# Chocolate

## drink of the Gods, but now a pleasure for you and me

This exhibit will reply the questions how chocolate was imported to Europe as a drink for Gods and Kings, and how it became a pleasure for (every)body and mind.



What did the Mesoamericans admire so much? Is it really a gift of God?





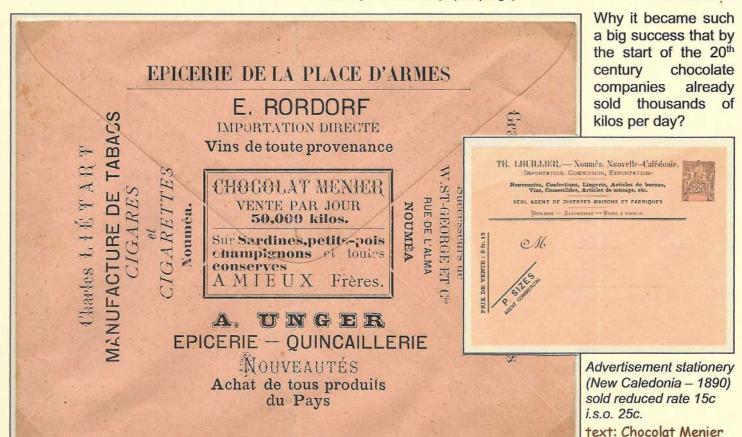
Or just something that grows on a high tree? Is it just a big pod that can be turned into chocolate by accident?

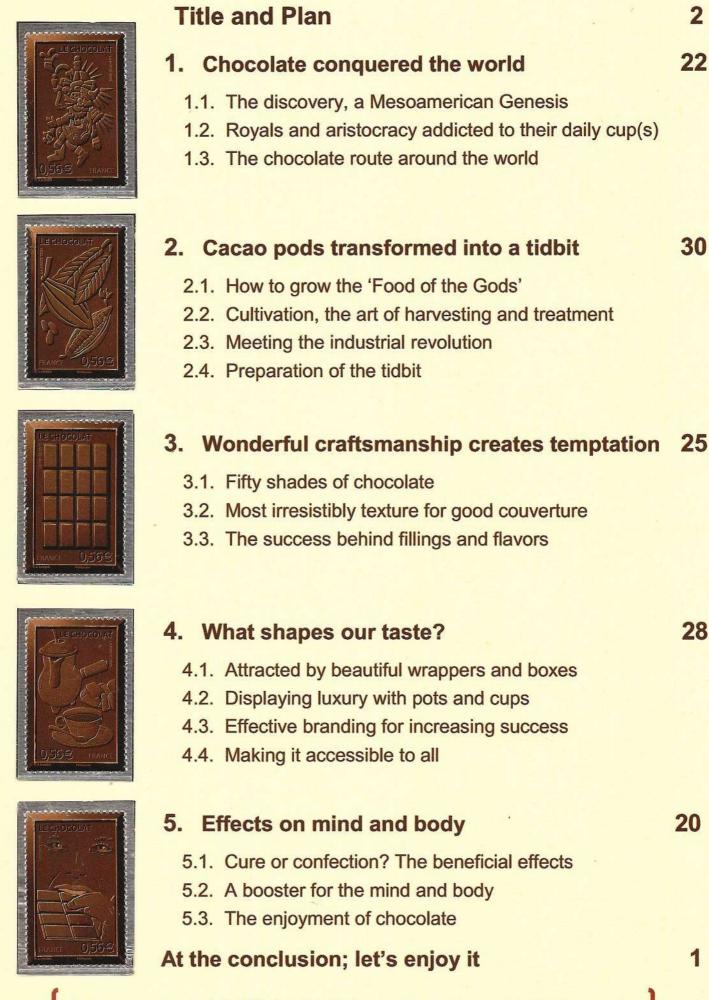


Die colour proof on thin paper (Togo)

Cocoa Tree

sold 50.000 kg per day





Titles - **Arial 14pt** / **Arial 12pt**Postal description - *Arial Italic 10pt* 

Font usages:

Thematic story - Arial 11pt
Thematic description - Comic Sans MS

## 1. Chocolate conquered the world

### 1.1 The discovery, a Mesoamerican Genesis

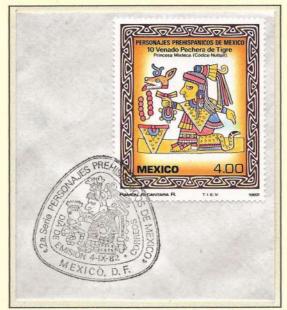
Maya or Aztecs...



The earliest use of cacao by the Maya comes from an ancient site in northern Belize. They consumed cacao-based beverages at social or political events.







Cancel: fragment Codex Nuttall: cacao exchange during wedding ceremony



On the right Emperor Montezuma

Bernardino de Sahagún, a missionary priest, wrote the Florentine Codex, (2400 pages) documenting the life and habits of the Aztec and how cacao was prepared and consumed as part of their daily life.

Emperor Montezuma himself was said to take no other beverage than his cacao and up to 50 servings daily... he drank his xoco-atl from golden goblets, which were given to the poor after a single use!



Florentine Codex



Cover sent from Havanna 8 Nov 1843 via New York on 20 Nov 1843. Crossing the Atlantic on the Montezuma (named after Aztec Emperor) of the Black Ball Line to Liverpool arrived on 6 Dec 1843, thence to London on 7 Dec 1843. Port black 1/4 = 1s 4d; double ship letter rate of 8d = 16d or 1s 4d



Cacao pod as money box



On his 4th voyage to the 'New World' between 1502 and 1504, Christopher Columbus discovered cacao beans while 'robbing' the cargo of a Mayan trader, near modern Honduras. He assumed they were a kind of almond, but were very valuable as 'coins of the realm', and used for trading.



Perforation error



White flaw by paper crease



In the beginning, Columbus was totally obsessed by gold, and had little interest in the small beans, not realizing the future important economic worth in the New World.





He is believed to take the cacao beans as first to Europe, together with other fruit and vegetables.



Proof on hard paper







Columbus also took back many other treasures like; corn, tomato, tobacco, potato and cacao.







Then Spanish explorer **Hernando Cortez** landed at Tabasco another cacaointensive producing region in the Mexican Gulf in 1519. His army marched on the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan meeting Montezuma, who presented him with a large load of cacao beans, serving the cold frothy drink, to his new Spanish guests, again in golden goblets.

**Juan de Zumárraga**, (1468–1548), a Basque Spanish friar and first bishop of Mexico, is credited with making chocolate a poplar drink among Europeans.



Print error underinking; faint design lacking color

Tahasca

Cortez also realized the commercial possibilities of this 'food of the Gods'. Fray Toribio de Motolinia (priest) on joining Cortez, noticed how the Aztec's prepared the beans for the royal drink.



Juan de Zumárraga





Cortez, on arriving back in Grenada (Spain) in 1528, presented King Charles V the beans from his own plantations and also explained how to make the drink.

Coat of Arms with motto 'Plus
Ultra' added by Charles V
referring to the 'New World' ▶







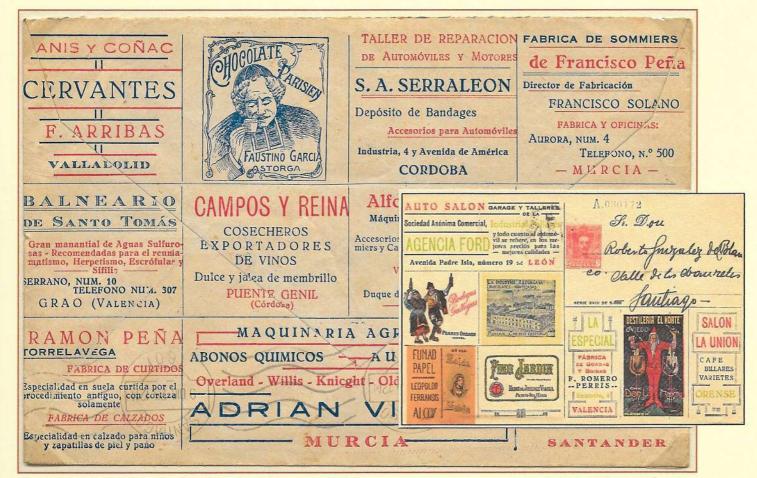
Charles V was so moved by the sweetened, refined drink that he immediately decreed it to be reserved exclusively for the enjoyment of nobility.







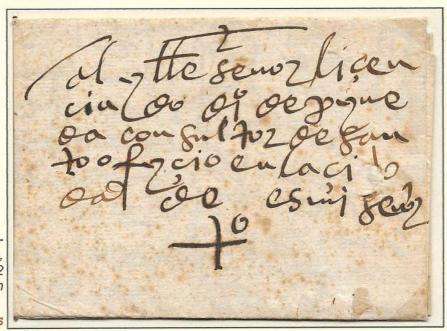
For about 100 years, only Spanish monks were entrusted with the secret, until **Felipe IV**: his wife was near death but mysteriously recovered after drinking hot chocolate. Witnessing the miracle the monks declared it a gift from God, deserving to be enjoyed by all.





Letter from Villa del Prado (Valladolid; Spain - 1579) addressed to Diego de Pineda, consultant to the Holy Office in Toledo. Port: 2 real. Mail from the Inquisition in the 16th century. (justified usage of borderline material)

Inquisition - Expulsion of Jews



After the 1492 edict of expulsion of Spanish Jews and the onslaught of the Portuguese Inquisition in 1536, many Jews sought asylum in Bayonne, France. They imported tools and knowledge of cocoa, ...



Dépôt dans les principales villes de France.



chocolate advert at stamp side of newspaper of Bayonne

... and taught local workers the secrets of processing chocolate. In Bayonne we find the first artisans and chocolatiers guild and by 1854 it was home to at least 34 chocolate companies.



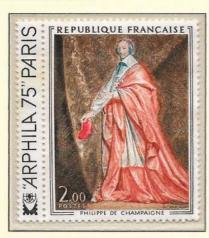


Louis XIII: wrong year of birth: should be 1601

Anne of Austria, Infant of Spain, married **Louis XIII** in Bayonne in 1615 and shared her passion for hot chocolate with the high society of France.



Black artist proof engraved by R. Cami and C. Berg (France-1975)



In Paris, **Cardinal Richelieu** (1585-1642) seemed to be addicted to the new luxury from his very first taste. He was an early influencer with great prestige.



cloudy bond, large lettering, (USA-1869) Washington



Postcard carried by STEAMER RICHELIEU from St Louis (Senegal-1903) to France

The year 1757 marks the first record of George **Washington** ordering 20 pounds of chocolate. Throughout his life, he frequently enjoyed it. Most often it was served with breakfast. This chocolate was also often served at Mount Vernon when he had visitors. It was a popular product, but was not readily available as it is today.







Clemens VIII

model Sima (Italy-1938)

Alba D'Oro. Golden Dawn

A Florentine religious family (merchants of exotic products) visited cocoa plantations near Nicaragua end 1500s, and saw immediately the huge trade possibilities for Italy. When they returned home, they introduced it to Pope Clemens VIII. The black gold is discovered and announced as golden dawn.



Proof (Paraguay)

Jesuits works

Trade quickly expanded due to the **Jesuits'** commercial interest. Mid-1600 the Pope's main dilemma was if cacao consumption would interrupt a required fast. By 1662 the problem loomed large and Pope Alexander VII gave a final answer by stating: "Liquidum non frangit jejunum." (Liquids [including chocolate] do not break the fast). The debate simmered in the Catholic Church for 100s of years and was clearly less the result of what theologians said than the decisions of ordinary clergy who drank it regardless.



Many priests drank it before celebrating mass, as did **Cardinal Mazarin**, who 'couldn't live without his daily portion'.



Stationery printed to order (Spain-1929) religion chocolate advert Faustino Garcia

Angels and Holy Virgin

So, later and not so long ago religious symbols were incorporated in companies logos and publicity.



Cacao was taken to Austria in 1711 when Emperor Charles VI transferred his court from Madrid to Vienna.

His daughter Empress Maria Theresa of Austria insisted on her daily cup of chocolate drink.



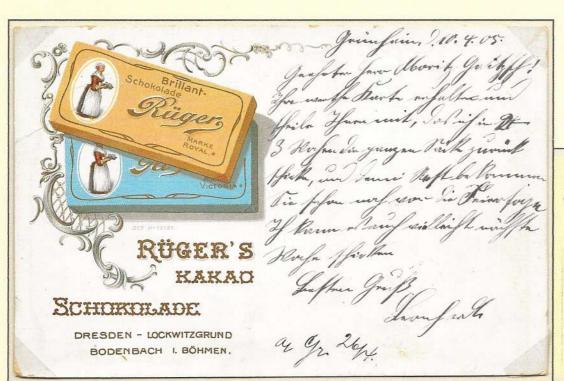
Charles VI



Stationery international usage (Hungary-1897) to Berlin

Inauguration of Empress Maria Theresa in 1740

Jean-Etienne Liotard painted The Chocolate Girl (a pastel on parchment) in 1745, during his stay at the court of the Empress Maria Theresa in Vienna. It depicts a maid serving a hot chocolate to the Empress.





Dull paper variety



Printed on order Stationery (German Empire-1905) Rüger's Kakao publicity

logo - 'Chocolate Girl' on wrapper





Havas Model P (France-1960) Comtesse Du Barry company selling all kind of luxury products like chocolate, oysters, foie gras, etc...

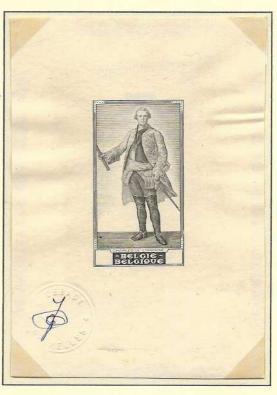
Many of the aristocracy exhibited their life of luxury: the **Comtesse du Barry**, *mistress* of Louis XV, drank a cup of chocolate daily, but the poor couldn't afford it.



Court of Brussels



Die Proof of finished mold without value or surcharge numerals on cream paper, signed by artist Jean De Bast



At the court of **Charles of Lorraine in Brussels** (Maria Theresa's brother-in-law was the Netherlands governor) it was consumed in large quantities. Archives prove he loved the drink consuming it daily at breakfast. Making sure they never ran out of stock and to fulfill high standards, Imperial-Royal Court suppliers were chosen.





Francotyp model "CM10000" (Netherlands-1967)

Until 1850 mid-South American plantations grew the majority of beans due to their established background with Spain and Portugal.







In Brazil, the Portuguese colonists pioneered the commercial plantation based production.



Transit cancel on back of cover (Brazil-1944)

promoting first class product cacao

After independence of Brazil, planters and colonial officials expanded cocoa cultivation from South America over the Atlantic Ocean to West-African colonies, establishing in both areas a modern industry that resulted in the world's leading cacao regions.



Venezuela produced over half of the world's chocolate in 1810, and onethird of that was consumed by the people of Spain.





Today Venezuela is still known for their high quality chocolate, but they need financial investment by micro credits (Fondafa).







St Thomas and Prince



Arm with cacao pod of village Makokou (Gabon)



The Portuguese transferred production from Brazil to the West African colonies. With growing cacao consumption in Europe in the 1850's, *St Thomas and Prince* and *Ivory Coast* were one of the first cocoaproducing colonies in West Africa.





Flam Bitam (Cameroon-1954)

Center of cacao

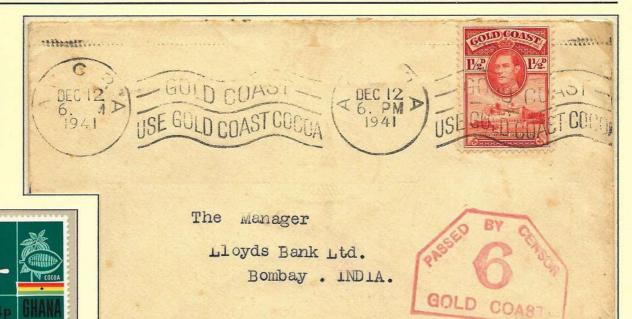
Later it expanded to Cameroon and Gabon. They became important too to fulfil the needs from Europe and is still today.



Unfortunately, the expansion was only possible by using slaves as laborers in almost all those plantations. The slaves were imported from the West-African islands or inland.



▲ cacao tree

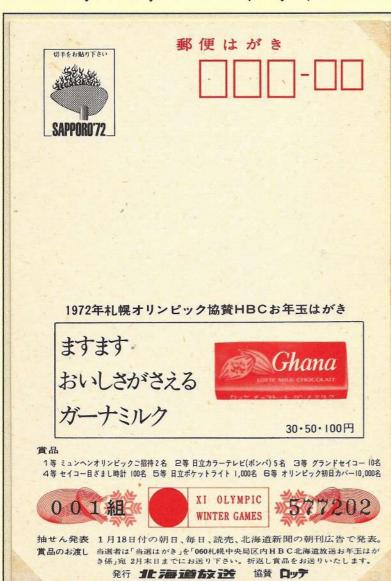


African Unity Charter

Censor cancel (Great Britain-1941) in Gold Coast

use Gold Coast cocoa

Around 1900 more and more new cacao plantation areas were expanded in West and middle-Africa. To ensure that all Africans enjoyed human rights and raise the living standards the African Unity Charter was signed in 1963. Unfortunately still today the charter is poorly implemented in the cacao industry, specially at small-scale farms.





Countries such as the Gold Coast (Ghana), Nigeria, and Congo became the principal sources for the European cacao manufacturing.





■ Echocard (Japan) winter games Sapporo 72:
Number one in Japan; Ghana Lotte Milk Chocolate factory: named after the country Ghana



Pitney Bowes model "Automax" (Singapore-1970)

Van Houten since 1815

The Van Houten Company was founded in Amsterdam in 1815. By the 1820s drinking chocolate was not widely developed, as the taste was of very poor quality with cacao beans ground into a fine mass.

In 1828 Van Houten invented a cocoa-pressing method, and was granted a patent from King William I. The solids were separated from the cocoa butter by means of pressing (crushing) and then treating the solids with alkali; the acids were neutralized, fibers softened, and disintegrated.



Issued for 100 year independence (1813-1913) King William I





Letter Card 15c sold reduced for 5c (France - 1904 – 1st edition – region Reims)

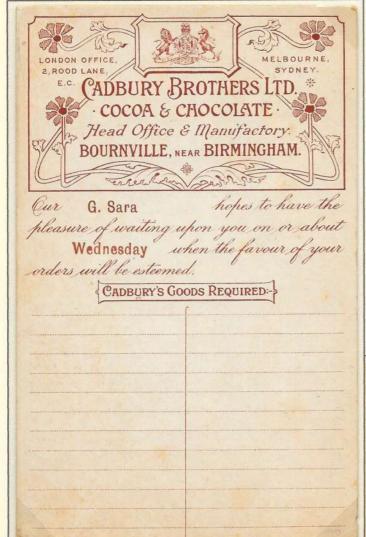
Text: cacao Van Houten we prefer, without doubt the best and cheapest

The result - a light fluffy powder, full of flavor, very digestible, soluble in milk or water, and with extra cocoa butter obtained during the process of making the powder, could be molded into solid chocolate bars, and then be used to coat candies. The new easier process also resulted in cheaper cacao in the market.



