

Volume 32 No 3.

September 2014



Incorporating PASTCARDS and Machinations.

Published by The Philatelic Society of Canberra Inc.

POSTAGE

THREE HAIFPENCE

(Published October 2014)

Inside this issue:

Polish Glider Flown Mail

Disposal of Your Stamp Collection

Stamps for Cooks

*Literary Britain
and more.*



THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY





The Philatelic Society of Canberra Inc.

(Founded 1932)

GPO BOX 1840

CANBERRA ACT 2601

President

Ian McMahon

Secretary

Tony Luckhurst

Capital Philately Editorial Board

Darryl Fuller	Editor	darryl.fuller@home.netspeed.com.au
Bruce Parker	Pastcards	
Daniel Tangri	Machinations	
Paul Barsdell	Librarian	

Further information on the Philatelic Society of Canberra may be found on our webpage:

<http://www.canberrastamps.org>

Capital Philately is published three times a year and supplied free to members of the Society. Enquiries regarding membership are welcome and should be addressed to Tony Luckhurst,

Telephone: (02) 6241 1963

Enquiries regarding subscription rates for *Capital Philately*, advertising rates, purchase of back issues etc. should be addressed to Darryl Fuller. He can be contacted by telephone on 0417 672 543 or by e-mail addressed to

darryl.fuller@home.netspeed.com.au

Advertising rates are: full page \$45, half page \$25, quarter page \$15
There is a 20% reduction on all rates for 4 consecutive issues.

Articles, letters and other contributions to *Capital Philately* should be sent to the Editor;
either by mail to the Society address or c/- Darryl Fuller at the above e-mail.

COPYRIGHT: The Philatelic Society of Canberra Inc holds the copyright of the content of *Capital Philately*.
Material may only be reproduced with the written consent of the Editor.

ISSN 0729-8765

CAPITAL PHILATELY

September 2014 – Vol. 32, No. 3

Capital Philately

Editorial	Darryl Fuller	3
Collecting Poland – Glider Flown Mail	Andrew Alwast	4
Book Review: Korean Postal Stationery Catalogue 2012	Darryl Fuller	11
Book Review: Advertising Postal Cards of the Russian Empire	Darryl Fuller	12
Book Review: Philatelic Mycology: Families of Fungi	Jack Simpson	12
Recent Pictorial Postal Stationery Cards of Iceland	Darryl Fuller	14
Disposal of Your Stamp Collection	Darryl Fuller	15
Abandoned Stamp Card Specimens	Darryl Fuller	23
Latest International Reply Coupon	Darryl Fuller	30

MACHINATIONS

Stamps for Cooks: Some Notes on a Classic	Daniel Tangri	20
---	---------------	----

PASTCARDS

Literary Britain	Elspeth Bodley	24
------------------	----------------	----

Editorial

Welcome to the last issue of *Capital Philately* for 2014. It was made easier by an unsolicited article from Andrew Alwast and an interesting book review from Jack Simpson. I must thank all the authors for their assistance in getting this issue out. The table of contents above looks as if I wrote a great deal of this issue but apart from the longer article on Disposal of Your Stamp Collection, which was intended for the last issue but missed the cut, all the rest are small filler articles. So to save me having to find these fillers I would greatly appreciate any book reviews, small half to three-quarter page articles on new finds or any philatelic topic that I can use as fillers for the longer articles that are never an exact length.

My article on disposal of your collection was written after I noticed that the Society had received part or all of some deceased estates to dispose of, and this can have both a positive and potentially negative impact on the Society. The Society is always happy to help members or those they leave behind but we are not always the best way to dispose of your collection. So please read the article and discuss it with your loved ones. We certainly don't want to see good philatelic material end up in the recycling bin so plan ahead. If there are any other topics you would like to see articles published in this journal, please let me know so that I can arrange to have them written.

Wishing you an early happy New Year in 2015.

Darryl Fuller

Collecting Poland – Glider Flown Mail

Andrew Alwast

I have been interested in philately for many years and started collecting Poland back in the late 1950s primarily because I had a friend/mentor who was a keen Polish collector.

I joined the then Polish Philatelic Society of Australia, and in fact was one of its inaugural members. It proved to be a great source of knowledge and provided me and most of the other members with opportunities to participate in and display at philatelic exhibitions, which in those early years the Society organised annually.

each of those years. Given that much of the material did not survive the war and occupation of Poland by Hitler's forces until the end of WWII, they are now rather rare. The Polish post office issued a commemorative postmark for both occasions and mail flown on the gliders was treated as 'air mail'. Franking was at 10 Grosze (5 Gr for printed matter and 5 Gr for internal air mail). Covers from both flights are shown in Figures 1a and 1b.

These were the only two glider mail flights in Poland before WWII. Given the massive



Figures 1a & 1b: Flown on first glider flight 28 September 1935 from Ustjanowo to Lwow and then onforwarded to Warszawa. Backstamped in Lwow and Warszawa on 29 Sept 35. 75 items of mail flown.

One of the topics I started collecting was Polish Airmails with all its aspects including **glider flown mail** and balloon flown mail.

Philately was very popular in Poland in the post war years. Collectors were looking for souvenirs from sporting and other national or international events. In a way I suspect that this was a kind of diversion as life at the time under a communist regime was not easy, with food, clothing and for that matter most household goods in very short supply.

Interest in Polish glider mail started before WWII with flights during National Gliding Championships held in Ustjanowo in 1935 and also in 1936. There was one glider mail flight in

destruction of Polish cities (Warszawa was almost entirely destroyed) and the upheaval in normal lifestyle, there was no formal activity related to glider, or for that matter any form of souvenir airmail, in post-war Poland until 1958.

Post War Flights

The first Polish post-war glider mail flights took place during the International Glider Championships, held in Leszno, near Poznan, Poland from 15 to 29 June 1958. They were organised by the local philatelic society with the approval and sanction of the Central Aeroclub of Poland and the Polish Postal authorities. A philatelic exhibition with a sporting theme 'Filsport' was also organised at the time. Strict

regulations were established for accepting and handling of mail carried on gliders, including a requirement that all mail flown had to have special glider mail vignettes and be franked and sent as 'Express' (special delivery). The rules also specified the process for delivery of mailbags to local postal authorities by glider pilots on landing and arrangements for on forwarding to addressees. Special pre-printed commemorative covers were made available and in accordance with regulations had to be cancelled by one of three commemorative postmarks and have cachets showing the name of the glider and the number of the relevant glider flight (see Figures 2 to 5).

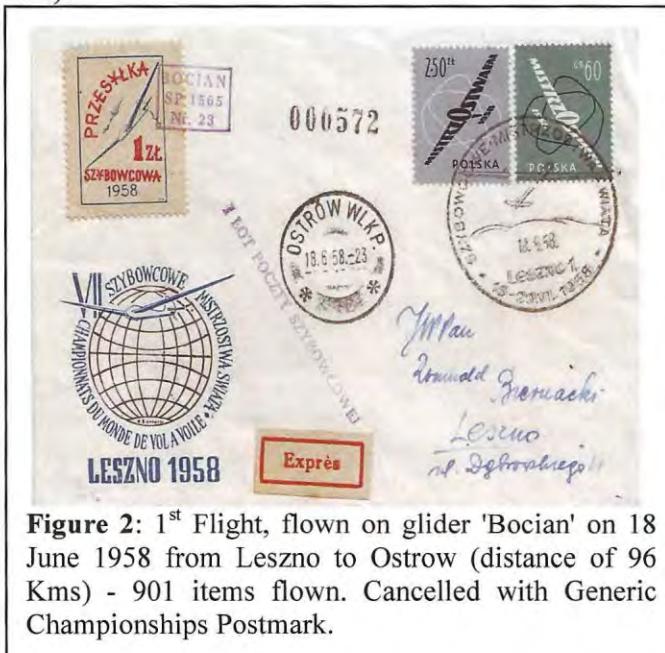


Figure 2: 1st Flight, flown on glider 'Bocian' on 18 June 1958 from Leszno to Ostrow (distance of 96 Kms) - 901 items flown. Cancelled with Generic Championships Postmark.

The next three glider mail flights took place during the 5th National Glider Championships also at Leszno between 7 and 28 June 1959. The first two flights were on glider 'Bocian' between Leszno and Wroclaw and Wschowa; and the third between Leszno and Lwówek. The numbers of items flown were 1177, 1260 and 1537 respectively. Again the requirement was for the use of a special postmarker, use of 'Express' mail and the application of a special blue or red 2Zl (2 złoty) vignette tied to the cover by a black, red or purple ink cachet with the name of the glider. Each cover or postcard also had to have a cachet with the number of the glider mail. The



Figure 3: 2nd Flight , flown on glider 'Bocian' on 24 June 1958 (flight delayed from 22 June due to poor weather conditions) from Leszno to Zydowo a distance of 117 Kms. - 863 items flown. Cover cancelled at OSTIV Conference.



Figure 4: 3rd Flight, flown on glider 'Jaskolka" on 25 June 1958 from Leszno to Zmigrod (56 Kms). 1058 items flown. Cancelled at 'Filsport' filatelic exhibition.



Figure 5: 5th Flight, flown on glider ' Jaskolka' on 1 July 1958 (delayed from 29 June due to technical problems) from Leszno to Warszawa (320 Kms). 1927 items flown.

Capital Philately

vignettes used were imperforated and printed in sheets of 28. A total of 5040 vignettes were printed in blue and 239 in red. A total of 4959 vignettes were sold but only 3974 used on letters and carried by gliders. Letters for these flights were received at the Leszno 1 post office, the office of Leszno Philatelic Society or at Leszno airfield. Letters with red vignettes flown on gliders are now quite rare. Examples of the commemorative cover and photo-postcard with the red and blue vignette are shown in Figures 6a & 6b.

The tenth glider mail flight, 12 September 1960 from Leszno to Gniezno – 105 kms - was linked to the 100th anniversary of the first Polish stamp. Mail for both of these flights had to be handed in at the 'Polska 60' exhibition and had a boxed purple cachet stating that this was the case. All mail flown on the flights had to have a blue or brown vignette issued by the Polish Philatelic Federation and tied to the cover with an 'Olympic' or '100th anniversary of the first stamp' flight cachet. In addition, all covers had to be sent 'Express' (special delivery). The popularity of



Figures 6a & 6b: Covers from the 5th National Glider Championships illustrating the red (rare) and blue vignettes.



Figures 7a & 7b: The ninth glider flight, linked to the 1960 Olympics (left) and the tenth glider flight linked to the Polska 60 stamp exhibition (right).

The ninth glider flight, 7 September 1960 from Leszno to Aleksandrow -185 kms, - was linked to the Rome Olympic Games and also to the 'Polska 60' FIP philatelic exhibition held in Warszawa.

these flights with collectors kept increasing and this was evidenced by the numbers of mail items flown on these two flights (3,372 and 3,582, respectively).

The next two glider mail flights (Figures 8a & 8b) were held in July 1961. Both flights were to commemorate Poland's Millennium. The 11th flight was on 10 July on glider 'Bocian SP 2021' from Kruszwica to Jelenia Gora (265 kms). It carried 1,361 letters. The 12th flight was by glider 'Bocian SP 2044' on 17 July from Gniezno to Rogozno (53 kms) which carried 2,135 items of mail. As in previous flights mail items flown had to have a commemorative 2Zl vignette and had to be sent by 'Express' mail.

the case in previous glider mail flights, items flown on gliders had to have the relevant glider mail vignette and be franked for 'Express' mail delivery. A total of 8428 items of mail were flown on 15 March (flight 13) on glider 'Bocian' from Warszawa to Minsk Mazowiecki (40 kms). Flight 14 took off the following day (16 March) with 8,470 items of mail also from Warszawa and landed at Radom (82 kms).

Glider mail flight 15 took place during the



Figures 8a & 8b: The 11th (left) and 12th glider flights were to commemorate Poland's Millennium.

Both glider flights 13 and 14 (Figures 9a & 9b) were linked to the World Skiing Championships held under FIS sponsorship at Zakopane in February 1962. Due to continuing bad weather conditions the flights could not be held during the Skiing Championships but had to be postponed till March and organised from Warszawa. As was

Gliding Competitions of Socialist Countries concurrently with the 7th Polish National Gliding Championships, which were held in Leszno in June 1962. A total of 6,807 items of mail were flown on glider 'Bocian' on 17 June 1962 from Leszno to Zielona Gora and backstamped on 18 June. Again mail had to be franked for 'Express' delivery; have an affixed 2Zl surcharge glider



Figures 9a & 9b: The 13th (left) and 14th glider flights were to commemorate the World Skiing Championships.



