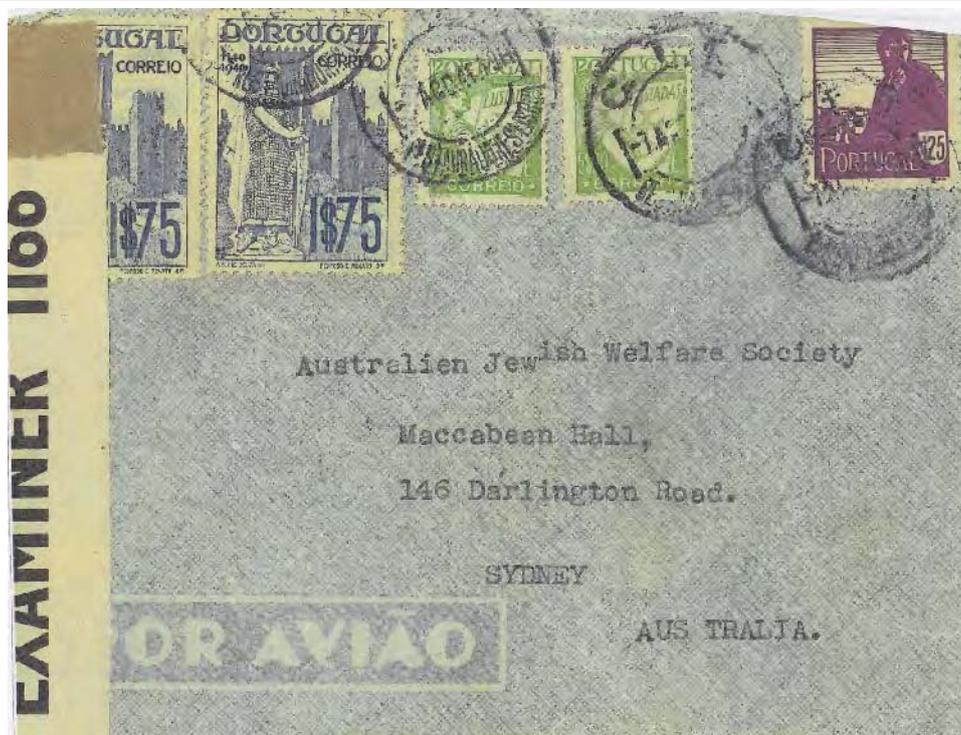


Australian Journal of Philately

(Incorporating: The Date Stamp and Australian Journal of Postal History)

No. 147 March 2019



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Examining some Victoria Forgeries**

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Date	2018 / 2019 Programme	Display
15 April 2019	Alan Gray	'Postage to Collect', Australian Colonial Mail
17 June 2019	Tony Lyon	NZ Stationary Issued During WWII
19 August 2019	AGM & Ian Sadler	China 1878-1920

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Trans Atlantic and Trans Pacific airmail from Portugal to Australia, Aug. 1941. Flown by PAA from Lisbon to New York, domestic airline to San Francisco, PAA to Auckland and TEAL to Sydney.	
Franked 13 Esc 75 and censored in Bermuda. Postage about triple the rate for trans Atlantic airmail, 5 Esc 25.	
See page 14 for example from Spain.	



Editorial

Tony Lyon

Hope this issue finds you well. Once again it is thanks to a cohort of regular contributors who bring such variety to this journal. A new contributor is Gerhard Lang-Valchs who has provided a very thoroughly researched paper about a Spanish Forger Plácido Ramón de Torres. Possibly like me you have never heard of him. I recommend the article.

The Australian philatelic world lost another distinguished philatelist with the death on the 7 March 2019 of Hugh Hunter Freeman in Tasmania. 'The Barred Numerals of Victoria' will be a lasting legacy of his research among many achievements. Condolences to his family.

Just a reminder to assist George Vearing who coordinates Hand Held Date Stamp Notes. George is finding a shortage of postmarks, so if you have any that may be of use to he and his column, George would be most appreciative. Postmarks from any state or territory are needed. His address is on page 2 of this journal.

On the back page there is an advertisement from Abacus Auctions featuring Australian Colonies Postal History and Postmarks. This could be a very excellent opportunity, if this is your collection area, to pick up a few gems.

Altogether this issue spans a number of countries and specialties.

Until next time ciao.

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From the President

In June last year I showed some of the postcards found in the Misses Pape hoard from Sydney. The card shown below was addressed to another of the sisters, Miss Eda Pape.



It depicts a French postcard seller, possibly in Marseille as the sender captioned the picture with 'Marseille 10/7/04'. The card apparently went with the sender to Port Said whereupon it was franked with a French 10 cents stamp and postmarked 11 July. The other markings are 'Paquebot' and Colombo, 26 July 1904.

The markings on the postage side are philatelically interesting, but the picture is nicely appropriate: a postcard which portrays a postcard seller.



Vale: Hugh Hunter Freeman APR - 31.12.1934 – 7.3.2019

Hugh was a great gentleman of the Australian philatelic world who generously shared his vast knowledge and wisdom. He passed away 7 March 2019 at the Rubicon Grove Nursing Home, Tasmania.

Just some of his achievements mentioned inside the cover of his latest book, 'The Barred Numerals of Victoria':

- Auction manager
- Established one of the first postal auction businesses, 'The Penny Black'
- Moved business to Martin Place, Sydney
- Launched Status Stamps Auction with Barry Cooper
- Appointed in 1991 as Stanley Gibbons Australia's Managing Director
- Gold Medals at national exhibitions and national judge
- Author of 'The Numeral Cancellations of Victoria' (2001), 'The Numeral Cancellations of New South Wales' (2012 and 2017) and 'The Barred Numerals of Victoria' (2018)
- In 2017, awarded the Research Medal of the Australian Philatelic Federation for his contributions to Australian Colonial philatelic research.

The Australian Footprints of a European Stamp Forger - Examining some Victoria Forgeries

Gerhard Lang-Valchs

Introduction

Some years ago I started my research into the Spanish lithographer and stamp dealer Plácido Ramón de Torres (1847-c1919), who was little known even in his own country. To my surprise it emerged that I had come across not only the world's most prolific reproducer of postage stamps for catalogues, albums and philatelic magazines, but probably one of the world's most prolific forgers.

After studying and comparing most early European catalogues and magazines, it turned out that Torres was the supplier of engravings for the majority of editors.¹ Then it became clear that the Spaniard had supplied most American catalogue editors as well.² As the first Australian catalogues and magazines were published relatively late, I did not take them in account. However, when I first examined copies of some early 20th century Australian catalogue pages, I soon realized they had also used the Torres illustrations.

Forging activities

The certainly surprising world-wide commercial activity of the Spaniard in the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries is undoubtedly of a certain historical interest, but its philatelic implications appeared to be quite limited. However, further information has emerged that changes this impression. After, or maybe even before, delivering the stamp images to his clients, he used to make "private copies" and put them into stamp packages, so converting them into forgeries.

This practise started in the early 1860's, when Elia Carlo Usigli, editor and one of the first Italian stamp dealers, discovered the talent of the lithograph apprentice and built up a Europe-wide distribution net for the stamp illustrations the young Spaniard produced for him. Moens, the European Father of Philately, was from 1864 on his client and Torres until the end of his business in 1899 his engraver. After the separation from his patron in 1874 he left Italy and continued from Barcelona on his own.³ The actual existence of forgeries made with the stones of his illustrations has been discovered for a lot of countries.⁴ Articles about the Torres-forgeries of some issues of Spain⁵, Newfoundland⁶, various West-Indies' countries (Antigua, Nevis, Montserrat, Virgin Islands, St. Vincent)⁷ and the Russian local stamps (Zemstvo) have recently been published. Others about the Hamburg Boten (private post), Philippines, US Confederate States, the so-called Senf-forgeries or the Hawaii Missionaries are about to be published. Discovered, but not yet documented are e.g. forgeries of Falkland, US Locals and Carriers, Italy (Modena, Roman State) and others. So, I think, we are allowed to extrapolate that he made "private copies" from almost all of the 1242 stamps depicted in his own 1879 *Album*, at the time effectively a catalogue; where a lot of identical copies of those aforementioned forgeries could be found.

¹ Gerhard Lang-Valchs [GLV]: *Los grabadores de Jean-Baptiste Moens*, Eco Filatélico, sept. 2017, p. 30-32 (1st part), oct. 2017, p. 25-27 (2nd part).