Letter sent from Amsterdam (18 June 1737), arrived at Bridges coffee house, Cornwall, London on 4th October (Bishop Mark № 14-20mm, used from 1713 till 1787, month appearing at the base). Coffee houses were recognized as pickup or leave points for the mail till c1800.

The English discovered chocolate after their conquest of Jamaica in 1659. It was served in coffee houses; public social places where politicians, traders and writers met for conversation, trade and receiving their post. Their role was nevertheless important because they made it more affordable to everyone.





Parcel Post label (Great Britain-1901)

Sloane Street

**Sir Hans Sloane** favored, after visiting Jamaica in 1688, the use of liquid milk chocolate as a medicinal beverage.

**Cadbury**, British chocolate manufacturer, marketed the beverage as 'Sloane's recipe milk chocolate'.



Stationery printed to order (Great Britain -1903) recognizable by Arms 'd' 14mm wide; No chain on Unicorn's collar

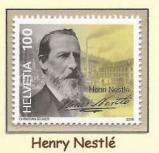


Cadbury Brothers, Bournville



Peter called his product "Gala", a Greek word which means: "from the milk"

Daniel Peter (from Vevey, Switzerland) invented milk chocolate in 1875, it took him 8 years. He married the daughter of Cailler, Switzerland's leading chocolate maker and still today.





Hasler model F88/F99 without town mark (Belgium)

Nestlé=Peter+Cailler+Kohler

Peter used the invention of another Swiss, Henri Nestlé, who had perfected the process of milk condensation.







Perfin Nestlé

In 1904 Peter merged successfully with Kohler Chocolate Company and merged finally into Nestlé company.





Pitney Bowes model RT (USA)

Hershey, a chocolate town



Die proof on gummed paper (USA) Hershey 32c

In 1893 Milton Hershey, already making his fortune with caramels, attended the Columbian Exposition in Chicago and decided: "Caramels are a fad but chocolate is permanent. I am going to make chocolate."

His decision came after ...



Germania



Niederwalddenkmal in Rüdesheim

... when he was impressed by the 11m high Germania statue, using 13.000 kg of chocolate. It was a copy of the 'Niederwalddenkmal' statue in Rüdesheim and was shown inside the agriculture building of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893.



World Columbian Exposition Chicago Stationery (USA-1893)

Agriculture Building



Company J.M. Lehmann perfin JL; The letter passed the German Empire foreign exchange censorship in 1920 in Dresden producing chocolate machines

After examining the J.M. Lehmann exhibit of chocolate making machineries at the 1893 Columbian Exposition, Hershey decided to sell his caramel factory and commence with chocolate. After the exposition had closed, two pieces of the Lehmann machinery were sold to him. Hershey's is now the oldest chocolate factory on the American continent. The town is named after his chocolate company.



Pitney Bowes model M (USA-1924)

town was founded by Hershey in 1903 for the company's workers



Unable to have children of his own, Milton S. Hershey founded the Milton Hershey School in 1909 for orphaned boys.

Hersheypark is a leisure park for employees of the Hershey Chocolate Company,



Tab with 'Atelier Du Timbre' and 'DEPOT-1910' (Belgium)
Stamps issued specially for Brussels World Fair 1910



Flam cancel (Belgium) Ghent International Expo 1913

In 1910, **Leonidas** participated in the World Fair in Brussels, Belgium, where he won the bronze medal and where he also met his future wife J.Teerlinck. Together, they presented their creations on the International Exhibition held in Ghent in 1913, and they won the gold medal. He decided to settle permanently in Belgium and founded the internationally famous Leonidas Company.





Leonidas: logo based on Greek hero-king of Sparta

Leonidas has 350 shops in Belgium, 340 shops in France plus nearly 1,250 stores in 50 other countries and have become one of the highest producing, widespread companies in the world.



Cover from ANDRINOPLE to MARSEILLE struck with exceptional **LEONIDAS** Paquebot date stamp in black (5 Sept 1853). Framed **PAQUEBOTS DE LA MEDITERRANEE** in red at right and charged with hand struck '20' decime charge on arrival. Reverse with Smyrne (Turkey) and Marseille (France) arrival cancels.

Boat named after Greek hero-king of Sparta; Leonidas





Logo is based on a Gambian postage stamp, shows an elephant and palm tree of exotic Africa

Timbrographe (Belgium - reg.nr E476)

Côte d'Or elephant logo

In 1906 the chocolate factory Alimenta was founded after some merges. The name Côte d'Or refers...



Postgiro enveloppe (Belgium - 1934)

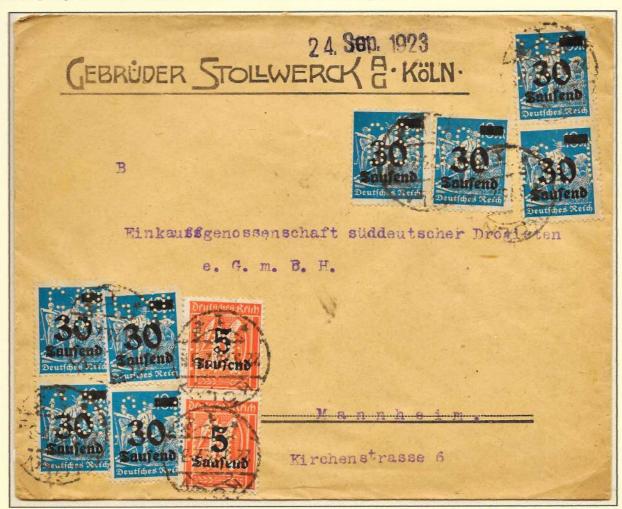
Côte d'Or

... to the French name for the Gold Coast, the old name for Ghana, a source for most of the cacao beans used in their chocolate manufacturing since the start.



Packet stationery printed to order booklet of packet service (Berlin) for cacao factory Theodor Reichardt. This type of cards was used for sending an order of chocolate and cacao.

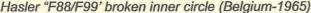
German company Theodor Reichardt was one of the first using beans from German Kamerun, West Africa.



Perfins G.St. on hyperinflation stamps (Germany-1923): Gebrüder (Brothers) Stollwerck - Inland letter rate 250.000Mk (startdate: 20.09.1923 - enddate: 30.09.1923; 10 days period) from Cologne to Mannheim

In 1930, Germany's **Stollwerck** Company based in Cologne (Köln), bought-out the chocolate manufacturer Reichardt and from 2002 they began producing several of the Barry Callebaut products.







Kwatta is a Belgian brand, based in Bois-d'Haine since 1913. Prior to 1889 it was Dutch company in Breda, with beans from a Surinam plantation of same name; Kwatta.



Publibel (Belgium) 3.5 Bfr Inland rating from 01.06.1972 till 01.10.1973

Callebaut founded in Belgium, began producing chocolate bars in 1911 and in 1925 chocolate covertures. In 1930 they invented a unique way of transporting liquid chocolate to provide the food industry and large chocolatiers. They are one of the rare chocolate manufacturers that even today, still select, roast and grind's its own cocoa beans.

# 2. Cacao pods transformed into a tidbit

#### 2.1 How to grow the 'Food of the Gods'

Linnaeus and little flowers



First machine-produced stamp booklet of Sweden, using sheets imperforated at right and left. 1 of 5 contains imperforated side



It was called "xocol-atl" (pronounced "shoco-latle") by the Aztecs. In 1753 the cacao tree was recognized by famous Swedish scientist and naturalist, **Carolus Linnaeus**. He named it "Theobroma cacao", [the food of the Gods] in the family Malvaceae.



■ Carolus Linnaeus



A tree can grow as tall as 12-15 m in the wild but to facilitate harvesting most cocoa farmers do not let it grow higher than 4-8 m. It's not known for certain how long they live, but on average around 50 years.



Printed to order journal wrapper (Switserland -1911) Chocolate Factory
'De Villars', Fribourg, their logo is small cocoa tree (Theobroma cacao)

A HERANÇADAS AMÉRICAS
Grama 56 18

Small waxy flowers on branch

Thousands of small waxy white or pink flowers (on average 20.000 per tree) are produced in clusters directly on the trunk and older branches; this is known as cauliflory.



Little waxy flower



Same mosquito causing malaria



Flowers on old branches

So, this is the very first start of where chocolate comes from. This is the flower of a cacao tree and the **mosquitos** pollenate the flower and then in the center of this flower a little oblong pod shaped, a cacao fruit.



WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN
MARAYSIAU 54







Progression proof

Unripe fruit varies from pale colors and tends to yellow or orange when maturing

It comes out of the center of those prongs on the flower. It's really a pretty special process!





Francotyp-Postalia T1000 digital (Germany-2001)

Only 10 to 50 flowers per tree will develop into pods over a 4 to 6 month period, ripening from shades of green and maroon to gold or scarlet.



Cacao pods hanging in tree



Color proof (Gabon-1968) and new color notations VE=green + variant nr 8 and 9, BR=Brown + variant 8



Criollo: orange yellow pod



Trinitario: orange brown pod



Forastero: green pod



About 20 known varieties of the cacao plants exist, but only 3 are commonly used: **Criollo**, **Forastero** and **Trinitario**. Differences are by their color and size, as well the color of the beans and hardness of the pod.







Silver head shifted down

The fruit is a huge berry, usually egg or melon-shaped. Each pod weighs between 200 and 800 grams and contains 25 to 40 seeds; harvesting occurs twice yearly.



The 'cocoayer' stamp was issued (1924) together with other stamps picturing palm trees, coconut tree, sugar cane, ao. Cover sent from Agbelouve (Togo) to Schaffhausen (Switserland); fee 1fr50 for oversees, rarely only 'cocoa tree' stamps are used.

The tree takes at least 4 years to mature before flowering and fruiting occur, but they won't just grow anywhere.



Black die proof



Black shifted

die proof on thin paper; color codes are penciled in the margin and the proposed issued value is written in ink



A cocoa plantation has around 50 trees per 1000 m<sup>2</sup>, so they are rather close at 4 to 5 m from each other.



Variety upper stamp imperforated, less than 10 in existence.▶

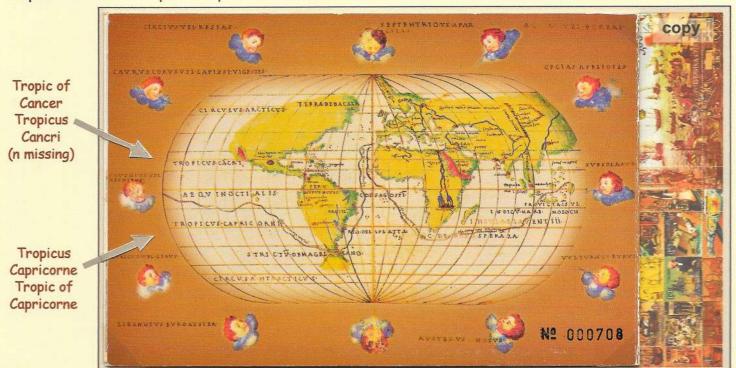


Most plantations plant trees neatly in lines.



Inking faulty print blue color

A fussy tree only grows in rainforests biotope or plantations that fall within 20 degrees of the equator; from Tropic of Cancer to Tropic of Capricorn. Outside this band no one succeeded so far.



The trees need heavy regular rainfall, with rich well-drained nutrient soil, steady warm temperatures by constant sunshine and high humidity.





Tragocephala Nobilis and Phantorhytes





Cover local post service Compania del Sol (2.JAN.1845 Jerez to Cadiz - Spain) constant sunshine

Constant controlling insect diversity in cacao plantation is mandatory as it can damage a whole plantation.

Insects such as Tragocephala Nobilis, Distantiella Theobroma and Phantorhytes can be controlled by natural enemies but are commonly controlled using chemicals, but very carefully used to avoid damage to other important biological entities.



Distantiella Theobroma



Specimen printer Waterlow & Sons

The first commercial cacao plantation was established by H. Cortez in, what's today called, Haiti during the early 1500s.

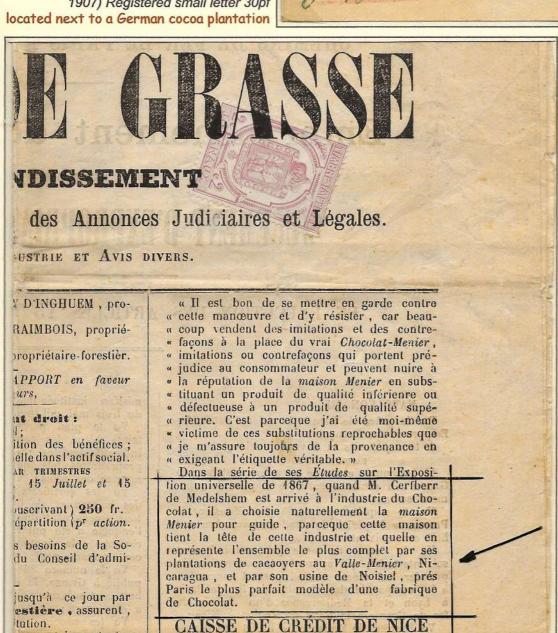
Post office PLANTATION (Cameroon-1907) Registered small letter 30pf

euses et importantes

de tous côtés à la

nérale, étant souveuts, pour fixer défi-





Attempts of exploitation of cocoa-trees in natural environments did not produce the right results.

It can be concluded that plantations are likely to prosper only in places where cocoa trees spread naturally.

◆Canceled typographically when printing newspaper header 'Journal de Grasse' (France-1869). purple 2c = postage fee in region + 2c printing tax

#### article mentioning "Chocolat Menier plantation in Valle-Menier in Nicaragua"

Free translation "...when M. Cerfbeer of Medelsheim arrived at the chocolate industry, of course he chose the Menier house as guidens. because they are leader in this industry and what represents as the most complete by its whole: their cocoa plantations in Valle-Menier, Nicaragua, and by its factory of Noisiel, near Paris, that is the most perfect model of a Chocolate factory."

SOCIÉTÉ A RESPONSABILITÉ LIMITÉE

Capital: DEUX MILLIONS CINQ CENT MILLE FRANCS

SUCCURSALE DE GRASSE



In Jamaica, the English took over the plantations from the Spanish whom they conquered in 1659 and expanded it to a significant supplier of chocolate.



◄ Free Post for Member of Parliament
Charles Ellis (Great Britain) owner of
sugar and cacao plantations in Jamaica.

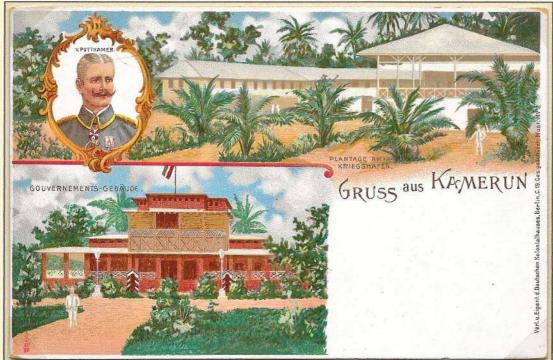
Early references mentioning plantations began 1700s in French Guyana (South-America).



Cacao (French Guyana):

The village name is a reference to a large plantation called "dwelling of Sainte-Marie of the cacao".

Around 1870s several varieties originating from South and Central America were introduced in West-Africa. At the beginning of the 1900s the cacao diversity in Cameroon had enlarged to one of the most diverse collections.







Printed to order postcard (1898-German Cameroon):

German plantations taken over from Portuguese producing better cacao for the German chocolate industry.

In order to facilitate picking the pods, the trees are from 4 meter, but generally no taller than 8 meters.. Harvesting involves a careful, clean cut through the pod's stalk with a well sharpened blade.



São Tomé and Príncipe banknotes of 1000 dobras, pictures man picking pods.



Model Postalia "P" (Netherlands - 1955)



■ pruning hook (in selvedge)



Specimen - 1956



A pruning hook type of tool is used to pick the ones high up, with a handle on the end of a long pole.

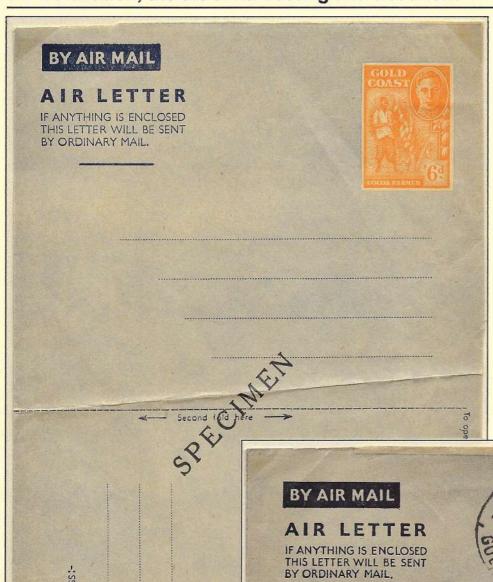






Proof (Tonga – 1990) cacao picking in letter d UNdp (United Nations development program)



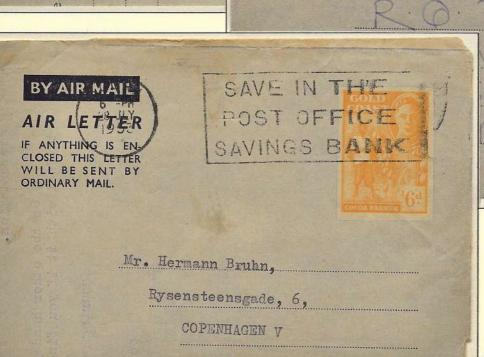




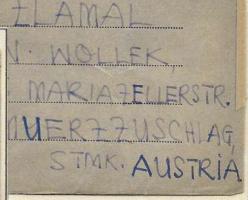
orange-black George VI issue Cacao farmer picking

Picking and harvesting is labour intensive, often requiring a lot of skilled manpower and depending on the performance of the farm.

◆ Specimen aerogramme (Gold Coast) issued 01.07.48; 6d orange in opening 24 mm; AIR LETTER is 38mm long



and address:



▲ Aerogramme issued 24.05.50; 6d orange in opening 25.5 mm; text AIR LETTER is 37mm long; under it 3-line admonitory text.

◆ Aerogramme issued 08.11.52; 6d orange; AIR LETTER in italic under it 4-line admonitory text and no thick line.





orange-black QE II issue

Aerogramme (Gold Coast) issued ▶ 09.11.53; red print and perfin SPECIMEN. 6d farmer, black and orange. Blue overlay on white paper watermarked "F". 4 lines text under BY AIR LETTER

This harvesting process has not changed over the years.



fold here -

Sender's name and address: C.B. T. Koduat, IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED THIS LETTER MAY BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL. GOLD COAST COCOA CAMPAL The London School of Age.

