

Philatelic Bulletin



Volume 5: Number 9 May 1968



ROSOMAN

HARRISON

Contents

INTRODUCTION	2
BRITISH ANNIVERSARY STAMPS –	3
FIRST DAY COVER SERVICES	3
SPECIAL HANDSTAMPS	3
THE ART OF THE STAMP	3
THE ROYAL AIR FORCE	4
STAMPED ENVELOPES	4
NATIONAL POSTAL MUSEUM	5
NOTES	6
CIGARETTE CARDS AND THE	7
POST OFFICE	8-9
BRITISH ANNIVERSARIES STAMPS	10
UNACCEPTED DESIGNS –	10
BRITISH BRIDGES	12
POSTMARK SLOGANS	13
LIST OF PHILATELIC	15
POSTING BOX OFFICES	15
SPECIAL ISSUES 1966 –	15
NUMBERS ISSUED	15
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR	15
DEFINITIVE ISSUE 1 JULY –	15
FIRST DAY COVER SERVICES	15
WITHDRAWAL OF BUREAU	15
STOCK ITEMS	15
CORRECTIONS	15
CONDITIONS	15

Introduction

The last of the low value definitive stamps are to be issued on 1 July 1968. Details of our first day cover services are given together with an up-to-date list of philatelic posting box offices, which are shown in county order for ease of reference.

We are able this month, after a long pause, to revive our very popular unaccepted design feature and show those we were unable to use for the British Bridges stamps.

One of the stamps on 29 May is to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the RAF and we are delighted to print an article, albeit brief, as background information.

We are always very pleased to receive your letters and while we are not able to print them all we make sure that any fresh points are passed to those responsible for our stamp policy.

The other day we received a letter from one of our deposit account subscribers expressing a very close interest in the Captain Cook stamp of the forthcoming Anniversaries series.

The reason for his interest became apparent when we learned that he and his brother, also a customer of ours, are direct descendants of the great explorer.

How many other clients have discovered one of their ancestors depicted on a commemorative stamp, we wonder.

British Anniversary Stamps – First Day Cover Services

In last month's *Bulletin* we gave information about the first day cover services and can now enlarge upon the four additional special pictorial postmarks which will be used on 29 May 1968.

At Manchester, use has been made of the TUC's own centenary emblem – symbolic laurel leaves surmounted by the legend 'TUC 100' in the handstamp.

For the 50th Anniversary of the RAF stamp, first day covers posted at Hendon Branch Office (131 Brent Street, NW4) will be cancelled with a postmark depicting the RAF's familiar roundel. 'First Day of Issue' and postal address appear in the outer band with the date shown in the centre.

Bicentenary of Captain Cook's first voyage of discovery stamps will be cancelled with the crest of the borough arms of Whitby, Yorks., showing an anchor and three white roses.

At Aldeburgh, Suffolk (birthplace of Dame Millicent Fawcett) a square postmark taking the form of a ballot paper will be used to cancel the 50th Anniversary of Women's Suffrage stamps.

Special Handstamps

On 25 May 1968 a handstamp showing a rectangular design reading 'North West Federation 8th Convention 25 May 1968 Preston, Lancs' with motif of an old time obliterator in the centre will be used at Preston. There will be a posting box at the Bull and Royal Hotel, Preston.

A handstamp with a circular design reading 'Hobbies Exhibition 4 June 1968 Newcastle-upon-Tyne' with a motif of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Rotary Club's badge in the centre will be used on 4 June at Newcastle-upon-

Tyne. A posting box will be provided at the Gosford Park.

A circular special handstamp engraved 'Wessex Stamp Exhibition 25 May 1968, Torquay Devon' will be used at Torquay on 25 May. There will be a special posting box at the Pengelly Hall, which is the Exhibition centre.

A special handstamp for the RAF is to be used on 29 May at the RAF Sub Post Office, Medmenham, Marlow, Bucks. This is engraved '50th Anniversary Year of the Royal Air Force 29 May 1968, Medmenham RAF Post Office, Marlow Bucks'.