Figure 10: Glider mail flight 15 commemorating the Gliding Competitions of Socialist Countries and the 7th Polish National Gliding Championships.

mail vignette (printed with commemorative tabs) and cancelled with a commemorative postmark as well as a purple 10th anniversary of the Leszno chapter of the Polish philatelic society cachet (Figure 10).

The 17th glider mail flight was linked to a philatelic exhibition in Poznan (7 to 18 October 1964) commemorating the 20th anniversary of Poland's civil militia (Figure 12).

The 18th glider mail flight (Figures 13a & 13b) was linked to the opening of the Tokyo Olympic Games in Japan.

The 19th (Figure 14) and 20th (Figure 15) glider mail flights were linked to National Gliding Competitions in Poland. The 19th flight was on 25 June 1966 by glider 'Bocian' from Lisie Katy,



Figure 12: 17th glider mail flight.

near Grudziadz, to Elblag and carried 3,191 items of mail. The cover (Figure 14) has a special vignette tied by a purple cachet and is autographed by the pilot, it also has a commemorative postmark and in this instance is franked for 'Express' delivery.

The cover in Figure 15 was flown on the 20th glider mail flight from Lisie Katy, near Grudziadz to Torun on 25 June 1967. It was one of 2,936 mail items flown. Note that the cover has a glider flight vignette tied by a purple cachet (glider 'Bocian'), a commemorative postmark and 'Express' delivery franking.

In 1968 Poland again organised the 11th World Gliding Championships in Leszno (9 to 23 June). The 21st glider mail flight was held during the Championships and 9,800 items of mail were flown on glider 'Bocian' on 22



Figure 11: Invitation card to closing ceremony of Ninth National Gliding Championships in Poland 2 to 16 June 1963), flown on 16th glider mail Flight on glider 'Bocian' from Leszno to Sroda (16 June 1963). One of 9,175 mail items flown. The invitation has a 2 Zl glider mail vignette tied by a commemorative 16th glider flight cachet and 'Express' mail franking.

June 1968 from Leszno to Lublin. The cover in Figure 16, has a special glider mail vignette with tab, a commemorative postmark and two purple glider mail cachets. It also has 'Express' delivery.

Cover on the left (17th glider mail flight) bears the Poznan philatelic exhibition postmark; has a pair of glider mail vignettes with a tab in the middle tied by a purple glider flight cachet. The difference on this occasion is the absence of the requirement for 'Express' delivery franking. It was one of 7,498 mail items flown on glider 'Bocian' from Leszno to Kepno.



Figure 13a: This commemorative postcard was flown on glider 'Bocian' from Leszno to Tokio (a small town in Poland by that name near Wyrzyska) on 18 October 1964. The postcard has a special glider flight vignette tied by a purple flight cachet, a special postmark commemorating a philatelic exhibition of Olympic stamps and a postmark commemorating the meeting of Olympic philatelists. A total of 10,028 mail items were carried on this flight. Note that in this instance the postcard was backstamped at the Tokyo Olympic village (see below).



Figure 13b: Copy of reverse showing the Tokyo Olympic Village postmarks.

postmark, but was not franked for 'Express' delivery.

Glider mail flights were not numbered after the 22nd flight

Following a break of several years there was a glider mail flight that was linked to a National Airmail Philatelic Exhibition in Poznan in August 1980. 3,000 items of mail were flown on glider 'Bocian' from Leszno to Poznan. The

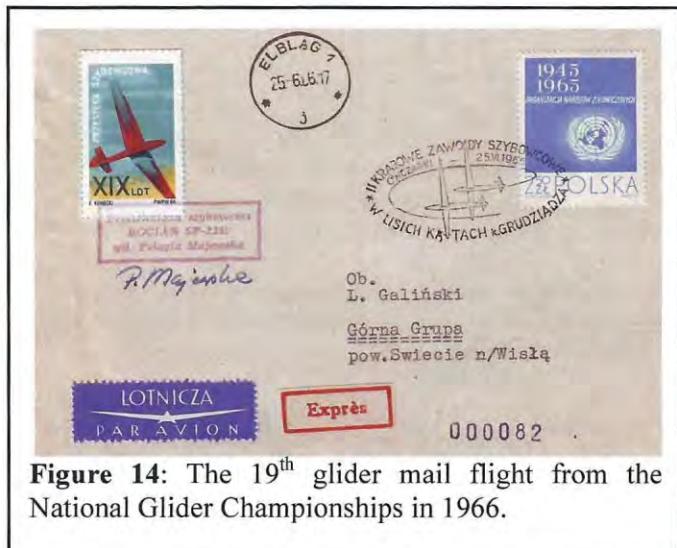


Figure 14: The 19th glider mail flight from the National Glider Championships in 1966.



Figure 15: The 20th Glider Mail flight from the National Glider Championships in 1966.

The Commemorative postcard in Figure 17, was flown on the 22nd glider mail flight on 12 June 1973 from Torun to Frombork on glider 'Bocian'. The flight was linked to a 'Copernicana' philatelic exhibition in Torun on occasion of a series of events throughout the world commemorating the 500th anniversary of the birth of Nicolaus Copernicus. The postcard has a special glider mail vignette with tab, tied by a purple glider flight cachet and a commemorative Torun

commemorative postcard (Figure 18) has no glider mail vignette but has a purple glider flight cachet and a commemorative exhibition postmark.

The last glider mail flight flown cover (Figure 19) I have in my collection is linked to a National Polish Philatelic Exhibition held in Torun in September 1983. 4000 mail items were flown on glider 'Pirat' from Torun to Chelmno. The cover



Figure 16: The 21st glider Mail flight from the 11th World Gliding Championships in Leszno.



Figure 17: The 22nd glider mail flight linked to the 'Copernicana' philatelic exhibition in 1973.

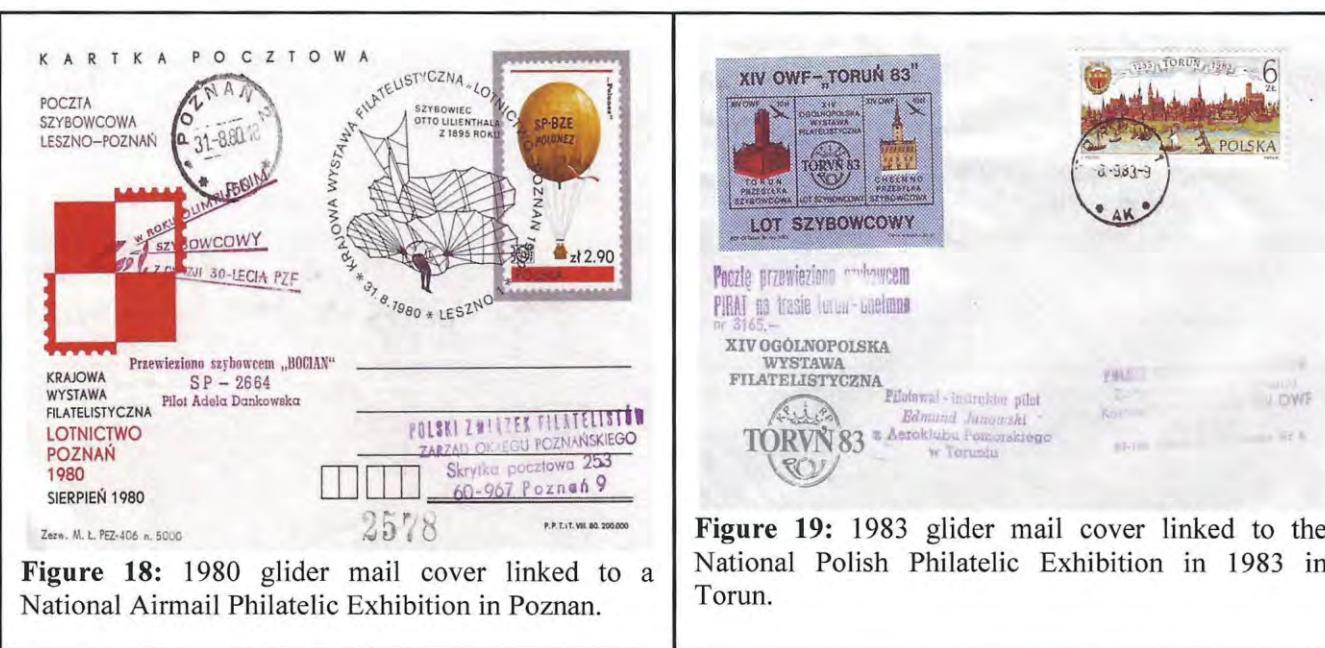


Figure 18: 1980 glider mail cover linked to a National Airmail Philatelic Exhibition in Poznan.



Figure 19: 1983 glider mail cover linked to the National Polish Philatelic Exhibition in 1983 in Torun.

has a special glider mail vignette and has two violet glider flight cachets.

A somewhat unusual item which warrants specific mention, though not strictly speaking part of Polish glider mail, is a cover flown on a Polish glider participating in the 14th World Gliding Championships held at Waikerie South Australia. The cover (Figure 20) bears a glider mail vignette (one of four different vignettes issued by the Polish Philatelic Society for the occasion) and has a red cachet confirming carriage on glider 'SP 2685' piloted by Franciszek Kepka, a member of the Polish team participating in the Championships. In Figure 21 is a photo postcard showing a glider in flight, with photos of the Polish team members on both sides.

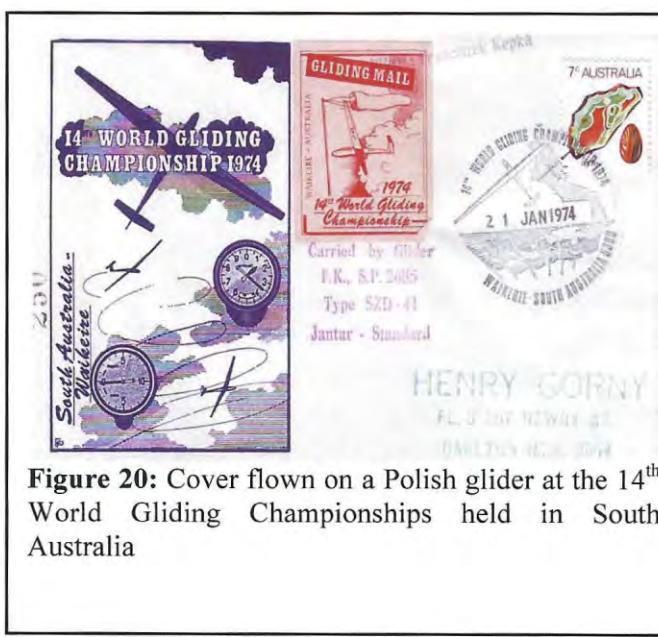


Figure 20: Cover flown on a Polish glider at the 14th World Gliding Championships held in South Australia



Figure 21: A photo postcard of a glider in flight with photos of the Polish team members from the South Australian competition.

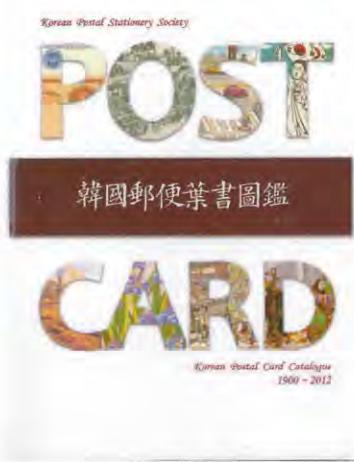
A further point of interest worth mentioning is that the commemorative postmark, used by Australian Postal authorities during these Championships, was based on a design submitted by a member of the Polish Philatelic Society of Australia.

Book Reviews

Korean Postal Card Catalogue 1900-2012

One of the things I always try to do at international exhibitions is to pick up new literature. This is partly to save the high cost of postage, but more importantly because you often find literature that you did not know existed. This book is a good example of a useful catalogue that you are very unlikely to find listed for sale with the usual philatelic booksellers.

This catalogue was published by the Korean Postal Stationery Society in 2012 and comprises a 409 page catalogue listing plus a few pages of advertising at the back of the book. It is in full colour,



Volume 32, No. 3

perfect bound and is A5. It is written in Korean but has a contents listing in both Korean and English. In addition the Chapter headings are in Korean and English. Each item (except the Government postal cards) is priced in mint and used condition with prices varying from less than a \$1 to over \$2000. Each item is illustrated and would be useful to thematic philatelists looking for unusual items to add to their display.

