

EXHIBITING NOW

Current Trends and Techniques for
preparing a better philatelic exhibit
and win a higher medal

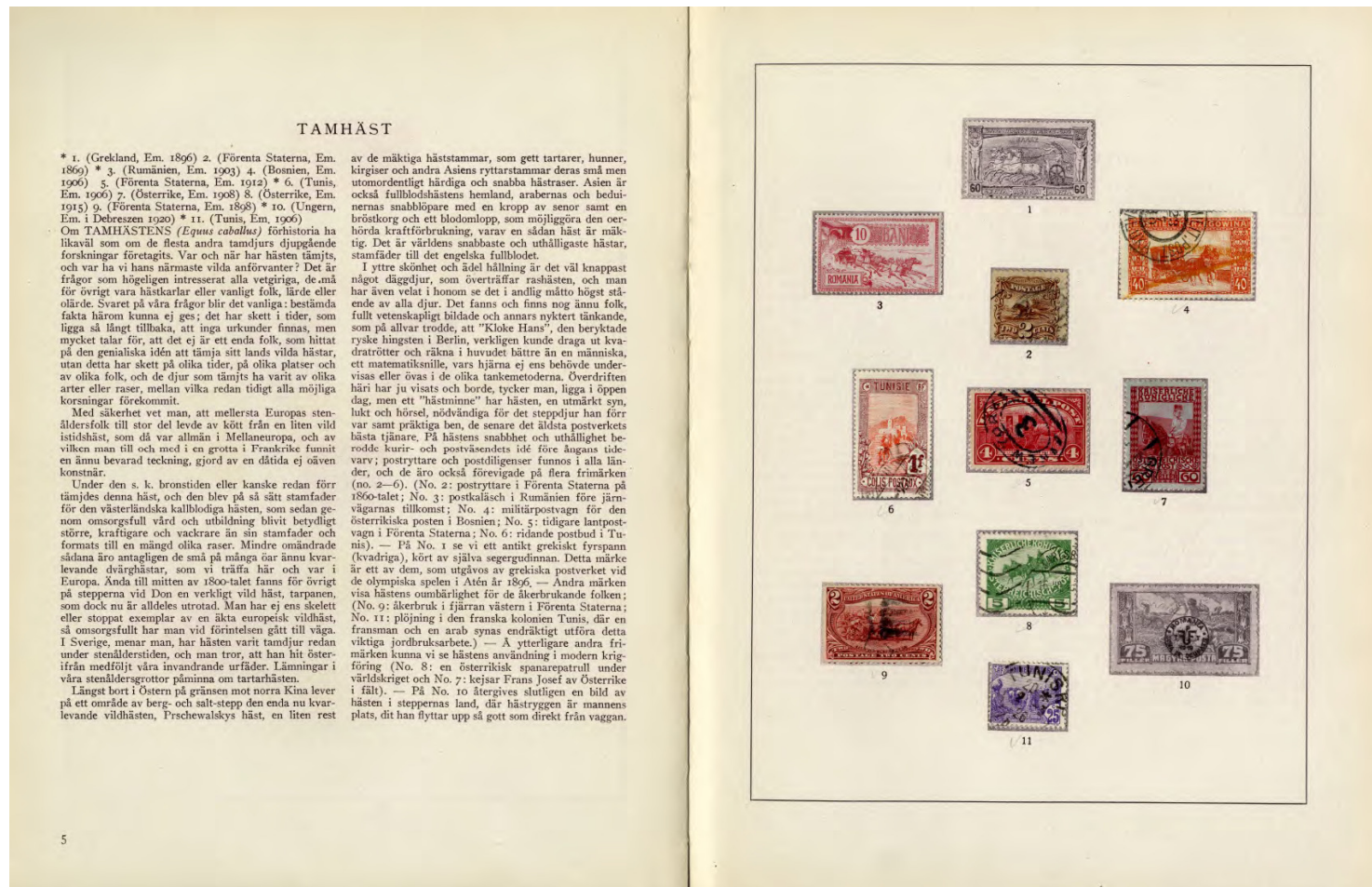
by Madhukar and Savita Jhingan

The most frequent question

How can I
improve my
exhibit and get
more points?

1st Generation

Simple presentation of stamps in pre-printed album pages



2nd Generation

Exhibitors' own page layouts and brief descriptions of stamps



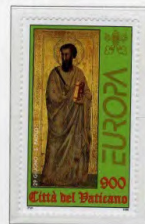
2.5th Generation

Inclusion of diversified
philatelic material

1. The story about a man who had a vision — to change the world through christianity.

His name is Saul...

a)... and he grows up in a jewish family.



