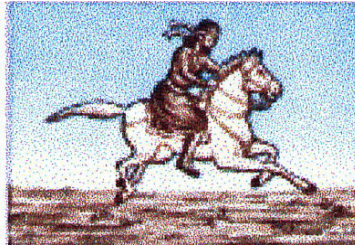


انجمن مطالعات تمبرشناسی ایران

Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin No. 207 February 2019



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NEXT MEETING

The next meeting will be held at Room 145E, Business Design Centre, Upper Street, Islington, London on **Saturday 23rd March 2019** at 2 pm when the Overthrow of the Qajar Dynasty (SG591-627A, Farahbakhsh 525-536 and 636-661) will be displayed and discussed. Would Members please meet before the meeting at The Steam Passage, 44/45 Upper Street, between 12.15 and 1.30 pm as it will be necessary for those attending the meeting to be “signed in” at the BDC.

REMAINING MEETINGS FOR 2019

- 6 July 2019:** Members’ Show and Tell
7 September 2019: Overthrow of the Pahlavi Dynasty (SG 2095-2141, Farahbakhsh’ 1931-1933, 1946-1979 and 1994-1993).
7 December 2019: Mohammed Ali Shah Issues (SG 298-336, Farahbakhsh 285-321, N1-2).

IRAN PHILATELIC STUDY CIRCLE

Minutes of the meeting held on Saturday 1 September 2018 at 2-15pm at Altair, Off Woodland Avenue, Congleton.

Mr N R N Gooch was in the chair and Messrs D Davies, S Dunn, G Harries and D Tanner were in attendance. Apologies were received from Messrs R Jack and J Stone.

As a novelty Steve Dunn showed pages from the Illustrated London News of 10 December 1856 reporting on the capture of Bushire, together with several maps.

As a new acquisition the chairman showed a postcard bearing a six chahis perfin from the Imperial Bank of Persia in Teheran to their office in Abchurch Lane, London being the same thoroughfare as the address of the new offices of the Royal Philatelic Society London. Gwynne Harries then showed a cover to Paris paying the 13 chahis overseas surface rate bearing a perforated copy of the one chahi value from the 1906 typeset issue.

The minutes of the meeting held on 19 May 2018 were approved by the meeting.

There were no matters arising.

The chairman introduced the topic of meetings for 2019. After discussion it was decided to arrange four meetings during the year on 29 March, 6 July, 7 September and 7 December. The meeting on 29 March would be hosted by Robert Jack at his home in York, on 6 July the society will rent a table and a meeting room at Midpex and on 7 September we would meet in Leicester to be arranged by Gwynne Harries. The final meeting would be held at the new premises of the Royal Philatelic Society London.

Subjects for the meetings were discussed and the following programme determined:

29 March 2019: Overthrow of the Qajar Dynasty (SG591-627A, Farahbakhsh 525-536 and 636-661)

6 July 2019: Members' Show and Tell

7 September 2019: Overthrow of the Pahlavi Dynasty (SG 2095-2141, Farahbakhsh' 1931-1933, 1946-1979 and 1994-1993).

7 December 2019: Mohammed Ali Shah Issues (SG 298-336, Farahbakhsh 285-321, N1-2).

All members present contributed to a display of items from the 1935 definitive issue for Reza Shah Pahlavi with a selection of stamps and postal history.

The chairman closed the meeting at about 5pm and thanked David Davies for his hospitality and the members for their attendance. He advised that the next meeting would be held on 1 December 2018 at the premises of the Royal Philatelic Society London to discuss the 1927 and 1929 definitive issues for Reza Shah Pahlavi.

Minutes of the meeting held on Saturday 1 December 2018 at 2-00pm at Royal Philatelic Society London, 41 Devonshire Place, London.

Mr N R N Gooch was in the chair and Messrs S Dunn, G Harries, J Stone and D Tanner were in attendance. Apologies were received from Messrs R Jack and D Davies.

As a novelty the chairman showed a cinderella based on the 1937 GB coronation issue referring to the Teheran Conference in 1943 attended by Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt.

As a new acquisition Jeremy Stone showed mail via Baku.

The minutes of the meeting held on 1 September 2018 were approved by the meeting.

There were no matters arising.

Members present discussed the lack of a further edition of the Part 16 Catalogue – Central Asia - published by Stanley Gibbons. The chairman agreed to write to the publisher noting that the last (the fourth edition) was published in 2006.

