



MESSAGE FROM THE ACTING CHAIRMAN

Ian McMahon



Welcome to the second Newsletter of the Postal Stationery Commission for 2020.

In the January newsletter I commented that 2020 was ‘a year that promises to be very busy philatelically’. I could not have envisaged the events that have followed.

On the weekend of 14-15 March, I was at the Australian National exhibition, Canberra Stampshow 2020, when on the Saturday of the Exhibition the New Zealand Government announced a lock down restricting international arrivals starting on the Sunday night. As I and many others were due to fly to Auckland on Monday for the FIAP exhibition, NZ2020, due to be held on 19-22 March, we had to rapidly change our plans with many people having to return home to India, Dubai, USA, the UK and elsewhere without visiting New Zealand. NZ2020 continued as a New Zealand National exhibition but the exhibition had to close half way through due to further Government restrictions on the number on visitors.

Since then the pandemic of Covid 19 has resulted in the cancellation or postponement of philatelic exhibitions in many countries. These have included the FIP Exhibitions London 2020 (postponed to 2022), Bulgaria 2020 (cancelled), Cape Town 2021 (postponed), Indonesia 2020 (postponed).

In addition, the international mails have been severely disrupted (or in many countries closed down entirely) and many are spending more time at home with face to face meetings being replaced by on-line meetings.

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Covid Philately

A new thematic topic has been born in the form of Covid Philately. Postal stationery has contributed to this theme with a postal stationery postcard from Croatia (above). Countries such as Ireland and Thailand have issued free postal stationery to encourage people to write to family members or to medical staff and others assisting with the crisis. An Post, for example, in late March provided each

household with two prepaid postcards (see above) see <https://www.anpost.com/Post-Parcels/Sending/Come-Together-Write-Now>. Thailand Post had a similar program.



Michael Ho RDP

Congratulations to Michael Ho who has been asked to sign the Role of Distinguished Philatelist (RDP), the most prestigious award in Philately. He was to sign the Roll at London 2020 which was unfortunately postponed due to the Pandemic. Michael has a long and distinguished record as a FIP Juror and exhibitor.

New Delegates to the Commission

Welcome to new delegates to the Commission: Carlos Rodríguez Gómez from Spain and Alberto Villaronga from Argentina.

International Exhibitions

The next international exhibitions scheduled are IBRA 2021 (6-9 May 2021, FIP World exhibition, entries close 30 September 2020) and PhilaNippon 2021 (25-30 August 2021 FIP World Exhibition). Capetown 2021 (FIP) will now be held November 2021.

London 2020 International Exhibition has been postponed to 19-26 February 2022. The Postal Stationery Commission has retained a booking for a meeting 2.00-3.50pm on Friday 25 February 2022. Melbourne 2022 (FIAP) will

now be held September 2022. The world's first international one-frame exhibition, Capex 2020 will take place in Toronto 9-12 June 2022.

The FIP Congress, including a meeting of the Postal Stationery Commission, is currently scheduled for INDONESIA 2020 which is due to be held November 2020 in Jakarta, Indonesia. Further information on this meeting and the FIP congress will be emailed to delegates once they are known.

On Line meetings

With philatelic societies and stamp clubs being unable to meet, many have begun to hold on-line meetings. While the time zone differences often make it difficult to include everyone, many people have been attending the on-line meetings of overseas societies which they otherwise would not be able to attend.

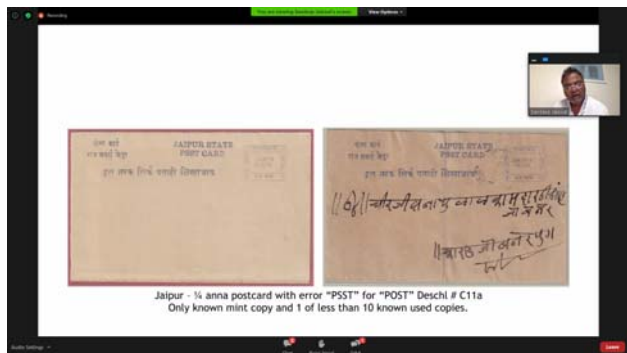
Lars Engelbrecht gave an on-line presentation on exhibiting postal stationery on 27 April as part of the Philaminars 2020 on-line series. This was an excellent presentation as those who have been to Lars's presentations over the years would attest.



The Postal Stationery Society of Australia has held two online meetings with people attending from across Australia around the world. The ability to hold on-line meetings could be a great boost to specialist societies and societies with a widespread membership as well as to collectors in regional areas who find it difficult or impossible to attend meetings and to have contact with other collectors. Online meetings may well continue after the restrictions due to the current pandemic ends.

For future on-line presentations keep an eye on the websites of the Royal Philatelic Society of London (<https://www.rpsl.org.uk/News-Events-Meetings/Online-Presentations>) and the Collectors Club of New York (Sandeep

Jaiswal's presentation on Indian States (illustrated below) and the American Philatelic Society for on-line programs.



VOLUNTEERS ARE WANTED FOR FIP POSTAL STATIONERY COMMISSION ON-LINE MEETING PRESENTATIONS. PLEASE CONTACT ME!

Virtual Exhibitions

Another development is the emergence of virtual exhibitions with exhibits scanned and made available to judges on-line. Virtual exhibits are judged according to the same rules as traditional exhibits.

South Africa has run Savpex, a virtual one-frame exhibition for a number of years. Savpex 2020, South African Virtual Philatelic Exhibition 22nd – 23rd August 2020 will be a competitive 'One Frame Virtual Exhibition'. It was open to all members of Societies affiliated to The Philatelic Federation of South Africa (PFSA) and all members of FIP Federations but entries have now closed.

Bangladesh is holding PHILEX 2020, First Online Philatelic Exhibition in Bangladesh with entries closing on 10 July 2020.

Australia is conducting the Australian Virtual One-Frame Exhibition, AusVipex 2020, in the latter part of this year.

India is planning to hold a virtual exhibition in the first week of October which will attempt to recreate the whole exhibition experience including exhibits, dealers and an on-line program of presentations.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

On page 46 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 contacts 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.

Reports and other material for the newsletter are welcome from all Commission Delegates. Also, 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.

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.

FIP POSTAL STATIONERY COMMISSION FACEBOOK PAGE

- THE FIP POSTAL STATIONERY COMMISSION HAS A FACEBOOK PAGE
- WE CURRENTLY HAVE OVER 290 MEMBERS
- WE 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



RECENT POST

- TASMANIAN EMBOSSED ENVELOPES PRESENTATION BY MALCOLM GROOM

NEWS FROM THE DELEGATES

CHINA

By: Frank, Li Zhifei

1. National Exhibition Results

Guangzhou 2019, Specialised Exhibition

Ji Jueying (Hong Kong, China)	Indo-China Postal Stationery 1892-1943	5 frames	PS	G+SP	91
Yang Bo	The People's Republic of China: Tian'anmen Design Stationery Envelopes 1970-1982	5 frames	PS	LV+S P	87
Lv Xiaoqiang	China Stamped Letter Sheets and Envelopes	5 frames	PS	LV	86
Xu Mao	China M.I. Flower Design Postage Envelopes	5 frames	PS	LS	75
Ma Jian	China JP Series Commemorative Stationery Cards 1984-2013	5 frames	PS	S	73
Geng Chunfu	China 1992JYY Regular Stationery Card	5 frames	Modern (PS)	V	81
Sun Dawei	China First New Year Lottery Stationery Card 1992	5 frames	Modern (PS)	V	80
Liang Jiecheng	China Peony Design Regular Stationery Card	5 frames	Modern (PS)	LS	77
Hu Yuliang	Postal Stationery as Scenic Spot Ticket 1999-2014	5 frames	Modern (PS)	S	70
Hu Zhijie	China 2009 XK7 Stationery Card	5 frames	Modern (PS)	SB	67
Shi Guixi	New Year Stationery Cards of China Liaohe Oilfield 2004-2013	5 frames	Modern (PS)	B	61

2. Future Exhibitions

Kunming 2020-19th All China Philatelic Exhibition, 1800 frames, full classes. Dates: May 16-19, 2020
Venue: Kunming International Convention and Exhibition Center, Yunnan Province

3. The trend of collecting and exhibiting Postal Stationery in China during recent years

1. The number of collectors interested in foreign PS is increasing.

Before 2010, most collectors of foreign postal stationery in China were thematic collectors/exhibitors. Postal stationery can be often found in thematic exhibits but there were few exhibits of foreign postal stationery. But in recent years, more collectors/exhibitors who used to collect Chinese postal stationery are starting to show an interest in foreign postal stationery. They are potential collectors/exhibitors in foreign postal stationery. We will encourage them to exhibit in national exhibitions first.

2. More postal history collectors have started to collect used postal stationery material.

Chinese postal history exhibitors/collectors are becoming more interested in used postal stationery and studying it from the view of postal history. As a result, recently used postal stationery items are becoming popular among postal history exhibitors in China.

JAPAN

By: Fumio Yamazaki

This time we have not had any philatelic exhibitions because of COVID-19. We planned to have two national exhibitions, one was “Stampex Japan 2020” in March, and the other was “All Japan Philatelic exhibition” in July. But both exhibitions were cancelled.

As for “Stampex Japan 2020”, this exhibition was the first trial as a national philatelic exhibition. The exhibitors in this exhibition were members who would like to exhibit their collection in an international philatelic exhibition. 17 exhibitors were accepted to exhibit for the “Stampex Japan 2020. Their collections were not exhibited, but at their request and that of the organiser, they were judged by a FIP accredited jury.

There were 4 exhibits of stationery collection as follows:

1. POSTAL CARDS OF JAPAN 1873-1874 by Mr. Toru SAI
2. JAPAN Postal Stationeries 1898-1908 by

NEW ZEALAND

NZ2020 International Stamp Exhibition (FIAP)

NZ2020 Stamp Exhibition, an Asian international exhibition, was to be held 19-22 March 2020 in Auckland. Unfortunately, the international component of the exhibition was cancelled due to the Coronavirus pandemic.

SOUTH AFRICA

International Philatelic Exhibition (IPEX) in Cape Town will now be held 9-13 November, 2021. and will be a 2000 frame specialised international exhibition under F.I.P. patronage. <https://capetown2021.org>

Yoshikazu FURUYA

3. Postal Stationery of Japanese Occupation Naval Occupied Area by Tamaki MORIKAWA

4. Half-Folded Postal Cards (Futatsu-Ori Hagaki) of Japan by Takashi YOSHIDA

“POSTAL CARDS OF JAPAN 1873-1874” by Toru SAI awarded Gold Medal in Macao 2018 and Large Vermeil medal in China 2019. “Postal Stationery of Japanese Occupation Naval Occupied Area” by Tamaki MORIKAWA will be exhibited at Jakarta 2019 in this year. He got a Large Gold medal in Japex 2019.

Japex 2020, which is a national philatelic exhibition will be held in November. I do hope that his exhibition will actually be held.

In August next year, Phila Nippon 2021 will be held which many Japanese exhibitors will be hoping to enter. So Japex 2020 will be the last chance for them to qualify for Phila Nippon 2021.

The New Zealand part of the exhibition was closed half way through the exhibition.

Royalpex 2021

There will be a New Zealand National Exhibition, Royalpex 2021, at Hamilton in September 2021.

SAVPEX 2020

South African Virtual Philatelic Exhibition 22nd – 23rd August 2020 will be a competitive ‘One Frame Virtual Exhibition’. It was open to all members of Societies affiliated to *The Philatelic Federation of South Africa* (PFSA) and all members of FIP Federations but entries have now closed.