All our images of Saul are based upon a description in the Apocryphal book - Paul and Thekla;

He is described as a man with a kind expression.



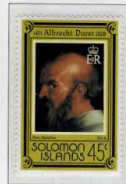
"He is a short man, bandy-legged..."



...bald...



...with bushy eyebrows...



...over a prominent nose."

3rd Generation

With detailed
descriptive text to
specific philatelic
material



3.5th Generation

Significant increase and balanced use of diversified and high quality philatelic material



4th Generation

Highly specialized thematic treatment and the inclusion of diversified and extremely rare philatelic material

1. Australasia - a definition from the zoogeographical point of view

1.1 Australasia has its own unique ornithological character

"All swans are white".
Up until the 18th century, this sentence could be found in most logics manuals as an example for an irrefutable truth.

How must the early Australian settlers have felt when they suddenly encountered dark, almost black variants ...

... of the ever snow-white creature symbolic of kings and rulers?

1860 Perkins & Bacon die proof for the first stamp printed locally in Western Australia

THREE EXAMPLES OF THIS IMPORTANT PROOF ARE KNOWN IN PRIVATE HANDS.

The settlers were at least so impressed that they chose to have the first stamps issued for their colony of Western Australia depicting Black Swans instead of the usual portraits of the sovereign or symbols of sovereignty.

The ship letter sent back home to England depicts these remarkable unusual bird.

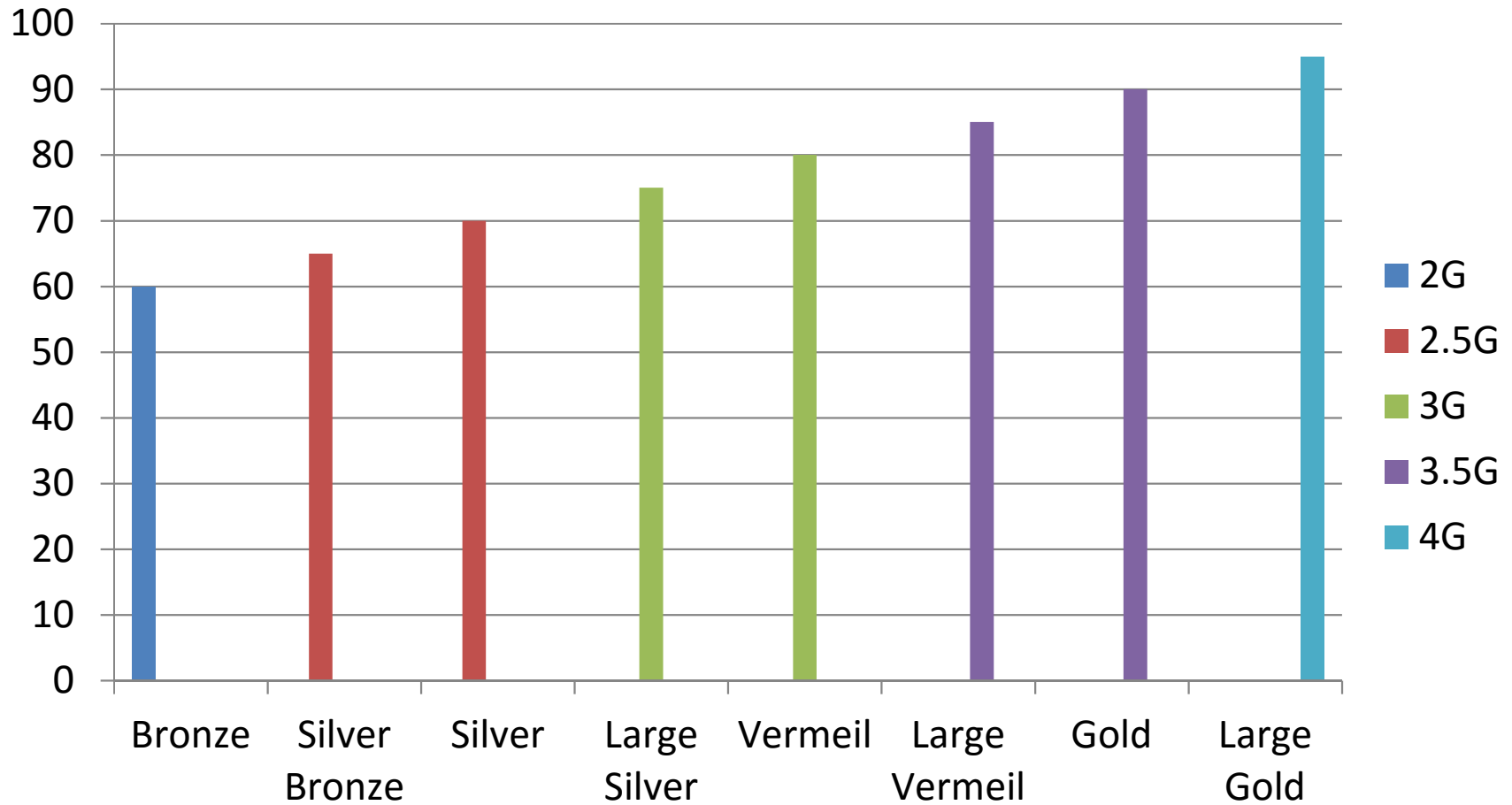
Bavarian stationers, stamp imprint on private order
ONLY FOUR COPIES RECORDED

