

Philatelic Bulletin

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Introduction

In the ten years of its existence the Bulletin has been privileged to publish many authoritative articles on a wide range of subjects. We are naturally delighted this month to print the paper "Satisfying the Philatelist" recently given to the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain by George White – the Post Office's Director of Postal Marketing, and Chairman of the Stamp Advisory Committee. Not only does the paper add its own authority to our record of major features but it will be welcomed as a full and frank statement of our philatelic policy.

Next month brings the Great Britons issue. We feel that four such colourful characters deserve special treatment and to mark the occasion we will produce a special Bulletin packed with features and photographs.

Commemorative Postal Cover – The Light Division Sounding of Retreat – Horse Guards 18, 19 and 20 June 1974

In order to mark the Light Division Sounding of Retreat on Horse Guards Parade on 18, 19 and 20 June 1974 a special commemorative postal cover will be issued. There will be an insert card giving brief notes on the history of The Light Division and depicting the cap badges of the former regiments which on amalgamation make up The Light Infantry and The Royal Green Jackets which now form the Light Division.

Of particular interest to philatelists will be the specially designed handstamp bearing the British Forces Postal Services number 1456. The postage stamp which will be used will be the 3½p Universal Postal Union issued on 12 June 1974.

A limited number of covers will be signed by Major General D G House, CBE, MC The Colonel Commandant The Light Division and a further limited number by the Director of Music The Light Division who will be conducting the Bands on Horse Guards.

Covers will be available at

- (a) £1 (signed) postage paid
- (b) 30p (unsigned) postage paid
- (c) a discount will be given on large orders.

from the Philatelic Officer,
HQ The Light Division
Peninsula Barracks
Winchester, Hants SO23 8TS

Cheques/Postal Orders should be crossed made payable to Retreat Account, HQ The Light Division. Applicants from overseas should add 7½p for postage by surface mail or the 2 oz rates for Air Mail.

Donations from the profits on the sale of these covers will be made to Army and Light Division Charities.

Satisfying the Philatelist

by George White

Director of Postal Marketing, British Post Office

The postage stamp is first and foremost functional. It provides a receipt for payment of a postage fee and is attached to an envelope or wrapper to provide evidence of that payment whilst the wrapping and its contents are being transmitted through the post.

To fulfil this function, stamps have to meet a number of requirements:

They must be quite small, so as to go conveniently on envelopes, but at the same time easy and safe to handle because everyone must use them.

They must be inexpensively produced, so that the cost of the stamp does not add unnecessarily to the price for postal service. For similar reasons, they must be easy to stock and to sell in any quantity asked for. This calls for production in sheets or rolls, or both; and for perforations between individual stamps.

They must always be readily available for purchase anywhere in the country, so large stocks are needed.

They must be produced in all the postage rates for which there is a high use, and in a sufficient variety of values to enable any postage rate to be made up without too much trouble.

Because postal service is international, they must identify the country of origin.

They must show the postage paid in clear figures, for the benefit of postal staff as well as the user. Colour should help postal staff to distinguish, especially between key values.

The adhesive must be inexpensive, effective in fixing the stamp to a variety of materials, yet not harmful or distasteful when moistened with the tongue, or temperamental in extremes of temperature or humidity.

Because nowadays machines use the stamp to face letters and to separate classes of mail, the stamp needs to be printed in such a way that the machines can operate efficiently. This gives rise to phosphor marking and sometimes influences colour

and width of unprinted margin.

Because stamps are bought in advance and kept for future needs, they must remain valid for a long time.

These functional requirements obviously impose some restraints upon what the Post Office can do to satisfy the philatelist. There are other considerations, too, which influence stamp issuing policy and are wider in scope than the interests of philatelists.

Postage stamps are the most numerous and most widely seen ambassadors of any country. The Post Office is a national institution, and has a duty to see that its stamps are worthy ambassadors. Within the functional parameters I have indicated, stamp design and printing should reflect the highest skills available in Britain.

