

The Introductory Page

If you don't tell the jury what you are exhibiting, don't expect them to work it out for themselves ...

Spring Stampex
Saturday 22 February 2014,
11am





ARGENTINA OVERSEAS MAIL: POSTAGE RATES BETWEEN 1858-1892

Introduction:

The following exhibition shows the evolution of the postage rates for covers forwarded from Argentina to overseas destination between 1858 and 1892. Only franked covers are presented in this investigation, illustrating examples since the first issue of the province of Buenos Aires till franking of the First Issue of the South American Bank Note Company.

To understand the different postage rates during this long period it is important to separate the collection in two main chapters. The first of them, "Pre UPU Period", exhibits the interesting coexistence between the argentinian postal system and the foreign post offices. Therefore it is needed to divide this first one in subchapters.

Next I describe the main divisions:

1. Pre Upu Period (1858-1878)

1.1 Argentinian franking forwarded to overseas destinations

This subchapter shows examples of covers franked with argentinian issues. This franking served to pay only the domestic postage. Non postal contract existed in this period between Argentina and other transatlantic postal organizations.

1.2 Foreign Post Offices in Argentina

It explains the postage rates of the covers circulated with issues of the different foreign post offices which were established until 1878 in Buenos Aires. The following post offices operated during this period:

1.2.1 French Post Office in Buenos Aires (1860-1878)

1.2.2 English Post Office in Buenos Aires (1860-1878)

1.2.3 Italian Post Office in Buenos Aires (1873-1878)

2. Post UPU Period (April 1878-1892)

In April 1878 Argentina joined the UPU. Since then argentinian franking served to pay the full postage until the destination of the member countries. The evolution of the different postal rates until 1892 will be documented with respective examples. Since 1893 it was not any more permitted to frank covers with postclassic issues like ABN, NB, Bradbury, Kidd or the first emission of the SABNC. That is the main reason why this study finishes in December 1892.

Contents

The Pre Upu Period shows a wide range of important overseas covers:

- _ The two largest recorded overseas franking (4x5 cents Escuditos to Switzerland and the 15+5 cents Rivadavia to Germany)
- _ The only recorded destinations of Sweden and Canada with classic issues of Argentina (Barquitos and Rivadavias frankings)
- _ The most important overseas cover of the Province of Buenos Aires (2x 1 Pesos Cabecitas with San Vicente cancel)
- _ Three of the four recorded Cabecitas overseas covers with the 1 Peso in rose color
- _ The most important overseas cover with Confederation issues (2x5 cts. large figures to France)
- _ The most important Rivadavias overseas covers (15+5 cts to Germany, 5 cts. with Lacroix Freres watermark on cover, the two recorded 5 cts double franking with uniques postmarks: "Rosario a Villanueva" and "Tigre")
- _ The largest recorded franking of the british and french foreign post offices in Buenos Aires and unique combination frankings
- _ Unique destinations with franking of the foreign post office: Canada, Norway, Austria (British post office Buenos Aires) and India (French Post office Buenos Aires)

The Post UPU shows:

- _ A unique overseas stagecoach letter
- _ A large number of unique recorded postmarks on cover to overseas destinations
- _ The largest existing frankings of the Bradbury/Wilkinson issue
- _ Most of the unusual or unique destinations in existence
- _ Very scarce franking of the South American Bank Note Company, specially the very scarce 5 Pesos to Italy (First Declared value postage to an foreign destination)

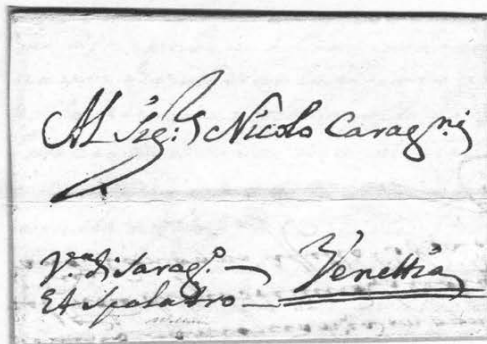
Abbreviations:

ABN: American Bank Note Company
NB: National Bank
SABNC: South American Bank Note Company



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

THIS EXHIBIT IS PREPARED FOR MEMBERS OF POSTAL HISTORY
GROUP OF HUNGARIAN PHILATELISTS IN BUDAPEST



1749 10. June. Courier entire letter from Salonique to Venice.
On the front in manuscript " via di Saraglio et Spalato ".