The treasurer reminded members that subscriptions in the sum of £15 would shortly become due for 2019.

Members present contributed to a display of items from the 1927 and 1929 definitive issues for Reza Shah Pahlavi with a selection of stamps and postal history.

The chairman closed the meeting at about 4-30pm and thanked the members for their attendance. He advised that the next meeting would be held on 23 March 2019 at the home of Robert Jack in York to discuss the Overthrow of the Qajar Dynasty.

[Please note that the next meeting will now be held in Room 145E at the Business Design Centre in Islington, London on 23 March 2019].

Khosrow “Joe” Hadi Youssefi–1943-2018

Khosrow “Joe” Hadi Youssefi was born on July 28, 1943 in Tehran, Iran. He passed away unexpectedly on August 27, 2018 in Show Low, AZ, where he often spent summers away from his home in Phoenix to beat the heat. His time came as he was doing one of things he loved best, working on his award-winning Iranian stamp collection.

Joe grew up in Tehran and moved to the United States alone at the age of 17 to attend MIT. As a new arrival in the U.S. he realized that his limited budget wouldn't support his original plan and, after applying to multiple colleges late in the summer of 1960, he chose the first college that accepted him, the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, and never looked back. It was after a long bus ride from NYC to Lincoln that Joe made his first mark on America: the first perfect score by anyone on the Math SAT. Joe received both Bachelors and Master's degrees in Electrical Engineering, and he was a proud member of his engineering fraternity as well as a life-long fan of Cornhusker football. It was at UNL that he met his future wife, Carol Sue Hall.

The couple moved to Phoenix in 1965 when Joe secured a position with Sperry Flight Systems. Joe worked for the same company (later known as Honeywell Flight Systems) for his entire career, until he retired in 2001. Joe was a beloved leader, manager, and mentor to many at Honeywell. His career accomplishments were many, including the development of windshear detection systems and numerous associated patents for commercial aircraft. He was very fortunate to travel widely and make friends around the globe while at Honeywell. His colleagues and friends will also remember him and Carol for their “famous” annual Christmas party.



Despite his commitment to his work, Joe was also the epitome of a “hands-on” Dad to his two children. He acted as teacher, confidante, friend, and soccer coach, amongst many other things, to his children over the years. In fact, Joe was one of the biggest figures in the development of organized youth soccer in Arizona in the 1980’s, and he was a proud founding member of Sereno soccer club.

After his kids were married and Carol passed away, Joe returned to one of his favourite hobbies from his younger years – stamp collecting. He handled his evolving stamp collection like he did all things in life – with complete devotion. Joe returned to his roots by specializing in stamps from Iran that beautifully wove together a historical picture of a country that few are familiar with. His displays were unique and won Grand prizes at competitions around the world.

Joe’s mark on his family, his friends, and his community is indelible. He was a kind, funny, generous and charming character who will be deeply missed. He is preceded in death by his father Hadi Youssefi, his mother Iran Youssefi, and his wife of 43 years, Carol Sue Hall Youssefi. He is survived by his brother Farhad Youssefi, his sister Hoori Youssefi, his son David Youssefi, Esq. (Debbie), his daughter Sarah Youssefi Estrada M.D. (Carlos), his grandchildren Carlos David, Lucy and Eloise, and his girlfriend Kitty Christensen.

Philatelic and semi philatelic reflections on the Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran (Bulletin 206)–Follow up

From the Discussion Group–

I would like to say “Thank you” to Mr. Werner Lade for his fantastic article (Philatelic and semi philatelic reflections on the Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran) in Bulletin No. 206. The attachment is a vignette issued in 1950 for Iran by the League of Red Cross Societies.

Best Regards,

George



Dear George,

Thank you so much for your feedback. It is good to know that the article found someone’s interest. A copy of this vignette was offered in Delcampe auctions few weeks ago and was sold for about 100,00 Euro. Really an exciting result just for a "Cinderella".

Werner Lade

A New Discovery, by Mehdi Esmaili

Unlisted in all books , 1ch on blue paper overprinted Imprimes, mint hinged remnant , Signed by Mr. Mehrdad Sadri.



Tradesmen, craftsmen and street vendors of a bygone era,

by Sassan Pejhan

Introduction

Old picture postcards often provide a glimpse into a world that no longer exists. Globalization, industrialization and technological advances over the past 100 years have thoroughly transformed our daily lives – particularly in a country like Iran which had a great deal of catching up to do over that time period.

