How to Improve a Thematic Exhibit

Understanding the Thematic Exhibiting Rule and The Importance of Philatelic Material

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Objectives of the Seminar

- Explain the judging system in Thematic philately, in order to understand the rules to achieve excellence in exhibiting
- OPresent hints on how to identify appropriate material in thematic exhibit

Judges Responsibility

- To interpret the regulations liberally
- To give the exhibit the highest possible award
- To give positive and constructive feedback
- To help the exhibitor improve his exhibit
- To be objective

Rules for Competitive Exhibits – Where are they defined?

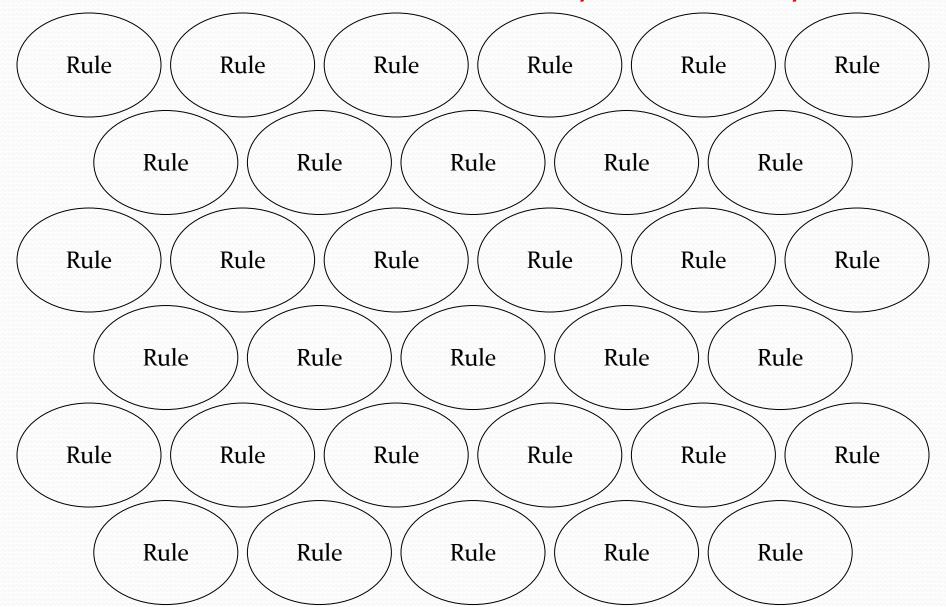
GREV SREV GUIDELINES

•DEFINITION OF GENERAL RULES

- •Same Principles as in GREV
- •Different **implementation** according to class peculiarities
- •One for each competitive class

- •No additional rules
- Clarification & Guidance

Some believe that Thematic Philately has too many rules...



RULES: GREV, SREV, Guidelines

Does Thematic Philately have **too many rules**? No, in fact there are only **FIVE**:

- 1) The CONCEPT, as shown by the exhibit the MESSAGE, shoud be exhibitor's INNOVATIVE approach and work!
- 2) CHOICE OF MATERIAL: Philatelic criteria
 POSTAL aspects of philatelic material (no private prints or markings!)
- 3) CHOICE OF MATERIAL: <u>Thematic criteria</u>
 LINKED to the theme or development
- 4) CHOICE OF MATERIAL: <u>Philatelic variety and quality</u>
 A WIDE variety and BEST quality
- 5) PRESENTATION of the exhibit
 Understandable, nice looking, clearly presented, nicely arranged

ALLOTMENT OF POINTS IN THE THEMATIC CLASS

Judging criteria		Points	
Treatment			35
1.1	Title and plan	15	
	Correct, logical, balanced, original		
	Consistency between the plan and the title		
1.2	Development	15	
	Elaboration of all aspects of the plan		
	Positioning of items and their connection to thematic text		
1.3	Innovation	5	
	Originality of treatment, new aspects		
Knowledge, personal study and research			30
2.1	Thematic	15	
	Correct, concise text and new thematic findings		
2.2	Philatelic	15	
	Widest variety and balance of all types of material in		
	respect of philatelic rules		
	Philatelic comments (text)		
Condition and	rarity		30
4.1	Condition (quality of material w/r to its rarity)	10	
4.2	Rarity (w/r to its importance and difficulty of acquisition)	20	
Presentation			5
5.1	Overall aesthetic balance, clarity of display and text		
TOTAL		1(00

Philatelic Knowledge

- ➤ Presence of widest range of postal-philatelic material and its balanced use (according to the type of material, regional span and time window)
- > Avoid errors:
- full compliance with the rules of postal philately
- appropriateness of postal documents
- appropriateness and correctness of the philatelic text, when needed
- Presence of philatelic studies and skillful use of important philatelic material

The philatelic text should be in a smaller font and form!

The Importance of Philatelic Material

THE THEMATIC EXHIBIT

has two essential properties:

It describes a story

2. The story is illustrated with appropriate philatelic material in its postal aspects

The principles of thematic philately

- Not restricted by space or time
- Using all of philately's resources
- Using only items with definite and close links to the topic
- A fair balance between philatelic means and thematic necessities

... and importantly:



use the most « postal » items possible...

Appropriate Material

A Thematic exhibit uses all kind of philatelic material in its postal aspects according to illustration, purpose of issue etc.

Guidelines:

Appropriate postal-philatelic material is that which, for the purpose of transmitting mail or other postal communications, has been issued, intended for issue, or produced in the preparation for issue, used, or treated as valid for postage by governmental, local or private postal agencies, or by other duly commissioned or empowered authorities.

MATERIAL

There should be as much variety as possible (both within the whole exhibit and on the single sheet)!

- In the **TYPE** of material:

Stamps, cancellations, postal stationery, covers, proofs...

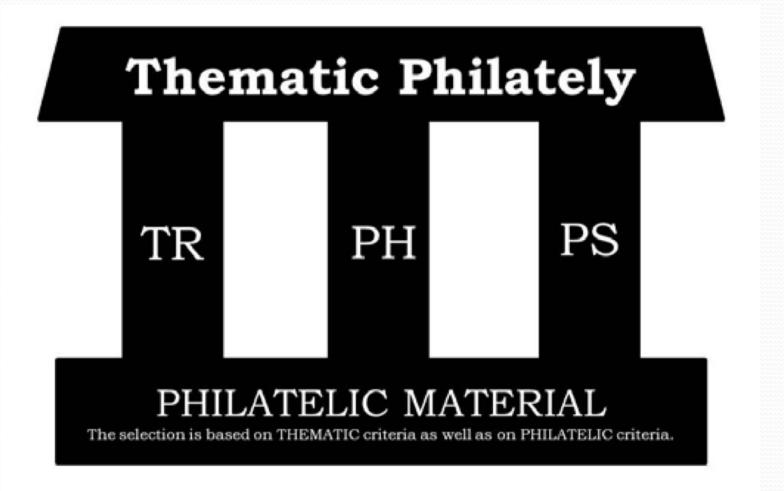
- Spatial:

Material from ALL OVER the world

- Temporal:

Material from ALL PERIODS from pre- to modern-philately

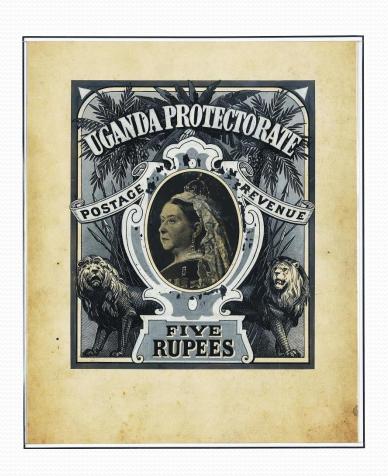
THE PILLARS OF THEMATIC PHILATELY



Degree of importance of philatelic material

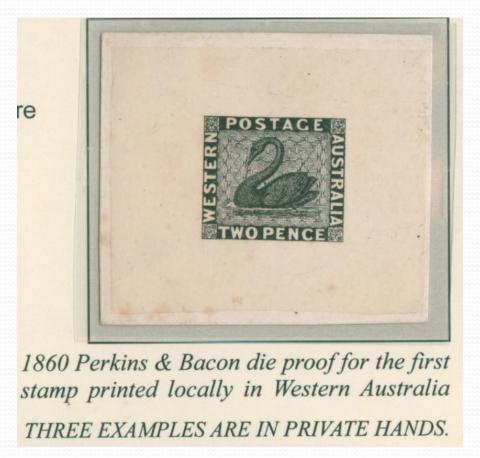
- Stamps
- Postal stationery and booklets
- Other: cancellations, telegrams, frankings ...
- Artist sketches and examples of printing process*
- Examples from relevant postal history items
- (*) Depends on the issuing country and printing house (e.g. Tonga vs. House of Questa)

world status: essay for the most classic stamps





world status: proof for the most classic stamps



Damian Läge

high importance: accepted drawings







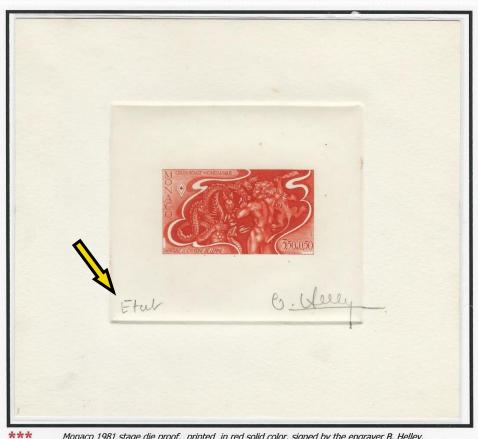
Limited issue with WWF logo

high importance: die proofs for controlling engraving process





high importance: die proofs for controlling engraving process



Monaco 1981 stage die proof, printed in red solid color, signed by the engraver B. Helley, bears the official control seal inscribed "IMPRIMERIE DES TIMBRES-POSTE- CONTROLE".

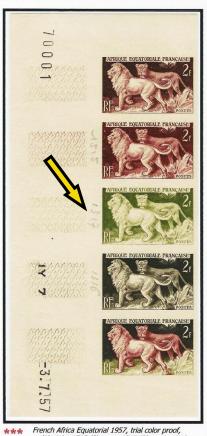
The engraver's name not engrave yet on the die (still blank)

high importance: Sepia printers proof



Niger 1960, Sepia printers proof with diamond punch hole. Only 4 exist

moderate importance: colour and plate proofs (production process)



French Africa Equatorial 1957, trial color proof, (1) violet 1515 (2) green 1317 (3) green 1316 and combined of basic color



French Africa Equatorial 1957, trial color proof, lion with combined color orange 1209 and green 1310, pond color green 1329

moderate importance: colour and plate proofs (production process)











Benin 1976, trial color proof, in basic colors and combination color

moderate importance: colour and plate proofs (production process)



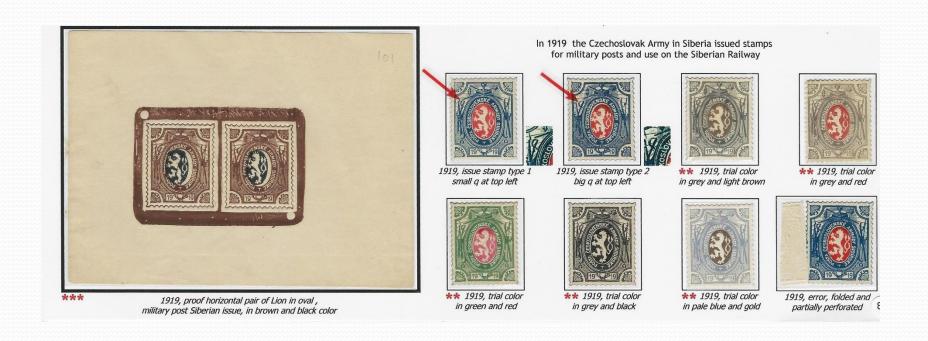
Progressive proof, combine

color Cyan, Magenta, Yellow Color proof in Black

Progressive proof, combine

color Cyan, Magenta

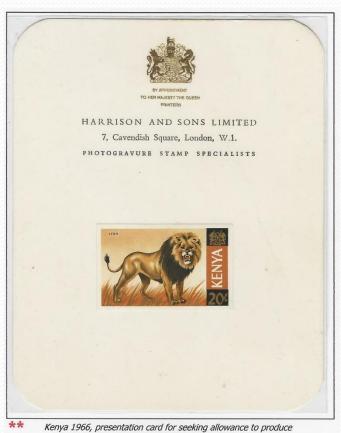
moderate importance: colour and plate proofs (production process)



moderate importance: presentation proof



Ranzania 1993, presentation proof from agency printer международная книга Moscow. This proof use different paper and different perforation (11 x 11) compare to normal issuing stamp

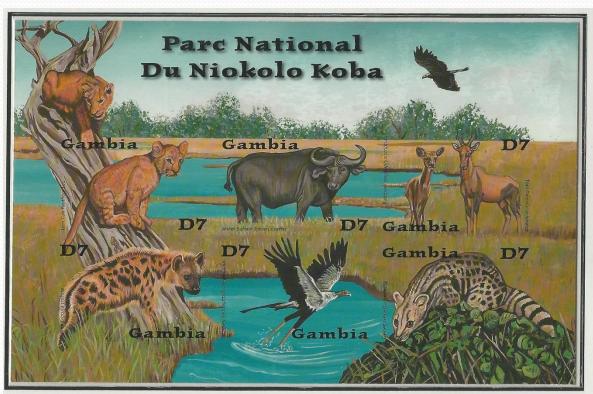


Kenya 1966, presentation card for seeking allowance to produce the issuing 20sh stamp by Harrison and sons limited