While the catalogue covers the period 1900 to 2012, there is a large gap between 1904 and the end of WWII where there are no listings. This is, of course, because Korea was under Japanese control during this period. The Chapter listings give an idea of the cards listed as follows:

- Deahan Empire Postal Cards (1900-1903)
- US Military Government Postal cards (1946-48)
- Republic of Korea Postal Cards
 - Regular & return Postal Cards
 - Letter Sheets
 - Commemorative Postal cards
 - New Year's Postal Cards
 - SAEMAUL Postal Cards
 - Pictorial Postal Cards
 - Advertising Postal Cards
 - Parcel Postal Cards
 - Semi-Postal Cards
 - Campaign Postal Cards
 - Celebration & Condolence Postal Cards
 - Customer Designed Postal Cards
 - Post Office Electron Postal Cards
 - Aerogrammes
- Appendix - Government Postal Cards

The last item listed above, Government Postal Cards, are not postal stationery but require the addition of a postage stamp.

This is an excellent catalogue and one that many countries need to duplicate. Its official price is 23,000 Korean Won (about \$23 Australian) but I think I only paid \$20 in Korea. It is a must for anyone collecting Korean postal stationery and is a useful item in any society library, particularly because of its use for thematicists and open collectors. Unfortunately any ordering details are in Korean but Google may be able to assist.

(Reviewed by Darryl Fuller)

Advertising Postal Cards of the Russian Empire

Valery Krepostnov

An interesting aspect of being an international judge is coming across an exhibit of material that goes beyond anything you have done or seen before. This happened to me at Philakorea where one of the exhibits was Advertising Postal Cards of the Russian Empire. I initially thought (as there was no title page) it was the more modern cards of which there are thousands with images and are mainly propaganda cards. I was wrong and the cards are actually much earlier advertising cards and indeed I doubt

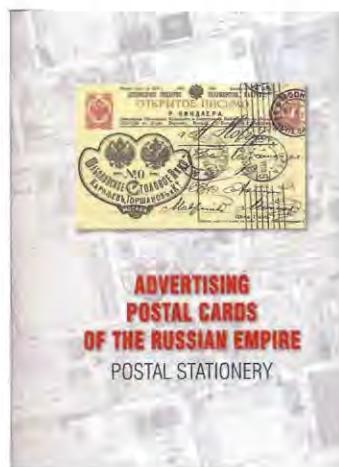
I had ever seen a single example prior to this exhibit. How do you fairly judge something you have never seen before? The simple answer is - this is why an international jury team has members from a variety of

countries. Luckily in Korea the team leader was Dr Alexander Ilyushin a recent signatory of the Role of Distinguished Philatelists and well-known Russian postal stationery expert. Also in the team were two members from South America (Costa Rica and Brazil) and a Chinese apprentice. Amongst the five of us we had the majority of the world covered. Indeed I now know a lot more about these fascinating cards. Alexander also kindly provided each member of the team with this newly published book on these cards.

This well researched book is published in full colour, is an unusual size (23.5cm wide by 28.5cm tall – album page size) and is written in both Russian and English. This latter point is a most useful addition as many Russian philatelic books are in Russian only. I think the best way to start this review is to quote from the flyleaf as follows.

As far back as in the second half of the 19th century the businesspeople used various postal

service forms as advertising carriers. They bought unillustrated open letters [postcards] at a post office, put advertising on them and gave them back for distribution; and the postal and telegraph departments resold them – this time to the public – at a lower price. Everybody benefitted from this: the postal office earned 1 extra kopeck on each card sold, the clients had an opportunity to send letters at a lower rate, advertisers had a chance to inform people from different parts of the country about their firms, and the businesspeople completely repaid their expenditures by the insertion fee paid by the advertisers. Such means of advertisement is little known but it surely is an important page in the history of advertising, ...



This 208 page book is both a handbook and catalogue listing of these cards but has no valuations, partly I think, because much of this material is rare. The cards usually had multiple advertisements and both sides of cards are illustrated where available. Whilst the topic may seem esoteric, the overlap between philately (particularly postal stationery) and advertising is a fascinating topic. When you think about the size of the Russian Empire what better way to get your advertising out there in a cost effective manner.

There is a strong social history element in this book and I commend it to both postal stationery collectors and those interested in Russia and Russian history. The book is not cheap but is well produced and would be a welcome addition to any major philatelic library. The book costs \$US124 posted anywhere in the world and is available from

http://krepostnoff.com/index/advertising_postal_cards_of_the_russian_empire/0-28

(Reviewed by Darryl Fuller)

Philatelic Mycology: Families of Fungi

**W.F.O. Marasas, H.M. Marasas,
M.J. Wingfield & P.W. Crous**

This is an unusual philatelic publication in many ways. The publisher is the CBS-KNAW Fungal Biodiversity Centre in Utrecht, The Netherlands. This is an institute of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences that publishes

scientific papers on the diversity and taxonomy of fungi. The publication under review is an A4 size hardback book with illustrations in full colour of fungi on stamps. The authors are eminent scientists, native to South Africa, in the fields of taxonomic mycology and plant pathology. The late Professor Marasas and his wife Hendriecka were passionate stamp collectors whereas Professors Wingfield and Crous were not. The collaboration has resulted in a fascinating display of stamps depicting larger fungi arranged according to the current family classification.

Fungi are now known to be more closely related to animals than to plants. There are a very large number of species (probably several millions) ranging from single cell organisms to the largest organism known on earth, a colony in Oregon of *Armillaria ostoyae*, a root rot pathogen of trees. It is estimated that worldwide less than 5% of species have been formally described. The spore-forming structures (e.g. mushrooms) are mostly short-lived, and many are of striking appearance and brightly coloured.

The book contains digital scans of 1000 stamps illustrating fungi. It is not a comprehensive catalogue of stamps depicting fungi. A two page table in the introduction provides an outline of the phylogenetic classification of fungus families depicted on stamps. An index is not included but there is a four page list of the 63 families and approximately 150 genera and 430 species of fungi included in the book. There are images of both mint (most) and used stamps, including more than 50 souvenir sheets (sheetlets with a single stamp). Most stamps are shown natural size though the souvenir sheets are reduced to single stamp size and thus lose a lot of their visual impact. No miniature sheet is included in the book though they continue to proliferate at an alarming rate.

It was estimated in 2012 more than 5000 stamps had been issued depicting fungi (www.davidmoore.org.uk/Fungi-on-Stampsoo.htm) with many more depicting nursery tale, or fantasy, caricatures of mushrooms. These latter stamps are not included in this guide for naturalist philatelists. Lichenised fungi, which are very common and abundant in nature, are also excluded. It must be noted lichens are not commonly illustrated on stamps. The

organizations sponsoring preparation and sale of fungi on stamps are not as innovative as one would like. The emphasis is on common edible or toxic mushrooms. The same species of fungus appears repeatedly on stamps of numerous countries, in many of which the fungus is not known to occur. The fly agaric, *Amanita musacaria*, is depicted on stamps of at least 77 countries, the porcini mushroom *Boletus edulis*, caesar's mushroom *Amanita caesaria*, and the chanterelle *Cantharellus cibarius* each on more than 40. For each of these species there are 18 or more illustrations in this book. They provide a fascinating study in how different artists perceive a given species of fungus.

Most of the stamps illustrate what are commonly referred to as mushrooms and toadstools but there are also some cup fungi and truffles. Images of microscopic fungi are few but there are seven stamps showing plant diseases caused by fungi. For each stamp, details are provided of Latin name of fungus, country issuing the stamp, name of the stamp or set, date issued, denomination, and catalogue number (Stanley Gibbons &/or Domfil). Stanley Gibbons has had a conservative policy on what is a valid postal stamp; Michel and Scott have a more liberal approach and catalogue many more mushroom stamps but still reject many recent issues. The scientific names used in this book are generally up to date.

This is a book prepared by passionate mycologists for philatelists, especially thematic collectors, passionate about stamps illustrating fungi in a naturalistic manner. Representations of fungal species prepared by artists have been selected for inclusion in the book, not photographic images. Photos are becoming increasingly common on fungus stamps as with modern computer programs they are easily and cheaply prepared. Habitat information is usually limited. Some fungi are shown in several stages of development, and, rarely, in different forms and colour variants. Interestingly, most fungus stamps identify the fungus or fungi using a Latin scientific name not a common name. Common names may differ between regions or countries and may not refer to only one species.

Scientific understanding of the evolutionary relationships of species, genera and families of fungi has undergone great changes in recent years

Capital Philately

as a consequence of use of molecular techniques. This has resulted in dramatic shifts in understanding of relationships of species, as reflected in their classification, and many name changes. Thus, a species currently classified in the genus *Leccinum* in the past may have been called a species of *Boletus* or *Krombholzia*. All three names have been used on stamps. Likewise, species of *Lepista* have previously been classified in the genera *Agaricus*, *Clitocybe*, *Rhodopaxillus* and *Tricholoma*. Many other examples could be provided. This makes arranging a collection an interesting challenge. Should it be by country, continent, biogeographic region, host or substrate, or taxonomically by fungus order, family or genus? Should one use the name on the stamp (corrected for any spelling mistakes) or the current valid scientific name?

The authors are to be congratulated on producing an elegant and fascinating book that is a credit to thematic philately and mycology. The book was published in 2014 and is No. 14 of the CBS Biodiversity Series, is 107 pages and costs €40.00.

(Reviewed by Jack Simpson)

Recent Pictorial Postal Stationery Cards of Iceland

Darryl Fuller

I went to the Post Office in Reykjavik to buy a long set of pictorial postal stationery cards I had seen on the web, only to discover that they were

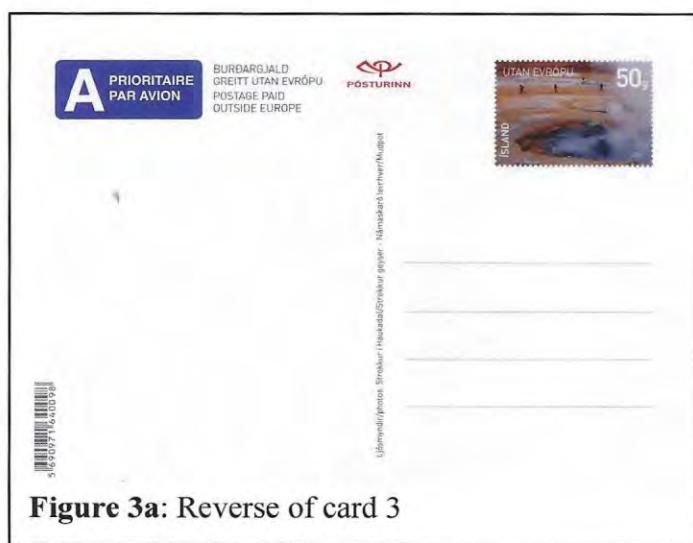


Figure 3a: Reverse of card 3



Figure 1: Iceland postage paid to Europe postcard



Figure 2: Iceland postage paid to Europe postcard

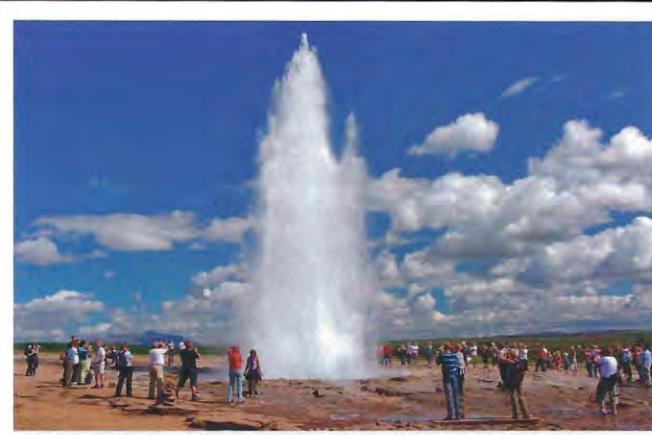


Figure 3: Iceland postage paid outside Europe

no longer available. However, they did have three new pictorial cards as illustrated in figures 1 to 3. Two cards (1&2) paid for postage to Europe and the third paid for postage to the rest of the world. The stamp images on the reverse were similar to the front of the card but not the same. The most notably different was card 3 (*cont. on page 19*)

Disposal of Your Stamp Collection

Darryl Fuller

(Please note that the advice given in this article is of a general nature. All of the issues raised in this article should be discussed with your family and legal representative before undertaking any action in relation to your stamp collection or will.)

