

Philatelic Bulletin

Volume 8 Number 3 November 1970



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Introduction

Christmas is upon us again – at least as far as this year's stamps are concerned. The set is to be issued on 25 November and full details are given this month together with an article by their designer Sally Stiff, who is to be congratulated on her first successful commission for the Post Office.

Philympia is now a memory and by all reports it seems to have been a huge success. We were kept very busy at our stand serving collectors with their stamps and accessories, answering a myriad of questions, running our cinema and meeting many hundreds of readers of the *Bulletin* and clients of the Bureau. The Court of Honour attracted a considerable amount of attention, and Tony de Righi in his Museum notes this month gives further details of the display.

Our next task is the issue of the new decimal stamps in February next year. There are some problems still to be solved, but a full announcement giving details of the issue arrangements will be made as soon as possible.

The two rare books illustrated in S. L. Hills's article on The First GB Postage Stamp Books

in the October *Bulletin* are in the author's collection.

British Legion Stamp in 1971

A special stamp will be issued in August 1971 to mark the 50th Anniversary of the British Legion.

£2 Million Parcels Installations

The Post Office and British Rail recently opened their new parcels installations at Peterborough – which together represent a total investment of over £2 million.

The Post Office parcels sorting centre and Rail Express parcels terminal are now key operational centres, each completing a further stage in the modernization and re-shaping of both undertaking's national parcels system.

His Worship the Mayor of Peterborough, Alderman E. A. Hall, presided at the ceremony, when Mr A. W. C. Ryland, CB, Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive of the Post Office, opened the Post Office parcels sorting centre, and Mr I. M. Campbell, General Manager, British Rail, Eastern Region, opened the Rail Express parcels terminal.

The new installations have been built on adjacent sites alongside the main East Coast railway line, from King's Cross to the North. Linked together for quick and easy interchange of traffic, they have been designed to achieve a high degree of efficiency in the processes of sorting, bulking, despatching or delivering parcels consignments, with Rail Express parcels train services performing the trunk hauls.

Initially the Post Office sorting centre will deal with up to 250,000 parcels a week, increasing to about double that figure in approximately a year.

In its first year of operation, the Rail Express parcels terminal is expected to deal with 12 million parcels consigned by rail and two million bags of parcels post, which will be forwarded or received by express parcels trains.

How I Designed the 1970 Christmas Stamps

by Sally Stiff

I first started to design stamps at the Royal College of Art, under the guidance of Andrew Restall, a well-established stamp designer, who at the time held a Fellowship in minuscule design.

The Christmas stamps were my third commission from the Post Office, and my work on the stamps for 1970 began with written instructions from the Post Office which suggested that the stamps should be based in some way on the work of a British artist. This left wide scope for the choice of medium and the age of the work. It was obvious that this meant researching into how artists and craftsmen had depicted Christmas and the Nativity, and related subjects. It soon became clear that religion in art in Britain was not, broadly speaking, a popular subject, and that, for example, most of the best-known British painters were more interested in painting earthly subjects, such as portraits of the Nobility and the English countryside. This was in great contrast to comparable work by French, Spanish and Italian artists. In St Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey I was far more interested in the tombs, statues and relief sculptures of former Kings of England, their wives, children, noblemen and servants. Although the altars and vestry were magnificent, they did not provide any suitable material for use on the design.

It was after visiting various museums and libraries in London, and looking through many books, that I began to think that what I wanted might best be found in the works of illustrated bibles or religious writings. Accordingly I directed my research towards the British Museum, and it was there that I found the material that was so ideally suitable.

The small paintings on each of the three Christmas stamps are taken from the de Lisle Psalter, part of the Arundel collection, kept at the museum in their manuscript section. The de Lisle Psalter, a priceless example of English fourteenth-century manuscript illumination, was executed from about 1300 to 1320. In 1339 it was given by Lord Robert de Lisle to his daughter Audere. It was then at some stage



bound up with part of another early fourteenth-century Psalter, both books having come into the possession of Lord William Howard of Naworth, Cumberland, in the late sixteenth century. The manuscript contains miniatures illustrating the life of Christ and various allegorical representations. Two artists were responsible for the work on the book, which was finally completed in 1339. Their style, a development of that found in the illumination apparently done at Peterborough Abbey about 1300, shows early fourteenth-century English painting at its most monumental and imposing.