When special stamps are issued, the subject and its design treatment should reflect something worthy from the history, culture, achievement or important current affairs of our nation.

After ten years, the criteria for special issues remain substantially the same as were given by Anthony Wedgwood Benn, then Postmaster General, in a parliamentary answer in December 1964:

“to celebrate events of national and international importance;
to commemorate important anniversaries;
to reflect the British contribution to world affairs including the arts and science;
to extend public patronage to the arts by encouraging the development of minuscule art.”

To digress for a moment, it may be of interest to note in relation to the last of these criteria that, in the nine years 1965 to 1973 inclusive, the work of no less than 36 designers has appeared in issued stamps. (A design partnership has been counted in this total as a single designer.) In each year, at least one new designer has been represented; in both 1965 and 1966 as many as seven, and in 1971, five new designers were successful.

There is just a little more that needs to be

said about functional requirements before we consider more directly what can be done to satisfy philatelists.

Stamps need to be marked to prevent them being used a second time. This primary purpose of cancellation still exists, though the description "obliterator" for the device employed (current among postal staff until quite recent times) has now gone out of use. For almost a century, the Post Office has incorporated in the cancelling marks information about the place, date and time of handling. This was, and still is, for its own quality-control purposes. For such purposes the cancellation does not need to be especially clear or distinct, nor does it matter if it blots out much of the stamp design.

Postal stationery – stamped envelopes and the like – needs also to be designed to meet functional requirements. These include the size requirements best satisfying the average user; security requirements in the case of registered envelopes; and nowadays machine handling requirements as regards the shape, size and substance of envelopes.

What then can the Post Office do for the philatelist?

New Stamps

Like any human beings, philatelists would choose to have things made easy for them. They therefore expect any new issue to be simultaneously available at all local Post Offices. This is a need we can and do satisfy in all cases except for minor variations like changes in adhesive.

Of course, it would be nice for the philatelist to be able to receive expert help from his local Post Office, from someone understanding his special interests. This would be very expensive to arrange, and we are fairly sure that few philatelists would be prepared to pay the extra service fees we would have to charge. So we provide a postal service from the Philatelic Bureau, and a special counter in a limited number (18) of main cities where the demand is sufficient in volume and regu-

larly to justify doing so. We try at these places, to keep comprehensive stocks of all stamps which have been put on sale over the previous twelve months.

There are collectors and traders who seek to buy special issue stamps more than twelve months after issue; and there are of course countries where they can go on buying "old" issues at face value from the Post Office almost indefinitely. We do not believe it to be in the best interests of either the Post Office or philatelists generally to follow such a policy. We stock local post offices to meet sales for three or four weeks, and we continue to sell from the Bureau and special counters for the remainder of a year. At the end of this time, no more can come into the market. If there is a scarcity, then the scarce stamp will appreciate in price – and, whilst we do not like the idea of current issue stamps being collected purely as investments, we do believe that the possibility that some stamps might appreciate in value adds spice to the intrinsic interest of stamp collecting as a hobby.

The limitation of special issue stamps to one year of Post Office sale is not invariable. The 1965 stamp showing the Post Office Tower in London continued on sale to visitors at the tower, until it became obsolete when decimal currency was introduced in February 1971. Similarly, the 1973 Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference stamps depicting the Palace of Westminster could remain on sale to visitors to the Houses of Parliament beyond the normal twelve months period.

Not all philatelists are satisfied with collecting stamps. Because in the margins of stamp sheets there are printed marks, put there for control purposes, some collectors want these along with the adjacent stamps. When, as occasionally happens, we have to print part of an issue on one machine and part on another, some want stamps on either side of a central gutter to prove that they were printed on the machine that does them that way.

These collecting interests naturally increase the number of unused stamps which go straight into collector's albums. Thus they increase our revenue, and the contribution which philately makes to keeping postal prices down. This is welcome, and we are happy that Sub-Postmasters and members of our counter staff who are able to meet these special requirements, particularly for regular customers, should do their best from the stocks available to them. Short of artificially creating more of these special marks – which we believe would be unwelcome to the majority of philatelists – there are obviously limits to what is available. The understanding philatelist will try to choose his time so that there is not a queue waiting behind him when he asks for something exceptional.