HISTORY BACKGROUND

As the Byzantine empire was collapsing from internal fighting towards the end of the 14th century and Bosnia was an independent Kingdom, the Ottomans crossed the Dardanelles to Thracia and conquered many important coastal cities which formed the basis for their later rule in Southeastern Europe. Bosnia and Herzegovina were Turkish provinces until 1878. The first "Imperial Ottoman Post" delivery in the region was created by order of Omar Pascha in 1840 and provided service by horse - Tatar Courier Post - in between Bosnia Brood and Constantinople every 8 days. From 1846 to 1848 postal service were given also to a private trader Spiridion Rajkovic, but only for letters and only from Sarajevo to Bosnia Brood and back. Only after 1848 Turks organized slowly real post stations and post routes in between most important locations in B&H. The Austrian consulate provided courier postal service, which delivered post from Herzegovina to the nearest Austrian P. Offices in Metkovic, through Livno or Sign to Spalato and from Bosnia through Brood, Gradiska, Kostajnica, Rajevo Selo... Austria - Hungary ruled the provinces as occupied zones after the Berlin Congress. On the 1 of July, 1879 military occupation stamps for B&H, printed in Vienna at the State Printing Works, were used for the first time for postal services. Those stamps, showing only the Coats of Arms with Lions and Eagles, with value in kreuzer, were in use for 20 years, were printed in Lithography and since 1894 in Typography. The main intention of this Exhibit was to present part of the postal history on the territories of the Bosnia and Herzegovina beginning with Ottoman pre-philatelic period and finishing with the Austrian Occupation Military Issues I and II, ending with 1900.

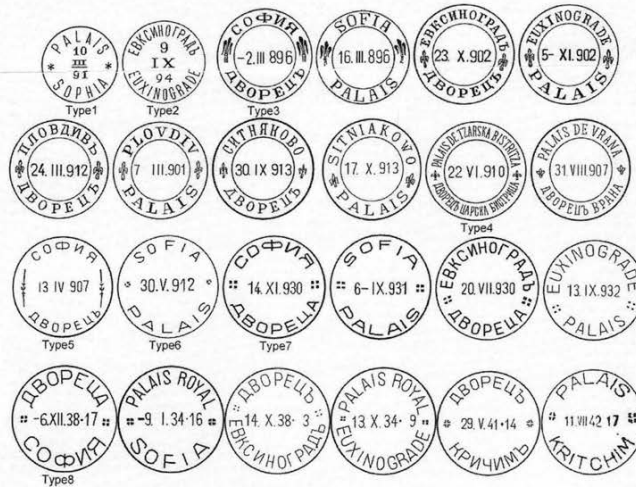
BULGARIAN PALACE POSTMARKS, 1890-1946

The Palace Postmarks are a special group of cancels used in the Palace Post Offices during the time of Monarchy in Bulgaria. The first Palace Post Office was opened on 02.11.1884 in Sofia, but used no Palace Postmark. The first Palace Postmark came to use in 1890 in Sofia. Until the end of the Monarchy in Bulgaria are now known 26 different Palace Postmarks. Below are depicted 24 of them, numbered by **Types from 1 to 8**, listed chronologically. The other 2 Palace Postmarks are shown on the last two pages of the exhibit as they are First Day Special Cancellations. The study of the various Palace Postmarks is made by each Palace separately starting with Sofia Palace.

Each Postmark is described by its measurements, inscription, earliest and latest known usage and colour of postal ink. For this reason on every exhibit page are mounted various postal items like: mailed covers and postcards, postal forms and registration labels.

Listing of the Palaces and period of their Postmarks usage:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Sofia Palace Postmarks, 1890-1946. | 5. Tsarska Bistritsa Palace Postmarks, 1904 -1914. |
| 2. Euxinograde Palace Postmarks, 1894-1944. | 6. Vrana Palace Postmarks, 1904 -1914. |
| 3. Plovdiv Palace Postmarks, 1901-1913. | 7. Krichim Palace Postmarks, 1937-1944. |
| 4. Sitniakovo Palace Postmarks, 1901 -1913. | 8. Other Cancellations From The Palace. |



BULGARIAN POSTAGE STAMPS

WITH OVERPRINT

“POST IN RUMANIA 1916 - 1917”



Raicho Raichev - Bulgaria

The Introductory Page

- Jurors get this in advance to do their homework
- Exhibitors should do what works for them, but the exhibit must be clear and structured. There are no absolute rules
- The key is to capture the interest of the viewer or juror.
- A clear simple front page and presentation goes a long way to achieving this.