² GLV: *The Early Scott Catalogues and Their Illustrations. Discovering a Spanish Forger's Footprints*, Collectors Club Philatelist, nº 96, Nov.-Dec. 2017, p. 205-210.

³ GLV: *Il conte Cesare Bonasi accusato di frode*, sett. 2016, p. 5-9.

⁴ I'm not referring to the 12 or 13 stamps of classic Spain forged by Torres, confiscated in Bremen by German (1886) and in Saint Louis (1892) by American authorities, described by John K. Tiffany: *Spanish Counterfeits*, Philatelic Journal of America, vol. 8, p. 199-202; p. 246-250; p. 288-291; p. 309-312; p. 384-35; p. 427-428 and F. Graus in his *Manual de falsos de España*, 6 vol., Barcelona 1981-87 as his work.

⁵ GLV: *Die falschen Fuffziger des Dr. Moschkau. Das kommt mir Spanish vor*, Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung 2017, Nr. 3, p. 20-23 (Teil 1); Nr. 4, p. 26-27 (Teil 2). GLV: *Early British Stamp Experts and Spanish forgeries*, *The London Philatelist*, April 2017, vol. 126, 1444, p. 132-138. GLV: *Moens, Torres y los primeros catálogos españoles*, Eco Filatélico, Abril 2018, p. 24-29.

⁶ GLV: *Newfoundland Discovery: 1866 Torres forgeries that correct those misidentified Moens fakes*, Newfoundland Standard Stamp Catalogue, 10th edition, 2016, p. 675-679. GLV: *How an Old Album Threw New Light on 19th century Forgeries*, Stamp Lover, vol. 108, n. 6, Dec. 2016, p. 174-176.

⁷ *Some West Indies'- forgeries and Fantasy Stamps*, Stamp Lover, April 2018, p. 45-48.

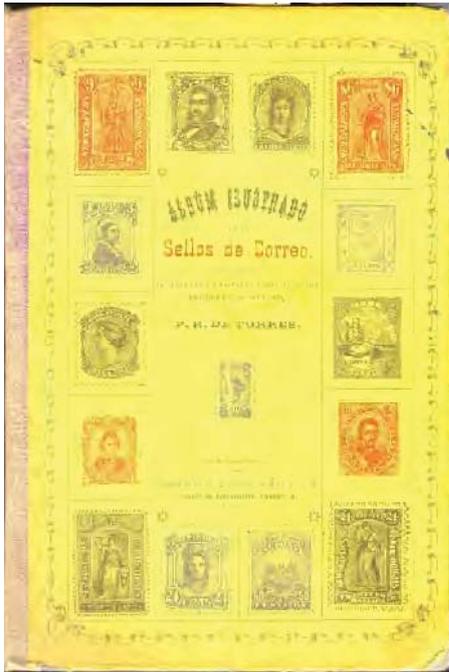


Fig. 1

For the American market Torres created a second “product-line” of values. These were different from those supplied to the European catalogues and magazines, and it is not yet clear whether and to what extent he used his stones to produce counterfeits of these new specimens as well. Unpublished studies of the CSA stamps, and the US Locals and Carriers, seem to confirm the suspicion that he could also have made a substantial number of fake copies of those stamps.

Torres illustrations in the Australian catalogues

Having said this, it is not really surprising that some Australian stamps are affected as well by the forgeries. But the astonishing thing is the discovery, that the early Australian catalogues depict the same Torres illustrations we already know from their American brethren.

Let us now examine some examples which establish that the Hagen and Smyth-Nicolle catalogues in reality did use his illustrations as well.⁸ The design of the chosen examples should be clear enough to confirm my assertion, and I think no further analysis is needed to show that we are dealing with identical copies.



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

The Victoria forgeries

As far as the forgeries are concerned, a detailed comparison and analysis will, however, be necessary to prove their origins without leaving any room for doubt. I shall compare the genuine with both the forgery and the Torres illustration. Differences from the original should be common to both.

6 Pence The left value tablet of the copies is set higher than that on the right. It also depicts a perfect oval, whereas on the original it is “flattened” on the right hand side. The letters in the value tablet of the original are taller. All characters of the inscription show clearly longer serifs than on the copies.

The unshaded area at the neck has a small longish, almost vertical form; on the copies it is nearly rhomboid-shaped and inclined to the right. The line marking the bottom part of the

⁸ T. H. Smyth, Nicolle: *Illustrated priced catalogue of the Australasian Stamps*, Sydney 1900; Frederick Hagen: *Illustrated Priced Catalogue of the Stamps of Australasia and adjacent Islands*, Sydney 1902.

Queens neck emerges from the middle, then turning to the right. It is a bit thicker than the others, and seems to contain an extra shading line. On the original it reaches from side to side, and very short vertical lines below mark the base.



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9

1 Penny

A look at the network of interwoven lines forming the background of this stamp reveals a basic difference between the various examples. On the original the lines of the network are surrounding the central oval, whereas on the others the lines end at the frame of their spandrels. Some characters of the inscription show a clearly different form on the copies. The lower ending of the "C" is too short and extends only to half the width of the character; on the copies we see the usual form. On the original the vertical stroke of the "T" is larger at the right, but on the copies it is the other way round. The "A" has no bar on the original, whereas it is present on the copies. The "Y" has a very short stem on the original and could nearly be a "V", whereas the copies show a stem half the height of the upper case letters.

The coronet of the Queen on the copies shows at the right an additional (sixth) adornment, not visible on the original. The shaded areas between the ear, chin and neck are differently distributed. The original shows a broad area without shading lines at the right side of the neck, whereas the others show the same at the opposite side.



Fig. 10



Fig. 11

The 2d ...

The ellipse-shaped line surrounding the oval inscription label touches the upper and lower frame tangentially, at one point, at the left and the right side. However, it leaves a clearly visible space,



Fig. 12



Fig. 13



Fig. 14



Fig. 15

unlike the other examples, where the same line touches tangentially at the left and right side and merges with the upper and lower frame between the “T/O” and the “H/I” of the inscription.

The value letters are differently styled. The prolongation of the diagonal line of the upper right value (downwards) would intersect the left stroke of the “A” between the serif and the bar, whereas on the forgery it would almost merge with the right stroke of the “A”. On the illustration and the forgery, the ear of the Queen shows a poorly drawn shape. The shading lines of the face and the neck are nearly horizontal with a slight downward curving in the middle. On the genuine the curving is more visible and the other way round.

The differences from the original are once again all coincidences between the fake and the illustration. We find identical ones in various catalogues of different European editors, all clients of Torres.⁹

Conclusion

Despite the very inky impression of one of the fakes, there was no problem determining which the genuine examples are. All pairs of illustrations and their corresponding forgeries exhibit the same differences. They are not due to accidental defects of the engravings or the clichés like flaws, broken, faint or fading lines. The number, form and distribution of the shading lines at the face, chin and neck coincide on each pair. As we are referring to lithographic engravings such coincidences even in details referred to above, can only be explained by their common origin from the same original stone.

A hand-made imitation can never produce a 100% true copy. It would inevitably contain differences we can't appreciate on our pairs. Taking in account the late edition of the Australian catalogues, photographic techniques could certainly have been used to produce the clichés for the catalogue illustrations. Even so, this has no influence on the conclusion, because such photos would obviously have been taken from the Torres-illustrations and not from genuine stamps.

That means all those specimens were made by Torres; both the illustrations and the forgeries have the same origin.

⁹ Jean-Baptiste Moens: *Catalogue prix-courant...*, Bruxelles, 1892; Maurice Bélin: *Catalogue descriptif illustré...*, Bruxelles 1899, G. Gelli & R. Tani: *Catalogue Illustré de Timbres-poste*, 2nd edition, Bruxelles 1898; *The Lincoln Stamp Album and Catalogue*, London 1900. See as well GLV: *Early British Stamp Experts and Spanish Forgeries*, The London Philatelist, April 2017, vol. 106, n. 1444, p. 132-138.

The Torres-“jokes” and possibilities for future research

Can we extrapolate the results to later issues and to other states of Australia? The experience gained from other catalogues, and an initial examination of the other illustrations, suggest we can. The knowledge about Torres' practises will certainly facilitate future research and studies of this question, and other related subjects. One Victoria-related particularity of Torres that could be helpful for future research is shown in the above depicted figure. It does certainly not appear in the Australian catalogues, but although one of the few discovered and publicly denounced “errors” it ironically can be found in the Scott's even up to their 50th edition.