There is another type of demand which at present we do not satisfy at all. Some collectors would apparently like to have "used" stamps in "mint" condition, but we have regarded the selling of stamps "cancelled to order" without having passed through the post as an artificiality which could in the long run damage the esteem in which GB stamps are held by orthodox philatelists.

Here again, functional requirements enter into the picture. There are companies who use the post for advertising who would prefer to use stamps rather than a frank, believing that this would make the envelopes more attractive and their contents more likely to be read. For such mail, pre-cancelled stamps could afford some advantages; the possibility of the Post Office supplying such needs at some time in the future should not be ruled out. Under what conditions this might be done, I could not at present forecast.

Stamp Subjects

There is no shortage of worthy topics for special stamp issues. Each year, some two hundred subjects are either suggested by interested parties or brought forward for consideration as a result of our own research. We could increase the frequency of special

issues quite considerably without exceeding the capacities for printing, distribution and putting on sale. The most important restraint is the long-term maintenance of world esteem for British stamps, and world interest in collecting them.

We try to produce each year a balanced programme, covering as wide a range of interests and design styles as possible, having regard to the suitable major events and anniversaries foreseeable.

We try to make each issue cohesive in design, believing this to be what is preferred both by philatelists and by the public generally. There are obvious problems when one issue covers Coastguards, Vaughan Williams and Tutankhamen; and you will have noticed that there was no "miscellaneous anniversaries" issue in 1973 or in the 1974 programme.

We regard a "normal" set as consisting of four stamps, one each in the minimum first-class postage rates inland and for Europe, and in the minimum air-mail rates for Zones B and C. Such a set at present postal prices costs 27p; and if we issue six such sets in one year, the total expense amounts to £1.62. Expressed in schoolboy pocket-money terms, it means setting aside just over 3p a week.

Not every year works out like this. In 1973, for example, we started with a heavy programme and the special occasion of Princess Anne's wedding was added to this, as I am sure you will agree was right. Even so, the 1973 special issues cost a total of only £1.69½.

There are, of course, changes in definitive, and in Scottish, Welsh and Northern Ireland stamps from time to time, though usually only for essentially practical reasons. Taking these into account, but omitting such variations as gum changes, stamp-book panes and "To Pay" labels, the cost of stamp issues over the last three years works out as follows:

Philatelic Information

Face Value of Stamps Issued in 1971, 1972 and 1973

(Excluding varieties such as gum changes, stamp book panes and "to pay".)

Year	Special Issues		Regional Issues		Definitives		Totals	
	Stamps	Value p	Stamps	Value p	Stamps	Value p	Stamps	Value £
1971	16	92p	16	72p	13	55½p	45	£2·19½p
1972	20	129p		Nil	1	100p	21	£2·29p
1973	30	169½p		Nil	3	18p	33	£1·87½p

Before the philatelist can buy a new issue – or even decide whether he wishes to – he must of course know that there is a new issue being made. So an important ingredient of satisfying the philatelist is providing him with timely information.

We begin the annual information cycle by an announcement of the outline programme of special issues; that for 1974 was made in July 1973. This is followed by a somewhat more detailed statement such as was made for 1974 on 3 January.

Then, for each issue, the designs are shown to the press about six weeks in advance. The main object of this timing is to enable philatelic publications to comment before the issue comes on sale. However, the press showing generally secures immediate mention in the national newspapers and illustration in some of them. Television news bulletins nowadays usually show colour pictures of new issues; other programmes – the popular "Blue Peter" is one example – often give more detailed treatment.

