

AUTUMN STAMPEX 2015

Traditional & postal history
exhibits

Treatment & the title page

A presentation by Richard Stock

the regulations & guidelines

- ▣ **General regulations (GREV)**
- ▣ **Special regulations (SREV)**
- ▣ **The guidelines for judging traditional & postal history exhibits**
- ▣ **Which class? - the exhibitor decides.**
- ▣ **Follow the guidelines.**
- ▣ **The material must support the story.**
- ▣ **Traditional exhibits must tell a story.**

Treatment

- ▣ Treatment = the story, what it is and how it is told;
- ▣ Is it comprehensive, original, cohesive?
- ▣ Split into sections / chapters?
- ▣ A beginning and an end?
- ▣ Is it easy to follow, logical & balanced?
- ▣ Does the material correspond with the title and description in the introductory page?
- ▣ Appropriate material to build a postal history exhibit is also appropriate material for a traditional exhibit

What is told is what is judged

Planning the Exhibit

“Without a project plan failure comes as a complete surprise.”

- ▣ Define the scope of the exhibit
- ▣ Ensure it has a clear and logical structure
- ▣ Prepare a plan for each frame
- ▣ Prepare the introductory or title page

Introductory / Title Page

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

Sudan – The Camel Postman Issues



Maj-Gen. Sir H.H. Kitchener



Capt. Edward A. Stanton

Introduction

During the Nile Expedition of 1896–98 it was decided that the Sudan should become an independent postal authority and have its own postage stamps. Major-General Sir Herbert Kitchener, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, ordered one of his officers, Capt. Edward Stanton, to design a stamp to replace the overprinted Egyptian issues. Capt. Stanton submitted his famous 'Camel Postman' sketch. It was accepted by the Sirdar.

Scope of the Exhibit

The exhibit features the history, development and usage of the Camel Postman design from its inception in 1897 until the end of the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium. The development of the design is illustrated by more than 100 proofs, essays, colour trials and other items from the De La Rue Collection and the Archives. Some are unique, others are rare. They are marked 'Ex. De La Rue Archives'. Changes to design, format, denomination, watermark, paper, printing plates and supply of issued stamps are exhibited and emphasized. Stamps on cover or card illustrate unusual usage or destination. Rarities are identified in the descriptions of the relevant items.

The stamps were printed to a high standard by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Thus varieties are few in number and generally occur amongst overprints issued for official purposes or those produced locally to meet unforeseen shortages. Overprints and stamps perforated 'SG' and 'AS' are included in the exhibit.

Structure of the exhibit:

- 1898 First Issue on rosette watermarked paper; overprints and official stamps,
- 1902 Second Issue, change of watermark to star and crescent; new values; overprinted and perforated official stamps,
- 1921 Third Issue, introduction of reduced format millieme values; official stamps,
- 1927 Fourth Issue, change of watermark to 'S.G.'; new values; overprints and official stamps,
- 1948 Fifth Issue, introduction of revised Arabic inscription; official stamps,
- 1948 – Commemorative Issues: Golden Jubilee of the Camel Postman design, Opening
- 1954 of the Legislative Assembly and Self-Government,
- 1951 Sixth Issue, camel postman design retained only for the 50pt denomination.

References: *Stamps and Posts of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan* by Harold Gisburn & G Seymour Thompson (1947), *Sudan: The Stamps and Postal Stationery 1867–1970* (1977) by Maj. E.C.W. Stagg; *The Camel Postman* (2001) by Richard Stock; Auction catalogues; 'Danson,' 'Hibbert,' 'Cooper,' 'Collier,' 'Frazer,' 'Sir Gawaine Baillie Bt.,' 'Sir John Inglefield-Watson Bt.,'; Articles in 'Camel Post' journal of the Sudan Study Group and personal study and research in the De La Rue Collection and Archives.

The Title Page

Traditional Class

- Introduction
- Scope of Exhibit
- Structure of Exhibit
- References
- Bibliography





Title & Introduction

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References and bibliography

"Stamps and Posts of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan by Harold Gisburn & G Seymour Thompson (1947), Sudan: The Stamps and Postal Stationery 1867-1970 (1977) by Maj. E.C.W. Stagg; The Camel Postman (2001) by Richard Stock; Auction catalogues; "Danson," "Hibbert," "Cooper," "Collier," "Frazer," "Sir Gawaine Baillie Bt.," "Sir John Inglefield-Watson Bt.,"; Articles in "Camel Post" journal of the Sudan Study Group and personal study and research in the De La Rue Collection and Archives."