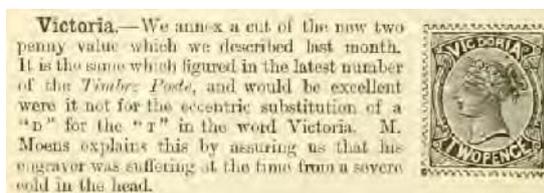


Fig. 16



Fig. 17



Fig. 18



Fig. 19



Fig. 20



Fig. 21

Torres introduced in some of his copies, such as the one illustrated above, deliberate changes. If he were able or fortunate enough to discover them, an inexperienced collector, unfamiliar with Torres and the stamps, would assume these were accidental errors probably due to careless engraving or handling of the stone, or to defects of the printing process.¹⁰ The most easily detectable “defects” are those of the inscriptions or values, but I can draw your attention as well to others. On the first example, only the design is altered (compare fig. 17/18); the stylized perforation and the all-including frame of the original are totally omitted, and instead of one, we can see two lines below the curved lower label. Figure (19/20) shows an alteration of the inscription, adding a final dot to “DUTY”. The STAMP DUTY tablet, bounded on the original by the lower portion of the central circle, is extended to the whole width of the tablet on the copies and the originally

¹⁰ Supposing those “jokes” were not detected because of the lack of knowledge of the Cyrillic characters, Torres exaggerated this practise in his illustrations of the Russian local stamps (Zemstvo) that show an incredible number of such “errors”. A first study of this phenomenon, published in Germany and Russia, could document the facts and demonstrate the deliberate character of the “errors”: Olga Frey, GLV: *Olga Frey, GLV: Moens, Torres und die Zemstvo-Marken*, Deutsche Zeitschrift für Russland-Philatelie, Nr. 105, Jan. 2017, p. 19-26. Russian version: *Моэнс, Торрес и Земство*, Philatelia, Moscow, Sept. 2017, p. 28-31 (1st part), Dec. 2017, p. 29-31, (2nd part).

trapezoid-shaped value tablet is now rectangular. And finally (figure 21) the “E” of “LATE” is converted into an oversized handwritten lowercase “l”.

Cross-checking existing and recorded forgeries with the illustrations of the different early catalogues, may possibly throw new light on other unrecorded “jokes”, lead to the detection of more counterfeits and the correct attribution to their real creator.

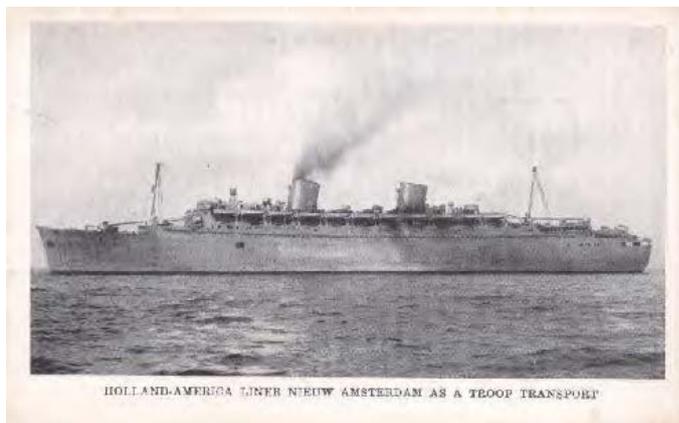
Acknowledgement

My thanks are due to Brian R Peace FRPSL APR without whose library, assistance and editing this research would have remained incomplete and unpublished.

Captain Bernard Outing Plumb 493304

Tony Lyon

At first glance a non collector of military mail may be inclined to classify this as an Australian item because of the 3d brown Australian stamp. However it is very much a New Zealand military cover. The stamp has been cancelled by a circular N.Z.E.F. FIELD POST OFFICE cancel in blue. This has been used on board the HMT 75 *Nieuw Amsterdam* taking the 10th Reinforcements to the Middle East.



Holland-America Liner *Nieuw Amsterdam* as a troop transport

The HMT *Nieuw Amsterdam* was owned by the Holland American Lines and was requisitioned by the British Ministry of Transport after the Netherlands fell to Hitler's armies. She would spend the remainder of the war years as a transport for troops and prisoners of war,

The vessel left Wellington 21 July 1943 bound for Port Tewfik carrying 176 officers and 5887 other ranks. First port of call was Sydney, Australia where it joined the convoy heading for Egypt. It arrived in Port Tewfik 18 August 1943.

The rectangular Censor cachet has been signed by Captain Bernard Outing Plumb 493304 of the NZ Chaplains Department.

Anglican clergyman. Vicar at St Mark's, Opawa, 1949-1955

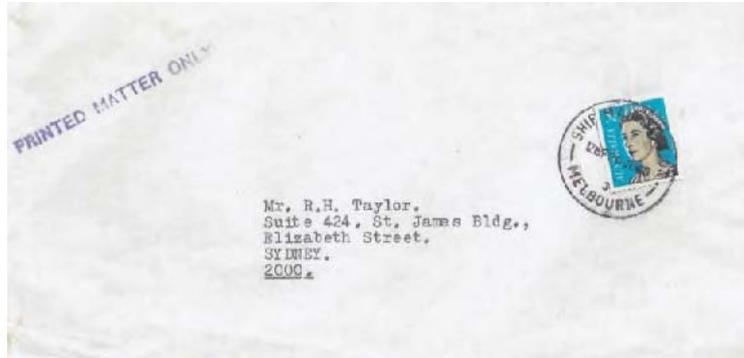
It was whilst docked in Sydney that his cover was posted. It would have been flown to Auckland by TEAL and by rail to Wanganui.



Australia: Second Class, Third Class and Parcel Mail Part 2

John Young

In the December 2018 issue of the journal I discussed printed matter rates, and by way of follow up I include here a printed matter cover from the decimal-currency era. It is franked 5 cents, marked 'Printed Matter Only' and has staple holes on the flap, signifying that it was unsealed and could be opened for inspection. Five cents [probably] paid for up to 50 grams, whereas the weight limit for standard letter was 20 grams.



Illus. 1

Commercial Papers

From 1901 to 1959 the postage for commercial papers went in 2 ounce steps. For most of that period [1923 onwards] postage for printed matter went in 4 ounce steps.

Many surviving envelopes that carried commercial papers have smudged postmarks and worn edges because of bulging contents. The OHMS legal documents envelope [illus. 2] is franked 4 pence [perforated VG], 1 penny for up to 2 oz. and 3 pence for registration in 1937.



Illus. 2

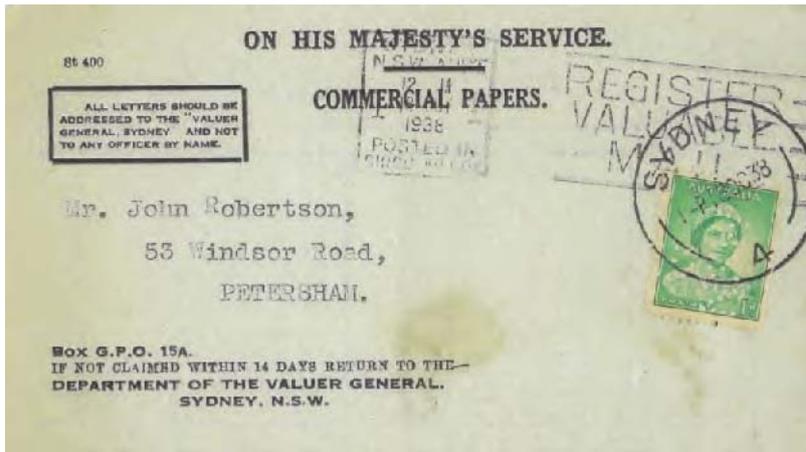
The next example, which looks like a parcel fragment but is inscribed 'commercial papers', is franked 7 pence, 4 pence for up to 8 oz. and 3 pence for registration [illus. 3]. The use of an air mail stamp is a misnomer.

Valuation notices were commercial papers [illus. 4] and were sent as a folded unsealed circular in 1938, franked 1 penny, half the standard letter rate. In 1948 when the war tax remained operative, commercial papers went at 1 ½ pence, and the envelope for a bank pass book [illus. 5] was sealed but had cut out edges to satisfy the need for proof of contents. A later bank type document [illus. 6] was franked 2 pence, 1 penny less than the standard letter rate.