A handstamp sponsored by the Wilts Philatelic Society is engraved 'Wilts Philatelic Convention Warminster 5th May 1968'. It will be used at Warminster on 5 May. A motif of a lion is engraved.

Items for reposting for the above should be sent to the Head Postmasters of the offices concerned. For the RAF handstamp at Medmenham the items for reposting should be sent to the Head Postmaster, Maidenhead, Berks.

The Art of the Stamp

The Victoria and Albert Museum's travelling exhibition, 'Art of the Stamp', details of which were given in the April 1967 issue of the *Philatelic Bulletin*, will be on show at:

The Art Gallery, Nicholson Institute,
Leek, Staffs 27 April–29 May
Gwyns Institute Buildings, Brooke Park,
Londonderry 6–28 July
Borough Libraries, 170 Bromley Road,
Catford, SE6 10 August–1 September

The exhibition shows the artistic merit and differing styles of design in the stamps of various countries.

The Royal Air Force

The development of the aeroplane introduced a basic change into the methods of waging war, but the full benefit of this new form of transport was not initially realized, since it was used more for extending the power of existing surface forces rather than as a separate means of attack. Thus, its uses were dictated by the armies and navies, who developed their use of the aeroplane along lines which would increase its usefulness to their own forces. It was not until later that the value of the aeroplane as an active force in battles was fully appreciated.

Towards the end of World War I it became apparent that the aeroplane was capable of attacking the sources of military strength far into enemy territory. Great Britain was the first to act on this, and at the beginning of 1918, the respective air branches of the Admiralty and the War Office were amalgamated to form the Air Ministry. Following this, in April of the same year, the flying branches of the Army and the Navy merged, forming a new body known as the Royal Air Force; this was the result of the inspired foresight of Lord Trenchard, who was later to become the Marshal of the Royal Air Force.

However, the idea was not totally new. Seven years earlier, a sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence mentioned in a report that defence and aviation might be linked when the latter had become more advanced. Also, in 1912, the Royal Flying Corps had been founded, carrying on its constitution the naval and military wings. However, shortly before the start of the War, following the formation of the Royal Naval Air Service, the Royal Flying Corps was merged into the Army.

There were two different schools of thought at this time – those who thought that flying could best be applied by the Army and the Navy, each adapting it to their own particular needs, and those who considered that the air merited its own profession, with various departments for the different uses of the aircraft. As air warfare increased, the defects of the dual system became more apparent. Civilian minis-

ters were denied unanimous advice on aviation matters, and sometimes had to make important decisions with the help of widely differing advice from the two sides. Finally, as already seen, the Air Ministry was formed to co-ordinate the views of the two services.

However, the introduction of an Air Ministry was originally met with much hostility and criticism, its chief opponents, hardly surprisingly, being the Army and the Navy, whose budget grants were being reduced and their establishments cut down to a minimum, in order to finance the new ministry. They argued that the main use of aircraft in war was to give assistance to their own ground and sea forces, and thus they themselves should have complete control of all airborne operations.

Among the many offshoots of the Royal Air Force itself, there are the Women's Royal Air Force, the Royal Auxiliary Air Force, the Royal Air Force Reserve and the Royal Observer Corps. The strength of the RAF is at present about 120,000, comprising 20,000 officers and 100,000 servicemen; there are also nearly 6,000 members of the WRAF. The defence estimate for the RAF for 1966–7 was approximately £540 million, which is less than that for either the Army or Navy.

Thus, in the past fifty years, Britain's Air Force has gone from strength to strength. Possibly the RAF's most important victory was in the Battle of Britain, 1940, when the invasion of Britain by the German armies was prevented, altering the whole course of World War II. In spite of the adverse criticism in its early days, the RAF now plays an exceedingly important and essential part in the defence of this country.

Stamped Envelopes

New stamped envelopes in the A and B series will be issued in May to meet the 'Post Office Preferred' sizes. The 'A' envelope measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ in $\times$ $5\frac{3}{4}$ in and the 'B' $4\frac{3}{4}$ in $\times$ $9\frac{1}{4}$ in.

The envelopes will be azure and will bear embossed stamps in sepia to match the normal adhesive 4d definitive stamp.