◆ Aerogramme (Gold Coast) issued 24.10.55; 6d black and orange with QEII in oval; blue overlay on white paper no watermark. Admonitory text now on reverse in 2 lines.

Labor is chiefly in the hands of the farmers children.

67 Mohmouth Street,

ENGLAND.

Aerogramme issued 03.07.56; 6d ▶ black and orange with QEII in oval; blue paper watermark "I" admonitory text on reverse in 3 lines. Double handstamp overprint GHANA (31 mm) after independence 06.03.1957 (unlisted).





■4-line red overprint ►
GHANA
INDEPENDENCE
6<sup>TH</sup> MARCH
1957

Aerogramme ► (Ghana) issued 06.03.1957; blue paper watermark "I" no gum on flaps.

# BY AIR MAIL AÉROGRAMME AIR LETTER



BY AIR MAIL

AÊROGRAMME

AIR LETTER

National Employment information Service 1020 Broad street

Pods are harvested several times

during the season because they

do not all ripen at once.

SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY,

LINMOUTH STREET,

LONDON, W.C.2,

NCIPAL,

▲ Aerogramme same as above; with Serif type double handstamp overprint GHANA diagonal handstamp 31mm

The ripe pods are judged by their color differences from the near-ripe.

BY AIR MAIL

AÉROGRAMME

AIR LETTER

Sender's name and address:

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

▲ Aerogramme issued 03.07.57; 6d black and orange with QEII in oval; admonitory text on reverse panel in 3 lines

▲ Aerogramme issued 06.03.57; blue overlay on white paper except space with simulated perforations for stamp imprint. Admonitory text on reverse panel in 2 lines.





Collecting harvest and splitting

The pods are gathered either in or at the edge of the plantation, but often they are transported to the fermentation rooms before splitting.



Stationery (Ecuador); partially shown

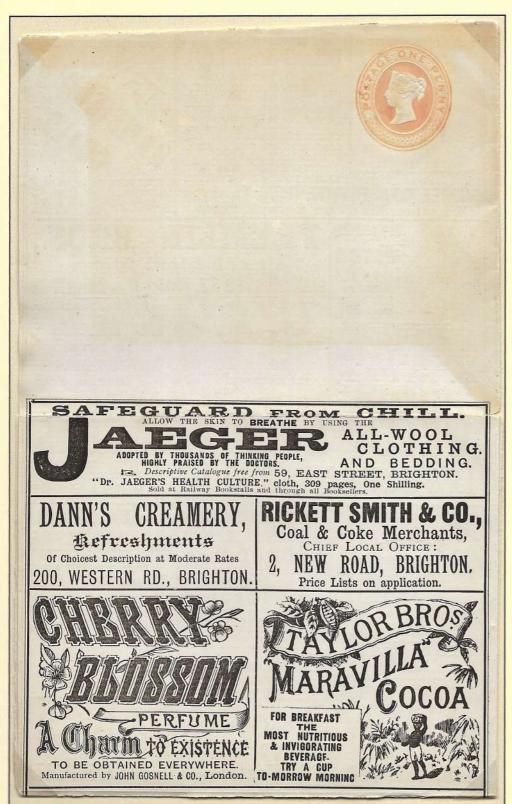


Collecting the pods is laborintensive, and often friends and neighbours are needed for a large crop.



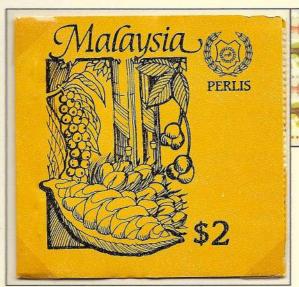


Perforation error (Venezuela); corner electric eye marking line



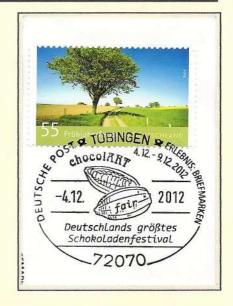
Stationery printed to order (Great-Britain - 1880)

collecting cocoa pods









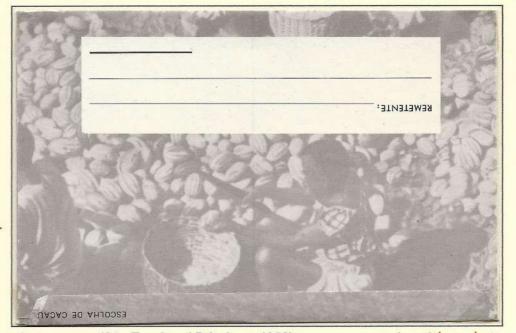
white-colored pith and beans

Pods are opened after a week after harvesting with a machete, the white-colored pith and beans are scooped out...



selecting, cleaning and opening





Aerogramme (São Tomé and Príncipe - 1958)

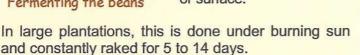
opening with machete



Fermenting the beans

...to be fermented allowing micro-organisms to develop during 4 to 7 days. They should be turned every 2 days.

Beans are dried up to no more than 7% for export by spreading over huge trays or surface.









drying beans on huge trays

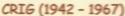


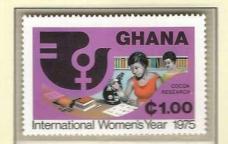


4 base color (CMYK) progression proofs

cocoa beans color changes when drying









The Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana was established at Tafo in June 1938 as the Central Cocoa Research Station. Their mission was to encourage and facilitate production, processing and marketing of good quality cocoa in all forms, in the most efficient and cost effective manner.



Original artwork for cacao research and industry (Ghana): extensive notes in margin.



The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture (Trinidad) published in 1924 its first scientific journal on research of products like cacao.





The Instituto do Cacau da Bahia was established in Brazil c1937 offering financial and infrastructural support to optimize harvest techniques. Brazil's CEPEC (cacao research center) began research activities c1963 specializing in all aspects of the processing technology.



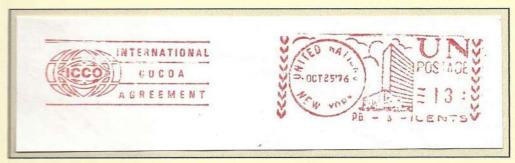
In Colombia agriculture research began early 1929 and was organized by the 'Experimental station of Palmira'; carrying out research, experiments and training farmers.



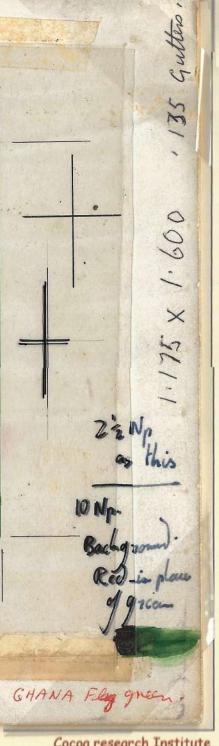
ICCO 25 yrs celebration



To protect the world cocoa production and economy, the ICCO (International CoCoa Organization) was established in 1973 and seven agreements have come into force since the first worldwide agreement was negotiated in 1993, regulating all basic aspects of the cocoa industry.



Pitney Bowes "R" (United Nations)



Cocoa research Institute

Slavery was abolished in 1807, but it was Sir Buxton M.P. who founded the "Society for the Extinction of Slave Trade" in 1839, with objectives to civilize Africa through trading posts and agriculture development by distributing implements, seeds and plants, such as coffee, sugar, cocoa, etc... for beneficially exchanging with European manufactures as an alternative to slavery.

## SOL

### For the Extinction of the Slave Trade, and for the Civilization of Africa,

15, Parliament Street.

INSTITUTED JUNE, 1839.

#### PRESIDENT.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, K. G.

PRESENT STATE OF AFRICA.

UPWARDS of 30 years, and more than 15 millions of money, have been consumed in fruitless attempts to put down the Slave Trade; yet it has doubled during this period. The annual loss of life, caused by the Trade, has risen from 17 to 25 per cent.;—170,000 Africans are computed to be annually reduced to slavery,—330,000 more, annually to perish;—and the total annual loss to Africa, to amount to 500,000 persons.\*

Africa, immensely rich in natural resources,—teeming with Inhabitants,—anxious for European Manufactures and Instruction,—still remains, under the desolating influence of the Slave Trade, an uncultivated desert,—degraded by superstition, and delugad with blood

deluged with blood.

SIR FOWELL BUXTON'S PLAN.

Sir Fowell Buxton emphatically declares, that, next to Christianity, (the great and only effectual cure,) the "deliverance of Africa" is to be sought in " calling out her

own resources."

Part of this duty devolves on Government, in enforcing the Treaties already made for the suppression of the Trale; obtaining other and more efficient Treaties with native Chiefs, as well as with Kuropean and other Powers; and promoting and protecting the legitimate efforts of individuals engaged in the same object.

Another part devolves on individuals, which he proposes to divide between two Associations, namely,—first, a Benevolent Society to watch over and befriend the interests of Africa; and, secondly, a Company which shall cultivate portions of her sider. The object of the one to be charity—of the other, legitimate gain; distinct, therefore, in their purposes, and separate in their management, yet both accordant in principle, and conducing to the same benevolent end. ducing to the same benevolent end.

OBJECTS OF THIS SOCIETY.

The present Society, adopting the benevolent and pacific portion of Sir Fowell Buxton's scheme, proposes to accomplish the following objects, by agents and other suitable means :

1. To make the Africans acquainted with the i and sedulously to direct their attention to its cult convince them, moreover, of the immeasurable commerce, even in point of profit, over the Slave 2. To instruct the natives in Agriculture and

. Vide . The African Slave Texas and in D

Recently Published, 8v The African Slave Trade BY SIR FOWELL BUX John Murray, Alben

Shortly will be Pa

An Abridgment of the above, with an Exp

John Murray, Albe

black stationery Mulready (Great-Britain) sheet No 8 printed in silk thread paper (withdrawn in January 1841) sent 11 Feb 1841 with advert printed inside

foundation of society 'for the Extinction of the Slave Trade' by Sir P. Buxton.

portions or land as models for their imitation; distribute agricultural implements, seeds, plants, &c.; introduce local and other improvements; and suggest and facilitate the means of beneficially exchanging the produce of Asica for the manufactures of Europe.

3. To examine the principal languages of Africa, and reduce them, where advisable,

3. To examine the principal languages of Africa, and reduce them, where advisable, to a we'then form.

4. To investigate the diseases, climate, and lotal peculiarities of Africa, for the benefit as well of natives as of foreign residents and travellers; to send out medicines and practitioners; and thus to separate the practice of Medicine non-the harrid superstitions now connected with it.

5. To co-operate by every means in its power with the Government Expedition to the Niger; to report its progress—assist its operations—circulate the valuable information it may communicate; and, generally, to keep alive ne interest of Great Britain in the suppression of the Slave Trade, and the welfare of Arica.

EXPENSE.

Means like these, on an adequate scale, will of course require numerous agencies both at home and abroad, and perhaps further Expelitions into the interior of Africa. These must occasion considerable expense; yet, if he result be in any good degree commensurate with the design, even a large outlay rill be abundantly repaid.

Let it be remembered, then, that Africa has imprative claims on the sympathy of the whole civilized world; that it presents a field f labour to the Christian philanthropist, the man of science, and the lawful merchant,—that this Society, un fine, under God's blessing, and with the sanction of a benevolet Government, aims to prepare the path, and to facilitate the success of each of these dasses of labourers; and thus may be said to consecrate its own efforts—to peace, to lierty, and to God.

J. M. TREW, Secretary.

A subscription of One Guinea and upwards per anium constitutes an Annual Member. A donation of Ten Guineas and upwards constitutes a Life Member.
Subscriptions and donations of a smaller amount vill be thankfully received.



Slavery harvesting

Even today child labor, slavery and human trafficking on cocoa (family) farms can be found. Some countries publish this fact, as shown on their stamp issues.



International year of family farming picturing young boy pruning cacao pods. In the past few decades, a handful of organizations (e.g. Oxfam) and journalists have exposed the widespread use of child labor, and in some cases slavery, on cocoa farms in Western Africa and Latin America.



Overseas Stamp booklet (Great-Brittain-sept 1965)

Oxfam collecting money to fight against poverty and hunger

Those children are surrounded by intense poverty, and many begin working at a young age to help support their families. Others are sold to traffickers or farm owners by their own relatives.



Uruguay-2008 12 June world day against child labor and promoting education



Picturing young boys using machetes opening cacao pods



Child labor on stamp border; opening pods

They are laboring on cocoa farms at the age between 12 and 16. They do dangerous and heavy work, such as using machetes and being exposed to agricultural chemicals. And of course there is lack of any provisions for an education.



Overseas stationery (Belgian Congo-1913)

Slavery in heavy transport picturing young boys wearing any body protection









Typical ship merchantman

Packed into jute bags of 60 kg net and subject to sanitary certification prior to shipment.

Transportation from the American and African continents was carried out as it is still done today, in cargo ships and containers.



In Metropolitan France, a customs decision of 1942 specifies that **postal shipments of food** are "subject to payment of duties and taxes normally payable". Postal customs label serie E130 (Madagscar-1949): simply comprising tax figures materializing the customs clearance tax for 2kg cacao



Bill of loading of ship Times loaded with 60 barrels of CACAO (brut 4.600 kg or Net 4.060 kg) sailing from Martinique to Bordeaux on 14.09.1879. Reverse: 2 post stamp cancels; 2 decimes & 50 cent (justified usage of borderline material)



Letter Card (France - 1897 - 189e ed.)

chocolate Marnet export



shipping cacao

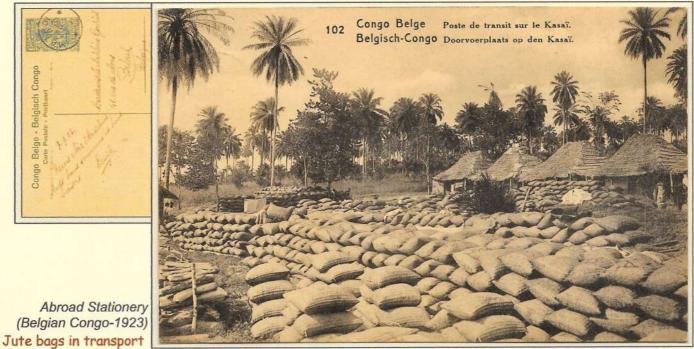
Only correctly dried beans are shipped from tropical areas, to their invariably much colder destinations to become delicious chocolate.



Export cacao



The dried beans have a propensity to develop condensation and will re-absorb moisture when exposed to weather variants, and easily infested in transit. Therefor...



Jute bags in transport

... when shipped it must be packed carefully in jute bags to ensure freshness and avoid infiltration of insects or mold. The shipment must be *not* more than 7.5% 'wet', that is lower limit for them.

The first chocolate factories appeared in Europe in the early 19th century. With the industrial production of cocoa powder in its infancy, the cost of the product began to fall.



by Roald Dahl was based on
Cadbury's factory next to his school,
giving away chocolate to the students
to try it. Dahl imaged himself working
there and inventing a new treat.



Francotyp "A" (German Empire)





Encased postage stamp (Germany): From 1920 till 1923 issued emergency money due to lack of metal after WW1. The value was guaranteed by the use of a postage stamp. Back carries advertisement.

Portola chocolate factory

Early in the industrial revolution new processes and improvements in machines speed up the production of chocolate It became an object of trade and commerce that grew in popularity and began to take numerous different forms.



Busta Lettera Postale (BLP - Italy); letter card with advertising in favor of for WW I-victims



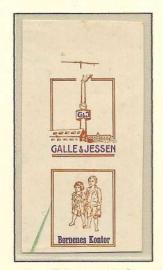




Perfin G&J (Galle & Jessen, Denmark - 1921)

reduced copy front

Almost every industrialized country has one (or more) chocolate factories. In Denmark, A/S GALLE & JESSEN, founded in 1872, produced both bitter and milk chocolate.

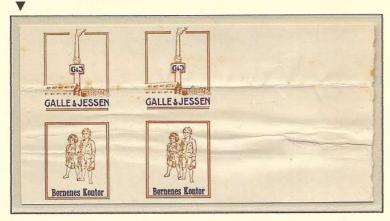


▲ Print proofs of advertising tabs of chocolate factory Galle & Jessen, which are only used in stamp booklets.



Galle & Jessen's factory advertising booklet (Denmark – 1931): 1 pane with variety of missing double line frame

Galle & Jessen was founded as an independent company by Edvard W. Galle (1844-1900) and Hans Jessen (1851-1907).



The factory expanded, relocating several times as the business grew.

It was initially based in a cellar at Store Kongensgade 6 in Copenhagen, but relocated quickly to larger premises at Toldbodgade 15 in 1873.

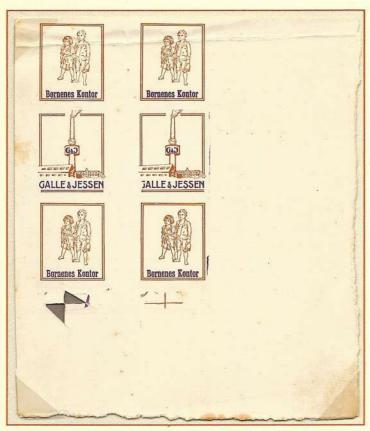


Normal pane with double line frame for both



Advertising tabs with variety incomplete 'G'.





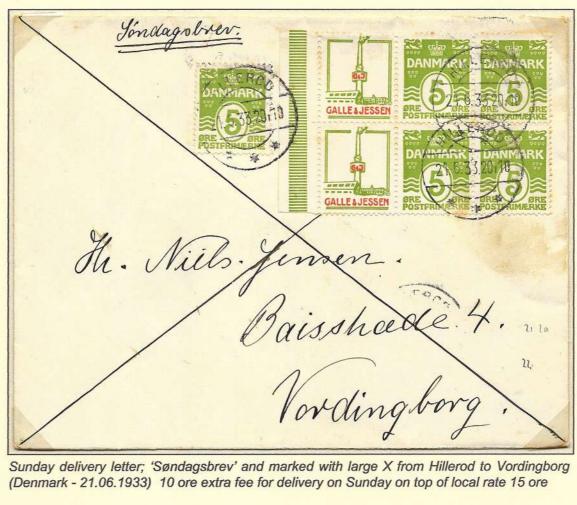




Print proofs of advertising tabs of chocolate factory Galle & Jessen, which are only used in stamp booklets.

The company was converted into a limited company (aktieselskab a/s) in 1883 and a large new factory at Vibenhus Runddel was inaugurated in 1884. The factory was later expanded several times.





Sunday delivery letter; 'Søndagsbrev' and marked with large X from Hillerod to Vordingborg (Denmark - 21.06.1933) 10 ore extra fee for delivery on Sunday on top of local rate 15 ore



Sarotti Company began in 1862 right in the center of Berlin. Due to expansion they moved to the Mohrenstrasse, which is the origin of the logo of the black Moor, designed by prof. Julius Gipkens.