The next cover [illus. 7] is one specifically printed for commercial papers sent to Commonwealth Oil



Illus. 3



Illus. 4

Refineries. It is franked 3 ½ pence for the first 2 oz. plus 2 pence for the next step, most likely in January 1957 when the standard letter rate was 4 pence. Staple holes at the right hand end indicate the envelope was unsealed.

On 1 October 1959 postal rates were increased to a uniform 5 pence for standard 2 oz. letters and commercial papers up to 4 oz. The last cover [illus 8] is franked 2 shillings and 8 pence for registration [2

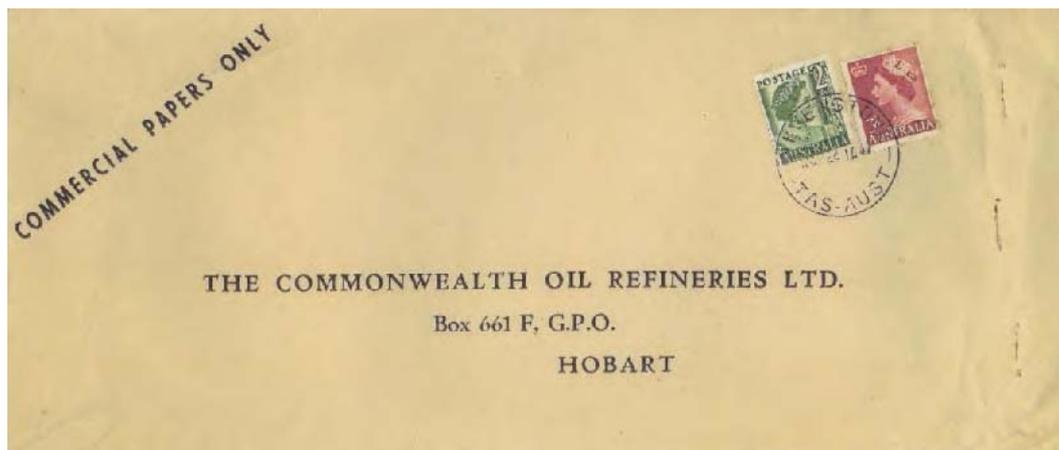
shillings], 5 pence for the first weight step and 3 pence for the next. It is rubber-stamped 'commercial papers'.



Illus. 5



Illus. 6



Illus. 7



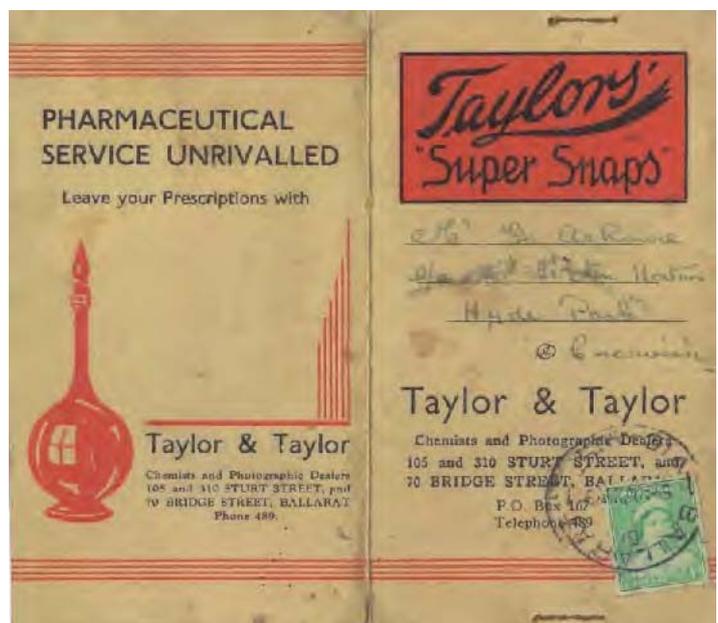
Illus. 8

Merchandise

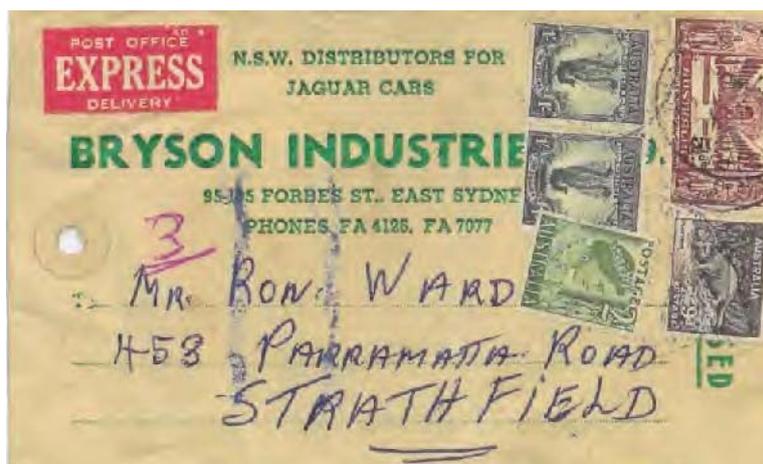
Postage rates for merchandise were the same as for commercial papers. Surviving examples are not numerous, but two are shown below. A folder of processed photos [1939] probably qualified as merchandise [illus. 9].

On 1 October 1959 merchandise and printed matter up to 4 oz. went at 3 ½ pence for the first 2 oz. and 2 pence for the next step. The 5 ½ pence war memorial stamps served this use. The address tag [illus. 10] shown below is franked 3 shillings and 4 ½ pence in 1958 for:

Merchandise 30 oz.	31½ pence
Express delivery	9 pence
=	40½ pence



Illus. 9



Illus. 10

Book Post

Book post examples mostly survive as parcel fragments. The two shown below carry 'Book Post' inscriptions and publishers' names. In 1932 4 pence paid for James Walker's 'Early Tasmania', at the rate of 1 penny per 6 oz. [illus. 11]. In 1938 Thomas Lothian posted a book or books at the rates of 2 ½ pence for the first 6 oz. plus 2 pence for each successive step. One shilling and 11 ½ was either a penny over for 66 oz. or a penny under for 72 oz. [illus.12].



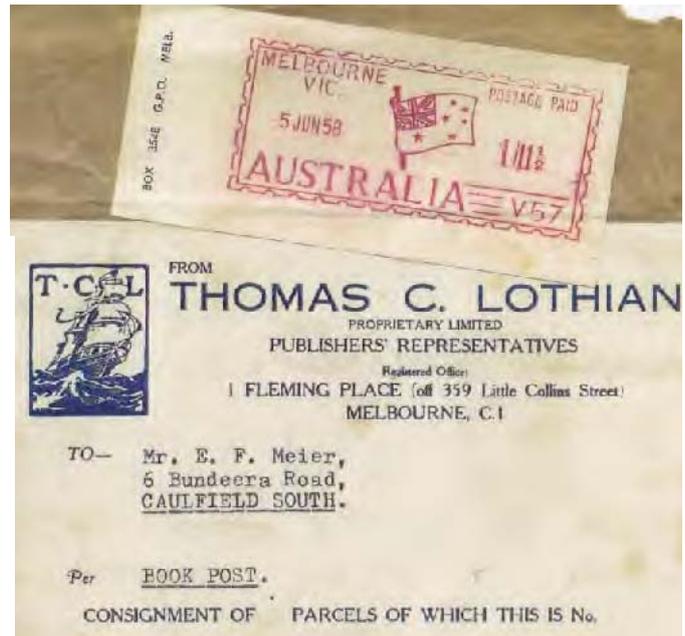
Illus. 11

Parcels

Parcel postage is often shown to best advantage with parcel tags. Illustration 13 was for armed services postage from Emirau, New Ireland, in February 1945. Franked 1 shilling and 6 pence, it paid for a parcel of 8 pounds weight.



Illus. 13



Illus. 12



Trans-Atlantic and Trans Pacific airmail from Spain to Australia, April 1941. Flown same as cover from Portugal (see front cover). It has been franked 13 Pta. 15, about triple the rate for Trans-Atlantic mail. Censored in Spain, faint boxed Barcelona(?) marking on back, but tape has been removed.

Trans Pacific airmail from Spain is rare.

Brussels to Hamadan, Persia in 1925

Michael Barden

American missionaries, interested in education and medical aid, but not proselytising, were present in Persia (Iran) during the 19th and early 20th centuries. They had a profound influence in bringing western ideas and technology to a then backward country. Persia introduced railways and improved its roads after 1925 when Reza Pahlavi became Shah.



