Open Philately
FIP Qualifying Juror Seminar

Boston 2026 World Expo
29 May 2026

Agenda

1. Introduction
2. Guidelines on Judging Open Philately
3. Treatment: Title and Plam
4. Treatment: Development
5. Knowledge and Research
6. Condition and Rarity
7. Presentation
8. Q & A

1. INTRODUCTION
In the Beginning .. and now

- Open Class - Scandinavia in 1990s
- Social Class - Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom
- Display Class - USA
- FEPA Initiative - Open Class is recognised as an 'experimental' class in 2004 in Singapore
- Open Philately is recognised as a discipline at the FIP Congress 2012 in Jakarta
- FIP amendment to points August 2018
- Motion at FIP Congress 9 August 2022 to establish a Commission for Open Philately
- Working Group established to prepare documentation for a Commission to report to the FIP Congress in Macau in 2026

2. The Guidelines

- ‘These SREV and Guidelines have been drafted with regard to Open Philately, to **help the jury** to judge the individual exhibits and **to help exhibitors** to develop their exhibits.’

2. The Guidelines
Rules

- ‘Open Philately seeks to broaden the range of exhibiting and to allow philatelists to display **philatelic material as well as non-philatelic material f**rom other collecting fields in order to develop an understanding of the subject chosen.
- An Open Philately exhibit must tell a story. Open Philately provides an opportunity to present the range of research undertaken by **showing both philatelic and non-philatelic material in its cultural, social, industrial, commercial, or other context** and to show wider and deeper knowledge of the subject.
- By allowing an extended range of material, Open Philately has the further objective of **bringing new collectors to the skill and enjoyment of exhibiting** and demonstrating its attractiveness as a hobby.’

2. The Guidelines
Rules

- ‘The philatelic material must be **half or more** of the total material in the exhibit.’
- ‘The non-philatelic material **may be up to half** of the exhibit, but the variety of the non-philatelic material **will influence the evaluation of Knowledge and Research**.’

2. The Guidelines
Principles of Exhibit Composition

- 'An Open Philately exhibit shows the dual aspects of **philatelic** and **non-philatelic** material, and the exhibit must develop the chosen subject in an **imaginative and creative** manner.

- '**Open Philately exhibits may include all types of philatelic material.** Significant philatelic items should be described in the proper philatelic terms, as they would have been in a Traditional, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Revenues, etc. exhibit. Philatelic descriptions should include a description of the primary philatelic aspects used in the development. Other philatelic aspects can be described as well.'

2. The Guidelines
Principles of Exhibit Composition

- '**Open Philately exhibits may include all types of non-philatelic material**, excluding dangerous or prohibited material. Significant non-philatelic items should be described using appropriate terminology.

- **Concise and clear texts** are appreciated. Items should be associated with both story-line texts and material descriptions.

- The importance of **understanding an Open Philately exhibit** can mean that necessary texts will be included to provide background information for the chosen subject.'

2. The Guidelines
Criteria for Evaluating and Judging Exhibits

Treatment			**30**
	Title and Plan	10	
	Development	20	
Philatelic and Non-philatelic Knowledge and Research			**35**
	Subject Knowledge and Research	15	
	Material Knowledge and Research	20	
Condition and Rarity (Philatelic and Non-philatelic)			**30**
	Condition	10	
	Rarity	20	
Presentation			**5**
Total			**100**

2. The Guidelines
Treatment: Title & Plan

- ‘Ten points are related to **Title and Plan**: the relationship between the title of the exhibit and the plan, the scope of the story, and the structure of the exhibit.

- All Open Philately exhibits must contain an Introductory or Title Page, which should include:
  - The **title** of the exhibit.
  - The **purpose** of the exbibit (an appropriate and concise introduction to the subject being developed).
  - A **plan** explaining the development of the exhibit. The Plan should not include an extensive text, but a logical division of the subject into sections to provide an understanding of the contents of the exhibit for the jury and the public. Plans should preferably read like short summary of the story being told in the exhibit.
  - An indication of how items of **rarity or special interest** are highlighted in the exhibit.

- Additionally, the title page can provide further information such as:
  - An indication of **personal research**, if appropriate.
  - A **brief bibliography**, e.g. main reference(s), main literature, personal publications (if relevant).’

2. The Guidelines
Treatment: Development

- ‘Twenty points are related to **Development**. An Open Philately exhibit may be developed chronologically, geographically, or in any other way that the exhibitor may feel appropriate for the subject treated.

- Headlines and possibly sub-headlines on the individual pages corresponding to the **Plan** are strongly recommended to assist in the following the **storyline**.

- Understanding an Open Philately exhibit requires that **concise and clear texts** will be included to ensure the necessary links between the items and to provide appropriate information for the subject treated.

- The text should flow smoothly to describe the **development of the story**. Ideally, every item should have an associated text making it clear why it helps tell the story.’

2. The Guidelines
Knowledge and Research

- ‘**Knowledge** is documented through the choice of material and the use of brief but sufficient text. **Research** should be interpreted in a wider sense and generally show the exhibitor's thorough knowledge of the subject and the material.

- ‘A total of 35 points are given for Knowledge and Research, with 15 points for Subject Knowledge and Research and 20 points for Knowledge and Research about the Material.’

2. The Guidelines
Knowledge and Research

- 'Subject **Knowledge and Research** refers to the thorough **knowledge of the subject** as shown by the choice of the items, their mutual relationship, and the degree of appropriateness and completeness of the accompanying text and story told.

- **'Knowledge and Research** about the **Philatelic and Non-Philatelic Material** should be at the highest level to get excellent marks. This is most likely to be achieved when exhibitors make full use of the potential offered by both philatelic and non-philatelic material in the **development of the subject**, and when they use a wide **variety of the non-philatelic material**.

- **'Knowledge and Research** about the **Philatelic and Non-Philatelic Material** are documented by proper material descriptions, the choice of the material, and the variety and significance of the material,'

2. The Guidelines
Material – Condition

- ‘Thirty points can be given for Condition and Rarity. Ten points are related to the Condition of Material and twenty points for the Rarity of material.
- All philatelic material must be **original**.
- All non-philatelic material, including photographs, should be **original**, wherever possible.
- Points for **Condition** are assessed with respect to the typical condition of the relevant type of material, e.g. the typical condition of common mint stamps is perfect.
- In order to obtain good points in Condition, some of the material should be challenging to find in good condition, and such philatelic and non-philatelic items should also be in the best available condition. For non-philatelic items, condition is considered in accordance with the typical criteria for those collectables, e.g. for coins and medals the degree of wear is important.’

2. The Guidelines
Material –Rarity

- ‘To obtain high points in **Rarity**, some of the material should be rare and significant. The reasons for their rarity/significance should be described on the individual page.
- Rarity is judged from a **broad perspective**. Rarity is based on the number of items recorded or known to be in existence. Nevertheless, the significance of an item from a broad perspective also has to be considered. The reasons for rarity of both the philatelic and non-philatelic material should be described in the text. Artificial narrowness of definition should be avoided. For example, one item of five known from an entire country may be scarce or rare, while a common type of item with only one known sent from a specific village is not.
- **Rarity for the non-philatelic items** should be judged from a broad perspective as it can be difficult to assess the rarity of the many varieties of such material. Therefore, it is important that exhibitors explain why the individual items are rare and/or significant.’

2. The Guidelines
Presentation

- ‘Five points are related to Presentation. A **clear presentation** is important. The exhibit should appeal to the eye. Each page, as well as the overall impression of the frames and exhibit, should be **well balanced**.

- Due to the often large or unorthodox sizes of non-philatelic materials, **mounting on larger than traditional pages** can often be advantageous to achieve a more attractive presentation.

- The material should no more that 5 mm in thickness, so that it can be mounted in standard exhibition frames.

- Reproductions should be at least 25% different in size from the original and be clearly marked as copy.’

2. Narrow Theme Exhibits

- ‘A Narrow Theme exhibit of Open Philately is intended to be an exhibit with a very narrow subject that fits into three frames at most. If a subject can be shown in more than three frames, it is not best suited to a Narrow Theme exhibit.

- A selection items from a multi-frame exhibit may be suitable only if the selection can completely treat a sub-subject of the exhibit within at most three frames. An extract from a multi-frame exhibit showing only the best items (‘cherry picking’) is not going to score well as a Narrow Theme exhibit.’

Synopsis

- ‘Although the FIP does not demand a Synopsis at international exhibition, some organising committees for individual exhibitions (international, regional, or national) do so. In such cases, a Synopsis should be sent together with the exhibition application form and title page to the Organising Committee to be forwarded to the appointed juror in advance of the exhibition.

- **A Synopsis gives the exhibitor an opportunity** to provide the jurors with additional information that does not necessarily belong in the actual exhibit. The content of the Synopsis is not considered when the jurors are allocating points for the exhibit, but it is an important part of the juror’s preparation to judge the exhibit.’

Synopsis

- ‘A **Synopsis** may explain how the treatment was decided, background information of the story, historical references, and why the exhibit is structured in a particular way.
- It is also an opportunity to indicate **personal research**, to reference **rare and significant items**, and to give a more **expanded bibliography** than the shorter one on the title page.
- A Synopsis should never be longer than **two pages size A4 paper**, and it may contain illustrations and/or tables.
- If an exhibit has been shown before, it is useful to indicate where new material has been added, and amendments/corrections have been made following juror feedback.’

Most asked Questions - 1

How do I measure the philatelic material in relation to the non-philatelic material?

Do not try to work out the percentage of the items or how much they cover on the page. Do not count the number of different items.

Look at the page, look at the frame, and take a step back and look at the whole exhibit. It is mostly quite easy to see if there is a balance of the philatelic and the non-philatelic material.

Most asked Questions - 2

Are postcards philatelic or non-philatelic?

If the picture side of the postcard is shown, the item is non-philatelic.

If the address side is shown, the item is philatelic.

Most postcards in an Open Philately exhibit are non-philatelic as the address side usually is of no importance for the story.

Most asked Questions - 3

How important is the variety of the non-philatelic material?

The non-philatelic material may be up to half of the exhibit.

Therefore, it is important to use as many different and relevant kinds of non-philatelic material as is possible.

Several similar items will not give top points.

Where you can find the Guidelines?