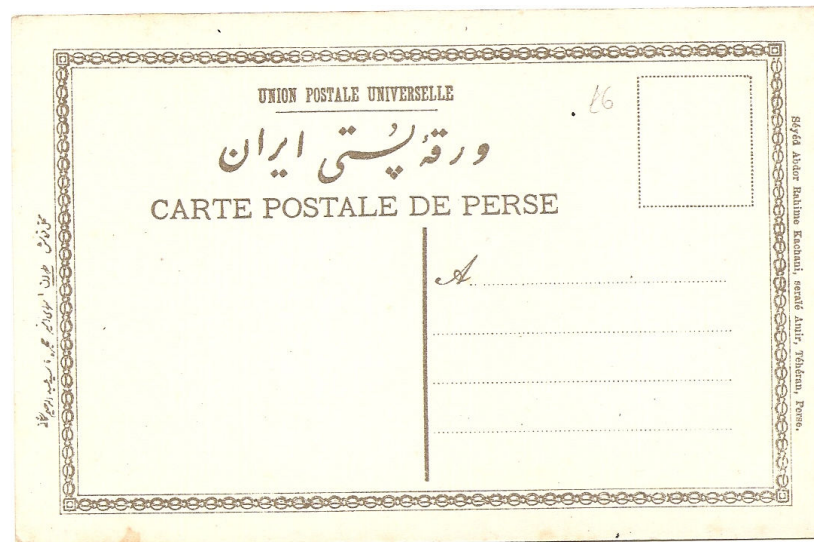
One of the biggest impacts of automation and technological advance is the transformation of professions. In the 1900s or the 1910s, a set of postcards was printed that depicted various tradesmen, craftsmen and street vendors (and street artists) that plied their trade at that time. Some of those professions have survived but the tools of the trade are now very different. Many others, however, have become extinct.

Thirty-eight picture postcards from that set are illustrated below. These are complemented with six other postcards belonging to other sets not specifically dedicated to tradesmen and craftsmen. Based on the gaps in the serial numbers of the cards shown, it is clear that the set is larger than what I have been able to piece together. **If members possess any of the missing cards from the set in their collections, I would be grateful if they could share scans so that we may have a more complete description of the set.**

Main set

Deltiological information

The 38 cards in the main set bear the familiar imprint (in both French and Persian) of Seyed Abdor Rahim Kachani's shop. The back is identical to that of hundreds of picture postcards of Persia printed in the early 20th century: a chained frame, "CARTE POSTALE DE PERSE" in French and Persian, the phrase "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" as required for postcards sent to foreign destinations and a half-height divider providing a small space for the message on the left and for the destination address on the right, with four dotted half-lines.



Back of the main set of postcards

Since I have yet to see a genuinely used example of these postcards¹, the format of the back is my primary method for dating them. **If members have genuinely used examples of cards in this set, please share them with us.**

The serial numbers are depicted on the front (picture) side and are in the range 231-280. The picture legends are in three languages: French, Russian and Persian, although the French and Persian legends don't always match up. Russian speakers might be able to indicate which of the two the Russian legends match. When the French and Persian don't agree, the Persian is usually the more accurate one. This leads me to believe that the person who designed the cards was Persian and was not a native French speaker (see my comments below the pictures for details). Every single legend includes the word *Tehran* – even though almost all of these tradesmen and peddlers would have been present in any major city or town in Persia at the time.

The pictures are actually drawings (not photographs) in black and white on a cream background and the legends are black. Perhaps that explains the lack of popularity of these postcards with customers: picture postcards in the early 1900s were mainly sent by foreigners who lived in, or travelled to, Persia and they perhaps were more interested in sharing real pictures of what was considered an exotic country with their friends and relatives back home. Moreover, the drawings were not exactly of the highest quality (e.g. see the drawing of the "lion" on card no. 274). Thirty-one are in portrait mode with the remaining seven in landscape.

Figures and commentary

The postcards are shown below along with my comments on the picture content. Members are invited to provide feedback as well as their own recollections of any of the characters depicted in these drawings.



231 Carpenters

Carpentry is still alive and well, though obviously the tools of the trade are far more sophisticated now.

¹ Card no. 269 is an RECP card, with a stamp that was clearly added later and no destination postmark.



232 Harvester

Harvesting was done by hand and with a sickle – something that still exists but is increasingly rare in a highly mechanized agriculture.