The card was posted at Brussels 1 with a slogan cancelled on 8 Feb 1925. After it had arrived at Belorussky Station in Moscow, it received a transit mechanical cancel Mockba 5 of 11 Feb, before going to Paveletsky Station and on to Baku on the Caspian sea.

From Baku it went by boat to Bandar Anzali (Persia), which is the port for Rasht or as it was then known Recht. Arrival cds there of 22 Feb in Farsi and French, after which it left by pack horse for Tehran via Qazvin. The road from Rasht to Qazvin is through a narrow pass in the mountain range.

It arrived in Hamadan again by pack horse possibly on 10 Mar as the cds is unclear. The Tehran cds also has an illegible date. I was assured by an erudite Iranian that pack horses were used then to carry mail.

Postage was correctly 15 centimes as the card was considered printed matter. It carries a pencilled order number from Aug. Machterlings of the Brussels suburb of Forest. Also below there is a printed receipt for the paid order.

Notes

1. **Rasht** is the largest city on Iran's Caspian Sea coast. It is a major trade centre between Caucasia, Russia and Iran using the port of Bandar Anzali. Rasht is also a major tourist centre with the resort of Masouleh in the adjacent mountains and the beaches of Caspian as some of the major attractions.

Historically, Rasht was a major transport and business centre which connected Iran to Russia and Europe, and because of this was known as the "Gate of Europe". The city has a history that goes back to the 13th century but its modern history dates back to the Safavid era during which Rasht was a major silk trading centre with numerous textile workshops.

2. **Zadeh** is a suffix used in some Iranian surnames, which has three meanings:

a) shows the place that the name holder (the person, who is so named) was born.

b) shows a prominent characteristic in the person called with that name; for example, Ehtesham Zadeh: Ehtesham means generosity; Zadeh here means the person who is called Ehtasham Zadeh is both generous and a gentleman. There is an additional explanation:

c) shows the person so called is the son of somebody, whose name comes before suffix of Zadeh: as an example: Mohammad Zadeh (son of Mohammad or from the family of Mohammad)

3. Ehtesham Zadeh comes from one of the famous families in Iran.

4. Ehteshamo Saltaneh was a man who played a key role in the constitutional revolution of Iran in the Ghajar Era. It may be that the receiver of the card whose name is Ehtesham Zadeh, was a relative of Ehteshamol Saltaneh.

5 It is most likely that Ehtesham Zadeh was a member of the staff to have had the authority to purchase goods overseas. Wealthy students also existed.

6. To put some scale to the map, the distance from Rasht to Tehran is some 332 km and from Tehran to Hamadan 342 km. That from Rasht to Hamadan is 400 km



Acknowledgements.

1. My sincere thanks to Mohammad Kargar in Iran for all his assistance with information and reading the written article.

2. My son, Sam, who kindly put me in contact with his friend Mohammad Kargar.

3. Thank you to Patrice Noiret for the information below on Auguste Machterlings: A. Machtelings was a global correspondent and postcard society member. R.E.C.P probably means Society of Postcard Exchangers. No. 12321B is probably his membership number.

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1. www.iranicaonline.org/articles/railroads-i
2. When "Persia" became "Iran". This article is a part of "Persia or Iran" by Professor Ehsan Yarshater, published in Iranian Studies, Vol. XXII, No.1, 1989.
3. www.Russianrailstations.com
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5. Implications of American Missionary Presence in 19th and 20th Century Iran, Linda Colleen Karimi, Portland State University Master's thesis, paper 1827, presented in 1975.
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Types of Postmarks Found on Post Office Postal Stationery Wrappers of Tasmania and Western Australia

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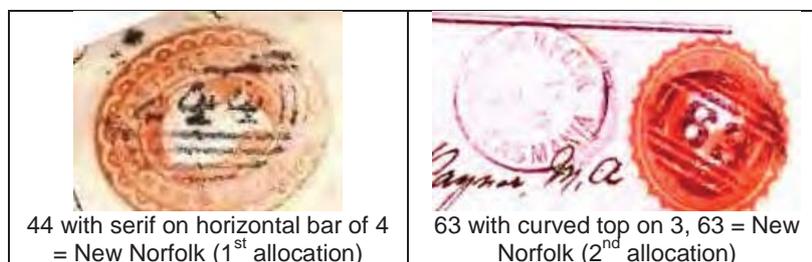
The concluding postmark study in this series of post office postal stationery wrappers analyses the postmarks that have appeared on the wrappers of Tasmania and Western Australia. The sample sizes are much smaller than previous studies with 88 examples of Tasmania in the database and only nine examples for Western Australia. Lower population sizes and much lower wrapper usage accounts for the smaller sample sizes available. Previous wrapper postmark studies published in this journal have been Victoria (March 2018), New South Wales (June 2018), Queensland (September 2018) and South Australia (December 2018).

Tasmania

Numerical Cancellers

The first allocation of numbered handstamps for cancelling were used between 1853 and 1861. The obliterator consists of four horizontal bars above and below the numeral which is enclosed with triple arcs on each side. Numbers 10-75 were used except for 69, 70, 71 and 73. Numbers were assigned alphabetically to different towns and reallocated when post offices closed. The second allocation took place from 1861 until 1900. Numbers 1-96 were assigned alphabetically to post offices except for Hobart which received different obl iterators. Only two wrappers were found in the database with numeral cancels: 44 from the first allocation and 63 from the second allocation.

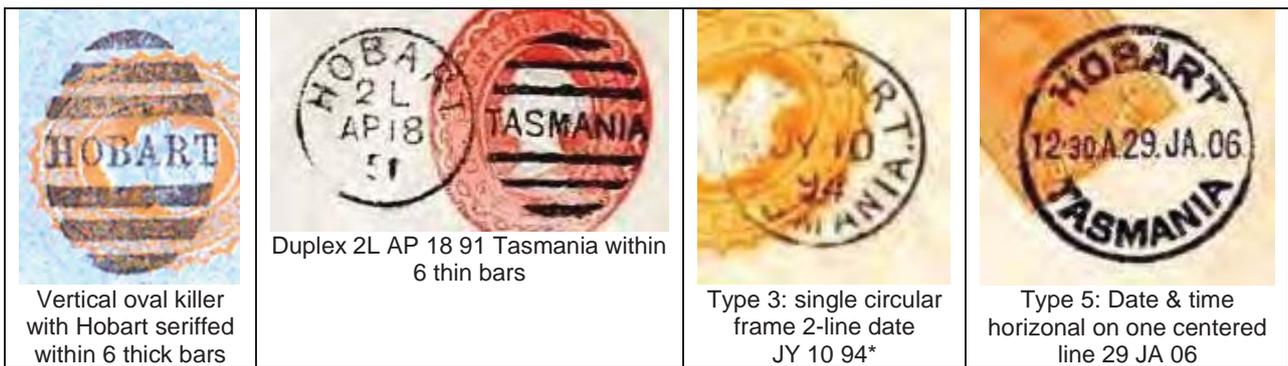
Number 44 can be differentiated between the two allocations based on the serif on the horizontal stroke – the first allocation has the serif; the second allocation has no serif. The allocation of 44 on the first allocation was to New Norfolk (the second allocation to Huon Track). The allocation of 63 is distinguishable because in the first allocation the top of the 3 is flat whereas in the second allocation it is curved; it was assigned to New Norfolk. This is corroborated with a separate tie; the circular date stamp applied separately in red shows New Norfolk MR 7 02.