USA

By: Report – Ross A Towle

The United Postal Stationery Society continues to publish the bimonthly journal Postal

Stationery, books, and e-publications. Two new books are *Western Express Companies 1850–1890 3rd Edition* and *United States Postal Card Catalog 75th Anniversary Edition*. Further

details can be found in the Literature section of 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 Introduction to Costa Rica Postal Stationery, Localised Postcards, the Breakup of the USSR and postal stationery, new Australia Post issues, auction results, postal stationery literature, exhibiting and reports of meetings. Past articles from 2017-2019 can now be viewed on the PSSA website

Postal Stationery at Canberra Stampshow 2020 13-15 March 2020

The National Postal Stationery competition for 2020 was held at Canberra Stampshow 2020 from 13-15 March 2020. The PSSA prize for the best Postal Stationery exhibit was awarded to Frank Pauer for his exhibit, *Australian Airletters and Aerogrammes 1944-1966*. For more information see <http://www.canberrastamps.org>.

The exhibits and results were:

- Air Letters to Aerogrammes 1941-1987, Anthony Scott 72 LS
- Sarawak Postal Stationery, Paul Barsdell 84 LV
- Sudan: The Postal Stationery, Bernie Beston 85 G
- Argentina Post Office Wrappers: 1878-1945, John Curtis 87 G
- Indian Aerogrammes, Madhukar Jhingan 81 LV
- Postal Stationery of British East Africa, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika to 1935, John Moore 76 V
- Aerogrammes – India Post-Independence, Prashanth Shet 76 V
- New Zealand Lettercards from Queen Victoria to King George VI, Tony Thackery 83 LV
- Advertising Postcards of India 1975-2000, Dinesh Sharma 71 LS

- Australian Airletters and Aerogrammes 1944-1966, Frank Pauer 91 LG SP
- Postal Stationery of Natal (1885-1912), Salman Munir 75 V
- Alexandra Parry Australian Animals - First Issue Pre-Stamped Envelopes 86 Gold & Barbara Bartsch Memorial Prize for Youth

Postal Stationery Society of Australia (PSSA) *PSSA Meeting 15 March 2020 Canberra Stampshow 2020*

PSSA meeting was held at Canberra Stampshow 2020 on Sunday 15 March from 12 noon - 1.30pm. Fourteen members attended with Canberra member John Vassallo displaying his Malta postal stationery. In addition, John Moore spoke on this exhibit of East Africa postal stationery after which John took members through his exhibit in front of the frames. This was followed by Bernie Beston taking members through his exhibit of Sudan postal stationery. General business included a discussion of Localised Postcards and the NSW Postal Stationery Handbook.

25th Anniversary of the PSSA

This issue marks the 25th Anniversary of the *Postal Stationery Collector* and of the PSSA. The first issue of the PSC was published in May 1995.



Discussion in front of the frames



PSSA Meeting Canberra 2020: John Vassallo speaking at the meeting



Frank Pauer receiving the PSSA prize (right)

PSSA May On-Line Meetings

The Postal Stationery Society of Australia held its first online meeting on 14 May 2020. Twenty-six people attended including members from around the world to hear a presentation by Ian McMahon on the Postal Stationery of Canada: Envelopes and Postcards from Queen Victoria to King George V.

The second PSSA on-line meeting was held on 11 June 2020 with Malcolm Groom presenting on the Embossed Postal Stationery of Tasmania.

The Postal Stationery Society will hold a joint on-line meeting with the Postal Stationery Society (PSS) on 11 July 2020. UK Queen Victoria Stamped to Order Cards / Australian Airletters and Aerogrammes 1944-66 by Maurice Buxton and Frank Pauer.

PSSA Facebook Page

The PSSA Facebook page has relatively few 'likes' but all PSSA members are encouraged to 'like' the Page and post items about Postal Stationery to the Page. Malcolm Groom's

presentation on Tasmanian Embossed Envelopes from the PSSA June on-line meeting can be found on the Page.

PSSA Website

The PSSA Website includes back issues of the *PSC*, an Index to the early issues, the NSW Postal Stationery Handbook and a range of other postal stationery articles. New content includes the postal stationery columns from Stamp News (up to 2019) and a number of articles on Australian and states postal stationery.

Australian Virtual One-Frame Exhibition, AusVipex 2020

AusVipex 2020 is an Australian virtual One-frame Exhibition organised by the Australian Philatelic Federation and open to residents of Australia and New Zealand. One-frame entries (16 standard pages or equivalent in larger page sizes) will be accepted as scans in PDF form. Entries will be judged on the scans by judges in the usual way and awards, medals and prizes awarded according to standard Australian Philatelic Exhibition rules.

Future Exhibitions

The next National exhibitions are expected to be Newcastle 2020 (22-24 October 2020, Half-National), Toowoomba 2021 One-Frame Exhibition (9-10 October 2021) and Canberra 2022 (Half-National). Postal stationery one-frame exhibits will be able to be entered at



Toowoomba 2021 while the next National postal stationery competition is expected to be at Canberra 2022 in March 2022.

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
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	Ian McMahon, Editor of newsletter
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	Ian McMahon, Project responsible Yu-An Chen
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	Project responsible Ian McMahon & Juan Reinoso
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.	Ross Towle, Project responsible Michael Smith
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	Project responsible Igor Pirc

POSTAL STATIONERY RESULTS FOR RECENT FIP AND CONTINENTAL EXHIBITIONS

No exhibition results to report!

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.

5-10 November 2020 To be confirmed	Indonesia, Jakarta	Indonesia 2020	FIP	FIP Congress http://indonesia2020.com/
6-9 May 2021	Germany, Essen	Ibra 2021	FIP	https://www.ibra2021.de/
4-8 June 2021	Chinese Taipei, Taipei	Taipei 2021	FIAP	https://taipei2020.post.gov.tw/post/taipei2020/
10-13 June 2021	Italy, Tarvisio	ALPE ADRIA 2021	FIP	Regional
25-30 August 2021	Japan, Tokyo/Yokohama	Philanippon 2021	FIP	https://www.japan2021.jp/en/
9-13 November 2021	South Africa, Cape Town	South Africa 2021	FIP	https://capetown2021.org
19-22 November 2021	Greece, Athens	Notos 2021	FEPA	http://hps.gr/notos2021/
19-26 February 2022	United Kingdom, London	London 2022	FIP	http://www.london2020.co to become http://www.london2022.co
18-22 May 2022	Switzerland, Lugano	Helvetia 2022	FIP	
9-12 June 2022	Canada, Toronto	Capex 2022	FIAF	World One Frame Stamp Championship
8-11 September 2022	Australia, Melbourne	Melbourne 2021	FIAP	https://melbourne2022.com.au/
October 2022 TBC	Thailand	Thailand 2022	FIP	
TBC	PhilaKorea	PhilaKorea 2024	FIP	
23-30 May 2026	USA, Boston	Boston 2026	FIP	http://www.boston2026.org/

ARTICLES

YUGOSLAV AIRMAIL ENVELOPES WITH THE MOUNT TRIGLAV DESIGN

Peter Suhadolc, FRPSL AEP

1951 Yugoslav Airmail Envelopes

On March 26, 1951 Yugoslavia issued a new airmail envelope (dimensions 155 x 103 mm) bearing in the pre-printed stamp the design of an airplane flying above Mount Triglav, which is the highest mountain in Slovenia and at that time also in Yugoslavia (designer Janez Trpin, engraver Sreten Grujić). The blue background was printed in offset, the pre-printed stamp and stripes in red with typography. The face value remained the same as that of the previous airmail envelope issues, i.e. 5 dinar, that was the postage for a normal letter with foreign destination. The airmail additional charge varied for each country and changed in time, so this charge was paid by affixing additional stamps on the air cover. I denote this airmail envelope issue with the acronym LO4 (*letalska ovojnica* in Slovenian, i.e. airmail envelope, 4th issue), similar to that in Michel (2003). This issue was followed in October 1951 by another one, the last in the series, with the same design and face value. It was printed in finer copper engraving (most probably at the *Ljudska Tiskarna* in Ljubljana), with slightly larger dimensions (155x105mm), the background being in blue, printed in offset (LO5).

According to Stojsavljević (2002) the basic data for both issues, followed by my own observations, are:

J-LO4 (1951.3.26)

Fourth (third according to Stosavljević) issue of the air cover with a new design of the pre-printed value.

Design of the pre-printed value: An airplane over Mount Triglav.

Background: formed by a series of blue slightly waved boxed inscriptions "Ministarstvo pošta FNRJ". The colour of the background is either light or dark blue.

Dimension of the cover: 155:103 mm (folded cover).

Print: background in offset, margins in "national three-colours": blue, white, red; pre-printed value on white background in typography in light-red, dark red or dark-carmine.

My own observations:

Dimensions of the pre-printed value: 36:24 mm.

Dimensions of the white space left for the pre-printed value: 40:24 mm.

Dimensions of the background: 148:94 mm.

The background waved boxed inscriptions are separated by bordered blue stars.

Address lines: first address line is 34 mm long, the second one 122 mm, the third and fourth one 54 mm, all lines in the form of a series of red dots. The third line is, as for the previous issues, formed by two nearby ones, the lower one being a continuous thick red line.

Paper: white.

J-LO5 (1951.10.-)

The fifth issue of the air cover with the Mount Triglav design.

It differs from the fourth issue due to the following characteristics.

Envelope dimensions: 155:105 mm.

Printing: the pre-printed value is in copper print, looks finer. Colour: brick-red

My own observations:

Address lines: formed by a sequence of small red lines (hyphens).

According to Michel (2003) the data about the Yugoslav airmail covers are very limited:

1951, March 26. Issue with pre-printed stamp type (v). Background printed in offset 155x103 mm.

v) Airplane over mountain landscape

LO 4 5 din (light-, dark-, carmine-) red, *white*

 a Background grey-blue

 b Background turquoise-blue

1951, Oct. Design in copper print (more precise), background in offset, 155x105 mm.

LO 5 5 din brick-red (v).

These are the basic, but also all data, reported by literature. I have not found any article on Yugoslav airmail envelopes. Also, the archives in Belgrade are not accessible, probably lost or disappeared during the bombing of the city in 1999.

In this article I will mainly concentrate on the basic types of these envelopes and leave a more detailed analysis of colour variants and shifts during printing for the next article.

New findings about Yugoslav airmail envelopes

Fourth issue

First type of envelope: LO4-I

Up to now nobody has appeared to have realised (at least by publishing an article about it, as far as I know), that the fourth issue of the airmail envelope consists of two separate issues! But let us proceed in order!

There are 235 envelopes with the design »Airmail over Mount Triglav« in my collection, of which 192 are used. It seems correct that the date of issue of the envelope LO4 was March 26, 1951. The earliest date I have appears on the envelope in Fig. 1, sent from Zagreb to New York (USA) on April 10, 1951. This means 16 days after the issue date! The next two are dated April 18 and 19, 1951. The latter (Fig. 2) was sent from Sisak to Berlin (Germany). It might be that the relative scarcity of used items for this issue in the first month after their release points to the fact, that during that period items from previous issues (with the workers and industrial landscape design) were still plentiful, or that post offices wanted to first sell older envelopes from their stocks. Up to now I have also never seen such an item cancelled to order on the first day of issue.



Figure 1. Airmail envelope with the design 'Airplane over Mount Triglav', dated April 10, 1951.



Figure 2. Airmail envelope with the design 'Airplane over Triglav', dated April 19, 1951.

The characteristics of the pre-printed value design of the earliest used envelopes are the following (Fig. 3). On the left the Mount Triglav north face is depicted (seen towards the south-east), on the shoulders around the mountain's top there are snowy plateaus, under the rocky wall also patches of snow. To the left of Mount Triglav's top there are white clouds. On the right side near the top a two-motor airplane is shown with a big white cloud as background. Behind the airplane the cloud forms prominent white stripes. Below the airplane and cloud there is an 'empty' space, filled in with horizontal red lines, on which there is the face value 'din 5'. In the upper left corner the country's name in Cyrillic characters begins, in the lower right corner ends the country's name in Latin characters. All characters are slim and elegant.