At the press showing, details are provided about the subject and about the design and print treatment. Usually the designer is present to answer questions. For those press people not able to be present, a detailed release is sent simultaneously with the showing, and accompanied by a photograph of the stamps suitable for printed reproduction. This information by post goes to some fifteen hundred philatelic journalists and publications throughout the world. It is the basic

ingredient of a service which in 1973 was acknowledged by the Philatelic Press Club of America's Award for the postal administration providing the best press information service to help philatelic journalists keep their followers apprised of new stamp issues, postmarks, etc. Of course, the Post Office has no say in what any philatelic journal or column prints – except in its own Philatelic Bulletin. Here, philatelists can expect to find reasonably detailed information about all new issues – as well as a great deal of other interesting material.

Just before the first day of issue, a "reminder" press notice is issued and by this time of course information is being displayed in many Post Offices. At most Crown Post Offices, the display shows also all the previous special issues over twelve months.

First Day Covers

Since 1966 the Post Office has sold first day covers specially printed for each special issue – and for certain other "first day" occasions too. Special posting facilities have been provided at main centres; their number has been gradually increased until now it is fairly steady at about 188. First day covers posted in the special boxes provided in these places are carefully hand cancelled with a "first day" impression. Some of these centres also give this service for covers posted in special boxes at other places in their service area. We are currently introducing some new, specially designed posting boxes for first day cover postings.

Of course, plain envelopes and special designs commercially sold by dealers can be used in our special posting boxes, and also for the service which we operate from the Philatelic Bureau and specially chosen centres (varying according to the special issue subject) where we provide individually designed cancellations, which are very popular.

What we do not do is to sell first day cancelled issues without them passing through the post. Nor do we pass first day covers through the post addressed to ourselves, so as to have a stock for subsequent commercial sale. We doubt whether serious philatelists would wish us to do either.

Presentation Packs

Another service which many collectors appreciate is the provision of presentation packs containing the stamps of a special issue set, with printed background information. These are sold by the Philatelic Bureau; at special philatelic counters; and at some five hundred main Post Offices.

Amongst other services provided to satisfy the collector, a limited facility is offered for Maximum Cards on first days of new issues. We have also produced special booklets, with the relevant stamps mounted in them, for one or two special occasions.

We produce ordinary stamp booklets primarily for the convenience of ordinary users of the post who wish to keep small stocks of low values to meet their daily needs. We recognise that there is a collector interest in these too, but under present production methods are unable to ensure that the stamps in the books are philatelically perfect.

National Postal Museum

The National Postal Museum, the foundation of which owed so much to the initiative and generosity of the famous GB collector Mr R M Phillips, who still maintains his keen interest in its activities and progress, has brought together Mr Phillips' unique collection, the Post Office collections, and (on

long-term loan) archives from the notable stamp printers, De La Rue & Co. With the additional and nearby resources of those PO documentary archives to which public access is allowed, there is here a treasure house for research and study by the advanced philatelist and the postal historian.

Equally, the Museum provides inspiration to more casual visitors. One of the pleasing features is the number of school parties who come, and there can be little doubt that many young philatelists are first fired with the collecting enthusiasm by what the Museum shows them.

Some Constraints

What I have said about the efforts of the Post Office to satisfy philatelists is indicative of a very substantial level of expenditure. Quality of stamp design and printing; ease of purchase; special care with first day covers; a detailed and generously distributed information service; a high standard Museum with research facilities – none of these is without its measure of cost; and each is, at most, marginal to the basic function of providing postal service.

Certainly there is philatelic revenue to meet these costs, and to provide something more to help in keeping down the price of postage. But it needs to be recognised that there are financial limits to what the Post Office can undertake to meet the wishes of philatelists – and particularly of specialists within the overall sphere of philately – or even to promote the wider spread of philatelic interest.

Philately and philatelists deserve and enjoy the goodwill of the postal service. Their interests are given due weight in determining postal policies whenever this is appropriate. But it will never be financially right for the Post Office to carry its endeavours to satisfy the philatelist to the point of subsidising either philately in general or any particular philatelic endeavour. And I am sure philatelists themselves would agree that a healthy independence is right for them too.