There have been a few spouses or families of members who have approached the Society to help dispose of some or all of their collections. I decided that it was time for another article on how to dispose of your collection. The following are some suggestions on how to approach this, but of course the final decision must be yours or those you leave behind.

Dispose of your collection before you die

The best approach to any collection is to dispose of it before you die. To many it can give great pleasure selling off your collection in the way you see fit. You may consider selling it as one lot or selling parts by one of the methods discussed below. If you are lucky enough to have put together major collections during your lifetime, selling them off at auction (say) with your name on the auction catalogue can be the crowning glory of your collecting life. A bonus is the knowledge that the material you have collected will go to good homes and henceforth be known as ex Bill Smith. However, most of us don't have such collections and the following advice is aimed at you. Even if you haven't got a great name collection the slow sale of the stamps you have collected can be a good way to wind down your hobby.

You might also consider just slowing down your collecting or reducing the scope of your collections. After all, it is often easy to sell a well written up and researched collection – it is the rest of the material that all collectors accumulate that causes problems for those who are left to sell such material. Yet this material can have considerable value so if you sell this off and just leave one or two easily sold collections you will make life a lot easier for someone.

The selling of your collection/s before you die is obviously best for those you leave behind and good for philately because too much philatelic material is thrown out once a collector dies. However, not everyone has the luxury, or can bear to part with their collection before the inevitable happens. The rest of this article discusses ways to dispose of your collection and gives advice on the things you should let those you leave behind know.

Let your family and/or friends know what you have

One of the most important things you can do is let your family know what you have, what it is worth and where it is located. If you don't have any family (or at least close family) let a friend or your executor know. Too many stamp collections are simply thrown out once a collector dies. I know I have seen examples of it when I worked for a stamp auction firm. One woman came in with a bag of stamps that her mother had put under the house when her husband (this woman's father) had died. The climate had not been kind to these stamps. They were not covered in rust (as often happens) but rather had dried out and become brittle. So much so that they just crumbled when handled. Included in this bag were many high value mint stamps such as 5/- Sydney Harbour Bridge stamps. She was not happy when she realised what her mother had done.

So the moral of the story is simple let those you will leave behind know what you have and what it is worth. Over a lifetime of collecting you can spend a lot of money on your hobby – tens even hundreds of thousands of dollars. You may not get all of this back, for any number of reasons, but that is no reason not to leave a legacy to those you leave behind.

If you are not keen to let your spouse know what you have spent on your hobby - and we all know that some spouses just don't understand collectors - at least leave some form of written detail on what you have. This can be opened after

Capital Philately

you die and may even give your spouse a pleasant surprise about the ‘dumb’ hobby you spent so much time on.

Be realistic about what your collection is worth

Following on from above, it is important to be realistic about what your stamps are worth. You may have told your spouse and family that the stamps were not worth much but this can be dangerous. Your family may simply throw the stamps out or give them away and recoup nothing.

However, we all know that having 100 copies of a stamp worth \$1 does not mean you could sell them for \$100. We might get \$5-10 as bundleware or from someone with an interest in studying those stamps. We also know that much material we collect, such as First Day Covers and decimal Australia is only worth a fraction of what we paid. You need to let your family know this so that they do not have unreal expectations when they come to sell. You hear of collectors who brag to their spouse that their collection is catalogued at \$100,000 but knowing that it is composed of vast numbers of duplicate stamps. In reality it may be worth a thousand dollars or so, but it can be hard to convince said spouse that you are not trying to rip them off. Their spouse told them what they were worth and we are all a bunch of cheats. This does happen.

The above reminds me of a story that the late Robson Lowe (a famous English dealer and auctioneer) told about a woman who brought in a British Queen Victoria violet stamp from the 1890s to him. He tried to convince her that the stamp was very common (indeed it is one of the most common British stamps). He even showed her many bundles of a hundred of this stamp. However, she could not be convinced and simply walked out of his premises and stated, “Yes but mine is genuine”!

So give guidance to those you leave behind and both they and philately will benefit. Especially if it stops people badmouthing the hobby, which can happen if they feel they are being cheated when in reality they are not.

Be realistic about what you have received from your hobby

Most of us do not collect stamps as an investment. They may turn out to be one if you have put together a specialised and valuable collection over the years, but this is the exception rather than the rule.

Before eBay, I remember talking to a dealer about the expectations of collectors. He said that collectors should be realistic. They put together a good collection and then sell it for between half and two thirds of what they paid (for the good material at least). The difference is what they paid for the joy of the hobby. Remember if your hobby is golf you pay a lot of money over the years for clubs, balls and tees as well as green fees. What you get back is enjoyment and exercise. If you spend the same money on stamp collecting you will get some sort of monetary return, but more importantly you get enjoyment and friendship from your fellow collectors. To my mind this is worth just as much as any monetary return.

The above is one of the most important points I can make. It is a hobby, you had fun and you get some of your money back. What more can you ask for?

Keep detailed information about what you have

Few of us are disciplined enough to keep records of what we have bought, where we bought it and what we paid. If you have these records then you will assist your loved ones immensely. However, if you are like me you don’t keep records then at least try to organise your collections, albums, stockbooks etc in a way that allows those trying to sort through what may be a vast repository of material an idea of the valuable material. This could be as simple as labelling your albums etc with a number and keeping a separate document (hard copy or digital) that gives some idea of what is in each. Even many amateurs know a 5-bridge or a high value kangaroo may be valuable but who can tell a five cent 1d green KGV stamp from the same stamp with an inverted watermark that may be worth thousands? Make the effort it will pay off in the long run.

Appoint a philatelic executor

We all understand the concept of having an executor for a will. There is often much to do with an estate and someone must do it. It is not always a family member and may be a friend or professional (individual or organisation). It can be a good way to deal with a large and/or valuable collection. However, remember that this can be huge task and may take years to fully capitalise on a large and valuable collection. The late Ed Druce, a well known philatelist and member of the Society, had nearly 100 collections, many quite valuable and he died suddenly. Luckily he had nominated a philatelic executor who took years to dispose of the collections.

If you believe it is worth you having a philatelic executor think carefully whom you appoint. They need knowledge of what you collected, have time to spare and be trusted by your spouse or children. I do NOT recommend the use of one of the professional services that you can appoint to finalise your will. This is not because they are not competent with most things but rather they have no expertise or knowledge of stamps. They seldom deal well with collectables, in my opinion.

Leaving your stamps to a relative

Should you leave a collection, whether valuable or not, to a relative? My general response is no, but there are exceptions. If you have a son or daughter who collects with the same passion you do then leaving them your collection is a good way to pass on a philatelic heritage. If your collection is of moderate value and you have a son or daughter, niece or nephew or other relative that you know collects stamps then passing on your stamp collection may also be appropriate.

In general, however, leaving a valuable collection to a relative with little or no knowledge of stamps is just passing on the problem. At best they will then need to dispose of the collection and at worst are open to sell at minimal value or worse be cheated.

Leaving your stamps to an institution

A number of collectors over the years have left valuable collections to museums or libraries for the benefit of all Australians. I am strongly against this and believe that such collections

seldom achieve the aim of the collector. They are rarely maintained as they need to be, and are difficult to display. Over time they tend to deteriorate and much valuable material has disappeared from collectors' hands in this manner. Putting a valuable painting in a collection, where it can be viewed by all Australians is one thing, but stamps are better off in another collector's hands.

Auctions

Auctions can be an excellent way to sell a collection, particularly specialised or valuable collections. However, they can also be a good way to sell a general collection with reasonable value. I am speaking about specialised stamp auctioneers, not general auctioneers who have little or no knowledge of stamps. Thus I would re-emphasise the need to keep your loved ones informed about what you have and where to send it once you have passed on.

If you have dealt with one auctioneer over the years and purchased many items from him or her that are still in your collection then that person would be an obvious choice to sell your collection because of his or her knowledge of it (particularly if it is a specialised collection). It may be that you have several specialised collections (as I do) that may need to be sent to different auctioneers. This is where a philatelic executor may come in handy. In any case always talk to more than auctioneer if you can.

If your collection is particularly specialised it may be that you send it to a specialised society for auctioning. That is, if you collected say St Lucia in a very specialised way and wanted it to go to collectors with a similar interest you might want to send it to an appropriate specialised society such as the British Caribbean Philatelic Study or the British West Indies Study Circle, both of which have annual auctions. Again, a philatelic executor could assist with this approach.

The Philatelic Society of Canberra also has a few auctions every year and is a good way to sell off material that a dealer or auction house may not be interested in selling, or is unlikely to achieve the desired result. We put in that bit of extra effort to get a reasonable price, although this can never be guaranteed. You are also helping the

Capital Philately

Society with the 10 per cent commission paid on what is sold.

Dealers

It is advisable to ask around about prospective dealers who might be the best ones to handle your material (the same goes for auctioneers). They need to be both knowledgeable and reliable. It pays to deal with dealers who are members of the Australian Philatelic Traders Association (APTA). There is no doubt that a dealer can be a good avenue to sell a collection, particularly if the money is needed quickly. In addition, they will sometimes offer a better price than if you sold through auction especially after the auctioneers' fees are deducted. If you are selling your own collection then you will know which dealers to approach, but remember that dealers will need to be able to sell your material in a reasonable timeframe in order to be able to offer you a good price. They are unlikely to offer you a good price for something that they already have half a dozen in stock.

So while dealers are a viable alternative think carefully before you direct your loved ones to this avenue. Remember it pays to talk to more than one dealer. Having a philatelic executor will assist, if you go down this path. But at the very least help your loved ones to get some advice before using this route to dispose of your collection.

eBay

eBay may be an appropriate way to sell off your collection if you have time and patience. However, I would not recommend that you advise your loved ones to use eBay after you have passed on. It is just too fraught with dangers and traps for the unwary. There are one or two people in the Philatelic Society of Canberra who are prepared to sell through eBay on commission.

The Philatelic Society of Canberra

The Philatelic Society of Canberra has many knowledgeable members, most of which are happy to assist you or your loved ones with information about the disposal of your collection. **If you do nothing else I highly recommend that you tell your loved ones to contact a committee member for a first point of contact**, if they have no other avenue. We have a couple of

members who are quite happy to give some initial advise on avenues they may take, and no, we do not suggest that you automatically sell it at our auctions. We are happy to give (no liability) advice on possible avenues of sale. However, we will not directly recommend any dealer or auctioneer in particular. Rather we would recommend a few that you could talk to that we believe might be an appropriate avenue for sale. The final decision must be with the person selling the material. We would be available to give further (no liability) advice if need be on any offers but this would only be on request.

The Philatelic Society of Canberra has two main aims in assisting in this way. Firstly, as a service to our members and their families, and secondly, to ensure that philatelic material is not lost to philately. In addition, we do not want to see the noble hobby of stamp collecting getting a bad name through the unscrupulous activities of any one person.

Donations or Legacies

One final way to ensure your collection goes to a good home, or if you have no one to leave it to, is to donate to a suitable philatelic organisation such as the Philatelic Society of Canberra. Generally any such donation would be sold and the proceeds earmarked for something specific, such as a library fund. On the national level, stamps or the funds from the sale of such material could be used to develop collecting around Australia. Whilst I am not aware of the Philatelic Society of Canberra ever receiving such a donation we do occasionally receive donations of stamps for sale, or use with juniors. We also receive the occasional donation of books to build the library.

It is important to remember your philatelic library because they are often overlooked by relatives, who tend to focus on the stamps. Yet we know that philatelic libraries are often a valuable resource and the Philatelic Society always appreciates such donations. We also try to note the donation in the book itself, sometimes with special bookplates. We have had a large donation of books, from the Newcastle Philatelic Society who donated the bulk of their library to the PHILAS Library in Sydney and many duplicates were sent to us.

All such donations are gratefully received by the Society as they assist us to maintain both the Society and the library. Donations are also a good way for your family to get rid of the often bulky material that a dealer or auction is not interested in, but which we can split up and sell to help the society. The Philatelic Society of Canberra is expensive to run and all help is most useful in that it allows us to spend more time on philately, and less on raising money.

If you are considering making a donation, either when you are alive or in your will, please don't hesitate to let us know or talk to us about any specific activity you would like such funds to be applied to. Also please ensure that you let your family know so that they don't get any surprises.