Figure 3. The pre-printed value of the first issue of the airmail envelope with the design 'Airplane over Mount Triglav'.

My collection comprises 56 similar used envelopes and 19 unused ones, 75 altogether. Among the used ones there are 38 used in 1951, 11 in 1952, 4 in 1953, and one in each of the years 1954, 1957 and 1958. The last one bears the date July 2, 1958. Their usage in the years is shown by the histogram in Figure 4.

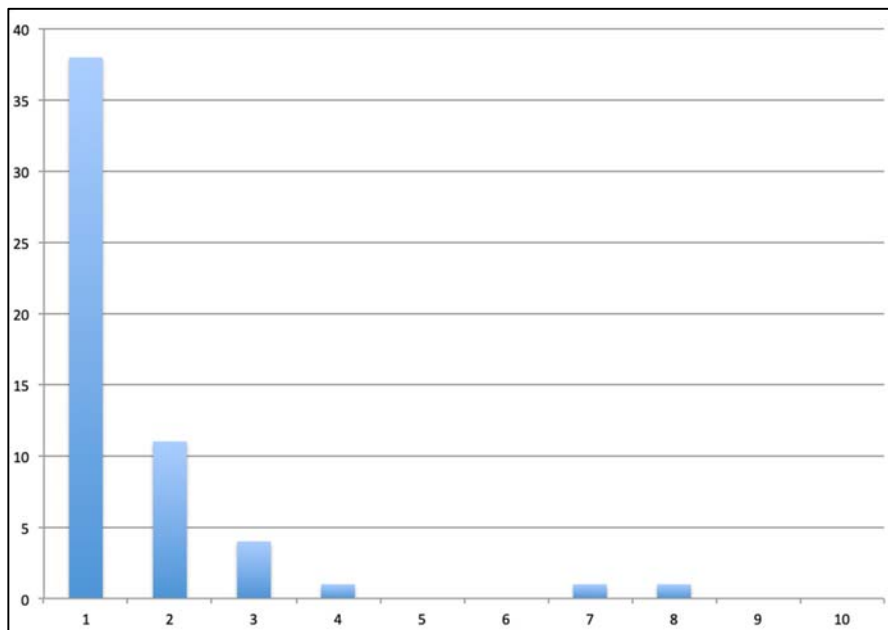


Figure 4. Usage in terms of years of the type LO4-I airmail envelopes. Horizontal axis: years (1=1951, 2=1952, ... 10=1960). Vertical axis: number of used envelopes in my collection.

First type of envelope: LO4-II

The pre-printed value design of the envelope sent on June 18, 1951 (Fig. 5) differs in many details from that we have seen on the envelopes type LO4-I sent earlier in the year.



Figure 5. Airmail envelope of type LO4-II sent on June 18, 1951.

The characteristics of the pre-printed value design of this and similar envelopes are the following (Fig. 6).



Figure 6. The pre-printed value with changed characteristics (airmail envelope of type LO4-II), which appeared in June 1951.

The characters, especially the Cyrillic ones on top, ЈУГОСЛАВИЈА, are thicker with a clear red 'shadow' on the left of each character. The character C is always 'open' on top, i.e. the red borderline of the pre-printed design is discontinued above it. Also, the other initial characters including the first A can be more or less 'open' on their tops. The Latin characters of the country name below are always separated from the white background with the red borderline. Above Mount Triglav there are many white clouds and above the Mount Triglav top there is a plume of smoke', making it appear like a volcano. The open C and the 'volcano' Triglav with white clouds are the easiest way to differentiate this issue from the previous one (Fig. 7).



Figure 7. Comparison of the upper-left part of the preprinted values LO4-I and LO4-II.

There are 98 similar envelopes in my collection, among them 13 unused and 82 used ones. Among the used ones, 8 are used in 1951, 10 in 1952, 12 in 1953, 29 in 1954, 19 in 1955, 2 in 1956, 1 in 1957 and the last one on August 4, 1960. Their usage in the years is shown by the histogram in Figure 8.

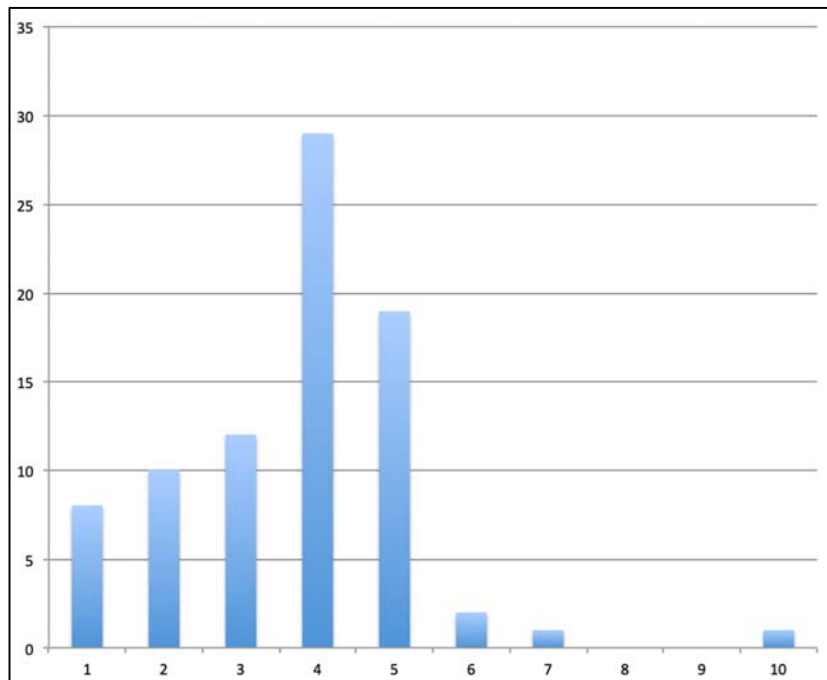


Figure 8. Usage in terms of years of the type LO4-II airmail envelopes. Horizontal axis: years (1=1951, 2=1952, ... 10=1960). Vertical axis: number of used envelopes in my collection.

The second type of airmail envelopes are therefore to be considered as a new (second) issue more than a variant of the first one. However, in order not to introduce too much difference with respect to the current classifications, I will label these two issues of envelopes with the same acronym LO4, but denote them as Type I and Type II:

LO4-I	26.03.1951	Typography, 'fine' realization, Mount Triglav	
LO4-II		Typography, 'coarse' realization, 'Volcano' Triglav	---.06.1951

Fifth (or sixth) issue

The last (fifth, but in fact the sixth) issue (LO5) of airmail envelopes with the design of an airplane flying above Mount Triglav appeared in October (end of?), 1951.

The characteristics of the pre-printed value design of this and similar envelopes are the following. The envelope dimensions are slightly changed: 155x105 mm. The background of the LO5 envelope is the same as that of LO4, but with a more neat and legible print. One can identify it also by its turquoise colour, that can be lighter or darker, but also blue. The pre-printed value is flawlessly printed and has no recognizable peculiarities (Fig. 9). The characters of both country names are slightly shadowed on the left and clearly separated from the white background around the design. Its colour is mostly brick-red, but there are items also in red and lilac.

The red print is correctly centered without major deviations. This is also clearly seen in the marginal “national three-colours” border, that is almost precisely printed along the background pattern (with no overlaps or gaps). The address lines are made up by a sequence of regular small lines, hyphens.



Figure 9. The pre-printed value of airmail envelopes of type LO5, in brick-red.

My earliest dated envelope bears November 15, 1951 and is cancelled to order (Fig. 10). My first used one is dated on the next day (Fig. 11).



Figure 10. Cancelled-to-order envelope LO5 with the earliest date: November 15, 1951.



Figure 11. Airmail envelope LO5 used on November 16, 1951.

There are 81 envelopes of this type in my collection, among them 11 unused and 70 used ones. Among the used ones, 6 are sent in 1951, 21 in 1952, 23 in 1953, 12 in 1954, 8 in 1955, 1 in 1956, this last one on February 9. Their usage in the years is shown by the histogram in Figure 12.

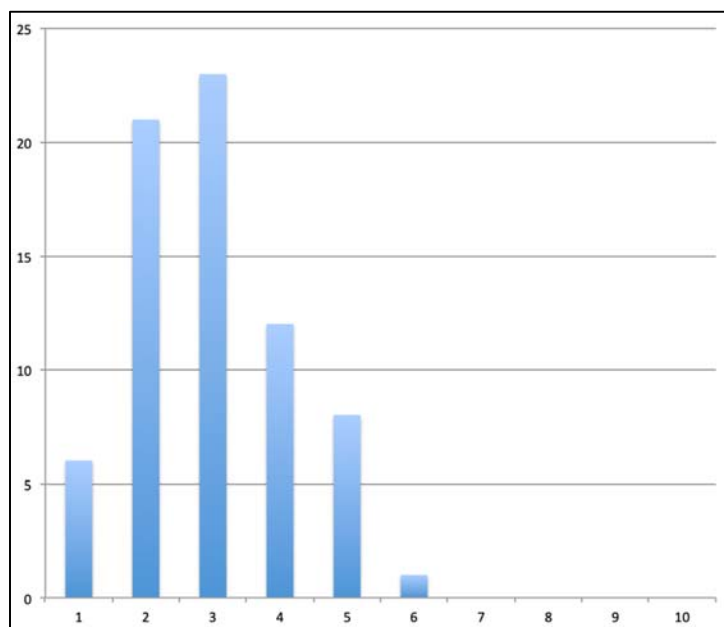


Figure 12. Usage in terms of years of the type LO4-II airmail envelopes. Horizontal axis: years (1=1951, 2=1952, ... 10=1960). Vertical axis: number of used envelopes in my collection.

To conclude

There were therefore three types of Yugoslav airmail envelopes bearing the design 'Airplane over Triglav', that have slightly different pre-printed value designs. In this article I have not taken into account variants in the colour of the background or of the pre-printed value.

If we concentrate on the diffusion of these three types of airmail envelopes according to the year of their use, presuming that my collection is a representative sample of the whole population of these used airmail envelopes, we get the following histogram (Fig. 13):

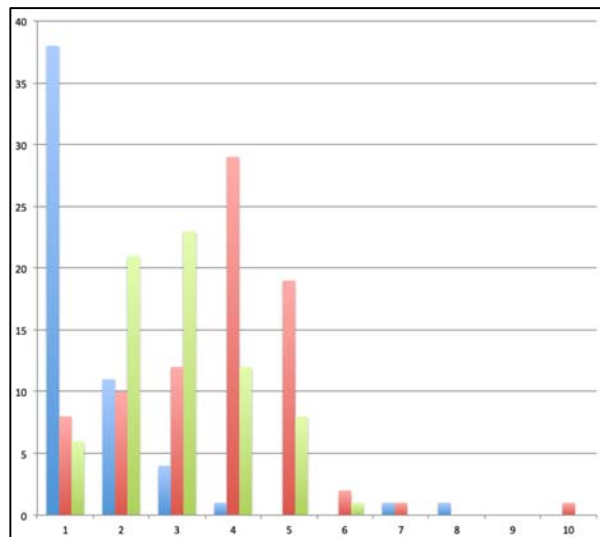


Figure 13. Year of use of the three types of airmail envelopes with the design 'Airmail over Triglav'. Blue: LO4-I. Red: LO4-II. Green: LO5. Horizontal axis: years (1=1951, 2=1952, ... 10=1960). Vertical axis: number of used envelopes in my collection.