The page, folio 124, and measuring 11 1/2 in by 7 1/2 in, which the illustrations used on the stamps is taken from, is towards the beginning of the Psalter and is probably part of the work of the first artist. It is divided into six sections, each shape resembling a star, and they tell very simply and clearly the traditional story of the Nativity. The three parts on the stamps show firstly the three shepherds, secondly the stable and, finally, the visit from the three wise men. Of the other three pictures which complete the set, two are not clear in their meaning, but the third and last in order, shows Mary, holding the infant Jesus and sitting on a donkey being led by Joseph from Egypt. It is fascinating that these four are so clear to understand and per-

fect in their detail of the Nativity, showing that this traditional story has remained in exactly the same form for over 700 years.

The stable scene shows Jesus wrapped in swaddling clothes and lying in a bed of straw in the manger; Joseph watches over him, whilst Mary in a blue robe rests on a bed. The cattle watch from their stalls. The three shepherds with their sheep see the star in the sky, and the angel sings praises to God. It is perhaps the third (the 1s 6d value) that is the most interesting as it shows the three wise men presenting their gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh, but dressed as medieval knights in the fashion of the time. The central figure, who kneels to give his gift to the child, must have found his crown too heavy and cumbersome to wear and has slung it over his arm for convenience. This painting, too, has tremendous dignity in its design, with its vertical composition of tall graceful figures. The other two are well balanced and very skilfully designed to fit beautifully into the rather difficult shape. The six star-shapes when seen all together on the page, read perfectly – six jewel-like views, like scenes played on a stage.

The Psalter is displayed in a glass case in the Bible section and opened to show on one side the Crucifixion and on the other the Virgin and Child. One can see from these pages the incredible richness of detail together with simplicity of shape which is typical of the style throughout the Psalter. The colours are not bright but are subdued and subtle, magnificently set off by a lot of rich gold leaf work. The details of face and hands are infinitely delicate and perfect, as are the background patterns.

The three scenes were taken, with their star-shaped frames, and placed at the base of the stamp. Their original background was extended over the remaining area of the stamp and allowed to run over the perforations. The Queen's head and values of 4d, 5d and 1s 6d completed the design. The stamps were first essayed and then printed by Harrisons of High Wycombe. The miniatures very closely resemble the originals in detail and colour.

Action for the Crippled Child (Pictorial Slogan) will be used transposed at three London District Offices – Eastern Central, South Western and Western and also at Kettering, Scunthorpe, Teesside, Bathgate and Kirkcaldy until 10 January 1971. Carlisle – until 10 December and from 20 December to 10 January 1971.

Hastings Popular with Visitors since 1066 will be used at Hastings until 31 March 1971.

Falmouth the Resort with the Palm Tree Climate Colour Guide from R/M's Dept (SP) Gyllyngvase Falmouth (Pictorial Slogan) will be used transposed at Sheffield from 23 November 1970 to 25 January 1971.

Holiday in Dunoon is continuing in use at Dunoon for a further twelve months.

The Pantomime Company Town Hall Stourbridge Dick Whittington 11-16 January will be used transposed at Dudley from 14-27 December 1970 and 3-10 January 1971.

Leeds Motorway City of the Seventies will be used transposed at Leeds until 18 October 1971.

Basildon Industry Serves the World Export is the slogan in use at Basildon and not 'Basildon Faces the Future' as previously published.

International Caravan & Camping Exhibition Earls Court 11-21 Nov will be used transposed at the following London District Offices: Northern, North Western, Eastern, Paddington, Mount Pleasant and Fulham SW5, until 21 November 1970.

Remember to use the Postcode will be used transposed at Preston, Lancs, until 21 November 1970.

Ulster Tree Week 16-21 November '70 (Pictorial Slogan) will be used transposed at Belfast, Antrim, Bangor, Coleraine, Enniskillen, Omagh and Portadown until 20 November 1970.