National Postal Museum Notes

The Influence of Artists from Overseas on British Postage Stamps

It is a curious fact that many of our national art treasures were the work of foreigners who found in England a market for their skill. Holbein, Van Dyck and Canaletto were of this company. In our own time, in the thirties, Gabo, Mondrain and Gropius made their impact on the art world of London before seeking asylum in the United States.

It is perhaps not generally recognised that in that very specialised branch of art, the design and production of postage stamps, artists and craftsmen from overseas have immeasurably enriched our philatelic heritage.

Whereas the credit for introducing the world's first adhesive postage stamps is due to the postal reformers of this country in 1839-40, among whom Rowland Hill is pre-eminent, it was an American, Jacob Perkins, who printed them.

Perkins came to this country in 1821 to sell his skill as a printer of forgery-proof Bank Notes. His transfer roller method of reproducing precise copies of a master die on printing plates of hardened steel solved the problem of mass producing identical security documents. Yet another American helped indirectly, for Perkins brought to this country Asa Spenser's Rose Turning lathe which engraved the background to the line engraved low value British postage stamps from 1840-1879.

When the surface printing of Postage Stamps of higher values than twopence began in 1855, the Queen's head die was cut by Jean Ferdinand Joubert de la Ferté, a refugee from Napoleonic France who had established himself in this country as a first class engraver. The printer for this series was Thomas De La Rue who came from Huguenot stock.

On the death of Queen Victoria Emil Fuchs, an Austrian sculptor/painter working in London designed the Royal portrait for the stamps of King Edward VII's reign: History repeated itself when King George V ascended the throne for the Australian born Sir Bertram Mac-Kennal R.A., after a false start with a photographic Royal portrait by W. and D. Downey, designed a portrait of the Sovereign which remained unchanged for the rest of the reign.

In the reign of King George VI the French born Edmund Dulac, often teamed with our own Eric Gill, made his own unique contribution to the minuscule art of the Postage Stamp.

Had there not been this influx of talented artists to this country over the years our philatelic and artistic climate would have been the poorer.

When the much extended Museum opens later in the year we hope to show how much we owe in the world of stamps to these designers from overseas.

F. MARCUS ARMAN



Jean Ferdinand Joubert de la Ferté and the 4d issue of 31 July 1855.

Cigarette Cards and the Post Office

It may at first seem strange that an article on cigarette cards should appear in a philatelic publication. There is obviously a limited similarity in the collection of stamps and the collection of cigarette cards, but there is rarely a direct link between the two. However, a set of cigarette cards depicting the Royal Mail was recently brought to our notice by one of our readers, and we hope that the selection shown here will be of interest to our readers.

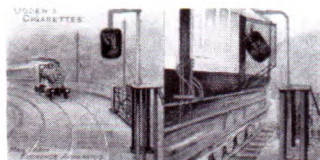
This fascinating set, consisting of fifty cards, was issued in 1909 by Ogden's, a branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co Ltd. They depict every aspect of the Post Office, from the founder of the Penny Post, Sir Rowland Hill, to 'stamping machines of modern invention' which datestamped the envelopes at a rate of 400 per

minute. Also shown is the Exeter Mail being attacked by a lioness. This rather dramatic incident took place in October 1816, when a lioness sprang out of the darkness near Salisbury and attacked the leading horse. The lioness was finally captured and returned to the travelling zoo from which it had escaped. Also depicted is the 'Blind' Letter Division of the GPO, which was formed to decipher any addresses which the sorters were unable to read. This division dealt with some of the thousands of letters posted daily with insufficient addresses.

We should like to thank Mr M. Tuckey of Twickenham for loaning us the cards and for all his help, and the Imperial Tobacco Co Ltd for giving permission to reproduce the cards.



OGDEN'S CIGARETTES



British Anniversaries Stamps

To commemorate four British Anniversaries a special issue of stamps, values 4d, 9d, 1s and 1s 9d is to be released on 29 May 1968.