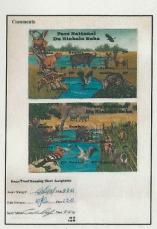
moderate importance: approval proof



moderate importance: cards for asking final approval

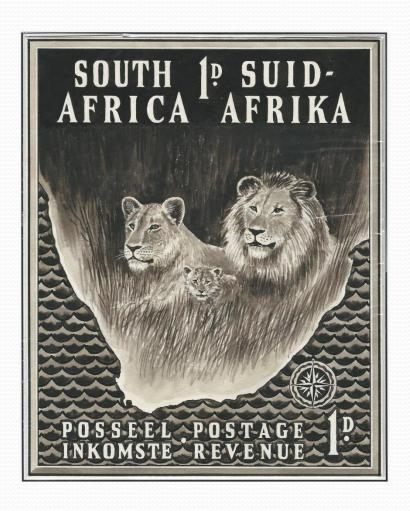


Gambia 2001, imperforate printer's proof on thick paper for approval from Printer's archive Text Parc National Du Niokolo Koba, different with issuing sheet (The Gambia Wildlife Paradise)



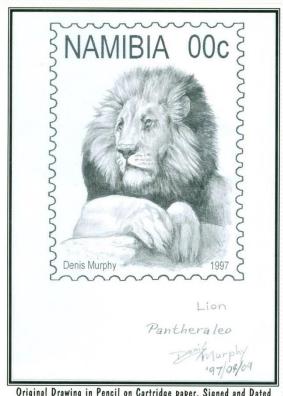
Reduces size full approval card

lesser importance: rejected stamp drawings

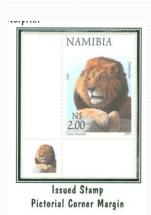




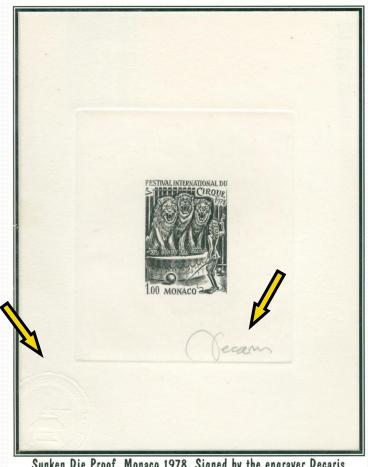
lesser importance: preliminary drawings of accepted designs



Original Drawing in Pencil on Cartridge paper, Signed and Dated by the Artist Denis Murphy

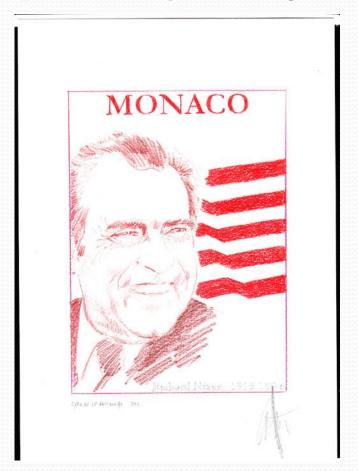


lesser importance: artist's die proofs



Sunken Die Proof, Monaco 1978, Signed by the engraver Decaris

no importance: preliminary drawings of rejected designs



no importance: photographic archive material



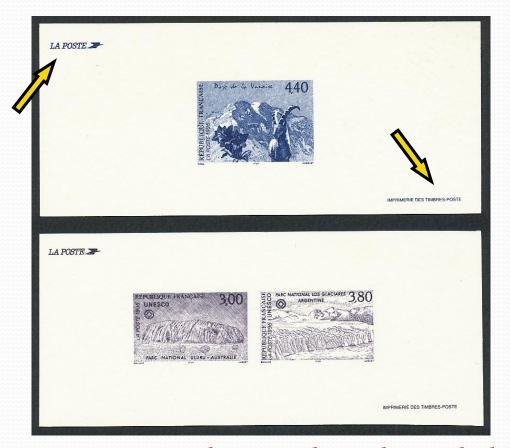
Suggest not to be used in the exhibit

no importance: souvenir colour proofs for philatelists

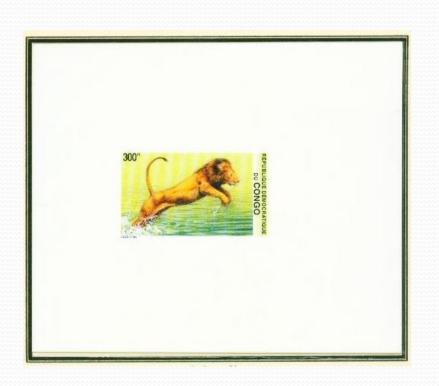


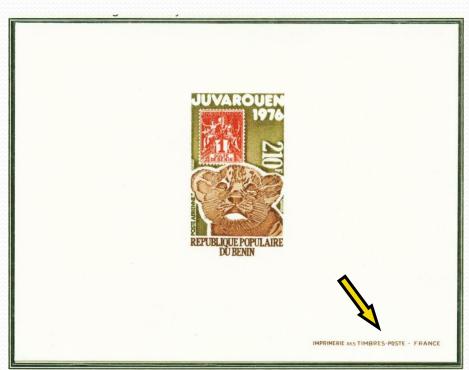


no importance: souvenir French epreuve gravure



no importance: deluxe sheet / deluxe proof





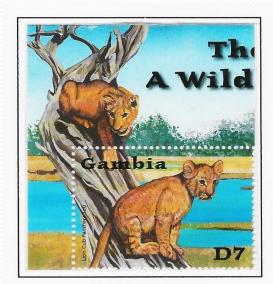
Essays and Proofs no importance: souvenir Belgian ministry proof



Suggest not to be used in the exhibit

Miniature Sheet

We can use a miniature sheets for the illustration of the stamp(s) and for the illustrations on the margins



2001, Issue stamp Text The Gambia Wildlife Paradise





Official information (text or drawings) appearing in the margins of stamps if these vignettes are together with the stamp



Colour guide for impression →







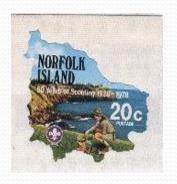


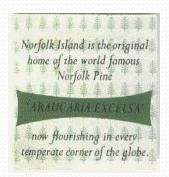


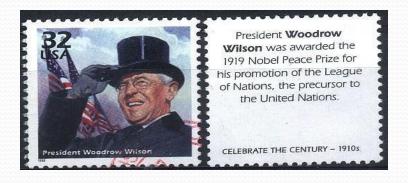


Tabs (Israel)

The information (text or design) found on the back of the stamps













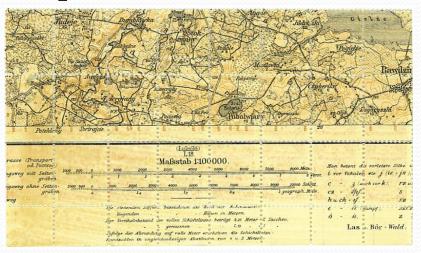


USSR: In equal currency of copper money

The information (text or design) found on the back of the stamps

Printed on maps (Latvia)





Printed on bank notes(Latvia)



Watermarks

- Security measure to avoid counterfeiting: drawings directly inscribed in the wood pulp.
- To see the watermark, one can put the stamp back to front on a black backing





















Filigrane "branche de chardon" sur timbre du Congo Français en vigueur de 1900 à 1904



Overprints











Stalin - Roosevelt - Churchill Teheran conference 1943

Varieties:

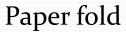
Preferably variant stamps will be shown beside normal ones



Faulty print



Offset printing





Varieties:

Preferably variant stamps will be shown beside normal ones





Faulty print



Misplaced perforation





Shifted printing

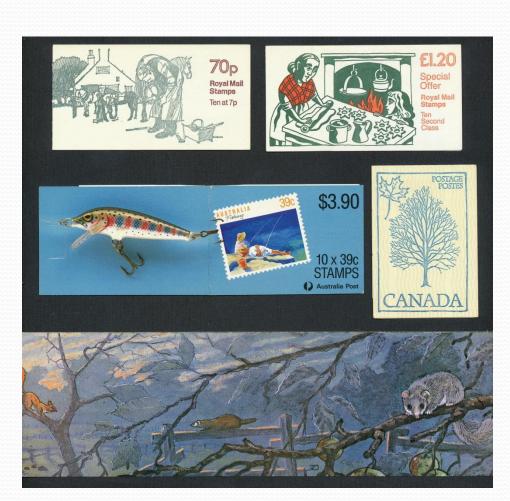


Misplaced perforation

Stamps booklets

- Have to be complete
 - single booklet covers must not be used
- Have to be official
 - Be careful of private booklet
- Can be used for
 - the **stamps**
 - the texts, illustrations and publicity on inside pages or covers

In these cases, it doesn't matter, if the stamps inside the booklet has a close relationship with the theme or not



Stamps booklets

Outside cover









Inside double page (stamps with advertising bands)

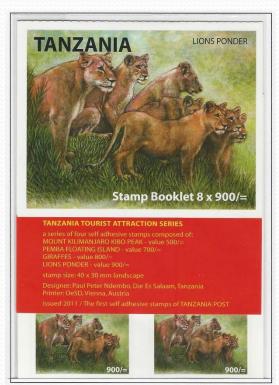
Inside cover



Stamp booklets

When all stamps are identical, or do not have a close relationship with the theme, it is not necessary to show all of them





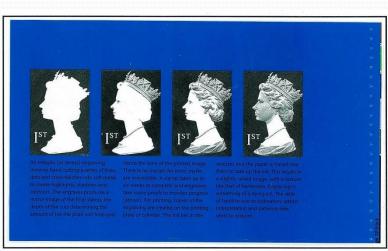
Tanzania 2011, peel and stick booklet, the first self adhesive stamp of Tanzania

Prestige booklets

We can use all parts of the prestige booklet



the cover



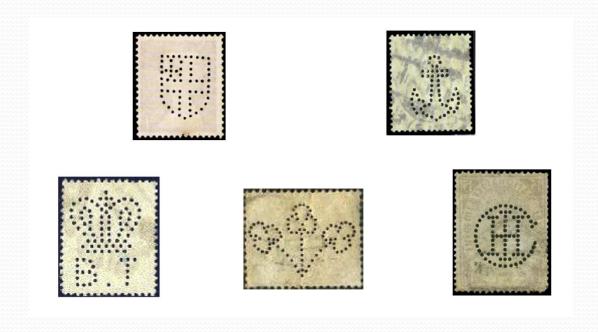


stamps inside

interleaving pages

Perfins

Various perfin design can be use in thematic exhibit



Perfins

One will also be able to show the whole cover and reproduce the perforation if it is not clear





Timbre perforé **R&Co** (REIS & Co),

négociant en fibres

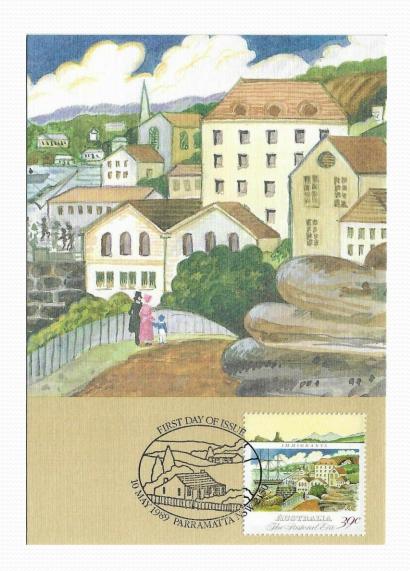
de coton.

In Germany, the perfins had a legal authorisation from

02-06-1876 to 01-01-1966

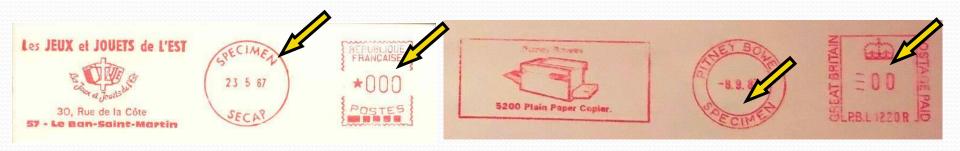
Maximum cards

- Verify the concordance between stamp / illustration / cancellation as well as concordance of time and place
- Choose cards which will bring one more element in comparison with the stamp (a detail for instance)



Meter frankings

Be careful with meter franking with a value of zero (ooo). They are authorized only if they show « specimen »



AVOID THIS TYPE OF SPECIMEN





Meter frankings

Show the description of meter frankings (type, size, period of usage, characteristics, etc)



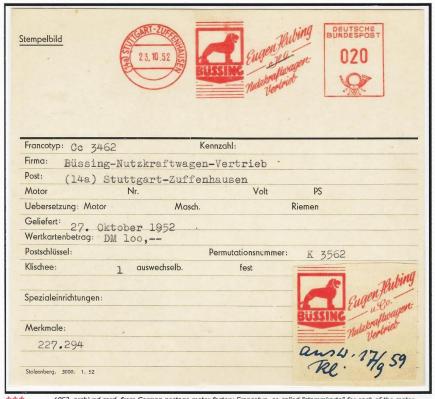
Red ink meter franking



Blue ink meter franking

German Stammkarte

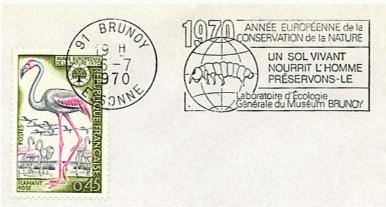
The German meter company Francotyp used so called *Stammkarte* for each meter machine they delivered. These cards contained all information about these particular machine + strikes of the 3 parts of the machine: value head, date stamp and advertising field.



