

F.I.P AEROPHILATELY SEMINAR

AUSTRALIA 2013 WORLD STAMP
EXHIBITION
TUESDAY 14TH MAY 2013
ROSS WOOD



JUDGING AEROPHILATELY

- To know and understand the Regulations and apply them correctly and fairly



Introduction

- Please put your name and address on the sheet making the rounds and add your e-mail address if you would like a copy of the slides. As this is an approved FIP Seminar a list of all attendees is important to you as well as FIP should you be an Aerophilatelic Juror or intend to become one in the future.
- Questions may be asked at anytime during the presentation.



JUDGING THE AEROPHILATELY CLASS

- 1. An Aerophilately Exhibit
- 2. Defining Aerophilately
- 2. Composition of the exhibit
- 3. Arrangement of the exhibit
- 4. Judging criteria and points used
- 5. Applying the points to each criterion.



1. AN AEROPHILATELIC EXHIBIT

- An Aerophilatelic exhibit is composed essentially of postal documents transmitted by Air bearing evidence of having been flown.
- The word “postal” is to be interpreted to cover all transportation of mail by air. If this is not done then we would be unable to include such things in exhibits as the Vin Fiz flown cards, Barrier Island Pigeon Post and various private Pioneer material.
- “Transmitted by air” must include mail that was prepared but could not be due to such things as poor weather or mechanical problems.



2. DEFINING AEROPHILATELY

- Aerophilately represents a study of the development of the air mail services and a collection of documents pertaining to such development.
- To be judged as Aerophilately the covers (and air mail stamps if included) must be organised to show the development of airmail services. In other words, there must be a recognized aerophilatelic theme. If the covers are arranged to show uses of the stamps in a traditional way, then the exhibit should be judged as a traditional exhibit.



3. COMPOSITION OF THE EXHIBIT

- Postal documents despatched by air
- Official and semi-official stamps issued for use on airmail, in mint or used state, but mainly on cover.
- Adhesive stamps issued or overprinted specifically for use on airmail are part of aerophilately.
- An exhibit may also include related material such as Essays and Proofs, a study of printing methods, plating of varieties or errors.
- This material however should not dominate the exhibit and must relate to the flown material in the exhibit.



3. COMPOSITION OF THE EXHIBIT (Cont)

1920 Czechoslovakia Airmails



- The Castle stamps of Czechoslovakia were overprinted for airmail as at the time there were no stamps of these values and each stamp was for a particular destination from Prague.
- 14k Strasbourg, 24k Paris and 28k London.

3. COMPOSITION OF THE EXHIBIT (Cont)

AIR MAIL STAMPS MUST BE RELEVANT TO THE
OVERALL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUBJECT

- While both a traditional and an aerophilatelic exhibit may contain the stamps and their production methods etc., but it is the treatment of the covers that will determine whether the exhibit will be judged by a traditional or by an aerophilatelic team. i.e. in Aerophilately the stamps and covers are always annotated with regard to the development of air mail services.



3. COMPOSITION OF THE EXHIBIT (Cont)

- All types of postal and other marks, vignettes and labels for aerial transport
- Items connected with a particular means of aerial transport, not conveyed through a postal service but deemed important to the development of airmail
- Leaflets, messages and newspapers dropped from the air, as a way of normal postal delivery or on occasion of postal services interrupted by unforeseen events.



3. COMPOSITION OF THE EXHIBIT (Cont)

- Mail recovered from aircraft accidents and incidents

Exhibits may include ancillary items, such as maps, photographs, timetables and the like as long as they are considered vital to illustrate, and draw attention to a particular point or situation. They should not overpower the other material and accompanying text on display.

Note: For every ancillary item that is included there is at least one other (possibly more relevant) item that can not be shown within the exhibit.



4. ARRANGEMENT OF THE EXHIBIT

The arrangement of an aerophilatelic exhibit derives from its structure following a basic pattern.