Christmas Stamps 1970



Fritz Wegner's 1969 Christmas stamps were so popular that it was no easy task for a young designer faced with the job of producing the 1970 Christmas designs to follow such a high standard. Sally Stiff, however, has overcome the problem and we are confident that this year's stamps will be well received.

This impressive set of stamps, to be issued on 25 November, illustrate the religious theme of Christ's birth. They show three Nativity scenes, the 4d stamp portrays the shepherds in the field, the 5d stamp shows the manger scene and the 1s 6d stamp, the three kings presenting gifts to the Infant Christ.

The designer, Sally Stiff, ARCA, does freelance work, including drawings for children's books and a wide variety of design work. The designs for the stamps are based on a medieval book of psalms, the de Lisle Psalter, which forms part of the Arundel collection in the British Museum.

Presentation packs priced 3s 3d will be on sale at all Head Offices.

Printing details

Printer : Harrison & Sons

Paper : Coated, unwatermarked, phosphor-lined

Machines : 4d Woods 10

5d Rembrandt

1s 6d Rembrandt

Size : 30mm × 41mm

Perforation : 15 × 14

Stamps per sheet : 120

Price of sheet : Printed on the left- and right-hand margins

Colours : 4d Red, gold, black, dark red, blue, brown, green, light red

5d Black, blue, gold, brown, purple, green, red

1s 6d Olive green, black, blue, light red, green, dark red, gold, brown

Cylinder numbers issued :

5d 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, dot and no dot

9d 1A, 1B, 2C, 1D, 1E

1s 6d 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D

Halfpenny Postcard – 1870 First-Day Cancellation



Following Tony de Righi's article in the July *Bulletin* about the first halfpenny stamps a reader was good enough to lend us an almost unique 'first-day' postcard postmarked 'Wad-

desdon Oc 1 70' cancelled 'Aylesbury Oc 1 70'.

We are grateful to Mr J. Stephen of Colwyn Bay who lent the card to celebrate the centenary of its issue.

Royal Air Force Museum – Flown Covers

The next cover in the series will be issued on 3 December 1970 and will commemorate the formation of 617 (Dambuster) Squadron. It will portray the modified Lancaster bomber the squadron used on the raid on the Möhne See during World War II. All covers will be flown in the last airworthy RAF Lancaster aircraft, stamped with the Alcock and Brown stamp and cancelled with the special British Forces Postal Service handstamp 1138. They will also be flown on a special operational train-

ing flight to Goose Bay, Labrador, in a Vulcan aircraft of 617 Squadron.

Fully serviced covers should be available in mid-December and will cost 5s; orders with remittance to:

The Philatelic Officer
RAF Scampton Lincoln

Back Numbers of 'Philatelic Bulletin'

Our stocks of Volumes 4 and 5 of the *Bulletin* are now exhausted and no back issues are available.

Christmas 1970 – First-Day Cover

This is the official cover for this year's Christmas stamps. The blank cover is on sale from the Bureau and all Head Post Offices, price 8d

each. For bulk orders at discount application should be made to the Philatelic Bureau.

Christmas 1970 Post Office First Day Cover



Detail taken from the De Lisie Psalter



Glasgow Thematic Society

Twenty-two years ago on 6 May 1948 the birthday of the Penny Black, the Thematic Stamp Group was formed in Glasgow afterwards renamed the Glasgow Thematic Society.

The members of this happy little circle numbering around 40 are not concerned with guide lines, re-entries, double letters, watermarks, perforations, phosphor lines, controls, traffic lights, and such like items.

It is the subject that is portrayed on the stamp that is to them of particular interest.

Stamps featuring industry, commerce, agriculture, sea, road, rail and air transport, art and artists, architecture, botany, chemistry, exhibitions, freemasonry, history, geography, horticulture, medicine, mythology, ornithology, religion, sports, zoology, royalty, famous personalities and many other subjects presented on

stamps, all come within the orbit of the thematic enthusiast.