- FIP – Fédération Internationale de Philatélie
- FIP website: https://www.f-i-p.ch
- Click on ‘Regulations and Guidelines’
- Click on ‘Open Philately’ or go directly to:
- openphilately.f-i-p.ch

The following examples are from a variety of different Open Philately Exhibits:

1. Medicine – Its History and Development … Jenny Banfield
2. Christmas Dinner at the Hotel Portland, Portland, Oregon December 25th 1914 … Elizabeth Hisey
3. Denmark: Conscience, Conflict, and Camps 1932-1949 … Birthe King
4. Your Cuppa Tea, The History, Culture and Business of Tea … Jari Majander
5. Coaching ways and Coaching Days in Great Britain and Ireland … Héloise Mitchell
6. A Royal Ménage à Trois … Iva Mouritsen

3. Treatment: Title and Plan

3 The Title of the Exhibit

It is important to have a good title that tells what the topic is about, is innovative and eye-catching.

Use an indication, e.g. period in years, if appropriate to the topic.

Use a sub-title if necessary.

A Royal Ménage à Trois and its Historical Consequences

Denmark: Conscience, Conflict, and Camps 1932-1949

Your Cuppa Tea. The History, Culture and Business of Tea

3. The Plan

- The exhibit should tell a story, with a beginning, a middle, and an end.
- The headings in the plan should be the same as the heading on the individual pages.
- The plan should not be a list of content, rather a brief paragraph providing key words or terms for the chapter or section or frame.
- Adding page numbers might be helpful.

Coaching Ways and Coaching Days in Great Britain and Ireland

Purpose and Scope: This exhibit traces the history and evolution of mail coaches, stagecoaches and horse cars in Great Britain and Ireland, starting in the 18th century when roads began to improve. It continues through the 19th and early 20th centuries, showing their demise from the late 1830s with the introduction of the railway. The revival of the mail coach in 1887 for financial reasons for a period of eight years was its last hurrah. The story is brought to life by a range of interesting and unusual contemporary letters and documents.

Background and Importance: The development of an efficient stage and mail coach service was the result of improved roads and the urgent need for fast and reliable public transport and efficient communication in a country entering the industrial era. Significant in the history of coaching were Palmer's mail coach service in Great Britain and Bianconi's horse cars in Ireland. The exhibit illustrates the vital role they played, along with stagecoaches, in the transport of fare-paying passengers, letters and parcels by demonstrating the industry's dependence on human skill, 'horse power' and road conditions.

Personal Research: When researching historical information, the exhibitor discovered some previously unrecorded design errors and was able to identify many of the coaches illustrated in the exhibit.



1963 Royal Mail Christmas card by British cartoonist Norman Thelwell

	TITLE PAGE	1
1.	**THE COACHING ORGANISATION**	
1.1	Building the Coaches	4
1.2	Palmer's Innovation	6
1.3	Role of the General Post Office	3
2.	**CHARLES BIANCONI**	
2.1	Transport by Bian	4
2.2	Bian Presentation Pack Artwork	3
2.3	Bianconi's Archives	1
3.	**THE COACHMEN AND HORSES**	
3.1	Driving the Coaches	4
3.2	The Coach Horses	4
4.	**THE GUARDS**	
4.1	Duties and Equipment	5
4.2	Transporting the Mails	4
5.	**THE ROADS**	
5.1	Early Roads and Highway Robbery	4
5.2	Turnpikes and Tolls	7
5.3	Surveyors and Their Duties	4
6.	**ROUTES AND SERVICES**	
6.1	British Routes	6
6.2	The Route to Holyhead and Ireland	5
6.3	Irish Routes	4
7.	**THE INNS AND THE PASSENGERS**	
7.1	Inns and Their Role	5
7.2	The Passengers and How They Fared	7
8.	**FROM ROAD TO RAIL**	
8.1	The Railway Brings Coaching to an End	9
8.2	Britain's Influence on Coaching Abroad	4
8.3	Revival of the Mail Coach	2
	Total pages	**96**

Bibliography

- *Bianconi, King of the Roads* (Bianconi & Watson, 1962) (pp. 56-63; 67-68; 88-89; 114-115)
- *England's Postal History with notes on Scotland, Wales and Ireland* (R. M. Willcocks, 1975) (pp. 39-45; 49-52; 63-67)
- *Royal Mail Coaches* (Frederick Wilkinson, 2007) (chapters 2-9)
- *The Post Office in Ireland – An Illustrated History* (Stephen Ferguson, 2016) (chapters 3 & 6)

Interesting and significant items are highlighted thus.

Your Cuppa Tea

The History, Culture and Business of Tea

茶

This exhibit is a story of tea or Camellia sinensis plant and its cultivation, long history of tea culture, traditions and business, that have been developed around tea.

Tea originated in China as a medicinal drink. It was first introduced to Portuguese priests and merchants during the 16th century. Drinking tea became popular in Britain during the 17th century. The British introduced it to India, in order to compete with the Chinese monopoly on tea.

Camellia sinensis is an evergreen plant that grows mainly in tropical and subtropical climates. Cultivated plants are pruned to waist height for ease of plucking. Teas are divided into categories based on how they are processed.

Today tea is the most widely consumed beverage in the world after water. The custom of drinking tea developed into distinct tea traditions across the world. Due to its popularity tea has also become a big business.

Personal research:
The author has researched the social history and culture of tea by collecting and analyzing philatelic items and non-philatelic collectible items that depict promoting, cultivating, advertising, selling and drinking tea. The journey into the amazing world of tea continues.

Tea bush
Camellia sinensis





TRADE CARD OF THE LIEBIG COMPANY, PRINTED IN COLOUR LITHOGRAPHY, PUBLISHED IN A SET OF SIX CARDS IN ANTWERPEN, CA. 1895.

Literary sources:

Okakura Kakuzo: The Book of Tea; Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1957.
Jane Pettigrew, Bruce Richardson: A Social History of Tea; The National Trust of England, 2001.
Mary Heiss, Robert Heiss: The Story of Tea – A Cultural History and Drinking Guide; Ten Speed Press, 2007.
Victor Mair, Erling Hoh: The True History of Tea; Thames & Hudson, 2009.
Kevin Casgoigne, Francois Marchand, Jasmin Desharnais, Hugo Americi: Tea – History, Terroirs, Varieties; Firefly Books Ltd, 2011.

I *The History of Tea*
I.1 The origins of tea lie in the ancient China 2
I.2 ... from where awareness of tea spread to Japan 4
I.3 ... and from where tea was brought to Europe by traders 5
I.4 ... with the duty on tea sparking the American Revolution 9
I.5 The increasing demand for tea in Europe 10
I.6 ... lead to exchanging one addiction for another, 14
I.7 ... finding alternatives to the China tea, 16
I.8 ... and finally establishing a thriving tea industry 20

II *The Cultivation and Processing of Tea*
II.1 Cultivating tea requires moderately warm and humid climate 22
II.2 The tea bush thrives in the major tea producing regions 24
II.3 ... where the land need to be prepared for cultivating tea 31
II.4 ... where tea is cultivated according to the traditions 33
II.5 Tea bushes are planted, pruned and fertilized before... 34
II.6 ... fresh tea leaves can be collected 36
II.7 ... to be processed in various ways to distinctive tea 42
II.8 ... and preserved for freshness and quality 47

III *Enjoying Tea*
III.1 There are distinct varieties of tea, 49
III.2 and practical and elegant tea utensils 52
III.3 ... that are used to brew tea 55
III.4 ... and to serve and taste tea 57
III.5 ... together with some small treats 60
III.6 ... bringing health benefits for everybody 61

IV *Tea Traditions*
IV.1 Etymology of tea: *tea* if by sea, *chá* if by land 63
IV.2 Tea had a major influence on Chinese culture 64
IV.3 ... and the Japanese developed the Way of Tea 66
IV.4 In India tea is served in the English style 69
IV.5 ... known in Britain as a traditional 'tea break' 70
IV.6 Russian tea tradition has evolved a path of its own 72
IV.7 ... whereas for Arabs tea is a focal point for social gatherings 74

V *The Business of Tea*
V.1 Tea industry is focused on producing industrial tea 75
V.2 ... which is traded between growers, brokers and exporters 79
V.3 ... to be exported by freight carriers to importers 80
V.4 ... who import and store tea, and may blend it 83
V.5 ... before packaging and advertising it for consumers 85
V.6 ... who can buy loose or packaged tea from a shop 89
V.7 ... or have brewed tea served for a fee 95

Total: 96 pages in 8 frames (with 12 pages each)

CHRISTMAS DINNER AT THE HOTEL PORTLAND, PORTLAND, OREGON DECEMBER 25TH 1914.

This is a six-frame Display exhibit that will feature the Christmas Day Menu from the Portland Hotel, Portland, OR, in 1914, using philatelic and non-philatelic material.

The exhibit format will show each course, dishes and ingredients in the dishes within that course. Titles on each page will show where the viewer is in the menu. Titles in Orange introduce a new Course. Specific ingredients shown on each page will be **CAPITALIZED**. Significant items are mounted on blue backing. The exhibit plan is provided to show the viewer where each dish is shown in the frames.

Special attention has been taken to make sure the list of ingredients and recipe for each dish is as authentic as possible, and it is hoped that an experienced cook will be encouraged to make these dishes. Recipe books during this period did not give measurements. Cooking during the Victorian years was known for its flamboyance of descriptions and also the quantity of dishes, note the size of the menu and the cost!!!



Aluminum Postcard of the Portland Hotel, 1905
.Undivided back addressed but not mailed
(Aluminum was very scare and expensive in the early 1900's)

	PAGE	FRAME
TITLE	1	1
MENU COVER	2	
MENU	3	
RELISHES	4-10	
SOUPS	11-18	1/2
FISH	19-24	
ENTREES	25-34	2/3
ROASTS	35-47	
SALADS	48-51	3/4
VEGETABLES	52-61	
POTATOES	62-66	4/5
DESSERTS	67-94	5/6
DEMI TASSE	95-96	6

MEDICINE – ITS HISTORY and DEVELOPMENT

The story of medicine and health from 5000 BC to the present time illustrated by philatelic and other relevant material.



1550 BC Earliest Medical document Ebers Papyrus



1639 Protective clothing worn by doctors during plague epidemics



1796 Edward Jenner Smallpox vaccination



1953 Decoding of DNA

<u>The exhibit shows</u> the early history of medicine starting with the Gods, then the Church, discoveries by medical pioneers, the <u>never-ending fight against infectious diseases that have killed more people than all wars combined</u>, other diseases and disabilities, and the groups of people providing health services world-wide both in peace-time and in war.

