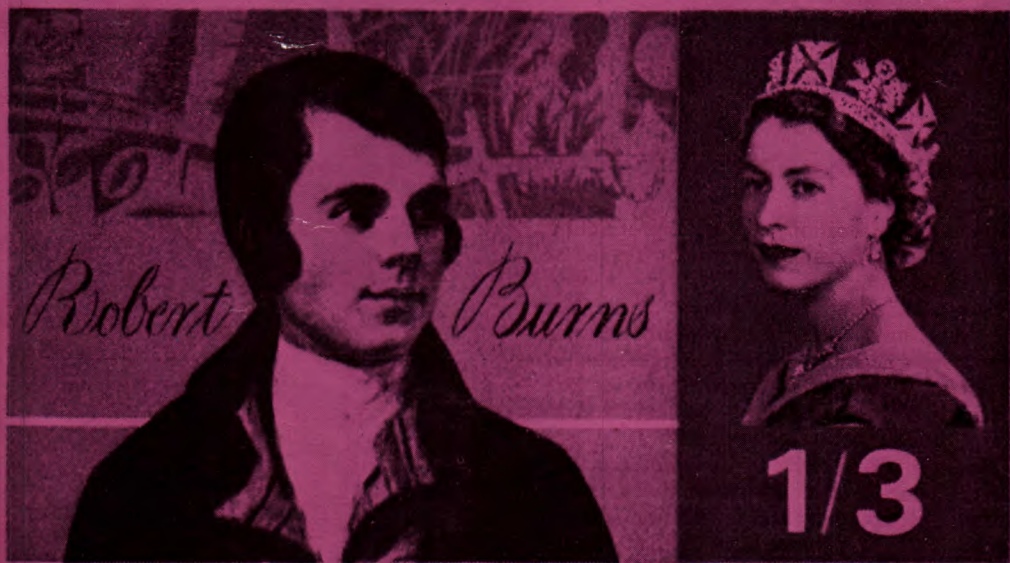


Philatelic Bulletin



Volume 3: Number 5



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Introduction

This month's edition contains information about the new regional stamps and details of the designs and artists.

We hope that our readers will be amused by the very funny article 'From glutinous wash to curious smear' which has been reprinted in an overseas philatelic magazine under the heading 'As others see us' – we leave you to judge which is the more apt title!

We continue our series of unaccepted stamp designs which this month shows those for the Joseph Lister stamps and the edition is completed with our postmark slogan feature and miscellaneous Bureau news.

New Regional Stamps

New 4d stamps for Wales and Monmouthshire, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man will be put on sale at all post offices in those areas on 7th February 1966.

The designs of the new stamps will be the same as those for the current 3d regional stamps but will be printed in blue.

This arrangement is a temporary one to meet the demand for a 4d value in the regional series of stamps pending the introduction of a completely new range of regional designs. This will need to await the introduction of a new general series for which preparatory work is already in hand.

The new stamps will be sent without further application to those of our customers who have placed standing orders for them.

No first day cover service will be provided. Particulars of the original designs and artists are as follows:

Wales and Monmouthshire

The stamp was designed by Mr Reynolds Stone and shows the Queen's portrait set in the heart of a leek, with the words 'Postage Revenue' interspersed between the leaves. The Welsh Dragon, with the value indication flanking it on either side, is at the base of the stamp.

The Dragon has been used as an emblem in Welsh legend since earliest times and it appears to have been well established before the time of heraldry. The leek is both a military and religious Welsh emblem. The military tradition dates back to the Battle of Crecy in 1346, when Welsh soldiers are believed to have worn 'leeks in their Monmouth caps'. In religion, the leek is associated with St David,

who is reputed to have been very fond of this vegetable.

Scotland

The stamp, designed by Mr Gordon F. Huntley, carries, in addition to the Queen's portrait, two versions of Scottish national badges. On the left is the Saltire encircled by a Crown (Her Majesty's Saltire Badge). The Saltire (i.e. the St Andrew's Cross) is the statutory (1385) and duly registered identity badge of Scotland, and it is shown in the special form 'environed of an open Crown' used prior to the reign of King James V. In this form the Saltire is found as a Royal Badge and connected with the Order of the Thistle. On the right is the Crowned Thistle (Her Majesty's Royal Badge for Scotland). The Crown shown is a version of the Crown of Scotland; it shows a slightly dipped top seen in this Crown at certain periods in the seventeenth century. The words 'Postage Revenue' frame the Queen's portrait at the sides and the value indication is beneath.

