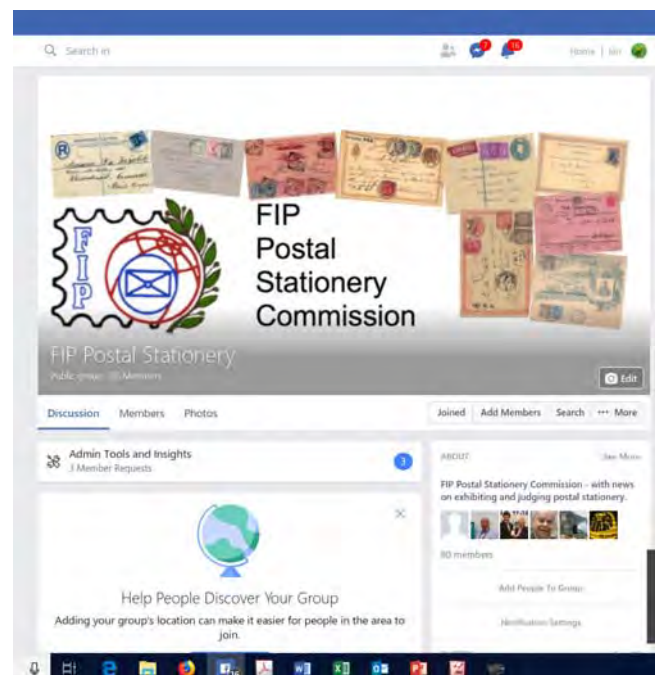


Mike Smith, Ian McMahon and Steve Schumann, panel members at the Current Trends in Postal Stationery seminar at Stockholmia 2019

In addition, I was one of the speakers in the Current Trends in Postal Stationery seminar with fellow PSSA members Mike Smith and Steve Schumann.

FIP POSTAL STATIONERY COMMISSION FACEBOOK PAGE

- WE HAVE NOW LAUNCHED A FACEBOOK PAGE FOR THE FIP POSTAL STATIONERY COMMISSION
- WE CURRENTLY HAVE 80 MEMBERS
- WE WILL UPDATE IT WITH NEWS ON EXHIBITING AND JUDGING POSTAL STATIONERY
- YOU ARE ALL INVITED TO JOIN THE PAGE – SEARCH ON FACEBOOK FOR: "FIP POSTAL STATIONERY"
- PLEASE USE THE PAGE TO SHARE PHOTOS, COMMENTS AND ASK QUESTIONS



NEWS FROM THE DELEGATES

JAPAN

By: Fumio Yamazaki

There was one Postal Stationery exhibit for China 2019 from Japan which was held in Wuhan, China from 11th June to 17th June 2019.

1. "Postal Cards of Japan 1873-1874 Cherry Blossom Issue exhibited by SAI, Toru who got a Large Vermeil medal of 88 points (5 Frames)

Stockholm 2019 was held at Water Front Congress Center in Stockholm, Sweden from 29th May to 2nd June, 2019. One exhibit from Japan was exhibited as one frame.

1. 1943 Malay 4c Postal Card by KIKUCHI, Emi who received a Large Vermeil Medal of 85 points

I am pleased to report that there were 4 exhibits of Postal Stationery at the "69th All Japan Philatelic Exhibition held at Sumida

Industrial Hall 8th Floor from 13th to 15th July.

The awards were as follows:

1. "Koban Postal Cards" exhibited by YOSHIDA, Takashi who got a Gold Medal (88 points) (5 Frames)
2. "The Cancellation on the 1 Sen Koban Postal Card" exhibited by TODA, Moriaki who acquired a Vermeil Medal (76 points) (5 frames)
3. "5 Sen Cherry Blossom Postal Card" exhibited by IIZAWA, Tatsuo who received a Silver Medal (71 points) (1 Frame)
4. "Provisional Paid Postal Card" exhibited by YAMADA, Katsuoki who acquired a Vermeil Medal (75 points) (1 Frame)

As for the Singpex 2019 FIAP Exhibition which will be held from 31st July to 4th August 2019, but I am sorry to say that there is no exhibit from Japan at the exhibition. That's all.



MOLDOVA POSTCARD FOR FIP MEMBERSHIP

Moldova became a member of FIP in 2018. The postcard shown on the left was produced to mark the occasion.

SLOVENIA

By: Igor Pirc

I will organise next year specialised Postal Stationery exhibition in Slovenia, devoted to the birth of the first postal cards (Austria 1869)

with special emphasis on the cards with the Slovenian heading LISTNICA (bilingual cards were issued from 1871). See examples of the postal cards with the Slovenian heading, Listnica, later in this newsletter.

AUSTRALIA

By: Ian McMahon

Stamp News articles on Postal Stationery

I have been writing a series of articles on postal stationery in the Australian stamp magazine, *Australasia Stamp News*, and have covered a variety of topics including Specimen postal stationery, USA postcard booklets, Honduras aerogrammes, Belgium Publibel postcards, Christmas Island aerogrammes, Parcel Cards, Canada Ontario Hydro postcards, New Zealand Datestamp postcards, NSW postal stationery, postal notes, international reply coupons, new Australia Post issues, auction results, postal stationery literature, exhibiting and reports of meetings.

2019 National Exhibitions

Sydney Stamp & Coin Expo 2019

Sydney Stamp & Coin Expo 2019 was held from 13th June to 16th June 2019 at the Hurstville Aquatic Leisure Centre, Sydney. The postal stationery class included eight exhibits with an additional exhibit in the Youth Class. The PSSA prize was won by Malcolm Groom for his exhibit Tasmanian Embossed Stationery 1883-1912. The results were:

Gary Brown	Postal Stationery of Natal	LG
Nancy Gray	The King George V Envelopes of Australia	LG
Lionel Savins	The Department of Education Postcards of New Zealand	LV
John Vassallo	Malta Postal Stationery	LV
Bernard Beston	A.W. Sandford & Co. Limited - Printed to Private Order Envelopes 1924-1957	LS
Malcolm Groom	Tasmanian Embossed Stationery 1883-1912	LG
Ray Todd	Bolivia - The Postal Stationery	G
Clyde Ziegeler	Bohemia and Moravia	LS
Alexandra Parry	Australian Animals First Issue Pre-stamped Envelopes (Youth)	LS

Bunbury 2019

Bunbury 2019 was a National One-Frame competition held in Bunbury on 20-21 July

2019. There were five postal stationery exhibits:

Mark Diserio	Australia - QEII Pre-decimal Post Cards	G
Bruce Haynes	NSW Issued in WA? B Size Express Post 1998-1999	CP
Alex Nuijten	Fur Collar Letter Cards of the Netherlands 1906-1918	LV
Keith Michaelson	US Postal Cards of the 19th Century	CM
Glen Stafford	Privilege Envelopes Used by Australian Forces During WWII	V

Aeropex 2019

Aeropex is a specialised air mail national exhibition to be held in Adelaide on 6-8 December 2019. Entries include air mail related postal stationery and a number of overseas countries have been invited to participate.

2020 National Postal Stationery Competitions

The next national postal stationery competition will take place at Canberra Stampshow 2020 which will be held at the Hellenic Club Woden, Canberra on 13-15 March 2020. Entries close 29 November 2019 and entry forms are available at <http://canberrastamps.org/canberra-2020/>. Postal Stationery exhibits can also be entered into Hobart 2020 (National One-Frame).

Australian Participation in Overseas Exhibitions

China 2019

China 2019 was a world philatelic exhibition held in Wuhan, China from 16-20 June 2019. The results from Australian exhibitors were:
Frank Pauer Australian Airletters & Aerogrammes 1944-1968 V
Nancy Gray Australian Commonwealth Kangaroo Stationery G

Singpex 2019

Singpex 2019 was an Asian International Exhibition held in Singapore from 31 July to 4 August 2019. Results of exhibits from Australian exhibitors were:
Linda Welden Australian Aerogrammes LS
Glen Stafford Nicaragua Seebecks G

The *Postal Stationery Collector* received a Vermeil medal in the Literature Class.

Postal Stationery Society of Australia

The Postal Stationery Society of Australia (PSSA) continues to promote postal stationery collecting and exhibiting in Australia through its publication of the *Postal Stationery Collector*, regular meetings at Australian exhibitions. The Society's website can be found at <http://www.postalstationeryaustralia.com/>. The website is currently being redeveloped. Electronic copies of back issues of the Journal on the members only area of the website.

The PSSA met at Sydney 2019 on Sunday 16 March from 12 noon to 12.45pm. In the absence of Ian McMahon at China 2019, Frank Pauer chaired the meeting. Dingle Smith spoke about the NSW postal stationery catalogue. Two sections, Wrappers and Registered Envelopes have been completed and will shortly be placed on the Society website. It is expected that the section on Lettercards will follow next.

Michael Drury presented a display on the OS/NSW perfin forgeries on postal stationery cards. The cards are all from the period of King George V (1911-1937). They fall into two groups; in excess of 100 genuine cards from different State and Commonwealth Government departments, plus about 50 forged items. The forged material comes from the estate of a skilled forger, which Michael was able to purchase at auction in order to prevent it appearing on the market.

UNITED KINGDOM

By: Mike Smith

Stockholmia 2019

PSSA is planning to meet at Aeropex 2019 on the morning of Saturday 7 December and during Canberra Stampshow 2020 (13-15 March 2020).

Issue No 100 of the *Postal Stationery Collector* The November 2019 issue of the *Postal Stationery Collector*, the Journal of the Postal Stationery Society of Australia, will be Issue No 100.

The Postal Stationery of New South Wales

Dingle Smith, Peter Kowald and Michael Blinman have been working on a handbook, *The Postal Stationery of New South Wales*.

It gives me great pleasure to announce that the first two chapters of *The Postal Stationery of New South Wales*, covering wrappers and registered envelopes, have now been completed and will be placed on the PSSA website <http://postalstationeryaustralia.com/>. More information on these chapters can be found later in this newsletter.

The Postal Stationery of New South Wales has been the result of many months of work by the authors and incorporates the research undertaken by John Bell, much of which was published in *Sydney Views* and is dedicated to John as a tribute to his research in this field over many years.

The authors are to be congratulated on the work done to date and we look forward to future Chapters on the other classes of New South Wales Postal Stationery.

As mentioned in the last U.K. report, as part of the philatelic program at the STOCKHOLMIA 2019 exhibition, there was a series of seminars covering "Current Trends" in each of the FIP classes. Please see my article *Current Trends in the Postal Stationery Class* later in the newsletter.

FOCUS AREAS FOR THE FIP POSTAL STATIONERY COMMISSION TO 2020

The Postal Stationery Commission has been working on the six projects that the bureau identified for the years 2012-2016, and at the commission meeting in Taipei all delegates participated in a workshop where suggestions could be raised for future projects.

The projects towards 2020 are the following:

Project	Responsible
<p>Project 1: Newsletters We will continue to issue our commission newsletter with information on exhibition results, articles on exhibiting etc. The Newsletter will be issued twice a year</p>	<p>Ian McMahon, Editor of newsletter</p>
<p>Project 2: Videos on YouTube We will make one or more videos of seminars or other information about postal stationery exhibiting and publish it in YouTube</p>	<p>Ian McMahon, Project responsible Yu-An Chen</p>
<p>Project 3: Commission Facebook page We will make a Facebook page for the commission and open up for dialogue between exhibitors, jurors and the commission</p>	<p>Project responsible Ian McMahon & Juan Reinoso</p>
<p>Project 4: Commission Website Update The commission website needs an update with a new layout. The content will be converted to the new website, while the overview and navigation will become easier.</p>	<p>Ross Towle, Project responsible Michael Smith</p>
<p>Project 5: Seminars & New Presentations We will develop a new version of the general presentation on judging postal stationery. We will also develop new supplementary presentations about special areas within exhibiting and judging postal stationery</p>	<p>Project responsible Igor Pirc</p>

CURRENT TRENDS IN THE POSTAL STATIONERY CLASS

By Michael Smith FRPSL

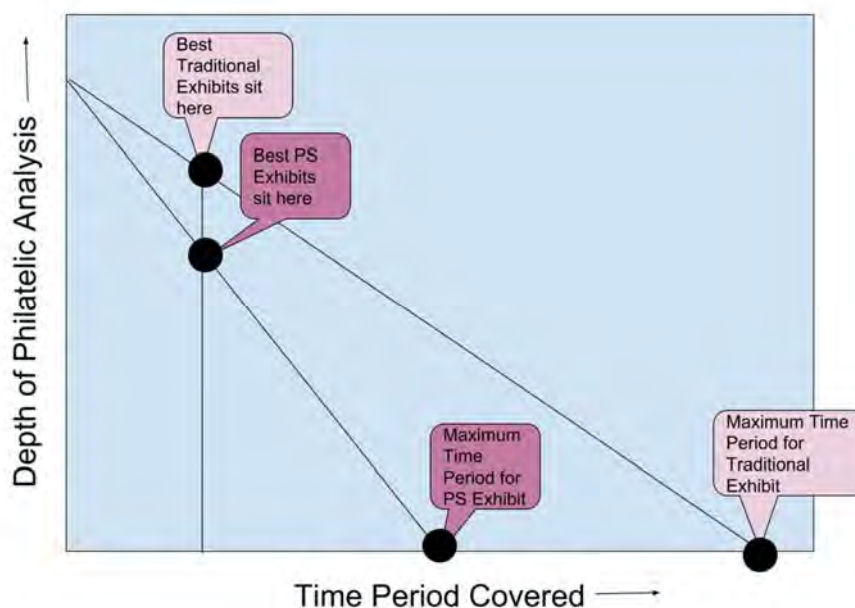
At the Stockholm Exhibition earlier this year, I was asked to lead a workshop on the “Current Trends in the Postal Stationery Class”.

