British Thematic Association

Open Philately

31 October 2026

Birthe King

Agenda

1. Introduction
2. SREV and Guidelines on Judging Open Philately
3. Treatment: Title & Plan, Development
4. Knowledge and Research
5. Condition and Rarity
6. Presentation

1. Introduction

- **1990s - 2026**
- 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
- Motion at FIP Congress 9 August 2022 to establish a Commission for Open Philately
- FIP Working Group established to prepare documentation for a Commission and Bureau for the FIP Congress in Macau in 2026
- 78th FIP Congress: Open Philately becomes a fully fledged FIP class

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.’

openphilately.f-i-p.ch

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

- '**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**

3. 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).’

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	6
1.2	Palmer's Innovation	6
1.3	Role of the General Post Office	3
2.	CHARLES BIANCONI	
2.1	Transport by Bian	6
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	3
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	4
8.2	Britain's Influence on Coaching Abroad	4
8.3	Revival of the Mail Coach	2
	Total pages	**96**

Bibliography

- Blanco, *King of the Roads* (Blanco & 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.

Tea bush
Camellia sinensis



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.



Tailor cake 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 Gascoigne, 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: tee 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)

3. 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.’

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 Alcaniz 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**.



Rode 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.





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

Mr Patrick J Flynn Esq

JOSEPH MULHERN

HORSE SHOER AND GENERAL SMITH.

15 July repairing spring 2 - 1 - 2
18 Aug repairing 2 shoes
27 Dec making stays forward 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



4. 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 **Philatelic and non-philatelic Knowledge and Research about the Material**.'

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. Finley).*

[3] ... to visit King George III, Christian's brother-in-law.

Illustrated book: A shilling souvenir stamp showing a portrait of King George III to the centre. ***Ireland ca. 1780.***



[4] Christian's visit was an important event in Britain as indicated by the fact that the famous British medallist 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 Structure, ...

St. John's College, Oxford, portrait lead stamps.





[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 doctorate in Civil Law.

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

[2] ... to bring him and his companions to London, more specifically to the Kew Palace ...

Original 1776 engraving *by Robert Cundy 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 offices, royal palaces, noblemen's and gentlemen's seats, and other curiosities, ancient or modern".*



[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, NO. 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.



ONE QUARTER ANNA COIN OF THE BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY, 1858.

The coat of arms of the EEIC.



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, NO. 30 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 BY STUTTERS, CA. 1814. THIS CIRCULAR STAMP WAS IN USE FROM SEPTEMBER 11TH 1811 UNTIL AUGUST 18TH 1816.

By 1730 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 DEFACED 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.



… rousing the sales of cane sugar from the West Indies.

STAMP FOR THE PRESS ON WOVE PAPER, FROM A ROOSEVELT ALBUM, 1903.

CONFLICT - Internment of Allied Citizens



Right - **25 September 1944** Cover with Internerat 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 / 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 Fibervejle Højskole, but later transferred to **Møen** *on South Sealand.*



Above top - 22 June 1943 Envelope from the US internment camp at Faarevejle on Sealand, marked on the front 'Internerat Forsendelse' (Internee Mail) to be sent free of charge, to Tofthøj 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 **Møen** to the family in Oregon. The sender address on this cover includes the official four-line offical hand stamp: Generaldirektoratet for Post- og Telegrafvæsenet i (3 Ekspeditionskontor) / Tietgensgade 37 / KØBENHAVN V. First censored in Sønderborg, **Jadeverrette I**, then by the US, with handstamp 10630 / U.S.CENSOR and handwritten **6422**. Not previously recorded.

I The History of Tea

1.6 ... 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 EUNOTIEN 1908–1909

OPIUM DESTRUCTION CERTIFICATES FROM JULY 1908 UNTIL MARCH 1926. CERTIFICATES WERE FREE AND ATTACHED TO EVERY CHEST (30 CHESTS OF REMAINING OPIUM AS A CONTROL MEASURE. PRINTED ON THIN OFF-WHITE/BUFF-COLOURED PAPER, COLOUR INDICATING A GRADE OF OPIUM.



Lin Zexu, scholar

Guan Tianpei, admiral

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



GERMAN PROPAGANDA POSTCARD ISSUED FOR THE BOXER WAR, WITH ARMIES OF EIGHT COUNTRIES RACE, PUBLISHED BY DEUCK U. VERLAG U. BRUNO BÜCKER IN LEIPZIG, CA. 1900.

