

Steve Zwillinger's Exhibiting TIPS



Figure 1.

Final Preparations for Production

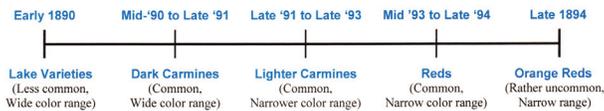
Plate Proof Color Time Line

Once the final die proof is approved, a die impression is rolled onto a transfer roll. The transfer roll image is quality checked. Then, the transfer image is "entered" on a plate – one impression at a time. Completed plates are cleaned and quality checked. Plate proof sheets are prepared of the entire plate on India paper, card stock, and stamp paper.

Proofs, particularly card proofs, were also prepared on several occasions as favors given to dignitaries – 500 to 1,500 printed at a time. Various shades of ink colors and different thicknesses of card stock exist to attest to different printings, often well after the stamps themselves were first produced.

On India, card, and stamp-paper plate proofs shown, nearly all on-stamp characteristics can be seen, even though a few proofs are faded or toned. The right side margin dots have been eliminated on many plate proofs.

Richard M. Morris published an extensive and highly technical report on color shades of the 1890 2 cent. Using his color classifications and his personal help in identifying colors, numerous shades of all three proof types are shown. The timing flow of color shades is depicted in a time line from February 1890 to late 1894.



On India Paper: Thin, soft, and absorbent India paper was used for essays and production proofing.



Lake on India
Block with All On-Stamp Characteristics
Also Shows Left Scroll Position Dot in White Oval



Lake Red on India
A Guideline in Left Scroll of Both Subjects



Carmine on India
Unusual Over Inking on Much of Image

Tip 79 – Consider using a timeline

In the first showing of my first multi-frame exhibit where I showed every issue in the order it was issued, without distinguishing between different types of stamps, one judge's critique was: "Chronology is not your friend." Telling a story within an exhibit usually involves more than a chronology. There are, however, numerous occasions for which it is not only appropriate, but quite desirable to present chronologically. In his exhibit *Design Cycle of U. S. 1890 and 1894 2-Cent Issues Using Samples, Essays, Proofs, Specimens, and Overprints*, Harold Sollenberger wanted to show the variety of color changes for the stamp over its lifespan. He elected to clearly show the timeframe of the color changes based on an exhaustive review of uses on cover. Figure 1 shows the timeline of color changes from 1890 to 1894.

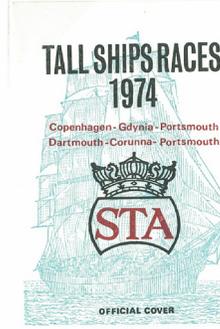
Clemens Reiss also used a timeline to good effect in his thematic exhibit *Sailing Races, 1662-2012*. In the earliest recorded race to next Olympics, he includes a timeline on the bottom of many pages. This provides the viewer with the context to understand and appreciate the philatelic material being displayed. Figures 2 and 3 are two pages from his exhibit with a timeline. The exhibit page in Figure 2 includes an item from the Tall Ship Races of 1974. Figure 4 is an enlargement of the timeline from that page which shows the relationship of Tall Ship Races to other notable Sailing Races events.

Tip 80 - If something important might be too small or too hard to see, use a diagram to call attention to it

Perforation varieties can be key to distinguishing between stamps that otherwise appear the same. Until I saw Roland Esig's exhibit *A Study of S&H Green Stamps*, I had no idea what perforation varieties existed in S&H Green Stamps. And how did I learn there were perforation varieties? I learned this from the marvelous illustrations that Roland prepared. Perforations are too small to allow differences between them to be obvious when looking at them on an exhibit page. Roland's illustrations allow us to clearly see the differences between perforations for coils (large and small holes) and sheets (Figure 5); coil stamps with seven holes on each side of a large hole and those with nine holes alternating between large and small (Figure 6); and a variety with three different size perforation holes (Figure 7.) Roland does a nice job in showing perforation varieties for each denomination. He writes:

"I decided when preparing the exhibit pages it was not likely a viewer could make out the different perforations being so small, let alone count them. Because I had prepared my own classifications for the perforations, I thought this was the only way to point out the differences. Also, most viewers would not see any difference unless they had a magnifying glass. This is the first time I have ever attempted to exhibit something like this as I have been a thematic exhibitor most of my exhibiting years."