variety:
greenish cyan-blue colour missing

Three sheets escaped the control routines at the printers creating the most remarkable variety of Norwegian stamps post WW II. Two of this sheet, numbered 20463 and 20464, showed this variety on all 100 stamps, the third just over the upper six rows. The marginal block of 20 shown here comes from the latter sheet and is today with 12 colour varieties the LARGEST REMAINING UNIT after the three sheets have been split.

For long time, this 6d stamp in golden bronze colour was famous for being the rarest regular stamp of Western Australia. But now it is considered to be a colour variant of the 1857 black bronze stamp and not a different issue. The bronze ink had possibly not been distributed equally over the printing plate so that different shades from black bronze to golden bronze came into existence.

Awards and Generations



Understanding the Criteria

Treatment

30

Title and Plan	10
Development	10
Philatelic Importance	10

Knowledge, Personal Study and Research

35

Condition and Rarity

30

Condition	10
Rarity	20

Presentation

5

Total

100

Understanding the Criteria

Concept and Approach 35%

Material 65%

Understanding the Criteria

- Each exhibit is judged on it's own merit
- Judged against a clearly defined set of criteria
- **Not judged against other exhibits**
- Subsequent Comparison to other exhibits for relativity only
- No minus marking for items not in the exhibit?

New Evaluation Criterion

Innovation

- When the thematic regulations were changed in the year 2000, a new criterion was added, called “innovation”, giving a maximum of 5 points.
- The “innovation” criterion is only in use for the thematic class and the “Special Regulations for Evaluation of Thematic Exhibits at F.I.P. exhibitions” (SREV) says about it:

3.2.3 Innovation

Innovation is shown by the

- *· introduction of new themes, or*
- *· new aspects of an established or known theme, or*
- *· new approaches for known themes, or*
- *· new application of material*

Understanding the Criteria

THERE ARE ONLY FOUR RULES

The concept shown by the exhibit

The exhibit shall show a clear concept of the subject treated, meaning that the title must describe the content of the exhibit. The concept shall be laid out in an introductory statement.

The selection of material must be based on qualification

The exhibit shall consist solely of relevant philatelic material.

The philatelic material selected must be fully consistent with the subject chosen and ensure continuity and understanding of the subject and illustrate the relevant aspects of knowledge. It is also important that

The selection of material should show the appreciation of the exhibitor as to what is available in the context of The exhibited subject.

The selection of material must be based on philatelic range and quality

The selection of material should include the fullest range of relevant philatelic material of the highest available quality.

The presentation of the exhibit

The presentation and the accompanying text of the exhibit should be simple, tasteful and well balanced. The presentation must also add information to that provided by the material and show the level of understanding of the subject and the relevant research by the exhibitor.

Understanding Philatelic Material

Thematic Philately

TR

and its
"relatives"
(PS)