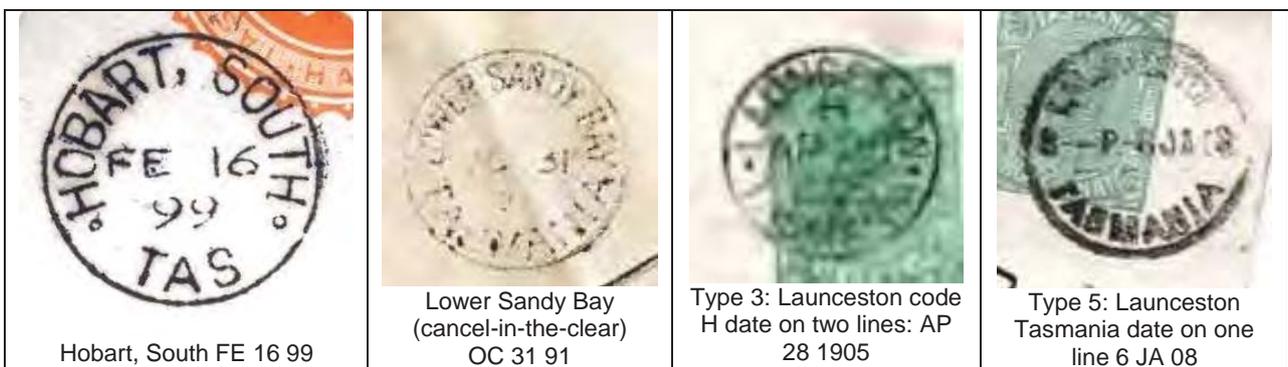
Commonwealth Period

When the numeral cancellers were withdrawn in 1900, the date stamps were used as the cancellers. During the period 1900-1912 there were more than 500 type 3 single rim different date stamps (type 3) used in addition to Hobart, Launceston, Strahan and Zeehan. The larger diameter cancellers are known as the Commonwealth types. Type 4 shows the date on one line while type 5 shows the time and date on one line, while neither show code letters. Considerable variation in types 3, 4 and 5 occurred: the abbreviated Tas. is used instead of Tasmania, there are dots, circles, crosses and arcs between words, two and three letter abbreviations for months, and two and four figure years (Tinsley 1986).

There are different types of cancellers found used on wrappers for Hobart, including obliterator, duplex and circular date stamps and these are shown in chronological order of postmark date. The Hobart obliterator has no date because it was used on the wrappers of *The Mercury* newspaper and *The Tasmanian Mail* which showed their publication dates. By comparison, the duplex is found on the wrappers of *The Federal Australian Philatelist*. The duplex shows the postmark date.



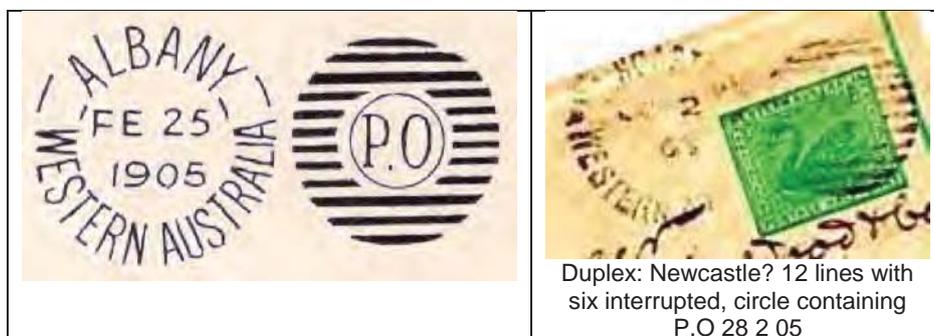
*A similar type 3 single rim canceller shows the letter P at the base in lieu of Tasmania – the P indicates pillar received. The example is a poor strike without merit to illustrate.



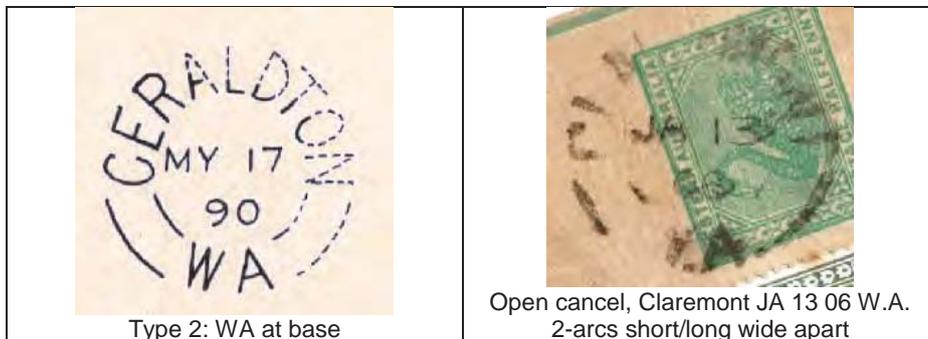
Western Australia

The number of newspapers posted between 1901 and 1914 was approximately 75 million, but the annual statistics afford no breakdown of how many post office postal stationery wrappers were involved. Nevertheless, these statistics suggest there must have been several million and yet there are few extant examples of used wrappers of Western Australia. There are nine cases in the database collected from daily listings on eBay over 15 years. Three types of postmarks were identified, a single example of a duplex, a single example of a frameless town cancel and five different single rim town cancels.

The duplex is poorly struck making identification more challenging. The frameless town cancel appears to be Newcastle. Working with Mishkel's reversed listing of Western Australia post office names, the last letters reversed appear to be ELTSAC which becomes Castle. The prefix is less readable but there are only two towns with castle in their names and these are Red Castle and Newcastle. The obliterator is 12 bars with six interrupted. The illustrations in Pope (1979, p. 138, type 5) indicate the center is a circle containing the letter P.O and this is shown for comparison against the cancellation on the wrapper.



The frameless circular date stamp with two-line date was first used circa 1882 and is known from 39 offices including Claremont. This postmark is distinguishable from other type 2 examples by the shape lengths of the arcs and the gap between. The inside arc is shorter than other examples.



Single Rim Circular Date Stamps

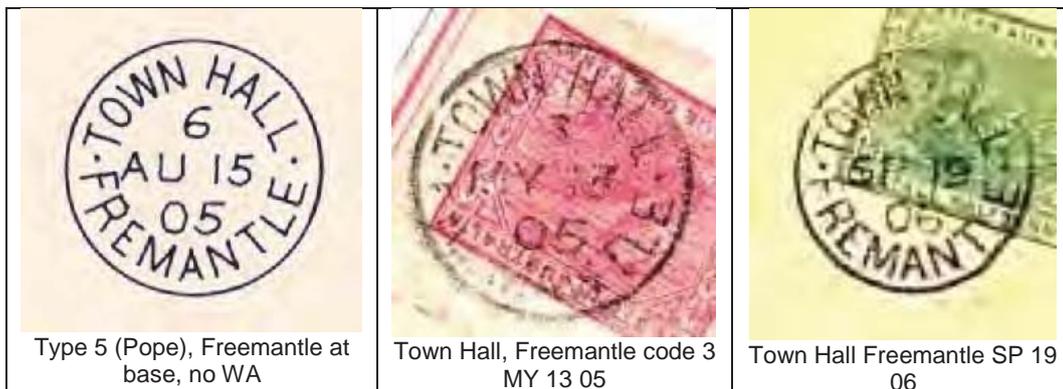
There are two types of circular date stamps with outer ring. Type 3 (Pope) is 20-26.5mm in diameter and is first known used in June 1883. Most offices were issued with this type until 1905 and usage continued well into the Commonwealth period. There were two examples of this type: Broad Arrow with a two-line date MY 21 03 and W.A at base. No code number can be seen.



A second example of this type appears with Perth W.A at the base, and although the top lettering is difficult to read I believe it is L. C. R. - letter carrier's room, the postmark being added when it was noted that the wrapper had not received a normal postmark when mailed. The postmark is coded 3 and has a date stamp on two lines MR 31 03.



Type 5 has removed the letters WA at the base. Usage is known in the 1900s at Railway Station Perth, Hay Street East Perth, Brisbane Street Perth and Town Hall Fremantle, two examples of the latter appear on wrappers; these are shown together with the reference from Pope. The first example shows code 3 while the second example does not show a readable code.



During the Commonwealth period 1901-1912 the circular date stamps are distinguishable from their predecessor Colonial type by the date shown as a single line expressed as time/day/month/year instead of two lines. There are several sub-types with the date on one line, but the extant example extends almost to the rim while the dates of the other sub-types are positioned well inside. The Pope reference is

the closest in type to the actual example on a wrapper although the date does not extend as close to the rim.



Summary

There have been five independent studies into the postmarks of the various Colonies/States of Australia. Victoria's database dominates with 1,477 examples of used wrappers and from an analysis of these, ten basic types plus others with small frequencies of appearance were identified. New South Wales has a database of 177 examples and from an analysis of these another ten basic types plus six others were identified. Queensland with 699 cases revealed ten basic types and six others, while South Australia, with a database of 835 cases revealed six basic types and eight other types with small frequencies. The present study into Tasmania with 88 cases reveals ten types and Western Australia with nine examples revealed six types. Taken overall, there are more than 50 different basic types used by Australian Colonies/States on post office postal stationery wrappers plus more than 20 others with small frequencies. A dedicated postmark collector of the Australian Colonies/States would have a collection of at least 70 different types plus many more if individual town/city names are taken into consideration.