1952, archived card from German postage meter factory Francotyp, so called "stammkarte" for each of the meter machines they delivered. Any changing of the three parts of the meter mark (value head, date stamp and advertising field) all documented in this card. See the changing advertisement picture note. Type Francotyp "C"

The French machine cancellations

- It is better to present them on whole covers, rather than on fragments (by making a window)
- Possible philatelic comment: type of machine, temporary or permanent cancellation, period of use





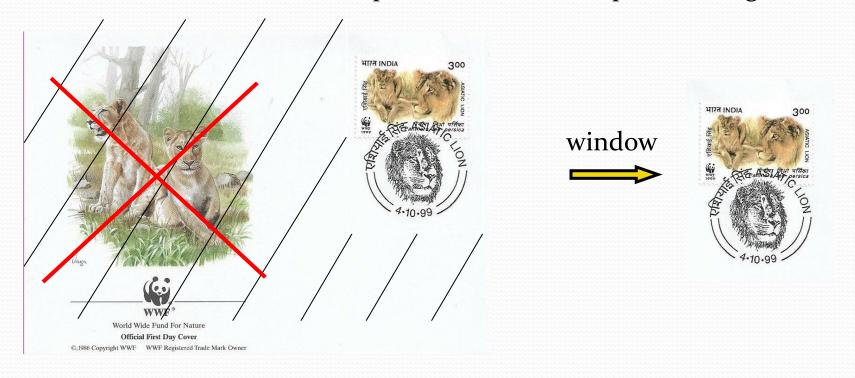






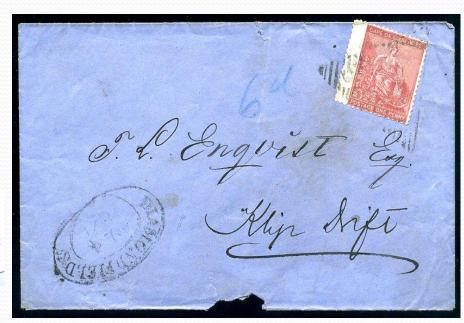
Cancellations

- Must be on a whole envelope and shown by making a window
- The strike must be clear and, if possible, show an illustration (or text) that will be a « plus » for the topic
- The only important things are the stamp and the cancellation
- FDC: the illustration is not a postal element, it's a private thing



Old postmarks

They must have significant thematic importance





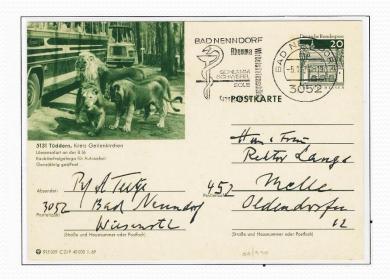
Postal stationery

- Are documents with an indicium (an imprinted postage stamp),
- Can be printed in various forms: card, envelope, aerogram, newspaper wrapper,
- Printed by a postal administration: paper quality, colours, size,... are as recommended by the current postal regulations,
- If a private company printed it without postal authorisation, we speak of a « repiquage »
- If made by a postal service for a private company, one can say it is « printed to order »,

Postal stationery

- Must be shown in its entirety
- Mint condition postal stationery is less interesting than one that has been postally used
- Everything, absolutely everything is useful, since the link to the theme is coherent and appropriate
 - Illustration or text: on front or back





The postal stationery HAS TO BE SHOWN COMPLETELY

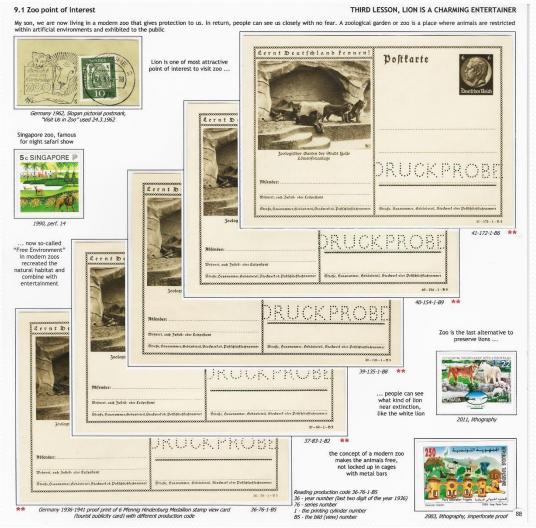


One reduced copy of the other side can be put above or in side

The side used for the thematic treatment must be an original (not a copy)



Study of the postal stationery



Reading production code 36-76-1-B5

36 - year number (last two digit of the year 1936)

76 - series number

1 - the printing cylinder number

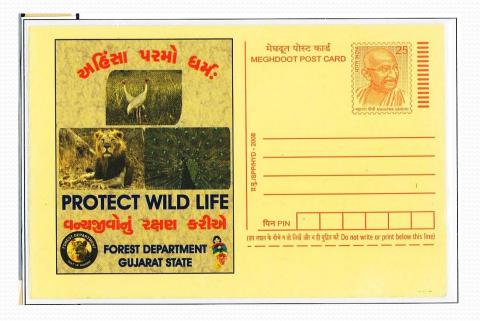
B5 - the bild (view) number

Advertising postal stationery (some examples)

Publibels (Belgium)



Meghdoot (India)



Advertising postal stationery (some examples)

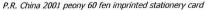
Japanese Echocards

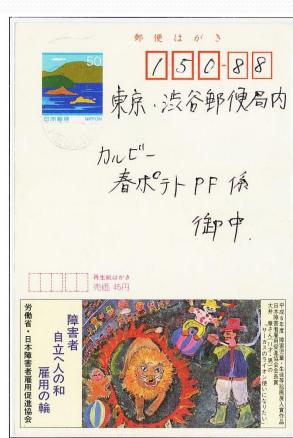
- 1/3 of the front for publicity
 - Sold below the face value



Chinese postal stationery







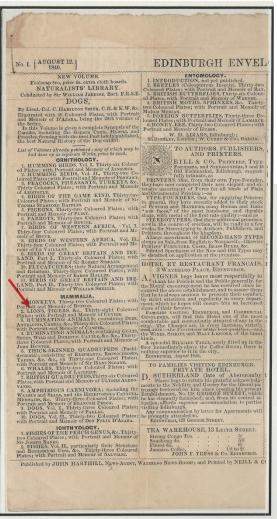
Japan 2003 printed advertisement on 50 Yen stationery card,
Message from Ministry of Labours and Japanese association to facilitate the
hiring of handicapped people. The Picture "I'll be a lion tamer of the circus",
drawn by Mr. Akira Oi, a handicapped 11 years old boy.
Route: Meguro(Tokyo) → Shibuya P.O. (Tokyo)

The « lettres annonces » or « cartes-lettres »

- They are postal stationery with publicity
- One shows the most interesting side in original and makes a reduced copy of the other side
- Sold at 5c, for 15c of franking. The difference was paid by the publicity (authorisation: 12/05/1887)



Advertising Mulready





The one penny Mulready ranks as the world's oldest postal stationery It has advertising on the inside. As further sheets of writing paper could be enclosed, such advertising did not deter use In order to encourage customers to buy envelopes with advertising, the usual sales price of 15 pence was reduced to 9 pence per dozen

MAMMALIA.

1. MONKEYS, Thirty-two Coloured Plates; with Portrait and Memoir of Buffon.
2. LIONS, TIGERS, &c., Thirty-eight Coloured Plates; with Portrait and Memoir of Cuvier.
3. RUMINATING ANIMALS; containing Deer, ANTELOFPS, CAMELS, &c., Thirty-five Coloured Plates; with Portrait and Memoir of Camper.