Tempelhof airport

By 1911 they had to expand again, constructing the biggest new factory at that time, adjacent to the Tempelhof airport in Berlin, with 2000 employees.

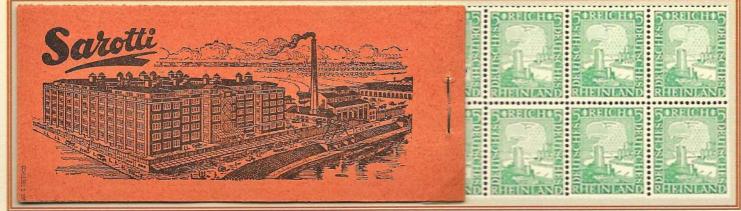
◆ Parcelpost with 'Selbstbucher' label -self booker-(Hattersheim - Germany-1951) Sarotti AG

After 1929, when taken over by Nestlé, they continued producing this brand in Hattersheim am Main. Since 1998 Stollwerck took over this brand.



Francotyp 'C' (Germany-1951)





Booklet (Germany - 1925)(exp) Sarotti advert with Rheinland stamps; Cover Sarotti logo, back cover chocolate factory adjacent to airport Tempelhof, Berlin. Cover inside different flavors of Sarotti chocolate produced.



Model Audion Micropost (Italy - 1960)

To stay independent in today's market, such as Zaini or Cemoi to name only them, is remarkable and can only continue with passion for chocolate and heritage of taste with a new inspiration.



BOURBOURG VOLAILLES CHICORÉE CHOCOLAT

Model Satas (France - 2000)

Cémoi in Bourbourg

Cancel Daguin (France - 1931)

Nestlé owns 468 chocolate factories worldwide. Their headquarter *Cailler*, is still based in Vevey (Switzerland). Their first factory outside Europe was in 1921 in Brasil.



Printed to order envelope Allgemeiner Konsum-Verein, Luzern (Switserland - 1912) with filigram advert print (see copy) inside envelope impressive chocolate factory, Cailler

The steam engine was crucial in mechanizing the process of grinding cacao seeds. Before the steam engine, cacao seeds were ground in mills driven by animal, wind, or water power The power supplied by the steam engine enabled chocolate makers to streamline chocolate production in larger quantities.



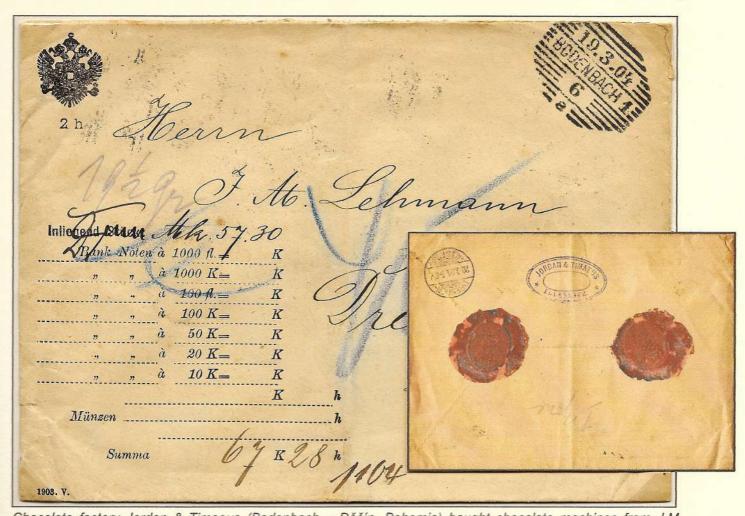


Steam Engine

Wells Fargo & Co stationery US Postal Act 31 Aug 1852, which required private express companies to use envelopes created by the Post Office

Eureka Chocolate steam Mills of E. Guittard & CO of San Francisco

The machine factory J.M. Lehmann was founded in 1834 and contributed significantly with its developments for industrialization. They delivered machinery to many famous chocolate makers in the Germany and beyond.



Chocolate factory Jordan & Timaeus (Bodenbach – Děčín, Bohemia) bought chocolate machines from J.M. Lehmann (Dresden). Letter (stationery 2 h) contained money (67k28h) and was sent (19.3.1904) assured and secured – hence unbroken red wax seals. (justified usage of borderline material)





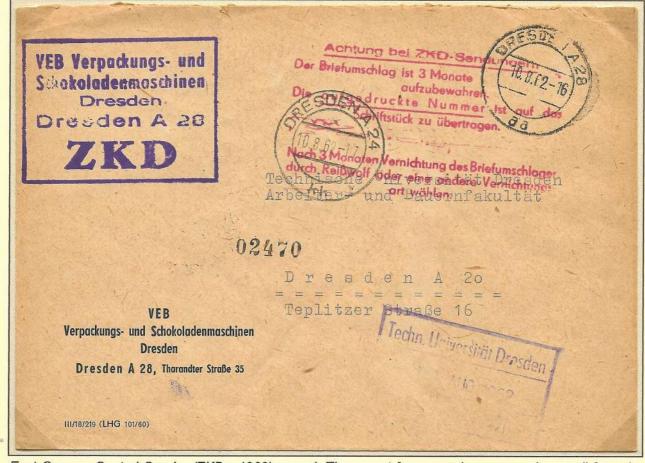




Chocolate factories are usually large, due to all the machinery needed for milling, pressing, for separating the cacao butter and of course, packaging.



'I love Lucy' chocolate factory episode; where Lucy and Ethel try to keep up with the out-of-control conveyer belt and stuffing the chocolates into their mouths and shirts.



East German Central Courier (ZKD - 1962) cancel. These port free cancels were used on mail from the Interior Ministry to other government departments and companies.





Conching is a most important step in the process to turn the beans into chocolate. Without this step, the resulting chocolate would be gritty, lacking the smooth, even texture that people associate with it.



Conching machine





Conching is the secret of a professional chocolate producer.

Aerogramme (Great Brittain-1995) chocolate making machine ▼





Sender's name and address/Ainm is seòladh an sgrìobhaiche

Postcode/ Còd a' phuist

An aerogramme should not contain any enclosure/Na cuir càil am broinn na litreach seo.

With thanks to the staff and students of The Glasgow School of Art whose work illustrated on this aerogramme is the copyright of the individuals.



Detail of ironwork in front of the school







Designed by Michael Healey Printed by McCorquodale Envelopes Limited for the British Post Office

FIRST FOLD HERE/SEO AN CIAD FHILLEADH

Bensdorp's Dutch-process cocoa is often used by Chocolatiers and bakeries. This typical process invented by Bensdorp treats natural cocoa with an alkalizing agent to lower its acidity, and thus allowing more of its pure chocolate flavor to shine through.



Charity letter series 96 issued May 1899 (Russia) 7k. sold for 5k. sent (17.06 on Russian calendar = 29.06.1900) from 11th city post Saint Petersburg to Milwaukee, Wisconsin (arrived on 14.07.1900) via New York (12.07.1900). Additional port 13k for registered mail to U.S.

Publicity of Dutch company Bensdorp showing baker with piece of cacao.





Booklet (France), series Vichy IIA - Type IIB Semeuse ligned 50c:

Chocolatier of Vichy with his specialties

A Chocolatier transforms ready-made 'block chocolate' into 'chocolate products'. Often in small hand-produced batches, using many extra ingredients to create their high quality sweets.



Envelope for charity with advertising without stamps, L'ECLAIR OFFICE series 50A, no. J87 (France-1895) Trial preceding the Printed to order campaign for advertisers and distributors; to be sold at reduced price chocolatier de la Drôme

PARIS







1½d perforation error Bisecting George V's head (Great Brittain-1934)

A perforation of is like a chocolate break up mold in order to break it easily in pieces, so does a perforation if well done.



Postalia model P (Netherlands-1958)

chocolate mold plates

A good chocolate break up bar mold is designed in such a way that it optimizes thickness and hardness in such a way that it divides easily, if not then it breaks randomly.



Breaks randomly



Chocolate figures like a stamp



When it comes to 3D molds, if you can imagine it, almost any design can be created or exist. All 3D molds consist of two separate sculpted pieces that form the two halves of the design.

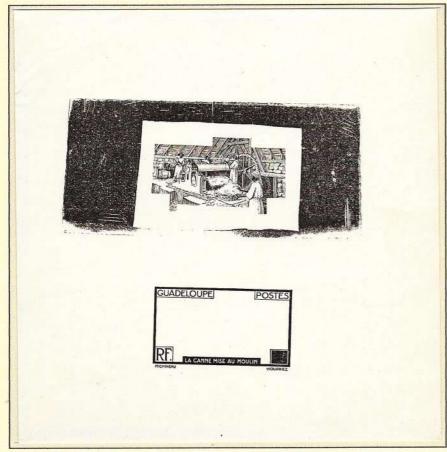


Block of 15 stamps: specially perfumed with chocolate

# 3. Wonderful craftsmanship creates temptation

## 3.1 Fifty shades of chocolate

### sugar and palm oil plays a role



There are many different types or flavors of chocolate mainly depending on sugar.



Much depends on the quantity of sugar. Without sugar, cacao would be fairly bitter and too much sugar is not good for your health, or teeth.

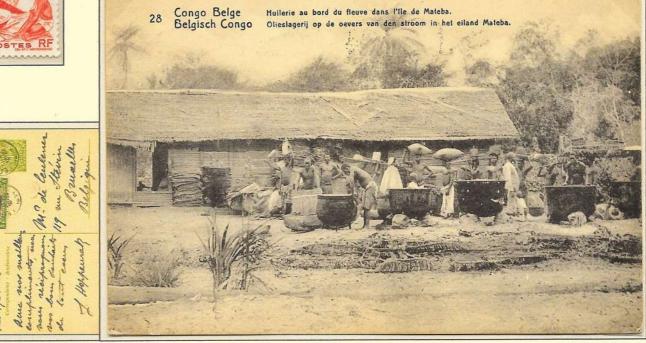


■ Black die proof

Sugar was added almost from the very beginning, even when Cortez brought his recipe to Spain.

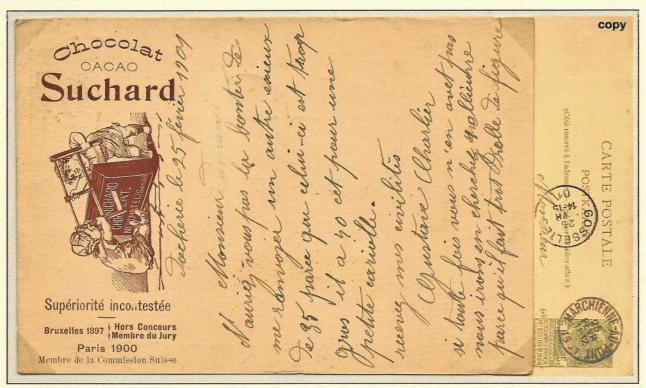


Another ingredient that is mostly used is palm oil. It gives chocolate its smooth, glossy appearance and creamy texture people love so much. It also prevents other ingredients such as fruit, nuts and milk from making chocolate squishy.



Inland stationery 5c + 5c fee for oversea (Belgian Congo-1914)

Palm Oil mill



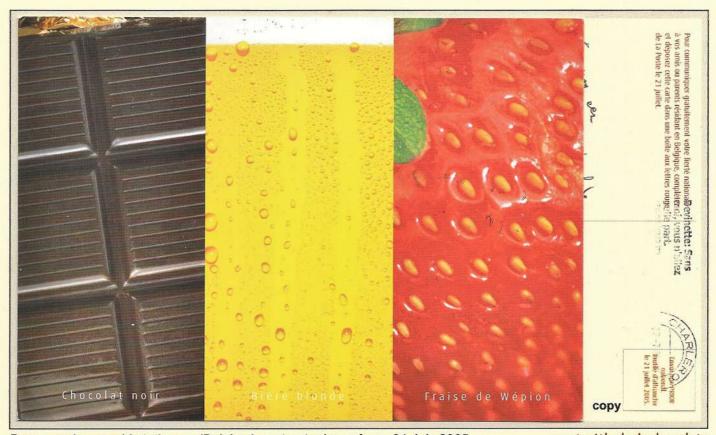
Suchard advertisement stationery sold at reduced price (Belgium-1901)

fondant can be very hard





Dark chocolate (also called black chocolate or fondant) is produced by adding fat and a small amount of sugar to cocoa solids. It can be eaten but pieces may need to be sawn off. Frequently used in cooking, it has higher cocoa solid percentages, ranging from 50% to 99%.



Propaganda prepaid stationery (Belgium) sent not prior only on 21 July 2005

part with dark chocolate





Printed to Order postcard (Germany - 1897) Nestlé produced 'Milk Food' = 'Kindermehl'

Thanks to Nestlé's milk condensation process, used in the infant formula 'Milk Food', in 1875, the chocolatier Daniel Peter of Vevey was able to perfect his milk chocolate process after seven years of effort.





In 1905 Cadbury made its first Dairy Milk bar, with a higher proportion of milk than previous chocolate bars.

Milk chocolate is much sweeter and produced whereby milk powder, liquid milk, or condensed milk is added.



Cow perfin (France)
Chocolate factory Vinay
mainly producing milk
chocolate





Printed to order letter card (Italy) advertisement: Talmone; cioccolato al latte = milk

A typical milk chocolate has 10% cacao liquor and an additional percentage of pure cacao solids: in Europe it must contain at least 25% cacao solids. Sugar and/or vanilla are added to make it creamy and to enhance the flavor.



It is by far the most popular chocolate, but less healthy than dark chocolate.





Begin 1930s, white chocolate was invented by Nestlé, mainly to get rid of the cocoa butter from their chocolate process.

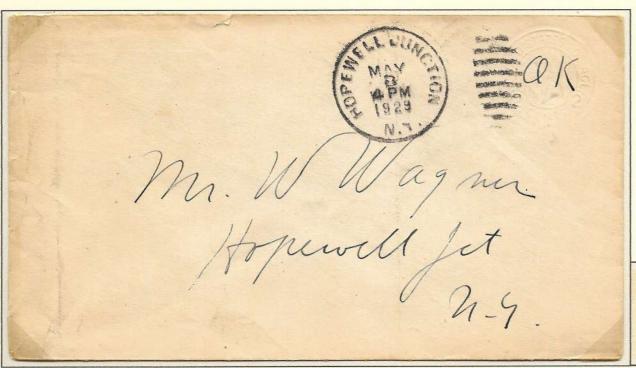


Because a majority of the bioflavonoids come from cocoa solids, white chocolate has very low nutritional value. White Chocolate is mainly used to cover cakes and pralines



White chocolate is the least nutritious of all. Containing no cocoa at all; it is prepared from cocoa butter (with cocoa solids removed) then combined with milk and sugar.





When
filtering out
cacao or use
only cacao
butter you
get white
chocolate...
comparable
with this
albino
stationery



Albino Stationery 2c embossed crème colored envelope (USA-1929); Sent local in Hopewell Junction, NY and 'OK' hand-written postman mark (see copy for correctly printed imprint). Population in 1930 less than 100.



Neopost (Great-Britain; used since 1953)

In 1828 Coenraad van Houten patented an inexpensive method for pressing the fat from roasted cocoa beans. This created a 'cake' that could be pulverized into cocoa powder, which was to become the basis of all chocolate products.



grinding chocolate



Postalia Model P (Netherlands; used from Oct 55 till Jan 61)

Incomparable early Iberian method of grinding chocolate with the so called Dutched making process, which is easily soluble in milk or water. After the patent expired, production was taken over very quickly by other factories like *Cacao Blooker*.



Printed to Order stationery (France, Lyon region)





Hasler "F22" (Switserland); 5 rp. rate for 'worthless sample'

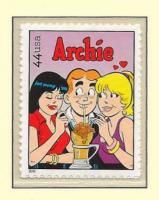
Further improvements of treating the powder with alkaline salts (potassium or sodium carbonates) were made, so that the powder would mix even more easily with water or milk.





Perfin (Austria) used in chocolate factory 'Deli' in Lobositz – Lovosice (today Czech Republic) Picturing > cup hot chocolate

Cocoa solids can range from a light brown to a deep reddish brown color. Mixing cacao powder with hot milk or water in a cup, gives you the most worldwide known beverage: hot chocolate.





In favor of Red Cross stationery (Italy -1923)

pub text: solubilized cacao Bonatti, is the favorite



Francotyp A9000 (used since 1961)

Cacao powder helps generations of kids to enjoy milk by making it taste delicious. It helped moms preparing a breakfast quickly and easily. This way Nesquik became a worldwide family favorite.

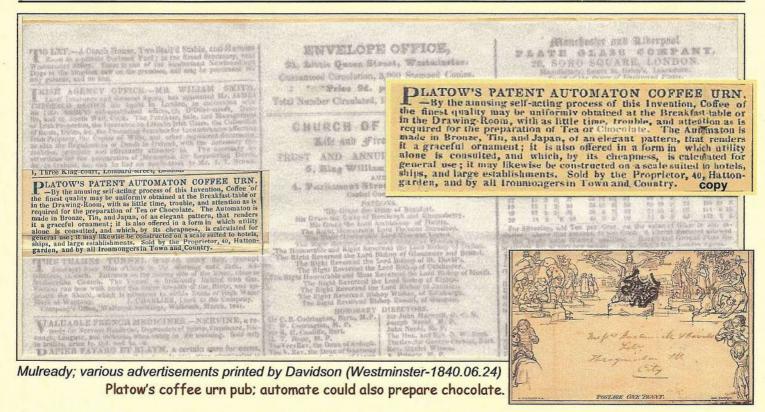


Instant cacao is packed in tin can boxes or glass goblets for dry preservation.



Perfin "Ph. Suchard" P.S. (Switzerland)

Tin can with Suchard cacao powder



In 1839 Moritz Platow was granted an English patent for a self-employing vacuum urn percolator preparing coffee, tea or chocolate, with the finest quality and be unformly obtained with a little time and attention required.

Text: Friday before Christmas is in Austria not complete without snow and a warm cup of chocolate milk.



December stamp sheet (Netherlands-2001)

Picturing > mug hot chocolate



Today's automatic machines prepare beverages with premixed cocoa and sugar and vanilla, that way you don't have to mix the ingredients yourself to make a delicious hot cocoa or chocolate milk.



Stationery 3c sold at lower price 1c (Netherlands-1899)

advertisement Bensdorp's cacao & chocolate mug

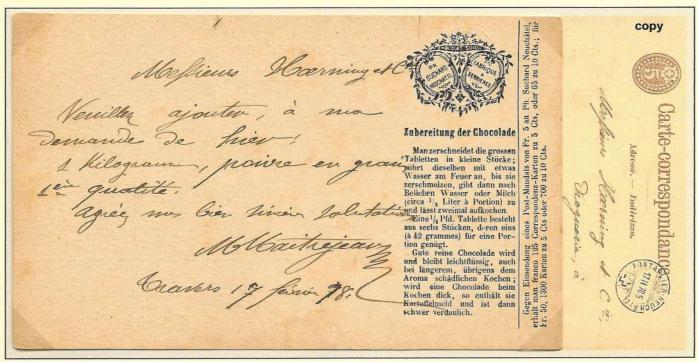


Charity letter series 3 issued October 1898 (Russia) 7k sold for 5k Van Sahn cacao publicity showing tin can box; English translation: for children - cereal cacao; very tasty and milky



Hot chocolate can be prepared in several ways and mixed with other ingredients like cereal or crème. Some people make it from grated chocolate.