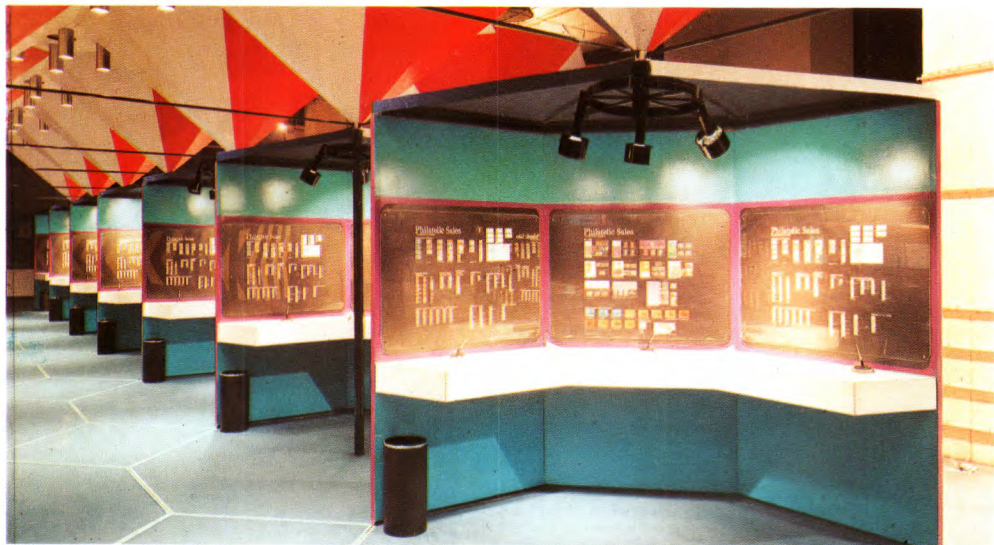
The founder of this Society Captain Philippe Durand, a veteran of the Boer War and the First World War, now in his 90th year, is a thematic collector of international reputation.

The themes of his collection embracing art and artists, history of Canada, women and children, military badges, freemasonry, Greek and Roman mythology, sports, tobacco and smoking, Sir Winston Churchill and royalty, have provided numerous displays to philatelic societies in Scotland and England and also at philatelic exhibitions. Sheets from Captain Durand's collections of art and artists and sports have been displayed at the Philatelic Bureau in Edinburgh.

Philympia

The Post Office stand and display at Philympia which attracted so much favourable comment was designed by Hulme Chadwick and Part-

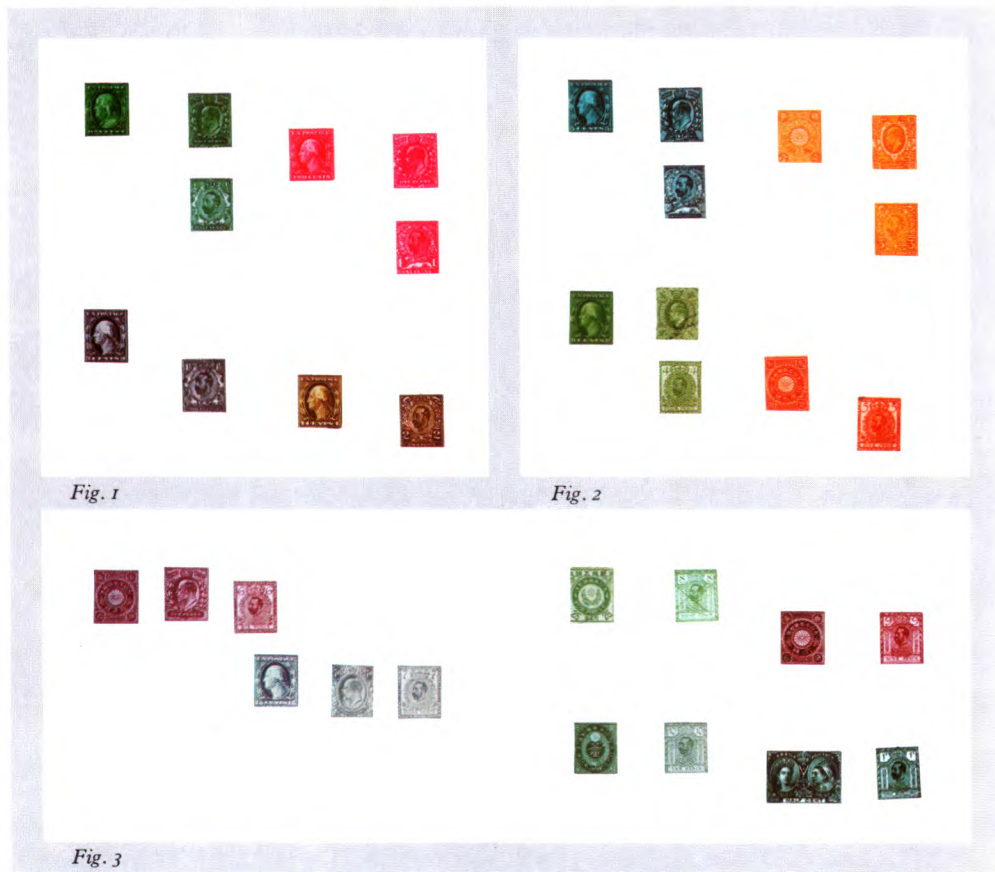
ners. We are pleased to acknowledge with gratitude all the hard work they put into making such a success of the project.