233 Street entertainer

Street clowns entertaining audiences by making funny faces have been replaced with street artists with a bit more talent.



235 Cooked potato vendor

The French legend is more specific that this vendor is selling cooked potatoes. Fast food chains selling french fries have put this man out of business.



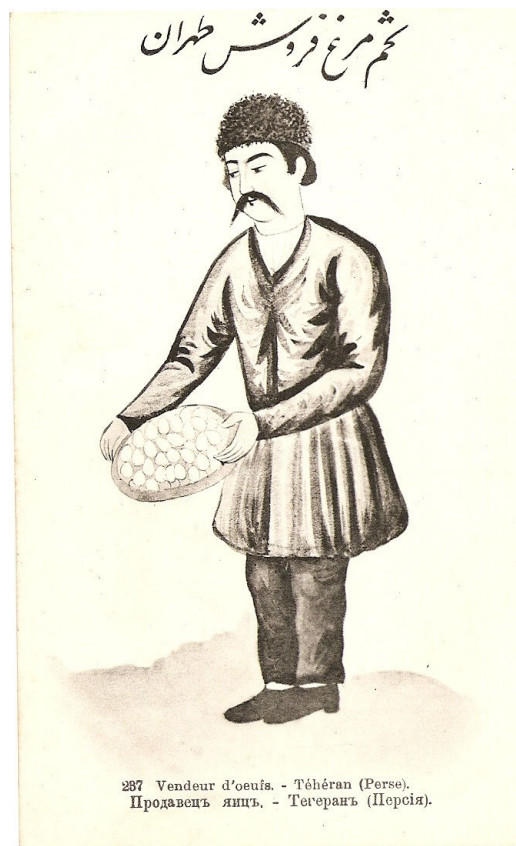
234 Pomegranate vendor

The French caption uses the generic term fruit peddler, but the Persian specifically indicates pomegranate vendor – matching the drawing. Supermarkets have made this job obsolete.



236: Fabric vendor

Fabric vendors are a shrinking profession as few people buy fabrics to sew clothes or have a tailor custom sew it for them. They were very common in Iran up until the 1960s, although they usually had their own stores and were not street peddlers as shown here.

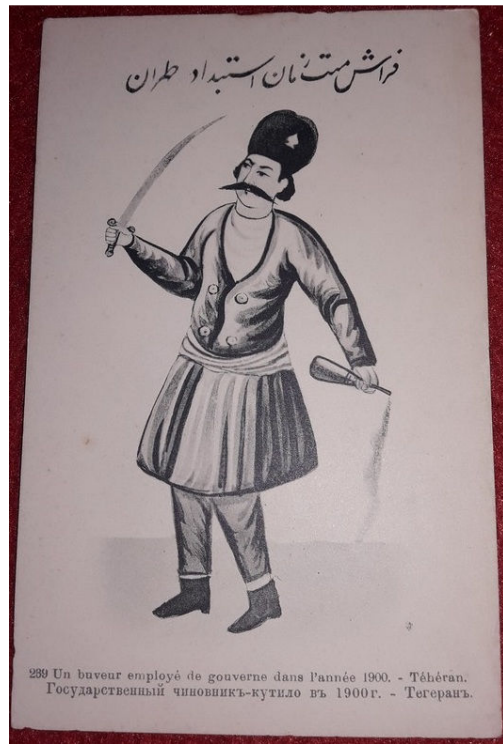


237 Egg vendor

Selling eggs in the street: another profession obsoleted by supermarkets and grocery stores.



238 Hunter
Hunting is purely a hobby now as it also was 100 years ago in Iran.



239 Policing the drunk
A government "Farrash" (servant) in charge of punishing drunk people (the French caption is wrong). While the man is holding a sword, the punishment would likely have been flogging. The IRI has revived this profession!



240 Coffee seller/server
A far cry from your Starbucks Caramel Macchiatto!



241 Cooked fava bean vendor
Still a highly popular traditional snack in Iran – typically eaten with a sprinkling of Persian hogweed (گلپن).



242 *Yoghurt vendor apprentice*
The French translates to curdled milk (yoghurt) vendor but the Persian specifies yoghurt vendor apprentice.



243 *Barberry juice vendor*
The French caption misidentifies the depicted person as a lemonade vendor. The man is actually selling a traditional Iranian drink: barberry juice. To my knowledge, the use of barberry in food and drinks is unique to Iran.