<u>PLAN</u>

1. Early History (Fr. 1)
The Gods, The Church, Non-Western Medicine, Alternative Medicine

2. Medicine – A Science (Fr. 1)
Early Physicians, Learning from the Dead, Heart & Circulation

3. Early Pioneers (Fr. 2)
Chest Diseases, Surgery, Anaesthetics, Diabetes, X-Rays & Radium, Women Doctors

4. Infectious Diseases (Fr. 2 - 5)
Quarantine, Disinfection of Mail, Public Health, Medical Statistics

4.1 Diseases Spread by Water (Fr. 3)
Cholera, Typhoid, Poliomyelitis

4.2 Diseases Spread by Airborne Droplets (Fr. 3 - 4)
Tuberculosis, Smallpox, Chickenpox, Measles, Diphtheria, Leprosy, Influenza

4.3 Sexually Transmitted Diseases (Fr. 5)

4.4 Diseases Spread by Insect Bites (Fr. 5)
Malaria, Yellow Fever, Sleeping Sickness Plague, Typhus

4.5 Zoonosis & Rabies (Fr. 5)

5. Specialised Medicine (Fr. 6 - 7)
Maternity & Child Health, Dental Health, Cancer, Mental Health, Disabilities, Blood Transfusions, Organ Transplants

6. Caring for the Sick (Fr. 7 - 8)
Hospitals, Doctors, Nursing, Medicine & War, Medical Tax

7. Pharmacology (Fr. 8)
Medicinal Plants, Narcotics, Alcohol,

8. Where to Now? RNA, DNA & Beyond (Fr. 8)

<u>Philatelic information is in italics and the most significant and rare items are matted on red.</u>

<u>Main References:</u>
R. Porter: "*The Greatest Benefit to Mankind – A Medical History*", Fontana Press, London 1997
M. Dobson: "Disease – The Extraordinary Stories Behind History's Deadliest Killers", Quercus, London 2007
B.E. & D.J. Zimmerman: "*Killer Germs*", Contemporary Books, New York 2003
H. Zinsser: "*Rats, Lice & History*", Routledge, 1935.
G. Bankoff: "*The Conquest of Pain*", Macdonald & Co, c.1946

4. Development

5. Knowledge and Research

6. Condition and Rarity

7. Presentation

Most pages in an exhibit will include aspects of all these criteria

4. Treatment: Development

Treatment is the relationship between the title of the exhibit, the scope of the story, and the structure of the exhibit, but it is also the choice of the material.

- ✓ Do the headings in the Plan correspond with the headings/sub-headings on the individual pages?
- ✓ Does the exhibit bring the story forward - storyline?
- ✓ Is the item relevant to the story being told?
- ✓ Is the text appropriate for the items – not too much, but enough to describe the item, and perhaps a little extra of interest, e.g. extract of a letter?
- ✓ All philatelic and non-philatelic items must have a text.

NON-WESTERN MEDICINE

CHINA & KOREA

Chinese Medicine was known B.C. and it continued to flourish but was banned during the Cultural Revolution. Today, Chinese and Western medicine are used in conjunction with each other.



Li Shih-Chen 1518-1593
Spent 40 years compiling *Pen-Ts* (*Great Herbal*) but died soon after completing it. The work was published by his son in 1596.



Traditional Chinese herbalist
- herbal remedies are becoming increasingly popular in the West.

"Chijiao yisheng" or Barefoot Doctor: In 1926 the Chinese Government began to reorganise health care. In the villages selected people were given basic medical training at a hospital. The term "barefoot doctors" comes from the Government referring to them as "peasants" who often worked barefoot in the rice fields – they were neither doctors nor barefoot.



Barefoot Doctor



Treating people in their workplace



Vaccinating children



Gathering herbs

Korean Medicine:



Heo Jun 1539-1615:
Korean physician greatly furthered advancement of traditional Korean medicine.

He wrote many books to make medical knowledge accessible to the common people.

His 'Dongui bogam' integrated Chinese and Korean medicine – this book is regarded as the definitive text of traditional Korean medicine.

Card produced 2016 by Stamp Mania of Korea. Stamp issued 24.4.2016 – printed by Cartor from a design by Shin Jae Young.
Special first day of issue cancel shows Heo Kun.

CONSCIENCE - Political Extremism in the 1930s



Above - Postcard **24 April 1937** to Copenhagen, produced by the **Women's Disarmament Committee** in Geneva, and with Danish translation of "Two Families" on the reverse.

☑ Right - Cover **29 September 1937** to a Danish volunteer fighting with the **Thälmann Bataljon** in the International Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. The letter was routed ***Via Esbjerg*** to avoid German censorship. It was redirected from Albacete, the headquarters of the International Brigades to Alverez del Vayo, a convalescent centre, so presumably Jørgen Nørup had been wounded.

Far Right - Ernst Thälmann was a German Communist politician who died in August 1944 in the Buchenwald concentration camp. The 70th birthday commemoration miniature sheet was issued by the DDR **16 April 1956**.



Røde Hjælp, founded in 1928 in Moscow, was the Danish arm of IRH (International Red Help). The label, produced in the 1930s, was to support the victims of Fascism.

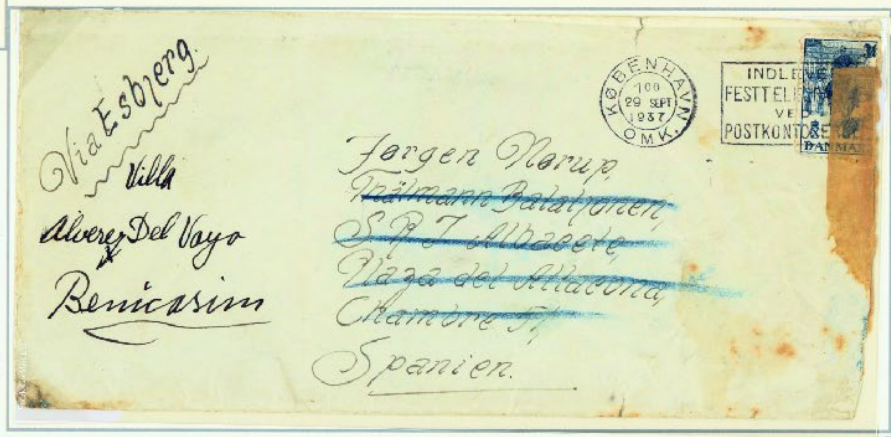




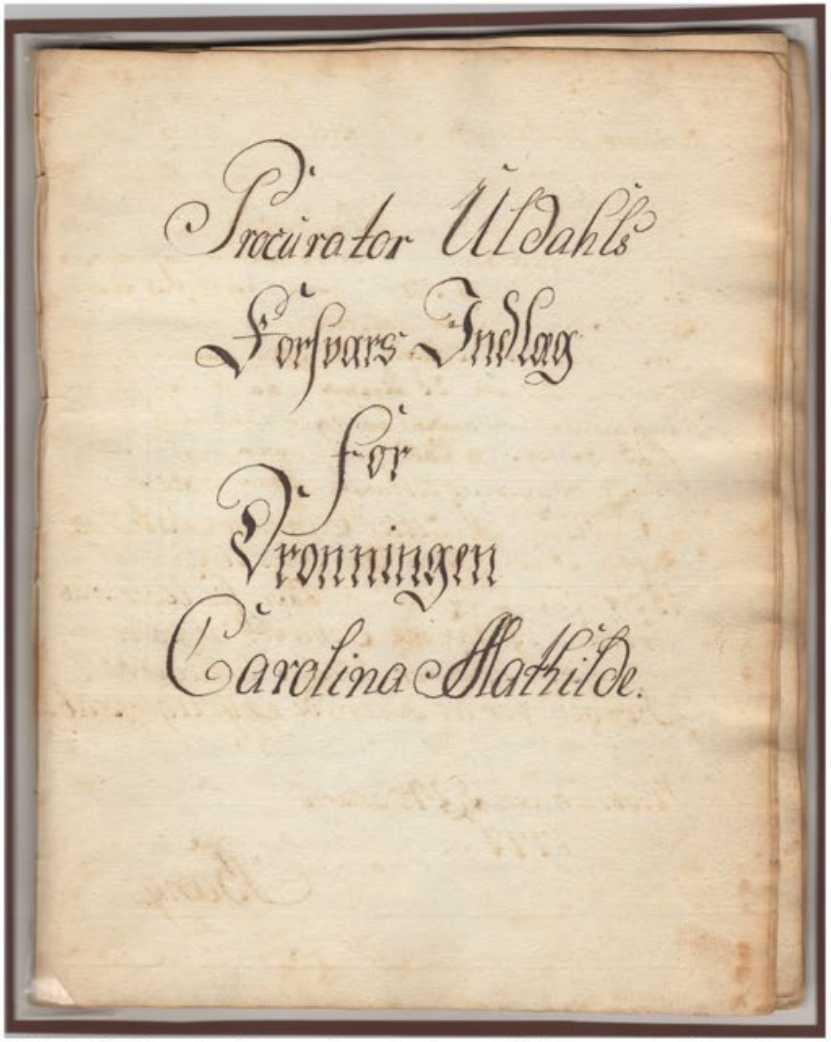
Above and Right - During the 1930s political extremism flourished in Denmark, as elsewhere in Europe. **Aldrig mere Krig** is the Danish affiliate of War Resisters International.



Mælk til spanske Børn (Milk to Spanish Children) was sold by DSU - Dansk Socialdemokratisk Ungdom (Danish Socialdemocratic Youth) during a large campaign in 1939 to help German social democratic refugees. The Fond was named after the Italian politician, Giacomo Matteotti, murdered in 1924 by Italian fascists.



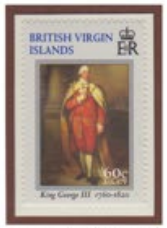




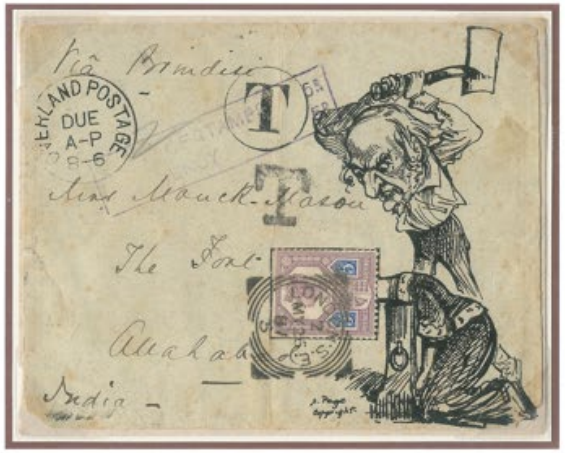
{1} Caroline Matilda was given the young and inexperienced attorney "Uldahl" to present her defence, and ...

