



Traditional Philately Commission



Minutes of the FIP Traditional Philately Meeting in Melbourne, Australia.

A commission meeting for the FIP Traditional Philately Commission was held during Australia 2013 stamp exhibition in Melbourne on Tuesday 14 May 2013.

The agenda for the meeting was

1. Roll call and Introduction
2. Exhibiting Time Periods – Brian Trotter
3. Judging Criteria Flexibility – Brian Trotter
4. Introduction to the Queen Victoria stamps of Tasmania – Lars Peter Svendsen
5. Close of meeting

Roll call and Introduction

Brian Trotter gave a warm welcome to 33 attending persons at the meeting hereof 13 delegates.

Exhibiting Time Periods

Brian Trotter reviewed the status of the current discussion on Time Periods in the Bureau and the conclusion was that there is no need for implementing time periods in Traditional Philately judging at this point. Our objective is to maintain maximum flexibility for exhibiting and judging and time periods add additional constraints. Open minded jurors can still ensure that more modern exhibits can achieve the higher awards. The opinion was supported by those delegates present, who also added that the challenge with the new experimental FIP class for modern philately were more important to focus on.

Judging Criteria Flexibility

Brian Trotter presented the view from the Bureau on flexibility on material when judging traditional philately exhibits. Traditional Philately is the ONLY exhibiting Class that permits and encourages the use of ALL categories of Philatelic material. Traditional Philately is therefore probably the most flexible of all the exhibiting Classes, as it has no constraints on the inclusion of any type of philatelic material. No one should be excluded from exhibiting their collecting passion. A small, or short lived country, or issue may not have enough of any specific philatelic material for a good exhibit in any of the other exhibiting class, but can always be exhibited in Traditional Philately, but will have lower points on Treatment if there is an imbalance. It all comes down to the story and how well it is told. An exhibit of a short lived country like Zululand, showing Traders and missionaries mail before 1879, Anglo Zulu War of 1879 mail, then afterwards peace keeping troops (Anglo Boer War of 1880 required the troops), then Zululand became a Crown Colony 1887. There were only overprinted Natal stamps, one Zululand issue before Zululand was annexed as part of Natal 1897. Such an exhibit can still score well in Traditional Philately. The same is true for all small, or short lived, countries or small issue exhibits. Again the view of the Bureau was supported by comments from those present, who recommended that the jurors should be open minded in their judging.

Introduction to the Queen Victoria stamps of Tasmania



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Lars Peter Svendsen started his presentation by mentioning that with the last revision of the rules and regulations of judging Traditional Philately the need of telling a story was implemented also in traditional philately like it had been in many other FIP classes before. With many examples of Essays, Proofs and other archival material as well as the final issued stamps from his exhibit of Tasmania's four issues of the Queen Victoria stamps Lars Peter Svendsen told stories about the challenges of producing adhesives locally in Tasmania and by Perkins Bacon and De La Rue in London for the Government of Tasmania in the second half of the 18th century.

The meeting was closed by Brian Trotter who thanked the many persons attending the commissions meeting.

5 Jun 2013

Brian Trotter
Chairman

Lars Peter Svendsen
Secretary