Summary

None of us wants to think about the inevitable, but we must. I have outlined a number of ways to dispose of your collection but the best thing you can do is to keep those close to you informed about value and ways you would like your collection sold or disposed of. The less stress you can apply to your family at this time the better they will be, and the more philatelic material will be kept for future generations.

(Continued from page 14)

which shows the pool that Geyser (the one from which all others were named) actually erupts from. Of these three images, I saw Geyser and the falls (and stood where the people are standing in the image) but the volume of water was not quite as great. I could not see the eruption as all tourists were banned from getting anywhere near the latest eruption.

Figure 4 represents an older fixed price card that has nothing on the reverse. Figures 5-7 represent a new set of postage paid cards which have printed lines on the reverse for people to write on. It would be interesting to try to find the local rate card used or indeed any of these as I have the feeling that few people bought them as they were mixed in with a stand of regular non-postage paid cards.

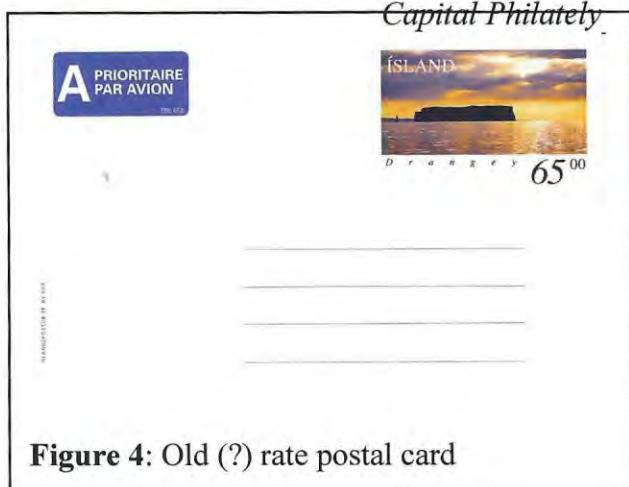


Figure 4: Old (?) rate postal card



Figure 5: Postage paid to Europe card



Figure 6: Postage paid outside Europe

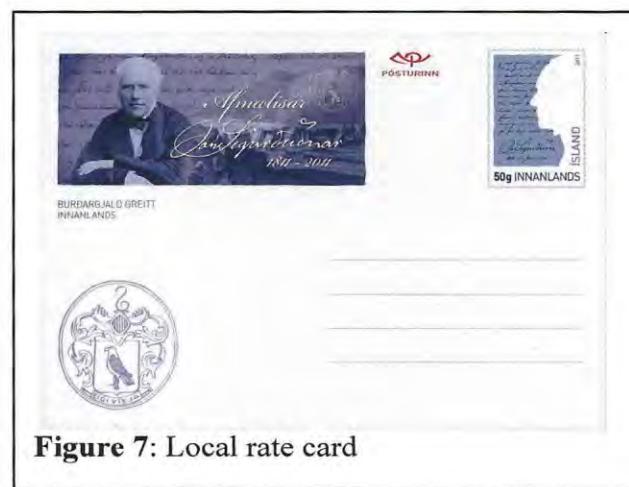


Figure 7: Local rate card

MACHINATIONS

JOURNAL OF
THE MACHIN INTEREST GROUP
OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANBERRA INC.

All Rights Reserved

September 2014
ISSN 1329-9948

Stamps for Cooks: Some Notes on a Classic

Daniel Tangri

With the editor hounding me for copy, and the Australian Government taking up nearly all of my waking hours, I have struggled to put anything together for this issue of *Capital Philately*. At first I thought I'd provide another update on Machin Post & Go stamps – but, even if we leave out the NCR varieties, writing about just the stamps that have been released during 2014 would take pages and pages, so numerous have they been and so interesting the varieties. So I think I'll save that pleasure till the end of the year when I have some spare time. In the meantime, I thought I'd write a little bit about the first Machin prestige booklet – the 'Stamps for Cooks' booklet issued in 1969.

I must first say that I don't claim to have much more to say on this subject than is already available on the excellent GB Stamp Booklets site. I do, however, have a couple of minor varieties to report, I believe for the first time, and also am able to illustrate something I have not previously seen illustrated in print before. For that reason alone it is worthwhile going over some old ground.

Living in 2014, we may not realise just how innovative British stamp production was in 1969. The first booklets with pictorial covers had appeared the year before, and the 4d and 8d stamps had also appeared in new colours. New



Figure 1. Cover of the Stamps for Cooks booklet.

recess-printed high values also appeared in March 1969; the 'lawnmower' perforator was used for the first time; and experiments with phosphor coating took place, with the 1/6d stamp appearing with phosphor coated paper in December.

In this context, it is not surprising that the Post Office was also looking to experiment with booklets. The 'Stamps for Cooks' booklet was the first sponsored booklet – that is, a booklet produced with assistance from a third party, which was able to advertise through the booklet. In this case the booklet was produced with the aid of the Milk Marketing Board. The booklet was larger than normal and also had a multi-coloured cover featuring a stuffed baked haddock (Figure 1).

Inside there were various pages of recipes, extracted, according to the booklet, from the *Dairy Book of Home Cookery* (Figure 2).

Cheese Platter Salad ½ round lettuce 1 head chicory 1 dstsp lemon juice ½lb back bacon ½lb Blue Stilton cheese 1lb cottage cheese 5tbsps fresh single cream 1 heaped tbsp chopped stuffed olives or chopped gherkins 4 unpeeled orange slices	Method Wash lettuce and shake leaves dry. Tear into bite-size pieces and put into bowl. Slice chicory, wash well and drain. Sprinkle with lemon juice to prevent browning, then add to lettuce. Mix well together. Chop bacon and fry in own fat until crisp. Drain on soft kitchen paper. Mash Stilton cheese finely then combine with cottage cheese, cream, olives or gherkins. Put lettuce, chicory and bacon on to 4 individual plates. Top with equal amounts of cheese mixture. Garnish with orange slices. Serves 4.
---	--



Figure 2. Recipe page from the booklet.

There were also four panes of 15 stamps – a pane of 5d stamps, two panes of 4d stamps, and a pane of se-tenant stamps in the combination 4d, 1d, 5d, 1d and 4d. The stamps on the panes of 15 4d stamps had a single phosphor band, in the

centre of the stamp; by contrast, the 4d stamps in the se-tenant pane had either a single band at the right of the stamp (stamps on the left) or at the left of the stamp (stamps on the right). This booklet therefore produced a basic three different 4d stamps, which immediately marked it out. 4d stamps with a left band had also only just appeared in 1969, on the se-tenant panes in the 10/- booklets; the right-band stamps were a new variety and only appeared in the Stamps for Cooks booklet.

As part of the development process Stuart Rose of the Post Office Illustration Studio produced seven 'mock up' booklets. These mock-ups contained some random letters and lines to represent text, photos cut from a magazine, and essay panes of 15 blue and white Machins. One of these panes is illustrated on the GB Stamp Booklet site, and the same pane, with one of the attached illustration pages, was also illustrated by

Andrew Watton in *Stamps* in April 1985. I have not seen other panes illustrated before, so it would be useful, I think, to show another one here (Figure 3).

This essay pane is on white card, and the rear contains a sort of 'noughts and crosses' pattern (to

represent the backs of the stamps) as well as some lines to represent recipe text. The front contains

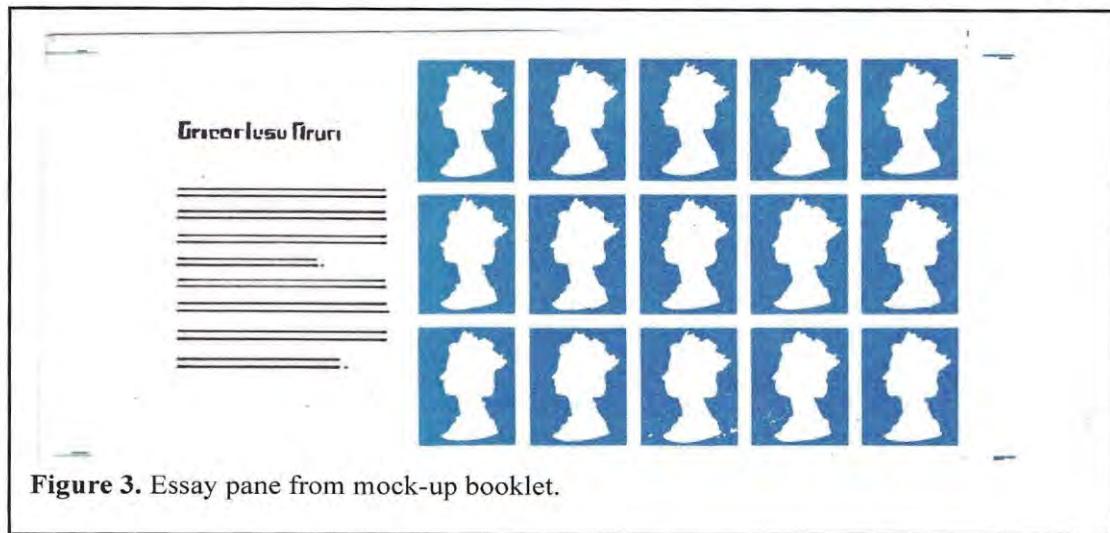


Figure 3. Essay pane from mock-up booklet.

Capital Philately

more lines and random letters to represent a recipe, and fifteen blue and white Machin images.

GB Stamp Booklets tells us that proof booklets were produced made up from blocks of stamps from counter sheets attached to stubs. The Stamps for Cooks booklet is known for producing the only Machin Specimen stamps to have been officially released (Specimen stamps from the later Wedgewood booklet are known but appear to have been obtained in dubious circumstances). These Specimen stamps came from 40 booklets, which all were stapled at the left. Only 10,848 booklets were stapled; this method was later abandoned as being too slow and the remaining 374,902 booklets were stitched at the left.

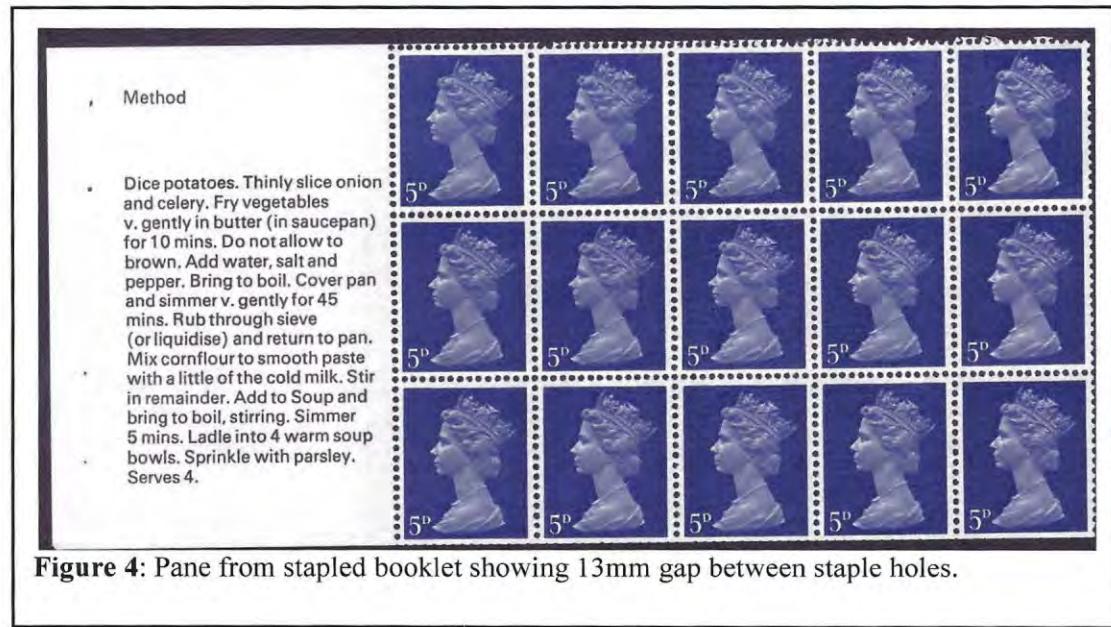


Figure 4: Pane from stapled booklet showing 13mm gap between staple holes.

Stapled booklets are now somewhat expensive, and stapled panes can also be a little bit pricey (though one can often obtain them for quite a bit below the catalogue prices on eBay). Normally the stapled panes show two groups of staple holes, with the gap

between the holes of each pair being 13mm. However, I have one pane of the 5d where the staple holes are only 7mm apart (Figures 4 and 5). I haven't seen this difference recorded before, but presume that booklets must have been stapled by hand and at least two staplers were used.