The 4d stamp marks the centenary of the Trades Union Congress and shows the initials TUC in bold capital letters against a background of faces symbolising the membership of the Congress. The stamp was designed by David Gentleman who has had many previous designs accepted, and is in four colours, black, blue, green and brown.

The 9d stamp shows a statue of Mrs Emmeline Pankhurst to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of Women's Suffrage, and is in grey, violet and black.

The 50th Anniversary of the RAF is depicted on the 1s stamp which shows a Sopwith Camel – a fighter of the 1914–18 War – and a silhouette of three modern Lightning fighter craft. The colours are brown, blue, grey, red and black.

A 1s 9d stamp marks the bi-centenary of Captain Cook's first voyage of discovery and

depicts a facsimile of Captain Cook's signature with a background of his ship *Endeavour*. The colours are brown and black.

The 9d, 1s and 1s 9d stamps, and the first day cover, were designed by Clive Abbott who also designed part of the British Discovery issue of 1967.

Presentation packs containing the full set of stamps together with details of the designs, printing processes and artists will be sold priced 4s 10d from the Bureau and all offices at which philatelic posting boxes are provided.

Printing processes:

Printer: Harrison & Sons.

Paper: Plain coated, unwatermarked, phosphor lined.

Machines: 4d Reel fed rotary.

9d Sheet fed gravure.

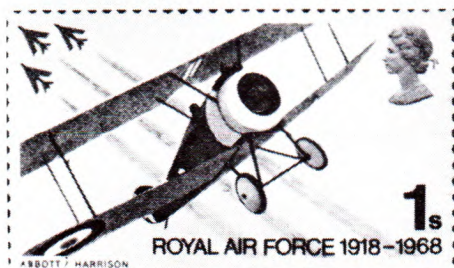
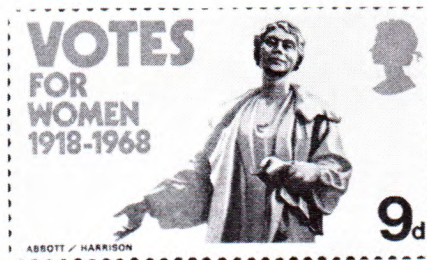
1s Sheet rotary.

1s 9d Sheet fed gravure.

Size: 1.6" × 0.95"

Perforation: 15 × 14

No. of stamps to sheet: 120



Unaccepted Designs – British Bridges

Issue 29 April 1968



A. Restall



L. Rosoman



Harrison & Sons



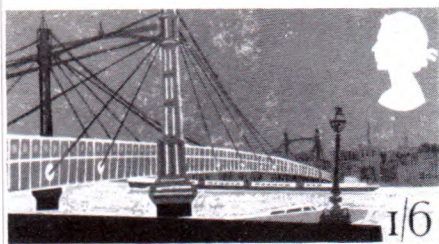
Harrison & Sons



J. Matthews



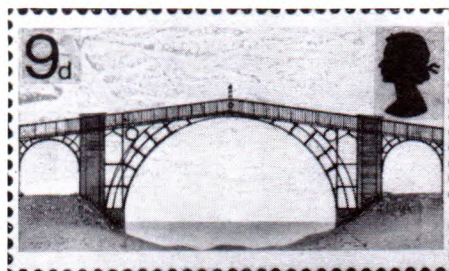
L. Rosoman



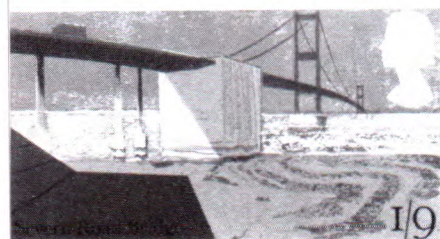
A. Restall



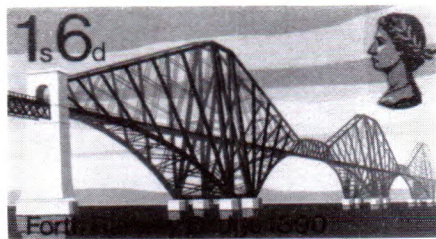
Harrison & Sons



Harrison & Sons



A. Restall



J. Matthews

Postmark Slogans

The slogan 'Jodrell Bank Open Daily 2 pm to 6 pm Easter to October' will be used in the standard position at Manchester from 3 June until 5 October.