1 Title page with photos of Kitchener & Stanton	2 Postage scheme sheet	3 Appendix sheet with 20 colour trials	4 Kitchener Letter
5 Signed photo of design + cover to Stanton's father with Egyptian Overprints	6 Postage scheme sheet + 8 colour trials on piece of Appendix sheet	7 Appendix sheet with 20 colour trials + 8 colour trials from Appendix sheet	8 Kitchener Letter + reduced copy of reverse + photos of designs
9 1898 4 vignette die Proofs	10 1898 1m - 5m	11 1898 1pt - 5pt	12 frame die proofs
13 5m & Wad Ramly covers	14 1pt bisected & Angola cover	15 2pt bisect + 2pt AR cover	16 10pt + O.S.G.S.

Traditional Class

Example of a Frame Plan

Typical Exhibit Structure

- ▣ **Pre-adhesive stamp material (optional)**
- ▣ **Forerunner material (optional)**
- ▣ **Archival material if it exists for the subject**
- ▣ **All the aspects of the postage stamps**
- ▣ **The usage of the postage stamps**



Forerunner Material

16 January 1898 - a cover from Stanton to his father. The overprinted issues were replaced by his camel postman stamps on 1 March 1898





Problems

- ▣ **Should official and Army Service stamps be included with the relevant issue or comprise a separate section after the 'general' issues?**
- ▣ **Should usages be in a separate section?**
- ▣ **Should the letter from the Sudan P & T dept requesting 4m stamps be included?**
- ▣ **How should the large Appendix sheets be displayed?**



Advantages of the 'Camel Postman' exhibit

- ▣ Circumstances of initial design probably unique.
- ▣ The Kitchener letter is a spectacular first item.
- ▣ Availability of material from the DLR archives.
- ▣ Stamps are large and colourful.
- ▣ Stamps in use for a long period, therefore a varied & interesting story can be told.
- ▣ Usages are unusual & historically interesting.



Disadvantages of the 'Camel Postman' exhibit

- ▣ **Many stamps are common.**
- ▣ **Major changes are to the watermark in the paper.**
- ▣ **The time period (1897 – 1956) is lengthy for a traditional exhibit.**

Development of the Exhibit

The Kitchener Letter

6th June 1897



The present I consider it only necessary
to deal with the regular postage stamps.

Yours faithfully

Herbert Kitchener

Major Genl. - Sudan
Egyptian Army.

Messrs De la Rue and Son
London.

E.
7594


Head Quarters, Egyptian Army,
War Office, Cairo,
June 6th 1897

Sir/

The Sudan having been made into an independent postal area, it has been decided to have special stamps for that country. I enclose certain designs, which have been approved and would beg you to work out and supply me with drawings and estimates for the stamps necessary. I should be glad to know if having different patterns for different priced stamps is a source of greater expense and generally any suggestions ^{designs} that your firm might like to make on the subject. I should like the stamp to be slightly larger than the present Egyptian stamps and we shall require stamps of :-

1 millieme	} List in Arabic characters enclosed.
2 "	
3 "	
5 "	
1 piastre	
2 "	
5 "	
10 "	

Subsequently we may require post cards, postal envelopes and other stamps but for





Development of the Exhibit

Photographs of the designs mentioned
in Kitchener's letter.

e of English stamps

4



2



1



3



Paper 5 Orange

Paper 6 Light Green

Paper 7 Indian Red

Paper 8 White

te Printing Green

Printing Dark

Printing Dark Indian Red

Printing Red

2nd stamp Green

Sudan: the development of postal services

Introduction

The exhibit features the development of postal services during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The first post offices opened at Suakin and Massawa in 1867. Before that date mail was carried privately. In 1873 post offices opened at Berber, Dongola, Khartoum and Wadi Halfa, followed by Kassala in 1875.

During the 1880's and 1890's mail services expanded to cater for soldiers on campaign service. The number of post offices increased when the Sudan Postal Service was created in 1897 and river and rail T.P.O's used in the late 1890's were improved to provide permanent services. Later, additional services were provided, the Nile route was used to carry mail from the Lado Enclave and border areas and experimental flights led to permanent airmail services.

Scope of the Exhibit

'Forerunner' mail, items to and from merchants, administrators and explorers; disinfected mail, cancellations used at early offices, interpostal seals and consular mail illustrate the introduction of postal services and their initial expansion. Officer's and soldier's rate covers show the development of routes, rates and additional services used during the campaigns of 1884-85 and 1896-98. Covers with letters refer to postal services, historical events or illustrate the importance of mail to soldiers' on active service. The map shows railways, battle sites & principal towns with post offices.

