



Blood: The Gift of Life *An Introduction to Thematic* *Exhibiting*

Lancaster Philatelic Society
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Overview

- What is a Philatelic Exhibit
- Brief History of Exhibiting
- Why Exhibit
- Thematic Exhibiting versus other types of Exhibiting
- Suggestions for Creating a Thematic Exhibit
- Review of Select Pages from a Thematic Exhibit
- Resources for More Info
- Questions!

What constitutes a Philatelic Exhibit?

- Story, not just a collection, told primarily by philatelic* material
(Like a book should have an introduction, body and conclusion)
- For Adults, at US National Shows, 1 to 10 Frames
(Standard US Frame has a viewing area of 35" x 47" which holds 16 8.5" x 11" pages)



A Brief History of Philatelic Exhibiting

1870s – First Stamp Shows

1889 – First US Stamp Exhibition

1913 – First US International Exhibition

1960s – APS establishes Judges Accreditation Committee

1966 – SIPEX, last US Intl with exhibits in Bin Room

1969 – First World Series of Philately Competition

1970s – Accreditation of Philatelic Judges & National Shows

1981 – First APS Manual of Philatelic Judging

1980s – Single Frame Exhibits

1986 – Jenkins Exhibit Frames at AMERIPEX

1990s – Display and Illustrated Divisions

2000s – Acceptance of Postcard Exhibits

2010s – Eight medal levels at U.S. National Shows

Exhibiting has Evolved Tremendously

Why Exhibit?

- To compete (win awards)
- To show off your collection
- To show off your knowledge
- To show off your creativity
- To educate viewers
- To organize your material
- To acquire additional items
- For fun

What's required to be an Exhibitor

- Material
- Knowledge
- Time
- Some money

A very small percent of stamp collectors ever exhibit

Advantages & Disadvantages of Thematic Exhibits vs Other Philatelic Exhibits

- Broader Appeal (including non-collectors)
- Often Less Expensive
- Requires Broader Philatelic and Subject Knowledge
- More Variability in Judging

A Thematic Exhibit is not the same as a Topical Exhibit

Putting Together a Thematic Exhibit?

- Select Subject
 - Do you have a thesis
 - Why should the viewer care about the subject
 - Define a logical/defendable scope
- Outline and Write Your Story
- Identify/Find Appropriate Material for Exhibit
 - Items you already own
 - Assign to the most logical section of exhibit
 - Identify areas for which you don't have appropriate material and make a want list

Putting a Thematic Exhibit together continued?

I. Traditional Beliefs About Blood

- A. Blood as the Source of Life - In ancient times all the traits of an individual were often viewed as part of their blood. Mothers were thought to transfer their traits and soul to the children through their blood. The mother pelican supposedly fed her young with blood pecked from her own breast.

Pelicans Feeding Young Blood - Belgium 494; Italy Cancels; Netherlands B311

- B. Drinking of Blood - Gladiators drank the blood of their victims to obtain strength and in hope of preserving youth.

Gladiators - Gabon C131; Italy 777 Maximum Card, 1610, B46

Drinking of Blood/Mouth - Yugoslavia 1911

Dracula - Blood Sucking Vampire

Great Britain, Ireland, Romania, United States

Bats - Paraguay stamps picturing Vampire Bat

- C. Use of Blood to Nourish Crops - Farmers also sprinkled blood on their seeds to nourish the crops. Because of its high nitrogen content blood may in fact help crops.

Belgium B912; French Special Cancel; Mexico 938; San Marino Postal Card; Turkey RA218

- D. Cleansing of Blood - While all positive traits were thought to come from one's blood, so were illness and negative traits. Thus the need to cleanse the blood.

1. Water baths at sanitariums or spas were employed by the Romans and many of their successors. Emperor Augustus received such treatment for what was probably hepatitis.

Spas, Sanitariums, Mud Baths - Germany Postal Stationery (2); New Zealand Mud Baths

Augustus - Italy 215, 379, 383

2. In ancient Greece Hippocrates promoted bloodletting, postulating that it rid the body of various "bad humors"

Key Elements – Title Page

- The **MOST** Important Page
- Tell the Viewer what to Expect
 - Purpose
 - Type of Exhibit (what is included)
 - Context/Background (map?)
 - Outline or Plan
 - Philatelic Item Suggested
 - Key
- Catch the Attention of the Viewer
 - Inviting
 - Amount of Text

Key Elements – Choosing Material

- Best Possible Condition
- Don't Pad
 - Duplicate items
 - Multiples
- Don't Waste Space
 - Windowing and Overlapping
- Highlight Key Items
 - Matting/Borders
 - Bolded or Different Color Text
 - Use of White Space
- Describe Items (Briefly but Fully)
 - Don't include catalog numbers

