

## One-Frame Class

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### 1. What Is A One-Frame Exhibit?

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A one-frame exhibit (OFE) is a philatelic exhibit that is completely contained within the confines of one frame (usually sixteen pages). A OFE develops any aspect of the established competitive Divisions, narrates a **complete story** of either an issue, stamp, country, era, geographic location, theme, or other distinctive concept and follows a clearly defined title, concept, or plan.

The purpose of one frame exhibits is twofold:

- To provide exhibitors the opportunity to prepare exhibits on subjects or themes that cannot be treated well in more than one frame.
- To encourage new exhibitors.

Score sheets shall be used to evaluate OFEs at WSP shows. One score sheet has been developed by CANEJ for use in evaluating all competitive OFEs. This form is APS.OFE.wpd (11/14/04) and is appended to this guidance.

The medal levels for all OFEs is as follows:

Medal Level	Points
Gold	85 -100
Vermeil	75 - 84
Silver	65 - 74
Silver-Bronze	60 - 64
Bronze	55 - 59

Exhibits scoring 95 or more points are eligible to compete in the One-Frame Champion of Champions competition normally held at AmeriStamp Expo and the APS Winter Show.

### 2. Principles of One Frame Exhibit Composition

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The exhibit shall consist solely of appropriate philatelic material and supporting documentation and text for all Divisions except Display Division which may contain both appropriate philatelic material from all Divisions and collateral material that enhances the story line and does not overwhelm the philatelic material.

The title shall describe the contents of the exhibit. The concept of the exhibit shall be described in a brief introductory paragraph or plan.

The material displayed should be fully consistent with the chosen subject or theme. The selection should show the appreciation of the exhibitor as to what is available in the context of

the chosen subject. The selection should show the fullest range of relevant philatelic material and of the highest available quality.

Presentation and accompanying text of the exhibit should be simple, tasteful, and well-balanced. The text should add information to that provided by the material and should demonstrate the level of understanding of the subject and the personal research of the exhibitor.

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## Judging Criteria - General

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The basic criteria for judging OFEs is as shown below. These criteria shall be used for evaluating all competitive OFEs in all Divisions.

### Criteria for Judging One Frame Exhibits

	<b>Maximum Points</b>
<b>Treatment &amp; Significance</b>	<b>30</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Scope and Limits )</li><li>- Coverage and Development</li><li>- Relevance</li></ul>	
<b>Philatelic &amp; Related Knowledge and Personal Study &amp; Research</b>	<b>35</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Philatelic Knowledge</li><li>- Related Knowledge</li><li>- Personal Study</li><li>- Research</li></ul>	
<b>Condition and Rarity</b>	<b>30</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Condition</li><li>- Rarity/Difficulty of Acquisition</li></ul>	
<b>Presentation</b>	<b>5</b>
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<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>

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In general, an exhibit starts with 100 points. Points are then **deducted** for non-compliance with or shortcomings in the evaluation criteria

Judges **shall** use the back of the score sheet to make brief comments to assist the exhibitor in improving the exhibit. Comments are required are not optional. (Added 12/08/04)

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## Postal Division

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### 1. Treatment and Significance (30 points)

**1.1 Treatment.** (20 points) The criterion of **treatment** requires an evaluation of the correctness and completeness of the selected material made by the exhibitor to illustrate the subject. Treatment is also the degree of development, organization, balance, and completeness, both in the material presented and the story told.

**1.1.1 Scope and Limits** Is the subject suitable for a OFE? Is the subject clearly defined or limited? Points are deducted in proportion to the number of frames that would be required to fully develop the subject. As a guide, deduct 2 points if the exhibit could best be shown in 2 frames, 4 points if best shown in 4 frames, up to a maximum of 10 points if the exhibit could best shown in 10 or more frames. Probably no area has caused more confusion than ‘how many points to deduct’ for a subject not fully suitable for a OFE. Some examples may help.

- .1 The subject of *US Commemorative Stamps* is clearly unsuitable for a OFE. Deduct a full 10 points.
- .2 Not all single stamps are suitable for a OFE. The U.S. 1932 Stuart portrait of George Washington stamp is not suitable since one exhibitor has developed the subject in 8+ frames to gold medal standards. Canada’s 1851 12 pence is very suitable so no points would be deducted; however, the 1851 3 pence Beaver is unsuitable and a deduction of 6-7 points would be appropriate.
- .3 Irish Postal History is clearly unsuitable since 8 frames were required to develop the subject to gold medal standards. The postal history of a small Irish town may be very suitable. The postal history of Dublin is not.
- .4 A study of a particular postal card may require 4 frames to fully develop the subject. If shown as a OFE, a deduction 4 points would be made.
- .5 A comprehensive study of the first day covers of the 1909 2-cent Lincoln issue, with over 250 different cities recorded, would not be appropriate for a OFE. An exhibit of pre-dates or earliest documented usages of these issues would be.

**1.1.2 Coverage and Development** Does the exhibit tell a **complete** story? Is the story told in depth and in a well-balanced manner? Padding or repetition of elements with expensive or common material is penalized. Consider the following examples:

- .1 For a traditional exhibit, is the pre-production and archival material shown if it is available? Are errors shown? Coil or booklet varieties? Re-touches and re-entries?
- .2 For a postal history exhibit, are any important rates, routes, cities, markings or time spans missing?
- .3 For an aerophilatelic exhibit, are any important legs of flights missing? or are only common ones shown? Are any wreck or crash covers known?