A large number of varieties are known of the stamps from this booklet. All panes can be found on uncoated paper and with phosphor omitted. The se-tenant pane is known, from stapled books only, with one broad band on each stamp except row 1, which has no phosphor – a variety caused by a displacement to the right. Se-tenant panes from stitched booklets are also known with the phosphor printed on the gummed side. A small number of booklets were provided to the advertising contractor, Stan Hill, to use in securing advertising for the Wedgewood booklet, and these had panes cancelled with either a Specimen overprint or the Philatelic Bureau handstamp of June 8, 1971.

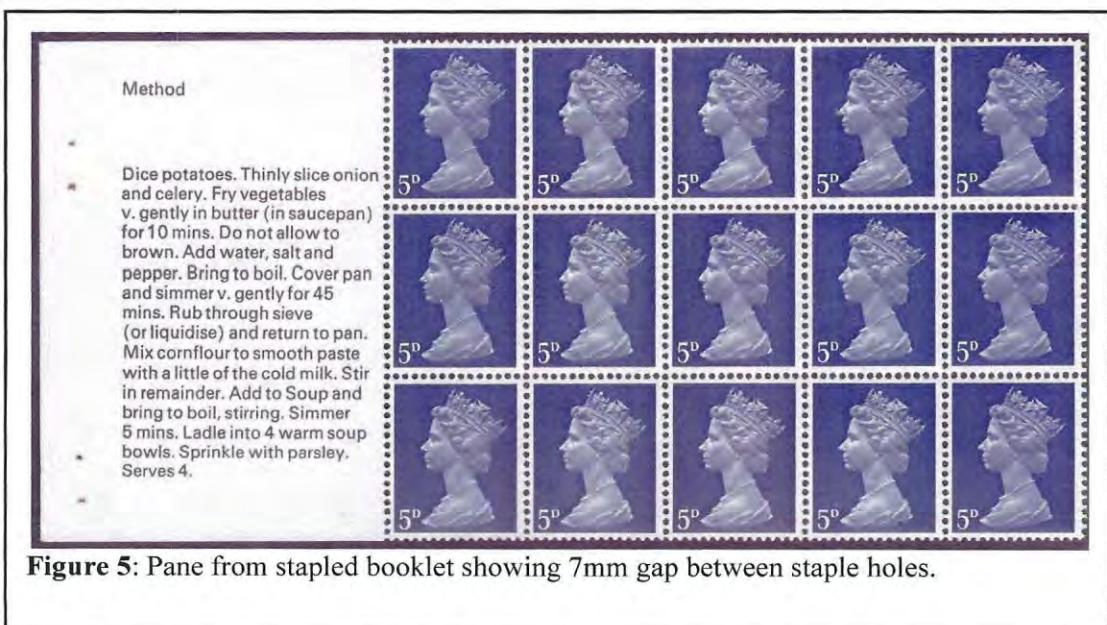


Figure 5: Pane from stapled booklet showing 7mm gap between staple holes.

A much less glamorous variety, but one that I have not seen mentioned elsewhere, is ribbed paper. A number of Machin stamps are known, at about this time, with horizontally-ribbed paper; the best

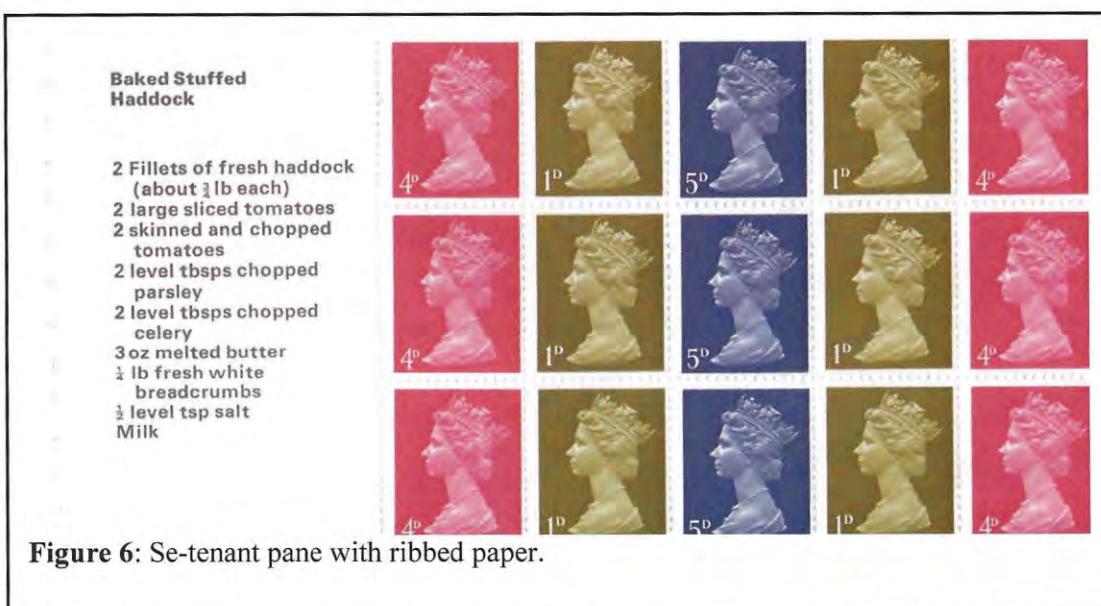


Figure 6: Se-tenant pane with ribbed paper.

known are probably the 3d Scotland stamps on PVA and PVAD gum. I have a copy of the se-tenant pane with *vertically-ribbed* paper (Figure 6). I doubt this will buy me a holiday home in the

Bahamas or even a cardboard box in Rooty Hill; but it is a fun variety to have.

Abandoned Stamp Card Specimens

Darryl Fuller



You may recall that the Australian Philatelic Federation is replacing its replica card series (the last will be number 50 issued for ANZAC in 2015) with a series of postcards of abandoned stamp designs, as supplied from the Australia Post archives. Australia Post designs the cards and the APF prints 250. The first of these cards was issued at Canberra Stampshow 2014 and the second in Adelaide at Stampex 2014.

As with all print runs there is usually a need for a slight overrun in case of spoilage.

What I hadn't realised until the Stampex dinner auction was that numbers 251-256 for both the first two issues were overprinted SPECIMEN (as illustrated). One of these specimens is given to Australia Post for their archives, one to the APF archive and the other four auctioned. I can report that the cards sold well and averaged over \$200 each. With only four available to collectors these should be popular at future exhibitions.

PASTCARDS

Journal of
CANBERRA PICTURE POSTCARD COLLECTORS
a branch of the Philatelic Society of Canberra Inc.

No. 93

All Rights Reserved

September 2014

ISSN 1326-9941

Literary Britain

Elspeh Bodley

My collection of postcards relating to authors and poets grew from my interest in literature and history, but it is a collection that “just grew” of its own accord, not one I have gone out of my way to create. These cards usually come up in the dealers’ cheapest boxes at postcard fairs and I was surprised to find how many I had accumulated in my own box labelled “Literature”.

The earliest poet represented is **Caedmon**, an Anglo-Saxon who wrote poems in Early English. He was attached to Whitby Abbey on the Yorkshire coast from 657 to 680. In 1908 a magnificent memorial was erected to his memory in the churchyard of St Mary’s Church on the hill overlooking Whitby. In the background, to the lower right of the cross, you can just make out the statue of Captain Cook, a much more familiar figure to Australians, for whom Whitby was his home port. Indeed, his ship, *H.M. Bark Endeavour*, was a Whitby-collier, built to carry coal around the coast of Britain.

Geoffrey Chaucer, 1343-1400, has been called “The Father of English Literature” and is best known for the Canterbury Tales, written in Middle English at a time when French and Latin were the dominant literary languages. Chaucer had a civil service career as a bureaucrat, a courtier and a diplomat. He was the first poet buried in Poet’s Corner, Westminster Abbey, in London.

William Shakespeare, 1564-1616, is almost certainly the best-known British author. He was born and died in Stratford on Avon. He (or someone else using his name?!) wrote 38 plays, 154 sonnets and other longer poems. From 1585 to 1592 he lived in London as an actor, writer, and part-owner in a playing company. He retired to Stratford on Avon in 1613 and died three years later. He was buried in Holy Trinity Church, Stratford, and also has a memorial statue in Westminster Abbey.

Stratford-on-Avon has a huge tourist industry built on Shakespeare and thousands of postcards and other souvenirs have been produced over the years. The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre was built in 1879 and contained a theatre, a library and a museum. The theatre wing caught fire on 6 March 1926 and was reduced to a shell. A new theatre was built next to it in 1932. The shell of the original building became part of a Conference Centre and rehearsal space, which was re-built in 1986 as the Swan Theatre and Ashcroft Room.

John Donne, 1572-1631, was a poet, satirist, lawyer and priest. He was a Member of Parliament from 1601-14, then became an Anglican priest and from 1621 until his death he was Dean of St Paul’s Cathedral, London. He is most famous for the lines: “Ask not for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for thee”, and the phrase “no man is an island”.

John Milton, 1608-1674, was a Cambridge graduate, a poet, a man of letters and a civil servant under Oliver Cromwell during the Commonwealth period. By the time Charles II was restored as monarch in 1660 he was blind and had completed most of his major poems (e.g. *Paradise Lost*). In 1666 he moved to Chalfont St Giles to avoid London's plague but only lived there about a year.

John Bunyan, 1628-1688, began as a Puritan 'tinker', travelling around the country mending pots and pans. He served in Cromwell's Parliamentary Army 1644-47 but when the king was back on the throne he was gaoled several times for preaching his Puritan faith in public. His major work, *Pilgrim's Progress*, was conceived while he was in gaol.

Samuel Pepys, 1633-1703, is best known for the Diary he wrote in his own form of shorthand during a turbulent time of British history. He worked for the Admiralty Office, eventually becoming Chief Secretary and introduced important reforms to the Navy. His diary covers the Plague Year 1665, the Great Fire of London in 1666 and the Anglo-Dutch War of 1665-7 when Dutch warships entered the Thames.

Samuel Johnson, 1709 Lichfield -1784 London, is best known for his Dictionary of the English Language which took 9 years to prepare and was published in 1755. His friend James Boswell wrote a famous "Life of Johnson". Boswell is buried in Westminster Abbey.

Walter Scott, 1771 Edinburgh – 1832 Abbotsford. He had polio when two years old which left him with a limp. He became a lawyer and practised in Edinburgh. George IV commissioned him to find the Scottish Crown Jewels, which had been securely hidden during the 1640-60 Civil War - his success was rewarded by his being made a Baronet. He became a historical novelist, playwright and poet, famous throughout Britain, Europe and North America and lived in the grand house of Abbotsford in the Scottish Borders. However, the banking crisis of 1825-27 led to his writing his way out of bankruptcy. He died at Abbotsford and was buried in Dryburgh Abbey.

Then come the poets, familiar to most of us from High School English lessons: Shelley, Byron, Coleridge, Gray, Keats and Scotland's Robbie Burns. William Wordsworth, 1770-1850) lived



Figure 1: Caedmon's cross, Whitby (with Capt. Cook's statue in the far distance!)

most of his life in the Lakes District of England and his best known for his poem on the daffodils blooming beside Rydal Water.

The novels of **Jane Austen**, 1775-1818, attracted little interest during her lifetime but have become increasingly popular since 1870. She grew up in the Steventon rectory in Hampshire, lived in Bath 1800-1806, and moved to Chawton where her brother owned a house, which is now open to the public. She died in Winchester and is buried in the Cathedral there; almost everyone knows her as the author of *Pride and Prejudice*, *Sense and Sensibility* and *Emma* among others.

The **Bronte Family** of Haworth Parsonage in Yorkshire were an extraordinary family of authors: Charlotte (1816-155) wrote *Jane Eyre*; Emily (1818-1848) wrote *Wuthering Heights*, Anne (1820-1849) wrote *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall*, while their brother Branwell (1817-1848) was a painter, writer and opium addict. All died of tuberculosis. Haworth Parsonage is now the Bronte Museum and open to the public.

This collection illustrates the fact that whatever your interests, you can find postcards which lead you to explore the subject or subjects in greater depth. I wish you all a happy time searching out cards, which you, if no-one else, regard as "gems".

