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## USING LARGER PAGES IN YOUR EXHIBIT

At some time in your exhibiting career you will encounter philatelic items that are simply too large to mount onto standard 8.5 by 11 inch pages. For example, you may have a particularly attractive number 10 (legal) sized cover, large wrapper, or a stamp pane or souvenir sheet that cannot be accommodated on such a standard sized page. Sometimes we struggle with this, and decide to mount the item on a standard page by placing it diagonally or otherwise forcing it to fit in some other manner, like letting the item overlap onto an adjacent page and then being very careful when the pages are placed in the frames. This is not a perfect solution as our mounting may then look awkward or will even expose the item to potential damage.

The solution here – once you overcome the preconceived notion that it is not possible -- is to produce an exhibit page in a larger size to accommodate the items that will still fit into the frames.

The most common oversize page is an 11 by 17 inch sheet of paper, which is exactly double the size of the standard page size, and which then fits easily into the necessary layout of the exhibit frames. Not only can you strategically insert your oversized pages into the rest of your exhibit (being sure you know exactly where it falls within the frame so that it will always fit,),

you can even develop whole exhibits consisting of these double pages. In fact, certain material may look better on double pages in terms of layout, or be less monotonous to the viewer when displayed.

Most word processing and desktop publishing software allows you to specify the size of each exhibit page, whether through a



'layout,' 'page design,' or other formatting command; so this part should be straightforward. The only problem may be finding the larger pages, and some printers may not be able to handle them, in which case you might have to invest in a large format or commercial printer. Most stationery stores that provide photocopy services (e.g., Staples) can also print larger size pages and even the heavier weight paper stock used in our exhibits. You only need to save your work as a 'pdf' file on a memory stick to take to the store. This still might be expensive, but certainly cheaper than buying a large format printer.

Let's see how such pages look. Our example is an entire exhibit on 11 by 17 inch pages produced by Earle Covert of Alberta. His exhibit is called Religious Groups Using Illustrated Permits. It's a comprehensive showing of modern illustrated mail covers that use colourful and customized designs in the permit indicia as a substitute for stamps. Canada Post's marketing services indicate that illustrated permit mail is becoming increasingly common.

Covert's exhibit, running to several frames on this specialized topic, consists entirely of double-sized pages. In this way, it accommodates more readily the wider variety of larger envelope sizes used on the permit mail of the various religious organizations, forming an attractive, and award-winning exhibit. This particular page shows three number 10 business window envelopes used by Samaritan's Purse International Relief Canada, a religious organization that provides humanitarian relief worldwide to victims of disaster, war, poverty, famine or persecution. The three covers are overlapped, but each illustrated permit indicia is immediately visible to the viewer. Overlapping is

EARLY TOURISM IN CANADA'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN PARKS

The story of early tourism to Canada's Rocky Mountain parks can be told through the picture post cards that were issued - both to publicize their attractions and to provide souvenirs mementoes of tourists' travels. Some of these parks are the oldest national parks in North America (Banff, established in 1885, was second only to Ellesmere, for example) and were developed to suit the tastes of wealthy and affluent travelers who sought the sorts of amenities provided in Europe. The earliest travel was limited to railway excursions to the parks, with accommodation provided at luxurious railway hotels. People came not only to take in the sights, but also the most adventurous would challenge the mountain trails and the highest peaks. Later, with the development of automobile roads, and the democratization of travel that resulted, the parks received an influx of additional visitors eager to share in the well-reputed benefits of a true Rocky Mountain experience.

**Picture Post Cards**

Previously mentioned post cards were printed in Canada and International trade, possibly beginning about 1895. The first picture post cards illustrating scenes from Canada's later Rocky Mountain parks began that would be the basis of the cards as post cards to receive wide acceptance across Canada. However, being one of the most scenic areas of Canada, and because of greater interest to the affluent world traveler, post cards of the Rocky Mountains quickly began to be produced, first by British American Trading Company (B.A.T.C.) and later by Canadian Pacific Railway (C.P.R.). These companies as regional businesses were developed for their production and distribution. Throughout this era, the C.P.R. and other railways also produced their own picture post cards too, selling them at their train stations and hotels to market their mountain attractions.

Originally the cards could only have the address on one side and any message or picture on the other side. In 1904, Canada permitted the use of two sides of the card, so both the message and the address could be on the same side, and decorated pictures on the other side. This began a great period of picture post card usage in Canada when, for a penny or two, cards could be sent virtually anywhere in the world letters could go.

**PLAN OF THE EXHIBIT**  
(not to scale or accurate)

- 1. Banff National Park
- 2. Yoho National Park
- 3. Glacier National Park
- 4. Jasper National Park
- 5. Mount Robson Provincial Park
- 6. Mount Assiniboine Provincial Park
- 7. Kootenay National Park
- 8. Waterton Lakes National Park

Abbreviation: RPPC - 'Real Picture Post Card' (i.e., direct from photographic film) \*See Series, 'Valentines and Souvenirs, Montreal and Toronto, showing a variety of Rocky Mountain scenes.'

acceptable as long as it does not interfere with the philatelic information – in this case, the permit indicia. The large pages also give Covert a chance to show the colourful illustrations used on other parts of the envelope.

Another 11 by 17 inch example is the title page of a new exhibit of mine: Early Tourism in Canada's Rocky Mountain Parks. The larger page allows for a significant amount of text, as well as accommodating a larger picture post card that otherwise could not easily be shown in the introduction to the exhibit. The text is blocked and highlighted so as not to overwhelm the viewer with too much information.

In conclusion, exhibitors need not worry about double-sized pages. In fact, some of your material may demand it. Keep in mind that larger pages provide greater freedom and creativity in design, attractively distributing items across the page. Exhibit committees readily accept exhibits with larger pages, though they may expect the exhibitor to say so in advance, in case the show's frames are in non-standard sizes. Our national shows, like the Royal\*2018\*Royale coming up in St. Catharines on June 22, can almost always accommodate, so why not give it a try? ☐

David Piercy is in the winner's circle once again. He's a co-winner of the 2017 Pratt award. He shares the honours with Brian Stalker of the U.K. The two men will split the award of one thousand dollars.

Piercy won for two notable articles on Newfoundland, which were published over the past year: Another Late Fee Cover from Newfoundland, Postal History Society of Canada PHSC Journal, No. 167, Fall 2016. The Neighbourhood and Suburban Post Offices of St. John's, Newfoundland, 1877-1932, BNA Topics, Nos. 550 and 552, 1st and 3rd Quarter 2017.

As reported in the September-October edition of *The Canadian Philatelist*, Piercy also won the Pratt in 2016, and was a co-winner in 2015. His articles centred around the postal history of Newfoundland, including packet steamer services, and the St. John's East post office.

Robert H. Pratt was a researcher and author, as well as a collector of Newfoundland stamp and postal history. The award was started in 1997 to recognize authors of philatelic books and articles about Newfoundland.