1840, Great Britain advertising one penny Mulready envelope for inland usage, sent from Dundee 23 Oct 1840 to Edinburg

The Italian BLP



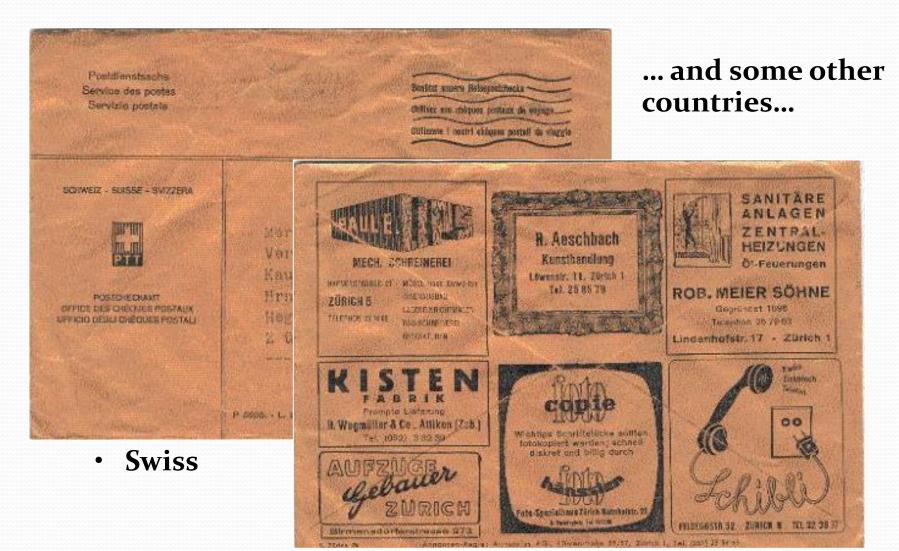


Busta Lettera Postale: the stamps overprinted BLP were used to frank cards or advertising covers to help the blind and mutilated Italian soldiers. By government agreement they were sold at 5c. Under their face value

Postage-free covers for cheques Belgium



Postage-free covers for cheques



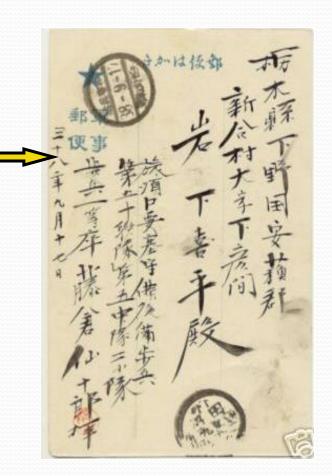
Military franking

There are official and private items. The mention « Military exemption »
has to be printed in the language of the country.

Those that are postally used will be preferred

 As for postal stationery, everything can be exploited, including the illustration





NOT APPROPRIATE Philatelic material

Military franking with "Military exemption" not to be printed



The mention « Military exemption » NOT to be printed.

Illustrated telegrams

- Preferably postally used
- It's better to include the envelope, even if not illustrated







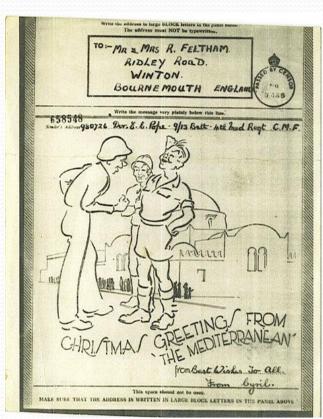
Postograms (Belgium)



V-mails and Airgraphs

Mail was microfilmed during WWII to reduce the weight of the mail to be transported by plane





Airgraph (British)

Stamps

Show the variety of stamps Shaped, perforations, gummed / self adhesive













roulette





Border line private « Repiquage »

Currently not allowed...

But it's so difficult to know –

if they have been printed privately

or with a postal authorization

that the thematic FIP Commission

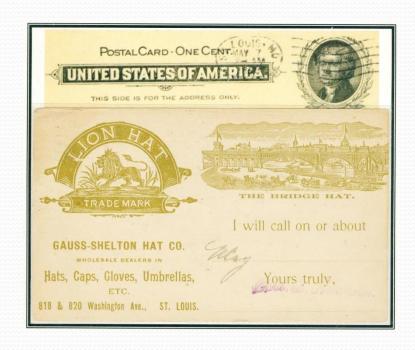
will have to discuss about a possible reasonable use.





Border line private « Repiquage »

- acceptable if they form the only means to document important thematic details
- no philatelic importance: no points for rarity



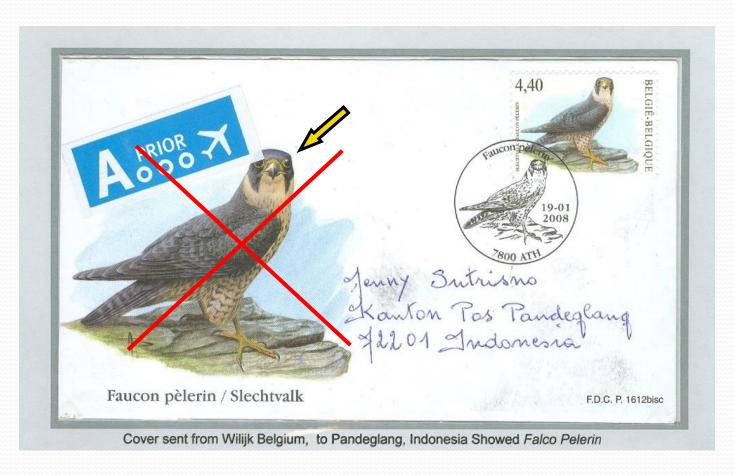


Non-postal aspects of philatelic material

Some of the most common such material:

- 1. Postal stationery with added private print (repiquage)
- Illustrations on FDC
- 3. Revenues
- 4. Private decorations on covers and cards, PPC
- 5. Private aero-philatelic vignettes
- 6. Cancellations of Antarctic bases, research vessels etc.
- 7. Content of letters, postcards (both text and drawings)
- 8. Cachets or address of sender, that do not imply the privilege of free postage
- 9. CTO, illegal and abusive / non desirable issues

Illustrations on FDC



Revenues (can be use for limited quantity only)

10.1. Radio License

ENGRAVING REVENUE

The labels served as receipt for paid license for household- and car radios. When the license was paid, the red all rable was affixed to a special form, and the control label was to be kept in the booklet. There were two different forms for paid license: one for the household-radio license on thin, brownish paper, and another one for the car radio license on thicker grey paper. The forms, with affixed and cancelled labels, were receipt of paid license.



Radio License Label



Radio License Label

10.2. Postal Saving Labels and Duty Stamps

Slania engraved 4 postal savings label for Sweden with picture Three Crowns Arms. Duty stamps are used for government revenue purposes, such as passports or other registrations. The design is vertical, with the word "Stamper" (= Stamp Duty) reading up left and down right on the borders.