The aim of the workshop was to shed light on the latest advances in the Postal Stationery discipline and to give those attending lots of new ideas to consider when preparing their own exhibits.

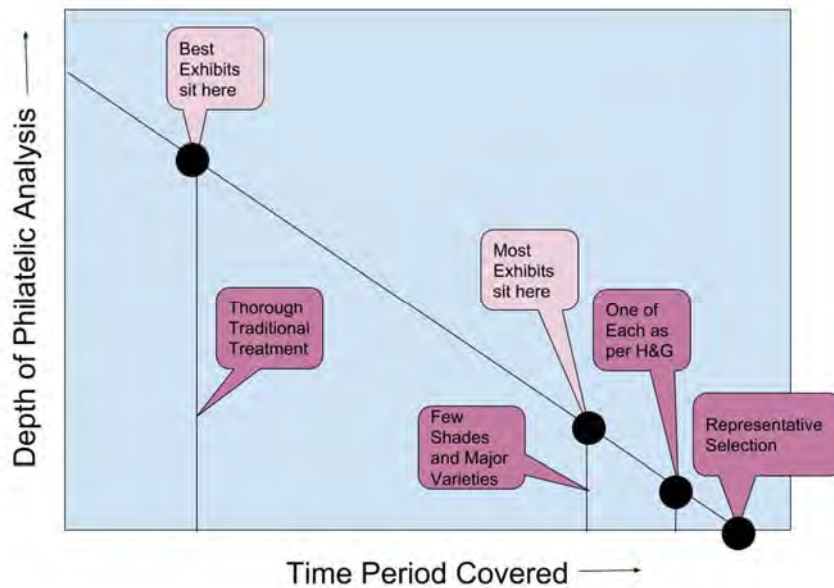
This article, based upon my presentation, sets out my own views on what is required in a “state of the art” exhibit and attempts to identify some current trends.

EXHIBIT SCOPE

As we all know, Postal Stationery items are larger than stamps, so the number of items that can be shown in the same space is significantly lower. The implication of this is that the breadth or depth are reduced relative to a stamp exhibit.

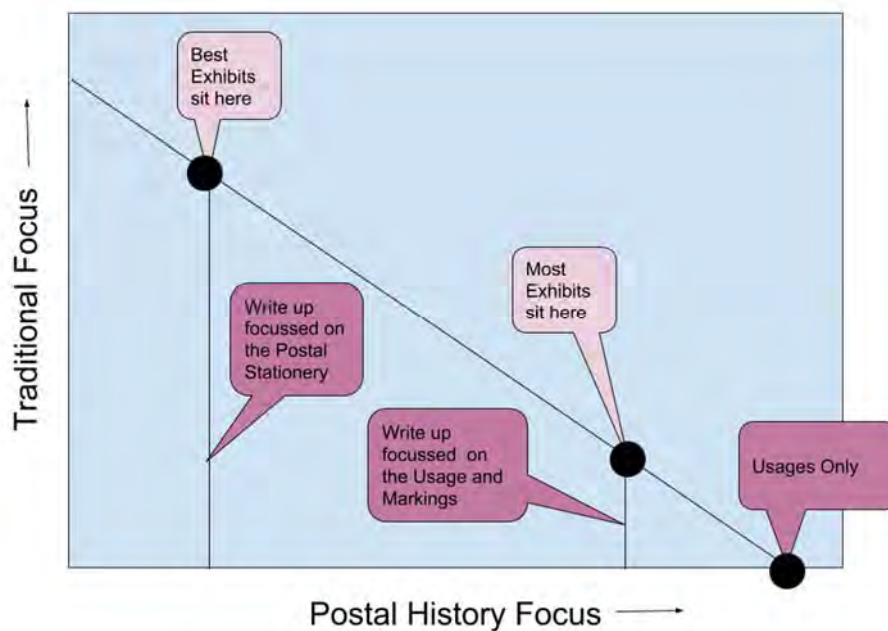


Most Postal Stationery exhibits concentrate on “breadth” rather than “depth” which means the philatelic study is usually very limited/superficial. In most cases, it would be better to study a shorter period in greater depth and to demonstrate a greater “philatelic knowledge”.



TREATMENT

The Postal Stationery Class evolved from the Traditional Philately Class, NOT the Postal History Class. The focus should therefore be on the Traditional aspects, NOT the Postal History aspects. Unfortunately, the current trend amongst exhibitors is to concentrate on the Postal History aspects.



The Primary Treatment should be Traditional with main page headings reflecting this. The story line must be about the stationery items themselves.

PRIMARY TREATMENT

I have often found that key Traditional Information is often missing from exhibits with many exhibitors only providing very basic information, such as that provided by H&G and little more. You need to say more than what is obvious from the item itself such as value and colour. Judges would expect to see the name of the printer, the printing method and numbers printed; the size of the forme (number of units and the layout); identification of the printings and associated shades etc. You need to go well beyond

standard catalogues, demonstrate a good understanding of printing techniques and showcase your new research.

Finally, if information is not known, say so. If you don't, the judge will assume that you don't know!

The current trend amongst the top exhibitors is to include philatelic studies within an exhibit, showing Master and Plate Flaws and identification of individual units within the plate. Plating is not usually possible, due to the lack of multiples or uncut sheets.

SECONDARY TREATMENT

Secondary Treatment should include Postal History descriptions. Rates are most important as they help explain why particular items were issued and why items were surcharged etc. Routes are less important, but sometimes different route options can lead to different rates. Postal markings (marcophily) are the least important, but items with instructional Markings are better as these reflect the way in which the items were treated in the postal system.

Explanations of postal history aspects should be minimised. There should be no verbose explanations which dominate the page and divert the viewer from the key information. There should be no separate sections within an exhibit for usages/postal markings, these items should be included within the main sections.

STRUCTURE

I use and like to see Running Headers that reflect the structure of the exhibit as these assists the viewers understanding, but think that more than two levels add too much complexity and is counterproductive.

- Example 1
 - Chapter: Type of Stationery e.g. Postal Cards, Wrappers etc
 - Verse: Chronological treatment within each chapter
- Example 2
 - Chapter: Printers
 - Verse: Chronological treatment within each chapter

Personally, I use a “special” page or pages to introduce each chapter and I also like to start a new chapter at the start of a frame wherever possible. Both of these I believe assist the viewers understanding. Finally, there needs to be a clear end point to the exhibit. It should be obvious to the viewer that the exhibit has come to an end.

”POSTAL HISTORY” EXHIBITS

We have seen a number of exhibits in the Postal Stationery Class in recent years that are focussed almost entirely on the Postal History aspects, such as usages of a particular stationery item/issue. Despite having some excellent material, they do not score well, since they are really postal history exhibits with the material used to tell the story being restricted to a particular Postal Stationery type or issue. It is usually the inclusion of a small number of unused stationery items at the beginning that prevent such exhibits from being transferred to the Postal History Class.

The suggested approach for such exhibits would be a Postal History Class exhibit with a title such as “The evolution of the postcard service in” or “The rates and regulations for the use of”. Such exhibits would need to include private productions (e.g. Picture Postcards) as well as Postal Stationery.

MATERIAL SELECTION & USAGES

Sometimes you have to leave out very good items, a concept that many exhibitors really struggle with. Every item should be there for a reason and the reason should not be just because they are good items or for filling space!

Exhibitors need to show usages and these are often lacking for earlier issues. It is quite common to see exhibits where for example the first issue was a 1d card in 1880 for internal use, but the first used example shown is from 1895 to Germany when 1d was UPU rate.

You need to show the intended use for an item as this is far more important than an updated example. Another thing to bear in mind is that for “long lived” issues, the intended use can change over time. Therefore, showing usages of the same card for different purposes in different time periods is to be encouraged in my view, but showing multiple example of the same card, with the same rate is duplication and should be avoided. I was marked down for this, when I showed the same card used to 4 very exotic destinations. In fact, I removed 8 cards from my exhibit to avoid duplication and went from Gold to Large Gold!

BALANCE & PRESENTATION

Balance in an exhibit is essential in every respect. This applies to both the material and the writing up, it also applies to each page, each frame and across the entire exhibit. If the chapters are unbalanced, you need to explain why.

Presentation is critical, if this is poor then the treatment won't be apparent and won't be appreciated, your best items will be missed and your new research will be overlooked.

The current trend is in the use of oversize pages, which allow larger items to be accommodated and permits more imaginative and less monotonous page layouts. Also, not all “White Space” has to be filled, please let your exhibit “breathe”. “White Space” can also help “lead” the judge to your better items.

I am an advocate of a minimalist approach to page “write up”. I review the text on every page and then and precis it down to the minimum that I can without losing the message. I use diagrams, tables and illustrations wherever I can, for as they say, “a picture is worth a thousand words”.

Always remember that the material must be the dominant thing on each page, you must not distract the viewer from it.

RARITY & DESIRABILITY

Most postal stationery items have very small print runs compared to postage stamps. I believe that rarity is rarity and that therefore many postal stationery exhibits should score extremely highly for this. Desirability of the items should be reflected in Importance not rarity, but it should be remembered that more desirable items are more likely to have been recorded, so the recorded numbers are likely to be a truer reflection of absolute rarity.

CONCLUSIONS

The bad news is that there is no “silver bullet”, the best treatment will vary from subject to subject, but I hope that I have at least provided you with some “food for thought” in the preparation of your own exhibits.

The good news is that Postal Stationery is now taken much more seriously by both judges and exhibitors. Twenty-Five Years ago, an International Large Gold in Postal Stationery was almost impossible, now it is possible with many Postal Stationery subjects.

THE FIRST BULGARIAN POSTAL STATIONERY CARD

By Orlin Todorov and Nikolay Penev

The idea of a “correspondence” or postal stationery card belongs to the Austrian economist Emanuel Alexander Herrmann (1839-1902), who is also considered to be its inventor. On January 26, 1869, he publishes an article with the title: “About a novel means of postal correspondence” in Austria’s leading newspaper “Neue Freie Presse”. There, he proposed the idea of printing envelope-sized cards with a printed 2-Kreuzer postage stamp, allowing text of no more than 20 words, to be used with a lower postal rate for a postal service. Austria-Hungary's Postmaster-General Vincenz Baron Maly von Vevanovic took up the idea and on 1 October 1869, the "Correspondence Card" was officially introduced in Austria by ministerial order, thus marking the birth of the postal stationery card. The 20-word maximum was dropped. Four years later, in 1873, the Austro-Hungarian Postal Administration printed and put in use the first postal stationery card, meant for the post offices in The Levant. Thus, Herrmann’s invention reached the Bulgarian cities of Sofia, Varna, Ruse, Plovdiv and Vidin for the first time. Such postal stationery cards are likely to have reached the Bulgarian ports along the Danube River, in which there were postal agencies of the Austrian Steamship Company, DDSG, at the time. All these facts show that the Bulgarians became familiar with this innovation long before the Liberation from Ottoman rule.



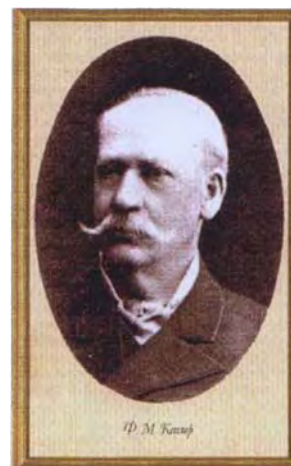
09.03.1877. A postcard with tax mark 5 sld. (issued in 1873) from Vidin to Vienna. Transit cancel Orsova and arrival cancel Wien/15.03. Collection Orlin Todorov.

The first Bulgarian postal stationery cards were printed in the State Securities Printing Works, „Экспедиция заготовление государственных бумаг”, in Saint Petersburg, Russia. The printing was bi-coloured – black for the text, and red/carmine – for the coat of arms and the frame. There are no address lines. The text is in Bulgarian, and at the top, there is a text in French. The size of the postal stationery card is 140 x 90 mm, but wider and longer cards are recorded (with a difference of no more than 4-5 mm). Several shades of the red/carmine colour are known from the different printings over the years. Several printing plates were used, with different sizes of the frame (128 x 78.5 mm, 128 x 79 mm, 128.5 x 78 mm, 128.5 x 78.5 mm, 128.5 x 79 mm, 129 x 79.5 mm) and a difference in the distance between the text „ОТВОРЕНО ПИСМО” and the text „На тая страна...” (50 mm, 50.5 mm, 51 mm). Postal stationery cards with partial double printing of the text at the bottom are known. All these varieties are trivial and frequent and, for this reason, are not included in the catalogues. They are also not of collectors’ interest.

By analogy, it can be assumed that the designer of the card was Georgi Yakovlev Kirkov (1848-1929), a Bulgarian scientist and director of the State Printing House in Sofia. He is credited with the design of the first Bulgarian stamps. In the same line of thought, a presumption can be made that the engraver of the postal stationery card is the engraver of the first Bulgarian stamps (and author of the first Russian stamp) – Franz Michael Kepler, the senior engraver at the Russian State Securities Printing Works (ФЗГБ) in Saint Petersburg.



Georgi Yakovlev Kirkov (1848-1929).