Original handwritten transcript of the Queen's original defence. *Denmark 1772.*
ONE OF ONLY TWO RECORDED ORIGINAL TRANSCRIPTS OF THIS HISTORICALLY IMPORTANT DOCUMENT IN PRIVATE HANDS [1]

The divorce was granted by the court in April 1772, and Caroline Matilda only avoided execution due to her brother's threats of war.



{2} ... only because her brother, King George III of Great Britain, threatened with war ...



{3} ... the Queen narrowly avoided execution.

Anti-Gladstone caricature envelope (front) illustrating the threatening execution of a Queen (Q. Victoria's head is pictured on the 5 d. stamp) on a letter sent 26/May/1887 ***to India****. Rate: Letters GB to India 5d. per 1/2 oz. 01/Feb/1880-31/Dec/1890. Second weight ("2" in pencil) and thus insufficiently prepaid. The Overland Postage Due handstamp of Bombay denoted the sum of 8 annas, 6 pies to be collected from the addressee which was equal to twice the 5d postage plus a 3d fine for a total of 1 shilling 1 pence due.*

{4} In the end, the mere threat of the arrival of the powerful British fleet saved Caroline Matilda's life.

Plate proof block of 20 in black for the 1873 De La Rue 3 pence brown-purple (SG 63) *representing the immense strength of the British Fleet. Each of the stamps show Britannia (the symbol of British maritime power) in front of a navy frigate* [2].

Ex. Hurlock, Deakin, Besançon.

LARGEST RECORDED MULTIPLE OF *ANY* BARBADOS BRITANNIA PROOF [2]

(The second largest recorded multiple of this plate proof is a block of 4) [2]



I The History of Tea

I.6 … lead to exchanging one addiction for another,

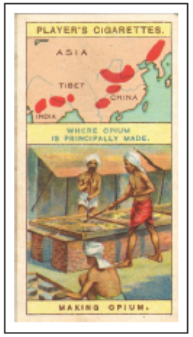
Trading Indian opium to Chinese tea: the Chinese became as addicted to opium as the British were to tea

Opium had been used by the Chinese in limited quantities for **relieving tension and pain.**



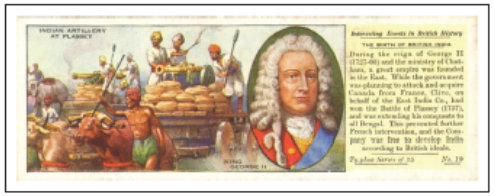
TRADE CARD OF MAISON G. GAUTIER J^ne^. PRINTED IN COLOUR LITHOGRAPHY IN PARIS.

For many years the British East India Company had **produced opium in Bengal.**



TOBACCO TRADING CARD NO. 12 (OF 25) IN THE SERIES "PRODUCTS OF THE WORLD", ISSUED BY JOHN PLAYER & SONS, ENGLAND IN 1908.

In 1757, the British East India Company was transformed from an association of traders to rulers exercising **political sovereignty** over India. The Company was now free to develop India – the jewel of the crown of the British Empire – to British ideals, but …



TRADING CARD WITH PHOTOMECHANICAL COLOUR ILLUSTRATION NO. 19 (OF 25) IN THE TYPHOO TEA CARD SERIES "INTERESTING EVENTS IN BRITISH HISTORY". PRINTED IN 1938 IN ENGLAND.

… the Chinese were not interested in what Britain could offer, creating a **trade imbalance.**

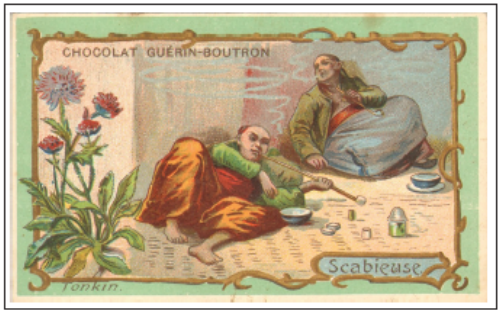


CARICATURE OF THE MULREADY LETTERSHEET POSTAL STATIONERY BY JOHN LEECH, "COMIC ENVELOPE NO. 1" PUBLISHED BY FORES, IS THE FIRST CARICATURE PRODUCED TO LAMPOON THE MULREADY DESIGN.



Private traders began to **smuggle** Indian opium into China illegally using **clipper ships.**

By 1840, opium sales to China paid for the entire tea trade, **improving the trade deficit**, while …



TRADE CARD OF THE FRENCH CHOCOLATE MAKER GUÉRIN-BOUTRON, PRINTED IN COLOUR LITHOGRAPHY IN PARIS.

… in China **opium addiction increased rapidly** and smoking opium spread from the coastal cities to everywhere and to **all social classes.**

peasants

noble and scholarly

Trading Indian opium to Chinese tea was a **devious scheme** – it started to seriously affect the Qing dynasty's economy and morality.



GERMAN CHROMOLITHOGRAPHED POSTER STAMP WITH AN AREA RESERVED FOR A TRADE NAME.

3.2 The Coach Horses
Shoeing and Tail Docking

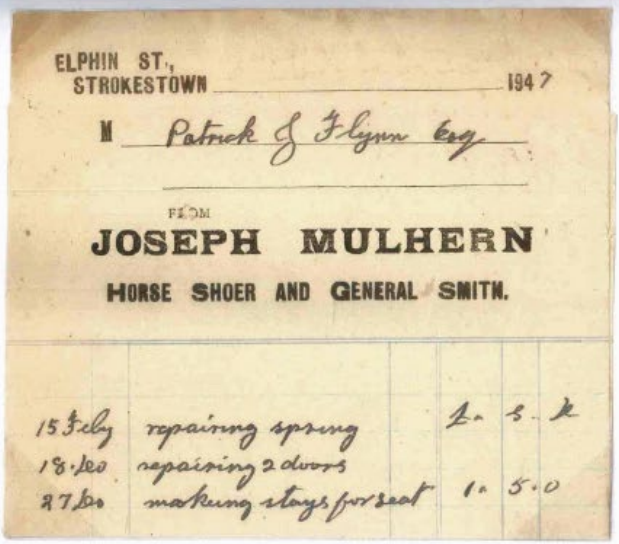
The blacksmith acted as farrier (horse shoer) and his tools included an anvil, hammer, hoof pick, knife, nippers, rasp and nails. He could charge twice the price for shoeing a coach horse because of the extra labour and specialised equipment required to custom-make the shoes. To prevent worn shoes from damaging the hooves, they were replaced every six to eight weeks.



The farrier and his tools



Shoeing protected the hooves on the highways.



ELPHIN ST.,
STROKESTOWN 1947

M Patrick J Flynn Esq.

FROM

JOSEPH MULHERN

HORSE SHOER AND GENERAL SMITH.

15 Feby	repairing spring	1. 5. 0
18 Do	repairing 2 doors	
27 Do	making stays for seat	1. 5. 0



Horse-Shoeing, first booklet in the Country Crafts series illustrated by Eric Stemp

In Britain and Ireland the farrier held the hoof between his knees while on the Continent it was held by a helper.



The tails of the horses were docked to prevent them from swishing them over the reins as this made driving difficult.

1984 GB aerogramme
designed by Victor Ambrus



5. Knowledge and Research

Knowledge is shown in the choice of both kinds of material and analysis of the material through personal study.

Knowledge is the collective knowledge gained from books, articles, websites, manuals, information shared with other philatelists.

Research, however, is new knowledge or knowledge presented from a new angle, not previously published.

It is recommended that the exhibitor might write articles in philatelic magazines and journals, or even a book.

5. Knowledge and Research: Subject

CHAPTER 2.1: ON TRAVEL THROUGH EUROPE, THE THIRD WHEEL IN DENMARK'S MOST FAMOUS MÉNAGE À TROIS APPEARED.

In England, Christian was an official guest of George III. Extravagant parties, visits to the famous London theatres, and honorary doctorates in Oxford were the main events during the visit.



{1} From Brussels, Christian travelled to Calais, where two British naval vessels waited ...

Two British 18th century naval ships shown on a ***plate proof pair of the 2 cent British Guiana 1860-issue*** *(Ex. Foxley).*

{3} to visit King George III, Christian's brother-in-law.

Embossed Irish 5 shilling revenue stamp showing a portrait of King George III in the center. ***Ireland ca. 1780.***



{4} Christian's visit was an important event in Britain as indicated by the fact that the famous British medailleur Lewis Pingo was ordered to make a beautiful medal to commemorate Christian's visit.

Original 1768 bronze medal by Lewis Pingo *(below).*



{5} The group's visit to Oxford University was the highlight for Struensee, ...

St. John's College, Oxford, private local stamps.



{2} ... to bring him and his companions to London, more specifically to the Kew Palace ...

Original 1776 engraving *by Robert Goadby showing Kew Palace. Published as part of a set of engravings showing "A new display of the beauties of England: A description of the most elegant or magnificent public edifices, royal palaces, noblemen's and gentlemen's seats, and other curiosities, natural or artificial".*





{6} ... who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine on 14/Sep/1768, while the King and nine other members of his delegation received honorary doctorates in Civil Law.

GB postcard showing the full dress robes for doctors of civil law and medicine at Oxford University.



{7} From Great Britain, Christian travelled to France. George III again made two navy ships available to ensure safe passage of the channel.

Two British warships of the kind used in the late 18th century depicted on ***a lilac colour trial for the first British Guiana postal cards*** *(1879, the issued card was red).*



I The History of Tea

I.3 ... and from where tea was brought to Europe by traders

East India Companies of the major European trading powers started importing tea to Europe



Catherine of Braganza (1638-1705), a Portuguese princess, brought the custom of drinking tea to the **English aristocracy** when King Charles II of England married her.

Tobacco trading card of John Player & Sons. Nr 32 in the series "Kings & Queens of England" of 50 cards, published in 1935.

Queen Elizabeth I granted a Royal Charter in 1600 to...



... the **English East India Company**, that had exclusive import rights to bring tea to England.

The coat of arms of the EEIC.