Slogans 'Newmarket Races' will be used at Newmarket in the transposed position from 2 May until 17 May, from 18 May until 31 May and again from 1 June until 14 June.

The slogan 'Sheffield Festival June 21 July 3' will be used in the transposed position at Sheffield from 10 May until 21 June.

The slogan 'See You at the County Show Stafford May 22-23' will be used in the standard position at Stoke-on-Trent, Lichfield, Wolverhampton, Leek, Stafford and Walsall from 8-21 May.

The slogan '150th Anniversary Institution of Civil Engineers 1818-1968' will be used in the transposed position at London SWDO from 15-19 July, Belfast from 29 April until 4 May and Edinburgh from 13-20 May.

The slogan 'The National Postal Museum London Chief Office EC1' was withdrawn from use on 25 March.

The slogan 'Shop in Beaconsfield Beautiful Buckinghamshire' will be used in the transposed position at Beaconsfield from 10 April until 9 April 1969.

The slogan 'Bexhill-on-Sea Ideal for Children' will be re-used at Bexhill-on-Sea from 1-30 June.

The slogan 'Back Britain Come to Bridlington' will be used in the transposed position at Bridlington from 1 June until further notice.

The slogan 'Fifty Fifth Annual Convention 22-30 June 1968 Portstewart, County Derry'

will be used in the transposed position at Coleraine from 29 May until 19 June.

The slogan 'Carnival Week Eastbourne 13-20 July' will be in use in the transposed position at Eastbourne from 1 July until 13 July.

The slogan 'You'll Come to Love Eastbourne Sun Trap of the South' will be withdrawn on 1 June until 13 July.

The slogan 'Expo Sussex '68 Ardingly Showground 19th & 20th July, 50,000 & You' will be used in the transposed position at Lewes, Littlehampton, Arundel and Burgess Hill from 20 April until 8 June and at Newhaven, Horsham, East Grinstead and Haywards Heath from 10 June until 20 July.

The slogan 'Yorkshire Evangelistic Crusade June 8-July 7 Queens Hall, Leeds' will be used in the standard position at Leeds from 8 June until 7 July.

The slogan 'Kent County Show 10-11 July Detling Maidstone' will be used in the transposed position at Maidstone from 25 April until 9 July.

The slogan 'Visit Carlisle Cathedral This Summer' will be in use in the transposed position at Carlisle from 20 May until 31 August.

The slogan 'Cheltenham Festival July 3-12 Send to Town Hall for Guide' will be in use in the transposed position at Cheltenham from 14 May until 12 July.

The slogan 'Join One of Coleraine's New Life Bible Study Groups Now' will be used in the transposed position at Coleraine from 3-29 May 1968.

List of Philatelic Posting Box Offices

ABERDEEN	Aberdeen
ANGUS	Dundee
AYRSHIRE	Ayr
BEDFORD	Bedford, Luton
BERKSHIRE	Reading, Windsor
CAERNARVON	Llandudno
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	Cambridge