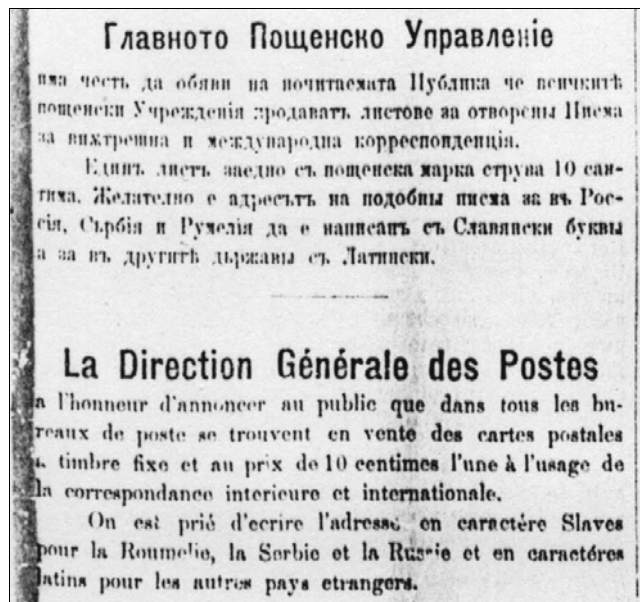
Franz Michael Kepler.

The face value of the postal stationery card is 10 centimes, which was the postal rate for open letters at that time. In the period from 15.12.1879 to 10.04.1881, the inland and the international rate for postal stationery cards was the same - 10 centimes. After 10.04.1881, the postal rates changed to 5 stotinki for domestic, while the international rate remained the same, 10 stotinki. The currency was also changed from centimes to, the newly introduced Bulgarian currency, of stotinki. From then on, the postal stationery card was valid only for international use with a value of 10 stotinki (instead of 10 centimes).

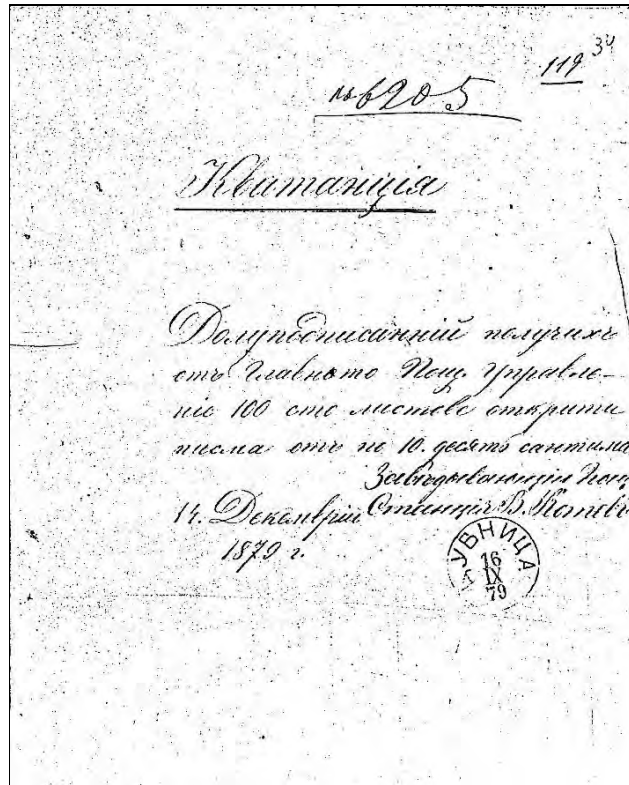
Documents, showing the quantity of the issued postal cards, are unknown to the authors. Earl Galitz writes in his notes (without indicating any sources) that 360,000 pieces were ordered in 1879, but only 10,000 were delivered in Bulgaria, by the end of November 1879. According to the authors, the above statement is logical and it's possible to be true. Prof. Nikola Madjarov notes a possible total quantity of 80 – 100,000. This assumption, in the authors' opinion, can't be true and the total quantity should be much more than 100,000. This point of view is supported by several facts. First of all, the cards were used exclusively during the first 10 years, and in parallel with other cards almost 14 years after that. Against this background, a quantity of 100,000 pieces is too low. According to the "Comparative Statistics for the Telegraph-Postal Services" (published in the „Collection of Telegraph and Postal Documents”, 5/1895), for the first five months of 1881 (before the introduction of the new 5 stotinki postal cards at the end of May), 13,975 inland postal cards were sent, and during the period of 1881- 1885, another 113,336 international postal cards were sent from Bulgaria. Adding to these figures the postal cards, sent from December 1879 to the end of 1880 (an estimated number, as no statistics for the period, has been found), and we can deduct that by the end of 1885, at least 150,000 "Centimes" postal stationery cards were used in Bulgaria. Until 1889 (when the new 10 stotinki postal stationery card came into use), 201,420 international postcards were sent from Bulgaria. After 1889, the "Centimes" postal stationery cards continued to be used in parallel with the later issues, which is evident from known used postal stationery cards. All these facts lead us to believe that the quantity of the issued postal stationery cards is between 400,000 and 500,000 pieces.

The first Bulgarian postal stationery cards came into use on 5 December 1879. This was announced by a special notice published in the newspapers: „The Central Post Office has the honour to announce to the honourable public that all post offices are selling open letter sheets for domestic and international correspondence. One sheet together with a postage stamp costs 10 centimes. It is desirable that the address of such letters to Russia, Serbia and Rumelia be written in Slavic letters, and for other countries in Latin.” On that same date, the postal stationery cards were first used only in Sofia. The other post offices received them about ten days later. For example, the post office in Doupnitza received the postal stationery cards on 14 December 1879. The first quantities received by the post offices in December 1879 are as follow: Varna, Russe and Sofia – 1,000 pieces each, Vidin, Gabrovo, Lom Palanka, Nikopol, Pleven, Razgrad, Rahovo, Svishtov, Tutrakan, Tarnovo, and Shoumen – 400 pieces each, Balchik, Belogradchik, Berkovitza, Brezник, Vratza, Oryahovitza, Doupnitza, Eski Djoumaya, Elena, Kyustendil, Lovech, Lyaskovetz, Orhanie, Osman Pazar, Radomir, Samokov, Sevlievo, Silistra, Trin, H. O. Pazardjik -100 pieces each. After 1 October 1885, the Bulgarian postal stationery cards (including the “Centimes”) began to be used by the post offices in South Bulgaria.

On 26 February 1902, the Directorate of Telegraphs and Post sent a Circular letter No. 44/5910 to the post offices. It reads, “Because the Finance Ministry has failed to print the new cards, the old ones remain in force until a second order is issued. Do not change them. Please, produce notices with this information and display them along the streets... Once the new cards are sent to the finance treasuries, you will be informed about the withdrawal from use of the old ones.” It’s not clear when and how the exact date of withdrawal of the old cards was announced. In the „Collection of Telegraph and Postal Documents”, there are no subsequent documents published about this matter. The new postal stationery cards were put into use no later than May 1902, evident from known used cards. However, there are old postcards used until the beginning of 1903, and they have not been marked by the Postal Administration as non-valid or unpaid.



A notice in the press from 05.12.1879 with information about putting in use of the first Bulgarian postcard. Archive of Dr. Georgi Popov, Germany.



A receipt from the postmaster of the Dounitzza post office, acknowledging the receipt of 100 pieces of 10 centimes postal stationery cards. The document above shows that the other post offices received the postcards about ten days later than Sofia. Archive of Andrey Penchev.

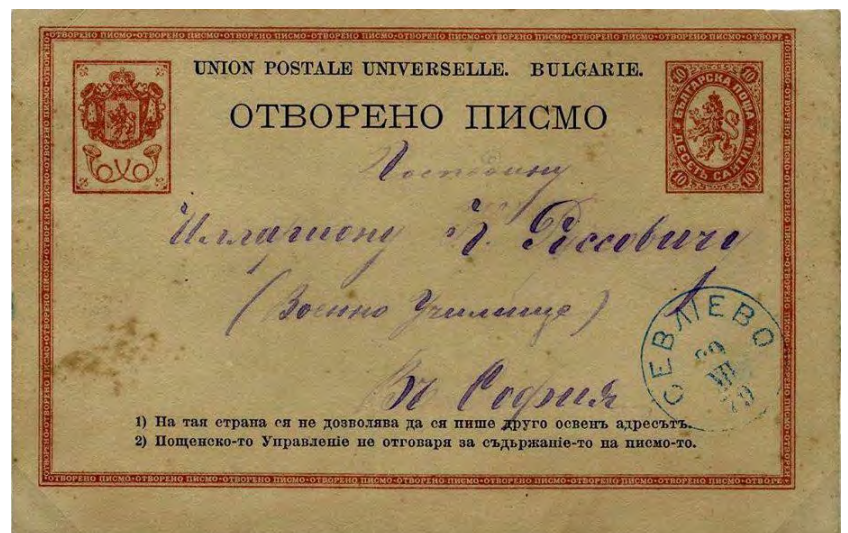


05.12.1879. First day of use. A postcard from Sofia to Darmstadt, Germany. First type postmark "Sofia" in Bulgarian. On the same day the postcard is put in use only in the Sofia post office. The other post offices receive the cards later. The only recorded item and the most important rarity of the Bulgarian classic postal stationeries. Collections: ex Erik Hvidberg Hansen, Orlin Todorov.



07.12.1879. A postcard from Sofia to Karlsruhe, Germany. One of the earliest recorded uses. Collection: ex Earl Galitz.

30.12.1879. A postcard from Sevlievo to Sofia. In the period 05.12.1879-10.04.1881 the rate for inland and international card is the same – 10 centimes. After that, the inland rate is reduced to 5 st. Inland postcards from this early period are very rare. Collection: ex Earl Galitz.



12.08.1880. A postcard from Lom palanka to Balchik. First type Bulgarian postmark of Lom palanka. Russian type transit postmark "ПУЦУКЪ". Postcards with Russian type postmarks are very rare. Collections: ex Erik Hvidberg Hansen, Orlin Todorov.



05.11.1880. A postcard from Osman Pazar to Dryanovo. First type Bulgarian postmark with wrong text „Осман-Назар” instead of „Осман-Пазар”. The postmark is used only several days and after that it is changed with another one with a corrected text. The represented postcard is probably the only known copy of the wrong postmark. Collection: ex Earl Galitz.

06.05.1881. A postcard from Russe to Shumen. Second type bilingual postmarks. Although, after 10.04.1881 the inland rate is reduced to 5 st., the cards of 10 centimes are still in use for the country. This was due to the delay of the 5 st. cards and their putting in use later during the same month. Collections: ex Roberto Sciaky, Orlin Todorov.



15.01.1884. A postcard from Sofia to Plovdiv (Eastern Roumelia). Before the Unification of 1885, the rate for Eastern Roumelia is an international rate – 10 st. (centimes). Hand-written note of the post-officer: “Disappeared, without leaving an address” and a mark “RETOUR”. Collection Orlin Todorov.



21.08.1880. A postcard from Russe to Kronshtadt, Russia. In Russe, two types of postmarks are used – first type Bulgarian postmark and Russian type. The two types used two different calendars – the Julian and the Gregorian. Russe is a border post office and used both calendars for marking. Collection: ex Earl Galitz.

07.04.1881. A postcard from Lovech to Finland. The Lovech postmark and the transit one from Russe are very early uses of the second bilingual type. Collection Orlin Todorov.



05.07.1894. A postcard from The Royal Palace in Sofia to London, UK. The first postmark of the Royal mail in Bulgaria. The postcard is redirected to Glasgow. Private perfin "PL" of Paul Leverkuhn, a Director of the Royal Zoo in Sofia. "PL" is the only known perfin on Bulgarian postal stationeries. About ten postcards are recorded. Collection Orlin Todorov.





15.11.1885. A postcard from Plovdiv to Brussels, Belgium. East-Roumelian postmark with lines. From October 1, 1885 the Bulgarian postal stationeries are put in use in South Bulgaria (ex Eastern Roumelia).
Collection Orlin Todorov.

21.09.1886. A postcard from Sliven to Constantinople, Turkey. Turkish mark "T" and 20 para tax stamp. Turkey still do not recognize the Unification of Eastern Roumelia and Principality of Bulgaria, and because of that the Turkish Postal Administration do not recognize letters and postcards sent from South-Bulgarian post offices.
Collections: ex Roberto Sciaky, Orlin Todorov.



08.03.1887. A postcard from Plovdiv to the island of Tasmania, Australia. Late use of the Eastern-Roumelian type postmark of Plovdiv. The only recorded card sent to this overseas destination.
Collections: ex John E. Du Pont, Orlin Todorov.



25.01.1891. A postcard from Karlovo to Tunis, Tunisia. About ten postcards sent to Africa are recorded. Collection ex Erik Hvidberg Hansen.

04.09.1895. Registered postcard from Vratza to Montreal, Canada. Additional franking - 25 st. Large lion stamp. Only two registered postcards sent to North America are recorded. Collection ex Erik Hvidberg Hansen.



12.05.1890. Registered postcard from Sofia to Buenos Aires, Argentina. Additional franking – 25 st. Small lion stamp. Probably the only known registered postcard sent to South America. Collections: ex John E. Du Pont, Orlin Todorov.



19.05.1895. Registered postcard from Karlovo to Lyon, France. Additional franking – 25 st. Small lion stamp. Until the end of XIX century, registered postcard service is used very limited and such cards from the first issue are very scarce. Collections: ex Erik Hvidberg Hansen, Orlin Todorov.