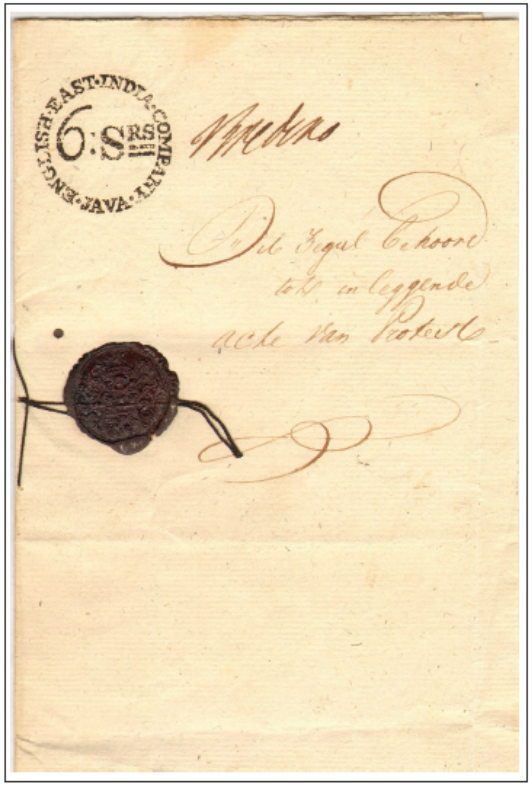
One quarter Anna coin of the British East India Company, 1858.

EEIC established trading centres, occasionally by military operations, like in Java, from where it could bring tea back to Europe.

East India Docks in London could handle up to 250 ships at a time.



Tobacco trading card of John Churchman's Cigarettes. Nr 31 in the series "The Story of London" of 50 cards, published in 1934.



A circular stamp revenue and seal of The English East India Company in Java, with nominal six Stuivers, ca. 1814. This circular stamp was in use from September 11th 1811 until August 18th 1816.

By 1750 tea had become the national drink in England. Many used their favourite **coffee house** as a *poste restante*, an ideal place to direct the mail to.



Prephilatelic letter sent from Strand East to the Coffee House at Parliament Street in London in 1800. With serified oval handstamp Strand East/Unpaid/Penny Post on the front and 8 o'Clock night cancel on the back. Local Penny Post used a uniform rate of one old penny for delivery of letters within London, authorized by Parliament in 1765.

Coffee houses became popular places for having tea and places where **business** could be carried on.

E.g. **Lloyd's of London** had its origins in a coffee house.





Englishmen were mad not only for tea, but **sweet tea**...

Cane sugar field.

... soaring the sales of **cane sugar** from the West Indies.



Small die proof on wove paper, from a Roosevelt album, 1903.

CONFLICT - Internment of Allied Citizens



Right - **25 September 1944** Cover with *Interneret Forsendelse* (Internee Mail), sent free of charge to Fru Ingeborg White, who had married James R White on 14 August 1942 and volunteered to be interned with her English husband at **Store Grundet**. Civilian internees were allowed to be accompanied by their families during their internment.

Censored with hand stamp Type I **Post- og Telegrafvæsenet i Danmark**.

Christmas card from internees at **Store Grundet**, designed by Anthony Mann. The envelope was addressed locally in Vejle, but taken to Sønderborg to be censored, and 20 øre penalty postage was charged. As the recipient was unknown in Sønderborg, *Ubekendt i Sønderborg*, the letter was returned to the sender, Retur til Afsenderen, via Copenhagen.



When the USA joined the war after the attack on Pearl Harbour 7 December 1941, also American journalists were interned, first at Fårevejle Højskole, but later transferred to **Mern** *on South Sealand.*



☑ Above top - 22 June 1943 Envelope from the US internment camp at Fårevejle on Sealand, marked on the front 'Interneret Forsendelse' (Internee Mail) to be sent free of charge, to Toftlund in Southern Jutland. The writer has completed his sender address with the official address, Generaldirektoratet for Post- og Telegrafvæsenet, in Copenhagen.

☑ Above - **9 January 1945** - Cover from the US internment camp at **Mern** to the family in Oregon. The sender address on this cover includes the official four-line offical hand stamp: **Generaldirektoratet for Post- og Telegrafvæsenet / (3 Ekspeditionskontor) / Tietgensgade 37 / KØBENHAVN V.** First censured in Sønderborg, **Zensurstelle I**, then by the US, with handstamp **10830 / U.S.CENSOR** and handwritten **6422**. Not previously recorded.

GRESHAM FARM CAPON ST. ANTOINE

Season capon with salt. Mix together bread, chestnuts, APRICOTS, prunes, PEARS and PEACHES. Add BRANDY and EGG, stuff into capon. Spread capon with BUTTER, roast with carrot and onions.

BRANDY
Germany 1921
Start of inflation, when small coins disappeared and encased stamps were used instead. Back used for advertising.





10 pfennig reverse



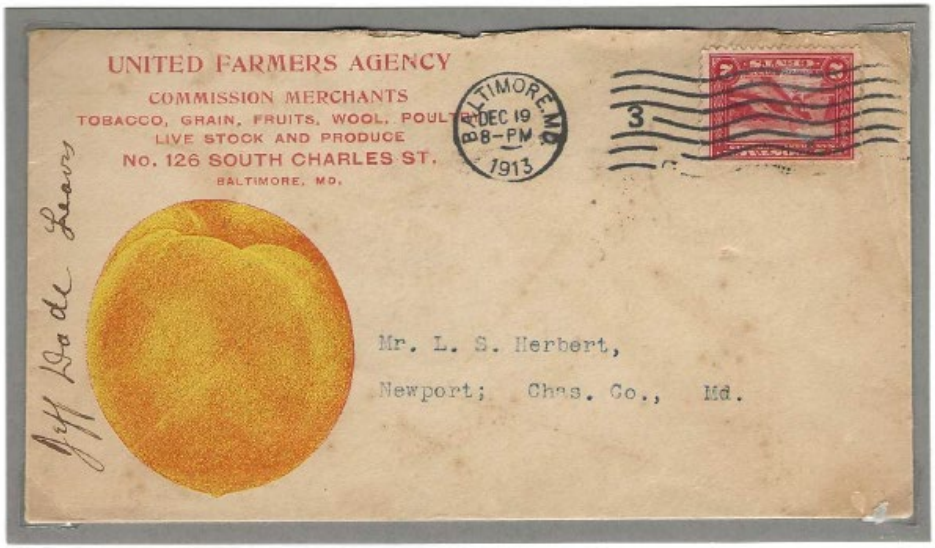
PEARS
Self adhesive



APRICOTS



EGG
Arizona Tax Stamp



5. Knowledge and Research: Material

I The History of Tea

I.6 ... lead to exchanging one addiction for another,

The Chinese failed to ban the opium trade, the English secured free trading rights after the First Opium War



Lin Zexu (1785-1850), a Chinese scholar and official, had firm stance against the opium trade on moral and social grounds.

Failing to ban the trade, the Chinese emperor ordered vast quantities of British **opium to be destroyed**...



... by setting fire to the warehouses in Humen.

REVENUE STAMPS OF FENGTIEN 1928–1929



OPIUM DESTRUCTION CERTIFICATES FROM JULY 1928 UNTIL MARCH 1929. CERTIFICATES WERE FREE AND ATTACHED TO EVERY LIANG (50 GRAM) OF REMAINING OPIUM AS A CONTROL MEASURE. PRINTED ON THIN OFF-WHITE/BUFF-COLOURED PAPER, COLOUR INDICATING A GRADE OF OPIUM.

"Damn, I've got a nice tea brewed for me"



GERMAN PROPAGANDA POSTCARD ISSUED FOR THE BOXER WAR, WITH ADDRESS LINES (UNDIVIDED BACK), PUBLISHED BY DRUCK U. VERLAG V. BRÜNO BÜRGER IN LEIPZIG, CA. 1900.



Lin Zexu, scholar

Guan Tianpei, admiral

The English retaliated with a series of **naval battles** known as the **First Opium War** of 1839-42. The Chinese were forced to sign a **peace treaty**, ...



... which gave the English the ownership of the colony of **Hong Kong**...

... and **free trading rights** in the **Chinese treaty ports**, some of which were used also for trading tea.

Tea trade in **Foochow** (Fuzhou) increased steadily in volume until the year 1878...



TREATY PORT STAMP OF FUZHOU, 1896.

... when the main centre of the tea export trade shifted to **Hankow** (Hankou). In peak times, Hankow accounted for around 80% of all exported Chinese tea.

TREATY PORT STAMPS OF HANKOW 1893–1897

Yellow Crane Tower



1893.

Tea porter



1894.

Tea porter



HANKOW LOCAL POST POSTMARK, 1897.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

YELLOW FEVER

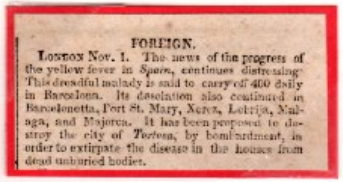
YELLOW FEVER is caused by a *Ribonucleic acid* (RNA) virus of the *Flaviviridae* family and often occurs in the same area as Malaria.



Yellow Fever in Spain in 1800 resulted in letters passing through France being disinfected.

Letter 12.11.1800 Malaga to Gand/ Ghent, Flanders, with **slits to allow sulphur or vinegar fumes to enter.**

'Malaga/And.(alucia) Baxa' in red. Manuscript note of reply 5.12.1800.



FOREIGN.

LONDON Nov. 1. The news of the progress of the yellow fever in *Spain*, continues distressing. This dreadful malady is said to carry off 400 daily in Barcelona. Its desolation also continued in Barceloneta, Port St. Mary, Xeres, Lebrija, Malaga, and Majorca. It has been proposed to destroy the city of *Tortosa*, by bombardment, in order to extirpate the disease in the houses from dead unburied bodies.

Boston Recorder 22.12.1821: **proposal to destroy the city of Tortosa** so as to eradicate yellow fever.



Carlos Finlay 1833-1915
First person to suggest that Yellow fever was **spread by Mosquitoes** the first step to the eradication of the disease.

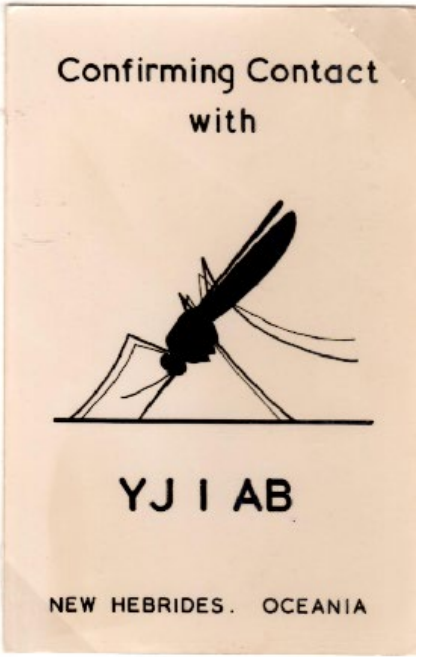


Walter Reed 1851-1902
Studied yellow fever in Cuba and proved it was carried by mosquitoes, which **infected humans through their bite**.