◆ Churros con chocolate (left, bottom); authentic Madrid rich breakfast dish: 3 to 5 Churros for dipping, and a cup of sweet and spicy melted chocolate mixed with cream



Stationery sold at reduced price (Switzerland); see right hand vertical text (5 Sfr for 125 cards) ▲
receipt on how to prepare hot chocolate from a tablet



Nutella can be used in many recipes, but is preferred on toast or sandwiches.

Mixing cocoa or grated chocolate with butter makes cacao pasta; often part of a sweet breakfast.

The chocolate drink Ready-to-Drink comes ....



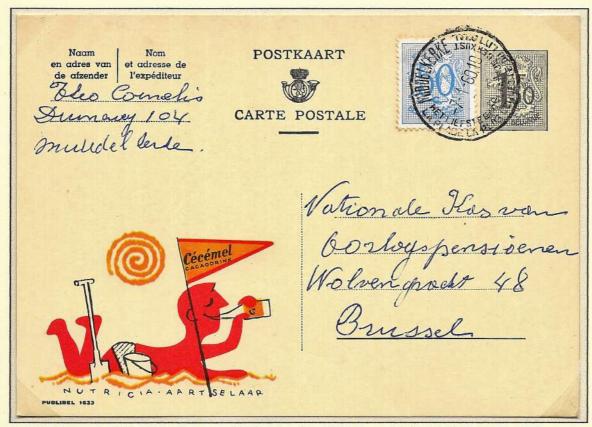
Cacao pasta



(German Empire region Berlin - 1915) Fosco brand beverage

Stationery printed to order

.... in a variety of delicious flavors in a bottle and is made from cocoa powder mixed with milk.



Publibel issued 1957-1959 (Belgium-1960) inland tariff 2fr from 01.11.1959 till 15.01.1967

Couverture (covering) chocolate contains a high percent (at least 30%) of cocoa butter, as well as a high percentage of chocolate liquor. This ratio makes it expensive but means the resulting chocolate is smooth, melting quickly, evenly.







Stationery created on website <u>www.swisspostcard.ch</u> using one of the pre-loaded pictures

Couverture is the preferred chocolate for tempering and enrobing candies, biscuits and pralines.



▲ Bosch ball; whipped cream and coated entirely with dark chocolate icing



'éclair' (center ) an oblong pastry filled with cream and topped with chocolate



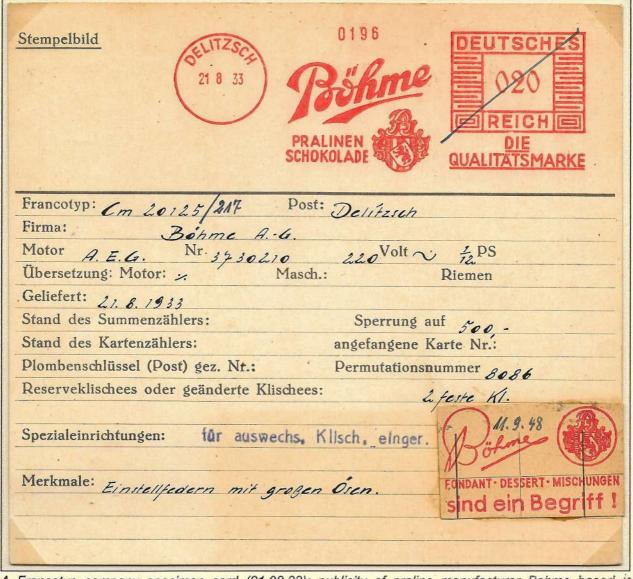
Francotyp model "B" (Germany-1932)

Pralines company Henze





It is agreed that pralines are named after 17th century French diplomat whose name and title was César, duc de Choiseul, comte du Plessis-Pralin. The original praline was a sweet confection of almonds and a type of creamy, sugary, caramelized coating. Pralines may refer to sweets made from fruits or nuts, mixed with sugar syrup or chocolate, whether in whole pieces or as a ground powder.



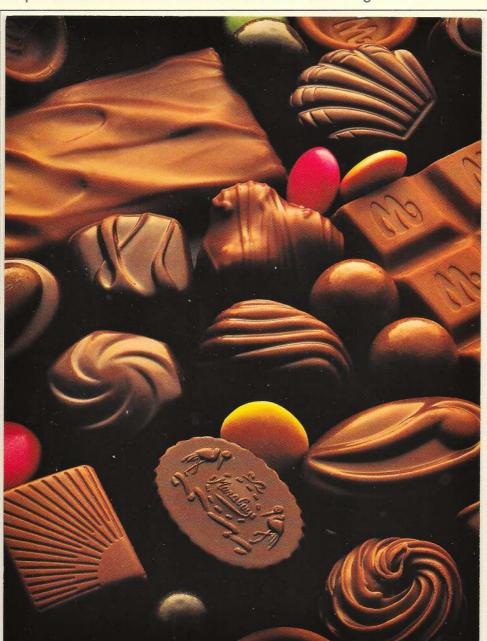
A Francotyp company specimen card (21.08.33): publicity of praline manufacturer Bohme based in Delitzsch (Germany). This type of card records registration date and number, change of publicity by requestor, sample strike of the meter mark, etc...



Booklet (Saarbrücken - 1924) (exp)

Sugar factory specializing in the manufacture of pralines and sweets

Many sugar factories were also producing pralines, as they needed the sugar to create their flavor and brand. Tastes, sizes or forms are defined by the professional bakers or confectioner's talent and imagination.



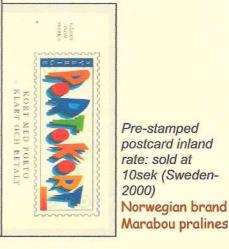


Pralines differ in every country.



Pralines: Belgian chocolates

The so called 'Belgian pralines' are considered the most famous, due to the smooth chocolate shell that was filled with cream or nut pastes.



Pre-stamped postcard inland rate: sold at 10sek (Sweden-2000) Norwegian brand



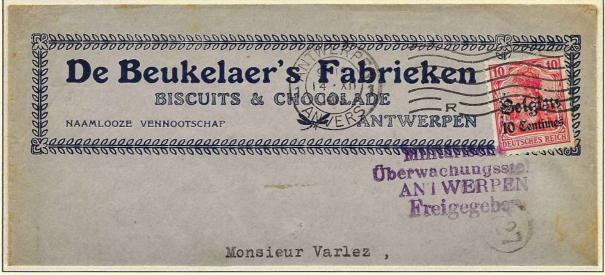


Havas model M (France-1967)

Biscuits and chocolate

Since its creation cake, waffles and biscuits have played two roles: nutritious food and a practical, easy way to preserve and carry them. The Confectionary foods advanced due to diverse cooking and baking techniques and creations..





Perfin (Belgium-1915) E.D.B.: De Beukelaer - German censor cancelation

De Beukelaer started in 1869 and became the first Belgian industrial biscuit manufacturer on the European mainland who acquired international fame with his biscuits. Since 1890s they added chocolate and cocoa to the cookie recipes. The chocolate was also produced in-house.





Neopost (Great Britain-1943) SPECIMEN

chocolate waffles of De Beukelaer

Biscuit is a small baked product and the taste varies markedly in different parts of the world.





Pitney Bowes model FV-6 (USA-1951)

Brownies



Field post card (Germany-1915) with advertisement of H.Bahlsens Keksfabrik (see marker) distributed for free.

Depicting different flavors of Leibniz Keks; biscuits topped with chocolate produced by Bahlsen, since 1889

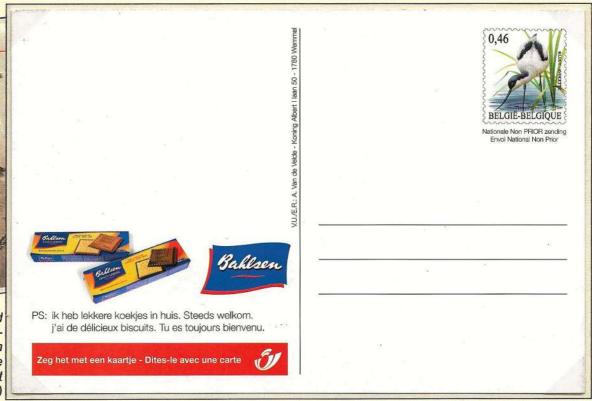
It was very common to name foods after famous personalities as Bahlsens manufacturer did and named his butter cakes after Hanover's well known inhabitant; the philosopher Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (1646-1716).

Many manufacturers began to cover their products with this new tasty chocolate from the end-19<sup>th</sup> century, producing all kinds of traditions based on tastes, sizes and different forms.





Free illustrated stationery (distributed in Belgium to encourage writing post cards)



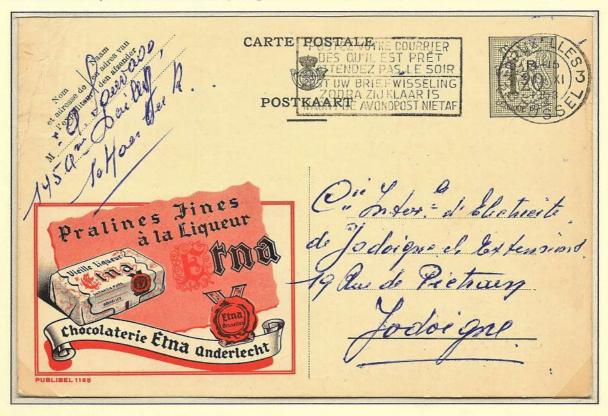
3 different cards were included in the packets of 'Bahlsen choco Leibniz'; biscuit with chocolate: text on wrapper (more chocolate than a biscuit).

Postalia model (Germany-1956) over mandatory 2pf surtax on all internal mail; support fee for suffering Berlin after WWII till 31MAR1956



Brandy bean without crust poured with a thin chocolate coating

Liqueur-filled chocolate pralines have a crisp sugar shell with all kinds of alcohol inside.



This kind of confectionary coated with fine dark chocolate were being produced since 1880s.



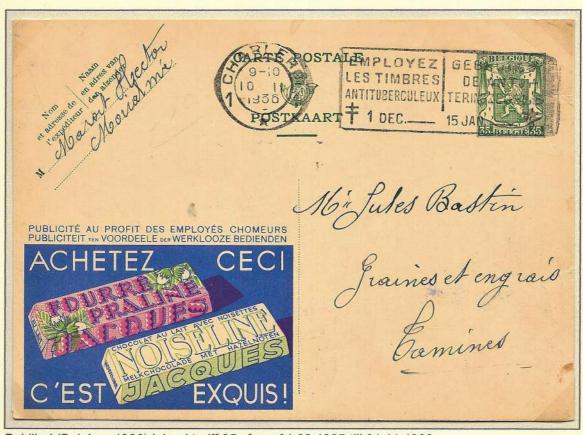
Advertisement letter card (Argentine-1889); Emission 1 authorized by the post; printed by South American Bank of Buenos Aires Bank Note Company





Choco bar peanut slab

Chocolate fillings or mixes with dry fruit; such as hazel, walnuts, peanuts, raisins etc., broken or whole need to be stirred until thoroughly combined.



Publibel (Belgium-1936) inland tariff 35c from 01.02.1935 till 01.11.1938

When the mix is ready, small lumps of the mix are placed on parchment paper on a tray, or dropped into small molds and cooled until it has hardened.

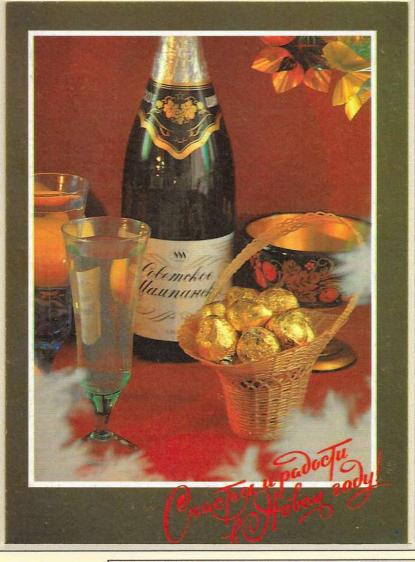


Stamp booklet (Great-Britain-1988) with advertisement from chocexpress (£1 reduction coupon in booklet)

distribution Belgian chocolates; box contains chocolate coated with nuts



Neopost model with limited values (Netherlands-1954)







Candy filled with chocolate is even more common, just to name the once shown here; Dutch Venz toffees and Finish Kiss Kiss.



Englhofer Firn brand; Peppermint candies with chocolate in a small silver wrapper

Also Englhofer Firn candy and even better known is the baptism candy dragees.



Booklet slight miscut (France-1934) baptism candy dragees Smarties are a tasty sugar-coated confectionery of various colors, from Nestlé, introduced in 1937.

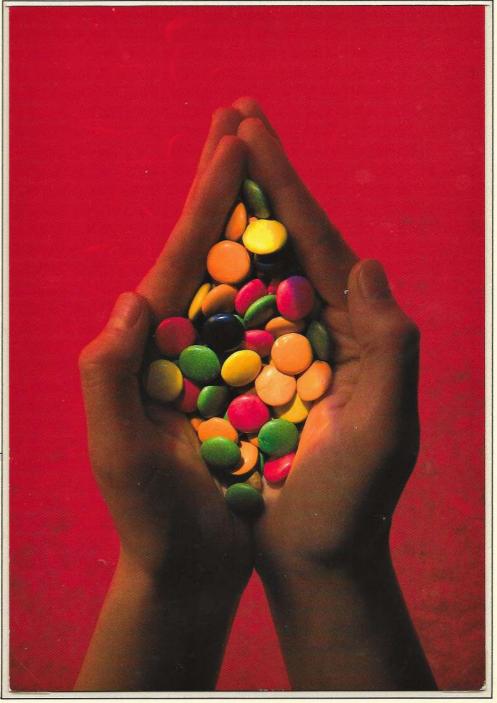


M&M's were introduced by Mars in 1941; resembling Smarties, but were used in competition to them. These candies entered Europe in 1960 as Treets (with pindas). Children love it!









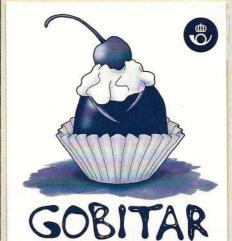
Pre-stamped postcard inland rate: sold at 10sek (Sweden-2000) Smarties candy dragees





Chocolate topping

booklet ► (Sweden)



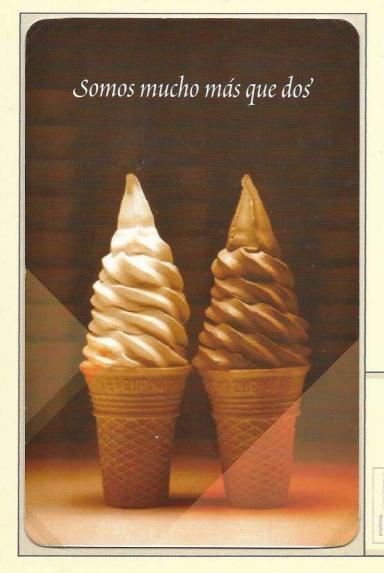
Ice cream topped or coated is an amazing 'after meal' treat and a common thread between all age groups.

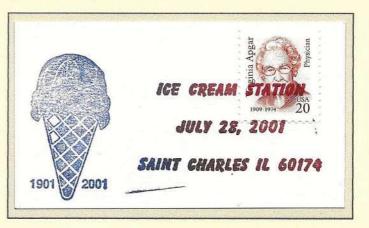


Pitney ►
Bowes model
"HT" with
"METER –
COMPTEUR"
at bottom
(Canada-1959)



Ice cream is relative easy to prepare. Thoroughly blend milk, sugar and cream, add cacao powder and mix until smooth and creamy consistency. The mixture needs to be poured into pie shell or mold.









Vanilla-flavored gum

The Ice cream has to stay at least for a few hours in the freezer, before it can be served or unwrapped for eating.



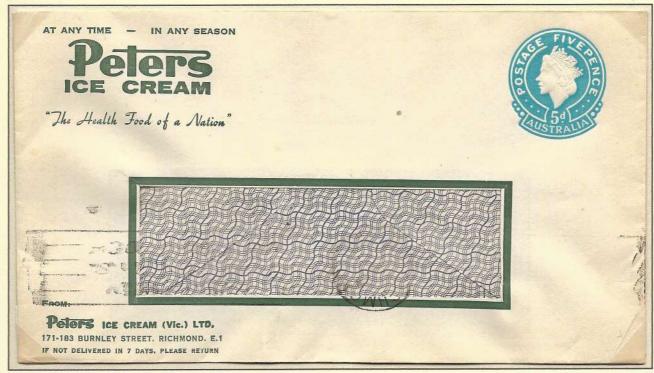


Pitney Bowes model "6900" (Germany-1995)

On vacation, loitering outside in hot summers enjoying the cold melting ice cream gets all of us nostalgic...



... about our happy childhood and delicious ice cream memories linked to it.



Envelope printed to order (Australia)

Peters ice cream Ltd.







Booklet (Denmark-1953)

chocolate with vanilla creme

Vanilla

DSTERREICH

The Aztecs mixed their bitter cocoa with vanilla, honey (not sugar that was an agricultural product unavailable to the ancient Mesoamericans) and several other herbs or fruits, to counteract that bitterness.

25 11 36



Francotyp model C (Austria-1938)

Alp milk chocolate with honey and almonds



Watermark honey comb (Argentina)

Frame shift printing error (Albania)

Sweetening chocolate with honey, sugar, or vanilla quickly made it a popular delicacy in the Spanish court. Today people seek more delicious flavorings to add to their chocolate drinks or blocks.



censor cancel
Prisoner Of War
camp for Polish
officers Oflag II-C
near Woldenburg
(German-1940)
picturing honey bee



Front cover inside with Bensdorp pub (Netherlands - 1924)

fine milk chocolate with subtropical fruits

Milk chocolate mixes and matches perfectly with southern fruit. It adds sweetness to it.



Toblerone: Swiss milk chocolate with almonds & honey

Perfin **TOBLER**by Tobler's Swiss
Milk Chocolate:
manufacturer of
Toblerone



Toblerone, founded in Bern in 1908, is known as the legendary triangular Swiss chocolate with a perfect mix of honey, almond and nougat. The shape is reminiscent of the Alps.



◀ In favor of Red Cross stationery (Italy -1921)



multiple advertising stationery 3kp sold for 1 kp difference from advertising revenues; printed in St. Petersburg (Russia - 1908)

Factory A.I. Abrikosov Sons advert; above apricot in spiral, lists all kind of sweets they traded: Chocolate, glazed (candied) fruits, chestnuts. They became one of the largest candy producers in Russia.





