

Blotting paper promotional

<https://collections.pacmusee.qc.ca/en/objects/blotting-paper-2020-002-2002/>

Collections / blotting paper



CC BY-NC-ND 4.0 license

Turkish school blotter in color. Two schoolchildren each hold a money box. Promotional inscriptions in Turkish accompany the illustration.

Accession Number 2020.02.2002

Fabricant / Éditeur Ressam Cahit Matbaası

Period 1st half of the 20th century

Measurements 8,9 x 13 cm

Historical context

At the beginning of the 19th century, banks and savings banks were created in Great Britain by fraternal benefit societies. They spread throughout several countries, before rapidly forming associations to coordinate the promotion of savings, notably through piggy banks. In the Ottoman Empire, in the second half of the 19th century, the need for a banking system grew. It was European financiers who initiated the creation of such a system, with the participation of the Ottoman state. Nevertheless, the financial fallout from the First World War had disastrous effects on the economy, including savings. During the interwar period, one of the new Turkish republic's major gestures was to create a national merchant bank in 1924: the Türkiye İş Bankası. Savings deposits took on an important role, and the bank adopted the home savings piggy bank system in 1928.

Savings education often starts with families, and passes through parents to children. However, the school environment has long been a key place for savings education, long before the use of piggy banks. It's not surprising, then, to find this type of school document, an example of the contact between government bodies and financial institutions. The latter are seeking to establish themselves in schools to raise awareness among their future clientele, notably with the setting up of *Caisses scolaires*.