6.1 LONG DISTANCE – TALL SHIP RACES



July 19, 1974 Gdynia, Poland cancel at start of 1st 1974 Tall Ship race. Danish Tall Ship "paquebot" stamp. This ship competed in 1956 races and competed for 50 years



1.0 EARLY HISTORY 1.1 FIRST CLUB RACES



The Royal Cork Yacht Club was founded in 1720. It is the world's oldest yacht club.

Racing began in the first years and continues today.



April 8, 1720



1720 oldest yacht club, Ireland

1775 Royal Thames club, England

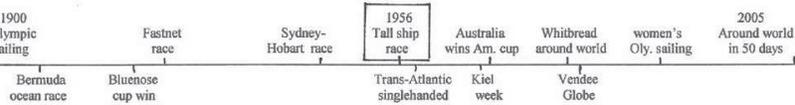
1803 Falton steamboat

25 oldest yacht clubs

Figure 2.

Figure 3.

Figure 4.



Tip 81 Don't be trapped in the horizontal; think vertically where it meets your needs

Preparing an exhibit page is sometimes described as arranging the pieces of a puzzle. This may be especially true for thematic exhibits where each page has a large number of elements with different shapes and sizes. Fitting the pieces together to yield a well-designed page is difficult. It may be easier to arrange these pieces if there is some flexibility in how they can be arrayed. Greg Balagian in his exhibit *The Lion – Most Symbolic Animal of All* did what many of us would not think to do. He turned a cover on its side. That is, the copy of the reverse of the cover is not mounted horizontally to match the mounting of the cover itself, as I or many others would have mounted it. Figure 8 shows how Greg turned the photocopy of the back 90 degrees. It fit better, it looks good, it worked well and it is a better page for it. The sidewise copy is on the lower left corner of the exhibit page in Figure 8.

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5.0 Perforation Varieties

A logical explanation for perforation varieties is the stamps were printed by different printers using different perforating equipment.

Figure 5.

The One Point Value Trading Stamps

Coil Issues



Type 3 Perforation Pattern

Type 4 Perforation Pattern

Sheet Issues



Type 1a Perforation



Type 1b Perforation Pattern consists of seven holes across and twelve down and the holes are larger.



Type 2 Perforation Pattern consists of 8 holes all the same in holes are therefore one centimeter.

5.0 Perforation Varieties



Type H1 Perforation Three different size perforation holes. Middle hole is slightly smaller than the large ones and is the only one of this size.



Type H2 Perforation Perforation with just two different size holes but has a partial perforation on both outer edges.



Type H5 Perforation Nine perforation holes alternating large then small.

Type H4 Horizontal Perforation

The only vertical hole perforations are on the left edge of the sheet. All the other vertical perforations are rouletted.



Unusual horizontal Type H4 never centered on a stamp, unusual for S&H Green Stamp.

Figure 6.

5.0 Perforation Varieties



Type H2 Perforation



Type H5 Perforation



Type H4 Horizontal Perforation



from a medium sized distribution book sent to smaller retail stores. Type H4 Perforation like the coil strip above.

Figure 7.



1926 GB Ireland "Cork 124" mileage free mark



July 16, 1930 Sandhamn, Sweden provisional post office hand cancel for 100th Anniversary of Swedish Yacht Club. Correct international airmail rate to USA. Back of card describes week long regatta for oldest Swedish yacht club. Yachts competed from at least 7 countries in this "Archipelago of Stockholm."



2. 1. COAT OF ARMS

In heraldry, supporters are figures usually placed on either side of the shield and depicted holding it up.

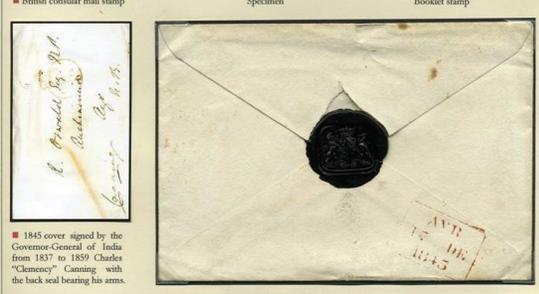
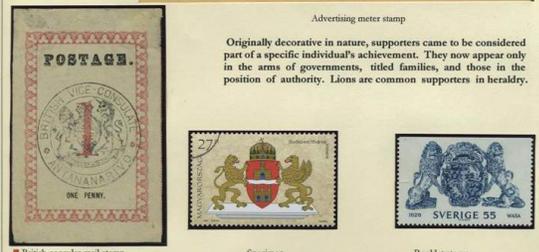


Figure 8.