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Registered surface mail cover from Hungary to Australia, February – March 1946

Judy Kennett

This registered surface mail cover from Budapest to Melbourne, Australia had to be something special, because mail to Australia in the Hungarian Second Inflation Period is very hard to find here, and there may not have been many letters sent to this country in early 1946. Strangely, it was offered in a small New Zealand postal history auction in August 2018.



The front of the cover (above) shows that it was posted at Budapest 2 on 12 February 1946, and was registered. The back is shown on the next page, and it bears a splendid set of backstamps that document its journey to Australia. The cover is correctly franked, front and back, with 45,000 Pengos, for a foreign registered surface mail letter in Period 7 (1-28 February 1946) of Hungary's Second Inflation Period. This currency crisis ran from 1 May 1945 to 1 August 1946.

Bob Morgan's book on the Hungarian Hyperinflation of 1945-1946 provides information about the resumption of postal services in Hungary after the official end of World War II in Europe on 8 May 1945. Despite extremely difficult conditions, Hungarian postal authorities were able to begin re-establishing postal services to foreign countries on 6 August 1945. Mail services with British Empire countries (which included Australia and New Zealand) had re-started on 22 December 1945, so this letter would have been accepted for postal transmission.

Mail services to Austria (including registered) were re-opened on 12 January 1946. If the cover went through Austria, it would have found its way to a Western European port, where it would have been

placed on a ship to take it to New York. It arrived there on 9 March 1946. It probably travelled across USA by train, arriving in San Francisco on 18 March.



I have discovered from enquiries with fellow collectors in both Australia and the West Coast of the USA that the regular steamship lines, which usually brought mails from the West Coast to either Sydney or Melbourne, were not running regular services in the first six months of 1946. Information from the book by Emmons indicates that regular services did not resume until mid-1946. We can only conclude, therefore, that this cover was put on a cargo ship, which was operating at the time. It reached Melbourne on 9 April 1946.

There would still have been US servicemen in Australia at that time, and cargo ships would possibly have been used to re-supply them.

Bob Morgan has seen these scans, and says that to his knowledge it is the earliest letter to Australia in this period where its route can be documented.

Considering all the difficulties with mail and transport systems in Europe recovering from World War II, and possible delays en route, this registered cover made very good time from Hungary to Australia.

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1. Morgan, Robert B 'The Hungarian Hyperinflation of 1945-1946: the postage rates and postal history of history's most impressive inflation', published by the Collectors Club of Chicago, Chicago USA, 2003, pages 158-163.
2. Emmons, Frederick 'Pacific liners 1927 – 1972', published by Wren, Melbourne, 1973. (It was also published in USA).
3. Correspondence with David Collyer, 12 November 2018.
4. Correspondence with David McNamee, USA, 27 November 2018

Philately of Rajasthan, India - 2 Jaipur Stamp Issues

Ian Sadler

This Article comprises early issues of Jaipur from 1904 to 1928. In addition the second page shows Jaipur Palace covers from the 18th Century. The next article will comprise later Jaipur Issues plus early Bundi.

1904 July *Chariot of the Sun God*. rough perf 14 Printed by Durbar Press, Jaipur

These printings were carried out in three issues, as follows:

Issue 1
Small letters
'half anna'
14mm long



½ anna. Cancelled by owner to stop theft. SG 1

1 anna. Corner sheet. SG 4

1 anna. SG 4



2 anna. SG 5



2 anna. Marginal, black seal cancel

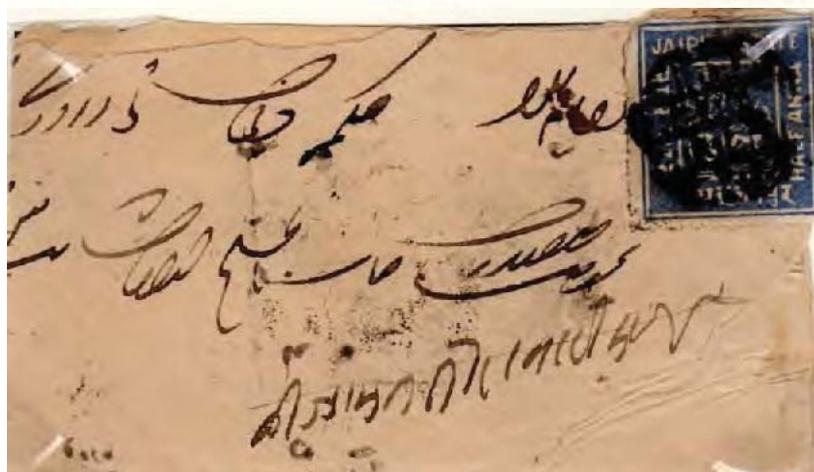
Issue 2
Large letters
15mm long



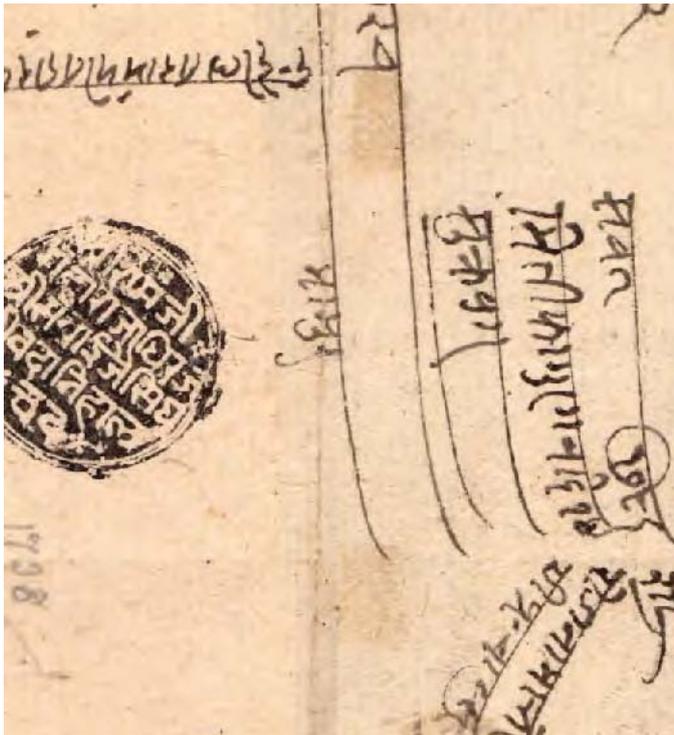
½ anna. Grey-blue. SG 2



½ anna. Rough print. SG 2b



½ anna on cover with black seal cancel . SG 3b



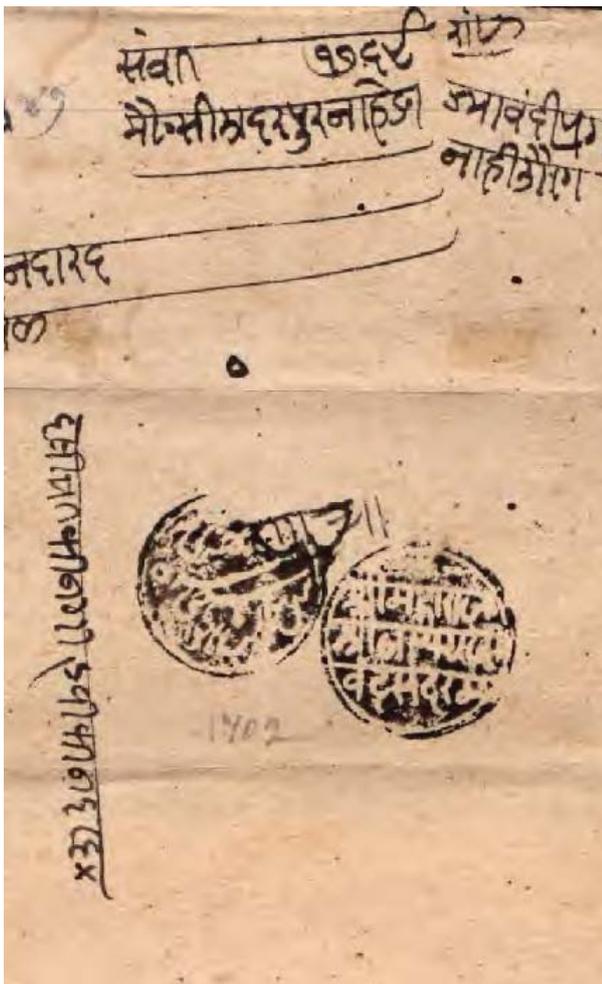
C. 1738

Jaipur State 'Pre-stamp seals'