The Introductory Page

Structure: Explain how the exhibit is organised: How has the story been told?

Background: A short historical context.

Conventions: Standard abbreviations, use of text, graphics etc.

An Image: such as a map, or a key item: attracts attention to the exhibit.

The Introductory Page

Title: Choose a “working title”. This might end up being a final title, but as the material is worked with, the title might be redefined to fit the exhibit more precisely.



The Introductory Page

Aim of exhibit: Just a few lines stating what is intended to be achieved with the exhibit. Be concise and to the point.

What is the scope of the exhibit?

The Introductory Page

Plan: A graphical representation of the exhibit which corresponds exactly to its treatment.

Comment on key items.

The Introductory Page

Bibliography: A short bibliography. If the judge isn't told where to find information, then don't be surprised if they can't understand the exhibit.

Exhibitors should reference themselves, if possible, preferably including own research.



The Introductory Page: Reality

- Draft a front (introduction) page
- Write up the exhibit
- Re-visit the front page - does it say what you are now exhibiting?
- Invariably, re-write the front page



Slesvig: From Danish Duchy to Prussian Province -- Early Mail to 1867

Aim: This exhibit shows mail within, to and from the Duchy of Slesvig, from private carriage to public service, over a period of almost 300 years from the latter years of the 16th century to 31st December 1867 when the postal service was unified under the North German Confederation.

Structure: The development of the mail is shown, largely chronologically through handwritten instructions and town markings, the beginning of framed and other hand stamped marks of origin, particularly on foreign mail, and the introduction of true post marks from 1844. All Danish post offices before 1864 are represented.

Postage stamps, introduced by Denmark in Slesvig on 1st May 1851, were followed by successive postal administrations including the field postal systems, up to the end of the adhesive issues for the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which complete the exhibit.

Background: The Duchies of Slesvig and Holstein (Schleswig and Holstein in German) were associated with the Danish Crown from the late Middle Ages, until the Second Schleswig War of 1864 when they were seized by Prussia and Austria. Slesvig was always more Danish and Holstein more German, and neither Duchy was ever part of the Danish Kingdom. The population of the Duchies did not exceed a million until 1864. Slesvig's population was less than 30% of that in Holstein, and philatelic material is correspondingly scarce.

Conventions: Ant and LAP are used throughout to describe Antiqua (Serif) and Lapidar (sans-serif) type faces for cancellers and other hand stamps. All manuscript markings are noted in the text in *italics*. The abbreviation **cds** is used for circular date stamp. Items of particular interest are marked .  Shows mail carried by the Slesvig Railway.

Section Break (Continuous)

Pages	Frame 1a	Pages	Frame 4a
2	Before the Royal mail	49-64	The first postage stamps in Slesvig-Schleswig-Holstein stamps used in Rendsburg. The 4RBS--Antiqua Date stamps and Mute Cancellers: First Day covers from Denmark and Slesvig
3-4	The Royal mail 1624-1653		
4-8	The Klingenberg and Gyldenlove framed post		Frame 5a
	1653-1711	65-72	The first postage stamps in Slesvig. The 4RBS--Antiqua Date stamps and Numeral Cancellers
9-16	The Royal mail--Manuscript markings	73-77	The 1854 issue--Antiqua and Numeral Cancellers
	Frame 2a	78-80	The 1858 issue--Antiqua and Numeral Cancellers
17-21	The Royal mail--Manuscript markings		Frame 6a
22-29	Slesvig and the Napoleonic Wars	81-96	1862/3--Last years of the Danish post in the Duchy of Slesvig
30-31	The Introduction of framed post marks		Frame 7a
32	Cholera mail	97-104	1864 and the Danish/Austrian-Prussian War
	Frame 3a	105-112	Prussian and Austrian Post in the Duchy of Slesvig
33-36	Hand stamped and Manuscript town marks		Frame 8a
37-38	Antiqua II--The one and a half ring date stamp		
39-40	Ship mail and the Duchy of Slesvig	113-128	1865-67--New stamps for Schleswig, Holstein and
41-48	Three Years War 1848-1851. The First		Schleswig-Holstein
	Schleswig Uprising		

Section Break (Continuous)

Bibliography and Sources

Altdeutschland-Spezial-Katalog-und-Handbuch-5. Auflage-Grobe 1975

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Schleswig-Holsteinische Arbeitsgemeinschaft-Handbooks

Sanderjylland-DAKA 1999

Stampless Mail to and from Scandinavia to 1868-Hughmark and

Halpern 1999

Section Break (Continuous)

Title

The title should precisely encapsulate the exhibit. Not like these ...