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**...

TREATY PORT STAMPS OF HANKOW 1893–1897

Yellow Crane Tower

Tea porter

Tea porter



1893



1895



HANKOW LOCAL POST POSTMARK, 1897

... 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 1876...



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 60% of all exported Chinese tea.

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/Ami (arrival) Alicante 30 Nov.
Manuscript note of reply 5.12.1800



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.

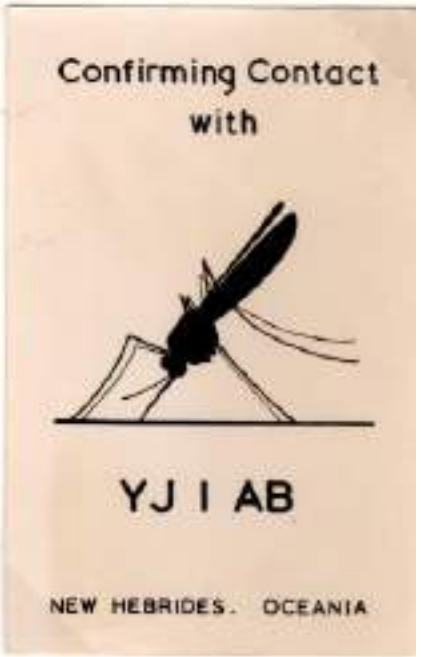


Walter Reed 1851-1902
Studied yellow fever in Cuba and proved it was carried by mosquitoes, which **infected humans through their bite.**



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.



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 *an litho print of c1850 by A. Russell, from an original in the National Library of Ireland*

(Thomas Edwin Field collection)



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)

5. Condition and Rarity

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.

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.

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 constitution (used 1845-1852) on a 5[1/2] cents George Washington (American Revolution **rebel** and political **visionary**) stamp and on a gorgeous illustrated valentine envelope **(lover)**. Sent on Valentine Day, **14[th]/02/1852**, since the Salubria Post Office was only in service 1836-1852 and the 5 cent stamp was first issued on 01/Jul/1851. Salubria was named after the healing effects of the surrounding waters.*

(3) ... went to school at the Franckesche Stiftungen [Foundations], which run an orphanage and several schools in Halle an der Saale.

"Ideum" (your opinion)



(4) The Francke'sche 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.

Penny 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-Lazarett Franckesche Stiftungen, Halle a. S." (under field post constitution indicating the free field post privilege) on 27/Jan/1915.



EARLY PIONEERS



CHEST DISEASES

René Laennec 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.







Modern Stethoscope

Maximum Card – Edition de la Chambre Syndicale Française de la Médecine, Paris.
Stamp issued 7.12.1956.
Special Medical Philately cancel first day of issue.



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

Reverse:
Multiple Stethoscopes



Leopold Auenbrugger 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.



20

CHAPTER 11: 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 "Geheimeconseil"), 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 documents 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 Schackenborg (and Kiekenborg). Then it was reprinted and read out in another church (but the town name does not appear, only the signature of the priest).*



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



[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).



Transcontinental US Pony Express stamp showing one fast horse and rider.