This stamp will be available with and without phosphor lines.

Northern Ireland

The stamp, designed by Mr W. Hollywood, shows the Queen's portrait with the letters 'ER' in the left-hand top corner. The six-pointed Crowned Star (representing the six counties of Northern Ireland), with the Red Right Hand of Ulster in the centre, is at the left of the portrait, with sprays of flax to the right and below it. The words 'Postage Revenue' are included just above the lower flax spray, and the value 3d is in the right-hand bottom corner. *4d*

The Red Right Hand of Ulster is commonly

accepted as the badge of the Province of Ulster. Dating from ancient times, this symbol was used in the seal of the O'Neills, Kings of Ulster, and today is incorporated in the Arms of the Province and in the Arms of the Government of Northern Ireland. The flax plant symbolizes Northern Ireland's connection with linen.

Guernsey

The stamp was designed by Mr E. A. Piprell and shows the portrait of the Queen, slightly off-centred to the right, with the Crown of William the Conqueror in the left-hand top corner and a stylized flower of the Guernsey Lily below it.

The Crown included in the design is taken from the silver penny of William I, Duke of Normandy, minted about 1072; with its two arches and tassels, it is quite distinctive.

The Guernsey Lily, *Nerine Sarniensis*, has been associated with the Island since the middle of the seventeenth century. It is said that the bulbs were washed ashore from a ship in distress and took root in the Island – hence the name Nerine, a sea nymph, daughter of Nercus, and Sarniensis, the old name for Guernsey.

As the stamp is not used for Inland Revenue purposes on the Island, the word 'Revenue' has been omitted.

Jersey

The stamp was designed by Mr William M. Gardner, and shows the Queen's portrait as the central feature, with the Royal Mace of Jersey to the left, and the Coat of Arms of Jersey in the right-hand top corner. Sprays of foliage are included to symbolize the Island's agricultural interests.

The Royal Mace of Jersey was presented by King Charles II to Jersey in 1663. It is borne before the bailiff at sittings of the Royal Court and of the Assembly of the States of Jersey. The Arms date from 1279, when King Edward I granted a Public Seal to Jersey. The foliage included in the design portrays the fertility of the Island, which has resulted in the establishment of important agricultural and horticultural industries.

As the stamp is not used for Inland Revenue purposes on the Island, the word 'Revenue' has been omitted.

Isle of Man

The stamp was designed by Mr John H. Nicholson and shows the portrait of the Queen with the 'Three Legs of Man' in a shield in the left-hand top corner, bordered along the top and down both sides by a Celtic ring chain design. The lettering 'Postage 3d' is at the base of the design on a blended background.

The Legs of Man, armoured and spurred, on a shield, which are included in the design, are the arms of the ancient Kingdom of Man. The Legs are in the form in which they appear on the back of the Manx Sword of State, the thirteenth-century weapon which is borne before the Lieutenant Governor at the annual open air Tynwald Assembly each year. A ring chain pattern forming the ornamental panels in the borders is taken from decorative carvings on Manx Runic Crosses. This characteristic pattern dates from the Norse period in the Island's history.

As the stamp is not used for Inland Revenue purposes on the Island, the word 'Revenue' has been omitted.

During the course of our daily business of supplying philatelists with their needs we receive the odd requests and are, we suppose, in a position to understand the foibles of collectors. Only last week one of our customers gave a solemn assurance that if we let him have any faulty stamps he would not breathe a word of where they came from and that 'it would remain a secret between us'! Needless to say we did not entertain his kind offer.

We are quite sure that like most people philatelists have the capacity of being able to laugh at themselves and so with acknowledgements to **Punch** and with our tongues firmly in our cheeks we reprint the following article originally published last year.

From glutinous wash to curious smear

Philatelists are funny. Funny droll and funny daunting. At first sight, quaint, documentary squirrels compulsively hoarding, in the words of Rowland Hill, 'small, stamped, detached labels about an inch square prepared on the back with a glutinous wash'. Less cuddly, though, at harder look. Traitors to their species in the long march of evolution. While mankind strives towards perfection, the philatelist pursues imperfection. The errors of his fellow-men are his one true delight. While they aim for the better, he hopes for the worst. Society decries poor workmanship, but the stamp-collector applauds the flaw, esteems the blemish and rejoices to see the nose of our noble Queen stuck on the wrong way round.