- Chronological
- Geographical
- Means of Transport
 1. Pigeon
 2. Lighter than air
 3. Heavier than air
 4. Flying Boat
 5. Rocket

The plan or concept of the exhibit shall be clearly laid out in an introductory statement



INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT OR TITLE PAGE

- There are FOUR things that that you should consider when constructing the title page :
 - 1. PURPOSE OF THE TITLE PAGE
 - 2. STRUCTURE OF THE TITLE PAGE
 - 3. THE STRUCURE OF THE EXHIBIT
 - 4. BIBLIOGRAPHY



TITLE PAGE (Continued)

- I. PURPOSE OF TITLE PAGE
 - A. INFORM VIEWER WHAT HE IS GOING TO SEE & TYPE OF EXHIBIT (e.g.: Aerophilately.)
 - B. INFORM VIEWER BRIEFLY OF BACKGROUND/HISTORICAL VIEWPOINT
 - 1. Briefly fill in possible gaps necessary to understand exhibit subject
 - 2. Informs viewer purpose of the exhibit
 - 3. Introduces viewer to the wonder of your subject
 - C. BE BRIEF, SHOULDN'T TAKE MORE THAN A MINUTE TO READ



TITLE PAGE (Continued)

- 2. STRUCTURE OF TITLE PAGE
 - A. TITLE OF EXHIBIT
 - 1. Make sure viewer understands what the exhibit is about
 - 2. Define the boundaries of exhibit as much as possible within title
 - Do not name the exhibit “EARLY INDIAN AIRMAILS” as this is never ending as each person may have a different interpretation of early. At least use starting and ending years to help the viewer and judge understand what they are looking at. “INDIA AIRMAILS 1911-1939” would be a much better title.



TITLE PAGE (Continued)

– B. BACKGROUND

- 1. Briefly give the viewer enough historical information to understand what story of exhibit is
- 2. Briefly give viewer enough background to want to view exhibit
- 3. Briefly give subject life and charm, if possible (make story compelling)

- C. PHILATELIC ITEM/ILLUSTRATION

- 1. Use eye-catcher item that will not detract from continuity of main story or flow IF THERE IS ROOM.
- 2. If appropriate, place map or illustration as aid to better understand exhibit
- 3. No limit or boundaries to what is allowed, but use space wisely

TITLE PAGE (Continued)

3. DESCRIBE THE STRUCTURE OF THE EXHIBIT

- 1. Clearly define the beginning and ending of the exhibit
- 2. Outline exhibit in natural breakdown of subjects
- 3. Discussion of components, what is and is not present
- 4. Explain keys to understanding exhibit (important items, etc.)

- **HELPFUL HINT:**

- It maybe helpful to have additional title pages within exhibit or at least section headings as in a text book
- Will improve treatment of subject particularly in eyes of judges
- 2. Assists in flow of story (you always know where you are in exhibit)
- 3. Makes viewing easier and more educational



TITLE PAGE (Continued)

- 4. BIBLIOGRAPHY
- It is important that you list where you obtained the information from for the viewer and the jurors that are going to judge your exhibit. Only half of the title pages I received to judge here in Melbourne contained this information.



5. JUDGING CRITERIA & POINTS USED

- Presentation 5
- Treatment & Philatelic Importance 30
 - Treatment 20
 - Importance 10
- Knowledge, Personal Study and Research 35
- Condition and Rarity 30
 - Condition 10
 - Rarity 20

- Total 100



PRESENTATION 5 POINTS OR 5%

GREV, article 4.7:

The criterion of Presentation requires an evaluation of the clarity of the display, the text as well as the overall aesthetic balance of the exhibit.



JUDGING PRESENTATION

- Assessed first.
- Comparative to the other exhibits
- This is the appearance of the exhibit.
- Questions you should ask yourself.
 - Is there too little material on the sheets?
 - Is there a lack of balance between or within the sheets?
 - Is there a lack of balance between the frames?
 - Are color reproductions at least 25% different in size?
 - Is the text visually un-attractive?
 - Is the information easy to read?
 - Is there too much – too little information?



TREATMENT 20 POINTS

- GREV, article 4.3:
- The criterion of Treatment requires an evaluation of the completeness and correctness of the selected material made by the exhibitor to illustrate his or her chosen subject.