It has to be noted, that during 1951 the type LO4-I envelope was in used for at least nine months, whereas the type LO4-I envelope more than six months and the type LO5 envelope only a month and a half.

Figure 14 shows also the proportional use of the three types of envelopes in the years from 1951 to 1960, which also clearly indicates, in which year an envelope was mostly used.

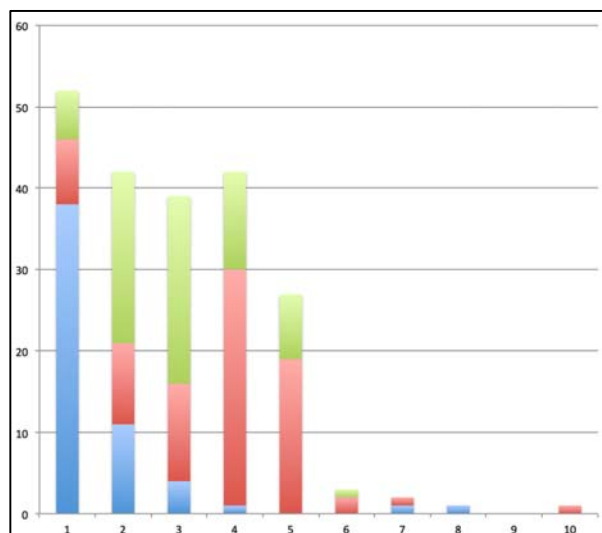


Figure 14. Proportional use in term of years of the three types of airmail envelopes with the design 'Airplane over Triglav'. Blue: LO4-I. Red: LO4-II. Green: LO5. Horizontal axis: years (1=1951, 2=1952, ... 10=1960). Vertical axis: total number of used envelopes in my collection.

The airmail envelopes with the Mount Triglav design in the pre-printed value were therefore rather extensively used for five years. From 1956 on their use was only saltuary, indicating that they were no longer sold and that users sent only those they still had at home.

Summary

The airmail envelopes with the Mount Triglav design in the pre-printed value cannot be classified as two issues only, as in the literature up to now, but rather three issues, as the clear differences in the design and printing indicate.

I will be very grateful to anybody, who will help me with this thematic, especially with data about cancelled airmail covers of all the three types, in order to further research this interesting field of Yugoslav postal stationeries, in particular for what concerns their first known date of use.

Literature

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- Stojsavljević D., 2002. Katalog cjelina Jugoslavije. Tisk Studio Filatelije, Beograd, 281 pp.
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POSTAL STATIONERY DIES FOR SALE

Ross A Towle

In May 2020 the David Lawrence Rare Coins Co. offered around 1,000 dies from The Continental Collection of ABNC Plates & Dies on their website and eBay. Some of these dies were used for postal stationery for Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, and Salvador. While the dies are described as being American Bank Note Co. dies, a number are actually from the Hamilton Bank Note Co.

How did the Hamilton dies become ABNC dies? It is a tale of mergers and acquisitions. The Security Banknote Co, was founded in 1884, and acquired the Hamilton Bank Note engraved plates in 1951 (Hamilton was liquidated in 1948). In 1957 the Security Banknote Co and Columbian Banknote Co consolidated to form the Security-Columbian Banknote Co. They changed the name to United States Banknote Corp (USBN) in 1965. This Company acquired ABNC in 1990. Thus, the ABNC dies and Hamilton dies were brought together.

The next question is how did these dies become available for purchase? These dies are part of a 200 tons hoard purchased in 2005 by Steve Blum and John Albanese as the company Archives Collectibles LLC from the American Bank Note Co. They were shipped in 16 semi-trucks from Tennessee to New Jersey. The dies were for stamps, currency, stock certificates, bonds, vignettes, and so forth. Currency, stock certificate, bond, and vignette dies were offered in a number of auctions. In 2018 David Lawrence Rare Coins acquired just over 1000 dies from Archival Collectables. The majority of the dies being offered are for stamps. A few are for postal cards, stamped envelopes, and wrappers.

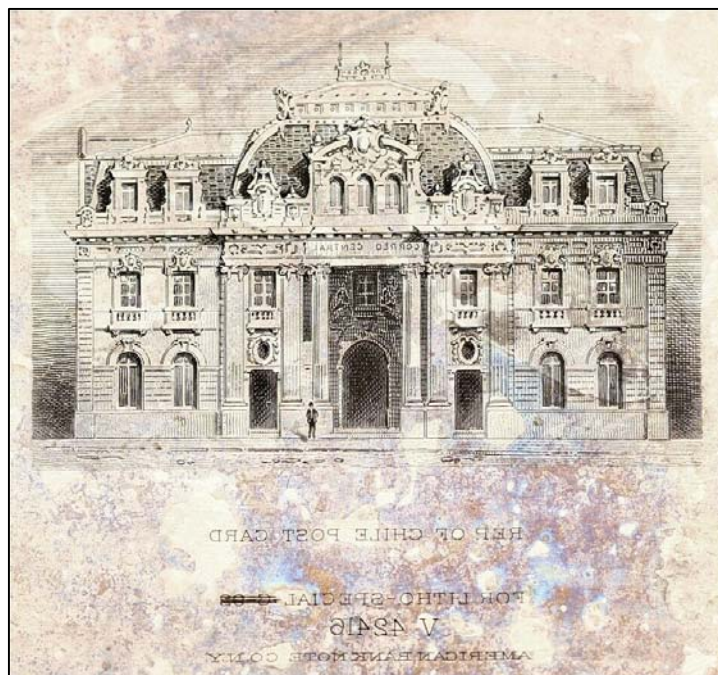


Figure 1. Santiago Central Post Office die used as background for 1911 1 centavos postal card

If you look at some of the ABNC dies you will see a die number like C-1256 lined out and a new number engraved. In 1923-1924 the American Bank Note Co. renumbered all of the dies on hand

– no matter what company might have created the die. ABNC had acquired a number of engraving companies and their dies by this time. Also, the ABNC die numbering did not uniquely define a die. The same die number might be found on numerous dies. Consequently, ABNC decided to renumber all dies on hand. The old die number was lined out and a new die number (under 50,000) was engraved. All subsequent dies were uniquely numbered above 50,000. Sometimes a prefix was added. “P” for portrait and “V” for vignette. For more information on ABNC die numbering see Ross Towle’s article “American Bank Note Company Die Numbers, “Index Copy” Cards, and Print Orders” in the Sept-Oct 2009 issue of *Collectors Club Philatelist* pages 291-303.

The ABNC dies are generally intaglio dies. An image of the Santiago Central Post Office was used for the background on the 1911 1 centavo postal card (H&G 34). This was engraved on the die in figure 1 and a lithographic transfer was made to be used in the plate for printing a sheet of the cards. The Hamilton dies for stamped envelopes are working dies. The working dies for the Salvador 1892 stamped envelopes (eg. H&G 24) are interesting because the center is scooped out (figure 2) and separate embossing die (figure 3) was used for the center.

It will be interesting to see if any of these dies appear in exhibits and how they are incorporated.



Figure 2. Salvador H&G 24 1892 11 centavos working die



Figure 3. Salvador 1892 embossing center

THE 1915 POSTAL CARDS OF ECUADOR

Bernard Beston FAP, FRPSV, FRPSL

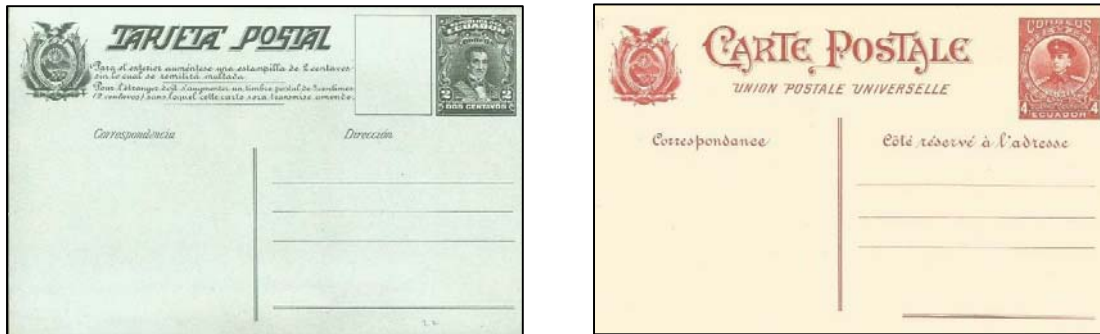


Figure 1

In July 1915, two Post cards were issued (Fig. 1). These are numbered PC 18 and PC 19 in the Catalogue Postal Stationery of Ecuador 1884–2017 by Dr. Georg Maier. The print numbers were unknown at the time of the release of the Catalogue.

There were two values:

- Inland 2 Centavos Olive green on grey green paper stock. Stamp - President Diego Noboa
- UPU 4 Centavos red on cream paper stock Stamp - Colonel Enrique Valdez

The cards sizes are described as:

- 2 Centavos 138 mm X 89 mm
- 4 Centavos 139 mm X 89 mm

Outside of the United States, the World uses metric measure, and I use such terms in all my postal stationery exhibits. However, stationery prepared and printed in both the United Kingdom and the United States used Imperial measures both then and now.

Both cards were printed by the American Bank Note Company, New York, who also prepared the two Dies. An order was placed on 8 November 1914 for:

- 10,000 2 Centavos postal cards
- 10,000 4 Centavos postal cards

[In addition, an order was placed for a set of 6 postage adhesive stamps with values of 1c; 2c; 5c; 4c; 5c; and 10 Centavos. It is interesting that there are requests for 2 X 5 Centavos stamps, which is quite unusual.]

So now we know the number of copies requested, and from later correspondence we know this was the number of cards delivered.

FOREIGN 04434

TRANSLATION

Quito, Nov. 7th, 1914.

JRP
12/8/14

to the
Consul of Ecuador.

Herewith I send you 2 catalogues which will serve as model
for the new issue of stamps and post cards, so that you may order of the
American Bank Note Co. the execution of the work of the same, in the quantity
and of the denominations given below.

In said catalogues there are indicated the necessary instruc-
tions relative to the use of the colors, etc., and that the size and quality of
the stock of the cards, should be similar to the models.

<u>POSTAGE STAMPS</u>		<u>POST CARDS</u>
1,500,000	of S/ 0.01	} 10,000 of S/0.04 10,000 " 0.02
1,000,000	" 0.02	
500,000	" 0.03	} <i>models being prepared</i> <i>12/5/14</i>
2,000,000	" 0.04	
2,000,000	" 0.05	
1,000,000	" 0.10	

I desire to call attention that even though in the said catalogue
postage stamps of 20 and 50 centavos and 1 Sucre are shown, no order is given for
these denominations, as there is still a large supply on hand, but they have been
enclosed so that the Company may take note of the models and hold them for orders
which may be given later on.

Also, kindly order from said company 10,000 envelopes of the same
class as that used for this letter.

Yours, etc.

T
Order in for this

Figure 2

The official Order was not received by the Printer until 7 December 1914, when work began on the cards and on the postage stamps requested at the same time. No letter of the 8 November 1914 is on File, but a letter of 7 November advises that the instructions are in 2 accompanying catalogues (Fig. 2).

There were no designs of either cards in any File when I searched the Correspondence files. However, the correspondence of 11 December 1914 has this to say:

In the case of the new 4 Centavos 2 color stamp we understand from your letter that we are not to submit any design of this denomination but are to go right ahead with this work as well as the other values. We will, however send you a photograph of the design we are preparing in order that you may submit the same to the Minister of Finance and thus give him some idea of the finished appearance of this stamp. On the sketch on page "D" of the stamp sample book we took the liberty of adding the words "4 CENTAVOS" just above the words "Ecuador" and below the word "Valdez" because in our opinion the value of the stamp was not sufficiently plain. We are also moving up slightly the word "Valdez" so that it will appear exactly under the vignette.