Österreichische Internationale Korrespondenz in Europa

Wien

The old letters of Belarus

Postal History of Bosnia-Herzegovina

Postal History of Brno

Cancellations from the Danzig area

Dutch Colonies : Postal Routes and Rates





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22-29	Slesvig and the Napoleonic Wars		Frame 6a
30-31	The Introduction of framed post marks	81-96	1862/3--Last years of the Danish post in the Duchy of Slesvig
32	Cholera mail		Frame 7a
	Frame 3a	97-104	1864 and the Danish/Austrian-Prussian War
33-36	Handstamped and Manuscript town marks	105-112	Prussian and Austrian Post in the Duchy of Slesvig
37-38	Antiqua II--The one and a half ring datestamp		Frame 8a
39-40	Ship mail and the Duchy of Slesvig	113-128	1865-67--New stamps for Schleswig, Holstein and
41-48	Three Years War 1848-1851. The First Schleswig Uprising		Schleswig-Holstein

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Section Break (Continuous)

What am I trying to achieve?



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Structure

How have I put the exhibit together?

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1-8	The Klingenberg and Gyldenlove framed post	Frame 5
9-16	1653-1711 The Royal mail - Manuscript markings	65-72
17-21	Frame 2	73-77
22-29	The Royal mail - Manuscript markings Slesvig and the Napoleonic Wars	78-80
30-31	The Introduction of framed post marks	81-96
32	Cholera mail	Frame 6
33-36	Frame 3	97-104
37-38	Hand stamped and Manuscript town marks	105-112
39-40	Antiqua II - The one and a half ring date stamp	Frame 8
41-48	Ship mail and the Duchy of Slesvig Three Years War 1848-1851 - The First Schleswig Uprising	113-128
		1862/3 - Last years of the Danish post in the Duchy of Slesvig
		Frame 7
		1864 and the Danish/Austrian-Prussian War
		Prussian and Austrian Post in the Duchy of Slesvig
		1865-67 - New stamps for Schleswig, Holstein and
		Schleswig-Holstein

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Section Break (Continuous)

What is my beginning and end?



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Background

What is the historical context of my exhibit?

Background: The Duchies of Slesvig and Holsten (Schleswig and Holstein in German) were associated with the Danish Crown from the late Middle Ages, until the Second Schleswig War of 1864 when they were seized by Prussia and Austria. Slesvig was always more Danish and Holstein more German, and neither Duchy was ever part of the Danish Kingdom. The population of the Duchies did not exceed a million until 1864. Slesvig's population was less than 30% of that in Holstein, and philatelic material is correspondingly scarce.

□	Frame 2a	73-77a	The 1854 issue -- Antiqua and Numeral Cancellers
17-21a	The Royal mail -- Manuscript markings	78-80a	The 1858 issue -- Antiqua and Numeral Cancellers
22-29a	Slesvig and the Napoleonic Wars	□	Frame 6a
30-31a	The Introduction of framed post marks	81-96a	1862/3 Last years of the Danish post in the Duchy of Slesvig
32a	Cholera mail	□	Frame 7a
□	Frame 3a	97-104a	1864 and the Danish/Austrian-Prussian War
33-36a	Hand stamped and Manuscript town marks	105-112a	Prussian and Austrian Post in the Duchy of Slesvig
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Section Break (Continuous)

An opportunity to deal with issues such as rarity.





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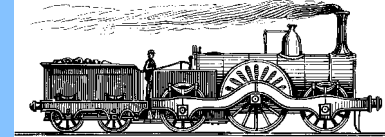
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Conventions

These are important pieces of shorthand.