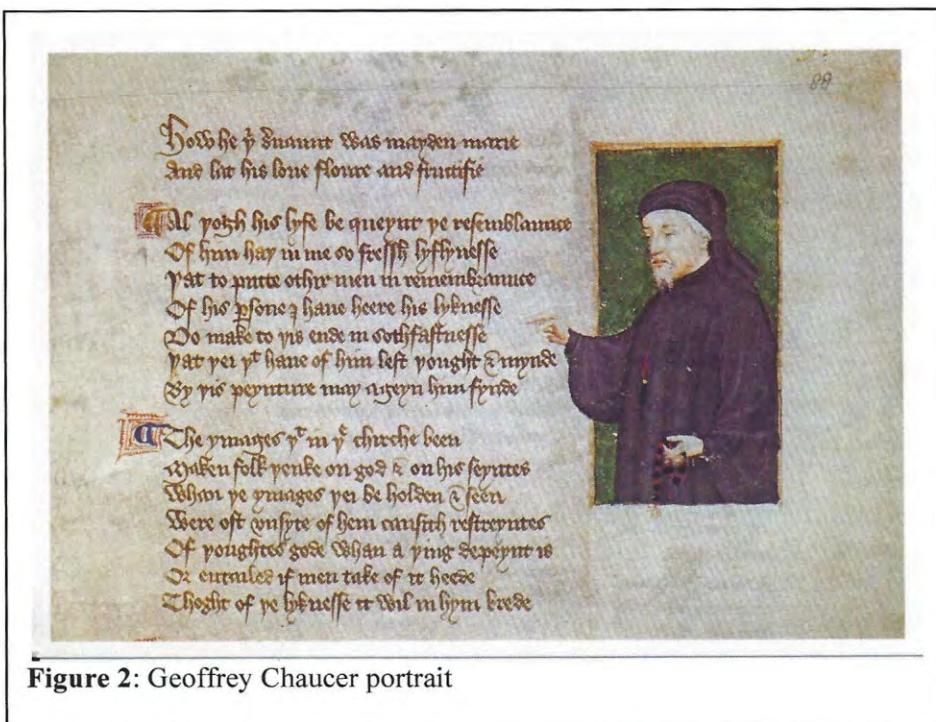


Figure 2: Geoffrey Chaucer portrait

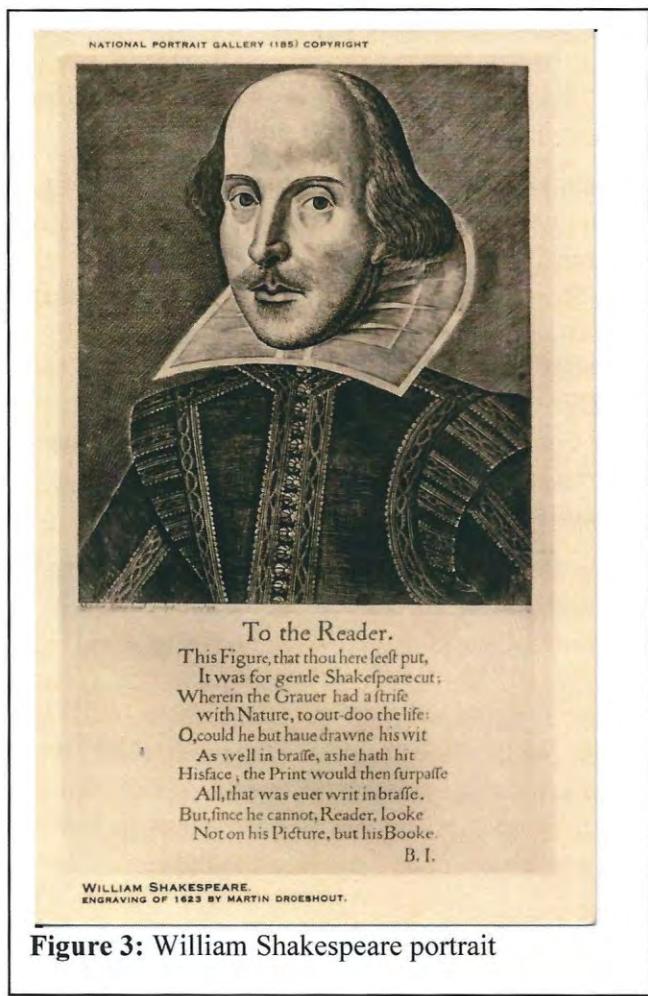


Figure 3: William Shakespeare portrait

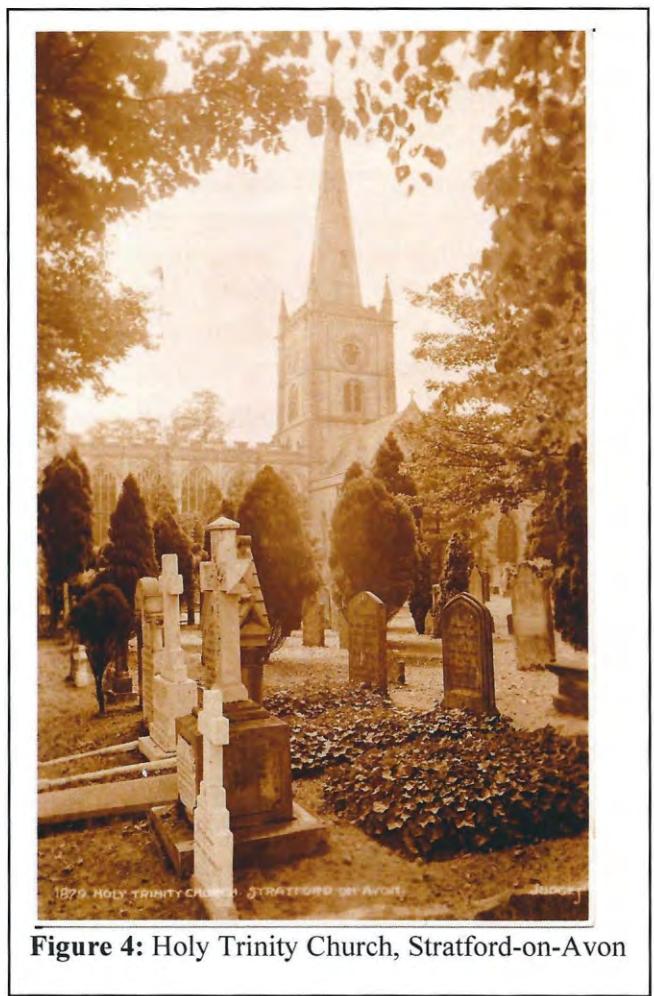


Figure 4: Holy Trinity Church, Stratford-on-Avon

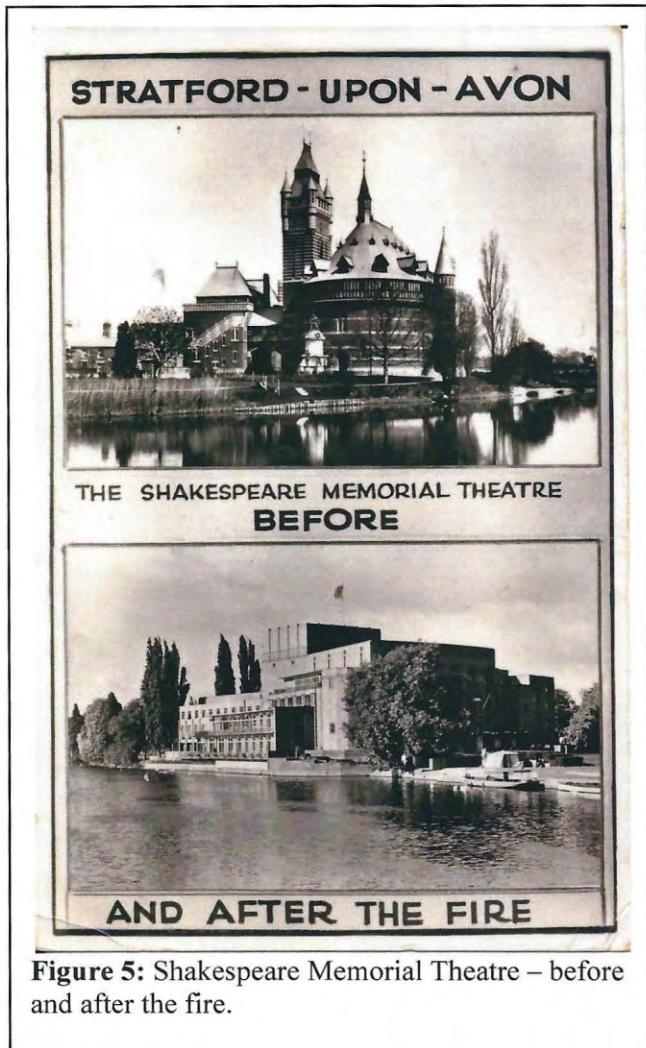


Figure 5: Shakespeare Memorial Theatre – before and after the fire.