Chocolate pairs very well with the widest variety of fruits. It is great for adding sweetness to a tart fruit or complimenting sweet fruits.



Pitney Bowes "5300" (Canada)

hazelnut milk chocolate

The number of ingredients that can be mixed is endless and creates a pleasant taste. To name a few; cherries, hazelnuts, nuts, apricots, etc...



Fancy cancel set in Cherry Valley (IL; USA) on 21.09.1931; exclusive for registered mail period 1927-1934

## 4. What shapes our taste?

## 4.1 Attracted by beautiful wrappers and boxes

fascinating presentations



Wrappers are designed to communicate with you - the consumers. The bright colors, shiny paper and animated logos draw you in to purchase them.







The box for pralines protects the chocolates better than silver paper, and is even more attractive as a gift. It also prevents them being affected by stronger odors.



In 1920 Jean Neuhaus designed the rectangular box, the ballotin, that is still in use today worldwide, to display and protect the chocolates.

Stationery (Canada) Business Reply Card for commercial usage



Stationery in favor of Red Cross (Finland-2007)





Silver paper is also used to preserve the couverture from heat and to show them at their best advantage as something special.



Booklet (USA): doctor blade flaw printing error

as Hershey kisses presented in box

Hershey kisses are foiled in their aluminum wrappers with a narrow strip of paper protruding from the top. The ribbon helps open the Kiss. It received a registered trademark for the foil wrapper in 1976.



Non urgent (non-prior) port free card when sent on 21 July 2005 (Belgium)

chocolate wrapped with red silver paper



chocolate wrapper and shiny paper



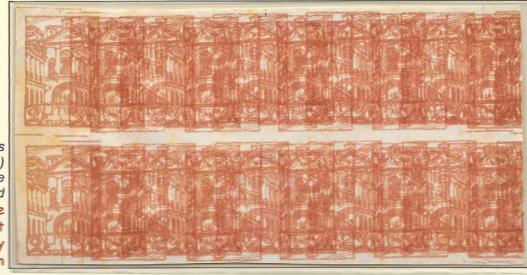


Shiny paper is useful for storing a long period and prevents "fat bloom" or "sugar bloom". Those white flecks and spots are totally natural and harmless. Fat bloom is that waxy white coating that forms due to liquid fat like milk fats or cocoa butter moving through the chocolates and crystalizing on the surface.

Variety (France-1924)

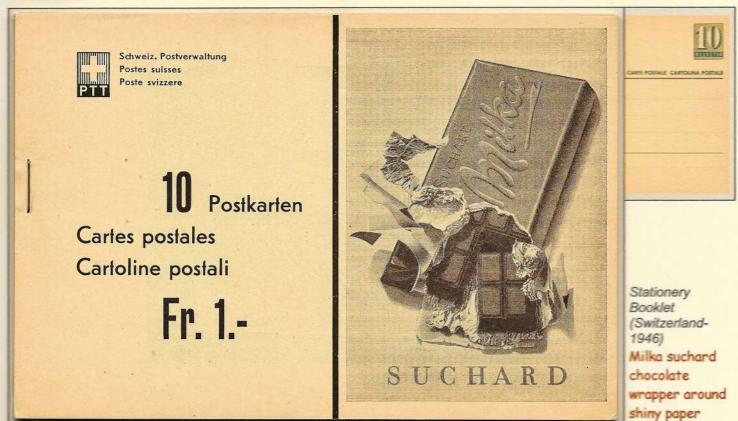
spots

inking error



Block of 10 stamps (Lithuania-1921) imperforated triple printed When chocolate suffers from warmth it melts and give a fuzzy impression

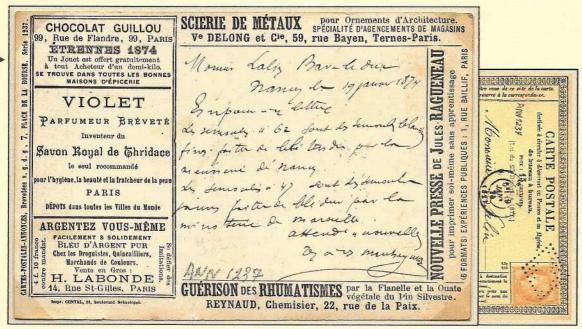
The melting point falls around 30°- 32°C (86°- 90°F). So the average temperature of the human body or hand, as well a bit of sun causes it to melt.





Wrapping or decorating them in a shiny paper is useful for keeping out sun and warmth. Often a top paper wrapper with colorful details finishes it.







Novel Charlie and the chocolate factory by Roald Dahl
Charlie finds Golden Ticket, hidden in a Wonka chocolate Bar, for a free tour in reopened Wonka factory

Advertisement postcard precursor (France-1874) with monogram "CA" so that in the take off the stamp was unusable

Chocolat Guillou advert. text: offering a toy for free for buyers of ½ kg chocolate

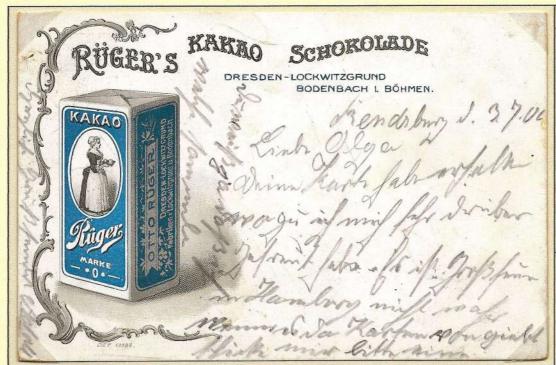
Many brands linked a gift or inserted colorful pictures about film stars, sports, history, art etc, inside the wrappings of its chocolate bars, which could be collected and glued into albums printed for that purpose.



Envelope printed to order (Switzerland-1930)



Everyone loves a great flavor, but the appearance of products should be supported by nicely designed packaging, which can provide unique value to the product.





stationery printed to private order (German Empire-1906)

Rüger's Cacao glossy packaging wrapper

Consumers would be drawn to it as well when they see such high quality packaging in glossy paper or tin.



Lottery stationery (China-2002) BK-0172 = regional New Year

Crawford's 'Purrfect Chocolates' coffer tin



The Chocolate girl, by Jean-Étienne Liotard



Pitney Bowes (USA-1956)

Baker's Chocolate company (USA) obtained the rights in 1862 to use 'The Chocolate Girl' image on their products, which became the inspiration for one of America's best-known, and oldest trademarks still in use today.



Francotyp "Cc" (Netherlands-1967)

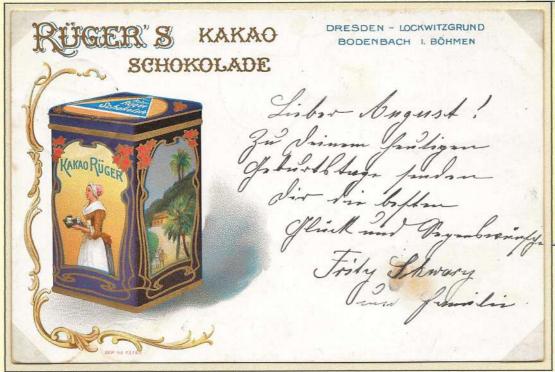
Cocoa Droste: Droste effect

The Droste effect known in art as a picture recursively appearing within itself forever, is named after a Dutch brand of cocoa "Droste", with an image designed by Jan Musset in 1904. The effect has since been used in the packaging of a variety of products. It produces a loop which mathematically could go on internally, but in practice only continues as far as the image's resolution allows.



Printed to private order stationery (Austria-1913): aboard fee 25h + register fee 25h

serving maid





printed to private order Stationery (German Empire - 1905)

Rüger Kakao: colorful box illustration based on The Chocolate Girl

The serving girl or maid has appeared in many different forms, perhaps inspired by Baker's chocolate logo, but no company ever states that it's a based on the original, due to the rights.

Stempelbild -2 1/30	Berger-Schokoladen
Francotyp: & 6069	Post: Popmerk
	- Janes Com
Firma: Robert Berger G. nu. b. H. Motor Nr.	Volt Ps
Übersetzung: Motor: Mas	Riemen
Geliefert: g. y. 3v.	
Stand des Summenzählers;	Sperrung auf
Stand des Kartenzählers:	angefangene Karte Nr.:
Plombenschlüssel (Post) sez. Nr.:	Permutationsnummer: 49,40
Reserveklischees oder geänderte Klische	- 4269 / Xl.
Spezialeinrichtungen:	REICHL
	Schokolade PRALINEN Qualitätswaren

Archive cards of Francotyp Co. recorded the services of the meter machines as well as any changes of a design, starting with a first day specimen

The "Bergermädel" version established in 1918 A chocolate pot is taller than a tea pot and looks similar to a coffee pot. The difference is by the finial. It is either removable or it slides to the side and there was a hole in the lid and the little handle of the lid is bit crooked.

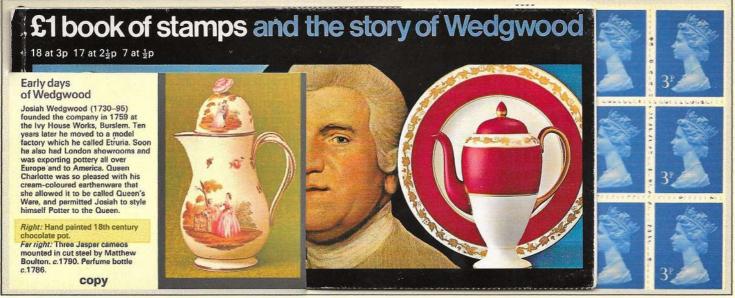


Chocolate was an expensive commodity in the 17th - 18th centuries and associated with expensive things. In Austria and Germany, the courts favored porcelain pots. In France the pots were either made of silver or china.



Meissener Porcellan

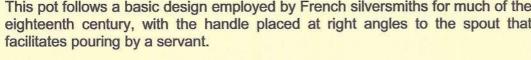
'Still life with a chocolate mill' by Spanish artist Juan De Zurbaran (1598-1664) - main attraction in Museum of (foreign) Art in Ukraine.



1e Prestige stamp booklet (Great Britain-1972) picture inside: Hand painted 18<sup>th</sup> century Wedgwood chocolate pot Only high society was able to display their self-indulgence with the full chocolate set of pots and cups.



This pot follows a basic design employed by French silversmiths for much of the eighteenth century, with the handle placed at right angles to the spout that facilitates pouring by a servant.









Stuttgart city post stationery (Germany - 1896)

chocolate pot with right-angle handle

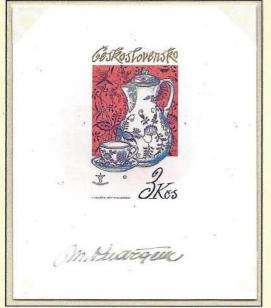
This standard design was also often used for French coffeepots as well, but only chocolate pots were provided with an opening in the lid, often hidden by a sliding finial, to allow insertion of a stick to stir the contents.



Advertisement letter card (France-1889): sold at 5c covering postage of 15c for domestic letter + 10c foreign fee for Leipzig (Germany).



Free translation of inside advertising page of booklet: No better habit than when you decide that chocolate should now be the traditional farewell drink at today's evening parties. A cup of Galle & Jessen's family chocolate - not too hot - guarantees a beautiful and style full end for every party.



Geskostovensko

▲ Gravure plate proof in original colors: designed by M. Ondráček (Czechoslovakia-1977) chocolate china set

Drinking chocolate together means preparing cacao hot or cold, in a special designed chocolate pot with a mill or whisk to mix. Served in special cups.



Francotyp Model "A" (Germany-1932)

In response to public demand, porcelain manufactures began to make specialized cups reflecting the unique requirements that each beverage demanded in brewing and presentation.

CHOCOLAT SUCHARD



Stationery sold at reduced price by Suchard (Switzerland-1914)

chocolate set with cups and jugs



Today we usually use single-handled cups or bowls, which are a bit thicker than the cups for other drinks like coffee and tea. This is because cacao needs to be kept warm and stirred often.



National Postal Meter Company (USA - 1943) - Model 14 series



For those with a shaky hands the trembleuse (literally trembling) cups were developed; double-handled cups with a raised ring or basket on the saucer, holding the cup in place preventing spillage of the expensive drinks.

eleption

7039.

Telephon

Spezialität: Trauerhüte.



letter Printed private order with advertisements stationery (German Empire): sent from Berlin 24.01.1910 to Breslau (today Wrocław in Poland) Factory Sobtzick Girl with cup of cacao

Cups normally are accompanied with saucers and a pot or jug, and many times with a matching bonbonniere; a decorative small pot with lid to conserve chocolate candies better.



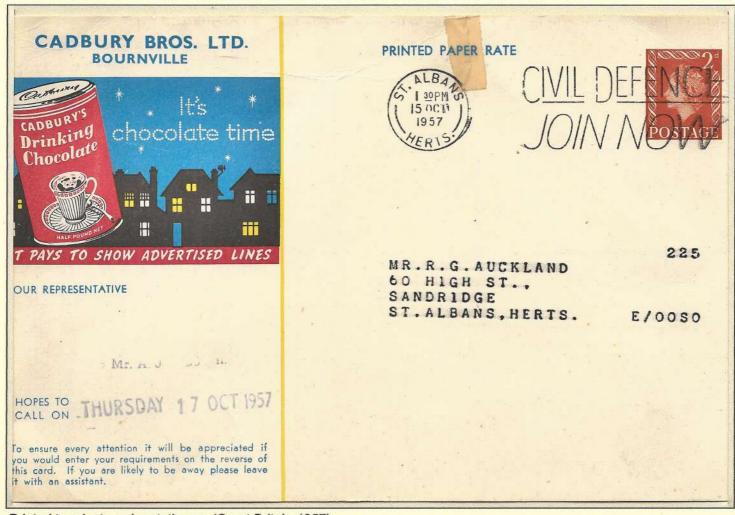


Chocolate bonbonniere

Printed to private order stationery (Germany Empire - 1921)

Hildebrand chocolate; drinking a cup of cocoa

Today with the powdered chocolate it is much easier to serve than in those days when drinking chocolate was very thick and tended to settle, so introducing more elegant forms of pots and cups became the standard.



Flam from Noisiel (France)

featuring writing girl based on chocolate factory Menier advertising poster



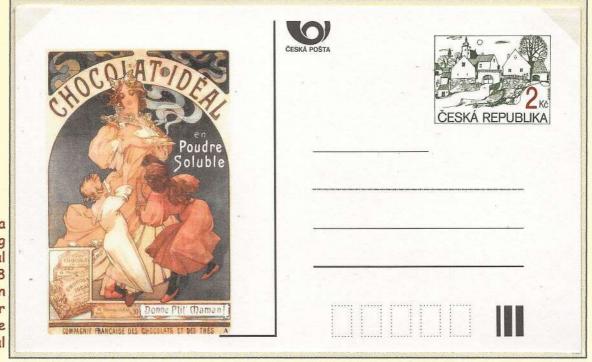
In 1893 Firmin Bouisset created an advertising poster featuring a little girl using a piece of chocolate to write the name *Chocolat Menier* (based in Noisiel) on a wall or window. It proved to be a highly successful image.



printed to order stationery (Germany-1914)

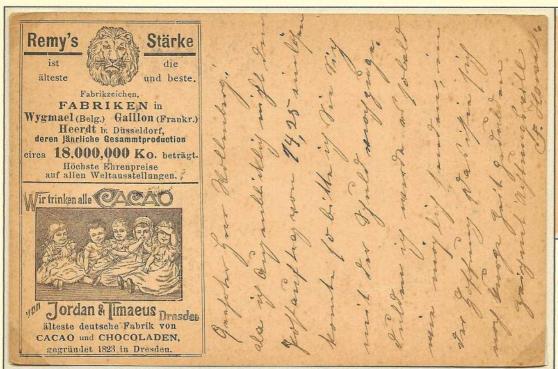
Factory Hansi Cacao: boy writing company name

It became an internationally recognized symbol and copied by many manufacturers like *Hansi*; depicting a boy writing the company name on a wall with a piece chalk. Plagiarism was rife in the past.



Alfons Mucha advertising poster (original size 117 cm x 78 cm) designed in 1897 for chocolate factory Idéal

Alfons Mucha was very good at what graphic designers called 'product awareness'. Creating positive images rather than simply depicting them. Mucha designed many lithographic posters for many chocolate factories.





Cacao Jordan & Timaeus sitting babies "we all drink CACAO"

Stationery with private advertisements (German Empire-1895)

Companies like Jordan & Timaeus used advertisements with slogans like "we all drink cacao" and picturing babies, it reminds the consumer that even babies can drink it. Children of all ages have been used to decorate their tin cans, so they make an association with childhood and tenderness.



Printed to private order envelope (Austria-1908) Korff' Cacao sent from their factory in Pottenbrunn picturing farmer girl and boy enjoying the gift of cacao in a tin can



Advertisement, in general, were reflections to the ideologies of the time, such as systematic colonialism, some were more overtly racist picturing servant black boys.

Francotyp model "C" spacing (Germany-1936)

Serving boy

Those pictures serve to cover colonial violence by domesticating African people into non-threatening images as happy subordinates in the colonial order.

Phonopost (France-1965) UPU mail approved since 1939. Sent at reduced postage by meterstamp model Secap with registered No. N4969 attributed to the Banania company

"happy slave" Y'a bon Banania. a Senegalese soldier design by De Andreis, 1915.







Booklet (France-1924)

Chocolat Daccord - the great regional brand quality beyond reproach

A chocolate brand that wants to become a luxury product cannot produce just tasty chocolate, it has to create an imaginary world around it, make the customers feel that by buying this chocolate they buy something exclusive and something that is better than the other chocolates in the regional or even international market.



Postgiro envelope (Morocco-1927) postage free + airmail fee 1fr sent from Rabat to Lons le Saunier (France)

Chocolat Duc - Antwerp surpasses all other chocolates





The name "Indian River City" was too long for use on a postmark. They changed the name to "Cocoa". They were inspired by a box of Baker's cocoa and was adopted by the U.S. Postal authorities in 1884.



Roneo Neopost boxed N (Australia-1961)

Nestle Car Club

Many products 30 years ago came with an additional surprise like collectors cards of cars to keep and collect, and children were fascinated to learn this – it meant more chocolate to eat.



Air mail per **Uiver** (Netherlands) from Gorinchem 16.X.1934 to Medan (Indonesia) 25.10.1934 flown over during the London Melbourne **MacRobertson** Air race

The **London-Melbourne MacRobertson Air Race** took place in October 1934. Sir *Macpherson Robertson*, a famous and wealthy Australian chocolate manufacturer, sponsored it with a prize fund of £10,000 on the condition that the race be named after his chocolate company. The *Uiver* won the handicap race (with postal mail) and flew the 19.877 km in 90 hrs.17 mins.