Conclusion

A good deal of progress has been made since, not so very long ago, the British Post Office first began to consider the wishes of philatelists. A number of constraints will remain, as I have indicated, but continuing positive

thought is given to satisfying the philatelist and – whether from our own ideas or in response to those suggested to us by others, which we always consider with great care – we can expect from time to time changes giving further satisfaction to philatelists.

National Postal Museum Notes

Gems from the R M Phillips Collection XII Sixpenny 1869 Plate 10



I wonder how many collectors would stop to examine more closely the cover illustrated above if they were to come across it among a batch of GB surface-printed covers in a “junk-box” bought at an auction. They would probably dismiss it as rather run-of-the-mill and somewhat “tatty” to boot!

In fact, of course, it is one of the rarest, if not the most valuable, items in the great collection which Mr Reginald M Phillips presented to the Post Office in 1965. The sixpenny stamp franking this letter to Florence in September 1869 is a copy printed from plate 10, not from the common plates 8 or 9.

Four plates in all of the sixpenny design

with large uncoloured corner letters and no hyphen between SIX and PENCE were prepared in 1867–69. Of these, plate 7 was defective and neither registered nor used. Plates 8 and 9 were registered in 1868 and February 1869 and some 27 million sixpenny stamps printed from these on “Spray of Roses” watermarked paper. Early in 1869 a fourth plate, Plate 10, was prepared and duly registered on 1 April.

This plate, however, proved to be still-born because it was noticed that the 1868–69 sixpenny stamps were printed in a purple colour very near to that of the then current One Penny Inland Revenue stamp, and there was also some similarity in the design of the

two stamps which might have led dishonest persons to try and frank 6d letters with the 1d Inland Revenue stamp.

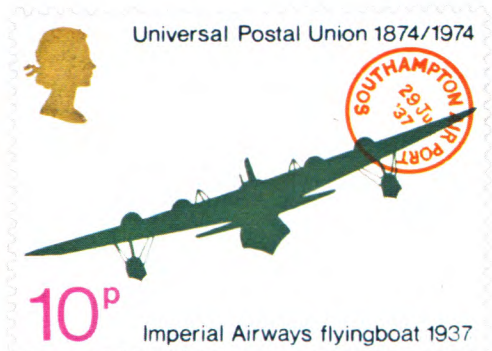
The authorities therefore decided to change both the design of the sixpenny and its colour (to chestnut). In this connection the existence has been recorded (*T Todd* "A History of British Postage Stamps") of a piece of paper bearing two imperforate proofs in mauve of the sixpenny Plate 9 with a copy of the 1d Inland Revenue stamp mounted between them. The right-hand sixpenny has been altered by hand and there is a note in manuscript below this stamp "postage stamp altered as proposed". This essay probably dates from 1869-70.

It is probable that only five sheets (1,200 stamps) were printed from Plate 10. One of these sheets was registered (the "Imprimatur" sheet), and the other four probably all perforated and issued *pari passu* with the stamp from Plate 9.

In any event only six copies of the Sixpenny Plate 10 are known (all used) of which certainly the most interesting (and valuable) is this example on cover in the R M Phillips collection. The datestamp of the duplex cancellation which reads - "Weymouth 17 September 1869" - gives some indication of where and when the four sheets may have been placed on sale.

A C RIGO DE RIGHI

The Subjects of the UPU Centenary Stamps





The transporting of the Royal Mails since 1874, is the theme which Rosalind Dease has depicted in the issue marking the centenary year of the Universal Postal Union. Readers of the Bulletin will probably find useful the following notes on the individual subjects depicted on each stamp and the backgrounds to the mail services involved.

3½p P and O packet steamer "Peninsular" 1888

This 5,294 ton single-screw steamer was built in 1888 being specially designed for the Bombay service. Capable of a speed of 16 knots, the *Peninsular* for several years held the record for the Shanghai run. She was one of the *Peninsular* and *Oriental Steam Navigation Company's* fleet of 50 ships operating a series of mail contracts, of which the most important were those for Indian and Australian mails. This ship had an earlier

namesake, the *Peninsula* (without the R) built about 1836 which acted as a steam packet between London, Falmouth and the Spanish and Portuguese ports. The "Southampton Packet Letter" marking was in use from 1881 to 1901.