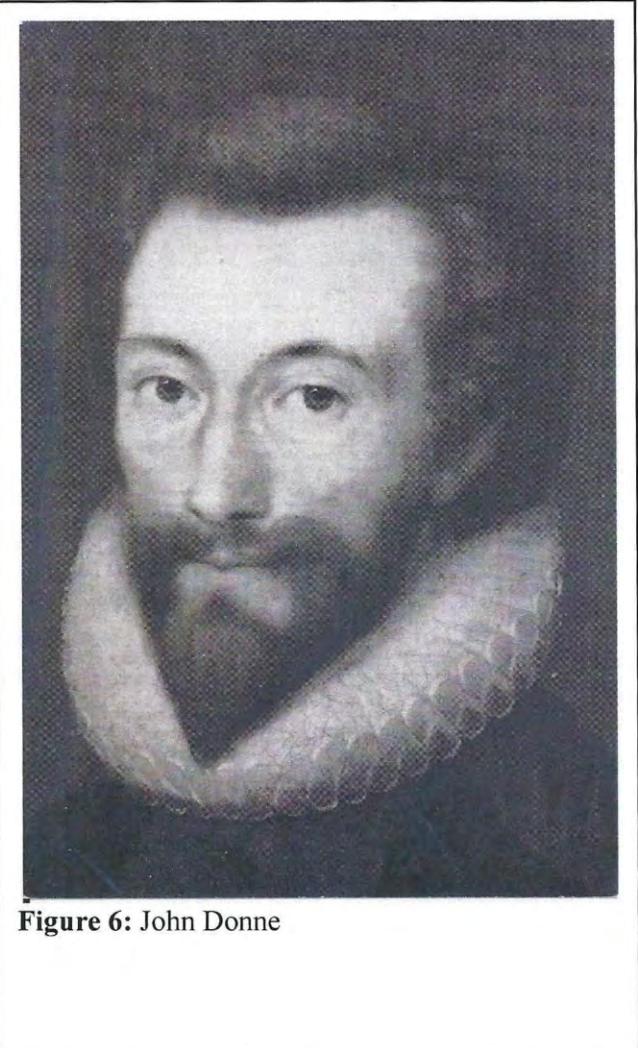


Figure 6: John Donne



Figure 7: Milton's Cottage at Chalfont St Giles

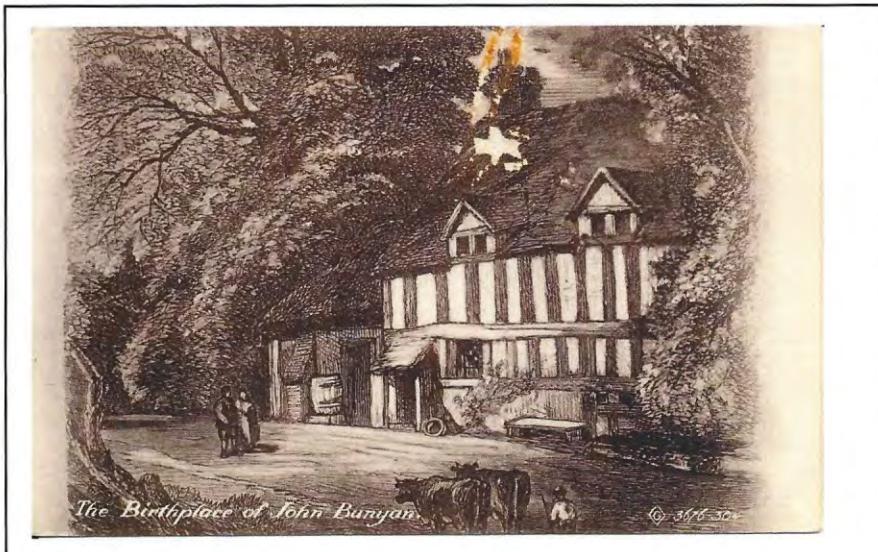


Figure 8: John Bunyan's birthplace in Bedfordshire

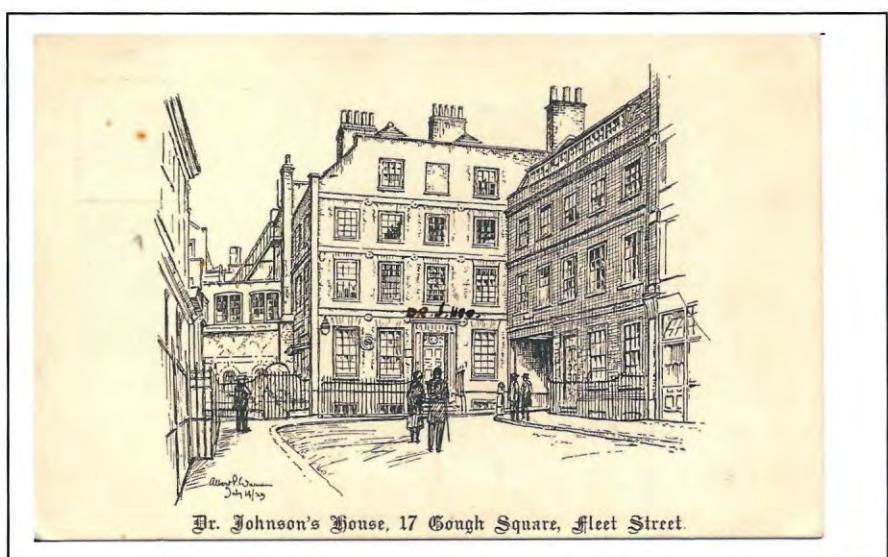


Figure 10: Dr Samuel Johnson's house, London

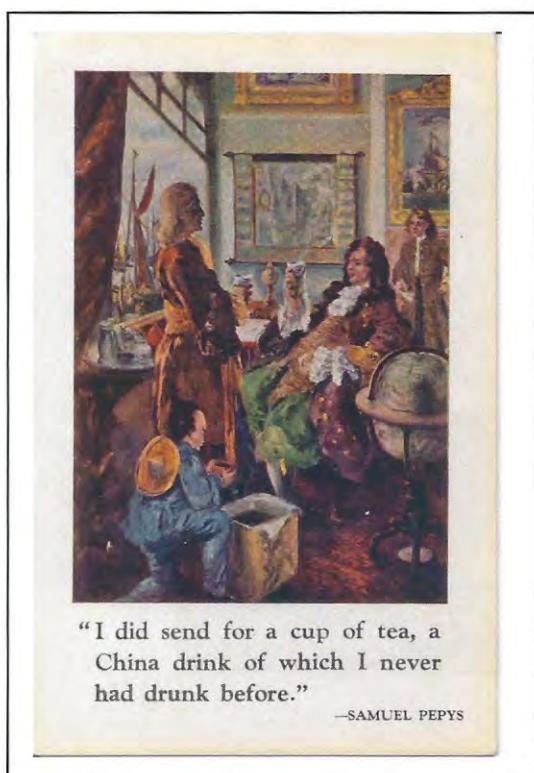


Figure 9: Samuel Pepys tasting tea for the first time

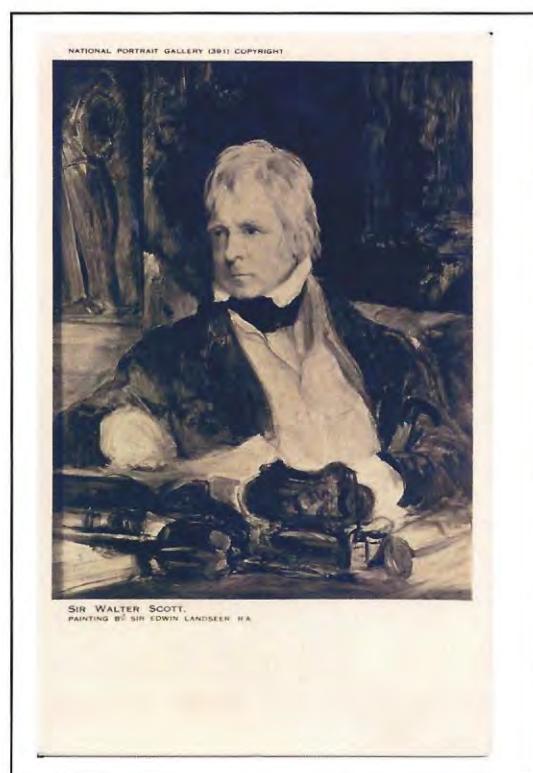


Figure 11: Sir Walter Scott

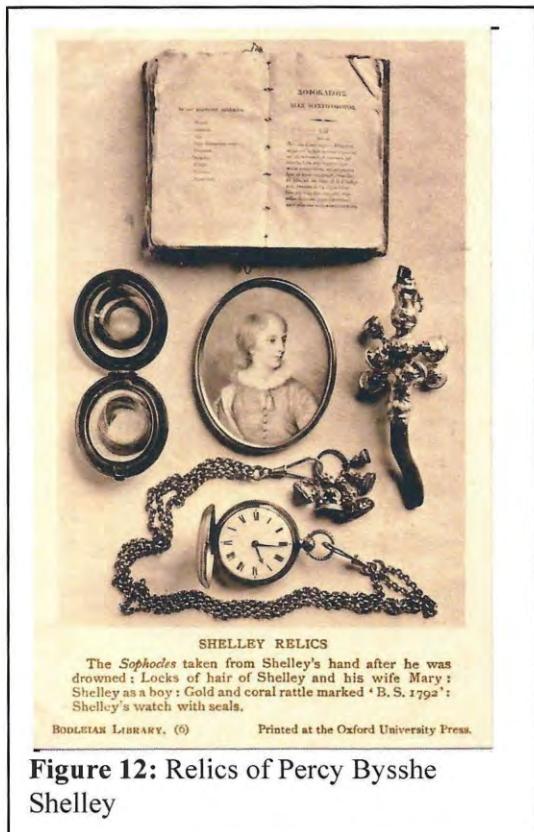


Figure 12: Relics of Percy Bysshe Shelley

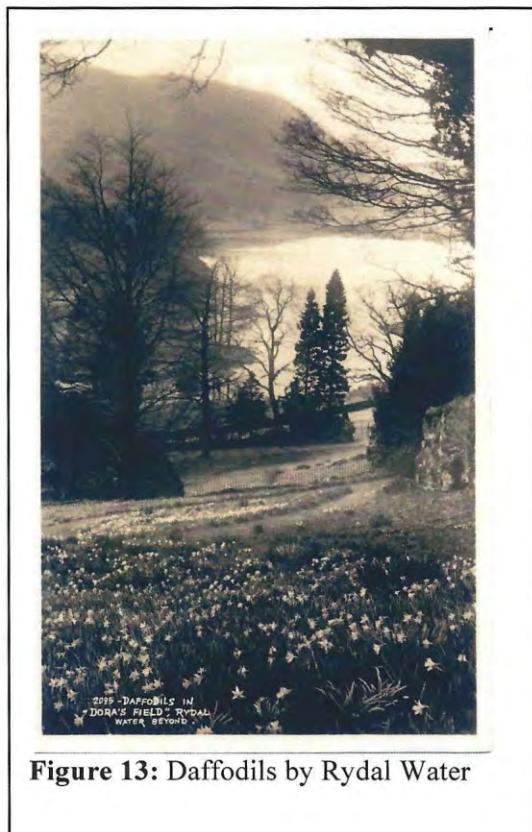


Figure 13: Daffodils by Rydal Water



Figure 14: Jane Austen

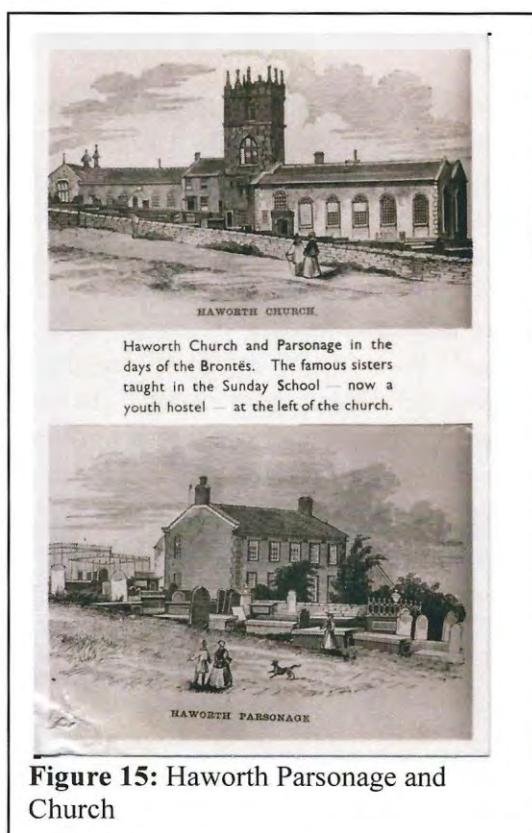


Figure 15: Haworth Parsonage and Church



Figure 16: The Bronte family childhood ‘magazines’.

Latest International Reply Coupon

Darryl Fuller

On my recent trip to Iceland I also went into the post office in Reykjavik to buy a copy of the latest International Reply Coupon (IRC). While collectors are quite familiar with them, it appears that post office staff are not. Well the young man who served me, who looked like he should still be in school, had no idea and had to ask a senior staff member. Luckily, the person who asked me to get a copy, gave me a copy of the Icelandic Post Office new issues guide and I could point out what they were. The front and back of the IRC are shown below and are actually quite attractive pieces of paper. It is a shame that more people don’t use them these days. I haven’t tried to get one at an Australian post office but it may be worth a try – I suggest the Parliament House post office. The move away from the more utilitarian UPU globe design makes the last few issues worth finding.





Pittwater Philatelic Service

- your favourite dealer.



MEMBER

Write, phone, fax or e-mail for your free copy of one of our competitive price lists.

- 1. Australia and Territories
- 2. Australian States
- 3. New Zealand
- 4. South Pacific Islands

We service want lists and provide professional insurance valuations. We buy and sell quality stamps and collections, phonecards and cigarette cards. We accept Bankcard, MasterCard, Visa, American Express, cheques, money orders and (of course!) cash.

Give us a try; our competitive prices and friendly staff will pleasantly surprise you.

PO BOX 259 NEWPORT BEACH, NSW 2106

Phone: (02) 9979 1561

Fax: (02) 9979 1577

E-mail: pittwaterstamps@ozemail.com.au

View all of our price lists at our website address: www.ozemail.com.au/~pittwaterstamps/

Only one stamp magazine provides the complete coverage "down under"

Stamp News

INCORPORATING THE AUSTRALIAN STAMP MONTHLY

Australasia's leading magazine

The leader for news

The leader for comment

The leader for circulation

The greatest coverage of Australian and Pacific News of any Stamp Magazine in the World

Sample copy, subscriptions and Advertising rates on request.

All major credit cards accepted.

Stamp News Pty. Ltd.
PO Box 1290, Upwey, VIC, 3158

Email info@stampnews.com.au

Phone: 03 9754 1399

Fax: 03 9754 1377

CAPITAL PHILATELY

September 2014 – VOL. 32, No. 3

Capital Philately

Editorial	Darryl Fuller	3
Collecting Poland – Glider Flown Mail	Andrew Alwast	4
Book Review: Korean Postal Stationery Catalogue 2012	Darryl Fuller	11
Book Review: Advertising Postal Cards of the Russian Empire	Darryl Fuller	12
Book Review: Philatelic Mycology: Families of Fungi	Jack Simpson	12
Recent Pictorial Postal Stationery Cards of Iceland	Darryl Fuller	14
Disposal of Your Stamp Collection	Darryl Fuller	15
Abandoned Stamp Card Specimens	Darryl Fuller	23
Latest International Reply Coupon	Darryl Fuller	30

MACHINATIONS

Stamps for Cooks: Some Notes on a Classic	Daniel Tangri	20
---	---------------	----

PASTCARDS

Literary Britain	Elspeth Bodley	24
------------------	----------------	----