Key Elements – Thematic Elements

A thematic exhibit uses the widest range of appropriate philatelic material

Basic Stamps

- Definitives and Commemoratives
- Types - Semipostals, Airmail, Special Delivery, Postage Due, Parcel Post, Registration, Officials, Military, Newspaper, Revenues, Postal Tax, Semi Official, Carriers, Locals, Provisionals, Franchise, Encased Postage, Computer Vended, War Tax, War Savings, International Reply Coupons, Sanitary Fair, Life Insurance, Test
- Formats - Coils, Booklet Panes, Coil Leader Strip, Coil Roll Label, Sale Notice or Pad Card
 - Postal Stationery – Envelope, Wrapper, Postal Card, Aerogramme, Reply Coupons
- Configuration - Plate number single, plate block, coil line pair, plate number coil, souvenir sheet
- Precancels and perfins
- Archival Materials - Original Drawings, Essays, Proofs, Specimens
- Vending Machine Labels (Computer Vended Postage, Framas)
- Meters
- Salvage
- Plate Numbers, Traffic Lights, Printers Information and Marks, Text or Pictorial Design, Advertising
- Booklet Covers, Advertising

Key Elements – Thematic Elements

- Postal Markings - Precancels, Circular date stamps, pictorial cancels, hand cancels, slogan cancels, Auxiliary Markings, Railway, Ship, Pneumatic, APOs, FPOs, Patriotic, Censored
- Covers (preference for commercial mail)
- Rates - Nonprofit, Bulk, Reduced rates for Christmas or New Years, Extra weight, Special Services; Free Franks; Strike Mail
- Labels - Registered, Airmail, Priority, Balloon Mail
- Advertising - Booklet covers, booklet labels, backs of stamps
- Postal Regulations/Recall Notice/Off Sale Notice
- Varieties and Errors and Freaks

- Widest range
 - In Material
 - Time-Wise
 - Geographical Sense

- General Guidelines
 - Size is important (Smaller is better)
 - Avoid CTOs, heavy cancels, poorly centered
 - Same design should generally only be used once
 - Use Windowing Appropriately

Key Elements – Body

- Headers and Titles
- Chapter Intros
- Small Blocks of Text
- Differentiate story and item info

Key Elements – Conclusion/Epilogue

- The ending of your story
- Why your story/subject is important

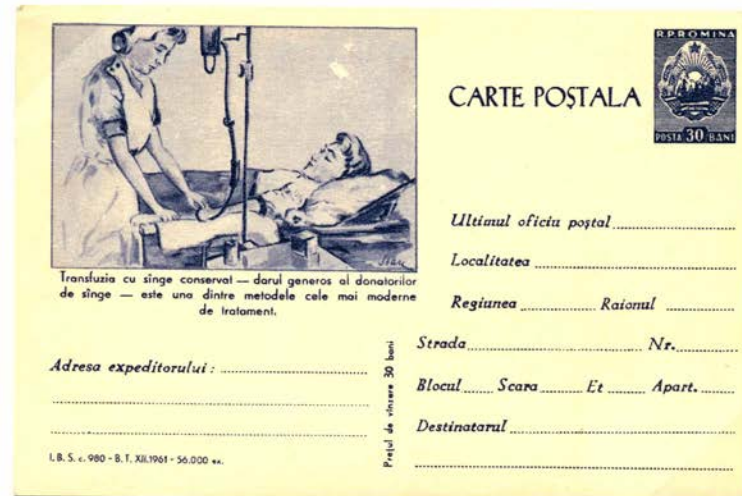
Blood: The Gift of Life



Blood has been considered important from time immemorial. It is mentioned frequently in the Old Testament and according to Leviticus "The life of every creature is its blood." It took thousands of years, however, before the true therapeutic value of blood was appreciated and exploited, years of fanciful theories, of trial and error, daring experimentation by a few, and their censure by many. Only in the last century has the lifesaving potential of blood and its component parts been truly appreciated. Now, the use of blood transfusion ranks as one of the foremost therapeutic methods for the restoration of health.

This exhibit is **not** intended to document all the ways in which blood is important. The exhibit does

- ♦ Provide a brief background of the developments leading to blood collection and its use,
- ♦ Explain the need and importance of blood donors,
- ♦ Review methods used to recruit and retain donors,
- ♦ Provide an overview of the process of donating blood and
- ♦ Illuminate on the testing of blood and the separation of it into components for transfusion.



Blood transfusion, possible thanks to the generous gift of donors, is a modern method of medical treatment.