This indicates that the work was well in hand for the preparation of Dies for both the stamps and Postcards by at least 11 December 1914.

Some time ago I acquired a pair of proofs in black on manilla card which featured both the adopted design and an alternate unadopted design of the 4 Centavos value. Each proof is dated 12/21/14 which is only a day after the above correspondence was written. These must have been prepared prior to the instruction that the 4 Centavos was to be in one colour only, viz. red.



Figure 3



Figure 4

Additionally, the altered 4c Valdez Design formed part of the set of 6 stamps ordered by the Government. The only difference is that the stamp was printed in two colours as against the one colour for the postcard and hence has the Vignette of Valdez printed in Black, presumably the two colours of the original request.

I now believe that these proofs reflect the changes to the design made by the ABNC. (Fig.3). A proof of the stamp Design may possibly have been the original design for the two colour Card also. (Fig.4)

ABNC made a File note on 24 December 1914 with an official order for the two cards. This request amends the previous instruction for the 4 Centavos card, stating "1 colour". In addition, it notes the intercession of its Agent, Enrique L. Williams, who was to receive 5 % of the Order.

The full instructions are set out below (Fig. 5):

FOREIGN SALES DEPARTMENT

Date December 24, 1914.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

Please furnish REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR ,
 Quito, Ecuador.

J.P.P.
12/24/14

10,000.- 2 Centavos Post Cards
 10,000 - 4 " " "
1 colour

Engrave 2 Centavos Post Card as per approved model herewith.
 " 4 " " " " " " " "
 Coat-of-Arms of Ecuador die already engraved.
 Dies of 2 and 4 Centavos stamps being prepared on F4434, and F4455 (The 4 ¢ stamp on this post card is now to be in one color, viz red.)

Trans. 2 centavos post card 10 on.
 " 4 " " " " 10 "

Print 1000 imps. 10 on 2 Centavos Post Cards in green.
 1000 imps. 10 " 4 " " " " red.
 Follow attached samples for color of printing
 to come. Use green stock for 2 Centavos Post Cards to match color of stock of sample.
 Use cream colored stock for 4 Cts. Post Cards -this stock is to be of a slightly intenser creamy yellow than that of the sample.

Print singly to size 5 7/16 x 3 1/2"
 in 25's and put in strawboard boxes of 500 cards each.

Letter in file from our agent E.L. Williams, dated Nov. 8th, enclosing copy of special order given Ecuadorian Consul in New York, also see letter in file from Consul of Ecuador dated Dec. 8th, for official order.

Engravings	\$56.00
Ptg.	<u>94.00</u>
	\$150.00

F.O.B. New York.
 5% Com. to E.L. Williams.

Figure 5

You will note here that the Printers describe both cards as having the same size, namely 57/16 X 3½ inches; and the card colours as being green and cream respectively. This size correlates to 139 mm X 89 mm.

The file note states:

“Dies of 2 and 4 Centavos stamps being prepared on F4434 and F4455”. No such Dies are on File, either having been sold at Auction or pasted into the Order Book. However, at least 3 such Dies exist as Specimen Cards being numbered F 4456 for each card. (Fig. 6).



Fig. 6

The 2 Centavos Card is quite unique. Whilst 2 centavos was the postcard rate for inland cards, the design of the card also provided for a space for an additional stamp for international use. It had been quite common in Ecuador since the issue of the first Post Cards in 1884, to send uprated 2 Centavos cards to foreign destinations. Hence it seems perfectly logical to design the card so. No instructions seem to have been given for this inclusion however, and it is quite unique. This might be the reason that for the scarcity of the 2 centavos cards used to domestic addresses.

THE HUNGARY 4F LOCAL POSTAL STATIONERY CARD, 1926 – 1930

by Judy Kennett

This postal stationery card was issued for local use in March 1926, at the same time as the Pengő replaced the devalued Korona at the end of the First Inflation Period. The Crown of St Stephen design for the indicium is the same as that used on contemporary regular adhesive postage stamps. The printer and the year of printing appears vertically along the right side of the card.

An 8f card of the same design was also issued at the same time for domestic use. Other values of this design (a 10f card and a 16f card) followed as foreign postal rates changed.

Information about the various issues of this 4f local card come from Dr. Simady's catalogue of Hungarian postal stationery. The catalogue numbers used herein are his.

The 1926 Issue (Simady #66)



Figure 1

Figure 1 is an example of a card from the 1926 printing of this issue used locally in Budapest on 1 July 1926. Quick delivery was required, so the card was inscribed 'Surgos' and an additional 16f was charged and paid with a 16f adhesive. Delivery was undertaken by the local telegraph office as indicated by the large double-ring cancel in the centre of the card. I suspect that delivery was made by some sort of a special messenger, perhaps a cyclist.

In my correspondence with David Williams about this card, he suggested that this 16f may have represented a cheaper rate for Express delivery within the Budapest city limits. While such a reduced charge was in effect in earlier years; neither of us was aware that such a reduced rate was still applicable in 1926. The fact that no postage due was charged supports David's theory on this point.

Below are two other examples from the 1927 printing of this card: Figure 2 shows a card uprated with 16f for use to Sweden (foreign rate applicable); and Figure 3 illustrates a card posted in Budapest on 25 January 1928 to Austria, which is uprated with 12f (3 x 4f) for the rate to a Convention country.



Figure 2



Figure 3

Figure 4 shows a card from the 1929 printing of this card, posted in Budapest on 5 August 1929 to Nagymezo, uprated with 4f for the domestic use rate within Hungary.

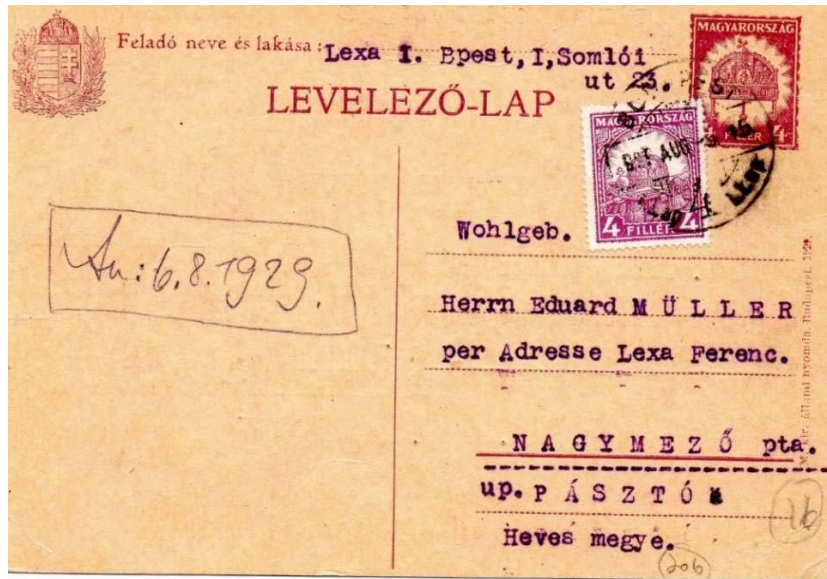


Figure 4

The 1929 Issue (Simady #72)

In December 1929, the 4f card was re-issued with three lines of text were added, drawing the attention of users to the fact that this denomination was intended for local use. Under the main heading are the words ‘a helyi forgalom számára’ and at the foot of the card are two lines of text about other denominations for other rates. Figure 5 shows a 4f card from the 1929 printing of this issue, uprated with 16f for use to Finland, a non-Convention foreign country. The date line in the cancel isn’t readable, but the message is headed 7 December 1930.



Figure 5

The Last Issue – The 4f Card Surcharged (Simady #78)

From 15 November 1930, cards from both earlier issues (Simady #66 and #72) were surcharged with a 2f printed in red beside the existing indicium to meet the new 6f local rate.



Figure 6

Figure 6 shows a 4f card from the 1929 issue surcharged (the 2f surcharge is faintly visible to the left of the indicium), uprated with 14f for use to Spain and cancelled on 14 May 1931. What I like about the extra franking is the use of two of the 1930 surcharges on current adhesives, 2f on 3f orange and 10f on 16f blackish lilac. Figure 7 shows a surcharged card uprated with a 10f surcharged adhesive for use to Italy on 2 May 1931. The total meets the then current rate of 16f for mail to a Convention Country.



Figure 7



Figure 8

Figure 8 shows a surcharged card uprated with 16f for use to Austria on 27 November 1932. This franking of 22f is 6f more than the rate required for Austria, a Convention Country. Either the sender did not realise that the indicia and surcharge were valid for international use (these cards were valid to 31 December 1936) or he/she didn't realise that the surcharge added 2f to the indicium and thought that mail to Austria was subject to the full foreign postcard rate of 20f. Another example of over-franking by a confused user of the postal system.

Reference

Simady, Bela "A Magyar díjegyves postai nyomtatványok katalogusa 1867-1982", (Budapest, 1983).

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THE POSTAL HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION - THE POSTAL CARD (WORLDWIDE) 1869-1974.

Wayne Menuz, FRPSL

I wrote the foreword in this book, but had not read its contents until I received the published version. It demolished my weekend plans, as I kept saying “just one more chapter”, and could not put it down until I had finished it, with just time off to eat and grab a bit of sleep (it’s almost a thousand pages).

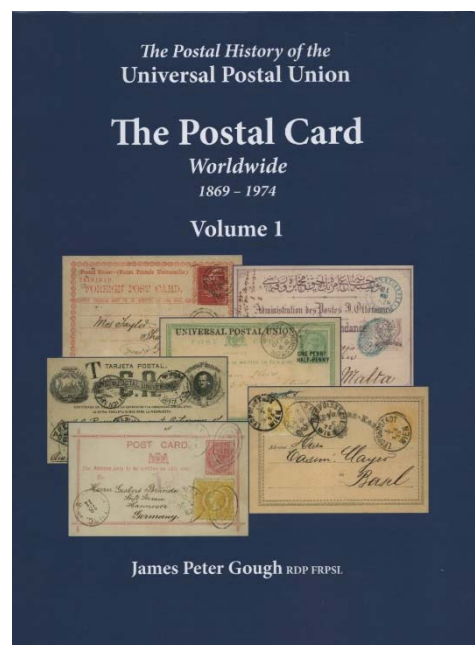
This new work is different from other postal stationery books which focus on technical aspects of postal cards and/or a country’s stationery history. This book tells the background story of **why** post offices made many of their technical decisions (colour, card size, printed headings, indicium content, etc.); **why** many issued differently denominated foreign-rate cards and/or had regulations for diverse uprating by adhesive stamps at the same time; **why** some countries refused to accept cards sent from another UPU country; **why** post offices sometimes changed a card’s denomination to maintain its identical international rate; **why** some postal administrations who fiercely opposed issuing postal cards did so anyway; **why** OK, you get the idea.

As noted in the book’s preface “The perspective in this book is the ‘postal history’ of the ‘when, what and why’ of postal cards and how they may have related to each other in sequences of time worldwide. Postal cards had a profound impact on society, and so the social and operational perspective and influences are mentioned where they help to explain their *raison d’etat*: the reason ‘why’.”

Though I have been a serious student of postal stationery for five decades, I had previously been only vaguely aware that the answers to most of the “whys” have their origins with the Universal Postal Union (UPU, initially called the General Postal Union). The UPU’s influence on postal cards¹, as Jamie’s² work explains, is because postal cards were not just a different type of postal stationery (physically), but designated by the UPU as a different *class* of mail³. They had their own rules, regulations and rates.