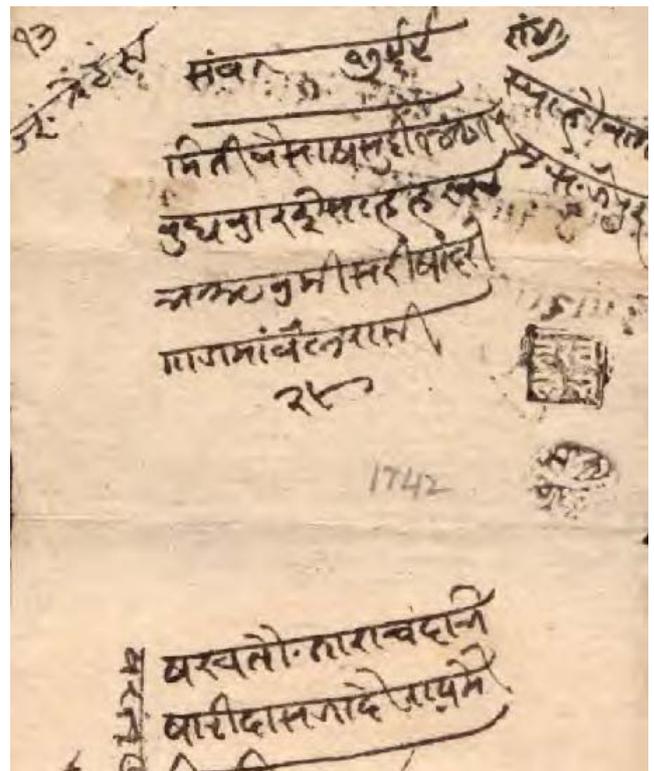
The closest I have come to these 18th and 19th century seals is in an article by Kemmenoe and Batia (India Post, Vol 48/1, pages 2-17). They refer to four types of seals being introduced in 1861. The seals are intaglio hand-stamps, crudely carved in wood, which signify whether an item was:

- On government service — square in red
- Had postage paid — circular in red
- Was postage due (Tearing) — oval in black or
- A registered article — elongated hexagonal in red

The seals comprise 3-4 lines of inscription beginning 'Shri Ramji', an invocation to the deity, Ram, in Hindi. Then the purpose (see above), then 'Dak' or post, then the name of the post office.



C. 1702



3 Palace covers from Jaipur from 1702 to 1742.

Not yet translated.

C. 1742

1904 July *Chariot of the Sun God. (Continued)* Third issue has value 16.5mm long, starting below the inner frame line, perf. 14:



½ anna. Pale blue, SG 3



½ anna. Deep dull blue SG 3a



½ anna. SG 3 but grey-blue, not in cat.

1904 July Chariot redrawn horizontal, printed Perkins Bacon, p.12



½ anna. Blue, SG 6



1 anna. Carmine, SG 7c



2 anna. Deep green SG 8

1905-08 Chariot horizontal, printed Wrigley or Perkins Bacon, p.13.5



¼ anna Olive SG 9



¼ anna Olive SG 9, p.mark



½ anna Blue SG 10



1 anna Brown SG 11, p.14



1 anna Bright-red SG 11a



2 anna Deep-green SG 12



4 anna Chestnut SG 13



8 anna Violet. SG 14



1 rupee Yellow. SG 15a

1911 New 'naïve' Chariot printed by Jaipur State Press, imperf. with no gum.

This issue, on thin wove paper, had many varieties on single stamps in the sheets of six, as indicated.



¼ anna greenish yellow, SG 17
 Varieties: '¼' inverted (R1/2 upper corner)
 No stop after STATE (R3/1)



½ anna grey-blue, SG 19
 Varieties: 'one third' for '½' (R3/1 lower left)
 '1½' for '½' (R3/2, lower right)



1 anna rose-red, SG 20
 Varieties: less shading under horse (R1/2 & R2/1)
 Fewer horses' ears (R1/2 & R2/1)



2 anna greyish-green, SG 21
 Varieties: less shading under horse (R1/2 & R2/1)
 Fewer horses' ears (R1/2 & R2/1)

1911. Same issue of the Chariot, showing many individual varieties.

Imperf. on thin wove paper.

¼ anna
green



16. normal and '¼' inverted



16a. Printed double

¼ anna green-
ish yellow



17b. '¼' inverted



17c. No stop after 'STATE'



18. ½ anna firm print



18a. Printed double

½ anna
ultramarine



18b. No stop after 'STATE.'



18c. Large 'J' in Jaipur



18c. Large 'J', double print

½ anna
Grey-blue



19a. No stop after 'STATE'



19a + 19. No stop after 'STATE' & normal



19d. '¾' for '½'

1 anna
Rose-red



20. Normal



21. 2 anna, normal

1912-22. Return to better printing of Chariot, by Jaipur State Press, perf. 11

1/4
anna



Pale olive-yellow



Olive

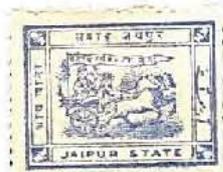


Bistre, corner



Olive used

1/2a. Pale
ultramarine



1 a.
Carmine



4 a. Chocolate



1926 Chariot issue surcharged for accession of Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II

3 a. on 8a. Bright
violet



3 a. on 1R.
Yellow



1928 Repeat of 1912-22 issue but with perf 12

1 a. Rose-red



Hand-Held Date Stamps

Co-ordinated by George Vearing

Following on from the article on post offices, in this edition there is an article on the Taggerty Post Office. Although Simon Alsop had no postmarks to send to me, he advised me that a school friend of his had found out that the following post offices in New South Wales namely-Dunedoo,Canowindra and Cudal had new datestamps because the old ones only went to 2018.

Also Blind Blight (Victorian post office) has gone into a coffee shop as a CPA and no longer has a datestamp.

Thanks to John Young, Richard Peck, Simon Alsop, Frank Adamik and Tony Lyon who have contributed to keep this column going

A.C.T.



N.S.W.



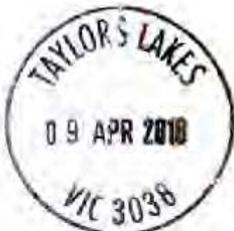
S.A.



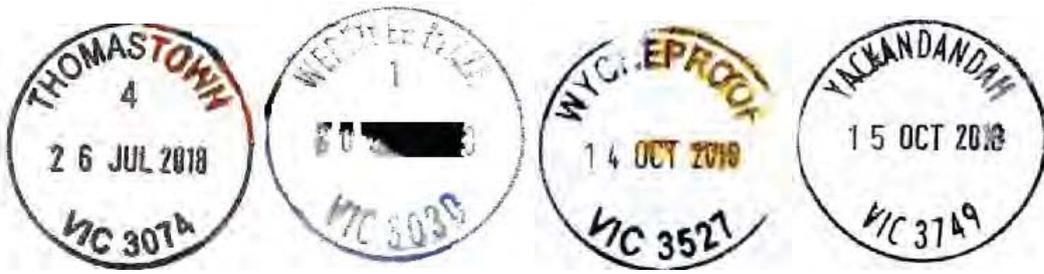
TAS.



VIC.



VIC.-(cont.)



W.A.



A pastoral run called Taggerty Run was established in 1846 and covered 20,200 hectares. The post office was opened on April 15th 1876 and called Acheron and the name was changed to Taggerty on 14th September 1893.

Taggerty is thought to be an aboriginal name for blue clay, a local decorative pigment. In 1870 gold was discovered in the Acheron river and lasted until 1876. In 1891 a general store and butter factory were opened and people turned from mining to dairy production. Today Taggerty remains a small township with a General Store and Post Office, Town Hall, Caravan Park and several bed and breakfasts. Pictured is the postmark taken on the day the photos were taken.



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- Sign up a new member
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- Send the Editor any interesting philatelic news
- Come to the bi-monthly meeting if in Melbourne
- Help George Vearing with his Datestamp Notes
- Get involved in one of the Study Groups
- Enter the Society Competitions
- Volunteer to display your collection at the monthly meeting
- Ensure the Council receives your feedback and suggestions for the Society

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