244 *Clothes vendor*
As a child in the 1970s, I recall the occasional chant of the street peddler asking for our old clothes – which he would presumably go on to sell in the poorer neighborhoods. Organized charities have now obsoleted this gig.



245 *Shepherd*
One of the oldest professions. In this case tending to his goats.



246

Cooked lentil vendor

This man is selling cooked lentils (the word "adass" meaning lentil is used in the Persian caption instead of "adassi" which is cooked lentils with some spices). This food is still highly popular with Iranians.



251

Syrup vendor

The French translates to pottery vendor but the Persian translates to [fruit] syrup vendor – typically grape or date syrup – and seems more relevant to the drawing. The Persian word used for syrup (شیره) has a whole different connotation for opium addicts!



248 Bread vendor

Traditional bakery stores where you can see your bread being made in an oven while you wait are still common. A few of them have even sprung up in the Los Angeles, CA area – proving popular with non-Iranians as well.



249 Walnut vendor

The description alludes to someone who cracks open walnuts. As a child, I recall street peddlers selling cracked and peeled walnuts in jars full of water (to keep them fresh) to passengers in cars stopped at red lights.



254 Cooked beet vendor

Cooked, steaming beets are another still popular traditional snack – typically sold by street vendors from hand carts.



255 Snake charmer

A snake charmer is probably the closest thing to what is depicted. I could not find any definition of the French word *psylle* that would even remotely relate to snakes.



257 (live) rooster and hen vendor

Such direct to consumer vendors no longer exist as people today are not keen on killing and plucking their chickens prior to cooking them! We are thankful for supermarkets that act as intermediaries, even though our food isn't quite as fresh or tasteful.



A coffee server

Seen in traditional Persian coffeehouses, which in the 20th century increasingly sold tea and became teahouses.



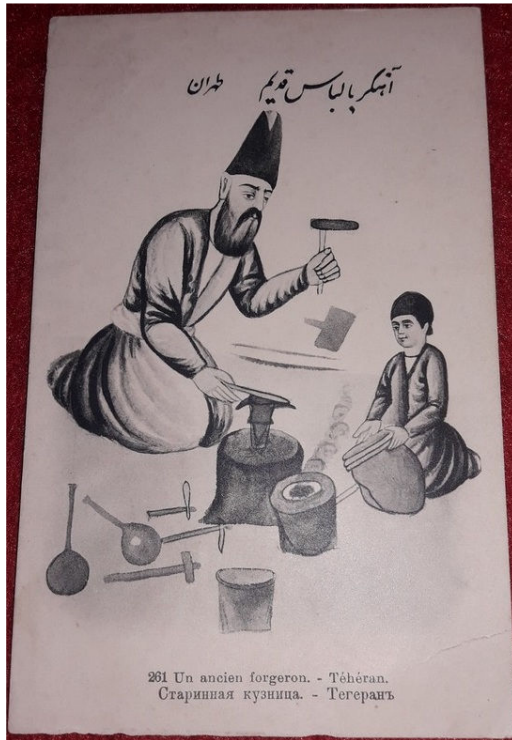
259 Bread & cheese vendor

Bread and (feta) cheese is the simplest and most common Persian meal – typically breakfast when complemented with tea.

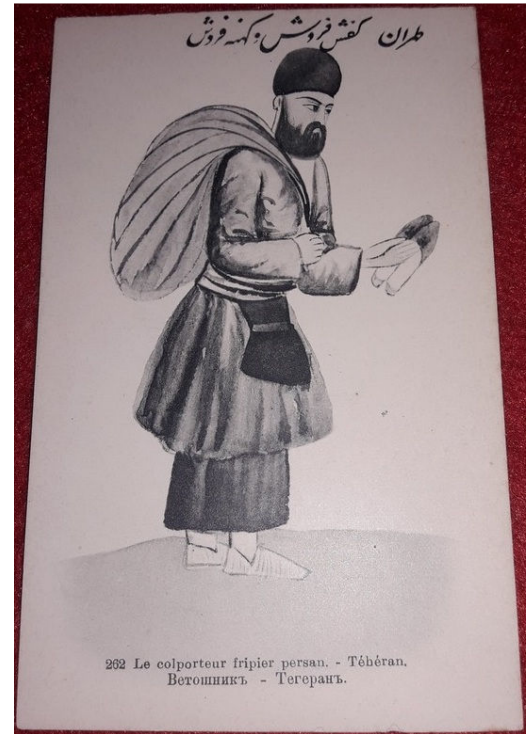


260 Pot whitener

When labor was cheap and goods were expensive it was common practice to have copper pots and pans that had lost their luster whitened by specialists. They typically used tin to restore the shine. This was still the norm in the 1950s. I am told that specialist shops still exist that perform this service.