Several key points about the UPU are brought out in this work which most philatelists, including me, either overlooked or were only vaguely of:

- All UPU member countries surrendered much of their sovereignty over international postal matters to the UPU, an astounding fact considering the geo-political machinations in the 19th century (and today).
- Quite a number of the rules and regulations are not found in the conventions following each UPU Congress, such as: deletions of prior rules were not highlighted but just omitted (“the silent death”); a number of rules were determined by members voting-by-mail between congresses; and effective dates for compliance were often set in the future but immediate compliance was permitted in some cases. Philatelists need to be aware that the conventions are not all-encompassing.
- Each class of mail had its own UPU mandated “general union rate” (aka: ‘Base Rate’) , regardless of currency exchange rates (within permitted rounding differences). But to these Base Rates could sometimes be added permitted “surcharges”, which adds to the complexity.
- Some member countries formed “restricted postal unions” (aka:



¹ The UPU’s regulations only concerned mail between member countries so that domestic postal rules and rates were specifically excluded from them. In this review, all noted rules and rates refer to international rates. However, the foreign rules ultimately influenced the domestic ones, as well as mail to non-member countries, and many of those are also included in the book.

² As he is known to his friends in the philatelic world

³ In contrast, a postal stationery envelope or letter card was often just another form of the “letter” class, and was subject to the same regulations as a letter franked with an adhesive stamp.

‘mini-unions’), that permitted rates to be lower than UPU rates (but, never allowed to be higher), for mail among themselves. Philatelists often are confounded by trying to use “UPU rates” for such mail between two UPU member countries which had such an agreement.

The book is a history of the postal card (and double [reply] cards, as well as letter cards) as told in the timeline of the greatest influencer on them – the UPU. It starts with the pre-Union concepts and models of the postal card, through the various Congresses from 1874, and ends with the Congress of Lausanne in 1974, the official acknowledgement of the impending death of the international postal card.

The book begins with “Terminology & Framework for Understanding”, necessary for understanding the world of postal cards, and the world of the UPU, both of which have special nomenclature. The first chapter explains the evolution of the concept from the world’s first postal card issues by Austria and Hungary on the same day in 1869, and those of other countries prior to the first Congress in 1874. Chapter 2, “Postal Cards to Foreign Destinations” examines the way postal cards were handled in the international mails prior to 1874.

Chapter 3 covers the 1874 Congress of Berne, which established a “Single Postal Territory” among its members (a small number of countries, but which included all the major economic powers). They agreed to a novel new class of mail, postal cards, and set the regulations for their interchange among the member states. Chapter 4, the Conference of Berne 1876, talks about the admission of new member states, and the continuing evolution of special rules for postal cards. In Chapter 5 (the Congress of Paris 1878), the newly named “Universal Postal Union” introduced a major overhaul of rates, after setting a mandatory use of standard equivalencies of rates vs. currency.

The UPU Special Convention on Reply-Paid Postal Cards is covered in Chapter 6, which introduced to the world the innovative concept of the post office of one country accepting the franking of another member’s reply card as valid for mailing. Throughout this, and all other narrative, Jamie provides historical and social context to the story, sometimes with humorous twists, which makes the book so readable (and enjoyable).

Chapters 8 – 11 detail the changes made at each of the UPU Congresses, culminating in the 1974 Congress of Lausanne, wherein the UPU rescinded the regulation that countries were obligated to issue postal cards for international use, though they were still required to accept them.

The Appendices give a glimpse of the scope and depth of this book: **First Postal Card Issues of the World** (a chronological list of all past and current countries, with dates); **First Letter Card Issues of the World** (this book also covers this type of stationery, as it derived from the postal card concept); **UPU Membership Dates** (in chronological date order, followed by one in alphabetical Order); **Table of Rates from Overseas Countries and Colonies to France- 1875 to 1920: Foreign Currency** with approximate British equivalents in various years; **The 200 Year Calendar**, a tool for determining the day of the week, handy when trying to determine the postal history of an item; **Bibliography**; and **Index**.

The book is laid out in a very user-friendly manner, notwithstanding innumerable (and very useful) tables. Interspersed throughout are blue boxes of texts entitled “Contextual Information” to give auxiliary information to the main story line. The book, therefore, facilitates its reading as a narrative history story with lots of pictures. The illustrations are often mostly full sized and crisp.

Speaking of illustrations, most depict stunning examples of each subject, and can be classified as “best in class” with regard to rarity, postal history importance, and sheer eye appeal. Most are from Jamie’s collection, which is testament to his ability to put together top-tier material. But, another feature of this book, both in terms of information presented and illustrated items, is that he reached out to experts worldwide. He commences the book with a list of 119 who contributed pictures, tables, or other tangible material. Even though he is widely known as a UPU expert with a large collection, his goal was to include all the important items of which he was aware, reaching out to current owners or those who could help him access current owners.

One small disappointment was the use of now-obsolete philatelic terms: “Printed to Private Order” rather than “Stamped to Order”, and “Impressed Stamp” (and other similar phrases) rather than “Indicium-Indicia”. He acknowledges the latter, stating he chose to not use them because they have “not yet reached

critical mass in use throughout the world of philately” and are “not being adopted in most non-English speaking countries at this time”. If he had used the modern wording in his book, it may have been the final impetus for philately to abandon the obsolete ones. Since non-English speakers are reading a book in English, they can translate every word or phrase into whatever word or phrase their language uses as equivalent.

This book is destined to become the standard reference for all postal card philatelists. But just as impressively, this book is setting the bar for philatelic publications on any subject. No matter which country’s postal cards or letter cards you collect, this book is essential. If you collect and/or exhibit international postal history, this book is essential. If you just want a fascinating historical story that flows smoothly, this book is *engaging*. And, regardless of the reason, you will *enjoy* reading it, constantly saying (as I did) “Wow, I didn’t know that.”

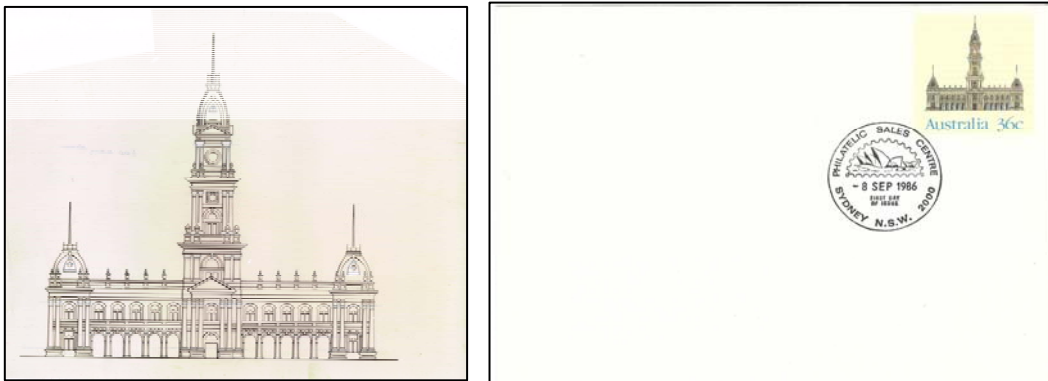
This book is available for purchase at the RPSL website <https://www.rpsl.org.uk/Publications> for £115.00 plus postage

ARTIST SKETCHES OF RESTORED HISTORIC PUBLIC BUILDINGS PRE-STAMPED ENVELOPES

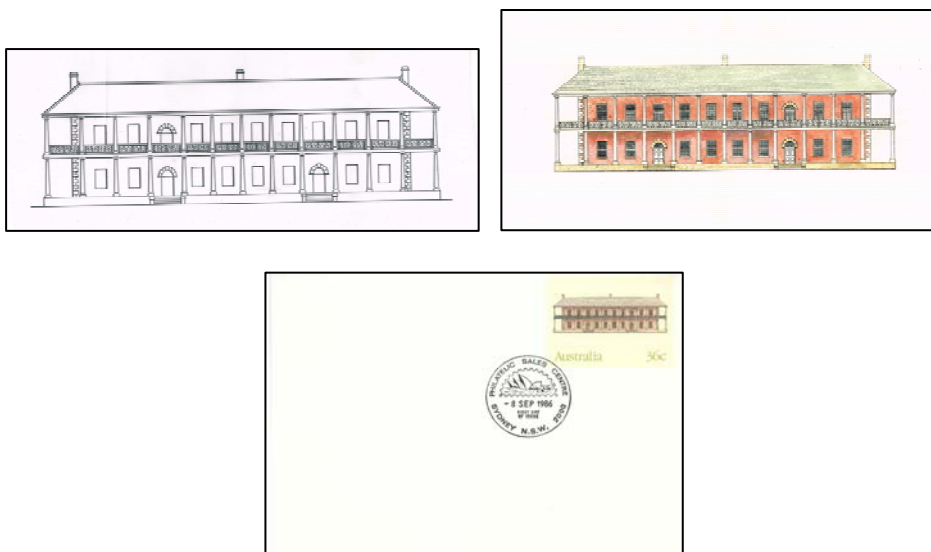
Ian McMahan MAP FRPSL

Australia issued a set of seven 36c definitive pre-stamped envelopes on 8 September 1986 with the theme of restored public buildings. The August 1986 issue of the Stamp Bulletin continued: *illustrating superb examples of architecture from Australia's earlier days. Buildings shown on the pre-stamped envelopes include examples from the Australian Capital Territory and from each Australian State.* The Old Parliament House, Adelaide and the Customs House, Townsville envelopes were DL size while the other envelopes were C6. The envelopes were sold for 43c each and were printed by Cambec Press, Melbourne by photolithography.

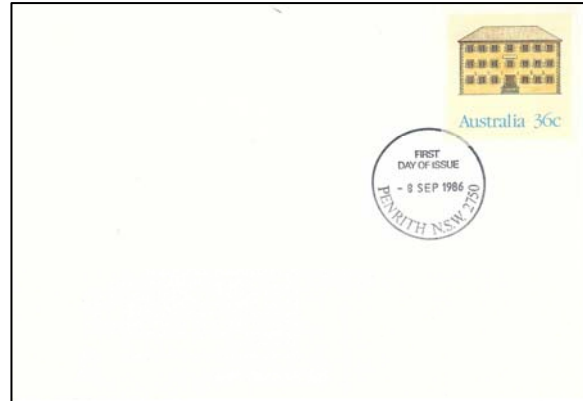
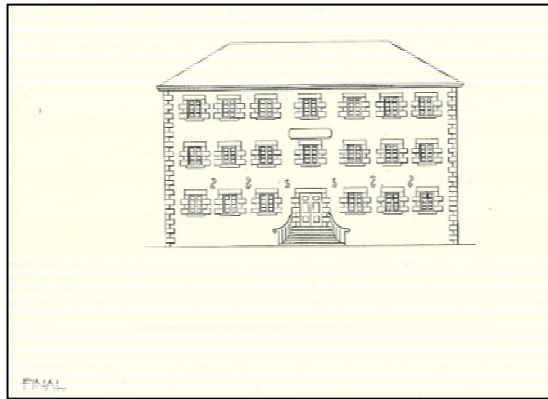
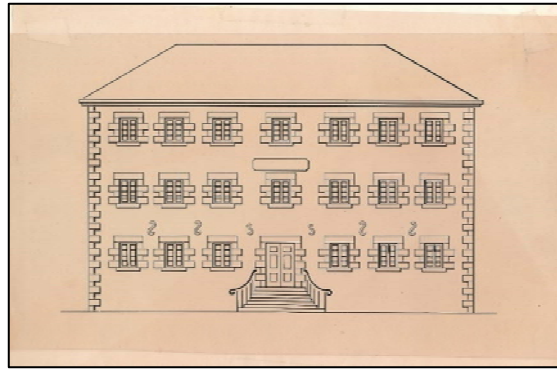
The designer of the envelopes was John Spatchurst from Sydney. This article illustrates some of the design sketches he prepared in designing these envelopes. John Spatchurst is a freelance designer whose work included architectural designs as well as stamps and stamped envelopes such as the centenary of Australian cinema, opening of Canberra GPO stamped envelope and Australia Day. He has served as a member of the Australian Stamp Advisory Committee.