**1.2 Significance.** (10 points) The criterion of **significance** (sometimes called *philatelic significance* and synonymous with the FIP term *importance*) requires an evaluation of the impact the material being presented has on the subject, country, era, area, or theme. How essential is the subject to postal communications of the country, location, era, and so on?

**1.2.1 Relevance** Is every philatelic item directly related to the subject? A OFE may not have enough room to include forerunner material. Padding with marginally or unrelated material would be penalized here.

## **2. Philatelic and Related Knowledge and Personal Study and Research** (35 points)

**2.1 Philatelic Knowledge.** Philatelic knowledge is demonstrated by the items chosen for the exhibit. Philatelic knowledge is sometimes referred to as implied knowledge (See p32, MOJ)

**2.2 Related Knowledge.** Related knowledge, sometimes referred to as explicit knowledge, is evidenced by the correct identification of the material being shown. Is the text accurate and complete without stating the obvious? Does it advance the story line?

**2.3 Personal Study.** Are the philatelic items properly analyzed? Does the exhibit reflect more than basic catalog knowledge? Or is it a definitive lifetime study?

**2.4 Research.** Primary research is not common. Rediscovering a fact, looking at it in conjunction with other new or rediscovered facts and drawing new conclusions is more common.

## **3. Condition and Rarity** (30 points)

**3.1 Condition.** (10 points) The material shown is in the best possible condition known to exist for the period or type being exhibited.

**3.2 Rarity.** (20 points) Rarity is synonymous with difficulty of acquisition and is **not** synonymous with catalog value.

## **4. Presentation** (5 points)

The exhibit is neat, clean, pleasing to the eye, and concisely written.

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Revenue Division

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The Revenue Division does not differ from Postal Division except that revenue and fiscal stamps and documents are used in the exhibit

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## **Thematic Division**

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### **1. Treatment and Development. (30 points)**

**1.1 Treatment** (20 points) The criterion of **treatment** requires an evaluation of the correctness and completeness of the selected material made by the exhibitor to illustrate the theme. Treatment is also the degree of organization, balance, and completeness, both in the material presented and the story told. The title and plan are evaluated under this criterion.

**1.2 Development(Significance)** (10 points) Development is the elaboration of the theme in depth and in accordance with the plan. Creativity and innovation are included in this criterion.

### **2. Philatelic and Related (Thematic) Knowledge and Personal Study and Research (35 points)**

**2.1 Philatelic Knowledge.** Philatelic knowledge is demonstrated by the items chosen for the exhibit. The inclusion of inappropriate philatelic material would be penalized under this criterion. The absence of the widest array of philatelic elements and their imbalanced use would be penalized under this criterion.

**2.2 Related (Thematic) Knowledge.** Related or thematic knowledge is evidenced by the appropriateness, conciseness, and correctness of the thematic text. The presence of new thematic findings for the theme should be rewarded.

**2.3 Personal Study.** Are the philatelic items properly analyzed philatelically and thematically? Does the exhibit reflect more than basic catalog knowledge? Is it a one reference study? Or is it a definitive lifetime study?

### **3. Condition and Rarity (30 points)**

**3.1 Condition** (10 points) The material shown is in the best possible condition known to exist for the period or type being exhibited.

**3.2 Rarity** (20 points) Rarity is synonymous with difficulty of acquisition and is not synonymous with catalog value.

**4. Presentation** (5 points) The exhibit is neat, clean, pleasing to the eye, and concisely written.

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## Display Division

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A Display Division exhibit differs little from other divisions except for the following:

- .1 An exhibit may contain appropriate material from any or all other divisions.
- .2 Collateral material may be included if it :
  - enhances the story line
  - does not overwhelm the philatelic material.

The inclusion of unrelated or marginally related collateral material or the inclusion of too much collateral material would be penalized under Treatment and Significance on the score sheet.

The inclusion of rare or unusual collateral material and the condition of the collateral material is evaluated under Condition and Rarity.

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## Cinderella Division

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Cinderella Division differs little from Postal or Revenue Divisions except that the stamps or labels served no postal or revenue/fiscal purpose.

The following would not be suitable for a one frame exhibit:

- .1 U.S. Christmas seals or Easter seals.
- .2 S & H Green stamps

The following would be more suitable for a OFE:

- .1 The 'blue stamps' of the Fries & Schuele Department store of Cleveland, Ohio

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## Illustrated Mail Division

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### **1. Treatment and Significance (30 points)**

The focus of illustrated mail is on corner cards, advertising covers, maximum cards, naval and flight cachets, cacheted first day covers, patriotics, and similar covers. Since emphasis is on the illustrated portion of the cover, the method of printing and known varieties should be covered. Judicious use of pertinent material such as a first day ceremony program is expected.

**Scope and Limits.** An exhibit of the cachets of a popular cachetmaker such as Walter Crosby would fill many frames and is clearly unsuitable for a OFE. A study of an obscure cachet maker or a narrowly defined area of advertising or corner cards would be suitable for a OFE.

**Significance** is the evaluation of the impact of the chosen subject on philately and postal communications How important is the topic in the illustrated mail genre?

### **2. Philatelic and Related Knowledge, Personal study and Research (35 points)**

Philatelic knowledge is demonstrated by the items chosen and should show actual usage as opposed to hand-back servicing. The material should be correctly identified and analyzed as reflected in the write-up. New discoveries and conclusions should be rewarded.

### **3. Condition and Rarity (30 points)**

The material shown is in the best possible condition known to exist for the period or type being exhibited. Rarity is synonymous with difficulty of acquisition and NOT catalog value or price.

### **4. Presentation (5 points)** The exhibit is neat, clean, pleasing to the eye, and concisely written.