261 Blacksmith in traditional garb both of which have now disappeared from modern life.



262 Peddler selling shoes and old clothes
The existence of such jobs was testament to both the prevalent poverty in society as well as the cost of goods prior to mass production.



263 Coppersmith
Every major bazaar in Iran had a section known as the copper workers bazaar – with the incessant sound of workers hammering pots and pans into shape.



264 A village cleric
Elevated to parliamentarian, minister, president and multi-millionaire in the Islamic Republic of Iran!



265 Lettuce vendor

The French caption wrongly states *milkman* but the Persian more accurately states lettuce vendor (matching the drawing). Yet another single product vendor obsolete by grocery stores.



266 Water vendor

Life before water bottles: if you felt thirsty, you got water from a water carrier in the street. His container was typically made of sheepskin. You could also go to a *waterhouse* سقا خانہ



267 Tripe vendor

Top quality meat (filet, sirloin, etc.) was expensive and mostly consumed by the rich. Animal organs such as tripes (shown here) and parts of the head, feet, etc. were typically consumed in the poorer neighborhoods. Such fare is now also sold as something exotic in some restaurants in rich neighborhoods.



269 Grain screener

This job (screening grains with a sieve) has now been automated and mechanized on an industrial scale.



274 Lion Keeper

Now there's a job that required bravery - and probably had a low life expectancy!



272 Two ram players

An ancient game similar in concept to rooster fights but using rams instead. The losing ram would often end up being slaughtered for food. The game is practiced in some places such as northern Afghanistan.



276 Pigeon player

One of the oldest traditional games in Iran and neighboring countries – dating back to at least the 11th century – involves the use of domesticated pigeons. Each player has a group of pigeons with a home base (typically the flat rooftop of a home, but often special towers or dovecotes which also allowed the collection of pigeon manure for use as fertilizer). The objective is to attract the other competitors' pigeons to your home base.



277 Shoe shiner

A timeless profession still around in most major train stations, airports and shopping centers around the world.



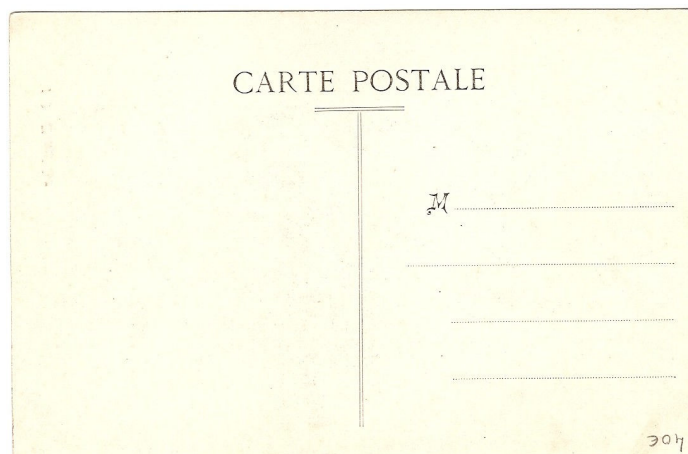
Fig.30: ??

The French translates to canary player but that does not match the drawing, nor am I aware of any games involving the use of canaries. The Persian could be read as a wolf player – but that too does not match the drawing. **Help from members would be appreciated!**

Other Sets

The figures below with serial numbers 98, 113 and 115 show three postcards belonging to another set and dating to the first decade of the 1900s. The serial numbers are depicted on the front (picture) side and are in the range 98-115. The picture legends are in two languages: French and Persian. The pictures are again black and white drawings, albeit on a light-grey background. While similar to the drawings of the first set, one nevertheless feels that these were drawn by a slightly more talented artist.

The backs bear the phrase CARTE POSTALE in French only and have a double line divider. There is no indication of the printer or vendor (shown below).



