

showing how the stamps were developed. Then the stamps themselves, used and unused in multiples and positional pieces, along with any printing varieties. Then finally the usage of the stamps on cover, demonstrating why they were needed, preferably ones with interesting postmarks and destinations.



Figure 2. Die proof from De La Rue for the first Union of South Africa definitive stamps with uncleared surrounds and blank value tablets.

The ideal exhibit should have a balance between the different philatelic aspects, with the core being the postage stamps. However, a collector should always be able to exhibit his or her passion, even if it forms a somewhat unbalanced exhibit. For example, for narrow subjects like a single issue or set of stamps, or for a small country with very limited issues, the story may need to include pre adhesive stamp mail, or a considerable amount of interesting usage. Those who collect this way may not have enough postal history or other material to fit into another exhibiting category, but they can

exhibit their material in the Traditional Philately category.



Figure 3. Positional piece of the Union of South Africa, a corner block of the 1/2d showing the plate number, which also has a perforation fold variety.

In the special regulations for evaluation of Traditional Philately (SREV) issued by the FIP it indicates that "Traditional philately embraces all aspects of philately". These special regulations should be carefully read, as they do define in some detail what constitutes a Traditional Philately exhibit.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT

ABPS c/o RPSL 15 Abchurch Lane London EC4N 7BWST

E-mail: communications@abps.org.uk

Internet: www.abps.org.uk



ABPS

Traditional Philately

Association of British Philatelic Societies