National Postal Museum Notes

Essays, Proofs and Trials for the 1912-22 Definitives



Judging by the constant stream of philatelists intently examining the Museum's exhibit in the Court of Honour at Philypia, the material displayed excited a lot of interest. Most of the essays and proofs shown are not mentioned even in the latest S.G. Great Britain Specialized Catalogue (Vol. 2) and readers might therefore like to have, for the record, a more detailed description and illustrations of selected items.

The first four sheets on display were a series of specimen stamps printed at the request of

the Post Office in February 1911, when the low-value King George V definitive series of 1912-22 was being planned. At this date only provisional stamps of $\frac{1}{2}d$ and $1d$ values (S.G. 321, 327, etc) had been decided upon. The Post Office asked the Inland Revenue to print specimens of all values from $\frac{1}{2}d$ to $1s$ in the exact colours of specified existing United States, Japanese and Canadian postage stamps. The specimens produced on the 2 March by the Inland Revenue are printed on unwatermarked paper from existing dies of the King

Edward VII definitives and King George V designs by Bertram Mackennal and W. G. Eve (see Figs. 1 to 3). The full list is as follows (type numbers from S.G. Catalogue, parts 1 and 2).

<i>Value</i>	<i>Specimens</i>	<i>In Colour of</i>
$\frac{1}{2}d$ deep green	Types 83 and 98	1c US Type 126
1d carmine	Types 83 and 99	2c US Type 127
$1\frac{1}{2}d$ deep violet	Type 101	3c US Type 127
2d yellow brown	Type 106 (but $\frac{3}{4}$ face)	4c US Type 127
$2\frac{1}{2}d$ deep blue	Types 86 and 99	5c US Type 127
3d orange	Types 87 and 106 (but $\frac{3}{4}$ face)	5 sen Japan Type 28
4d olive green	Types 88 and 108 (but $\frac{3}{4}$ face)	8c US Type 127
5d orange	Type 108 (but $\frac{3}{4}$ face)	20 sen Japan Type 29
6d purple	Types 83 and 108 (but $\frac{3}{4}$ face)	15 sen Japan Type 29
7d ultramarine	Types 90 and 108 (but $\frac{3}{4}$ face)	15c US Type 127
8d pale green	Type 107 (but $\frac{3}{4}$ face)	25 sen Japan Type 23
9d maroon	Type 107 (but $\frac{3}{4}$ face)	6 sen Japan Type 29
10d pale slate grey	Type 107 (but $\frac{3}{4}$ face)	5 rin Japan Type 20
1s black	Type 107 (but $\frac{3}{4}$ face)	$\frac{1}{2}c$ Canada Type 30

Three further items connected with the 1912–22 definitives are also worth mentioning in this article. The first is a page of 14 essays, again taken from Mackennal and Eve designs, which together constituted ‘Colour Scheme D’ which was supplied by the Inland Revenue at PO request on 16 March 1911 and provisionally approved by the PMG on 1 April 1911 (Fig. 4). From $\frac{1}{2}d$ to 7d the essays are on the correct values; above that, four different coloured 1s essays were used, marked in ink 8d, 9d, 10d and 1s respectively. The Inland Revenue also submitted on the same date (16 March) 12 essays of the 9d, 10d and 1s Eve design printed in black on a range of tinted papers (Fig. 5).