Personalized stamp

Cacaolat brand on tram since

1962 in Barcelona



Francotyp "B" (Germany-1930)

Trumpf advertisement on Zeppelin

▼Advertisement with Mars logo



Well-designed logos, slogans and colorful advertisements enticingly appeared in the streets and magazines.



Advertisement Nestle's Quality Street

Slogans are important for branding a company. A slogan should be short, memorable match your brand and be able to stand the test of time.





Printed to private order stationery (Great Britain)

KitKat slogan of Rowntree

Advertisements aren't unique in the chocolate business. Since mid-1800s they used all kinds of channels to promote products with nice slogans...



Meter stamp (Germany); model Francotyp-Postalia Ultimail 60 (3D02)

Mozart Kugeln advertisement

... or brands by posters, meter stamps, stationery and postcards.



Commercial proof stationery 10c on blue paper (Belgium): with advertisement of different companies. This was printed by advertising agency as draft to sell advertisements in the period 1920-1922.

Advertisement Chocolatier Senez-Sturbelle Brussels.



2/- Booklet pairs stamps (New Zealand-1925) on tabs

Dainties' Embassy chocolate

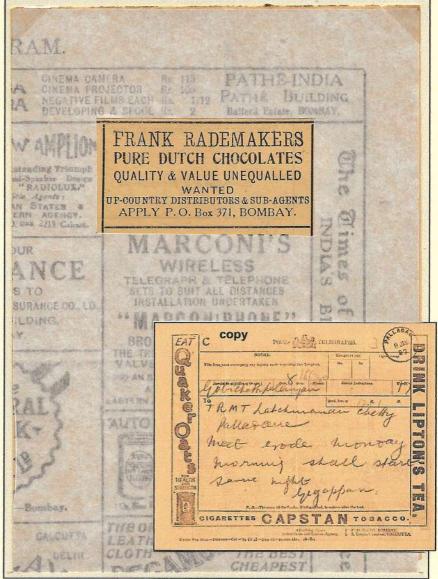
Advertisements are most of the time only for local or regional recognition and identification.



on sale of stamps pasted on these labels

Chocolate the favor

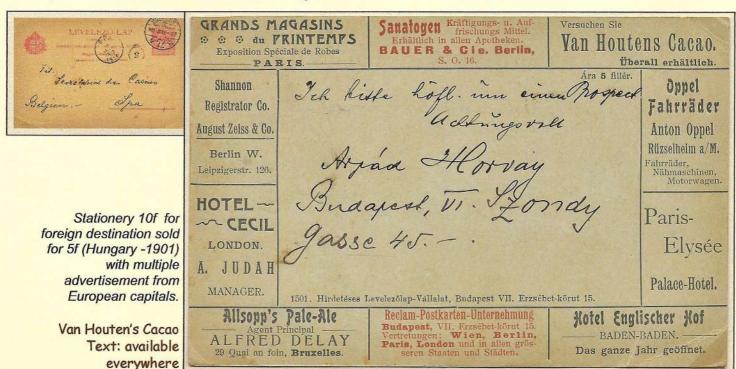
- Matte sons at Montpellier



Telegram (India-1927)

Rademakers Dutch chocolates

Especially when chocolates are promoted using regional publicity channels is an advantage. Even in the most exotic places chocolate seems available everywhere.



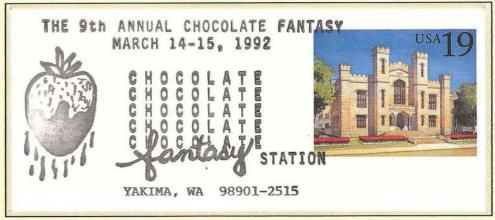


Campaigns were not only limited to posters and strong slogans, often chocolate makers were present at fairs (salons) or exhibitions with their products on display.



1<sup>st</sup> Salon du Chocolat in Marseille





It a way of good publicity and thereby creating a market for all cocoa products. Meanwhile celebrating the joy of chocolate and promotes its health benefits.



Publibel (Belgium -1934) During the World Exhibition of 1935 in Brussels the brand "Côté D'Or", recognizable by the elephant, gained international fame when they distributed thousands of chocolate bars for free.

court) shop in Innsbruck



Printed to order stationery (Austria - 1904): sent from Vienna to Strasbourg

Chocolate factory J.S. Fry & Sons medals in a special frame from company Jellinek



Honoring chocolate makers or factories makes the consumer more aware of the hard work and craft that goes into the best chocolate products.



Being supplier at Royal Courts is a recognition of the best chocolate made, with the best cacao, by the best chocolate makers, chocolatiers and also cacao farmers.







specimen (Ecuador-1930)

Most famous inspiring example, are the curves of a 'Coca Cola' bottle designed in 1915. The designer tried to learn more about the word 'coca'. Instead, he found cocoa and decided to have fun with the concept, knowing Coca Cola had nothing to do with cocoa. A Encyclopedia image of the gourd-shaped cocoa pod was the model.



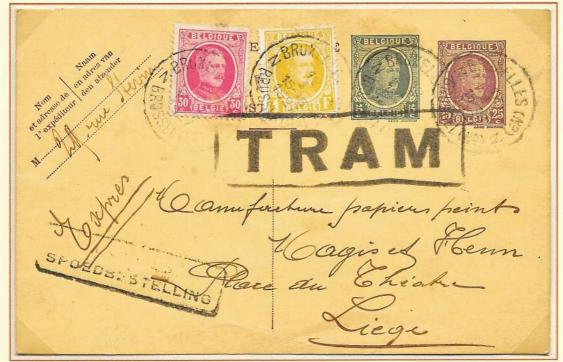


Set-off print (red 6c - Netherlands 1929)
reverse copy on another sheet
Children welfare stamps 'Kinderzegels'
designed H. Kamerlingh Onnes with a
dolphin, which are based on (copied?) the
logo of the Dutch chocolate factory 'Dolfijn'.



Phillipe Geluck (cartoonist) linked his bestselling comic strip 'Le Chat' to Jean Gallers (chocolate maker) famous chocolate brand 'kattentongen' (cat tongues).

Sometimes the revers happens. Chocolate brand logo's or designs by others inspires both worlds.





a 'chocolate tram' of Brussels

Stationery EXPRES rated 1F60 from Brussels (cancel BRUSSELS NORD 12.1.1927) to Liege (fee 30c + urgent letter 1fr + fee Tram 30c). **TRAM** Cancel (early date 3<sup>rd</sup> month of introduction); proof sent via postal letter box of tram, which was placed at the front of every tram (outside, right) for urgent postal mail or telegrams.

'The chocolate trams' was delicious nickname given by the citizens of Brussels for the chestnut brown colored trams which were in use in Brussels from 1889 till 1928. Since then they were replaced by crème colored ones.



Chocolate companies also use graphical icons or logos inspired by fairy tales to aid and promote instant public recognition.



Jacques' typically chocolate bar mold.

◆Postal parcel receipt (Belgium-1957)

Antoine Jacques founded JACQUES chocolate factory in 1896 and transferred it to Eupen in 1922. The logo with the knight stands for "faithful service to the quality".



Personalized vignette stamp (Belgium)
Poster Choco-Story museum in
Bruges. The chocolate fairy was
created by Pierre Wattiez Watch.

In 1926 master Chocolatier Joseph Draps sought a name for his company that embodied timeless values balanced with modern boldness. The famous story of Lady Godiva was the inspiration behind the Godiva chocolate name and logo.

Lady Godiva lived in Coventry, England, in the 11th century, a modest woman who immediately agreed to ride naked through the streets to lift the taxation for her fellow townspeople.





Hasler model "Mailmaster" (Belgium-1992)

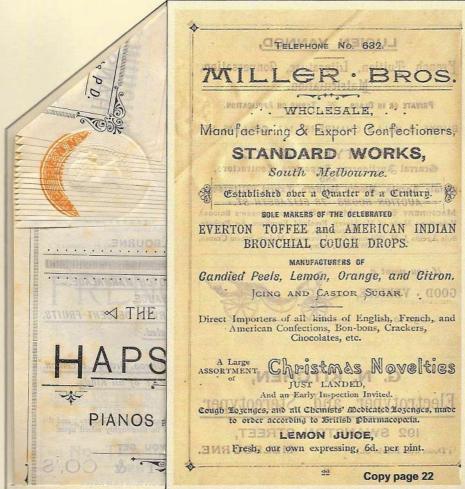
Godiva logo based on Lady Godiva



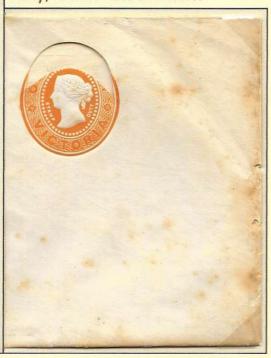
Advertisement card series 55; sold for the benefit of Red Cross for 10c i.s.o. 15c (Belgium) department store L'Innovation selling Food and confectionery (including chocolate)

From wholesale to department stores or shops is a business to business relationship that need patronage and information on how to serve better every facet of selling this chocolate industry. They offer a wide variety of

products, from chocolate bars & candy to handmade confections.



 Wholesale 'Miller Bros' based in Melbourne; offering confections, candy, crackers and chocolates



Printed to Order stationery envelope (Victoria-1890-1d. QV) with enclosed 32pp booklet with advertisements for different companies. A crescent-shape was cut from the face of the envelope and the booklet was inserted with the pages folded so that when the embossing was impressed across the hole, parts of the embossing fell on each of the folded pages, the envelope could not therefore be used without the booklet.



foreign products as chocolates "El porvenir"

On the street or in shops and department stores, brands must be immediately recognizable, because the public in general are happier to see shop windows and interiors merged into works of art, so presentation fades to a secondary importance, and the brand itself is elevated to the status of modern icon.



Advertisement envelope (Portugal-1870s) series 10; postage 25 reis sold reduced for 20 reis picturing Bazar Cristal Palace in Porto: selling tea and chocolate

## 5. Effects on the mind and body

## 5.1 Cure or confection? The beneficial effects

stimulation and weight loss





Francotyp model "A"(Germany-1931)

for theater, travel and sport

Francisco Hernández de Toledo studied medicine and botany, travelling in 1570 to the New World and described cacao as a divine beverage that builds up resistance and fights fatigue.





■Express stamp

chocolate is a good travel companion

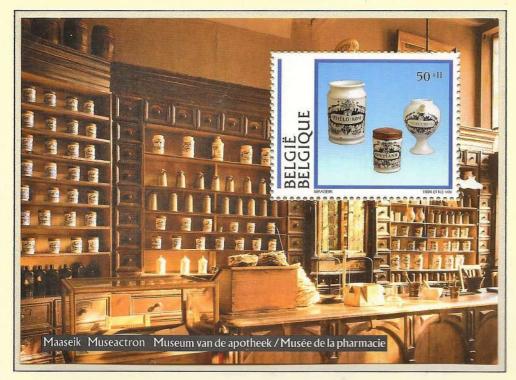
The health effects of chocolate refer to the possible beneficial effects of eating it mainly for pleasure. It contains a variety of substances, some of which have a stimulant effect, or even act like an aphrodisiac for sportsmen, travelers, workers, lovers and others.





Stationery canceled in post office in Rue Claude Bernard (France-1902)

Dark chocolate is very good, it may help you lose weight, but the stimulating tastes of added sugar and other ingredients to make it even more delicious, can cause the opposite. *Claude Bernard* (French physiologist) detected c1855 that the sugar we eat is very bad for the liver.





▲ Partial miniature sheet shown

Pharmacies mixed cacao with medical products for the beneficial effects, especially for the taste.





Booklet (Denmak-1934)

Advert Galle & Jessen Choko-min with whale liver oil

The Menier Company of Paris was first founded in 1816 as a pharmaceutical manufacturer.

Grands Vins de Champagne La bouteille depuis 2 fr. 50



The combination of fermented cod liver oil in chocolate flavor was often used to stimulate and support overall well-being for children to eat this supplements.

ye de St-Thibaud BOURQUIN

REIMS

CAISSE DU CRÉDIT NATIONAL SOCIÉTÉ en COMMANDITE FONDÉE en 1882

15.500.000 francs de valeurs à lots vendues à crédit. Maison la plus ancienne et la plus importante, disposant de références de 1e° ordre. — Demande Représentants sérieux et actifs. — Fortes remises et gratifications, basées sur le principe de la participation aux bénéfices. Adr. les demandes à la Direction

2, Cité Trévise, 2, à PARIS

## CHOCOLAT MENIER

Stationery printed to order (France-1899) with advertisements

Chocolat Menier

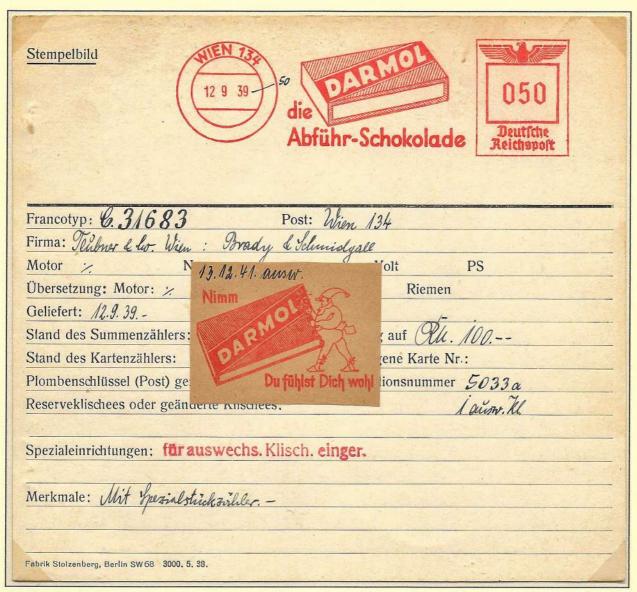
Production of chocolate was very limited, and its primary use here was as a medicinal powder, and for coating bitter-tasting pills; it was only one part of the pharmaceutical business.



Postage stamp 10pf necessity banknote for Bremen (Germany-1920) advertising Meho laxative chocolate



Unfortunately, some sugar substitutes in 'sugar-free' chocolate (such as sorbitol or mannitol), may cause a laxative effect, as these elements attract water. The intensity depends on differences between each person's digestive tract, and the amount consumed.



Archive card of Francotyp company recorded the services of the meter machines as well as any changes of a design, starting with a first day sample (Austria - occupied by Germany-12.09.1939)

DARMOL laxative chocolate, based in Vienna. "Take DARMOL you will feel better"



Neo-Cultol Is Scientifically Complete for Use in General Practice

Neo-Cultol contains the lactic acid-forming B. acidophilus in chocolate flavored mineral oil jelly. Neo-Cultol therapy has been accepted by the Medical Profession everywhere as a rational therapeutic measure in the treatment of auto-intoxication and constipation in children and adults. Its pleasant chocolate flavor is an incentive to continued use. Lubrication, without leakage, plus the beneficent action of acidophilus.

THE ARLINGTON CHEMICAL CO. 88 Wellington Street West Toronto, Ontario



Stationery card (Canada-1930s) specially designed to allow printing of private ads on the back or front/ address side

lactic chocolate flavored mineral oil jelly

Generally, dark chocolate and its major component, cacao, offer the several benefits: energy, lowers cholesterol and fights free radicals. The stimulating effects of purification could help prevent strokes, increases brain activity, and many more. There's no recommendation on what the dosage should be.



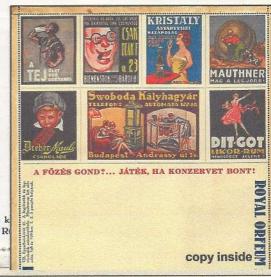
Postai feljegyzések,



A magyar PURGO már régóta világhírű, mint PURGO CSOKOLÁDÉ új, s legjobb izű.



Felelős k Egyesült Könyvnyomda R



Stationery printed to order (Hungary-1934) advertisement

Bayer Purgo chocolate refers to purification of the body

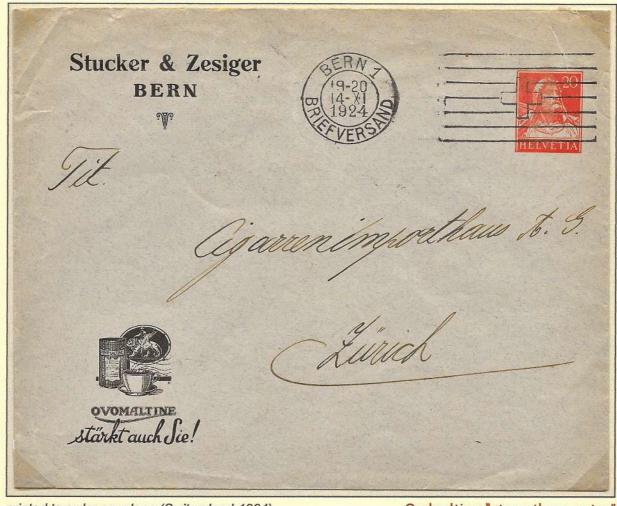
Due to the high concentration of calories in a relatively small volume and the positive relationship between sugars and fats, chocolate is an important source of direct energy.



Publibel (Belgium-1934) 50c inland rating from 09.11.1931 till 01.02.1935

Malovine; "give strength to every age"

This is why cacao is extremely popular with athletes, students and anyone who wants to restore their energy quickly after heavy physical or mental efforts.



printed to order envelope (Switzerland-1924)



Norwegian expedition ship FRAN.



A rescue mission for British sailor Bullimore during Vendee Globe race, found after 4 days his only food was a bar of chocolate.



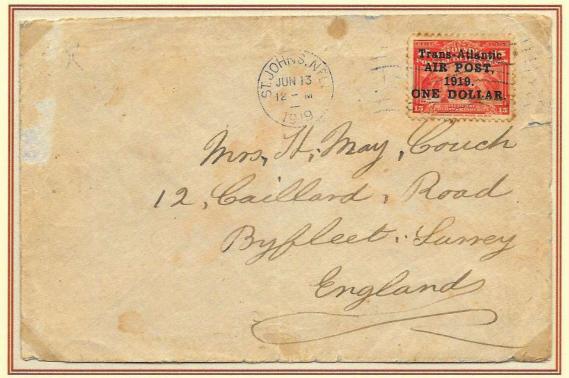
Sir Edmund Hillary

Well known as a 'complete food' whether used as a drink or solid bars on the Norwegian expedition ship *Fram*, or by Sir Edmund Hillary on his first climb on Mt Everest, and eaten on many other expeditions, even under extreme conditions. Compact, full of energy, easily eaten compared to foods too bulky to carry.



Universal "Multi Value" EIIR(Great Britain)

Captain John W. Alcock said: "(Fry's) Chocolate was our chief solid food on the journey" after their epic nonstop flight across the Atlantic Ocean of over 16 hours, from Newfoundland to Ireland on 14-15 June 1919.