Philatelists are crazy, mixed-up people. Heaven has lately been bombarded with their confused prayers for the disfigurement of Sir

Winston Churchill . . . 'Dear Lord, who made heaven and earth and the British Guiana One Cent of 1856 now worth £200,000, please arrange that the Churchill Commemorative stamps I buy on the day of issue be spoilt by every possible error of printing, watermark, gumming and perforation. May the printer who runs off my sheet be inefficient, three-fingered, drunk, colour-blind and afflicted by ague. On the other hand, O Lord, may the postman who date-stamps my first-day cover be the soul of efficiency, diligent, meticulous and so devoted to his duty that the awful botchery of my stamps shall receive a date-stamp of transcendent clarity' . . . Her Majesty is, of course, the regular target for such invocations, and it is not widely enough known that she maintains her printed beauty against the deformities wished upon her by philatelic malediction only at considerable expense in voodoo retainers and white cockerels.

Philatelists are base materialists. They are as obsessed with money as Midas and place a price on everything they possess. It is a frightening experience for one uninfected by philately to sit, trapped by ponderous albums across his knees, and watch the ice-light of avarice creep into the eyes of his best friend as he quotes the catalogue price, profit to date, and mercenary expectations of each portion of gummed paper in his collection.

Philatelists are filled with Freudian death-wish. What else could drive a man to devote his precious days here below to the contemplation of such minutiae of human failing as recently exemplified in the Philatelic Magazine:

CURIOUS SMEAR

Globe Stamp Co. Ltd (London) have shown us a part sheet of the Great Britain Forth Bridge 3d value with a colour smear which obliterates the value down the right-hand side. The variety occurs in the third vertical row and appears on each of the last twelve stamps.

Can a man be legally sane and yet pay out hard-earned money to possess a Curious

Smear? People have been put in straitjackets for less.

Philatelists are self-hypnotic. Otherwise, how could they get themselves conned into believing that because a sheet of 2d stamps – worth £2 in postal services or about 1½d in paper, ink and gum – came to miss the perforating machine in 1957, it forthwith achieved a value of £12,000? Particularly, mark you, when, until 1854, all stamps lacked perforation anyway. And can we be in the same world as income tax, dustbins and South Vietnam when we read in Gibbons' Stamp Monthly:

LEGLESS WONDER

Just before going to press I was handed a complete sheet of fifty stamps of a newly discovered variety of British Honduras, a completely missing colour which results in albino legs to the Jacana Bird . . . I can now take bookings for individual stamps at £35 apiece . . .

The Jacana Bird stamp, complete with fully coloured legs, retails in British Honduras post offices at three cents apiece.

Philatelists are gullible. With victims eager to pay folding money for imperforates, curious smears and legless Jacana birds it is not unsurprising that philately has ever been a happy hunting-ground for forgers. It is estimated that the number of spurious Speratis displayed proudly in stamp collections is rivalled only by the number of fake Corots revered in American art galleries.

Philatelists are masochists. They do not want to be cured of their sad addiction. Lately, in the United States, a printer's gremlin contrived to omit a complete bridge from fifty copies of the four-cent stamp, which then became saleable for a total of £3,500. The Post Office kindly proposed to release the victims from the dealers' thrall by printing another 770,000 bridgeless items, but the self-inflicting philatelists rallied in protest and the department was forbidden to do so by a Federal judge in Washington.

Philatelists are unscrupulous. Stamps may bring out man's inherent amorality. Specimens stolen in planned burglaries vanish into

secret albums and never reappear on the market. One enthusiast will never leave his collection alone in the presence of another. Two rabid collectors negotiating a swop provide a spectacle of chicanery and double-dealing comparable only with the prospect of a Greek selling a second-hand motor-car to an Armenian. The British Museum have the stamp squirrels weighed up. If you take a head count, you'll find that there are more attendants to the acre in the Stamp Room than in any other part of the building. It would be easier to knock off Nefertiti's mother-in-law than to whip a few penny blacks up your jumper.

Philatelists are fanatics. To a victim of severe philatelic neurosis, everything else in life – career, marriage or getting the coal in – are badly also-rans to his glutinous obsession. At the last census, there were more stamp-widows than golf-widows. A brave, but now divorced, philatelic neighbour had to fight his way through the flames twice when his house caught fire. On the first heroic dash he collected only his British Colonial Overprints and clean forgot his wife.

But, in the final count, philatelists are wonderful. Unwavering philanthropists ever ready to pour their savings into new issues, no matter how obvious may be their own exploitation nor how blatantly commercial the design. They have ever been the gallant supporters of tottering South American economies, providers of cream on stamp-dealers' cakes, and God's gift to the treasuries of emergent African nations. But perhaps their finest hour is yet to come.