Blood - The Gift of Life

TITLE, EXHIBIT PLAN		pages shown
1	TRADITIONAL BELIEFS ABOUT BLOOD	2
1.1	Blood as the Source of Life	2
1.2	Drinking of Blood	1
1.3	Use of Blood to Nourish Crops	1
1.4	Cleansing of Blood	3
1.5	Bloodletting	3
1.6	Vampires and Bats	2
2	DEVELOPING AN UNDERSTANDING OF BLOOD	
2.1	Scientific Beliefs to 1500	2
2.2	The Components of Circulation	2
2.3	Circulation Understood	2
2.4	Initial Attempts at Transfusion	3
3	REFINING THE TRANSFUSION PROCESS	
3.1	Infection	2
3.2	Immunologic Incompatibility	3
3.3	Clotting	2
4	DEVELOPMENT OF BLOOD BANKS	
4.1	Early Blood "Banks"	4
4.2	Spanish Civil War	2
4.3	Plasma Enters the Picture	1
4.4	U. S. Blood Program for World War II	7
4.5	Post World War II	1
5	THE NEED FOR BLOOD TODAY	
5.1	Who Needs Blood	2
5.2	Why is Blood Needed	5
5.3	How Much Blood is Needed	2
6	COLLECTING BLOOD TODAY	
6.1	Who Collects the Blood	4
6.2	Recruitment of Donors	11
7	THE DONATION PROCESS	
7.1	Screening Donors	8
7.2	Collection of Blood	3
7.3	Recovery	1
8	TESTING AND USE OF BLOOD	
8.1	Testing	3
8.2	Separation into Components	4
8.3	Storage and Distribution	3
8.4	Transfusion	2
9	YOU ARE NEEDED	2



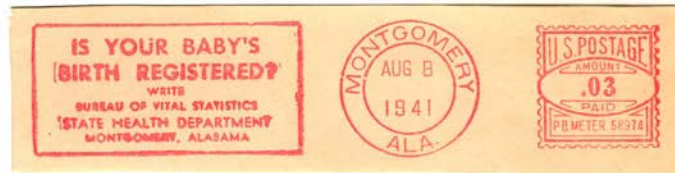
5.3 The Need for Blood Today - How Much Blood is Needed?



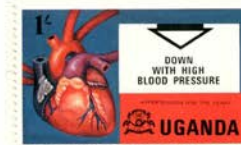
Post Partum Hemorrhage
5 to 50 Units



to



Hip Replacement
2 to 5 Units



Aortic/Abdominal Aneurysm
5 to 50 Units



Other Examples

Chronically Transfused Patients
Bone Marrow Transplants

6-8 units, every other day
Up to 2 units per day

1.4 Traditional Beliefs About Blood - Cleansing of Blood



1.5 Traditional Beliefs About Blood - Bloodletting

Bloodletting was also practiced to rid the body of the evil spirits and poisonous fluids in the blood. Until the twelfth century most bloodletting was done by priests and monks using thorns, animal teeth, sticks, and flint. When church participation was prohibited, barbers filled the void, hanging their white bandages, red with blood, to advertise their services.



Ambroise Paré, 1510?-1590, began as a bloodletting barber and became one of the greatest surgeon's in history. His work led to a law passed in the 16th Century separating the duties of the two professions, thus making physicians the bloodletters of choice.



Mihon (Specimen)

1.5 Traditional Beliefs About Blood - Bloodletting

The development of the medical profession had little effect on the problem of infection. Thus people turned to a safer more precise method of bloodletting - leeching. During the eighteenth and nineteenth century as many as 100 million medicinal leeches were used in a single year in France. Each leech could absorb five times its weight in blood in about 20 minutes.



The Macrobdella decora or American Medicinal Leech is common in the lakes around Leechburg.



Multiple Color Shift

Leeches were in such high demand that they nearly became extinct. Unable to meet the demand, pharmacies began to rent leeches. Export regulations were established, and England and Russia passed laws to protect leeches.



It may have been difficult to find leeches in Philadelphia pharmacies, but they were the place to purchase "Blood's" stamps and post letters for despatch by Blood's Local Post.

3.1 Refining the Transfusion Process - Infection

The development of blood as a safe and effective known medicine required solutions to a number of special problems. Before Joseph Lister, 1827-1912, founded antiseptic surgery the most trivial operation was likely to be followed by infection, and death occurred in up to 50 percent of all surgical cases. In 1865 Lister realized that the formation of pus was due to germs.



Phosphor




Phosphor



4.4 Development of Blood Banks - U.S. Blood Program for World War II

Patriotic Themes were used extensively to encourage citizens to donate.