Hideyo Noguchi 1876-1928
Discovered the organism that caused yellow fever - worked on a **vaccine** to prevent it. Ironically, he died of yellow fever.

The Culprit – the Mosquito: >>
Doctor's QSL card using the mosquito as his logo. The doctor was in Vila, New Hebrides and the radio contact was on 4.10.1952.



CONFLICT - Returned Mail



Left - **9 April 1940** Cover to England cancelled in Copenhagen on the day of the occupation, and with handstamps **Postudvekslingen indstillet / Retur Afsenderen** (Mail halted / Return to Sender) and **This letter is written in English.** Uncensored.

Right - **19 June 1941** Cover from Copenhagen to Moscow. Censored and resealed in Berlin with **Oberkommando der Wehrmacht / b** and returned with ***Zurück - Kein Postverkehr ABP*** (Return - No Mail).

Germany attacked the Soviet Union on **22 June 1941**.

Bottom Left - **3 December 1941** Christmas airmail cover from Copenhagen to New York, censored in Berlin (circled **Ab**) and with handstamp **Zurück / Postverkehr eingestellt** (Return / Mail halted).

The USA entered World War II after the attack on Pearl Harbour on **7 December 1941**.





*The Faroe Islands were occupied by the British on **13 April 1940**, just a few days after the occupation of Denmark on 9 April, to secure this strategic point in the North Atlantic for the Allies. The occupation lasted until September 1945.*

☑ Right - **5 June 1941** Registered letter from Amalienborg Palace (the Royal Residence) in Copenhagen to Thorshavn on the Faroe Islands.

It was censored in Berlin with circled **Ab** and by the British with **P.C.90 / OPENED BY / Examiner 4276**.

It was initially **CONDEMNED** but held until **RELEASED**, when it was cancelled in Copenhagen 6 February 1946. The letter eventually arrived in Thorshavn on **22 February 1946**.



British and Irish Mail Contracts

After the British and Irish Post Offices amalgamated in 1831 the conveyance of cross mails was by direct contract with the Post Office. In 1832 Bianconi secured the contract for the British and Irish Post Offices, charging 2d to 3d per English double mile on his day cars. By 1845 he covered over 3,800 miles daily across 123 towns.

Between 1831 and 1834 Reverend Edward Nangle established a Protestant settlement in Dugort for the 6,000 inhabitants of Achill Island. From 1845 the Achill Royal Mail Day Car linked the mission with Newport in Co. Mayo. It carried four passengers and the mails three times a week from the O'Donnell Arms Hotel in Newport to the Mission Settlement Hotel.



***The Achill and Nevin Royal Mail Day Car** on litho print of c1850 by A. Russell, from an original in the National Library of Ireland*

(Thomas Edwin Field collection)



NOTICE.

General Post Office,
Dublin, July 13th, 1850.

SUCH persons as may be willing to undertake the collection of Mail Bags in this City by Single Horse Cars, proper for the purpose, are requested to send the Terms per year for which they will contract for the same, to me, at the Post Office, Sackville-street, on or before 12 o'Clock, noon, on the 27th instant, with a certificate of competency to perform the service from two respectable householders.

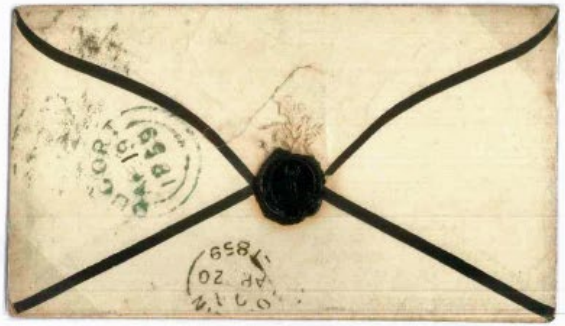
The route which the Cars will be required to travel, and all other particulars can be known upon application at the Secretary's office between the hours of 10 and 4 o'Clock.

G. C. CORNWALL, Secretary.

1859 GPO Notice (extract)

'Such persons as may be willing to undertake the carriage of mail bags are requested to send the Terms for which they will contract for the same to me.'





1859 Dugort to Dublin via Westport

Posted in Dugort, Achill Island on Tuesday 19 April 1859; carried by **mail car** to Westport (English-type Duplex of 19 April) and put into the Dublin mail bag. Carried by the **mail coach** leaving Westport PO at 4.30pm for Athenry railway station and placed on the 11.45pm **mail train** to Dublin (GPO CDS of Wednesday 20 April - 5.30pm)

6. Condition and Rarity

The **quality** of philatelic material in Open Philately can be compared with similar material in other classes. If the quality is not fine, explain why, e.g. a soldier's letter that has been in a pocket in a trench.

Similarly with the quality of non-philatelic material.

Rarity can be very difficult to assess in Open Philately, although some registers may be used for e.g. postal history items.

Therefore, it is vital that the exhibitor explains why an item is rare or significant, and how it is indicated on the pages. This should be included on the Title Page, e.g. ✸ ⌘ ☯ or a thicker frame, perhaps in a brighter colour.

6. Condition

CHAPTER 2.2: IT WAS THE CHARISMATIC LADIES' MAN, SKILFUL DOCTOR, AND MODERN ENLIGHTENMENT THINKER, JOHANN FRIEDRICH STRUENSEE.

Who was Christian's personal doctor Struensee? Born in Halle an der Saale in 1737, he got his education at the Franckesche Stiftungen and studied medicine at Halle an der Saale University.



{1} Johann Friedrich Struensee, ...

***Original 1771 portrait** engraved by Erik Pauelsen (1749-1790) with Struensee's signature. Denmark 1771.*



{2} ... doctor, rebel, visionary and lover, ...

***SALUBRIA** (= "healthy" in Latin **[doctor]**), New York cancellation (used 1845-1852) on a 1851 3 cents George Washington [American Revolution **rebel** and political **visionary**] stamp used on a gorgeous illustrated valentine envelope **[lover]**. Sent on Valentines Day, **14/Feb/1852**, since the Salubria Post Office was only in service 1836-1852 and the 3 cent stamp was first issued on 01/Jul/1851. Salubria was named after the healing effects of the surrounding nature.*

{3} ... went to school at the Franckesche Stiftungen [Foundations], which ran an orphanage and several schools in Halle an der Saale.

"Muster" (press specimen)



{4} The Franckesche Stiftungen were founded by August Hermann Francke, a pietist priest, humanitarian, and early enlightenment thinker.





{5} Following his excellent education, Struensee studied medicine at Halle an der Saale University, where he graduated at the age of 19.

Postage stamp showing Halle University.

{6} Work at the foundation's orphanage and clinic for the poor as a schoolboy and later during Struensee's vocational training strongly influenced Struensee's way of thinking and his social awareness.

Feldpostkarte sent from the "Reserve-Lazaret Franckesche Stiftungen, Halle a. S." (violet field post cancellation indicating the free field post privilege) on 27/Jun/1915.



SPRING LAMB TENDERLOIN PORTAND GRILL

Broil LAMB tenderloin seasoned with salt and PEPPER. Garnish with savory butter made from butter, ROSEMARY, CAYENNE and LEMON juice.



LAMB
Handmade miniature envelope. Commercial. Pair of 6 pi overprinted 2 1/2 pi due to rate change 1948. Airmail to USA from Aleppo, Syria, via Damascus 1949.



ROSEMARY



LEMON



PEPPER
Danish cinderella



CAYENNE

EARLY PIONEERS



6e SALON PHILATÉLIQUE D'AUTOMNE
7-11 Novembre 1952

CHEST DISEASES

René Laënnec 1781-1826
In 1819 invented the **stethoscope** - initially just a paper cylinder – as it was not socially correct to put his ear directly onto the chest of a female patient.
He later developed it into a wooden tube - today the stethoscope is one of the most used medical tools. He died of TB.





Enlarged copyof design



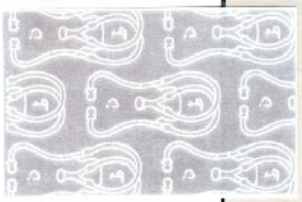
Modern Stethoscope

Maximum Card – Edition de la Chambre Syndicate Française de la Philatélie, Paris.
Stamp issued 7.11.1952.
Special Medical Philately cancel first day of issue.



Egyptian Revenue for 'Syndicates of the Medical Profession' 4th issue 1959-70

Watermark:
Multiple Stethoscopes
sideways





Leopold Avenbrugger 1722-1809
Innkeeper's son – he watched his father tapping barrels of ale to find the fluid level and used this **barrel tapping technique** to differentiate between healthy chest sounds and the sounds of diseased lungs.

6. Rarity

CHAPTER 3.1: WITHIN A SHORT TIME, STRUENSEE BECAME THE UNOFFICIAL RULER OF DENMARK AND REFORMED THE STATE.

{1} On 27/Dec/1770, it was proclaimed in church rally meetings throughout the land that the ruling body of the Danish Kingdom called the state council [the "Geheimconseil"], which had kept all the power to itself and away from the mentally challenged King, had been dismissed. Through this move, King Christian VII guided by Struensee seized power, and Struensee became the de facto ruler of Denmark.

Original degree from 27/Dec/1770 announcing the dismissal of the State Council. The manuscript markings on the document prove that this decree was sent as an early postage free church rally printed matter used to proclaim new laws through the Post. *It was first read out to the public in the church at Schweinstrup (ved kirkestævne). Then it was reposted and read out in another church (here the town name does not appear, only the signature of the priest).*



Königliche ACTE
wegen
Aufhebung
des Geheimen
Staats CON-
SEILS
Sub Dato Friderichsberg, d. 27. Decembr. 1770.

SCHLESWIG,
Gedruckt bey dem Königl. privil. Buchdr. P. H. Holwein.

Struensee's single most important political move which made him the unofficial ruler of Denmark happened on 27/Dec/1770 when Christian signed the decree abolishing the State council. His most fatal move, as we shall see later, was to continue his affair with the Queen.

ONE OF VERY FEW PERFECT QUALITY PONY EXPRESS LETTERS





Transcontinental 1$ Pony Express stamp showing one fast horse and rider.

{2} Even after he seized power, Struensee and the Queen continued to ride off on two fast horses at dawn for a private show of affection under **aurora** (the rising sun).