The third item stems from a discussion in March 1912 at the Post Office about the merits



Fig. 4

Postal History – A Guide to the Post Office Record Room



Fig. 5

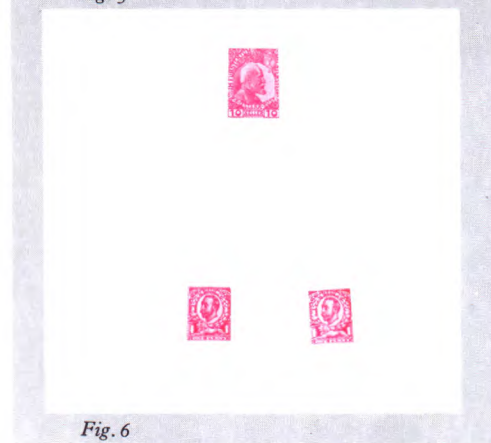


Fig. 6

of a coated paper used for Austrian and Liechtenstein issues. A sheet of the Austrian coated paper was obtained and two essays of the current 1d stamp (Die B) were printed on this paper (on 15 March) in the 1911 rose pink and 1912 aniline scarlet (Fig. 6).

I hope in subsequent articles to discuss, and illustrate, further material from the Museum's Philypia exhibit going right up to 1970.

A. G. RIGO DE RIGHI

From the resources of the Record Room of the Post Office, and by using the series of State Papers (Domestic) published by the Public Record Office, a 'postal' study of a town can commence from 1543. These indexed volumes include transcriptions of letters concerning the management, etc, of the King's posts (i.e. before 1635) and the subsequent state postal service. Background information on non-postal matters affecting the town and its inhabitants can also be gleaned from this source, thus adding colour to the story.

The earliest original records held in the Record Room cover the period 1672–7, and these give a comprehensive picture of the postal services of their day. From 1677 until he progresses to the early 1790s, however, the local historian can hope to do little more than establish exactly which towns were Post Towns and the names and salaries of postmasters. The following brief description of sources has, therefore, been divided into two periods. Catalogue references have been given where possible but, at the time of writing, some are provisional only.

1672–1790

The earliest records are the account and letter books of Colonel Roger Whitley, Deputy Postmaster-General 1672–7 (*Post* 94), with transcriptions and an index to the letter books produced in 1902 (*Ref.* 1.5–8). This collection (sometimes known as the 'Peover Papers') records the salaries of postmasters and copies of all letters written to them, by Whitley, about the organization and management of their posts – or, perhaps, more frequently, about their mismanagement! When used in conjunction with the salary lists and the diagrammatic maps of the six Post Roads from London contained in the copy of Thomas Gardiner's 'Survey of the Post Office 1677' (sometimes known as the 'Dartmouth Papers') a very clear and vivid picture of the state and progress of seventeenth-century postal development can be obtained (*Ref.* 1.9–10).

A series of Cash Books (from 1678) records

the names of postmasters and the amounts of postage monies which they remitted to London at intervals (*Post 2*). From 1685 their names and salaries can be obtained from the annual salary lists in the volumes of General Accounts (*Post 3*). Changes in postmastership can also be traced in Establishment Books from 1742 (*Post 59*) and a volume entitled 'Orders 1737-71' (*Post 58*).

Some light on the organization of the posts during the period 1729-40, however, is provided by Ralph Allen's 'Instruction Book'. This volume contains copies of the letters Allen wrote to his Surveyors, etc, about management of the Cross - Posts, which, at that time, were under his direct control (*Post 16/17*).