My most mercenary philatelic acquaintance assures me that in the field of really long-term investment, the laying-down of mint sheets of British high-value stamp issues is surpassed in profitability only by the laying-down of port. A full sheet of the 1s 3d Churchill Commemorative costs £7 10s. It's not really a high value but well worth salting away. If each of the thirty-two million working adults in the country bought a sheet each for long-

Father Christmas

term storage, the Post Office would be out of the red overnight with about two hundred millions to spare. And if they'd all come again on 14th June and buy a sheet each of the 2s 6d 700th Anniversary of Parliament issue at £10 a time, George Brown would be able to settle our Balance of Payments problem and pay us our Post War Credits as well. Vive les Philatelistes Genereux . . . Long Live the Saviours of the Pound.

THE STAFF OF
THE PHILATELIC BUREAU
WOULD LIKE TO
TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY
TO WISH ALL
SUBSCRIBERS TO
THE BUREAU

'A HAPPY
AND
PROSPEROUS
1966'

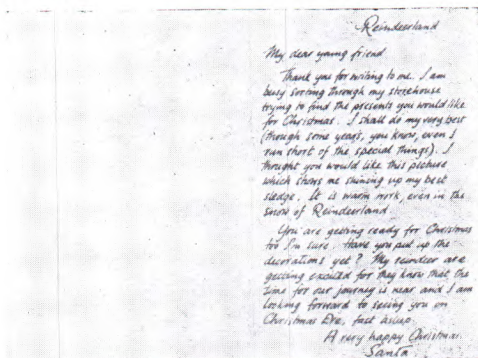
Once again Father Christmas made an arrangement with the Post Office for replies to be sent to those children who had sent letters to him at such places as Reindeer Land, Toytown Land, Snow House and so on.

Special cards designed by Clifford Bayly were sent to about 15,000 children. The envelopes containing the cards had once again a special Reindeerland post-paid franking, a copy of which is included in our postmark slogan feature.



The front and back cover of our Father Christmas card.

The inside of the card with the special Christmas message.

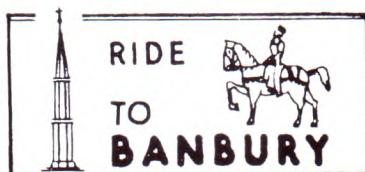


Postmark Slogans

'Racing at Ayr. The Ideal Holiday' has been in use in the transposed position at Ayr since 13th December 1965 and will continue in use until 15th January 1966. The campaign will be repeated during the period 1st March to 18th July 1966. Covers for reposting to the Head Postmaster at Ayr.



'Ride to Banbury' has been extended a further year from 1st November 1965 to 31st October 1966. Covers for reposting to the Head Postmaster at Banbury.



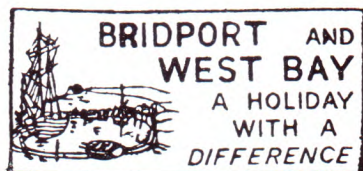
A new slogan, 'Basildon Faces the Future', will be in use in the transposed position at Basildon during the period 19th January 1966 to 18th January 1967. Covers for reposting to the Head Postmaster at Basildon.



'Bournemouth. The Resort for Sun, Sea, Sands and Glorious Gardens' has been in use in the transposed position from 25th December 1965 and will continue in use until 7th July 1966. Covers for reposting to the Head Postmaster at Bournemouth.



'Bridport & West Bay. The Holiday with a Difference' has been extended a further year from 16th November 1965 to 15th November 1966. Covers for reposting to the Head Postmaster at Bridport.



'Christchurch - the Priory Town. Sands - Sailing - Fishing - Forestry' will be extended a further year from 18th January 1966 to 17th January 1967. Covers for reposting to the Head Postmaster at Bournemouth.

CHRISTCHURCH
THE PRIORY TOWN
SANDS - SAILING
FISHING-FORESTS

'Exmouth. Sunny South Devon for Happy Holidays' has been in use in the transposed position at Exmouth since 1st December 1965 and will continue in use until 30th November 1966. Covers for reposting to the Head Postmaster at Exmouth.

EXMOUTH
SUNNY SOUTH DEVON
FOR HAPPY HOLIDAYS

'Book your Place in the Sun at Margate' has been extended a further year since 1st December 1965 to 30th November 1966. Covers for reposting to the Head Postmaster at Margate.