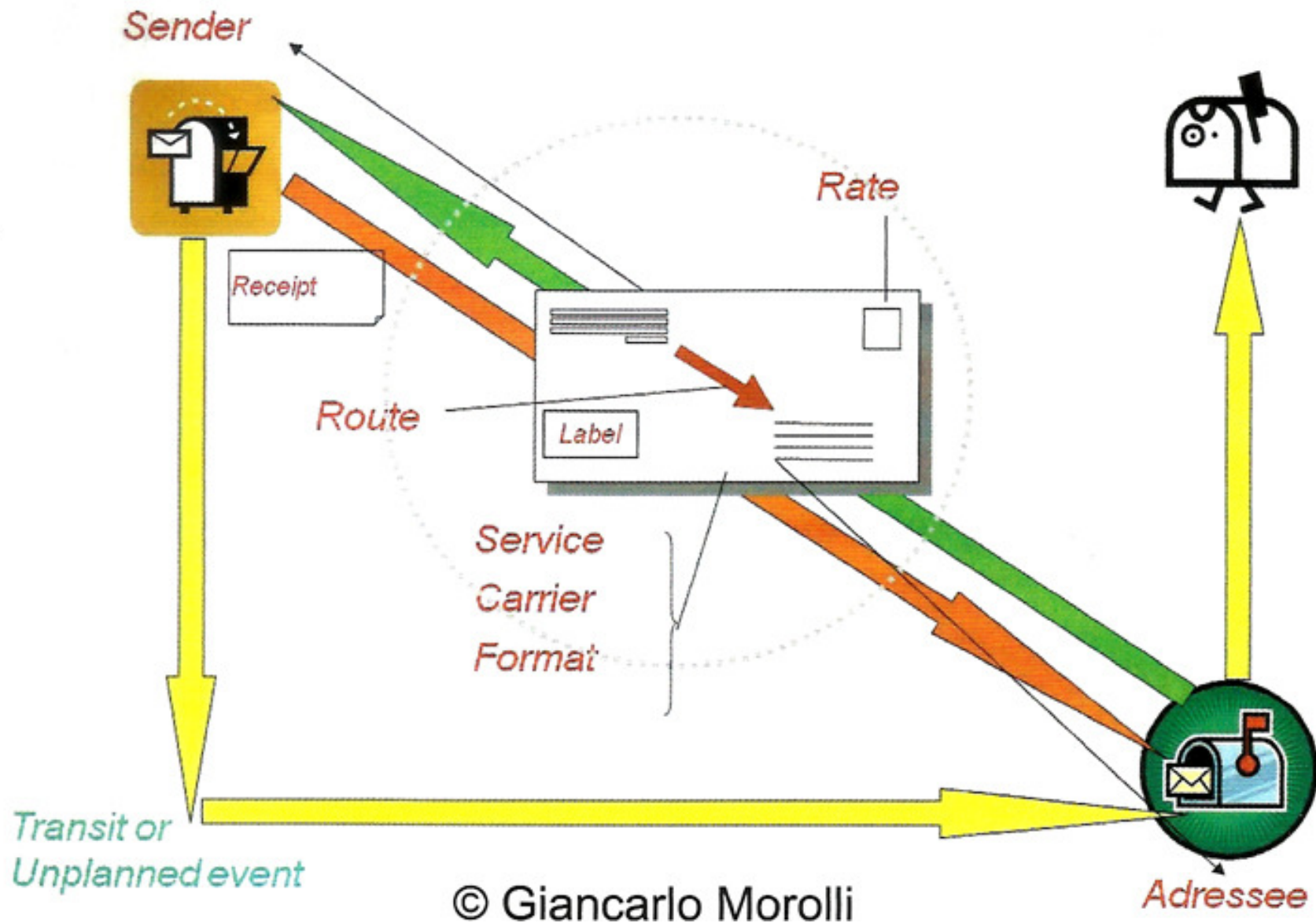
PH

and its
"relatives"
(AIRMAIL)

BASED ON THE PHILATELIC MATERIAL

The selection is based on THEMATIC criteria as well as on PHILATELIC criteria.

Understanding Philatelic Material



Subject Selection

- Not too big and not too small
- Smaller in-depth is better than bigger superficial
- Preferably avoid total of all the issues of a large country

Material Selection

- Avoid duplication
- Show only items directly related to the subject
- Show only good quality material if possible
- If a very rare item is only known in poor condition, show it and explain
- Show clean covers with clear markings
- Make sure material is balanced and not weighted in favour of a particular stamp or issue.

Title and Plan

- Brief background, not a long history
- Outline the scope of the exhibit (explain what is going to be shown)
- Philatelic material or illustration (optional)
- Bibliography (for the judges)
- **Ensure that it accurately describes what is going to be shown**