Sweden Postal Saving Labels





Sweden Postal Saving Labels





















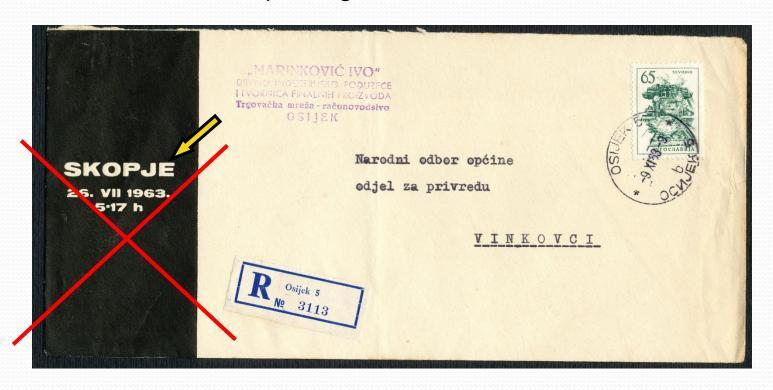






15 items of Sweden Duty Stamps in various denominations

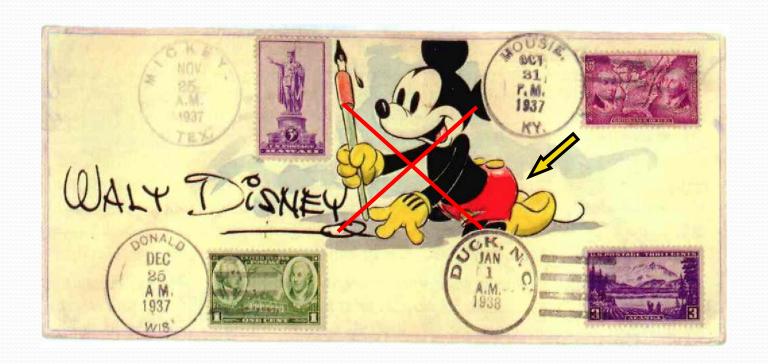
Private printing / decoration on cover



The print on the left (Skopje, date and hour of the earthquake)

MUST NOT TO BE USED

Private decoration on cover



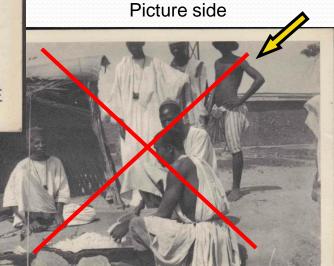
Private printing / decoration on card / cover



Picture Postcard

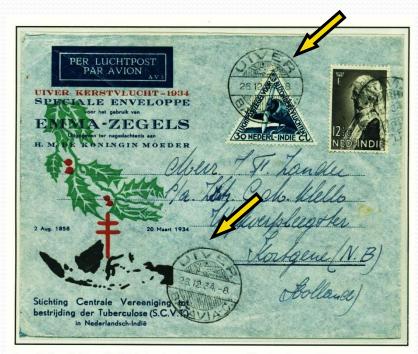


Address side



Private aero-philatelic vignettes



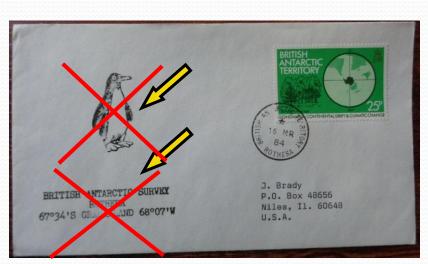


A special Uiver Christmas Flight Batavia – Amsterdam cover posted from Tandjong Priok Batavia Dec 15, 1934 to Kortgenem, intended to be carried on special Christmas flight by return flight of the Uiver. It was planned to leave Batavia December 26, 1934. bearing special postmark in UIVER / BATAVIA / 26.12.34. Actually, this cover carried to Netherlands by Ysvogel. Arrived Amsterdam January 3, 1935.

Postage 42½ cts. For Netherlands Indies - Netherlands postal letter rate 42½ cts. Correct postage payment.

This one above OK

Cancellations of Antarctic bases, research vessels etc.

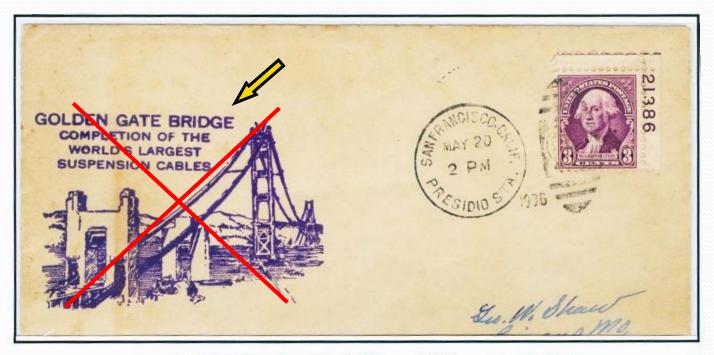




Cachets or address of sender, that do not imply the privilege of free postage

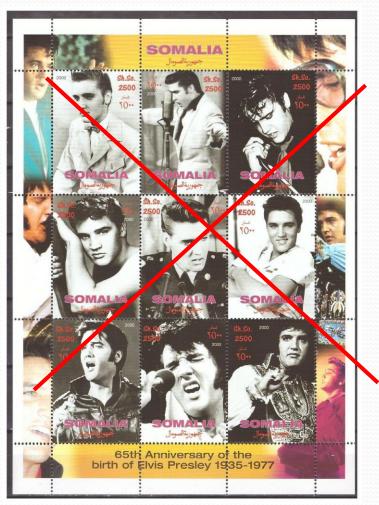


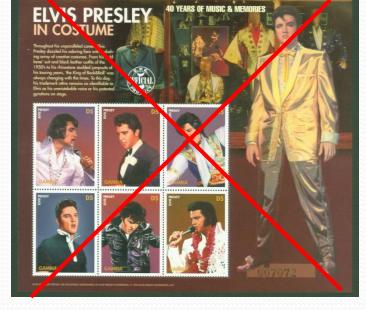
Private Cachets on cover



Cover sent from San Francisco to Missouri, USA, on May 20, 1936 with cachet completion of the world's largest suspension cables

Cancel to Order, illegal issues, abusive issues







MUST NOT TO BE USED

Cancel to Order, illegal issues, abusive issues



Republic Gagauzia



Republic Abhkasia





Tuva

Cancel to Order, illegal issues, abusive issues







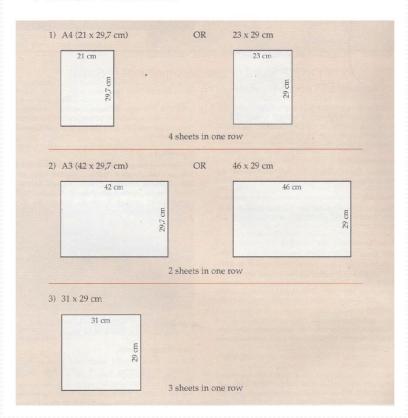


Page size...

Recommended Exhibit Sheet Sizes

As approved and recommended during the FIP Board meeting in Seoul on August 13-14, 2014

- 1) (21 x 29.7) cm or (23 x 29) cm 4 sheets in one row
- 2) (42 x 29.7) cm or (46 x 29) cm 2 sheets in one row
- 3) (31 x 29) cm 3 sheets in one row



Ultimate checks

- Check the sequence of 2 continuous frames
- Try to put the better items on the two first rows...