JUDGING TREATMENT

- Treatment is assessed according to the development of the subject outlined on the **title page** .
- It must conform to the subject outlined
- It must be balanced – i.e. it must cover all of the period outlined in an equivalent manner
- It must be complete with no important periods missing
- It must use the exhibit space properly to show relevant material
- Scarce or expensive material should not be duplicated
- Text should add to material not mirror what can be seen



IMPORTANCE 10 POINTS

- GREV, article 4.4:
- The criterion of philatelic importance requires an evaluation of philatelic significance of the subject chosen by the exhibitor, in terms of its scope, degree of difficulty of the subject and the philatelic interest of the exhibit.



JUDGING IMPORTANCE

- The importance of an exhibit will be measured in relation to the overall development of airmail transportation as well as the philatelic interest of the exhibit.
- Questions you should ask yourself;
 - Is the exhibit important for aerophilately?
 - Is the subject significant for the overall development of airmail transportation?
 - Does the area covered contribute to the development of a world airmail service?
 - Is a wide geographical area covered?
 - Is a pioneer period included?
 - Does the exhibit cover a long period or short?
 - Should the scope be enlarged or reduced?
 - Would this exhibit be difficult to duplicate?



PHILATELIC AND RELATED KNOWLEDGE, PERSONAL STUDY & RESEARCH 35 POINTS

- GREV, article, 4.5:
- The criteria of Philatelic and Related Knowledge, Personal Study and Research require the following evaluations:



JUDGING PHILATELIC AND RELATED KNOWLEDGE, PERSONAL STUDY AND RESEARCH

- Knowledge is the degree of knowledge of the exhibitor as expressed by the items chosen for display and their related comments;
- Questions you should ask yourself
 - Are the correct items chosen to tell the story as outlined on the title page.
 - Is there any information about dates posted, rates, postal routes and markings missing.
 - Is the information given correctly. Rates must be described correctly not the value of the stamps on the cover. Overfranked items must be described as such



JUDGING PHILATELIC AND RELATED KNOWLEDGE, PERSONAL STUDY AND RESEARCH (cont)

- Personal Study is the proper analysis of the items chosen for display;
- Questions you should ask yourself
 - Does the exhibit show outstanding personal study
 - Are the displayed items properly analyzed
 - Does the write-up add to the material and not purely state what appears on the items shown
 - Are there a number of overfranked covers not so described
 - Are commercially flown covers correctly annotated shown



JUDGING PHILATELIC AND RELATED KNOWLEDGE, PERSONAL STUDY AND RESEARCH (cont)

- Research is the presentation of new facts related to the chosen subjects.
 - Where an exhibit shows original research i.e. presentation of new facts related to the chosen subject, a large proportion of the total points may be given for it.
 - Personal study and research are interlinked especially where subjects have been extensively researched previously. Look at how personal study analyzes the research available to describe the items added to the exhibit.
 - All information added in an accompanying write-up should only relate to the subject and the items shown and not overwhelm the material.



CONDITION AND RARITY 30 POINTS

- GREV, article 4.6:
- The criteria of Condition and Rarity require an evaluation of the quality of the displayed material considering the standard of the material that exists for the chosen subject, the rarity and relative difficulty of acquisition of the selected material.



JUDGING CONDITION 10 POINTS

- The quality of the displayed rare material should be of acceptable condition in relation to that available.
- The quality of more common items should be in immaculate condition. – Crash covers are an exception to this rule.
- Repaired objects should be mentioned in the description – This is a major repair not just the attempt to cover a missing corner or a spike hole.
- All postmarks and manuscript markings should be legible.
- All stamps, vignettes and labels should be in good condition.
- Failure to remove private annotations and dealers prices should be penalised



JUDGING RARITY 20 POINTS

- Rarity is directly related to the aerophilatelic items shown and the relative scarcity of the material. Rarity does not always relate to the value of the item but the difficulty of acquisition.
- Questions you should ask yourself.
 - Does the exhibit show all rare objects in this field.
 - Does the exhibit include new discovered items.
 - Are the items on this subject easy to acquire. i.e. Do they come up readily for sale?
 - Does common material dominate the exhibit.
 - Does the title of the exhibit avoid rarities that should be included in this country/area.

The End

- Any More Questions