Cover from St. Johns Newfoundland (Canada) (13 Jun 1919) to Byfleet Sussey (England) carried by the first non-stop Trans-Atlantic flight flew by Cpt. J. Alcock and Lt. A. Brown, and carrying approx. 197 covers (much less are known), franked with the special \$1 on 15c stamp overprinted by "Trans-Atlantic/AIR POST,/1919./ONE DOLLAR".



Marie Coling & Berlinks

◆ Printed to order advertisement letter sheet (Spain-1905) sold at reduced rate of 10cts. Send from Madrid to Berlin; additional fee of 10 cts.

Are you a chocoholic? Everyone likes a sweet treat once in a while. But if you can't get through the day without a 'chocolate fix', it's possible that you may have a problem.

Translation text:
Before taking Lopez
chocolate. (thin)
After taking Lopez
chocolate. (thick)
Take twice a day
Lopez chocolate.
(normal persons)



Eat sweets instead of smoking.

Researchers believe the release of the endorphins theobromine and caffeine, by consuming chocolate, creates a physical dependency to obtain a 'high-feeling' again and again, thereby suggesting it is possible to be addicted to chocolate, like alcohol or smoking.



Carob trees are cultivated in the Mediterranean region for its beans. Dried they are often ground to carob powder, an alternative for people allergic to cocoa.

Unfortunately some people are allergic to endorphins. An alternative is carob powder that tasts like chocolate.



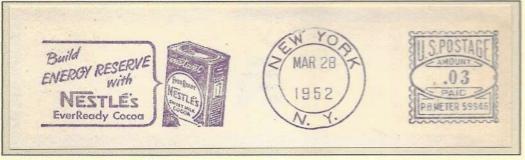
Postal discharge with publicity (Hungary)

chocolate: 'sweets'

Pitney Bowes model "CA" (USA - 1952)

When endorphins are released into the brain, giving credence to the claim that chocolate is a comfort food, the endorphins work to lessen pain and decrease stress. Another common neurotransmitter affected by chocolate is serotonin, known as an anti-depressant.





build energy reserve...



Breakfast for people in a hurry.

One of the more unique neurotransmitters released by chocolate is phenylethylamine, the so called "love drug" or "chocolate amphetamine". This causes changes in blood pressure and blood-sugar levels leading to feelings of excitement and alertness, increases mood, and decreases depression.



Publibel (Belgium-1935) French text; "It's not a secret, but I give every day a cup of Cacao Kwatta to my children, what make them strong, vigorous and resplendent health."





Eating chocolate

Children enjoy eating chocolate! It does all kinds of great things for kids, like improving temperament and reducing illness. But the joy can turn quickly into situation that hands have got some foodstuffs and make everything dirty and sticky.





Dirty fingers... ate chocolate?

Plate proof QE II for issue "Coronation 1953" and "Landscape"; definitive gravures inscription FOR SKETCHES ONLY / BRADBURY, WILKINSON. & Co. Archives!

CARTE POSTALE

ST-KARTE - CARTOLINA PO





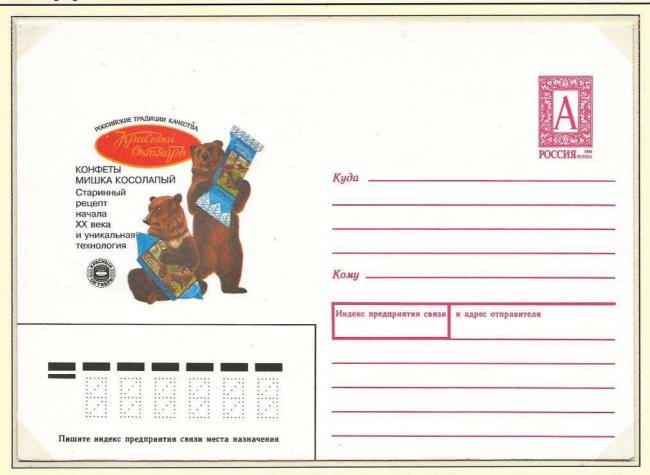
Printed to order stationery (Switserland-1913)



Soldier free mail (Germany-1916) Feldpostexp

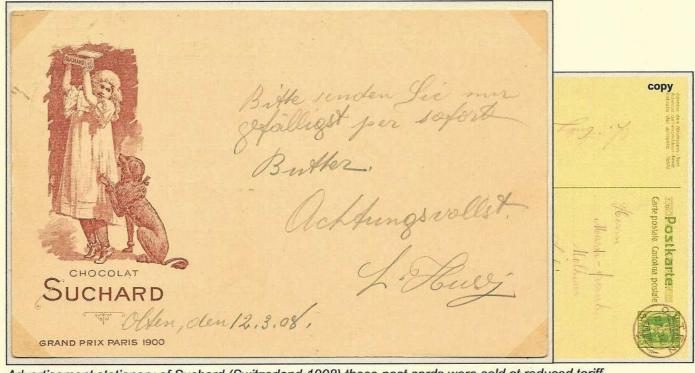
French text: ...we have won our chocolat

After all, it is important to know that chocolate is a truly beneficial condiment that help kids during the most crucial years of development. You need to provide them with the right, quality product, and keep it moderate.



Red October factory chocolate sweet called Misha Kosolapy (Мишка Косолапый) was named after a brown bear and inspired by a painting of bears by the 19th-Century artist Ivan Shishkin.

It is the Theobromine in **ALL** types of chocolate that can kill your pets, and many other animals. even bears. Agitation, hyperactivity and gastrointestinal upset have been noted when a pet ingests 20 mg/kg of body weight. Theobromine toxicity has been fatal when your pet ingests 200 mg/kg of body weight.



Advertisement stationery of Suchard (Switzerland-1908) these post cards were sold at reduced tariff child keeps box of chocolate away from a dog

Deadly for all animals in large amounts, the darker or sweeter chocolate the more so, as many animals can taste sweetness, and can be attracted to eat more if it is available. White chocolate doesn't harm.



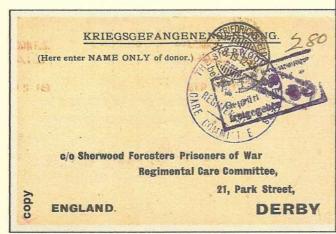
Soldiers away at the frontline or in prison were always scoping for enough powerful food and were hoping to receive food parcels from home with cakes, chocolate and other goodies...

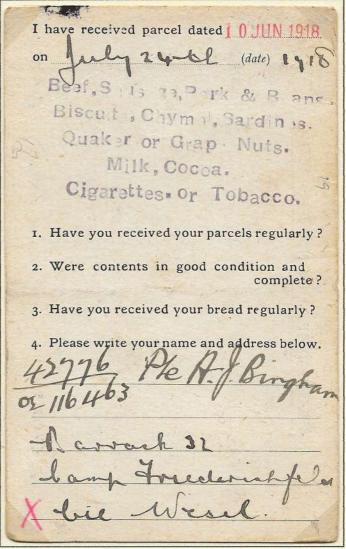
◆The Princess Mary Christmas gift box contained chocolate intended for the British Empire Armed forces on Christmas day 1914

'Rainbow' chocolate color trial printed in on white wove paper (UK - May 1840) 2<sup>nd</sup> Plate State 1 from Phillips sheet a little bite into a piece of chocolate



... only hoping for a little bite into a piece of chocolate.





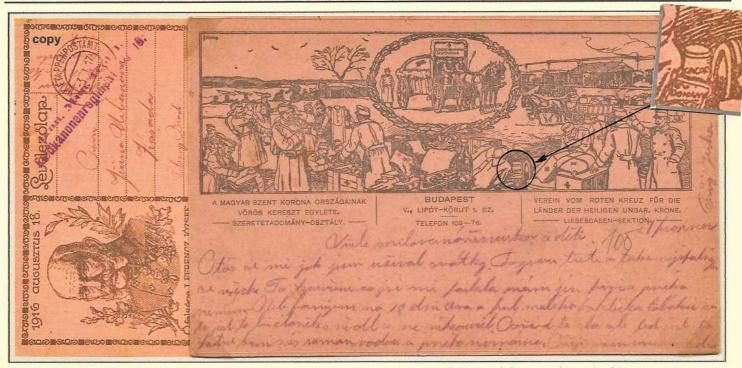
British prisoner of war free franking card (24 July 1918 sent from Friedrichsfeld, Germany to Derby, England) to inform reception of a package with goods like chocolate (cocoa)

That little piece of 'something special' brought some comfort, normalcy and a few moments to forget the awfulness of their trenches or prisons, and the brutality of war.





Field post (France-1915) with chocolate Poulain advertisement (translation): "If you want to do me a favor send me a big provision of Chocolate Poulain"



Hungarian-Austrian free franking field post (1917)

Red Cross delivery of goods: like cacao in a pot.

45° Nederland

In both World Wars prisoners and refugees received Red Cross parcels and as well as from home, to help them in difficult times when there was lack of food.

▼ The Netherlands was ravaged by famine in spring 1945, after hunger winter of 1944. More than 5300 flights with low-flying Lancasters dropped food on various places in the still occupied zones.

During the Berlin Airlift in 1949 children cheered at "the chocolate flyers" (planes) that dropped over 150.000 gum chocolate and candy bars, they attached to 'handmade' miniature parachutes from handkerchiefs.



They were able to exchange their received goods for white bread, eggs and cakes, so they could survive and make their life was a bit easier. Splitting or dividing chocolate in two or several pieces helped themselves and their friends.



Chocolate-brown 'Sitting Helvetia' diagonal split (Switzerland-15.05.1862) 5rp fee for printing matter (exp)

When shortage, splitting (stamp) chocolate more people are helping each other



▲ Prestige booklet (Jersey-1995) page ▶

During WW2 soldiers received chocolate candy bars as part of their rations, and were very generous in sharing those valued possessions with their foreign military allies or with hungry newmade friends.



2 boys enjoying chocolate for the first time



Soldier generously showering chocolates

After WW2 during the occupation soldiers in service still enjoyed chocolate in packages sent from home.



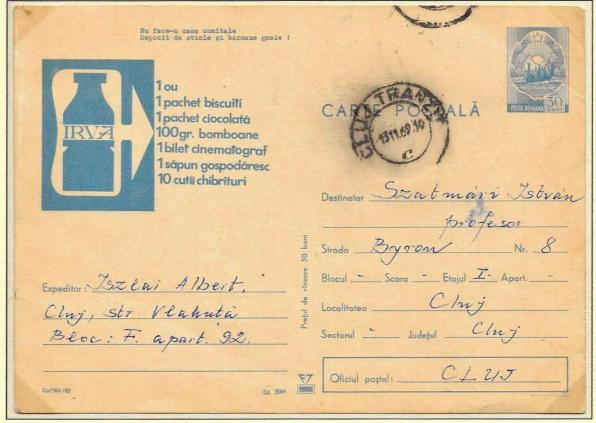
Military parcel transport (Belgium-1952); package delivery via railway with chocolate send to a soldier in service



Authorization export 2 x 2 kg (Dakar, Senegal - April 1947)

export 2.7kg Chocolate

During WW2 France was split, and restrictions were placed on foods like cacao, so they applied for resources in their colonies and possessions, but as from June 1941 the sending of family postal parcels was restricted by the Vichy regime. Restrictions carried on after the war, until 1950.



IRVA (Romania recycling agency): Glass and bottles in exchange for either 1 egg, 1 packet of biscuits, 1 chocolate bar, 100gr butter, 1 cinema ticket, 1 piece of soap, or 10 boxes of matches

Confronted with economic constrains and the scarcity of materials Romanians were encouraged to recycle glass for a piece of chocolate in return.



Booklet (France) Serie 98, 30c blue overprint SPECIMEN

advert Jacquin for baptising chocolate candy

One time-honored tradition was to present each guest with a tiny white bonbonnière (a favor), upon which the baby's name was traced. The boxes contain chocolates covered with a layer of colorful smooth sugar, known as "dragées de baptême".





Neopost/Satas model SM26 (France)

chocolate pie

A chocolate birthday cake is a cake eaten as part of a birthday celebration and often decorated with birthday wishes ("Happy birthday") and the celebrant's name.



Luxury telegram (Poland-1991)

birthday pie covered with a layer of smooth chocolate





Easter eggs

Postal parcel receipt (Belgium-1951) postal label with red glass T for fragile content Easter Egg delivery with care

Easter is worldwide a top period for consuming chocolate eggs. Imagine these traditions without gifts in foil-wrapped molded chocolate eggs, rabbits or other funny figures?

En cas de non-livraison, prière de

SABLES) :

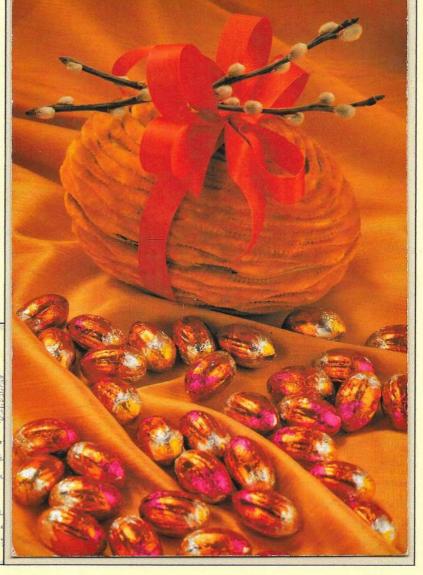
Nature de la marchandise (pour envois FR.

Choc. Paaschei.



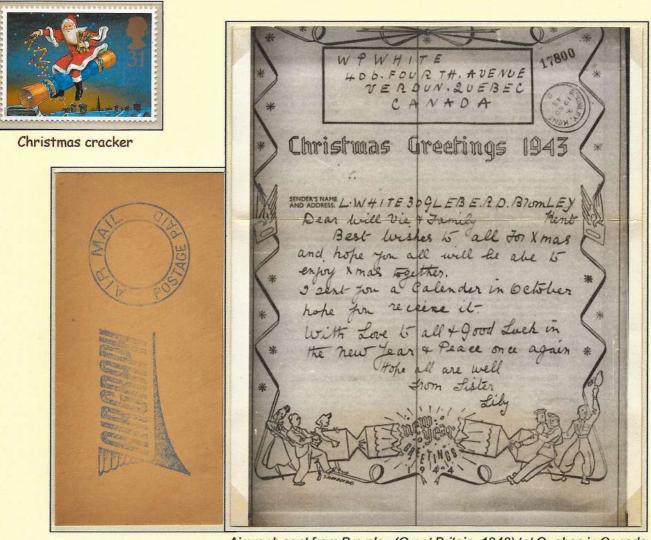
Easter in Argentina

3 luce vivas foil wrapped small chocolate Easter eggs





Christmas wouldn't be complete without these quirky Christmas crackers, made with decorative paper and filled in some cases with chocolate treats along with a joke and ice breaker question. Those chocolate Christmas crackers are a trendy gift now a days with inside different flavors, like: dark chocolate with hazelnut, milk chocolate with Christmas spices or white chocolate with cranberry. Sublime!



Airgraph sent from Bromley (Great Britain -1943) tot Quebec in Canada Christmas cracker





Christmas log and ball cake



The most popular traditional dessert served near Christmas, especially in Western Europe, is a sponge cake in the form of a sweet roulade and then decorated with a lot of chocolate.





Christmas market selling Christmas log



Postogram (Belgium-1991) serie 91/J9 for youth





Saint Nicholas

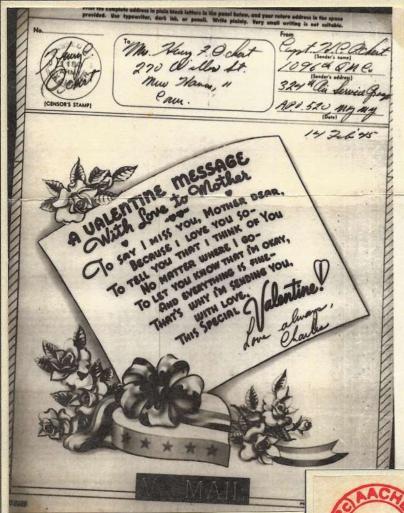
Brighten up someone's day with a box of chocolates as a gift

Saint Nicholas brings on the evening of 5 December gifts including chocolate gifts for our children. Surprise! Looking for an original gift? Are you out of ideas? Think chocolate. Whatever the occasion, chocolate is always a nice surprise. Whoever gets it, the gourmet treat will always bring pleasure to everyone.



Telegram (Portugal-1948)

chocolates as a gift



V-mail (USA-1945) written on Valentine Day 14.02.1945, printed and sent on 19.02.1945 Box of chocolates

Want to surprise your dear mom with a gift?

Motherday ▶



Valentine's day

Valentine's Day on 14 February is a big day for all lovers. When it comes to Valentine's Day chocolates, nothing is more exciting than giving a giftbox filled with chocolate treats.



Igor Fomin painting named;
The chocolates and the first sight love

It will be the highlight of their day when they are together. Of course they will love it.







stationery (Cuba-2018) Valentine's Day chocolates



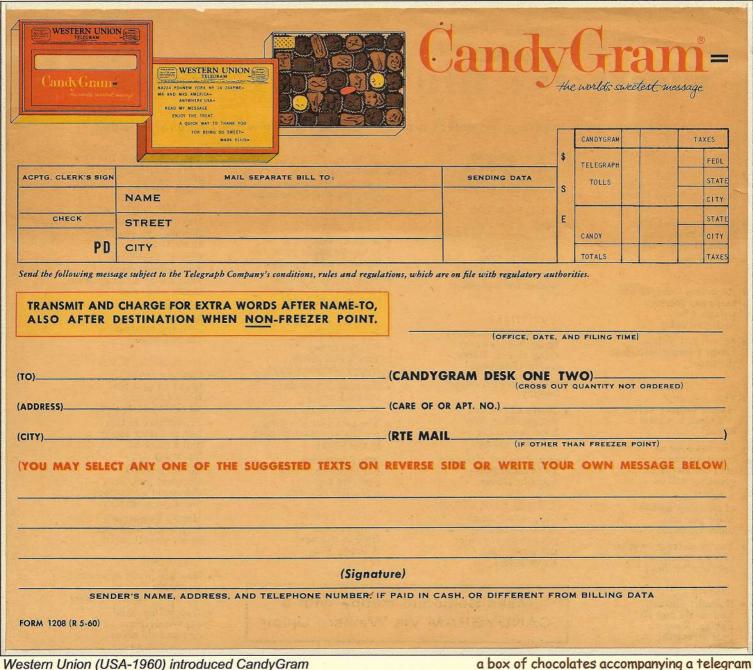
Chocolate is good ... but your friendship is better



Havas model "C" (France-1955)

chocolates as a gift

If we give quality chocolate or even eat it together, it creates links between people in many way, providing a valuable cultural, social and even spiritual awareness. There is virtually no country in the world where chocolate is not a part of the culinary culture.



Western Union (USA-1960) introduced CandyGram

Chocolate is a perfect food, as wholesome as delicious, a beneficent restorer of exhausted power... and chocolate symbolizes, as does no other food, luxury, comfort, sensuality, gratification, and love.