5½p First Official Airmail Coronation 1911

Although the airmail service between London and Windsor in 1911, the year of King George V's Coronation, was organised by a committee of enthusiasts from the Royal Societies Club, this committee included 3 members who were senior officials of the GPO, and the mails carried were handled throughout by the Post Office. Mails were carried between London (Hendon) and Windsor from 9 to 26 September and from Windsor to London between 17 and 19 September.

The flying machine depicted was one of the

2 Farman biplanes; 2 Bleriot racing monoplanes were also used. The first flight – from Hendon to Windsor – was made by Gustav W Hamel piloting one of the Bleriot's; a Farman biplane piloted by E F Driver carried the second mail on 11 September. 8 special cancelling handstamps, of the type illustrated were specially prepared for the "Coronation" airmails. Of these 6, numbered 1 to 6 at the base, bear the word "London" and were used at Wimpole Street Post Office (1-4) and Hendon (5-6). The other 2 (1-2) bore the word "Windsor" and were used for the Windsor-London flights.

8p Airmail blue van and postbox

Special "Air Mail" pillar boxes, painted blue, were put into use in London for the first time on 23 June 1930. The Post Office vans, probably Austins, used to collect from these boxes, were painted airmail blue to match. From this date airmail letters from London regularly received a "London Air Mail" cancellation of the type illustrated. The large illustration, reproduced by courtesy of Francis Field Ltd, shows the very first collection on 23 June.

10p Imperial Airways Flying Boat 1937

On 20 December 1934 the British Government announced the Empire Air Mail Scheme viz, that beginning in 1937, as a matter of principle, all letter mails despatched from the United Kingdom for delivery for Empire destinations along the Empire air routes would, as far as practicable, be carried by air without surcharge.

Imperial Airways, who were to operate the scheme for the Government, decided that flying boats had many advantages over land aircraft and ordered a fleet of 28 Imperial flying boats ("C" class) for the purpose. Each of these aircraft had a wing span of 114 feet, 4 engines, a top speed of 200 miles per hour and an all-up weight of 18 tons. Of this one-and-a-half tons could be mail. The first "C" class flying boat, the *Canopus* made its

first service flight (on the trans-Mediterranean service) on 30 October 1936.

The Empire Air Mail programme was inaugurated between London and Durban on 29 June 1937. The canceller illustrated (made of silver) was used only to cancel a very few privileged letters (eg from the King to the Governor General of South Africa); ordinary mail received no special cancellation or cachet. The letter rate was 1½d per ½ oz. The Empire Air Mail programme was extended to India and Malaya in February 1938 and to Australia in July 1938.

Souvenir Philatelic Cover – The Royal Anglian Regiment

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Anglian Regiment is to present New Colours to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalions and the 5th (Volunteer) Battalion of the Regiment at Tidworth on 12 July 1974.

To commemorate this event, and the tenth anniversary of the formation of the Royal Anglian Regiment, a souvenir philatelic envelope will be issued, featuring a full colour modern uniform. A special insert shows the Regiment Colour in colour.

The British Forces Post Office will use a special one-day postmark, number 1433, to cancel the cover.

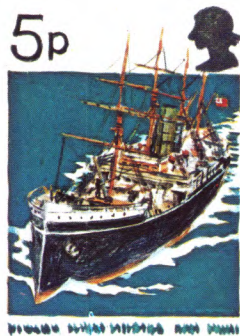
The cost of the Souvenir cover is 30p if posted direct, or 35p if sent under separate cover. A limited number of covers will be signed by the Colonel of the Regiment, and these will be available at £1.10 under separate cover. All prices include VAT.

The profits from the sale of covers will be donated to Regimental Funds.