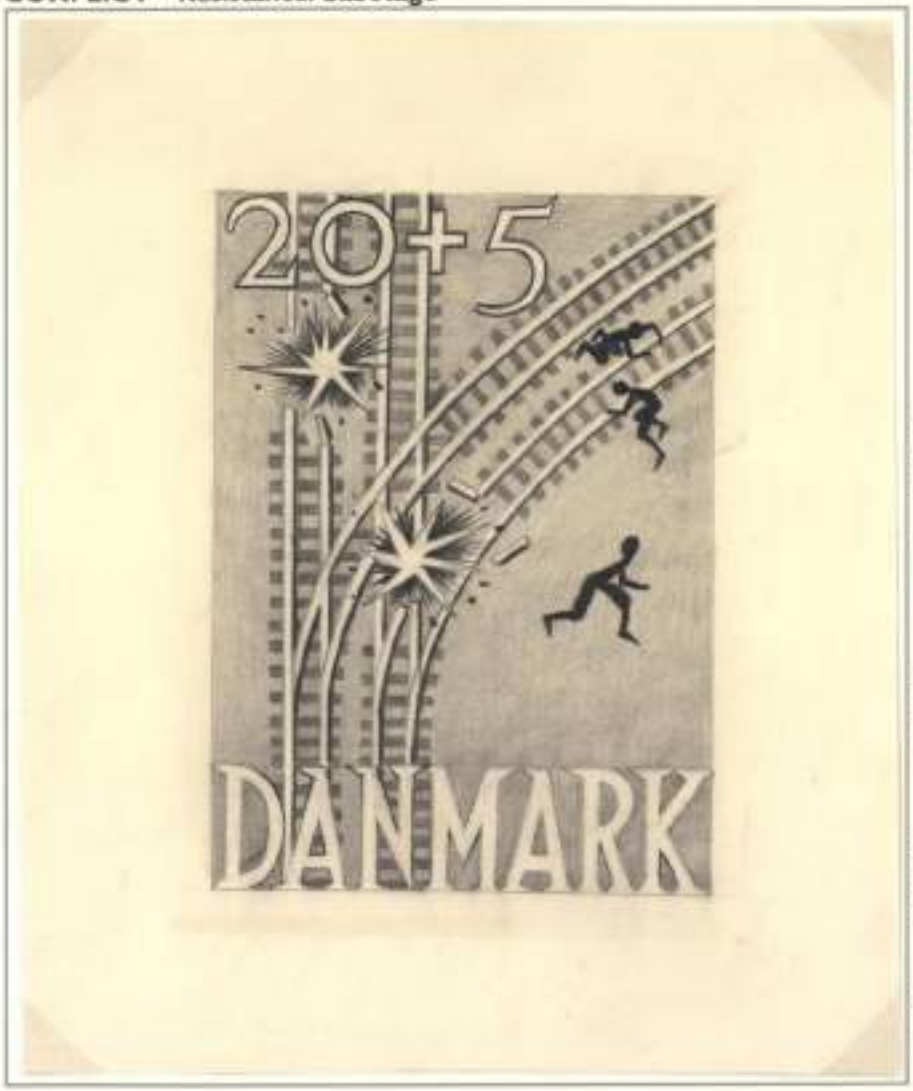
Aurora cancellation *on a* ***Virginia City Pony Express letter****. Aurora, Nevada was a mining boom town during the Gold Rush period named after the goddess of dawn (the rising sun). Aurora had 700 houses in 1863, postal service was by Wells Fargo (CT post office took over in 1866 only). 3 cents stationery envelope with Wells, Fargo & Co express frank (total rate 10 cents) used 14/Apr/1863 upgraded with a 25 cents blue stamp showing a fast rider passing the pony express (as valid from February 1863 to 02/May/1863. The letter was sent by stagecoach from Aurora to Genoa, by pony rider from Genoa to Placerville, by Wasson 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.* ***(ex. Ervin)***

[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 salmatine envelope *showing four hearts symbolizing love. Manuscript notation "5" (cents) which was the rate for domestic U.S. letters sent <300 miles 01/Jul/1845-30/Jun/1848.*



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 Eljers.



*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 p53).



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



6. 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 disposal slits.*



*Cover from Venice 19.12.1654 to Bologna with cachet "***Ferrara. Netta Fuori e Dentro***" = "Ferrara. Clean Outside and Inside" – two disinfection slits.*

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 Tax Praha)