Covers from new and scarce offices are shown. Examples of official, registered, re-directed, missent, late fee & undeliverable mail illustrate additional postal facilities. The expansion of the T.P.O. system by river and rail is illustrated, also, the use of transit facilities from the Lado Enclave and other border areas. Finally, covers representing pioneer flights from 1914 to 1928 and the innovative 1934 Zeppelin acceptances are shown.

Structure of the Exhibit:

1. Early mail, historical letters & the Egyptian territorial post offices in the Sudan.
2. The Nile Expedition and Operations in the Eastern Sudan; 1884-85.
3. The Red Sea Littoral and the Suakin Field Force, the Frontier Force and the Dongola Expedition; 1886-96.
4. Towards Omdurman: the campaign to re-capture Khartoum: 1897-98.
5. Later development of mail services: new post offices & facilities, T.P.O's, the Lado Enclave and border areas.
6. Pioneer airmails.

Note: important and/or rare covers are identified by a red spot beside the relevant item.

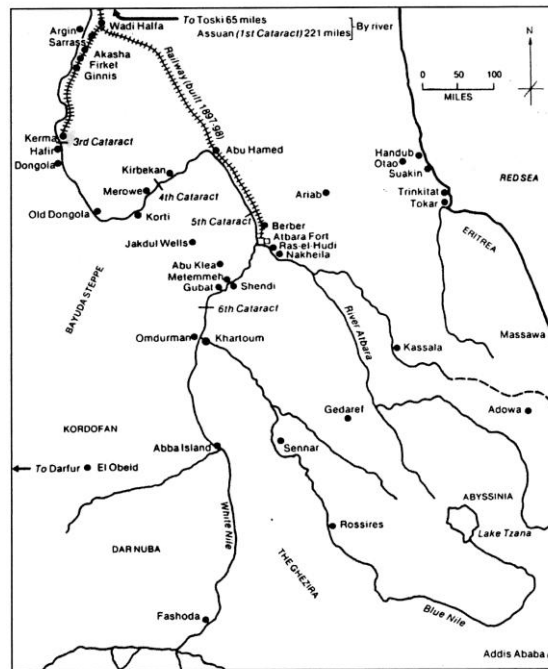
References: *Egypt: Stamps & Postal History* by Peter A.S. Smith (1999) chapters 30, 31 & 34. *Sudan: the Postal Markings 1867-1970* by Stagg (1974). *Nineteenth Century Wars in Egypt & Sudan* by John Firebrace (1997). *Sudan: the Travelling Post Offices 1887-1989* by John Dight (1990). *Camel Post. Journal of the Sudan Study Group (1977-2010)*. Numerous military histories. Auction catalogues: "Danson," "Firebrace," "Collier" & "Frazer". Personal study and research in military museums and archives.

Postal History Class

Title Page

Sudan: the development of postal services

- Introduction
- Scope of Exhibit
- Structure of the Exhibit
- References
- Bibliography



Title and Introduction

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Frame 1

- 6 pages have covers (8)
- 5 pages of postmarks
- 4 pages have letters

Problems

Covers not recorded from certain offices.

Interpostal seals not known on cover from Sudan.

Few covers recorded before 1876.

1 Introductory page	2 Early mail 1844 Novelli cover + Errington disinfected cover	3 Early mail Petherick cover + Kassala Cover	4 Territorial offices Suakin (1)
5 Intaglio seal cancels	6 Territorial offices Massawa consular cover Double page	7 Territorial offices Massawa cover to France Double page	8 Interpostal seals
9 Territorial offices Berber	10 1874 Gordon letter to Nugent + Engraving Double page	11 1874 Gordon letter to Nugent + Engraving Double page	12 Territorial offices Kassala
13 Territorial offices Dongola	14 Giegler postal service proposal Double page	15 Giegler postal service proposal Double page	16 Gordon Lado cover

Selection of Material

- ▣ Show only good quality material if possible
- ▣ Choose the most suitable items to illustrate each feature – not necessarily the rarest or most expensive
- ▣ Where the material is common include unusual items or usages to illustrate a feature
- ▣ Items shown must be directly related to the subject
- ▣ Avoid duplication
- ▣ Covers should be clean and have clear markings
- ▣ If a very rare item is only known in poor condition show it and explain

What are the judges looking for?

Treatment

- ▣ It is original?
- ▣ Are there well defined start and end points
- ▣ Is coverage of the subject comprehensive?
- ▣ Exhibit shows what the introductory page described
- ▣ Scope clear & logical
- ▣ Subject development matches scope
- ▣ Exhibit is well balanced

Summary

**The key to a good exhibit
is the story and how well it is told**

Treatment

**Imbalance will lose points but a
well told story will minimise the loss**