23.10.1884. Postcard from Svishtov to Constantinople, Turkey. Postmark "Danube traveling post office № 2". TPO cancellations are put in use for first time in Bulgaria in 1884. The postcard is sent from Svishtov to Russe by steamship, from Russe to Varna by train, and to Constantinople again by steamship. Collection: Orlin Todorov.



25.07.1895. A postcard from the railway station of Slivnitsa to London, UK. The first railway postmark of Slivnitsa used for a very short time. Collection: ex Earl Galitz.



12.11.1899. A postcard from the village of Shiroka Laka, Hvoyna district to USA. Rural postmark of the second section in Hvoyna district. The district is formed from remote mountain villages and exists only for three years. Collection: Orlin Todorov.

Literature:

1. 60 years of post, telegraph, telephone. Jubilee book 1879-1939.
2. Private archive of Andrey Penchev.
3. Private archive of Nikolay Mandrovsky, Russia.
4. Private archive of Dr. Georgi Popov, Germany.
5. Private archive of Earl Galitz, USA.
6. Private archive of Erik Hvidberg Hansen, Denmark.
7. Private archive of Prof. Nikola Madjarov.
8. Private archive of Orlin Todorov.
9. Private archive of Nikolay Penev.
10. Private archive of Ivan Metchev.
11. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emanuel_Herrmann
12. Telegraph and Postal Magazine, book 5/1895, Sofia, 1895.
13. Telegraph and Postal Magazine, book 1-2/1902, Sofia, 1902.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POSTAL CARD

By Ian McMahon FRPSL

On 1 October 1869, Austria issued the world's first postal card. The postal card was issued following the publication on January 26, 1869 of an article, "About a novel means of postal correspondence", by Austrian Emanuel Herrmann proposing that "envelope-size cards", ie postcards, be admitted as mail for a reduced postage rate of 2 Kreuzers rather than the 5 Kreuzers charged for letter mail.



The issued Austrian postal cards were denominated 2 Kreuzers and had the heading Correspondenz – Karte, "correspondence card", and the Austrian coat of arms (they were also issued in a Hungarian version). The front of the card showed space for the address with the reverse reserved for the message.

The idea of the postal card received considerable support with one British commentator writing that *The Austrian government has introduced a novelty in postage, which might be introduced with great benefit in all countries. The object is to enable persons to send off; with the least possible trouble, messages of small importance, without the trouble of obtaining paper, pens, and envelopes. Cards of a fixed size are sold at all the post-offices for two kreuzers, one side being for the address and the other for this note, which may be written either with ink or with any kind of pencil. It is thrown into the box, and delivered without envelopes. A halfpenny post of this kind would certainly be very convenient, especially in large towns, and a man of business carrying a few such cards in his pocket-book would find them very useful. There is an additional advantage attaching to the card, namely, that of having the address and postmark inseparably fixed to the note.*



As a result, the United Kingdom issued postal cards in 1870 followed by the North German Federation, Württemberg and Baden and then in 1871 Switzerland, Luxemburg, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Canada followed. As postal cards usually passed through the mail at a reduced rate of postage they were enormously popular for many decades (despite some privacy concerns) and, in the earlier years when postal deliveries were more frequent, formed the

function that an email might today, for example, to let your correspondent know you would be visiting later in the day, arriving on the 4 pm train or too sick to come to work.

AUSTRIAN POSTCARDS WITH THE SLOVENIAN HEADING *LISTNICA*

By Igor Pic

Next year I will organise a specialised PS exhibition in Slovenia devoted to the birth of the first postal cards (Austria 1869) with special emphasis on the cards with Slovenian headings, *LISTNICA* (bilingual cards started 1871). The following illustrations provide examples of these cards.

KORRESPONDENZKARTEN ZUSATZFRANKATUREN



1875, rekommandierte Korrespondenzkarte zu 2 kr von Saaz nach Nechanitz, mit Zusatzfrankatur 2 x 5 kr, feiner Druck, zur Abgeltung der Rekogebühr von 10 kr,



1874, Korrespondenzkarte zu 2 kr für die Inlandsverwendung, von Laibach nach Verona, mit Zusatzfrankatur 3 + 2 x 5 kr, feiner Druck, zur Abgeltung der ab 1.1.1874 zur Gebühr von 15 kr nach Italien zugelassenen Korrespondenzkarten

CEYLON POSTAL CARD RATES

By Edy Pockele

The postcard shown in Figure 1 was charged "postage due" in Belgium and on delivery the addressee contested the "postage due" which was rectified (cancelled) by the Belgian post.

I have only the Higgins and Gage catalogue and notice that the 1925 - 1930 period Ceylon rates tended to diminish over the years. I would be interested in knowing the correct rate for the postcard and an explanation of the postage due and the cancellation. How could the Belgian recipient convince the Belgian post to cancel the postage due? Did he know rates in Ceylon?



Figure 1

It's the first time I have seen a postage due contested like that. The rectification mark is very clear and not often used I guess because the Belgian post had to reverse the tax in their books as it was not paid for by the recipient.

A fellow collector surprised me with a similar card from the same correspondence with franking totalling 12 c. Unfortunately, the date is 07.09.24 while my postage due card dates from 14.09.27, 3 years later so cannot be compared as rates may have fluctuated in that period.



Figure 2

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE KOŚNIOWSKI CATALOGUE OF POSTAL STATIONERY NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS

By Dr John K. Courtis FRPSL

Overview

Philatelists and stamp collectors prefer to collect against a catalogue. In other words, a catalogue proxies as a Want List and collectors can cross off their acquisitions and identify what they are still chasing. The recently published Kośniowski postal stationery newspaper wrapper catalogue will serve postal stationery collectors well in this regard. The three volume 1,265-page work includes every known post office postal stationery wrapper issue worldwide and is the first of its kind to focus exclusively on post office wrappers. Profusely illustrated in colour throughout on good quality chalk paper it is a scholarly, comprehensive and carefully crafted chronological listing of the issues of each country, alphabetized, with values of mint and used expressed in Great Britain pounds. It replaces the wrapper sections of previous catalogues of postal stationery, corrects mistakes and adds items not previously recorded and their varieties. The detection of layout varieties where other printing appears on the wrapper in addition to the indicium is a strength of the work. Kośniowski was by profession a printer of some renown, and his skill in analysing text layout and revealing differences is an eye-opener. This review of the catalogue is presented under different headings.

Comprehensiveness

Those who collect post office postal stationery wrappers have not been given much help by previous postal stationery catalogues. The current world standard is the Higgins and Gage (H&G) Catalogue of Postal Stationery of the World. Wrapper listings appear throughout the 18 sections, all of which are needed for reference for a worldwide collector. Images of indicia are in black and white, smaller than actual, and a challenge in some cases to reconcile with the listings, which in turn are now known in some cases to be incomplete. Country catalogues are better informed, especially with varieties, but unless one seeks to compile a library of these catalogues, the H&G catalogue becomes the default catalogue for worldwide collectors. It is normally the 'go to' catalogue for sellers in identifying the "E" and "KE" numbers used to code wrappers. The new catalogue has started afresh, referencing but not slavishly copying previous works. Kośniowski has challenged the order of issue in many cases and reset the chronological issue dates. All known post office issues are now compiled in one place, although the sheer volume required the catalogue to be presented in three separately bound volumes. For convenience, part one deals with countries A – F, part two with countries G – Z, and part three Great Britain. Each part, in perfect binding, has a bright yellow cover with an illustration of a wrapper and its newspaper contents: A shows an ornate Cape of Good Hope The Argus Weekly Edition (395 pages), B shows The Tasmanian Mail (454 pages) and C shows Great Britain The Echo on the first issue in 1870 (416 pages). The informed reader will be immediately aware of the rarity of the nature and quality of the wrappers appearing in these illustrations.

Initially, the author intended to produce a catalogue of basic post office issues. He was prevailed upon to consider the inclusion of wrappers bearing private printing, hence one fundamental reason for the increase in pagination. The end result, which added probably a decade to the project, was a listing of all known private overprints, most of them illustrated regarding mastheads and other important printing detail. This section of the country listings contains official overprints such as specimen or OHMS (or its equivalent), stamped-to-order (for those countries where this service existed) and private overprints. Nomenclature misunderstandings of printed-to-private-order, stamped-to-order and private printing has been sidestepped by using a simplistic private overprinting. There are thousands of wrappers bearing private overprinting added by printers to customers' requirements after post office stock or private stamping on customers' own paper had been acquired from the post office. No known listing of these

private overprintings has appeared in the literature prior to this catalogue and will be a boon to collectors of this material. As an aside, it is worth noting that private overprinting does not create a variety for postal stationery purposes unless the overprinting was done by the post office before delivery to the customer. No catalogue can ever hope to be complete because previously unrecorded private overprinting wrappers are appearing on the market at the rate of about 20 per month. Once usage of the catalogue has reached dedicated collectors of this material, undoubtedly new ‘finds’ will make an appearance.

Values

Values are a characteristic that is a vital component of a catalogue. If the values are unrealistic, the credibility of the catalogue suffers accordingly. In the case of the Kosniowski catalogue, values have been assigned to mint and used copies, expressed in British pounds. They are realistic and based on current realized values, making the values appearing in older catalogues outdated and irrelevant. Although not perfect, they are a very close approximation of what a buyer should expect to pay for a copy of the item. And, it is hoped, they will stabilize the pricing that sellers place on items. There are too many instances where sellers place uninformed and unrealistic values on items, witness recent examples of Heligoland on eBay with asking prices more than ten times ‘normal’. One of the worst cases of price disparity is in the selling of Specimen overprints on wrappers. All things being equal, one specimen wrapper is identical to another specimen wrapper of the same issue and therefore should be valued at the same price. Not all specimen wrappers are identical in quality regarding their folds, storage deterioration, crispness, gum, and so forth and some variation in pricing is to be expected. But variations should not be to the tune of ten times the difference.

Marketplaces too, vary – for example, prices for wrappers on Delcampe are frequently higher than their counterpart wrappers on eBay. Some wrappers listed on eBay but unsold are flipped to the Delcampe site at eight to ten times the listing price on the former internet auction marketplace. In addition to the growing importance of the internet auction markets, there are traditional philatelic auction houses that are more likely to offer the high-end material. There does not appear to be any systematic and objective evidence in the literature about the realisations of these sales so the high-end pricing in the catalogue will need to be corroborated.

Values of wrappers sold at bourses and from stamp dealers selling directly to known buyers are not documented in any way that allows comparison with catalogue values. A suspicion, which cannot be proven with evidence, is that sellers in these circumstances sell at prices based on what the market will bear rather than resort to a number appearing in a catalogue.

Despite a caution about the representativeness of values that would apply to any philatelic catalogue (and perhaps a catalogue of other collectables), the values attached to items in the Kośniowski catalogue are an honest attempt to capture realistic contemporary values. At one point, the author said they represented amounts that he would be willing to pay for an item. He bought some 26,000 wrappers in the preparation of the catalogue, so he has an informed awareness of fair and realistic values. Nevertheless, without perfect knowledge of the quantity of extant numbers of each wrapper, values will be subject to change in light of fresh information. There are some wrappers that have never appeared on the market, the Maldives for example. As one dealer said to those of us sitting at the table at a Palmares award dinner, “We haven’t got a clue what value to place on some items, so we put on a high figure, state the item is rare, and wait to be told by collectors who know more than we do what is a more acceptable asking price.”

New Information

Kośniowski presents much new, previously unknown information in this catalogue. Some of it is in the nature of post office issues not previously recorded, Belize and Ceylon being examples. Much of it

1975?

Head of Queen Elizabeth, "FOUR CENTS" is 12mm wide. Text setting DLR10.

This wrapper may only be used for Newspapers or for such documents as are allowed to be sent at the Book-rate of postage, and must not enclose any letter or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise). If this rule be infringed, the packet will be charged as a letter.

Text Setting DLR10

o of to in line 2 below s, t of at in line 2 below centre of w



010

011

010 4c red

£5 £20

1981 January 15

Head of Queen Elizabeth, "FOUR CENTS" is 15mm wide. Text Setting DLR12 or DLR13.

This Wrapper may only be used for Newspapers or for such documents as are allowed to be sent at the Book-rate of postage, and must not enclose any letter or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise). If this rule be infringed, the packet will be charged as a letter.

Text Setting DLR12

o of to in line 2 below s, t of at in line 2 below left side of w

This Wrapper may only be used for Newspapers or for such documents as are allowed to be sent at the Book-rate of postage, and must not enclose any letter or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise). If this rule be infringed, the packet will be charged as a letter.

Text Setting DLR13

o of to in line 2 below u

011a 4c red (heading DLR12) £5 £20

011b 4c red (heading DLR13) £5 £20

documents printing differences, especially with line variations of text within boxes. Other printing differences also emphasise variations in printing line alignments, and examples of Argentina illustrate (Kośniowski catalogue numbers 064, 065, 070, 070a, 071, 071a, 072, 072a, 073 and 073a, the a's being type 3a). That these variations exist has not previously received catalogue status.

« Además del valor del timbre se cobra
CENTAVOS moneda nacional por cada

Referred to as Type 2: V of CENTAVOS under d of Además

« Además del valor del timbre se cobra
CENTAVOS moneda nacional por cada

Referred to as Type 3: V of CENTAVOS under gap between Ad of Además

« Además del valor del timbre se cobra
CENTAVOS moneda nacional por cada

Referred to as Type 3a: V of CENTAVOS to the left of A of Además

Another example of new information is Belize Queen Elizabeth II 4c red. Not only has it been shown that the width of FOUR CENTS is printed in both 12mm and 15mm lengths, but that the text settings also vary. To emphasise the flavour of the catalogue's presentation the following page extract is shown with the author's permission. Not only are there text box varieties for this issue of Belize, there are text box differences for earlier and later issues.