BOOK YOUR PLACE
IN THE SUN AT
MARGATE

'Water Shortage. Please Use Less Water' has been extended a further six months on two dies at Northampton during the period 23rd November 1965 to 23rd May 1966. Covers for reposting to the Head Postmaster at Northampton.

PLEASE
USE LESS
WATER

'Stratford Upon Avon. Visit Shakespeare's Town' will be extended a further year during the period 1st April 1966 to 31st March 1967. Covers for reposting to the Head Postmaster at Stratford upon Avon.

 **Stratford**
upon Avon
Visit Shakespeare's Town

'National Savings. 1916-1966. Golden Jubilee Year' will be used on eight dies rotated to different offices through four periods of 1966.



1916-1966
**GOLDEN
JUBILEE
YEAR**

The details are as follows:

Period One.

1st January to 24th March 1966.

<i>Offices</i>	<i>No. of dies</i>
Paisley	1
St Andrews	1
Motherwell	1
Dunfermline	1
Dumfries	1
Kirkcaldy	1
Falkirk	1
Perth	1

Period Two.

7th April to 24th June 1966.

Aberdeen	2
Glasgow	3
Glasgow S.D.O.	1
Glasgow S.E.D.O.	1
Glasgow W.D.O.	1

All offices will use the dies in the transposed position except at Aberdeen and Glasgow during period two. Covers for reposting to the Head Postmaster concerned.

'Help Save Your Doctor's Time' will be in use on 258 dies in the standard position during the period 10th January to 6th February 1966. Covers for reposting can be sent to the Head Postmasters at any of the following offices: Aberdeen, Birmingham, Burnley, Canterbury, Cardiff, Dartford, Londonderry, Middlesbrough and Yeovil.

Period Three.

8th July to 24th September 1966.

<i>Offices</i>	<i>No. of dies</i>
Stirling	1
Oban	1
Kilmarnock	1
Coatbridge	1
Arbroath	1
Ardrossan	1
Dumbarton	1
Galashiels	1

Period Four.

8th October to 31st December 1966

Glasgow N.D.O.	1
Glasgow N.W.D.O.	1
Edinburgh	2
Edinburgh N.W.D.O.	1
Edinburgh W.D.O.	1
Edinburgh S.W.D.O.	1
Hamilton	1

**HELP SAVE
YOUR DOCTOR'S
TIME**

'Reindeerland Christmas 1965' used by Philatelic Bureau on envelopes containing cards sent in reply to 'Father Christmas' letters.

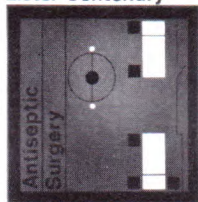


Unaccepted Stamp Designs

M.C.
FARRAR-BELL
12-5-1914

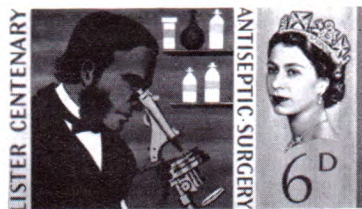
We print a further selection of unaccepted stamp designs, this time for the Joseph Lister issue, together with an article on Joseph Lister himself.

Lister Centenary



1s

F. Ariss



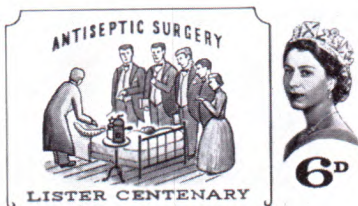
M. C. Farrar-Bell



Harrison & Sons



Anthony New



Joseph Lister 1827-1912

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Joseph Lister was born at Upton in Essex on 5th April 1827. He received his early education at schools run by the Quakers and studied later at University College, London.

In 1852 he took his M.B. and F.R.C.S. and in 1853, bearing an introduction from William Sharpey, with whom he had trained, he went to Edinburgh University.

In 1856 Lister married the daughter of the distinguished Scottish surgeon, James Syme, and he later became assistant surgeon to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary where he lectured on surgery. While here he wrote an important paper on 'The Early Stages of Inflammation'. Lister was appointed in 1860 to the Regius Chair of Surgery at Glasgow University and while there, and continuing with his own research, he became acquainted with the work of Pasteur.

It was during the year 1865 that Lister first applied the results of his own work and the fundamental research of Pasteur in the treatment of a compound fracture.

Lister's approach, a new one, was to get rid of any germs that might have entered the wound, by the use of an antiseptic fluid and then to prevent access to the wound from airborne organisms by the application of an antiseptic dressing. The antiseptic he used was carbolic acid. It is difficult for us today to appreciate what a great advance this represented but it revolutionized surgery.