CARDIGANSHIRE	Aberystwyth
CARMARTHENSHIRE	Llanelli
CHANNEL ISLANDS	Guernsey (St Peter Port), Jersey (St Helier)
CHESHIRE	Chester, Stockport
CORNWALL	Truro
CUMBERLAND	Carlisle
DENBIGHSHIRE	Colwyn Bay
DERBYSHIRE	Chesterfield, Derby
DEVON	Barnstaple, Exeter, Plymouth, Torquay
DORSET	Dorchester
DUMFRIESSHIRE	Dumfries
DURHAM (CO)	Darlington, South Shields, Stockton-on-Tees, Sunderland
ESSEX	Chelmsford, Colchester, Romford, Southend-on-Sea
FIFESHIRE	Dunfermline
GLAMORGAN	Cardiff, Pontypridd and Porth, Swansea
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	Bristol, Gloucester
HAMPSHIRE	Aldershot, Bournemouth, Fareham, Portsmouth, Southampton
HEREFORDSHIRE	Hereford
HERTFORDSHIRE	St Albans, Watford
INVERNESS-SHIRE	Inverness
ISLE OF MAN	Douglas
ISLE OF WIGHT	Newport
KENT	Bromley, Canterbury, Chatham, Dover, Folkestone, Maidstone, Tunbridge Wells
LANARKSHIRE	Glasgow
LANCASHIRE	Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Wigan
LEICESTERSHIRE	Leicester, Loughborough
LINCOLNSHIRE	Grimsby, Lincoln, Skegness
MIDDLESEX	Enfield, Harrow, Hounslow
MIDLOTHIAN	Edinburgh
MONMOUTH	Newport
NORFOLK	Kings Lynn, Norwich
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	Northampton, Peterborough
NORTHERN IRELAND	Belfast, Londonderry
NORTHUMBERLAND	Newcastle upon Tyne
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	Mansfield, Nottingham
OXFORDSHIRE	Oxford
PERTSHIRE	Perth
RENFREWSHIRE	Paisley
SHROPSHIRE	Shrewsbury
SOMERSET	Bath, Taunton
STAFFORDSHIRE	Stafford, Stoke-on-Trent, Walsall, Wolverhampton
SUFFOLK	Bury-St-Edmunds, Ipswich
SURREY	Guildford, Kingston upon Thames
SUSSEX	Bognor Regis, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, Worthing
WARWICKSHIRE	Birmingham, Coventry

WESTMORLAND	Kendal
WILTSHIRE	Chippenham, Salisbury, Swindon
WORCESTERSHIRE	Worcester
YORKSHIRE	Bradford, Doncaster, Halifax, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Middlesbrough, Rotherham, Scarborough, Sheffield, York
LONDON	
	Chief Office, King Edward Street, EC1
	Battersea District Office, 202 Lavender Hill, SW11
	Eastern District Office, 206 Whitechapel Road, E1
	Northern District Office, 116 Upper Street, N1
	North Western District Office, 220 Eversholt Street, NW1
	South Western District Office, 9 Howick Place, SW1
	South Eastern District Office, Borough High Street, SE1
	Western Central District Office, 181 High Holborn, WC1 Trafalgar Square, WC2
	110 Victoria Street, SW1 Remnant Street, WC2 Southampton Street, Strand, WC2
	111 Baker Street, W1 Wimpole Street, W1 Spring Street, W2

Special Issues 1966 – Numbers Issued

We are now able to provide the information which completes the 1966 issue figures. The 'Good stamps delivered' figures are shown in Vol. 4, No. 11.

<i>Issue and Date</i>		<i>Value</i>	<i>Net Issues</i>	
			<i>Plain</i>	<i>Phosphor</i>
Robert Burns	25.1.66	4d	77,905,176	8,738,520
		1s 3d	5,685,096	1,226,160
		3d	48,703,426	5,247,720
Westminster Abbey	28.2.66	2s 6d	2,819,056	—
		4d	80,326,440	11,283,720
		6d	11,531,760	2,459,280
		1s 3d	5,286,000	1,242,720
		1s 6d	5,462,640	1,204,200
World Cup	1.6.66	4d	129,764,160	16,397,880
		6d	17,086,680	3,357,480
		1s 3d	7,026,240	1,761,240
Pictorial Birds	8.8.66	4d	88,047,742	14,613,120
World Cup 'Winners'	18.8.66	4d	12,452,640	—
Pictorial Technology	19.9.66	4d	79,112,278	12,737,520
		6d	11,087,516	2,388,720
		1s 3d	5,199,900	1,431,000
		1s 6d	5,284,069	1,414,320
Battle of Hastings	14.10.66	4d	89,197,226	15,861,960
		6d	12,012,328	2,820,360
		1s 3d	5,721,426	1,646,280
Christmas Stamps	1.12.66	3d	153,318,160	20,774,000
		1s 6d	8,756,960	2,109,280

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir,

I have been a little surprised to find that there has been little or no comment in Letters to the Editor about Presentation Packs.