The author's keen printer/philatelist eye has concentrated throughout the entire

catalogue on text box layouts and consequently there are now hundreds of additional printing varieties not previously documented in the literature. Country collectors will want to examine their country of interest to determine what additions have now been included in this modern catalogue that has employed technology to reveal differences.

One of the most notable country improvements is that of Ceylon. While a straightforward collection of Ceylon was around 25 post office issues according to earlier catalogues, this new catalogue shows 78 items that include 13 specimen overprints. To collect these additional examples is no easy feat because the intensive analysis of all text boxes has revealed 14 different types, some with subtle differences and difficult to detect without physical inspection of the actual wrapper. Any country that has text messages

on its wrappers has been examined, and many previously unreported variations are now listed. As they are variations that occurred during post office printing (cliche differences) they are legitimate postal stationery varieties for inclusion in exhibits. Jurors will need to bone up on these varieties.

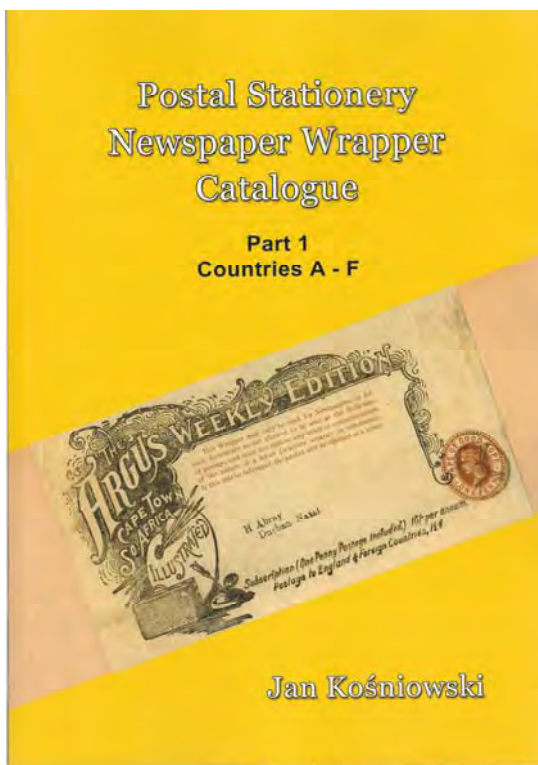
There are a number of countries that could be singled out for especial discussion, but suffice to examine two: USA and Great Britain. USA has 107 pages devoted to its issues and private overprints, of which the first four pages refer to the post office issues. The remaining 103 pages illustrate in colour the essential aspects of the printing overprints that show their differences. They are presented in strict alphabetical order and there are 327 illustrations. One improvement would have been an index of these names before the illustrations, a point that could be made for other countries with large numbers of private overprints such as Austria, Germany and Switzerland.

By far the most overwhelming contribution is the list of private overprints of Great Britain, so many that a separate volume was warranted. The separation of this material for a separate volume makes sense because it is likely to appeal to a collector base that wishes to specialize in that country. The numbering used in this part three is based on the traditional numbering of Huggins and Baker's 2007 book: *Collect British Postal Stationery*. The issues are beautifully illustrated with the QV sinuous lock and pendant curl in a bunch magnified for better identification as well as the stamped-to-order advertising rings that appeared on wrappers.

The real strength of this part of the catalogue is the 390 pages illustrating over 2,000 private overprints, covering post office issues and stamped-to-order wrappers overprinted for businesses or individuals. With so many illustrations it would have been a useful addition, as mentioned before, to include an index of the names at the beginning of the illustrations. Some entries show many detailed variations, the Daily Mail for example has 10 pages, Macmillan & Co. has nine pages, while W. H. Smith & Son has 16 pages and almost 300 entries.

Limitations

The question was raised by one serious and experienced philatelist that in this age of the computer and internet, why would anyone prepare a hard copy catalogue? It was argued that a web site could handle errors and additions quickly and efficiently. That is a fair point of view. The author has sought to overcome this problem to some extent by raising a web page which will list the changes necessary through errors detected in the listings. This web site will be available to those who buy the catalogue.



There is some indefinable thing about the tactile nature of books and their permanence and portability that attracts old school collectors. The author made work-in progress versions of the catalogue available over a number of years to some postal stationery collectors, and as a result this writer was able to develop a facility for working with a computer copy. Sometimes, however, there were feelings of frustration in needing to scroll through pages to get to the desired one. The printed pages allow for faster retrieval of information and a better overview of a country.

Another concern is that the catalogue listings do not indicate when postal rate changes were introduced occasioning the change in wrapper denominations. In a

more generic vein, reasons underlying changes in issues have been left to the collector to find. This does not seem unreasonable. The reason for a colour change might have its genesis in post office sorting staff experiencing difficulty in differentiating indicium values. Another reason could be tied to Universal Postal Union regulations stipulating certain colours for domestic and overseas usage. Changes in postage rates is a very difficult question and probably an unrealistic expectation of all but a country-specific philatelic catalogue. One matter that perhaps could be considered is the date when airmail usage was introduced. This would contribute to an understanding of the appearance of higher post office wrapper denominations and explain why so many used wrappers have appeared on the market with uprates. It would also be helpful to know the dates when the post office discontinued selling wrappers so as to better identify late usages.

It could be argued that a work such as this should provide some indication of rarity. Rarity scales for wrappers that have never been seen or only one or two copies known could have been mentioned at points where the wrappers were listed. The values placed on these wrappers supposedly proxies a rarity scale. Nevertheless, a rarity scale would be a useful guide. For example, Argentina 1917 4c grey-green San Martin (048 Kośniowski and E44 H&G) is catalogued at £50 for both mint and used with only 136,000 printed. From an analysis of approximately 3,000 used copies of Argentinian wrappers, there was only one copy in this author's database. This wrapper is rare.

Strengths

This is the first catalogue that specialises in only one branch of postal stationery: worldwide post office wrappers. Every known post office issue of the approximately 140 countries and postal entities has been listed together with relevant illustrations of the indicia in colour. Varieties have been carefully identified and explained with illustrations to reveal the differences. Information not previously recorded in the literature has been added, especially printing variations of text line layouts. Issue dates have been carefully checked from different sources and there are some instances where dates have been added or changed. In short, the catalogue is comprehensive and includes official and private overprinting.

Having all relevant details for all wrapper-issuing countries and postal entities in the one place is a convenience not previously available. Although the one place has three parts, that too can be an advantage if only certain areas of the world are followed by collectors. Having contemporary values based on actual transactions adds to the credibility and relevance of the catalogue for both postal stationery collectors and sellers. Price dispersion will not be eliminated, but the catalogue values should be an influence in reducing the range of asked prices. Collectors will be able to see the extent to which listing prices vary from the catalogue and modify their behaviour accordingly.

For existing post office wrapper collectors and for those intending to take up this branch of philately, the catalogue is a must have. It reveals the population of issued post office types, and all the known wrappers with private overprints. It reveals the state-of-the art knowledge of this area of postal stationery. It is thoughtful, organized, scholarly, comprehensive and well-illustrated.

It is self-published by the author, costs £110 for the three parts (single parts can be purchased £40) and is available from him with methods of payment and shipping charges detailed at <http://www.stampdomain.com/catalogue/>. The author welcomes input from collectors regarding errors and additions.

INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAL STATIONERY HANDBOOK AND CATALOGUE LISTING

By Dingle Smith, Peter Kowald and Michael Blinman

New South Wales Postal Stationery: Wrappers and Registration envelopes can be found on the Postal Stationery Society of Australia Website: <http://postalstationeryaustralia.com/> .

Philatelists interested in the postal stationery of the Australian States have been handicapped by the lack of published handbooks and priced catalogue listings. For most States the only readily available source is the Higgins and Gage World Postal Stationery Catalogue first published in 1971 with a second printing with corrections and additions in 1978. A useful condensed edition limited to Australia, Commonwealth and States was published in 1984 (Higgins & Gage, 1984). The only comparable catalogue is by Ascher (1925), with the text in German. This lists material prior to the early 1920s and was reprinted in the 1980s together with a revised priced listing. At the time of their initial publication both catalogues provided an invaluable guide to the world's postal stationery. Such worldwide coverage limits the scope of information that can be presented and research in the period since their publication confirms the need for revision.

It is against this background that when the Postal Stationery Society of Australia (PSSA) was formed in 1995 a major aim was to provide priced catalogues of the postal stationery of the Australian States. Progress on the production of catalogue listings of Australian postal stationery has however been disappointingly slow. The exception is the catalogue by Pope (2002), published by the PSSA with assistance from Australia Post, an updated version of Western Australia - the Postal Stationery to 1914 by Pope and Thomas (1982). Although not linked to the PSSA, Victoria Postal Stationery, 1869-1917 by Carl Stieg was published in 2001. This comprehensive scholarly study combines a priced listing within the overall text. This study does not appear to have had the widespread use it deserves, perhaps because of its complexity.

The new handbook attempts to provide a detailed account of each class of postal stationery and a separate self-standing priced catalogue listing. The catalogue listings for each class include revised information on such topics as date of issue and some aspects of philately that are not included in Higgins and Gage or Ascher, an example is a listing of postal stationery items with 'specimen' overprints. The pricing attempts to combine information of printing numbers discussed in detail in the handbooks together with the experience of the authors on the availability of the postal stationery items.

The hope is that users will find both the handbooks sections and priced catalogue listing of use to further the study of their postal stationery collections.

THE HANDBOOK

The aim is to publish for each of the classes of New South Wales postal stationery a comprehensive account in the handbook. This is based on a review of the literature and for many of the classes relies heavily on the research of the late John Bell much of which was published in Sydney Views. John appears to have been the first to have used the Government Printer's monthly printing records available in the NSW Archives for stamps and postal stationery which are complete for the period from the late 1870s to January 1896. This invaluable data enables precise figures to be given for the production of many of the of postal stationery items. The records also assist in unravelling the story of the production of specimen postal stationery which is totally absent from Higgins and Gage and Ascher. The printing data also provides a check on the dates of issue which on occasion indicate likely errors in those previously published.

The Government Printer's records are essentially an auditing check on the monetary value of the stamp impressions added to the postal stationery items and do not always provide details of exactly which stamp was used or the actual style of specimen overprint employed. The handbooks all contain sections that discuss the production and likely use of the various forms of specimen overprint, a topic that is poorly described for Australian States postal stationery. This aspect is discussed in Smith (2016) in a general account of Australian States specimen overprints. The handbook accounts also give details of postage rates and their changes over time, a topic that is not included in the earlier catalogue listings but which are clearly of significance for postal stationery collectors.

THE CATALOGUE LISTINGS

The catalogue listings for each class of stationery are presented in chronological order and each item is given a reference number. The catalogue numbers are used to cross reference items to the relevant handbook accounts. Initially there was discussion on retaining or cross referencing these numbers to the widely used Higgins and Gage numbers but this has proved to be an impossible task although for some classes of stationery notes are added to the provide a guide to convert the new catalogue numbers to those of Higgins and Gage.

The question of colour, both for the stamp impressions or the material on which they are printed, is complex. Earlier catalogues often recognise a range of shades but the approach taken by the current authors follow that of Bell in that many of the shades in earlier listings are thought to be due to ageing or minor variations during the printing process, i.e. not relevant to catalogue listings. Stieg (2001) for Victoria used a micrometer to measure the thickness of cards but in our listings are limited to distinguishing those that are clearly thicker or thinner than normal.

A recurring problem, especially for items printed on envelopes, is to distinguish those issued by the post office from those printed to private order (PTPO). This distinction is not always clear in the printing records, this problem was also recognised by Ascher and Higgins and Gage. Our approach is to list all items that are clearly post office issues available to the general public or marked for use by government departments. Comment and guidance are given on printed to private order (PTPO) items. This is thought to be a useful approach as in recent years there is a growing interest among collectors in such material. Many of the PTPO items, especially those with coloured illustrations, have attracted high prices in auctions. To provide full listings of PTPO postal stationery for New South Wales is a daunting task that others may wish to undertake. It is worthy of note that Stieg (2001) does undertake this task for Victoria PTPO material.

It was decided, except for a few exceptional cases, not to list or price proof material although where known such items are described in the accompanying handbooks.

Pricing is always a vexed question and the values for mint and used material given are for good clean copies preferably with used examples bearing a decipherable dated postmark. In preparing the catalogue listings it became apparent that it is surprisingly difficult to find good used copies for many classes of postal stationery for dates prior to about the mid-1870s. The printing data for many of these are presented in the handbook account but for many of these only a handful are known used. An extreme example is that in the early years of issue a million of so newspaper wrappers were produced annually but good used copies appear to be almost unknown. As general rule mint copies, often in good condition, of these earlier issues are much easier to acquire likely a result of early collecting interest which appears to have been dominantly for mint copies. The interest for mint postal stationery by German collectors seems to have been particularly keen. The message is that the printing data given in the handbook sections are not necessarily a good guide to rarity of existing copies.

It is our intention that for all the classes of New South Wales postal stationery that specimen overprints are listed, a feature lacking in early catalogues. The listing of these has been enhanced as the archival records give numbers for the printings of 'specimens' although they do not specify the type of specimen handstamps. The printing data do however enable the relative rarity of some of the specimens to be distinguished.