In 1869 Lister succeeded Syme in the chair of clinical surgery at Edinburgh where, continuing his research on bacteriology, he also developed his famous spray using a solution of carbolic acid as a means of freeing the surrounding atmosphere from microbes.

Lister was appointed to the chair of surgery at King's College, London, in 1877, and he

later became President of the Royal Society and also President of the British Association. In 1883 he was created a baronet and in 1897 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Lister of Lyme Regis. The Order of Merit was later conferred on him.

Following a lifetime devoted to the relief of human suffering, Joseph Lister died at Walmer in Kent on 10th February 1912. Although the Institute of Preventive Medicine in London bears his name and an impressive statue can be seen in Kelvingrove Park, Glasgow, his work provides his most enduring and splendid memorial.

Westminster Abbey Stamps — first day cover service

The Philatelic Bureau will provide a full first day cover service for the issue on 28th February 1966.

The inclusive charge for the Bureau's services will be 5s 9d. In addition the Bureau will also service customers' own envelopes for a total cost of 3s 9d each. Application forms, giving full details, are enclosed for the use of those who wish to avail themselves of these services. There will be no phosphor stamped first day covers for this issue as only the 3d stamp will be phosphor treated. Since the cost of a first day cover bearing this stamp would be disproportionate to its value the Bureau's covers will bear only the plain stamps.

Full details of the stamps and a list of the philatelic posting boxes will be given in the February edition of the Bulletin.

Special Issues—Number of Stamps Printed

In Volume 11 No. 5 we printed a list which showed the numbers of stamps printed for each issue since 1924.

Our readers may be interested in similar information about this year's issues.

		<i>millions</i>
Sir Winston Churchill	4d	150
8th July 1965	1s 3d	9
700th Anniversary of Simon de Montfort's Parliament	6d	16
19th July 1965	2s 6d	6
Salvation Army Centenary	3d	58
9th August 1965	1s 6d	6.8
Joseph Lister Centenary	4d	105
1st September 1965	1s 0d	11.4
Commonwealth Arts Festival	6d	15
1st September 1965	1s 6d	7
25th Anniversary of Battle of Britain	4d	141
13th September 1965	9d	8
	1s 3d	10
Post Office Tower	3d	63
8th October 1965	1s 3d	9.2
United Nations	3d	57
25th October 1965	1s 6d	9.4
I.T.U.	9d	6.2
15th November 1965	1s 6d	6.8

Withdrawal of Bureau Stock Items

The following items will be withdrawn from sale on 28th February 1966 unless stocks are exhausted before that date:

Sir Winston Churchill issue
700th Anniversary of Simon de Montfort's Parliament issue
Centenary of Salvation Army issue
I.T.U. 1s 6d Phosphor
2s postcard books (containing 2½d and ½d)

Handling Charges

We have been asked why we levy a charge of 6d for orders under 10s and 2s 6d for orders of 10s and over.

These charges are made in accordance with normal commercial practice towards the postage of the packet in which the stamps are sent and it includes the registration fee of 1s 9d in the case of the 2s 6d charge.

We feel that by using these token payments, which are easy to remember, we have found a far simpler method than trying to assess the actual cost of each separate packet and the consequent accounting problems.

It has been suggested that we should give our services free of charge but we are sure that our customers will realize that we are under an obligation to offset costs, to some extent at least, whenever possible.

Commemorative Stamps available from Philatelic Bureau

Joseph Lister Centenary	4d, 1s
Commonwealth Arts Festival	6d, 1s 6d
Battle of Britain	4d*, 9d, 1s 3d
Post Office Tower	3d, 1s 3d
20th Anniversary of the U.N.	3d 1s 6d,
Robert Burns (from 25 Jan 1966)	4d, 1s 3d

All stamps are available with or without phosphor lines.

* in blocks of 6

Conditions

The Philatelic Bureau will be pleased to supply any number of stamps shown on its current stock list, subject to stocks being available, in mint condition only. For stamps not shown on the list, inquiries should be made of a stamp dealer.

We do not guarantee to supply stamps from particular cylinders or plates, position or cylinder blocks, particular editions of books or books with selected watermarks.

Stamps are NOT supplied cancelled to order. Remittances, which *must* be sent with orders, should be made payable to 'GPO Philatelic Bureau' and should include a handling charge of 6d for orders under 10s, and 2s 6d for orders of 10s and over. For orders to be sent Air Mail the cost of the airmail postage should be added. Stamps are not accepted as payment for orders.

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