From 1790

In 1790 a most important series of records was created. It comprises volumes into which the Secretary's Reports to the Postmasters-General, on all matters affecting the Post Office, were copied (*Post 42*) and the great majority of the actual documents (e.g. letters and reports from postmasters and District Surveyors, sketches of local posts, petitions from the principal inhabitants of a town or village) upon which the Secretary had based his Reports (*Post 40*). A parallel series, which began in 1794, records the Secretary's Minutes on personnel and other matters of a comparatively secondary nature (*Post 30 and 35*). From 1836, however, when the Report series faded out, the Minute series continued alone, henceforth recording all changes in administrative and local organization, etc. Unhappily for the local historian, however, few of the original documents of the Minute series have survived for local matters.

Following the reforms of 1840, and the rapid increase in the use of the posts, the District Surveyors and their men, were engaged on a programme of improving and extending the rural posts, and surviving records of their work are an invaluable source of information for this period. These records comprise two series of volumes: one series (1847-56) summarizes the

Surveyor's proposals and the other (1852-9) records the decisions subsequently made by the Postmaster-General. A few of the actual reports, with all their enclosures, have also survived (*Post 14*).

Publications which could also prove useful are the series of Postmasters-General Annual Reports to Parliament (from 1854); staff journals such as *The Postman's Gazette* (from 1892); the *St Martin's-le-Grand Magazine* (1890-1933); and the *Post Office Magazine* (1934-66). Such publications often included references to, or features on, contemporary local events.

The volumes of transcriptions of private and family records published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission may also contain references to documents relevant to the researcher's own area of study.

Most of the material described above relates to England and Wales but some of it does include material relating to Scotland (little before 1711) and Ireland (little before 1831). Scottish and Irish material has been listed separately within the catalogues.

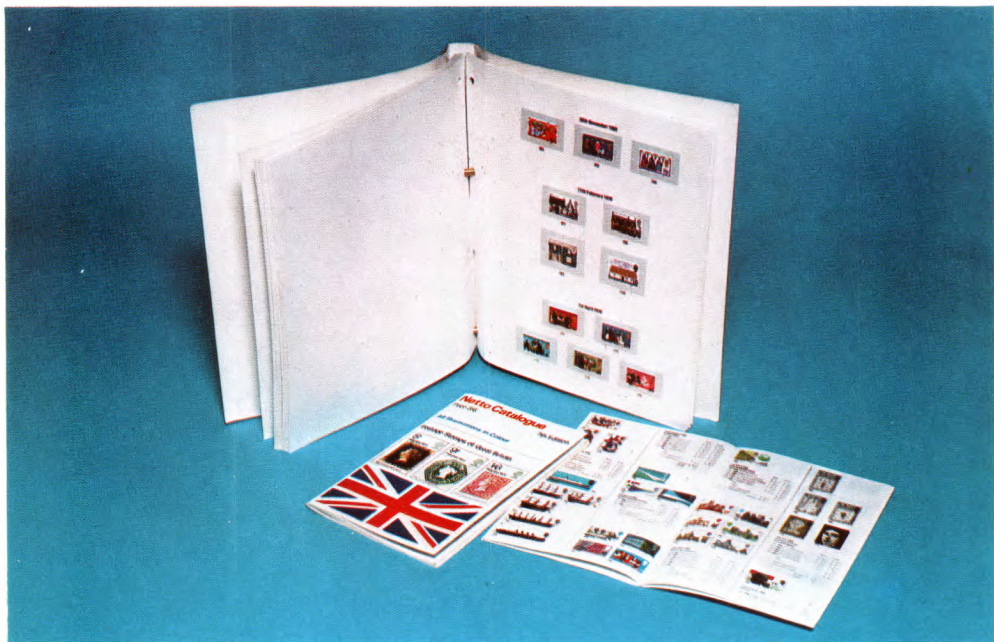
Before concluding his research, the local historian should also bear in mind any local records or reference material (e.g. contemporary newspapers, town or county directories, etc) which may be held at his local library or County Record Office. A comprehensive collection of provincial and London directories is also held by the Guildhall Museum in the City of London. Last, but by no means least, there is also the Morten Collection held by the Bruce Castle Museum, Lordship Lane, Tottenham, London N17, which contains much likely to be of interest to any student of postal history.

Forthcoming Changes

The 9d Scotland watermarked stamp with gum arabic has ceased to be on general issue although supplies will continue to be available from the Bureau and sales counters.