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32	Cholera mail		Frame 6a
	Frame 3a	97-104	1864 and the Danish/Austrian-Prussian War
33-36	Handstamped and Manuscript town marks	105-112	Prussian and Austrian Post in the Duchy of Slesvig
37-38	Antiqua II - The one and a half ring datestamp		Frame 8a
39-40	Ship mail and the Duchy of Slesvig	113-128	1865-67 - New stamps for Schleswig, Holstein and
41-48	Three Years War 1848-1851 - The First		Schleswig-Holstein
	Schleswig Uprising		

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De Danske Jernbanebureauer og deres stempler Del 2 Hovard 1999

Deutsche Vorphilatelie Feuser 1988

Den Danske Postetat 1624-1927 (1983) Nørby 2008

Section Break (Continuous)

Die klassischen deutschen Feldpoststempel Wildschütz 1995

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Sanderjylland-DAKA 1999

Stampless Mail to and from Scandinavia to 1868 Hugh Mart and

Halpern 1999

Section Break (Continuous)

They help the judge to follow the exhibit:

Ant = Antiqua

Lap = Lapidar

Manuscript

cds = circular date stamp



Slesvig: From Danish Duchy to Prussian Province -- Early Mail to 1867

Aim: This exhibit shows mail within, to and from the Duchy of Slesvig, from private carriage to public service, over a period of almost 300 years from the latter years of the 16th century to 31st December 1867 when the postal service was unified under the North German Confederation.

Structure: The development of the mail is shown largely chronologically through handwritten instructions and cover

The Plan

Pages	Frame 1	Pages	Frame 4
2 3-4	Before the Royal mail The Royal mail 1624-1653	49-64	The first postage stamps in Slesvig-Schleswig-Holstein stamps used in Rendsburg-The 4RBS--Antiqua-Date stamps and Mute Cancellers-First-Day covers from Denmark and Slesvig
4-8 9-16	The Klingenberg and Gyldenløve farmed post 1653-1711 The Royal mail--Manuscript markings	65-72	The first postage stamps in Slesvig-The 4RBS--Antiqua-Date stamps and Numeral Cancellers
	Frame 2	73-77	The 1854 issue--Antiqua and Numeral Cancellers
17-21	The Royal mail--Manuscript markings	78-80	The 1858 issue--Antiqua and Numeral Cancellers
22-29	Slesvig and the Napoleonic Wars		Frame 6
30-31	The Introduction of framed post-marks	81-96	1862/3-Last years of the Danish post in the Duchy of Slesvig
32	Cholera mail		Frame 7
	Frame 3	97-104	1864 and the Danish/Austrian-Prussian War
33-36	Handstamped and Manuscript town-marks	105-112	Prussian and Austrian Post in the Duchy of Slesvig
37-38	Antiqua II--The one and a half ring date stamp		Frame 8
39-40	Ship mail and the Duchy of Slesvig	113-128	1865-67--New stamps for Schleswig, Holstein and
41-48	Three Years War 1848-1851-The First		Schleswig-Holstein
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Stampless Mail to and from Scandinavia to 1868-Hughart and

Halpern 1999

.....Section Break (Continuous).....

An exact guide to the exhibit. Go to an exhibition and watch the judges looking at an exhibit where the introductory page is inadequate.



Slesvig: From Danish Duchy to Prussian Province -- Early Mail to 1867

Aim: This exhibit shows mail within, to and from the Duchy of Slesvig, from private carriage to public service, over a period of almost 300 years from the latter years of the 16th century to 31st December 1867 when the postal service was unified under the North German Confederation.

Structure: The development of the mail is shown, largely chronologically through handwritten instructions and town markings, the beginning of framed and other hand stamped marks of origin, particularly on foreign mail, and the introduction of true post marks from 1844. All Danish post offices before 1864 are represented.

Postage stamps, introduced by Denmark in Slesvig on 1st May 1851, were followed by successive postal administrations including the field postal systems, up to the end of the adhesive issues for the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which complete the exhibit.

Background: The Duchies of Slesvig and Holstein (Schleswig and Holstein in German) were associated with the Danish Crown from the late Middle Ages, until the Second Schleswig War of 1864 when they were seized by Prussia and Austria. Slesvig was always more Danish and Holstein more German, and neither Duchy was ever part of the Danish Kingdom. The population of the Duchies did not exceed a million until 1864. Slesvig's population was less than 20% of that of Holstein.

The Bibliography

Not every book on the subject.

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Section Break (Continuous)

Helps to demonstrate knowledge and research and helps the judge to plan for the exhibition.



Treatment (20%)

- Title - does it match the material
- Plan and introductory page
- Completeness and correctness of material –
Selection of material
- Does the subject fit into the space available
- Originality
- Balance

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