Aurora cancellation *on a* ***Virginia City Pony Express letter****. Aurora, Nevada was a mining boom town during the Gold Rush period named after the goddess of dawn (the rising sun). Aurora had 760 houses in 1863, postal service ran by Wells Fargo (US post office took over in 1866 only). 3 cents stationery envelope with Wells, Fargo & Co express frank (total rate 10 cents) sent 14/Apr/1863 uprated with a 25 cents blue stamp showing a fast rider paying the pony express fee valid from February 1863 to 02/Mar/1865. The letter was sent by stagecoach from Aurora to Genoa, by pony rider from Genoa to Placerville, by Pioneer Stage Company coach from Placerville to Folsom, by train from Folsom to Sacramento, and then by steamboat down the Sacramento River and across San Francisco Bay to San Francisco.* ***(e) Ex. Erivan***

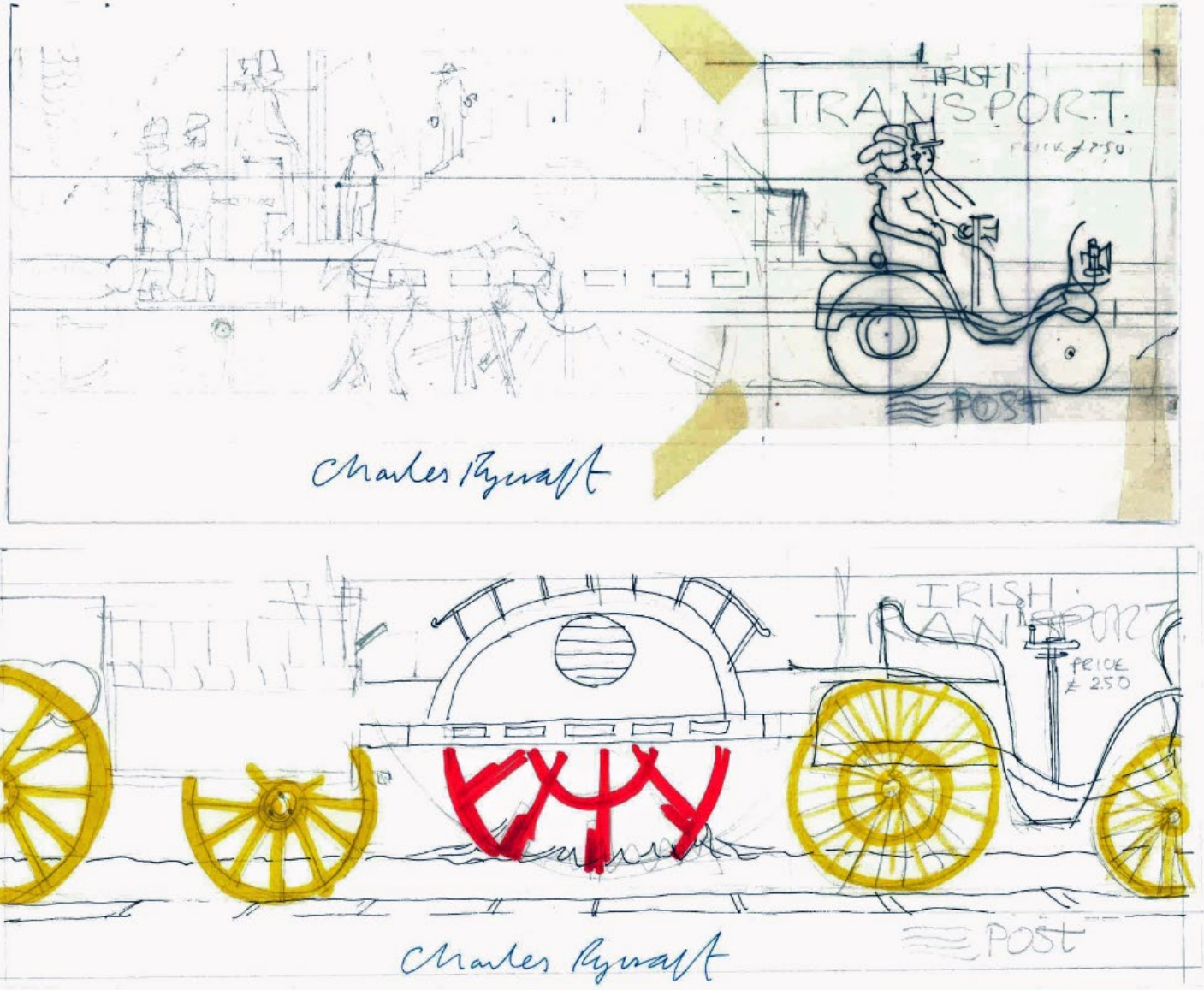
{3} As we shall see later, the continuation of his love affair with the Queen would be his most fatal move.

Very early 16/Feb/1847 valentine envelope *showing four hearts symbolizing love. Manuscript notation "5" (cents) which was the rate for domestic US letters sent <300 miles 01/Jul/1845-30/Jun/1848.*



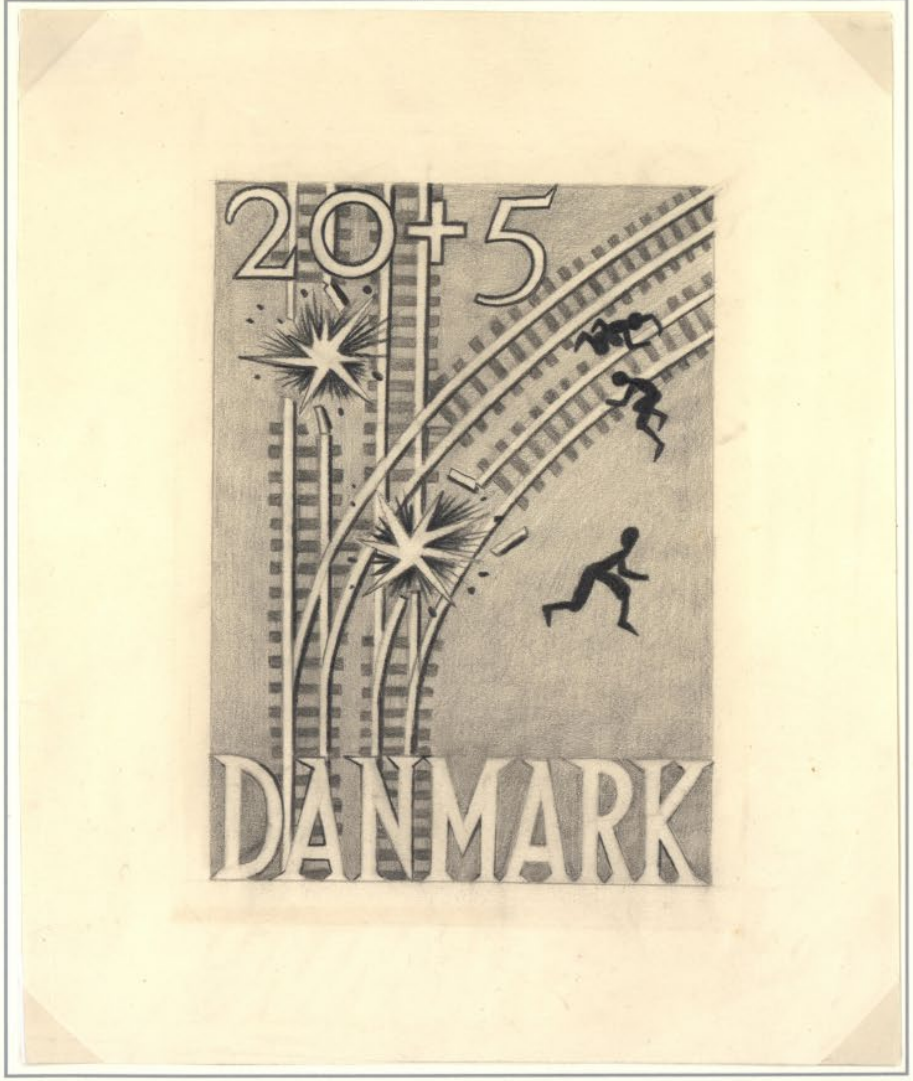
2.2 Bian Presentation Pack Artwork

Designer's Original Artwork



[Top] Actual size pencil layout on tracing paper; [Bottom] Actual size colour distribution (ink and marker) on layout paper; both signed by the designer

CONFLICT – Resistance: Sabotage



Right - On **4 May 1947** three new stamps were issued with an additional value of 5 øre to benefit ***Frihedsfonden*** for the Danish victims of the Nazi terror and their dependents.

☑ **Mogens Zieler** won the competition for the 20 øre stamp. The original, illustrating railway sabotage, is shown left.

Henning Seidelin designed the 15 and 40 øre. His other suggestions are shown below.





Hvidsten Kro, from the series of Old Danish Inns issued 6 June 1984.
Design: Steen Ejlers.



*The **Hvidsten Group** was one of the most famous resistance groups, who specialised in receiving parachutists and materials for the resistance movement. They had their base at **Hvidsten Kro** (inn), where the owner, **Marius Fiil**, headed the group. Members of the group were arrested by the Gestapo on 11 March 1944, and eight of the men were executed on 29 June, including Fiil, his son and his son-in-law. Four other men and the two women, Fiil's daughters, were deported to Germany.*

Coin issued in 1945 to commemorate one of the first resistance groups, **BOPA**, in Copenhagen (see p55).



Original photograph of **railway sabotage** by one of the local Holstebro resistance group in Northwest Jutland.



7. Presentation

Presentation might only be five points, but it can colour the impression of the whole exhibit.

Choose the most appropriate size paper for the material, e.g. A3, and a light colour e.g. creme, not coloured or bleached white.

Choose an easily readable typography, e.g. Lucida Sans, Gill Sans, Arial, and never less than 12 points. Do not use too many different type faces, emphasise with bold or italics or a different colour.

Layout can be a great challenge in Open Philately, but it also provides room for imagination and innovation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

DISINFECTION OF MAIL

During the 19th century plagues were prevalent throughout the world. Although microbes had yet to be identified as the cause of diseases, people realised that "something" spread these plagues - mail was suspect and therefore **"disinfected"** in an attempt to limit the spread of diseases.

Lazarets, or quarantine buildings, were places where mail was disinfected by –

1. diagonal slits "to let out the pestilential air" and let smoke in,
2. subjecting it to immersion in vinegar,
3. exposure to heat – mail often had a toasted appearance, or
4. use of formaldehyde, burning straw, gunpowder, sulphur etc.