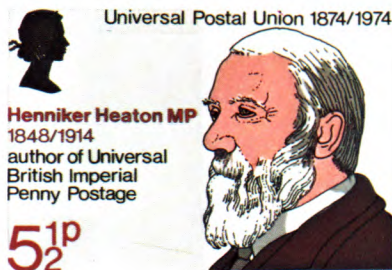
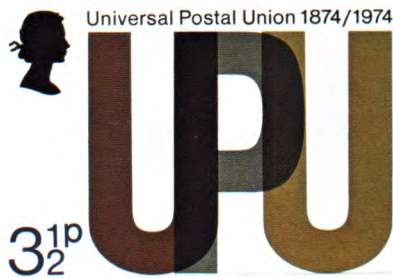
Orders with the correct remittance should be sent to:

The Philatelic Officer
RHQ The Royal Anglian Regiment
Blenheim Camp
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 3SW

Preliminary Designs
UPU Stamps



Rosalind Dease



Peter North

Book Review

Stanley Gibbons Great Britain Specialised Stamp Catalogue Vol 2 Edward VII to George VI 3rd Edition

Appearing some four years after the previous edition and covering a period which appeals to most collectors, the new edition of the "Specialised GB Vol 2" contains very many price changes to reflect the active market for this material.

The publishers have taken the opportunity to re-arrange the listings to conform with Volume 3, so that the plate markings and controls, previously treated separately, are now integrated with the lists of the relevant issues. Each denomination is followed by its

varieties and booklet panes, where they exist. The former appendix on booklets has been expanded to a separate section with new coverage of advertisement panes.

The extensive study of issues of these four reigns is reflected in the many new items to be found in the listings of the new edition. In particular there are new plate markings, die proofs and "specimen" overprints. Following the researches by Mr Alain de Cadenet, the listings of the 1911-12 KG V Downey Heads now appear as a separate sub-section.

The Stanley Gibbons Great Britain Specialised Stamp Catalogue Vol 2, 3rd Edition, is published by Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd, 391 Strand, London, WC2R 0LY.

Welsh Pictorial Air Letter

A new illustrated Welsh Air Letter form designed by David H Evans, Dip AD, will be issued on 3 July 1974. The illustrations feature a coracle and a Welsh harp. The inscription is in English and Welsh.

The new form will be on sale, price 7p at all offices in Wales, the Philatelic Bureau and at philatelic sales counters.

Recent and Forthcoming Changes

PVA and Dextrine

The 1½p and 5p definitives are now available with PVA and Dextrine gum.

Special Handstamps

Unless otherwise stated, items for reposting bearing at least the First Class postage rate, should be sent to the Head Postmaster of the town where the Special Posting Box is located, or the relevant District Postmaster in London, marking the outer cover "Special Handstamp".

10 May–30 September 1974 P/R

Centenary Churchill Exhibition

Somerset House London WC. Special posting box at Somerset House Strand London WC1.

26 June 1974 R

St Mary's Church Twelfth Centenary 774-1974 Higham Rochester Kent 26 June 1974. Special posting box at St Mary's Church and Mid-Higham Sub Post Office.

30 June 1974 P/C

Aldershot Army Display 30 June 74 British Forces 1455 Postal Service. Special posting box at Home Postal and Courier Communications Depot RE, Inglis Barracks Mill, London NW7 1PX.

12 July 1974 P/C

Presentation of New Colours the Royal Anglian Regiment 12 June 74

British Forces 1433 Postal Service.

Special posting box/Items for reposting as for Handstamp of 30 June 1974.

21 July 1974 P/R

750th Anniversary Elgin Cathedral 1224-1974. 21 July 1974 Elgin Morayshire. Special posting box at Elgin Cathedral.

3 August 1974 P/C

One Hundred Years of Football 1874-1974 HMFC Edinburgh 3 August 1974. Special posting box at Tynecastle Football Ground Edinburgh.

1 May–31 August 1974 P/R

Visit of Golden Hinde II London EC. Special posting box at Tower Pier London EC3.

15 June 1974 P/R

Head Post Office Open Day 15 June 1974 Sheffield. Special posting box at the Head Post Office.