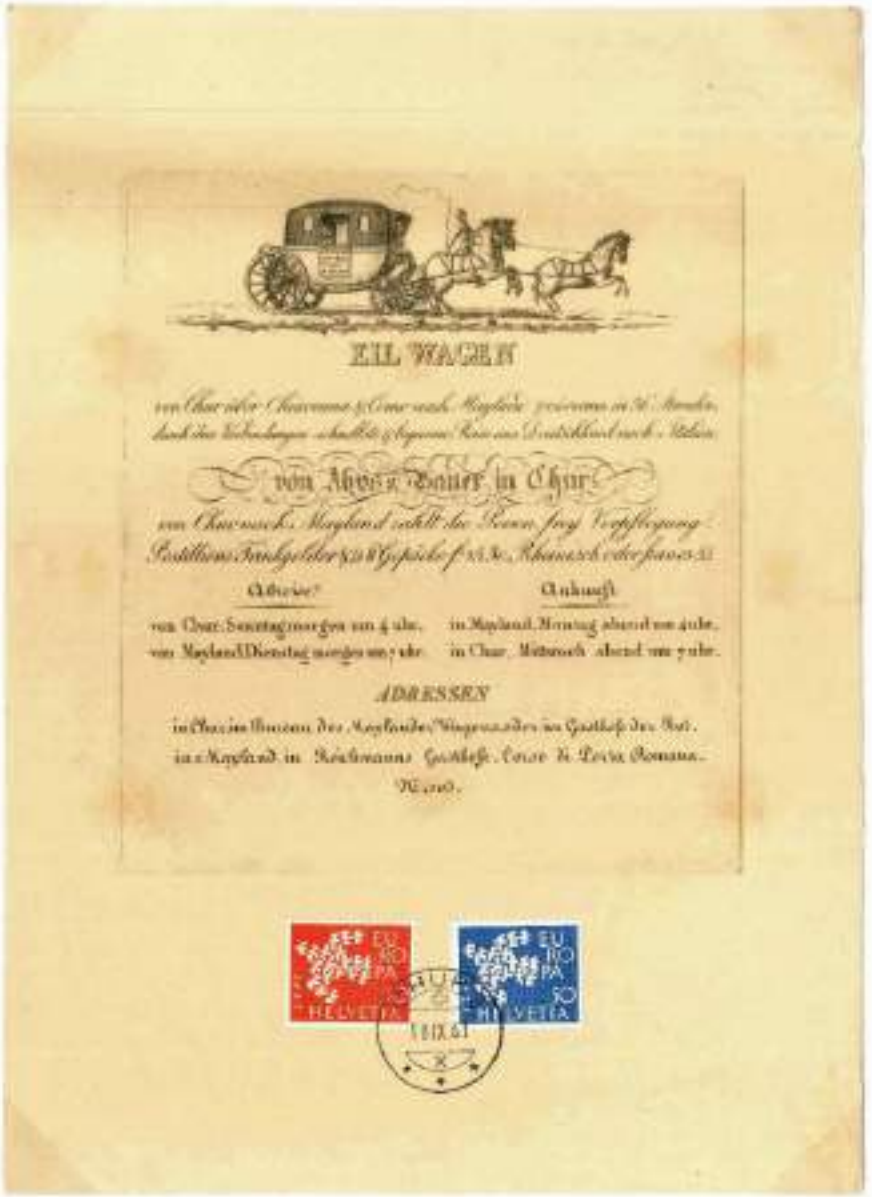


Normal (pale shade)



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.

"Freedom liberty throughout all the land" - but stamps with ***perforation errors: perforations through the centre of the design.***



[2] Everyone, including the peasants, could now strive for personal prosperity.

"Prosperity Pr Jan 23" *handwritten village name (provisional cancellation) on a small letter sent to Wejenbergh. The name "Prosperity" stems from the first peasant settlers' optimism.* ***The village consisted of 14 houses in 1860.***

[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 "Tirslev" - a small village on Sealand - on 21/Aug/1837 carrying the royal monogram of Frederik VI.





[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 29/Jul/1853. Rate 2x25 centimes for a letter weighing 7½-10 grams + 25 centimes registration fee + 10 centimes per 100 francs declared value = 335 centimes 18./Jan./1870-80./Jan./1893.*

Above: Copy of the single central 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 created 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, not with a background of a dark and gloomy German eagle.

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

Artist: Thor Bøgelund (1864-1939)
Text: Hans Ahlmann (1881-1952)
Printer: Winds Bogtrykkeri, Haderslev

Postcard from Kobberhammeret Enveret



☑ [2] Above: Sterling silver brooch 'Der rejser en Konge' = King Christian X on the white horse with assembled Dannebrog backdrop and surrounded with people in silhouet, 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 rolled Danish flags and hearts. SLESVIG 1920.

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

[5] Right: Danish miniature sheet 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



Publishing Page 64

Synopsis

- **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.
- 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.

The examples shown in this Presentation are from the following Open Philately Exhibits:

1. Medicine – Its History and Development ... Jenny Banfield
2. Denmark: Conscience, Conflict, and Camps 1932-1949 ... Birthe King
3. Your Cuppa Tea, The History, Culture and Business of Tea ... Jari Majander
4. Coaching ways and Coaching Days in Great Britain and Ireland ... Héloise Mitchell
5. A Royal Ménage à Trois ... Iva Mouritsen

The exhibits may be seen in full on the Open Philately website: openphilately.f-i-p.ch

Thank you very much