Entire from Alexandria 7.5.1844 (French P.O.) to Malta showing cachet ***"PURIFIE AU LAZARET/MALTE"*** *with two diagonal slits.*



Entire from Venice 19.12.1854 to Bologna with cachet ***"Ferrara. Netta Fuori e Dentro"*** *= "Ferrara. Clean Outside and Inside" – two disinfection slits.*

34

Germany and Switzerland followed with the 'Eilpost', a rapid service using vehicles built for speed. The Eil Wagen (express coach) from Chur to Mayland in 36 hours was the quickest way of getting from Switzerland to Germany and Italy. (Print from book, title unknown)



In Germany, as in many European countries, the uncomfortable diligence was widely used.

Diligence on Charles Bridge, Prague
(1966 proofs printed by Czech firm Tus Praha)

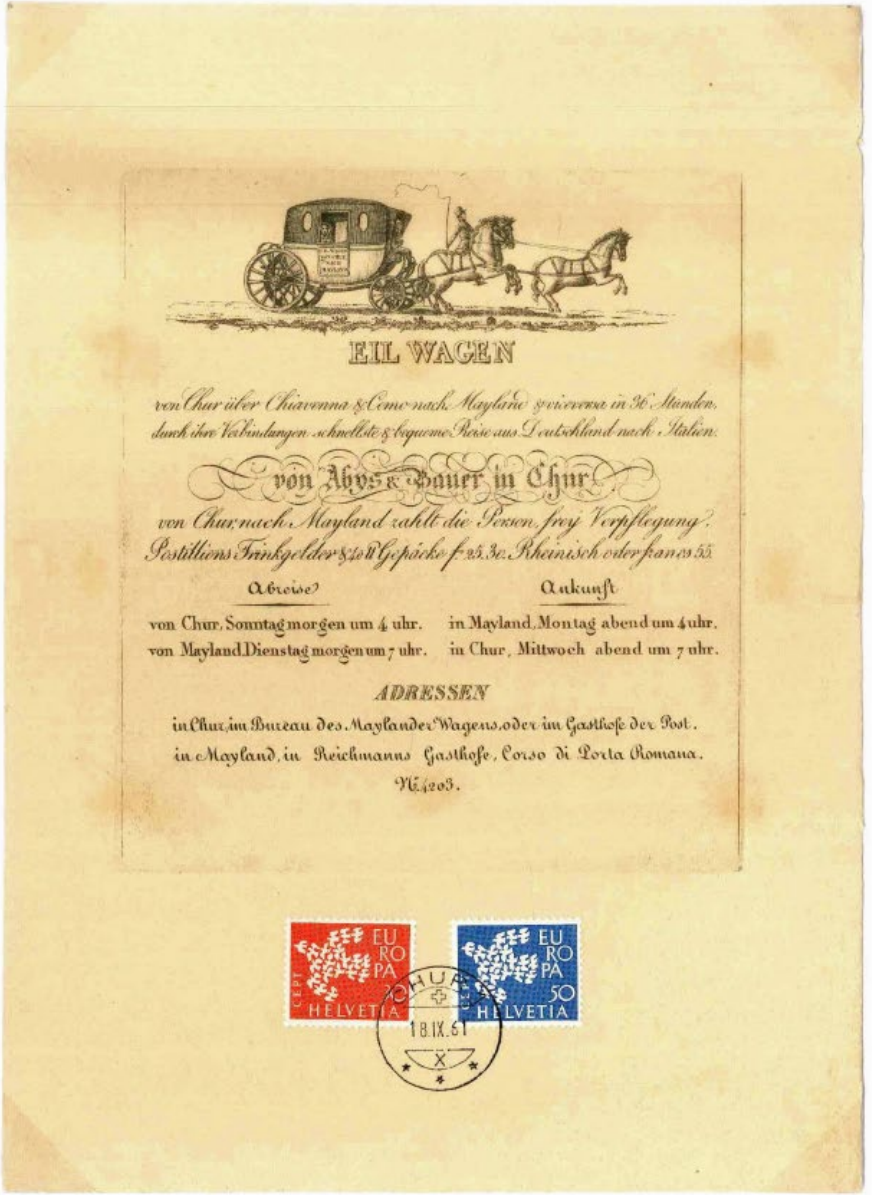


Normal (pale shade)



With Varieties (dark shade)

(1) Colour shift of the blue
(2) Second impression in grey over the original inscription and into the margin



CHAPTER 11: FREDERIK VI REINTRODUCES STRUENSEE'S REFORMS AND THE ENLIGHTENMENT FINALLY REACHES DENMARK.

During the 55-year reign of Frederik VI, Denmark developed into the modern and enlightened state that Struensee had envisioned. Modern Denmark was born.



{1} As a whole, the enlightenment philosophies that Frederik VI introduced into the Danish society meant that civil liberties were proclaimed throughout Denmark without bloodshed.

"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land" coil stamps with ***perforation error: perforations through the centre of the design.***



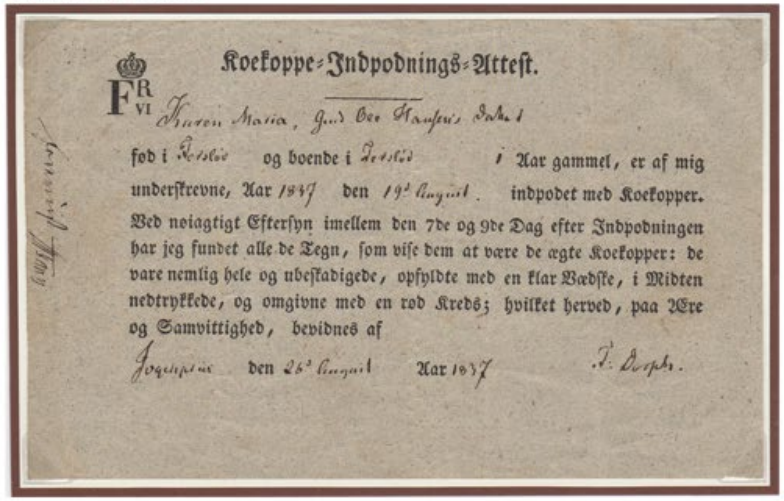
{2} Everyone, including the peasants, could now strive for personal prosperity.

"Prosperity Pa Jan 23" *handwritten village name (provisional cancellation) on a rural letter sent to Waynesburgh. The name "Prosperity" stems from the first peasant settlers' optimism.*

The village consisted of 14 houses in 1880.

{3} Frederik VI also reinstated Struensee's smallpox vaccination programme and expanded it from an exclusively Copenhagen-focussed programme to a countrywide scheme.

Original smallpox vaccination certificate issued in "Terslev" - a small village on Sealand - on 25/Aug/1837 carrying the royal monogram of Frederik VI.



Koekoppe-Indpodnings-Attest.

FR VI

Karen Maria, Gud Oee Hansen's Datter

fød i Terslev og boende i Terslev i Aar gammel, er af mig underskrevne, Aar 1837 den 19de August indpodet med Koekopper.

Ved nøiagtigt Eftersyn imellem den 7de og 9de Dag efter Indpodningen har jeg fundet alle de Tegn, som vise dem at være de ægte Koekopper: de vare nemlig hele og ubeskadigede, opfyldte med en klar Vædske, i Midten nedtrykkede, og omgivne med en rød Kreds; hvilket herved, paa Ære og Samvittighed, bevidnes af

Jogenprise den 26de August Aar 1837 F. Dorph.



{4} Soon, the peaceful transition led to a boom in commerce and...

5 francs "Peace & Commerce" *with 15 c. and 40 c. on a domestic French* ***letter insured for 5,000 francs*** *sent on 19/Jul/1883. Rate: 2x15 centimes for a letter weighing 16-30 grams + 25 centimes registration fee + 10 centimes per 100 francs declared value = 555 centimes 16/Jan/1879-30/Jun/1892.*

Above: Copy of the weight control stamp on the back documenting the weight of 21.80 grams.



{5} ... a substantial increase in productivity and thus national economic growth.



{6} The enlightenment reforms thus laid the foundation for the 19th century of progress that followed ...



Imperforate postage stamp with text "century of progress".

{7} ... and inspired Denmark's current constitution. Modern Denmark was born!

Original artwork *for the 1949 stamp celebrating the 100-year anniversary of the Danish constitution.* ***Signed*** *(on the back)* ***by the artist Viggo Bang.***

UNIQUE HAND PAINTED ARTWORK



Issued stamp.



Memories:

☑ Silver Brooch Christian X; ☑ Silver Pin Dybbøl Mølle; Silver Spoon with two Slesvig Lions; 100 Year Commemoration Minisheet 2020



[1] Above: propaganda poster as postcard showing **Mother Denmark**, in light and bright colours, carrying the Dannebrog, and with a background of a dark and gloomy German eagle.

Now Denmark calls
her children home
Farewell forever
you German eagle.

Artist: Thor Bøgelund (1864-1959)
Text: Hans Ahlmann (1881-1952)
Printer: Winds Bogtrykkeri, Haderslev

Postcard from Koldinghusmuseet. Eneret.



☑ [2] Above: Sterling silver brooch 'Der rider en Konge' - King Christian X on the white horse with enambled Dannebrog backdrop and surround with people in silhuet, hearts, and barley corn.

Designed by Erik Magnussen (Silversmith)
Modelled by Harald Salomon
(Medallist to the Royal Danish Mint)
Minted by the Royal Danish Mint.



☑ [3] Above: Sterling silver pin picturing the symbolic Dybbøl Mølle.

Produced by the A Dragsted family goldsmith business in Copenhagen, appointed to the Royal Danish Court.



[4] Right: Danish Sterling silver spoon.

Illustration: The two Slesvig lions, encircled by stilised Danish flags and hearts, SLESVIG 1920.

Hallmarks: ASM; Three towers + 23 (year);
H with C and F: Assayer's Mark;
Christian F Heise (1904-1932);
Crown with M below: A. Michelsen.

[5] Right: Danish miniaturesheet issued **10 July 2020** in commemoration of Genforeningen 100 År (The Re-Unification 100 Years).

The stamps show the siege at Dybbøl 1864 by Prussian troops after the Danish retreat from the defence at Dannevirke. From 15 March the redoubts were being bombarded by the enemy until the final attack on 18 April, when the Danes were beaten and the troops being evacuated to Fynen and North Jutland.

This battle, which left 3,000 dead and injured on both sides, was the first attended by Red Cross observers.

Bertil S Jørgensen/Photo: P Clausen POSTNORD 2020



Thank you very much

Merci beaucoup

Vielen Dank

Muchas gracias