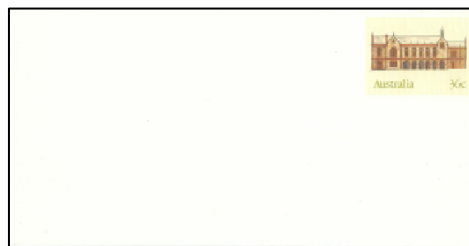
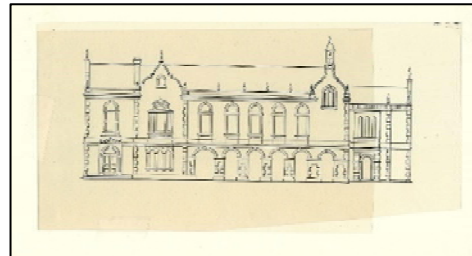
Collingwood Town Hall, Melbourne - built 1885-90 to a design by George Raymond Johnson. Its style has been described as "boom style classicism" and its intactness is relatively rare amongst municipal buildings.



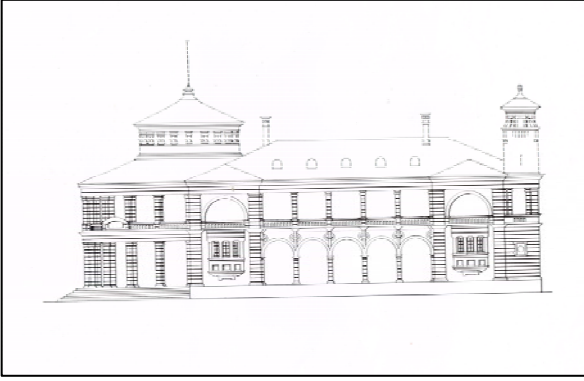
The Mint, Sydney - one of Australia's oldest public buildings and originally part of Governor Macquarie's General (Rum) Hospital.



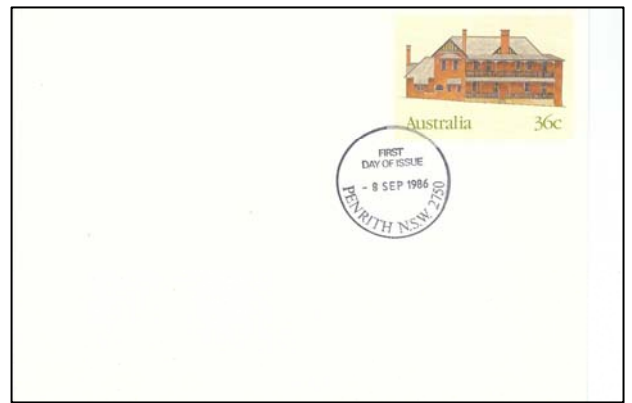
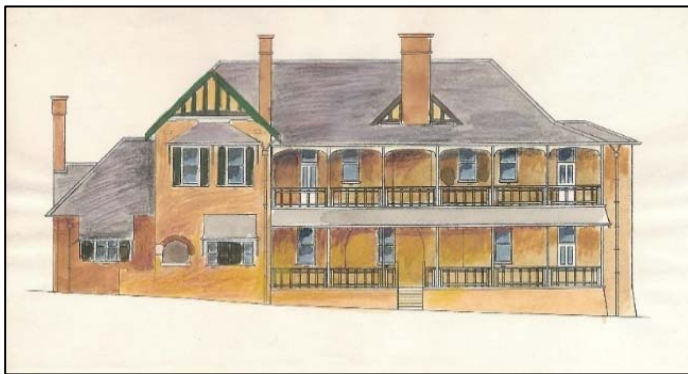
Macquarie House, Launceston - a Georgian-style warehouse built in 1830 for wealthy Launceston merchant, Henry Reed. It now houses the Queen Victoria Museum, displaying the history of Launceston through its architecture and buildings.



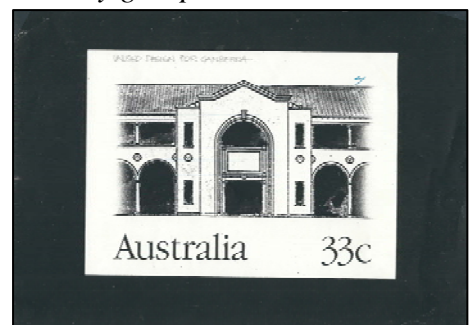
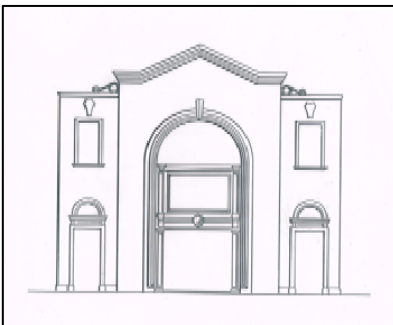
Old Parliament House, Adelaide - constructed in 1854-55 to replace South Australia's outgrown original Legislative Council Chamber. Almost immediately it was completed, however, South Australia was granted self-government and a bicameral Parliament House was required. The House of Assembly took over the new wing and another chamber for the Legislative Council was hurriedly constructed. Today, the building houses Australia's first museum of political history.

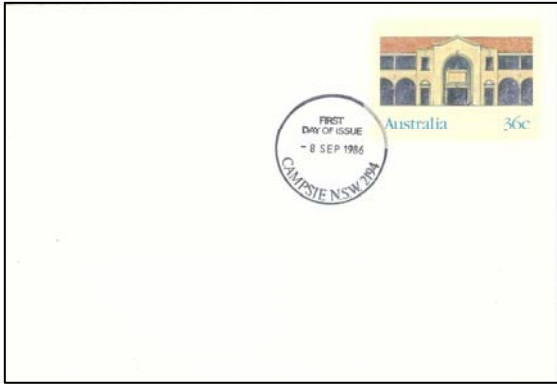


Customs House, Townsville - a magnificent example of building construction from the turn of the century. ... designed by the Colonial Architect to provide "the maximum of comfort in the way of ventilation, lighting and shade ... rendered desirable by the climate:"



Old Hospital, York - one of several recently restored grand public buildings in the historic Western Australian township. The building was originally opened in 1896 and served as a hospital until the 1960s. It was acquired by the National Trust in 1976 and is now leased to the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation for use as a hostel for school and community groups.



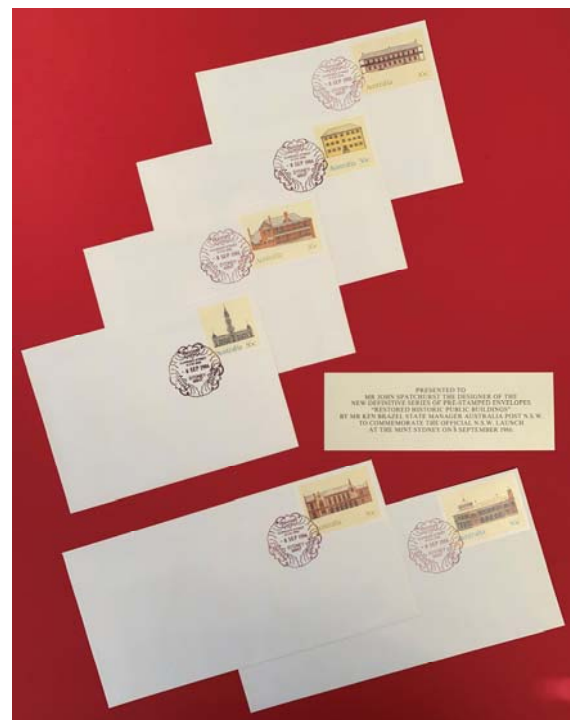


Melbourne Building, Canberra - one of a pair of identical buildings standing at the focal point of Canberra's Civic Centre. The Melbourne Building and its twin, the Sydney Building, were conceived by Sir John Suiman who had taken an active part in promoting the competition for the design of Australia's Federal Capital. The designs were completed in the office of J. H. Kirkpatrick, Design Architect to the Federal Capital Commission. Construction of the twin buildings began in 1927.



Left Design for a publicity poster for the PSEs. Note that the design uses a 33c denomination which was changed to 36c in the issued envelopes due to an increase in postage rates before issue.

Right: Set of the envelopes cancelled FDI present to John Spatchurst



LITERATURE – CONTENTS OF POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY JOURNALS

Ganzsachensammler [Switzerland] December 2019

- Swiss Post regulations on the use of revenue stamps on postal documents
- On the 250th birthday of Ludwig van Beethoven
- Distinguishing similar picture postcards (part 1)

Postal Stationery Notes [BNAPS] February 2020

- Review of the Webb Postal Stationery Catalogue
- Unreported Certified Xpresspost envelope
- A registered post band to Chile
- 2019 Santa Letters and cards
- PCF Postcards
- More postage-prepaid cards from Canada Post
- Election Envelopes Used in Newfoundland's First Federal Election
- Christmas cards from Canada Post
- Fantasy Post Cards—Purdys Chocolates
- Capital 'C' Variety, a New Project

Postal Stationery Notes [BNAPS] April 2020

- An Illustrated Post Card—indigenous warrior with a rifle and a belt of bullets
- Two unlisted Post Office Advertising cards for Vol 30 No 2
- A registered post band to Chili—a reprise
- A Fantasy Post Card
- Printings of the railway advice flimsy forms by Robert Lemire
- Part 9: Printings for Canadian Pacific Merchandise Services (CPM) and why Webb's RKP231b was printed
- The 2nd Karsh 4¢ red printing
- Illustrated Cards #19: "National Drug and Chemical Co., Montreal, Quebec" Part 1
- Webb's EN63 (ex-Webb's 7th ed. EN37), an ERP answer 30 years later

Actualidad Filatélica June 2020 and Medio Real January February 2020 [Journal of the Ecuador Philatelic Study Group]

- Hamilton Bank Note Company Steel Stationery Dies (Bernard Beston) <http://actualidadfilatelica.blogspot.com/2020/06/hamilton-bank-note-company-steel.html?m=1>
- Ecuador 1920 Telegram Forms (Bernard Beston)
- 1915 Postal Cards (Bernard Beston) https://issuu.com/georgmaier7/docs/medio_real__13

L'Entier Postal [France] Decembre 2019 No 110

- Luxembourg: illustrated postal stationery of Grand Duchess Charlotte with crown and letters 'CH' [rest of the article in the next number of L'Entier Postal]
- The bargain of the month
- PAP envelopes: a special regional envelope, and a reply envelope

L'Entier Postal [France] Mai 2020 No 111

- Luxembourg: illustrated postal stationery of Grand Duchess Charlotte with crown and letters 'CH', Part 2
- Letter card from Belgian Congo to Rotterdam (sent by our member Edy Pockele)
- The beginning of postal stationery in France 20 December 1872
- Essays of postal cards with indicium design 'La Marseillaise'
- Some new Pret-a-Poster (PAP) types [tourist (European cities), specials, celebratory]