Page 1	Page 2	Page 3	Page 4	Page 1	Page 2	Page 3	Page 4
Page 5	Page 6	Page 7	Page 8	Page 5	Page 6	Page 7	Page 8
Page 9		Page 11	Page 12			Page 11	
Page 13		Page 15	Page 16	Page 13		Page 15	

BEFORE

AFTER

2.1 Physical Anatomy - Body









Stamp on Stamp

Overprinted, Corner Margin

The male Lions can reach a length of 2.50 m (8 ft) and a height of 1.20 m (4 ft) at the shoulder. The females are somewhat smaller with a length of 1.70 m (5.5 ft) and a height of 1.05 m (3.5 ft) at the shoulder. The weight is between 150 to 250 kg (330-550lb) for the males and 120-180 kg (260-400lb) for the females. On average a lion lives 15 years.







Error, Overprint without Silver Block

Error, Shifted Overprint Silver Block

Error, Inverted Overprint



Fancy Cancel, Registered Cover, Sent from RED LION Pennsylvania to Highland Indiana

2.2 Why I am different with my daughter? - Body

The male Lions can reach a length of 2.50 m (8 ft) and a height of 1.20 m (4 ft) at the shoulder. The females are somewhat smaller with a length of 1.70 m (5.5 ft) and a height of 1.05 m (3.5 ft) at the







Issued stamp, tete-beche

Pictorial sheet margin

The weight is between 150 to 250 kg (330-550lb) for the males and 120-180 kg (260-400lb) for the females. On average a lion lives 15 years.





Imperforate progressive plate proof stage 4, in this stage, only special color not yet printed



Proofs by the Format Process

Format International Security Printers Ltd

Parkhouse Estate, Parkhouse Street, London SE5, Telephone 01-703 5068 Cables Formpro, London SE5

Imperforate proof mounted on card

Lions tend to vary in size depending on their environment and area, for instance, lions in Southern Africa tend to be about 5 percent heavier than those in East Africa, in general. Lions in captivity tend to be larger than lions in the wild.

> lion is highly distinctive and is

easily recognized by its mane.







Variety, overprint black with missing



Variety, shifted overprint silver block color, with missing overprint black color



Variety, inverted overprint black



BEFORE AFTER

2.1 Physical Anatomy - Mane

Only adult male lions have manes. They have a large, bushy mane, makes them look even bigger than they are. This helps them to attract females and scare away other males. The mane may also protect the face and neck when they fight with other males.





5 NOV.

Imperforate, Pair

Commomerative Pictorial Postmark



Postal Stationery Cover, Germany, local mail Koln 1895

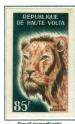
2.2 Why I am different with my daughter? - Mane

Only adult male lions have manes. They have a large, bushy mane, makes them look even bigger than they are. This helps them to attract females and scare away other males. The mane may also protect the face and neck when they fight with other males.





The mane of the adult male lion, unique among cats, is one of the most distinctive characteristics of the species.

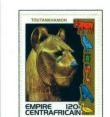


Advertising postal stationery cover, imprinted on private order, Bavaria, local mail Koln 1895

TUTANKHAMEN

EMPIRE CENTRAFICAIN 200f

Female lion doesn't have mane.



Issued stamp, different value and marginal design

Male lion with long hairy mane



Commemorative pictorial postmark

Essay Artist's mock up using Polaroid photo of object with overlay for lettering and marginal designs. Value of issued stamp and marginal design were changed.

The mane makes the lion appear larger, providing an excellent intimidation display; this aids the lion during confrontations with other lions.

BEFORE AFTER

3.2 On the Art of Eating - Preys





Error on Second Row Overprint on the Middle Stamp, "Royaume" instead of "Burundi"





The lion is the top predator in its environment. A lion will eat beetle or a giraffe, and most anything in between. Lions have preferred prey, though. Their everyday diet consist of impala, gazelle, eland and zebra, which are common species that are large enough to feed a group of hungry hunters yet no so big as to exhaust the hunters or endanger their lives.



Pictorial Advertising Meter, Registered Commercial Cover "de Leeuw" coffee with Pictorial Advertising Meter Mark Lion and its Prey, Sent from Semarang Ned. Indie (Now Indonesia) to Toronto Canada, 1932

3.1 Hunting experience - Preys

FEEL THE POWER

The lion is the top predator in its environment. A lion will eat beetle or a giraffe, and most anything in between. Lions have preferred prey, though. Their everyday diet consist of kudu, impala, gazelle, eland and zebra, which are common species that are large enough to feed a group of hungry hunters yet no so big as to exhaust the hunters or endanger their lives.







The lioness watching their prey, impala



Error on Second Row Overprint on the Middle Stamp, "Royaume" instead of "Burundi"

... they have to be close to their prey before starting the attack ...



... they stalk as close to their prey as they can, until about 20 meters and then launch an attack ...



... the lioness catches the prey



They take advantage of factors that reduce visibility; many kills take place near some form of cover or at night.



Lion give the deadly



... on the neck of prey

Pictorial advertising red metermark

Kudu is one of favorite lion's prey















Color trial proof for 3 basic colors, in the sequence : (1) Black,(2) Repetition color Black, (3) Blue, (4) Brown, and (5) combining 3 colors, Black, Blue and Brown.



BEFORE AFTER

5.1 Entertainment - Safari Park

A safari park is a zoo-like commercial tourist attraction where visitors can drive in their own vehicles and observe the wildlife, rather than viewing animals in cages or small enclosures.



Pictorial Postmark The first safari park is at Longleat.







Pictorial Postmark



Postal Stationery Card, Germany 1969

7.4 Safari park main attraction

A safari park is a zoo-like commercial tourist attraction where visitors can drive in their own vehicles and observe the wildlife, rather than viewing animals in cages or small enclosures.



The main attractions are frequently large animals from Sub-Saharan Africa such as lions, rhinoceros, elephants, zebras, and antelope.

Lion is the most attractive animal in safari park.



Slogan pictorial postmark



Commemorative pictorial postmark

... the first drive-through safari park outside of Africa opened in 1966 at Longleat in Wiltshire, England. Longleat, Windsor, Woburn and arguably the whole concept of safari parks were the brainchild of Jimmy Chipperfield (1912-1990)...



... Safari parks often have other associated tourist attractions: lodges, cafes/restaurants, and gift shops...



5131 Töddern, Kreis Geilenkirchen löwensderi an der 8 56 Kaubtiefreligehege Kir Astosdari Genzjährig geöffnes	PAR ATION 2958 AIR LETTER 2958
Absender;	AEROGRAMMI 6.1
Postleitzahl	
(Straße und Hausnummer oder Postfach)	Mrs B. Whitman
915009 C219 40000 1.69	41811 1235 Devry S8,
Postal stationery card, Germany 1969	Mossis burg
a safari park, while larger than a zoo, is	PENNA
usually a very small area compared to game reserves in Africa.	4.S.A.

Postal stationery aerogramme, promoting the game reserve, uprated to cover postage from North Rhodesia to USA 1958

Last but not least... A suggestion

To impress the jury:

Put some very good page(s) first,

« to whet the appetite»...

and end with a very good page... like a « sweet »...

FIRST PAGE

LAST PAGE



Thank you

Peter Suhadolc
Bernard Jimenez
Damian Läge
Jonas Hällström

G. Morolli

for sharing the information and pictures in this presentation

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !!

Good luck!