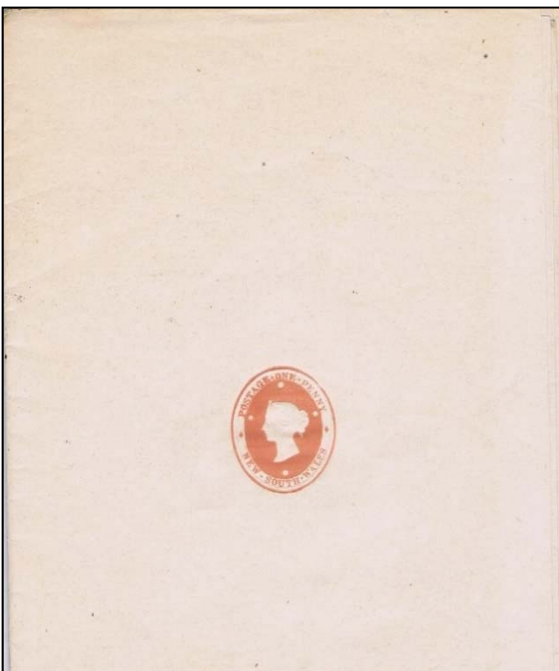
Major differences in the dies of the impressed stamps are described and illustrated but minor variations in the stamps, the OS overprints and in the printed text are not. There is scope for further study of such varieties.

The intention is to initially publish the various sections of the New South Wales Postal Stationery Handbook on the Society's web site. The first two sections are concerned with Wrappers and Registration Envelopes, brief introductions to these are given below. This form of publication permits the use of abundant colour illustrations. Perhaps more importantly it offers the opportunity to easily update future changes and additions to the material presented, for example the revision of prices. It is the hope of the author and the editor of the Postal Stationery Collector that those using the handbook will respond by sending in updates and modifications. It is intended that additional sections describing the other classes of New South Wales postal stationery will be added to Society's web site in the next year or two, several are already in draft form.

It is our hope that the handbook and catalogue listing now on the PSSA web site will be a useful aid to collectors of New South Wales postal stationery and help to raise the philatelic interest in these items.

NEW SOUTH WALES NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS – AN INTRODUCTION

Newspaper wrappers are one of the most neglected classes of postal stationery but those for New South Wales are of historic importance and the watermarks provide a fascinating field of study. The wrappers were first issued in 1864 and New South Wales is thought to be only the second postal authority to provide such a service, the USA was the first. The 1d embossed stamps (see figure below: Embossed Queen's Head Die 2) were initially produced in 1855 for an unissued series of postal stationery envelopes. The paper used was supplied by the London-based firm of De La Rue and early examples are known on both wove and laid paper. From an early date the paper supplied by De La Rue was in books of 500 sheets with each sheet designed to produce eight wrappers (4 x 2). The binding edge has a



a continuous scroll watermark so that top four wrappers are watermarked and the lower four unwatermarked. The stamp was initially positioned in the centre of the sheet. This was because the original means of cancellation was planned to be by the sender writing across the stamp in order to save time for the Post Office staff. This never eventuated but the stamps remained in a central position until the early 1870s.

Later the positioning showed greater variation before moving to the right and corner of the wrapper. Uncut sheets of the early wrappers are not uncommon and it is possible that the sheets may have been sold uncut for the first few years of use.

De La Rue continued to supply the paper until 1903 and throughout that period the scroll watermark on the top binding edge remained in use. About 1869 a 'One Penny' watermark was added so that it appeared on each of the

eight sheets. De La Rue continued to supply the 'One Penny' watermark paper until 1903, the same 1d watermark was also for the ½d wrappers introduced in 1891. The watermarks can be confusing as little care was taken with how the sheets were fed into the printing press and many examples are known with the watermark reverse and/or inverted. In about 1870 it appears that there was a delay in the shipment of watermarked paper from De La Rue and locally produced paper was employed with what must be most delightful watermark ever used in Australia. It shows a kangaroo and emu facing each other under the letters APCo, for Australian Paper Company. None of these APCo watermark wrappers are known mint or used although 1504 were overprinted 'specimen'

In the nineteenth century newspapers were the dominant form for distributing news and prior to the introduction of the 1d wrappers postage was free within the colony. In 1855 80% of the total weight of all postage comprised newspapers, many sent from Sydney to subscribers throughout the colony, with the Post Office paying the freight! With the introduction of the wrappers, on average over a million wrappers were printed annually, newspapers could also be sent without the 1d wrappers but used with postage stamps but examples of these have not been seen. The costs of distributing newspapers was a fierce political issue. The Newspaper Postage Abolition Act which came into force on 1 January 1873 withdrew all charges for newspapers posted within the Colony within seven days of publication. The printing of wrappers dropped dramatically with only 64,000 printed in the period 1874-1888. Slowly newspaper charges returned and with Federation standard rates were used throughout the new Commonwealth. The ½d wrappers were not produced for use with newspapers but were applied to various of forms of commercial mail.

The postage rates are described in detail in the handbook and provide an opportunity to try and illustrate the ups and downs of charges over the years. This is a challenge as the datestamps on wrappers are usually difficult to decipher. Also, the survival rate of wrappers is extremely small, indeed for the 1d embossed wrappers it is difficult to find a single used example with a decipherable date stamp.

In contrast to some forms of postal stationery official wrappers overprinted 'O.S.' are extremely scarce either mint or used. There are examples of PTPO wrappers but again in comparison to postal stationery envelopes copies mint or used are limited.

NEW SOUTH WALES REGISTRATION ENVELOPES – AN INTRODUCTION

In 1880 the NSW General Post Office decided to issue specially manufactured fabric or linen-lined envelopes for registration letters, with the fee impressed on the flap. Thereafter, 34 readily identifiable NSW registration envelopes were issued until the Commonwealth of Australia issued its own on 17 February 1913.

A detailed description of the registration envelopes of New South Wales is now available in the Society's website. This describes the registration fees applicable, envelope shapes and sizes used, envelope seams, registration labels, printing numbers (Appendices B and C) and issue history including specimens. This information provides a basis for a listing of the 34 types with detailed information to enable identification.



Information on Registration and Stamp Box sizes is added in Appendices A1 and A2 as a further aid to precise identification. Estimated values for each type are provided at Appendix D.

Information from John Bell's research has enabled a re-ordering of the Higgins and Gage listing to recognise new information on issue dates. This re-ordering is shown in tabular form (Table 1).

A catalogue listing of all general and specimen issues with estimated values is also provided (Appendix D) as a precursor to a more detailed catalogue to be separately produced at a later date. As an encouragement to read the Handbook and build a collection of NSW registration envelopes the following themes emerge from the NSW registration envelope story:

- a. From 1880 until the last issue in 1911 the registration fee only changed once: from 4d to 3d as a result of UPU membership.
- b. The official contractor for most NSW registration envelope stock supplies was McCorquodale except for the last issue of 1911 when the contract was won by De La Rue.
- c. Local emergency supplies from unknown sources were produced on three occasions as a result of the unavailability of official contractor supplies.
- d. All NSW official contractor supplies and two of the three local emergency supplies were of three of the eight standard registration envelope sizes relied upon by Britain and its colonies i.e. Size F, G or H2.
- e. Only one example of an official issue from the general series is known to date.

References

- Ascher, 1925. Grosser Ganzsachen Katalog. Ga Ka Reprint: Dusseldorf.
- Higgins & Gage. 1984. World Postal Stationery Catalogue: Australasia Special Issue for AUSIPEX 1984. Classic Philatelies: California.
- Pope, B. 2002. A Priced Catalogue of the Postal Stationery of the Australian Colonies/State. No.1 Western Australia. Canberra: The Postal Stationery Catalogue of Australia.
- Pope, B. and Thomas, P. 1982. Western Australia, the Postal Stationery to 1914. Western Australia Study Group: Perth
- Smith, DI. 2016. Specimen Postal Stationery of the Australian States Background and Guide to Literature, Postal Stationery Collector Part 1 Vol 22 (2) May 2016 pg 39-45; Part 2 Vol 22 (3) August 2016 pg 76-83.
- Stieg, CL. 2001. Victorian Postal Stationery 1869-1917. Triad Publication: Western, MA (USA).

POSTAL STATIONERY RESULTS FOR RECENT FIP AND CONTINENTAL EXHIBITIONS

China 2019

China 2019 was a world philatelic exhibition held in Wuhan, China from 16-20 June 2019. There were 30 postal stationery exhibits in the Postal Stationery Class plus five one-frame exhibits and three postal stationery exhibits in the Youth Class. Gold medals were awarded to

Jian Zhang (Postal Stationery of China in Early Cultural Revolution Period), Chen Huei Huang (Postal Stationery of German Post Office in China), Sigtryggur Eythorsson (Icelandic Postal Stationery 1879-1920), Muhammed Arif Balgamwala (Postal Stationery of British India Overprints Pakistan 1947-1949), Ross Towle (Chile Postal Stationery: Essays, Proofs, Specimens and Samples 1872-1924) and Nancy Gray (Australian Commonwealth Kangaroo Stationery).

POSTAL STATIONERY CLASS RESULTS CHINA 2019 FIP EXHIBITION

Argentina	Villaronga	Alberto	Argentine Postal Stationery 1876-1906	86	LV
Australia	Pauer	Frank	Australian Airletters & Aerogrammes 1944-1968	83	V
Australia	Gray	Nancy	Australian Commonwealth Kangaroo Stationery	91	G
Brazil	Vasconcellos Dos Reis	Jose Carlos	The Postal Stationeries of the Brazil Empire	87	LV
China	Yu	Jianjun	Stamped Letter Sheets with Tiananmen Design of the People's Republic of China 新中国天安门图邮资邮筒 (1950-1952)	85	LV
China	Zhang	Jian	Postal Stationery of China in Early Cultural Revolution Period	90	G
China	Liu	Yifeng	United States Postal Cards (1873-1894) 美国邮资明信片	82	V
China	Zhang	Yi	Chinese Postage Letter Sheet (1950-1952) 新中国邮资邮筒 (1950-1952)	83	V
China	Yang	Bo	The People's Republic of China: Regular Stamped Envelopes 1956-1967 新中国普通邮资信封 (1956-1967)	87	LV
China	Chen	Yue	The People's Republic of China: Tien An Men Stationery Envelopes (1956-1965) 中华人民共和国天安门: 天安门图邮资信封 (1956-1965)	86	LV
China	Li	Xiangrong	Stamped Envelopes of China (1956-1970) 中国邮资信封 (1956-1970)	88	LV
Chinese Taipei	Huang	Chen Huei	Postal Stationery of German Post Office in China	90	G
Costa Rica	Wayman	Giana	Postal Stationery of Costa Rica and it's usage 1883-1903	85	LV
Costa Rica	Reinoso	Juan	Costa Rica XIXth Century Postal Stationery	87	LV
France	Logette	Jean-Francois	Essays, Proofs and Blocks of 4 of the Rome Model International Reply Coupon	82	V
France	Pottier	Gérard	French Post Office Stationery - Type Mouchon	80	V
Iceland	Eythorsson	Sigtryggur R.	Icelandic Postal Stationery 1879-1920	91	G SP
India	Kedia	OM Prakash	Postal Stationeries of India Gwalior State with sun and snake overprints (1885-1950)	81	V
Japan	Sai	Touru	Postal Cards of Japan 1873-1874 Cherry Blossom Issue	88	LV
Macau	Huo	Hui Xiao	Macau Kings Postal Cards (1886-1920)	82	V
Myanmar	Kyaw Kyar	Toe	The Development of Letter Sheets of Burma (Later Myanmar) 1946-2001	86	LV
Pakistan	Balgamwala	Muhammad Arif	Postal Stationery of British India Overprints Pakistan 1947-1949	90	G
Pakistan	Ahmad	Ghias	Ceylon Queen Victoria Postal Stationery 1856-1901	77	LS
Saudi Arabia	Al Kilani	Ahmed Hani	Egyptian Postal Stationery	83	V
Singapore	Goh	Khee Huang Augustine	Singapore Airletters 1951-1979	85	LV
Spain	Page	Juan E	Postal Stationeries of Cuba 1959-1999	73	S
Switzerland	Fink	Peter	Aerogramme Story	60	B
United Kingdom	Sohrne	Bjorn	Persia Postal Stationery 1876-1925. The development of Postal Stationery of Persia; Envelopes, Postal Cards and Wrappers issued during the Qajar reign. An in-depth study of their usage	88	LV
USA	Towle	Ross	Chile Postal Stationery. Essays, Proofs, Specimens, and Samples 1872-1924	93	G SP
Venezuela	Meri	Pedro	Venezuela: Postal Stationery, New Order	85	LV

Singpex 2019

Singpex 2019 was an Asian International Exhibition held in Singapore from 31 July to 4 August 2019. The Postal Stationery Class comprised thirteen exhibits. In addition, there was a one-frame exhibit and eight youth exhibits. Three Gold medals were awarded to PSSA members Frank Li (New Zealand Postal Stationery 1876-1936), Michael Ho (Honduras Postal Stationery) and Glen Stafford (Nicaraguan Postal Stationery - the Seebeck Era). A Gold medal was also awarded to Tono Putranto (Netherlands Indies Postal Card 1874-1933 King Willem III and Numeral Series). Special Prizes went to Michael Ho and Tono Putranto.



