

Workshop #1 – Title Page Fundamentals

Title Pages highlight the importance of your exhibit. If you have not done a good job explaining the purpose of your exhibit, how can you expect those interested in your work to understand the story? Be sure to mention what important information you have discovered during your research.

Those who study your exhibit should not be expected to know anything about it. If you don't help audiences associate items from your exhibit with important aspects of your research, your efforts may not be properly rewarded.


The Title Page provides three key elements for your exhibit:

- 1) It explains the exhibit's significance, with statements that validate the material, which should have importance and be completely covered.
- 2) It should identify selective items of importance.
- 3) It must provide an easy-to-follow "roadmap" to aid audiences in finding the sequence of logical events in your story. This can be accomplished using a table.

Prepare your Title Page elements with these thoughts in mind:


- Clearly define the exhibit's coverage
 - Carefully set the exhibit's boundaries with the title
 - Where does your exhibit begin and end? Refine your title until it is perfect!
- Explain the development of the exhibit's story.
 - The exhibit must have a beginning, middle, and end.
 - Are you stressed for words to tell your story? Use an outline.
- Avoid telling tales not pertinent to your story.
 - Does it contain non-philatelic data? Get rid of it!
 - Does it offer information not related to the material shown? Get rid of it!
- Explain the exhibit's significance.
 - "Items of importance in this exhibit demonstrate the significance of ____."
 - Is the previous statement supported with material in the exhibit? There must be!
- Identify various key items in your exhibit.
 - Describe key pieces in the exhibit.
 - "Among the most important items are ____."
 - A brief list of key items supports the "significance" statement. Keep it short by identifying key items using the fewest words possible. You only have one Title Page – get to the point and think "lean-and-mean".

Example of a Title Page awarded the “AAPE Title Page Award”



Revolutionary Martyrs of the Kuomintang

Peking Print – Chinese Bureau of Engraving & Printing – 1932
 Hong Kong Print – Commercial Press – 1939
 New Peking “Imitative” Print – Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Peking – 1942



**Nationalist China
Rise of the Republic
1928 ~ 1937**

- Kuomintang
- Warlord control and Russian influence
- Manchukuo (Japanese puppet state)
- Jehol (Japanese puppet state)
- Mengjiang (Northeastern China) and Taiwan

This exhibit identifies the Peking and Hong Kong Martyr definitive stamps issued during the Republic of China (1932-42). These stamps are known as the Revolutionary Martyrs of the Kuomintang (KMT), or more simply, the Martyr issues. Examples on each exhibit page demonstrate progression of the Peking, Hong Kong, and New Peking “Imitative” Martyr prints (without overprints or surcharges). What you will see are plate and production varieties, production anomalies, postal markings administered by post offices (from home offices to agencies), markings for typical and special usages (small towns, air, rail, and ocean services), censor tapes applied by various countries on diversified Foreign Air Mail (FAM) service route covers, fraudulent usage, and a post-production Cinderella.

Significant material is highlighted with thick, red-ruled outline borders.

The Exhibit is Divided into Four Sections:

Section A	Peking Prints – Frame 1, Page 2
Section B	Hong Kong Prints – Frame 3, Page 3
Section C	New Peking “Imitative” Prints – Frame 5, Page 15
Epilogue	Epilogue – Frame 5, Page 16


Each part is organized chronologically, in value hierarchy beginning with the ½¢ value and ending with the 50¢ value.

The Values Associated with Each Martyr:

- Teng K'eng — ½¢, 2½¢, 4¢
- Ch'en Ying-shin — 1¢, 25¢, 50¢
- Sung Chiao-ren — 2¢, 10¢, 17¢, 28¢
- Liao Chung-kai — 3¢, 5¢, 15¢, 30¢
- Chu Chin-hsin — 8¢, 13¢, 21¢
- Huang Hsin — 20¢, 40¢

The story unfolds with an explanation of the print production properties (the first page prior to the beginning of the Peking and Hong Kong sections) using examples for an overview of papers, gums, and perforations. The exhibit highlights the KMT's efforts to maintain postal services during many volatile years between warlord controlled regimes operating prior to and during the newly formed Republic of China.

The KMT was founded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen shortly after the Chinese Nationalist Revolution which unified China under KMT control. Later led by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, it ruled much of China until its retreat to Taiwan in 1949, after defeat during the Chinese Civil War. The Republic of China was once synonymous with the KMT and known simply as Nationalist China.



– Cinderella –
 President Lin Sen
 Salesman's Sample
 (post-production)
Note: Often misidentified as an essay.