I have a complete set and find the information contained in the leaflet invaluable. I must admit that I have some difficulty in mounting them on album pages in such a way to show satisfactorily all the information, photos etc. and wonder if there is any way in which they could be redesigned to overcome this problem. I realise that the packs make ideal presents and are sent in their protective packing all over the world. It is perhaps for these reasons that the pack is designed the way it is.

Yours sincerely,

LILIAN F. SPENDLOVE

Piccadilly W1

(If readers have suggestions to improve the style or layout of our Presentation Packs I would be glad to have them. Ed.)

Dear Sir,

As a newcomer to stamp collecting and being endowed, at least in the view of my wife, with the fanaticism of the newly converted, perhaps I may comment on a topic of recent interest in the *Philatelic Bulletin*, namely 'Cancelling to Order'.

Those collectors and dealers who want this service do so presumably because it reduces the risk of damage and because it is more convenient and therefore potentially more profitable. It is certainly maddening to receive a damaged cover through the post, but surely this is one of the risks that helps to make it all worthwhile for the collector. And on the second point the end result would be the same as in the case of those countries that have made small issues of stamps for no other purpose than the 'benefit' of collectors. This result is a loss of interest, hence a decline in sales and profits. The day that the GPO starts cancelling to order is the day that I for one stop collecting First Day Covers.

Cancelling to order means a loss of all postal significance and incidentally therefore a loss in the value of the investment; and surely most collectors must hope that their collection is a good investment as well as an interest.

Please stick to your conservative policies in this and all other matters such as the frequency and nature of your new issues.

Yours faithfully,

C. A. BARNES

Hindhead, Surrey

Dear Sir,

It is always a pleasure to read your interesting *Bulletin*, and I think you may be interested in the following, though presumably not issued by the Post Office.

Some years ago a friend gave me a beautifully made circular wooden box which I would describe as a Postage Stamp Container. Beautifully polished, it has fluted sides and an elaborately inlaid lid which unscrews. Inside the box are four pillars on to which wooden bobbins fit, these bobbins being made to hold reels of stamps (the end selvedge of paper is still on them, complete with last perforation). In four places around the side of the box are slits for withdrawal of the stamps. Measurements of the box are $3\frac{3}{4}$ in diameter by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in high. My friend tells me it belonged to her mother and must be over 100 years old. The inlaid top comprises three colours of wood.

If you can furnish any further information about such Stamp Containers I would indeed be glad to have same. With very best wishes for the *Bulletin*.

Yours sincerely,

S. BOARDMAN

Woodford Green, Essex

Dear Sir,

I would just like to congratulate you on your article 'Cancelling to Order and Embarrassing Packets'. I am so pleased to see that our GPO

will not denigrate the standards which have been of the highest to some 'popular' demands. I think it would be a bad thing for this Country and philately in general.

Mr B. D. Gurnier writes regarding cylinder block numbers, one in each corner of the sheet of stamps – I would be in favour of this, this is similar to what has happened in Canada in the past, but I think it would not mean other than that collectors really specialising would then go after getting one from each corner. In other words, it may make the position a little more difficult for those who collect these items.

Finally, as regards whether we issue too many special issues or not a case can be made in so many ways. I feel that the GPO have done an excellent job but there is always the person who finds some reason for either having less or more. Unfortunately, nobody will ever be satisfied with what may occasionally have to be an arbitrary decision. In this Country we still produce the best, and it has possibly taken the GPO to show this to industry.

Yours faithfully,

N. H. COLLINS

Coulsdon, Surrey

Dear Sir,

I would like to comment that your item 'Letters to the Editor' adds to the interest of the Bulletin although it is of itself extremely interesting and useful to all the ordinary collectors such as myself.

Has the idea of cataloguing the Phillips' Collection with a view to selling the catalogues to those who, whether they can visit the collection or not, may like to browse through the details of all the items at their leisure been considered?

With the tremendous interest in British stamps that exists today one volume or a set of volumes might sell quite well.

Yours faithfully,

D. P. O'CONNOR

Christchurch, Hants

Editor's Note: A selected catalogue listing the more important items in the Phillips' Collection appears in F. Marcus Arman's 'Short Account of the Phillips' Collection of 19th Century Postage Stamps', copies of which are obtainable from the Museum price 5s post free.