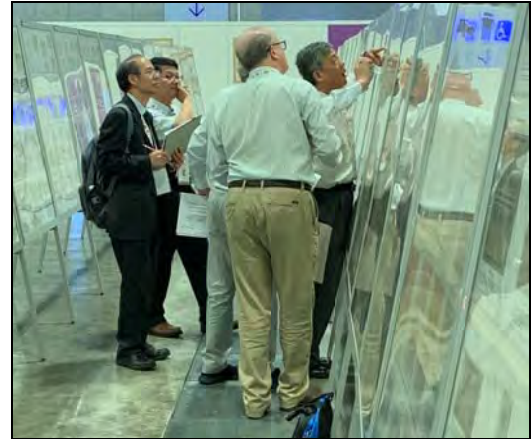
Tono Putranto (right) receiving his Gold Medal from Chen Yu-an



Michael Ho (left) receiving his Award from Prakob Chirakiti, FIAP President



Glen Stafford (right) receiving his Gold Medal from Chen Yu-an



Singpex 2019 Postal Stationery Jury

POSTAL STATIONERY CLASS RESULTS SINGPEX 2019 FIAP EXHIBITION

Lim, Sian Kwong	Singapore	Malaya: Johore Postal Stationery	85	LV
Goh, Khee Huang Augustine	Singapore	Singapore Air Letters and Aerogrammes	86	LV
Tan, Kah Sheng	Singapore	Straits Settlements Queen Victoria Postal Stationery	75	LS
Stafford, Glen	Australia	Nicaraguan Postal Stationery "The Seebeck Era"	90	G
Welden, Linda	Australia	Australian Aerogrammes 1944-1965	78	LS
Li, Zhifei Frank	China	New Zealand Postal Stationery 1876-1936	90	G
Zhang, Weiwei	China	Gibraltar Postal Stationery 1877-1938	85	LV
Ho, Michael	Chinese Taipei	Honduras Postal Stationery	93	G SP
Kei, Kok Ying	Hong Kong	French Indo-China Postal Stationery (1892-1943)	85	LV
Tandra, Lydia	Indonesia	Postal Card of Dutch East Indies 1874-1949	83	V
Putranto, Tono Dwi	Indonesia	Netherlands Indies Postal Card 1874-1933 King Willem III and Numeral Series	92	G
Novin Farahbakhsh, Massoud	Iran	The Postmarks of Iran (Persia) 1875-1925	91	G
Kyaw Kyar, Toe	Myanmar	The Development of Letter Sheets of Burma (later Myanmar) 1946-2001	83	V
Al Attar, Hatim	Oman	Postal Stationery of Zanzibar 1893-1964	80	V
Ahmad, Ghias	Pakistan	Official Postal Stationery of British India 1880-1904	76	LS
One-Frame				
Chitty, Lindsay	New Zealand	New Zealand Prisoner of War Aerogrammes and Postcards 1941-1945	86	

FUTURE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

Planned international exhibitions with a Postal Stationery class. Please note that not all exhibitions are confirmed. The dates shown are subject to change.

26-31 Aug 2019	Argentina, Buenos Aires	Buenos Aires 2019	FIAF	https://faef.org.ar/2019/02/09/buenos-aires-2019-exposicion-continental-fiaf/
4-6 Oct 6 2019	Hungary, Budapest.	HUNFILA 2019	FEPA	www.mabeosz.hu
17-20 Oct 2019	Plovdiv, Bulgaria.	Plovdiv 2019	FEPA	
19-22 Mar 2020	New Zealand, Auckland	New Zealand 2020	FIAP	https://nz2020.nz/
2-9 May 2020	United Kingdom, London	London 2020	FIP	http://www.london2020.co
6-11 Aug 2020	Indonesia, Jakarta	Indonesia 2020	FIP	
2020	Bulgaria, Plovdiv	Bulgaria 2020	FIP	
21-23 Oct 2020	Chinese Taipei, Taipei	Taipei 2020	FIAP	
Feb 2021	Melbourne, Australia	Melbourne 2021	FIAP	
17-20 Mar 2021	South Africa, Cape Town	South Africa 2021	FIP	https://capetown2021.org
6-9 May 2021	Germany, Essen	Ibra 2021	FIP	www.bdph.de
Aug/Sep 2021	Japan, Tokyo/Yokohama	Philanippon 2021	FIP	
19-22 Nov 2021	Greece, Athens	Notos 2021	FEPA	www.hps.gr/notos2021
23-30 May 2026	USA Boston	Boston 2026		

LITERATURE – CONTENTS OF POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY JOURNALS

The Postal Stationery Society Journal [UK] Vol 27 No 1 February 2019

- Postal stationery for a purpose: Introduction of money orders in Germany Part 1
- GB Postal Stationery News- more previously unrecorded items listed
- British India Victorian envelopes Part 2
- Airletter from 1958, with 'Form approved by the Post-Master General' – a special use for a pharmaceutical firm to advertise in a foreign country?

Postal Stationery Society Journal [UK] Vol 27 No 2 May 2019

- Meeting minutes plus results of 1-frame competition
- Postal stationery for a purpose: Money orders, Germany Part 2
- GB postal stationery news – more new items listed
- Estonia 'Paro' lettercards to raise funds for Red Cross youth 23 Dec 1937
- UK Post Office circulars 1877-1878
- British India Victorian envelopes (follow-up to article in Vol 27 No 1)

L'Entier Postal [France] No 107 Novembre 2018

- When postal stationery continued in use undercover at the end of 1944 [fascinating reading; usage continued in certain French departments when the items had been demonetised in others!]
- Some postal stationery items on the market lately
- Army postal service: the location of Postal Section 409 identified [examples shown are from 1942, when the section was in Morocco]
- New issues in ready-to-post [includes Pere Noel issues for Christmas 2018]
- Curious pseudo-postal stationery with the Eiffel Tower, issued by KLM

L'Entier Postal [France] No 108 Mars 2019

- Germany in the days following the Second World War: postal stationery of the French Zone of occupation (ZFO) [long article, well-illustrated, fascinating reading]

L' Intero Postale [Italy] n.130 - 2019

- Italian Area News
- The "True History" of the First Postal Postcards of The Vatican
- State of the Vatican City: Postal Stationery
- Photo Gallery: Milanofil-Valderaphil-Veronafil
- Postcards of the 'Flame' issue.
- Nôtre Dame De Paris
- Italian Postal Stationery Post WWII
- Political and Integral Postal Events of The Third Reich

Ganzsachen [Germany] No 1 2019

- Mail from the wrong currency area and the North German Federal in general
- Differences in the card form at the pneumatic tube Double cards RP3, 5 and 7
- Nachkriegsalltag in Berlin. A contribution of Social Philately
- Austrian postal stationery postcards as Advertising Carrier (Part 2)
- My personal impressions of the MICHEL postal stationery Catalog Germany 2018
- Literature
- New Issues

Postal Stationery Collector [Australia] Volume 25 No 2: Issue No 98 May 2019

- Australia BW ES38 (The Tripleton) – A Census
- Queensland Pastoral Supplies Hibiscus Advertising
- Australian Wrappers and A PTPO Postcard for Brunton & Co
- Pre-Stamped Envelope for The Establishment of Self Government in the Australian Capital Territory
- Early Postal Stationery with Butterflies – New Research
- Cilicia: Post Office Postal Stationery Wrappers
- High-End Postal Wrapper Realizations: Attributes Justifying Premiums (concluded)

- PSSA Forum
- Listing of Australian Non-Denominated Postal Stationery
- Literature
- New Issues

Postal Stationery Collector Volume 25 No 3: Issue No 99 August 2019

- A New South Wales Reply Card with An Early Rugby Connection
- Proper Use of the ½D Embossing Die on Tasmanian Mail
- Some Recent Results from The Abacus Auction On 22 June 2019
- 1969-1970 Aerogramme Surveys and the 1971 Larger Size Aerogramme Format
- PSSA Forum
- Singapore Aerogramme to Mark 100 Years of the First Airmail
- Listing of Australian Non-Denominated Postal Stationery
- Literature
- New Issues

Postal Stationery Vol. 61 No. 2, Whole No. 426 May-June 2019

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Development and Use of Consular Bicentennial Postal Stationery 1990-94 • US Postal Card Issues That Are Easily Confused • J.P. Charlton Postal Card Copyright • Instruction Boxes on Ceylon Wrappers • Envelopes, Wrappers, etc. Color changelings - toned/altered/faked ink and paper; New envelopes with Logo X • U.S. Postal Card Paper, Part 3 • Salvador Post Card with “ST • USA “Garbage Card” Sources • Unlisted USA Envelope Die Type? • Two Printings of Tanzania Post Card, • St. Lucia 1d Wrappers • USA Airmail Card SA3a – More Purple • USA Postal Card S10 with Printing Varieties • Unlisted Ceylon Wrapper • First Postal Orders of Independent Nigeria | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are Ryukyu Election Cards Postal Stationery? • Australian Registration Envelope Flap Locations • Spindle Holes, • Mexico Envelopes with Double Indicia • USA Aerogram Used in Australia • Heligoland Post Card “Proof” • Dubai and Montserrat Stationery Produced in Lebanon, • MY FAVOURITE, Earle Covert, Canadian Election Envelope • LITERATURE REVIEWS; Entiers Postaux Illustrés Mondorf Les-Bains, British India Queen Victoria Postal Stationery, Icelandic International Reply Coupons • Katalog der Privatganzsachen Deutschland bis 1945 • Market Report & Counterfeit and Bogus Report • Rare Showcase, Turkey 1949 Post Cards |
|---|---|

Postal Stationery Vol. 61 No. 4, Whole No. 427 July-August 2019

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British East Africa POW Aerograms • Earliest Reported Postmarks, U.S. Administrative Area Overprints – Canal Zone (Part 2); 1952 Revalues, Lewis Bussey • Nicaragua 1900 Momotombo Stationery Issue • Search for the Earliest Government Produced Window Envelope • Just How Many Cards Are There? • How to Destroy Postal Cards • Envelopes, Wrappers, etc. Unusual third-class envelope with cancel but no address; 2¢ Mercantile Manila Paper; New Varieties of Modern Envelopes • Bahawalpur Postal Stationery • Cuban Medical Propaganda Cards • Demonetized Postal Stationery • US Consular Envelopes, Doug Files, Dennis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pribaikal Overprinted Wrapper • Unlisted Greek Envelopes • St. Lucia Used Wrappers • Swedish Lettercard Puzzle • India Queen Victoria Letter Sheet • Uprated Brazil Post Card • Used Rare Turkish Reply Card • PayPal Des Not Like the Word “Cuba”, • Dubious Siam Surcharged Card • Capturing Watermark Images • Nomenclature for Dates • USA Envelope Die 83 Variety • More on Fake RF Overprints on US Envelopes • Dubai and Montserrat Stationery Produced in Lebanon, |
|---|---|

- Sadowski
- East Africa Military and POW Aerograms
- Third PMG Datestamp
- New Catalog of Worldwide Wrappers
- USA Essay Reply Card

- LITERATURE REVIEWS; Postal Stationery Ecuador (1884-2017), Catalog of the Official Certificates/Cubiertas of Colombia
- MY FAVOURITE, Ross Towle, US Post Office Envelope Display
- Rare Showcase, Ecuador (various)

Die Ganzsachensammler [Switzerland] February 2019

- The postcard as art (part 1)
- From Hoepli to the Cavallini
- Portugal and its colonies (ca.1890 -1910)
- A Swiss consular mark with Pensions Mark
- Working Group on Fiscal Stamps

BNA Topics [BNAPS, Canada] first quarter 2019

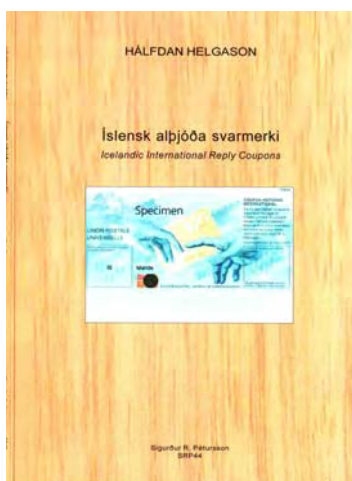
- The Mysterious postal stationery card Webb Catalogue P18b: New discoveries

Postal Stationery Notes [BNAPS] May 2019

- PCF Corner
- Varieties on Early Elizabethan Wrappers
- P18b – block of 4
- Newfoundland RE5
- Rates affecting the use of stamped envelope 1938-1964
- Railway Advice Flimsy Forms (Part 7)

Postal Stationery Notes [BNAPS] February 2019

- PCF Corner
- New Watermark and Setting on Webb's DEN 526-5
- Late Use of an Election Envelope
- More postage-prepaid cards from Canada Post
- Printings of the railway advice flimsy forms
- New report of 2¢ Wilding PTPO envelope



Icelandic International Reply Coupons by Hálfðan Helgason. Publisher: Sigurður R. Pétursson - SRP44.

The book is both in Icelandic and English. The reader can, by using this book, distinguish nearly all such coupons issued by the member nations of the UPU. The book is 82 pages in A5 format, all coupons in colour, Icelandic text in black, English text in red. The price is 27 Euro + shipping. Shipping to Europe is 7 Euro and 10 Euro to countries out of Europe. Payment through VISA and Mastercard to Hálfðan Helgason (halfdan@halfdan.is). Paypal is also accepted with a 5% surcharge for the Paypal charge. For more information contact Hálfðan Helgason (halfdan@halfdan.is) and/or Sigurður R. Pétursson (issporsrp@simnet.is).