A da sange este un act de înalt patriotism și nu este deloc dăunător sănătății celui care donează.

CARTE POȘTALA

PR. ROMANIA

POSTA 30 BANI

Adresa expeditorului:

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L.B.S. c. 980 - B.T. XII.1961 - 56.000 ex.

Ultimul oficiu poștal:

Localitatea:

Regiunea: Raionul:

Strada: Nr.:

Blocul: Scara: Et: Apart.:

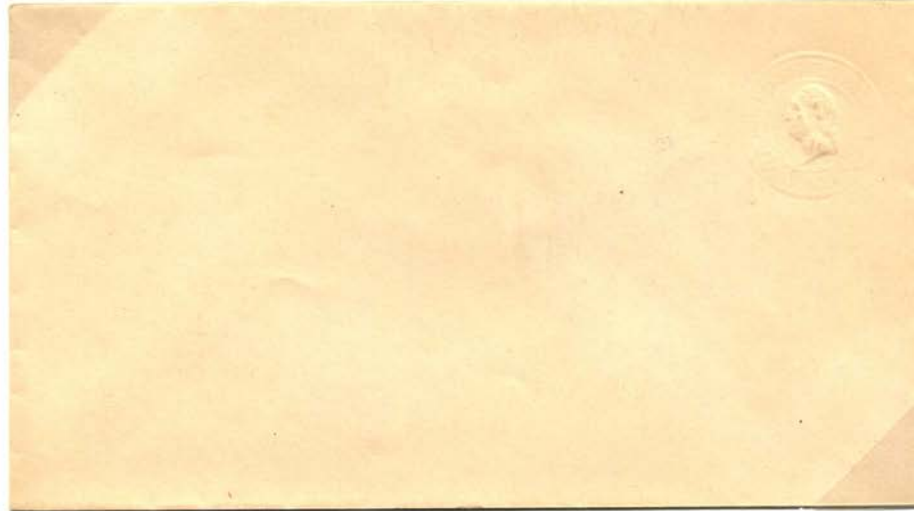
Destinatarul:

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Donating blood is an act of patriotism and does not affect the health of the donor.

1.5 Traditional Beliefs About Blood - Bloodletting

In December 1799 when George Washington's throat was swollen tight by excess fluids, his physician drew so much blood that he had no strength to fight the infection and died.



Did the leeches suck all the blood out of Washington?

Bloodletting has not been widely used as serious medical treatment since the mid-nineteenth century. Nevertheless, when Joseph Stalin lay dying from a stroke in 1953, Soviet doctors applied leeches in a futile effort to save his life.



Today, more than 2000 years after leeches were first intentionally used for bloodletting, leeches are a last resort for plastic surgeons. Doctors call on the leeches when a blood clot threatens re-attachment of flesh, like a finger or nose. The leeches release a vital blood thinner that researchers have not been able to perfect in an injectable form.

4.3 Development of Blood Banks - Plasma Enters the Picture


In 1940 Alexis Carrel made a plea for the United States to set up a blood banking program to aid the wounded French soldiers. A willingness to help was stymied by the fact that stored blood could be reliably kept for no more than one week. Charles Drew had been conducting research at Columbia University on the potential use of plasma. While Drew had not reached any definite conclusions, the urgency of the situation seemed to dictate that plasma should be tried. France fell to Germany before plasma could be sent, but plasma was sent to Britain in August 1940.



Drew was "perforated" and killed in an automobile accident.




Plasma was especially useful in cases of shock induced by burns or by a significant blood loss. Unlike whole blood, plasma could be kept for as long as a month without being refrigerated and could be administered without typing or crossmatching. Most important of all, dried plasma could be easily, safely, and quickly produced in large quantities.



Transportat în cele mai îndepărtate localități cu avionul sanitar, sângele conservat oferit de donatorii de sânge salvează viețile celor care au suferit hemoragii grave.

CARTE POȘTALĂ



Adresa expeditorului:

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L.B. S. c. 980 - B. T. XII.1961 - 56.000 ex.

Ultimul oficiu poștal

Localitatea

Regiunea *Raionul*

Strada *Nr.*

Blocul *Scara* *Et* *Apart.*

Destinatarul

.....

Prețul de vânzare 30 lei

Transported to distant locations by plane, donor's blood saves the lives of many.