19 October 1974 P/R

Essex Autumn Stamp Exhibition 19 October 1974 Purfleet Essex. Special posting box at the Exhibition Purfleet.

Postmark Slogans

Unless otherwise stated items for reposting should be forwarded to the Head Postmaster of the town where the slogan is to be used, with the outer cover marked "Postmark Slogan".

16 April–18 June 1974

Lincolnshire Show 19-20 June Lincoln. To be used at Lincoln.

29 April–6 July 1974 (P)

Glasgow Film Theatre Now Open. To be used at Glasgow.

1 May 1974–22 March 1975 (P)

Wonderland of Wales Llandudno for Colour Guide Send 12p PO to Dept PS Town Hall. To be used at Llandudno.

- 6 May-29 June 1974
SNO Proms Come and Hear Us Kelvin Hall Glasgow 15 to 29 June 1974. To be used in Glasgow.
- 6 May-28 June 1974 (P)
Bath Festival 21-30 June. To be used at Bath.
- 16 May-31 July 1974
Rother District East Sussex Beaches Countryside Historic Homes. To be used at Bexhill-on-Sea.
- 13 May-13 August 1974 (P)
Colchester July 31 Aug 1.2.3 Tattoo. The Carnival Knockout Aug 4 All Enquiries (SAE) Tattoo Office Col 73000. To be used at Colchester.
- 29 May-30 June 1974 (P)
Nottingham Festival 15-30 June 1974. To be used at Nottingham.
- 1 May-11 June 1974
 15 July-25 August 1974 (P)
60th Anniversary of Naval Aviation 1914-1974 Visit the FAA Museum Yeovilton Somerset. To be used at Yeovil.
- 6 May-15 June 1974
Why Travel? Work in Enfield. To be used at: Enfield; Southgate N14.
- 13 May-3 August 1974
The Samaritans Distress Despair Phone or Visit in Confidence. To be used at Maidstone.
- 27 May-27 October 1974 First Class
 27 May-1 September 1974 Second Class
Visit Natureland Marine Zoo Skegness Open All Year. To be used at Skegness.
- 3-30 June 1974 (P)
Tennis Tremendous Exhibition 1874-1974 10 June-5 July Reed House Piccadilly. To be used at: London - Eastern Central DO; Western Central DO; Western DO.
- 1 July-3 August 1974 (P)
Ross-on-Wye Steam Engine Society. Steam Rally 3/4 August 1974 Much Marcle Herefordshire. To be used at

Hereford on First- and Second-Class Machines.

Repeat Campaigns

- 20 May-9 June 1974
 8 July-15 September 1974
Chessington Zoo Surrey Open Every Day of the Year. To be used at London - Western Central DO; North Western DO; South Eastern DO; Kingston-on-Thames.
 8-21 December 1974 at Kingston only
- 1 April-30 June 1974
See the New Wigan for Yourself. To be reused at Wigan - First Class Machine.
- 1 April-30 June 1974
Wigan is Growing Come and Grow With it. To be used at Wigan - Second Class Machine.
- 4 April 1974-3 April 1975
Visit Inverness The Highland Capital. To be reused at Inverness.
- April and June 1974
Stop Over at Stirling - The Centre of Things. To be reused at Stirling.
- May and July 1974
Develop in Alloa Glasgow Edinburgh. To be reused at Stirling.
- Festival of Havering May 25-June 30 74.** Will continue in use at Romford until 15 June 1974.
- Until 13 July 1974
The Holiday Coast Fleetwood Thornton, Cleveleys, Blackpool, Lytham St Annes. To continue in use at Blackpool.
- 1 May 1974-30 April 1975
Expand in the County of Northampton. To be reused at Northampton.
- 'P' denotes Pictorial**
'C' denotes Circular
'R' denotes Rectangular
- Will collectors of slogans please not that all covers for slogan impressions should bear the First Class Postage Rate unless it is stated in the publicity that the slogan will be used in the Second Class Machine only.

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