Postal Stationery [USA] Vol. 62 No.16, Whole No. 430 Jan-Feb 2020

- Circular from International Bureau of Universal Postal Union Transmitted 1890 Nicaragua Adhesive Stamps, Postal Stationery
- Europe in Turmoil 1918 - 1950 as Reflected by Official View Cards
- Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition – 1898
- Thirteen First Issue Topics Part 1 of 2
- The First Paid Reply Card Essay
- Postal Cards, 1952 Tickometer Surcharges; First Class Mail Rates and New Issues; 2023 Commemorative Postal Card; 2020 U.S. Postal Card Catalog Status
- Envelopes, Wrappers, etc. The Nesbitt Seal; Accountable Paper
- Nigerian Aerogram Errors
- New Zealand Registration Envelopes with Manuscript Surcharge
- Used USA Consular Envelopes, John M. (Mike) Flanagan
- USA Postal Card S28f “Four Arcs”, Patrick Crosby
- India King George V Postal Order, Wayne Menuz
- USA Centennial Envelopes with Typed Addresses
- Unrecorded 6 cents KGVI Postcard of Ceylon
- Nicaragua 1888/89 Reply Card Used
- Andresen Company’s Post Cards
- Netherlands Indies UPU Overprinted Card
- Persian Gulf Aerogram, Final Type
- Mexico Envelopes Knife 27
- LITERATURE REVIEW Webb’s Postal Stationery Cat. of Canada and Newfoundland, 8th ed, USA Postal Card Newspapers, Market Report & Counterfeit and Bogus Report
- Rare Showcase, Malaya, Unlisted Letter Card

Postal Stationery [USA] Vol. 62 No.16, Whole No. 431 Mar-April 2020

- Europe in Turmoil 1918-1950 as Reflected by Official View Cards, Part 2
- 1920 Surcharges on the Backs of Postal Cards
- Rhodesia Stationery Revisited
- Thirteen First Issue Topics, Part 2
- Mail Improvements: Some That Were Approved and One That Wasn’t.
- The Elusive US Postcard S45-30 OGDEN Surcharge Die 2
- Southern Rhodesia 1936 1½d red-brown letter card
- Envelopes, Wrappers, etc. Ruled lines on Nesbitts and Reays
- Postal Cards, Piedmont Pulp & Paper Company – Part 1
- Commercial Use of Mailer's Postmarks on Postal Cards,
- Vincent Centonze..
- Centennial Envelopes, Typewriter Addresses
- Nigeria Stationery: H&G Listing Errors
- Romania Double Print Post Card
- Azores Stationery
- French Stationery Catalogs
- Netherlands Essays and Proofs
- Chile Post Card H&G 22 Waterloo Specimen
- Nesbitt Knife #2 on size #7
- S28f Four Arcs Postal Cards
- USA Postal Cards S1a, S28 and S28f
- Multi-Colour Printing
- Recut Indicium on R22?
- Manuscript Surcharges
- LITERATURE REVIEWS, Icelandic Postal Stationery, The Postal Stationery View Cards of Oceania, Asia, Africa and the Americas, Michael Bockisch, Blanko Ganzsachen, 3rd Edition, The Postal Stationery of Queensland, Microhistory of the Turkish Posts, 1920-2015, Filagrano Interi Postali 2018-2019, Postal History of the UPU - The Postal Card Worldwide 1869-1974, The Pakistan Postal Stationery
- Market Report & Counterfeit and Bogus Report, Rare Showcase, Australia Lettercard

Postal Stationery [USA] Vol. 62 No.3, Whole No. 432 May-June 2020

- St. Lucia Aerograms H&G FG6 & 7
- USA Postal Cards, Perforations
- Envelopes, Wrappers, etc. Redeemed envelopes, Drop Letters, “Modified” envelopes, 25¢ Love envelope types
- New Earliest Use of USA Postal Card Using Postal Treaty with the German-Austrian Postal Union
- Venezuela Postal Stationery 1899-1912
- Before Booth, Dailey & Ivins Could Do Their Job of Towing and Dumping, Labriola & Molinelli Had to Do Theirs; Booth, Dailey & Ivins – Part 3
- The Sainte-Marie de Madagascar Formular Cards
- Past Editions of US PC Catalogs
- Portuguese (and Azores, etc.) King Luiz Envelope Dies
- India Envelope Printer’s Die
- More Used USA Consular Envelopes
- Mexican and Argentine Archive Books
- UX38 and UX58 – “Official Printing” on Backs”
- US Envelope 1640-15 with “Weird” Watermark
- Specimen India Postal Orders
- Nigeria Aerograms FG3a and FG7
- India Registration Envelope Used in Zanzibar
- Australia Formular & Sierra Leone Aerograms
- US Card UY-15 UPSS MR25 “Official”
- US Postal Card Used in Samoa
- Misprinted USA Postal Cards
- Grenada Post Cards with Unusual Specimens
- UPSS Census of Card UX21 UPSS S28f “4 Arcs”
- US Card SA11 with Tagging Offset on Reverse
- Rhodesia (Mashonaland) Reply Card Used
- USA Postal Card with New Zealand Overprint
- SpongeBob SquarePants US Cards
- Lagos Postal Order
- USA UX9 with Full Offset
- British Bechuanaland Registration Envelope Band
- UX1 S1 essay
- Arab Kingdom of Syria

Postal Stationery Society Journal [UK] Vol 28 No 1 February 2020

- Belarus provisional surcharges: Part 3
- Pre-stamped airgraphs [introduced in Middle East in 1941] – an overview
- GB postal stationery news – new items reported
- Reply half of reply card paying its own postage due
- Modern Indian Armed Forces Stationery [2002 onwards]
- The shocking revelation of Post Office wrapper survival rates [by John Courtis] (earlier part in PSS Journal Aug 2019, cited in PSC November 2019 Issue No 100)

Postal Stationery Society Journal [UK] Vol 28 No 2 May 2020

- How can that be right? [using resources at the Postal Museum, London to confirm numbers of a Thai postal card, 1885-6]
- GB postal stationery newspaper wrapper WP 15: earliest used date
- GB postal stationery news [new items discovered]
- Post Office circulars January 1885 – May 1897
- Illustrated and advertising stationery [various examples from UK]

LITERATURE – BOOKS AND CATALOGUES

Belgium Postal Stationery Catalogue



The Belgian Postal Stationery Society has a long tradition of publishing catalogues of the postal stationery of Belgium and its colonies with the first catalogue *The Postal Stationery of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Belgian Congo* being published in 1950. Their latest catalogue on the postal stationery of Belgium, *Les Entiers Postaux de Belgique 2020* (Figure 15) has now been published. The new edition is 353 pages richly illustrated in colour and is available in Flemish or in French. The sale price is 25 € plus 10 € in postage. Ordering information is available at <http://users.telenet.be/sbep/#eng> but you may need to wait until the international mail system is functioning again before you can receive the Catalogue which is the definitive work on Belgian postal stationery.

Philatelica' is the journal produced by (MAFITT), the Hungarian Philatelic Institute

'Philatelica' is the journal produced by (MAFITT), the Hungarian Philatelic Institute, and MAFITT have now made it available to all readers free of charge. 'Philatelica' publishes studies on Hungarian philately and is issued twice a year in English. All previous issues, which go back 30 years, are available to read on the MAFITT website: www.mafitt.hu/philatelica The Journal includes a number of postal stationery articles.

Western Express Companies 1850–1890 3rd Edition

During the last half of the 19th Century, more than 400 express companies hauled supplies and mail to mining regions of the West! This edition of their history and the mail they carried includes: major revision of some express company listings (Everts and Co.'s Express, Langton's Express); added historical information for many other expresses; 166 additional pages to the first edition; Pictures of 6,000+ covers, with descriptions, in DVD image library. The 1,100-page, 2 volume, case bound hard-cover, 3rd edition with complementary DVD, is available for US\$150 (order from the UPSS website, see below).

United States Postal Card Catalog 75th Anniversary Edition

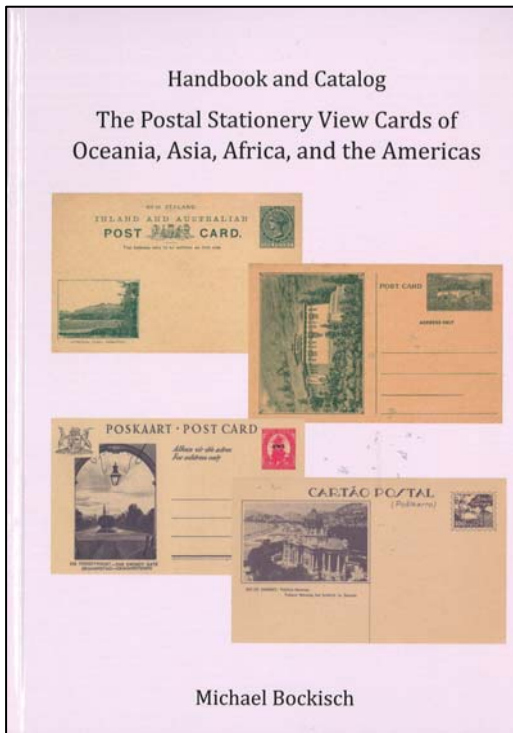
Added listings of new discoveries; Updated Earliest Reported Postmarks; Revised catalogue valuations; Added listings for complete booklets; Current rate tables; New appendix of illustrations of Message-Reply separations; List of number changes from last edition; New table of States' territorial usages; Reference calendar for 1873-1875 (first postal cards issued); Scott numbers provided as a cross-reference. The case bound hard-cover 75th anniversary edition is available for USD\$80.00 plus postage. Order now from UPSS Publications, P.O. Box 3982, Chester, VA 23831 USA, upsspubs@aol.com or from website at: www.upss.org.

Wrede's Pakistan Postal Stationery Catalogue

The Pakistan Postal Stationery Catalogue located at <http://www.jwrede.de/w2catalog01.php> is continuously expanded and improved. At time the following chapters of the catalogue are available:

- Aerogrammes, including service aerogramme: 1949 - 1994 (latest issue)
- Envelopes: 1948 - 2017 (latest issue)
- Airmail envelopes: 1950 - 2001 (latest issue)
- Registered mail envelopes (work in progress): 1948 - 2001 (latest issue)
- Postcards, including service postcards and airmail postcards: 1948 - 2018 (latest issue)
- Letter sheets for military personnel: 1965(?) - 2005(?) (latest issue)
- Postal stationery for prisoners of war: 1972 - 1974 (latest issue)

The Postal Stationery View Cards of Oceania, Asia, Africa and the Americas, Michael Bockisch (self-published)



Michael Bockisch has already published a series of volumes on the 'postal stationery view cards of Europe' (see <http://www.bpk-kataloge.de>). By view cards Michael means the postal stationery postcards which have views on the FRONT of the postcard such as the New Zealand postcards with Boer War scenes and the Queensland pictorial cards from the 1890s. He does not include postal stationery postcards with views on the reverse of the card. Includes precursors, postal announcements, specimens, proofs, plate arrangements, printing quantities, usage figures, printing companies, varieties, etc. Each view is illustrated. Hardcover, 500+ pages, colour illustrations, unpriced, a DVD containing PDF files showing 99%+ of the view cards is included. Available from Am Osterberg 11, D-21266 Jesteburg, GERMANY, michael@bockisch.de, for €99.90 plus postage. PayPal accepted.

Blanko Ganzsachen, Berlin (West), Bundesrepublik Deutschland, 3rd Edition, published 2019 by the Berliner Ganzsachen-Sammler-Verein, edited by Karl-Heinz Göpfert and Norbert Sehler
From 1989 until 1995, West Germany and West Berlin issued envelopes and postcards with a printed stamp and no other printing designed to allow purchasers to print private cachets on the front and/or the reverse. This catalogue lists the privately applied cachets on these envelopes and postcards. Bound softcover, A5 size, 142 pages, colour illustrations, priced in euros. In German. Available from Norbert Sehler, Kreuznacher Str. 20, 14197 Berlin, Germany, bgsv@bgsv.de for €18 plus postage.

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