4.2 Development of Blood Banks - The Spanish Civil War

Following the Spanish Civil War Bethune applied his medical skills in China becoming a national hero



4.4 Development of Blood Banks - U.S. Blood Program for World War II

In February 1941 Drew joined the American Red Cross to serve as Assistant Director of the new national blood bank program. Drew resigned only two months later disgusted with the practice of segregating blood (and even the refusal to accept donations from blacks in some areas) as well as knowing that he would not be named program director because of his race. Thirty five donor centers collected over 13 million of blood between 1941 and 1945. Dates established and total units collected are provided for each of these centers.

 NEW YORK N.Y. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 PHILADELPHIA PA. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 BALTIMORE MD. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 WASHINGTON D.C. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 BUFFALO N.Y. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 ROCHESTER N.Y. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 INDIANAPOLIS IND. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE
Feb. 4, 1941 1,272,931	May 1, 1941 702,488	May 19, 1941 349,039	June 1, 1941 527,400	July 1, 1941 328,412	July 21, 1941 303,397	Sept 27, 1941 292,572
 BOSTON MASS. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 DETROIT MICH. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 PITTSBURGH PA. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 SAINT LOUIS MO. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 SAN FRAN- CISCO, CALIF. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 CLEVELAND OHIO 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 LOS ANGELES CALIF. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE
Dec. 1, 1941 800,640	Dec. 1, 1941 667,561	Dec. 1, 1941 570,541	Dec. 10, 1941 424,276	Jan. 2, 1942 592,198	Jan. 8, 1942 492,049	Jan. 20, 1942 1,094,718
 MILWAUKEE WIS. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 CHICAGO ILL. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 CINCINNATI OHIO 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 BROOKLYN N.Y. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 ATLANTA GA. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 SAN ANTONIO TEXAS 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 PORTLAND OREG. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE
Jan. 20, 1942 336,589	Feb. 1, 1942 642,393	Mar. 1, 1942 335,403	Mar. 9, 1942 483,086	May 11, 1942 157,956	June 1, 1942 90,925	Aug. 17, 1942 307,084
 DENVER COLO. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 HARTFORD CONN. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 NEW ORLEANS LA. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 HARRISBURG PA. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 SCHENECTADY N.Y. 1 CENT	 COLUMBUS OHIO 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 MINNEAPOLIS MINN. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE
Sept 14, 1942 150,880	Oct. 15, 1942 279,357	Oct. 26, 1942 119,739	Nov. 9, 1942 173,873	Nov. 23, 1942 190,232	Dec. 1, 1942 258,402	Dec. 1, 1942 229,410
 KANSAS CITY MO. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 SAINT PAUL MINN. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 OAKLAND CALIF. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 LOUISVILLE KY. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 SAN DIEGO CALIF. 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 DALLAS TEXAS 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE	 FORT WORTH TEXAS 3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE
Dec. 7, 1942 261,621	Dec. 7, 1942 177,320	Feb. 15, 1943 214,122	May 31, 1943 190,850	Aug. 15, 1943 173,573	Jan. 3, 1944 77,682	Jan. 10, 1944 57,523

Total Units of Blood Collected by the United States, 1941-1945

13,326,242

PROFESSIONAL
 ✧ Male ✧ and ✧ Female ✧
 ✧ NURSES, ✧
 TRAINED MASSAGE OPERATORS.
 Cuppers and Leechers
 Furnished Free of Charge.

Dear Sir.

Will
 please inform
 me whether you need
 see Mrs Stratton
 and look the place
 or not.

Resp.
 A. Kreinberg
 210. W. 3



Mrs. W. S. Shaler
 76 College Avenue
 Appleton
 Wisconsin

554



L. W. HUDSON & CO., Inc.

Drawer 118

Plainfield, N. J.

11
 912



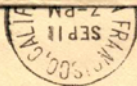
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Trial Color Proof -2.3.62

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES & PURCHASES

CITY HALL ANNEX, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JOHN, LUCAS & T
322, RACE ST.
PHILA. PA.

MEMBERSHIP CARD



Judging Criteria for Thematic Exhibits

at the National Level

Treatment – 20 points

Importance – 10 points

Philatelic Knowledge – 17.5 points

Subject Knowledge – 17.5 points

Difficulty of Acquisition/Rarity – 20 points

Condition – 10 points

Presentation – 5 points

Web Resources

APS Manual of Philatelic Judging -
stamps.org/Portals/0/Judging%20Info/Judging-Manual.pdf

On Line Exhibits

American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors - <http://www.aape.org/>

APS - <https://digital.stamplibrary.org/digital/>

Exponet - <http://www.exponet.info/>

PIPEX - <http://www.pipexstampshow.org/exhibits.html>

SNSE - <https://www.sarasotastampclub.com/philatelic-entries/>

Fran Adams - <http://www.franadams.com/exhibits.html>

QUESTIONS