A 9d Scotland on coated unwatermarked paper with PVA is now on sale.

Great Britain Catalogue and Album



The Netto Catalogue and Great Britain Album illustrated are on sale from the Philatelic Bureau priced 4s and 30s and 3s 6d and 29s 6d from philatelic sales counters respectively. The revised Netto Catalogue is the only catalogue

of our stamps available on the market in full colour. The Great Britain Album is of the loose-leaf variety, confined to Queen Elizabeth stamps and is based on the Netto numbers.

End of Reply-Paid Postcard

Because of the extremely low demand, the sale of reply-paid postcards ended on 2 October 1970.

The reply-paid postcard, first sold by the Post Office in 1882, is in the form of two joined postcards, each bearing an impressed postage stamp. One is used by the sender, the other detached and returned by his correspondent as a pre-paid reply.

During the last ten years the sale of reply-paid cards has averaged fewer than 10,000 a year – far less than one per Post Office per annum.

The double cards also present a problem in the mechanized sorting office: joined only at

one edge, they are liable to jam the machinery and tear.

The end of reply-paid postcards will not prevent payment of replies through the post because alternatives are available. These are the Business Reply Service and stamped addressed envelopes – for inland use – and Commonwealth and International reply coupons for use when pre-paying a reply from overseas.

Reply-paid postcards will soon be abolished internationally, following a decision of the Universal Postal Congress at Tokyo in October 1969. The international withdrawal date will be announced later.

Automatic Letter Facing Machines

We are often asked about the towns at which Automatic Letter Facing Machines (ALF) are provided. There is obviously an increasing

Aberdeen	Edinburgh	London WDO	Preston	Stoke-on-Trent
Birmingham	Glasgow	London WCDO	Reading	Swansea
Bournemouth	Huddersfield	Manchester	Romford	Wolverhampton
Brighton	Leicester	Newport (Mon)	Sheffield	
Cambridge	Liverpool	Norwich	Southampton	
Croydon	London SEDO	Oxford	Southend-on-Sea	

interest in this topic and we take pleasure in publishing a list of offices where the machines are provided.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir,

The attractive centre page of your September issue showing the Special Stamps available at Philympia from the PO Technology issue of October 1969 to the forthcoming Philympia issue will make your readers aware, in many cases for the first time, of the gradual 'devaluation' of the royal emblem on our postage stamps – and I feel that many will agree with me that this is most regrettable.

If it is considered necessary to continue omitting from our stamps any indication of the country of origin other than the royal emblem then I suggest that where the design of the stamp renders necessary a reduction of its size to the present undignified silhouette it should be replaced by the royal coat of arms which, being known all over the world, would be ample indication of the stamp's country of origin, and however much it were to be reduced would not represent the affront to the sovereign's dignity implied, in my estimation, in the insignificant 'blobs' of the more recent issues.

I should very much like to know how other philatelists feel in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE PHOTIADES, A.I.B. (retired)

Sarratt, Rickmansworth, Herts

Dear Sir,

It has been said that most philatelists are not concerned with the quality of stamp design and will collect whatever is issued by the countries of their choice.

I have often doubted the truth of this but

have been surprised at the lack of interest and discussion after the recent Post Office Seminar mentioned in the June *Philatelic Bulletin*.

Surely your readers have some comment to make about the quality of British stamp design either to praise the present designers or to suggest better alternatives.

I will declare my allegiance by saying I am a Gentleman fan and would like to hear other readers' views on what should be a subject of great interest to them.

Yours sincerely,

M. K. YOUNG

Wakefield, Yorkshire

Dear Sir,

I am not a philatelist but seeing your advertisement about the Mayflower cover I bought one as a souvenir of my holiday in Devonshire.

I am impressed by the design of the cover and stamp and look forward to further covers commemorating other important events.

Yours faithfully,

K. WALSH

London E4

Dorchester and Weymouth Stamp Club Exhibition

The Post Office is exhibiting at the Third Annual Exhibition to be held at the Congregational Hall, South Street, Dorchester, Dorset, on 14 November 1970.

The exhibition will be opened by Mr A. H. Woodland, the Director of the South West Postal Region.

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