Treatment

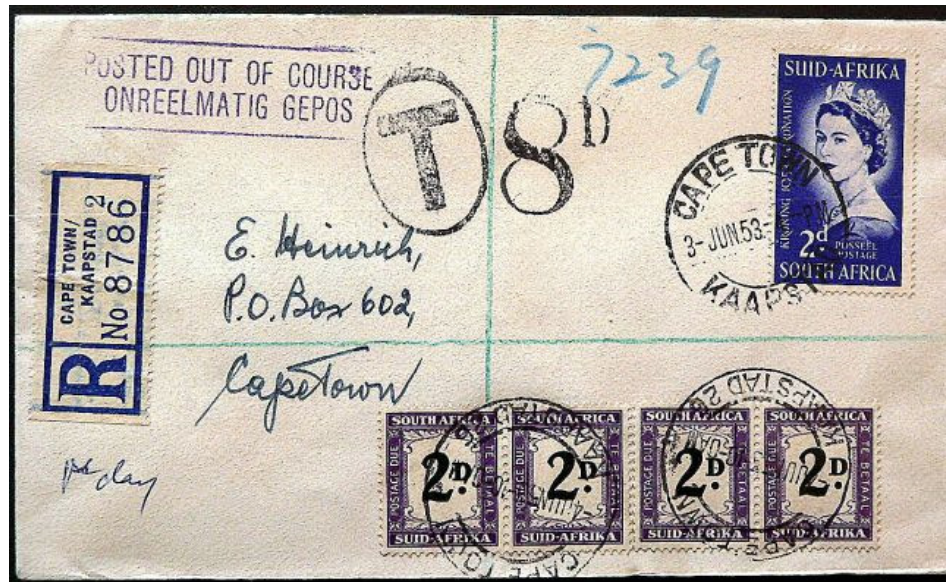
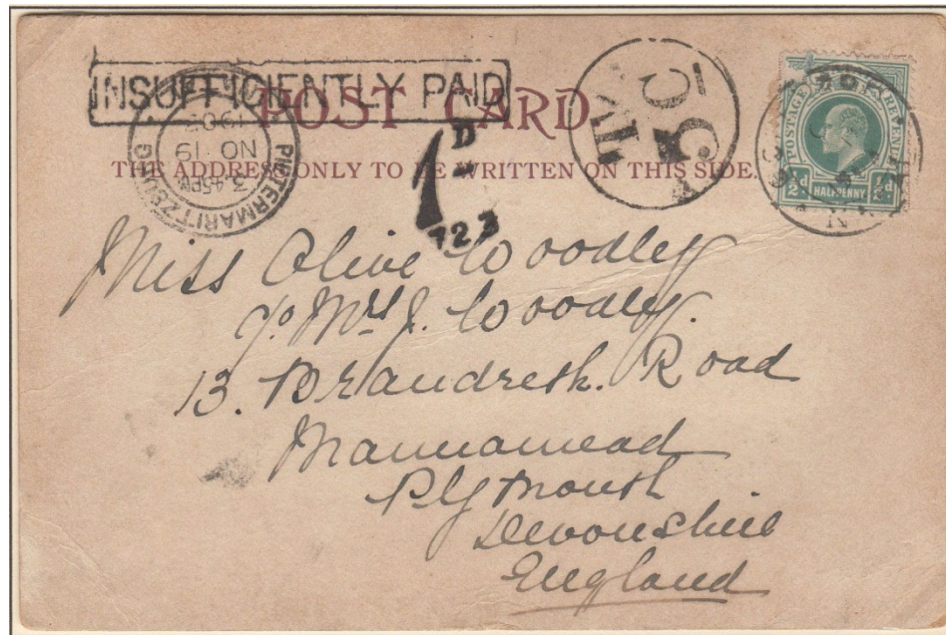
- Should be easy to follow and logical
- Make sure that it flows smoothly
- Must not be disjointed or erratic
- **Should do what the Introductory page described**

Treatment

- Are there well defined **start** and **end** points?
- Focus – are different aspects covered by the exhibit?
- Consistency – is there balance across sections?
- Scope – is the exhibit scope clear and logical?
- Subject Development – does it match the scope?
 - Is there section or chapter balance?
 - Is this logically based on the exhibit subject?
 - Is there too much or not enough material to properly explain the subject?

Write Up

- Don't state the obvious
- Make it clear which part of the write up applies to which item
- Choose easily readable font and font sizes
- Don't write too much, just enough to explain key items
- Give relevant information only
- Page Frame and Running Title Restrict space
- Overlapping Blocks or Covers do not look attractive



Mounting

- Clear mount or black mount?
- Black backing or fine line on the page?
- Covers are not perfectly cut, so black shows any minor imperfections

A3 Size Page Format

The larger page size makes it possible to show large-sized philatelic items

The larger page size, in general, allows to be more creative when writing up the text on each page

The larger page size enable to show more items on each page,

The larger pages design an overall layout which looks better and more individualistic

Balance

Probably the most critical element

- Balance of layout (pages, frames)
 - Balance over the sections
 - Balance of material

More Points

A **convincing concept** is an essential component for guiding the exhibitor and the onlooker

Top exhibitors identify **presentation** as a component of treatment

Top exhibitors refer to items, when they speak of **importance**

Some evaluation criteria have the purpose of awarding outstanding aspects of the exhibit (**innovation, research, importance**)

Thank you

Questions are welcome