Neuer Ganzsachen-Katalog: Privatganzsachen Bundesrepublik Deutschland Umschläge 1987 – 1997. 3rd Edition. Editors: Karl-Heinz Gopfert, Norbert Sehler

This catalogue covering the private postal stationery envelopes of the Republic of Germany from 1987-1997 is now in its 3rd edition. The catalogue is now about 300 pages and contains over 2000 illustrations. The price is 30,00 € (for members of a postal stationery-collecting-association 20,00 €) plus postage. Orders can be submitted to the BGSV: Norbert Sehler, Kreuznacher Str. 20, 14197 Berlin eMail: bgsv@bgsv.de.



THE POSTAL STATIONERY COMMISSION BUREAU 2016-2020

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



FIAP Representative
Chen Yu-An, Chinese Taipei
yu_an_chen@ablerex.com.tw



FEPA Representative
Michael Smith, UK
mikesmith.philatelist@gmail.com



FIAF Representative
& Commission Webmaster
Ross Towle, USA
rosstowle@yahoo.com



Appointed by the
Chairman
Juan Reinoso, Costa Rica
filarqui@yahoo.com



Appointed by the
Chairman
Igor Pirc, Slovenia
ipirc711@gmail.com



FIP Board Member
responsible for postal
stationery
Reinaldo Macedo, Brazil
reinaldo_macedo@uol.com.br



Honorary Members of the Commission

Alan Huggins



Raymond Todd



Stephen D. Schumann



The Postal Stationery Commission Newsletter
Edited by Ian McMahon

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

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

Ian McMahon
ian.mcmahon4@bigpond.com

THE COMMISSION DELEGATES

Country	Name	Address	Email
Albania	Rudolf Nossi	c/o Federation des Collectionneurs Albania, P.O. Box 2972, Tirana, Albania	lameartan@yahoo.com
Argentina	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-10 37010, Armenia	tass@arminco.com (?)
Australia	Ian McMahon	PO Box 783, Civic Square ACT 2608, Australia	ian.mcmahon4@bigpond.com
Austria	Wolfgang Weigel	Hockeg. 88A, 1180 Wien, Austria	drwweigel@hotmail.com
Bangladesh	Mohammed Monirul Islam	6/205 Lady Gowrie Drive, Largs Bay SA 5016, Australia	bpf_bd@yahoo.com
Belgium	Luc Selis	H. Baelskaai 12 – 13.01 b-8400 Oostende Belgium	luc.selis@telenet.be
Bolivia	Martha Villarroel de Peredo		marthadeperedo@gmail.com
Brazil	Reinaldo Estêvão de Macedo	Rua Guarara, 511 - apto 2704 cep 01425-001 São Paulo SP, Brasil	reinaldo_macedo@uol.com.br
Bulgaria	Orlin Todorov	Union of Bulgarian Philatelists, PO Box 662, 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria	todorov_1@abv.bg
Canada	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, Santiago de Chile, Chile	martinurrutia@sociedadfilatelica.cl (?)
China	Frank Li Zhifei	Box 39, Xi Chang An Street Post Office, Beijing, 100031, China	frankli_phila@188.com
Colombia	Mario Ortiz	Carrera 7 No 47-11, Bogota, Colombia	ortiz-mario10@yahoo.es (?)
Costa Rica	Juan Reinoso	PO Box 8-6690, San Jose 1000, Costa Rica	filarqui@yahoo.com
Cuba	A. R. del Toro Marreo	P.O. Box 2222, Havana-2 10200, Cuba	ffc@enet.cu
Cyprus	Charalambos Meneleau	Sina St. 7 A, CY-1095 Nicosia, Cyprus	chmenel@cytanet.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 Birkerød, Denmark	postalstationery@gmail.com
Ecuador	Teddy Suárez		aquacorp@hotmail.com
Finland	Tuomo Koskiaho	Tyypäläntie 11 B, 40250 Jyväskylä, Finland	tuomo.koskiaho@pp.inet.fi
France	Jacques Foort	140 Rue de Roubaix, 59240 Dunkerque	jacques.foort@orange.fr
Germany	Hans-Peter Frech	Am Hinterhof 30, 77756 Hausach, Germany	hpfrech@web.de
Greece	Neoklis Zafirakopoulos	23 Dafnomili Str., 114-71 Athens, Greece	neoklis@zafeirakopoulos.info
Hong Kong	Malcolm Hammersley	GPO Box 446 Hong Kong	hammersleymalc@netvigator.com
Iceland	Halfdan Helgason	Bodathing 1, 203 Kopavogur, Iceland	halfdan@halfdan.is
India	Ajeet Singhee	464-A, Road no. 19, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad 500-033, India	ajeetsinghee@hotmail.com
Indonesia	Gita Noviandi	Jl. Kiara Sari V No. 18-20, Perum Kiara Sari Asri, Bandung 40286, Indonesia	gitanoviandi@gmail.com
Iran	Massoud N. Farahbakhsh	1399 Valie Asr Ave., Amirakram, Tehran 11336, Iran	f_n_farahbakhsh@yahoo.com
Israel	Tibi Yaniv	I.P.F.- POB 4523, Tel Aviv 61045, Israel	ipf@netvision.net.il
Italy	Flavio Pini	Via Mercato 45, 26100 Crema	flaviopini@libero.it
Japan	Fumio Yamazaki	1-22 Koyo 3-chome, Fukui-shi, Fukui-ken, 910-0026, Japan	fymzk@angel.ocn.ne.jp
Korea (Rep. of)	Young-Kil Kim		ksm0957@daum.net
Kuwait	Waleed Al Saif		wnam_alsaiif@yahoo.com
Latvia	Raimonds Jonitis	Brivibas Gatve 234, LV 1039 Riga, Latvia	raimonds.jonitis@gmail.com
Malaysia	Fiona Chin Bitt Nyuk	20, Jalan 49/26, Taman Sri Rampai, Setapak, 53300 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.	cbsnly@hotmail.com

Malta	Hadrian Wood	52, St. Dominic Street, Sliema SLM 1405, Malta	hadywood1@gmail.com
Mexico	Alberto Jimenez Cordero	Rogelio Bacon 2301-3, Jardines Independencia, CP 44240, Guadalajara, Jal. Mexico	jimcor77@hotmail.com
Nepal	Deepak Manandhar	Kha 1/68 Kupandel, Ward no.1 Laiitpur GPO Box 12970, Katmandu, Nepal	deepakmdhar@yahoo.com
Netherlands	P. Joosse	Postbus 4034, 3502 HA Utrecht, The Netherlands	knbf@knbf.nl
New Zealand	Barry J E Scott	238 Waikiekie Road, Thames, New Zealand 3500	barrys@xtra.co.nz
Norway	Tore Berg	Guristuveien 51, N-0690 Oslo, Norway	toreberg@online.no
Pakistan	M Arif Balgamwala	18A/1, 2nd Gizri Street, Phase-4, DHA, Karachi, Pakistan	arifyco@gmail.com
Paraguay	Marta Brun		
Peru	Willem de Gelder		wdegelder@yahoo.com
Poland	Jan Hefner	Ul. R. Dmowskiego 5/5, PL 45 365 Opole, Poland	jheff@uni.opole.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, Qatar	qstamps@qatar.net.qa (?)
Romania	Mihai Ceuca	Str. Cremenea no.2 sc.C ap.4 500152 Bacau, Romania	mihaicuk@yahoo.fr
Russia	Alexander S. Ilyushin	Union of Philatelists of Russia, 12 Tverskaya Street, 103831 - Moscow, GSP-3, Russia	ilyushin1943@gmail.com
Saudi Arabia	Mohammed E. Alzahrani	P.O. Box 240, Riyadh 11411, Saudi Arabia	mzahrany@saudistamps.com (?)
Serbia	Nikola Ljubičić	Žanke Stokić 46 ¹¹ _{SEP} , 11000 Beograd, Serbia	koljaljubcic@hotmail.com
Singapore	Henry Ong	41D Simon Place, Singapore 544849	ong.henry.sg@gmail.com
Slovenia	Igor Pirc	Ptujska 23, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia	ipirc711@gmail.com
South Africa	Emil Minnaar	PO Box 131600, 1504 Benoryn, South Africa	emil@minnaar.org
Spain	Arturo Ferrer Zabala	Pl. de Guipúzcoa, 9-1º, 20004 San Sebastián	a.ferrerz@outlook.es
Sweden	Lennart Daun	Bävergränd 4, 507 32 Brämhult, Sweden	lennart.daun@gmail.com
Switzerland	Peter Bamert	Heilbronnerstrasse 13, 4500 Solothurn, Switzerland	bamert@sunrise.ch
Chinese Taipei	Chen Yu-An	1F. No.3, Ln. 7, Baogao Rd.Xindian Dist., New Taipei City 23144	yu_an_chen@ablerex.com.tw
Thailand	Khun Nuntawat Eurchukiati	454/2 Soi Lardprao 71, Klong Chaokhun Singh, Wang Thonglang, Bangkok 10310, Thailand	nuntawat.pv@gmail.com
United Arab Emirates	Ali Abdulrahman Ahmed	P.O. Box 546, Dubai, United Arab Emirates	aarybaa@hotmail.com
United Kingdom	Mike Smith	9 Rainham Close, Basingstoke, Hampshire RG22 5HA, United Kingdom	mikesmith.philatelist@gmail.com
United States	Ross Towle	400 Clayton Street, San Francisco CA 94117, USA	rosstowle@yahoo.com
Uruguay	Carlos Hernandez Rocha	Colonia 926 - Local 045 - Gal. Libertador, 11000 Montevideo, Uruguay	carloslh@geocities.com (?)
Venezuela	Pedro Meri	CCS 4010, P O Box 025323 Miami Fla. 33120, Venezuela	pedromeri@gmail.com
Honorary Member	Alan K Huggins	Briar Lodge, 134 Berkeley Avenue, Chesham, Buckinghamshire HP5 2RT, United Kingdom	
Honorary Member	Ray Todd	P.O. Box 158, Dunsborough 6281, Australia	retodd@netserv.net.au
Honorary Member	Stephen D. Schumann	2417 Cabrillo Drive, Hayward, CA 49545, United States	stephen.schumann@att.net

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.

FIP ACCREDITED JURORS AND TEAM LEADERS

COUNTRY	TL* NAME	EMAIL	FIP EXHIBITION**
Australia	TL Raymond Todd	retodd@netserv.net.au	Portugal 10
	TL Bernard Beston	bernardbeston@gmail.com	Brasilia 17 TL
	Ian McMahon JF	ian.mcmahon4@bigpond.com	Australia 13
	David Smith	dsm30722@bigpond.net.au	
	Darryl Fuller JF	djbsfuller@inet.net.au	Korea 14
Brazil	Reinaldo Macedo JF	reinaldo_macedo@uol.com.br	Korea 14
Canada	Sammy Chiu JF	chiusam@hotmail.com	Thailand 13 A
China	Frank Li Zhifei JF	frankli_phila@188.com	Brasilia 17
Costa Rica	Enrique Bialikamien	ebialik@racsaco.cr	Singapore 15
	Juan Reinoso JF	filarqui@yahoo.com	Thailand 18
Denmark	TL Lars Engelbrecht	postalstationery@gmail.com	Taipei 16 TL
Ecuador	Teddy Suarez JF	aquacorp@hotmail.com	Brasilia 17
Finland	TL Juhani Pietila	juhani.pietila@dnainternet.net	
	Jussi Tuori	jussi.tuori@pp.inet.fi	Efiro 08
Hong Kong	Malcolm Hammersley	hammersleymalc@netvigator.com	China 19
India	Ajeet Raj Singhee JF	ajeetsinghee@hotmail.com	Thailand 18
Indonesia	Harsono Suwito JF	suwito66@rad.net.id	Bandung 17 A
New Zealand	Barry Scott	barrys@xtra.co.nz	Portugal 10
Portugal	TL Manuel Portocarrero	manueleduardoportocarrero@gmail.com	Portugal 10
	Hernani Matos	hernanimatos@gmail.com	Espana 06 A
Russia	TL Alexander S. Ilyushin JF	ilyushin1943@gmail.com	China 19
Serbia	Nikola Ljubicic		Thailand 18 A
Singapore	Henry Ong JF	ong.henry.sg@gmail.com	Brasilia 17 A
Slovenia	Igor Pirc JF	ipirc711@gmail.com	New York 16 A
South Africa	Emil Minnaar JF	emil@minnaar.org	Bandung 17
Spain	TL José Manuel Rodriguez	josen@augustinclarke.com (?)	St Petersburg 07
	German Baschwitz	german@basch.e.telefonica.net	Singapore 15
Sweden	Hasse Brockenhuus von Lowenhielm	brockfil@telia.com	
Chinese Taipei	Michael Ho JF	mike350822@mail2000.com.tw	Thailand 13
	Chen Yu An JF	yu_an_chen@ablerex.com.tw	New York 16
	Lin Chang-Long JF	ufolin@ctci.com.tw	China 19
UK	TL Alan K. Huggins		
	Brian Trotter	briantrotter@btinternet.com	Jakarta 12
	Michael Smith	mikesmith.philatelista@gmail.com	Australia 13
USA	TL Stephen D. Schumann	stephen.schumann@att.net	London 10 TL
	Ross Towle	rosstowle@yahoo.com	New York 16
	W. Danforth (Dan) Walker	danforthwalker@comcast.net	
	Darrell Ertzberger JF		

*TL: TEAM LEADER

**FIP EXHIBITION: LAST PARTICIPATION IN FIP PS JURY A: APPRENTICE

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