We hope, later in the year, to announce the publication of the book by Mr Robson Lowe about the collection which is in course of preparation.

Dear Sir,

Emil Fuchs, the artist responsible for King Edward VII's portrait on the stamp issue of 1902, has inadvertently been given Australian nationality in the National Postal Museum notes (*Philatelic Bulletin*, Vol. 5 No. 7); he was, in fact, of Austrian birth and gained his reputation as a sculptor in Vienna. His commission to produce the stamp portrait stems from the King's personal request, and whilst the basic drawing of the head gradually developed during the several sittings granted, monarch and artist chatted merrily in German. It was acquired by the Treasury for the Government archives and served not only for all UK and Empire adhesive stamps of the time but, in a modified version, also for all items of stamped stationery. The artist additionally drew the design of the stamp frames on the $\frac{1}{2}d$, $1d$, $2\frac{1}{2}d$ and $6d$ values. From the original drawing Emil Fuchs (the name meaning 'fox' in German) produced an etching, of which he was allowed to keep the plate.

Soon after the outbreak of World War I he emigrated to the United States where he published in 1925 his autobiography 'With Pencil, Brush and Chisel'. Though not a collector to speak of, he was keenly interested in stamp design and was given a V.I.P. reception at the 1926 New York Philatelic Exhibition. In 1928, the New York Collectors' Club used his original etching plate to produce, with special permission granted by King George V,

100 de luxe prints for its members. Emil Fuchs died in New York the year after, in January 1929.

Yours sincerely,

E. C. EHLMANN, A.I.J.P.

London SE15

Marcus Arman's comment: Touché! 'Austrian' was, of course, meant to read 'Austrian'. My typing error, for which I apologise.

Corrections

Our apologies to those who were inconvenienced by our notice about the £1 stamp in the April *Bulletin*. It should have read 'The £1 general series *watermarked* stock is now exhausted'.

The special handstamp engraved '50th Anniversary RAF Leuchars Fife' will be used on 29 May at St Andrews, and not on 29 April as previously announced.

Definitive Issue 1 July— First Day Cover Services

A further four stamps of the new definitive series are to be issued on 1 July 1968. The denominations, 5d, 7d, 8d and 10d complete the low value range which started on 5 June 1967. The high value stamps 2s 6d, 5s, 10s and £1 will be issued on 9 September 1968.

For the issue on 1 July first day cover services will be offered by the Bureau and both the Edinburgh and Windsor postmarks will be available. The full service (A) under which the Bureau will provide a specially designed envelope, type the address, affix the four stamps and cancel with the required handstamp will cost 5s 6d. Customers own pre-addressed covers will be serviced for 3s 6d. Application forms for both services are enclosed and should be returned to the Philatelic Bureau when completed.

Special philatelic posting boxes will be opened for the use of our customers who prefer to prepare and post their own covers. No service charge is made in respect of these covers.

Conditions

The Philatelic Bureau, 2-4 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh 1, 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, enquiries 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 watermark.

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 3s 9d for orders of 10s and over (9d and 4s respectively for orders to Overseas Countries, other than the Commonwealth). For orders to be sent by Air Mail the cost of the airmail postage should be added. Stamps are not accepted as payment for orders.

Withdrawal of Bureau Stock Items

The British Paintings issue will be withdrawn from sale on 9 July and the Sir Francis Chichester stamp on 23 July 1968.

Articles and illustrations appearing in the *Bulletin* are the copyright of the Postmaster General. Requests to reproduce this material, which should be addressed to the Editor, Philatelic Bulletin, OOD/CSD, GPO Headquarters, London EC1 will receive prompt and careful consideration. Annual subscription, 12 issues 7s 6d including postage by surface mail to anywhere in the world, or airmail to anywhere in Europe. For Air mail to countries outside Europe, subscription 25s 6d.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Philatelic Bureau, 2-4 Waterloo Place, EDINBURGH 1.

Printed in Great Britain by Westerham Press Ltd. for the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, LONDON EC1.