Back of second set of cards

One of them (serial no. 98, Fig.31) is genuinely used – from MECHED with a hand date of 6.4.08, sent to Milan (postmarked 18-4-08) and a receiver's handstamp dated 19 APR 1908. It has been franked with stamps from the 1907 Mohammad Ali Shah set: 3x1ch. and a single 2ch for a total franking of 5 chahis. The foreign postcard rate at that time was 6 chahis. This card was sent at the 3 chahis imprimé rate and an additional 2 chahis was levied for the Controle tax on picture postcards which was in effect until 30 June 1908².

A second one (no. 115, Fig.33) is franked with a 3 chahi 1907 stamp and apparently sent from Teheran (postmarked 9/10) to Paris, also at the imprimé rate. Without a destination postmark, it is difficult to state unequivocally that this card actually went through the postal system. This set may have been a precursor to the one above (based on the similarity of the drawings as well as the lower serial numbers). **If members have any cards from this set in their collections, would they kindly share some scans with me (spejhan@hotmail.com)**, as my sample set of three cards is very small.

The fourth figure on that page shows a postcard printed by Hermann Striemann (Cottbus Germany) and ordered (and likely distributed) by A. Fischer. Many of the turn of the 20th Century postcards of Persia were printed by Striemann and this card has the trademark back (shown on the next page): an ornamental frame, undivided back and the phrase CARTE POSTALE DE PERSE in French only. As with many Striemann printed cards, the picture is in color and the illustrations are done very well. There is no serial number.

2 See the excellent exhibit by Behruz Nassre on this topic, available on the IPSC web site.



98 Shoemaker



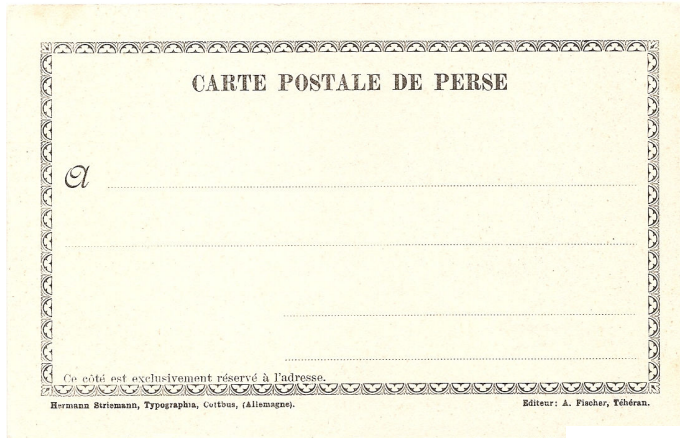
13 Carpenter (2nd set)



115 Coffee vendor/server (2nd set)

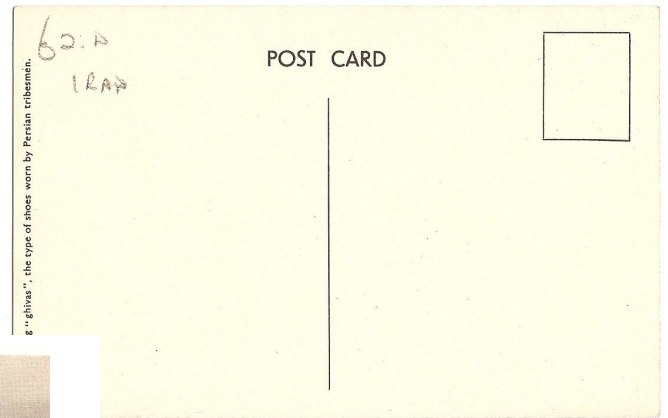


Streimann card:
Peddler selling Zambil (Wicker basket)



Back of Streimann postcard

The last two cards, unlike all the other cards, use English descriptions. The legends are in black and printed on the back of the postcard. The back is divided with a single line, and includes the phrase POST CARD in English only. The pictures are in black and white and there is no serial number.



Back of English language cards



Street barber



Guiveh (traditional shoe) makers

Translation of 1915 Barnameh, by Wolfgang Morscheck

1915 BARNAMEH (= persian) Waybill [Passengers and luggage were carried by mail coaches]

This ticket was issued for one passenger from MECHED to TEHERAN.

1) the name of the company which issued this ticket was: Stagecoach Company line TEHERAN - KHORASAN (Postcoach company Tehran-Khorasan). Presumably, the seat of this company is in Khorasan.

2) Mr. Agha Mashadi Akbar has traveled

3) The trip was from MECHED to TEHERAN (the itinerary is also marked on the map)

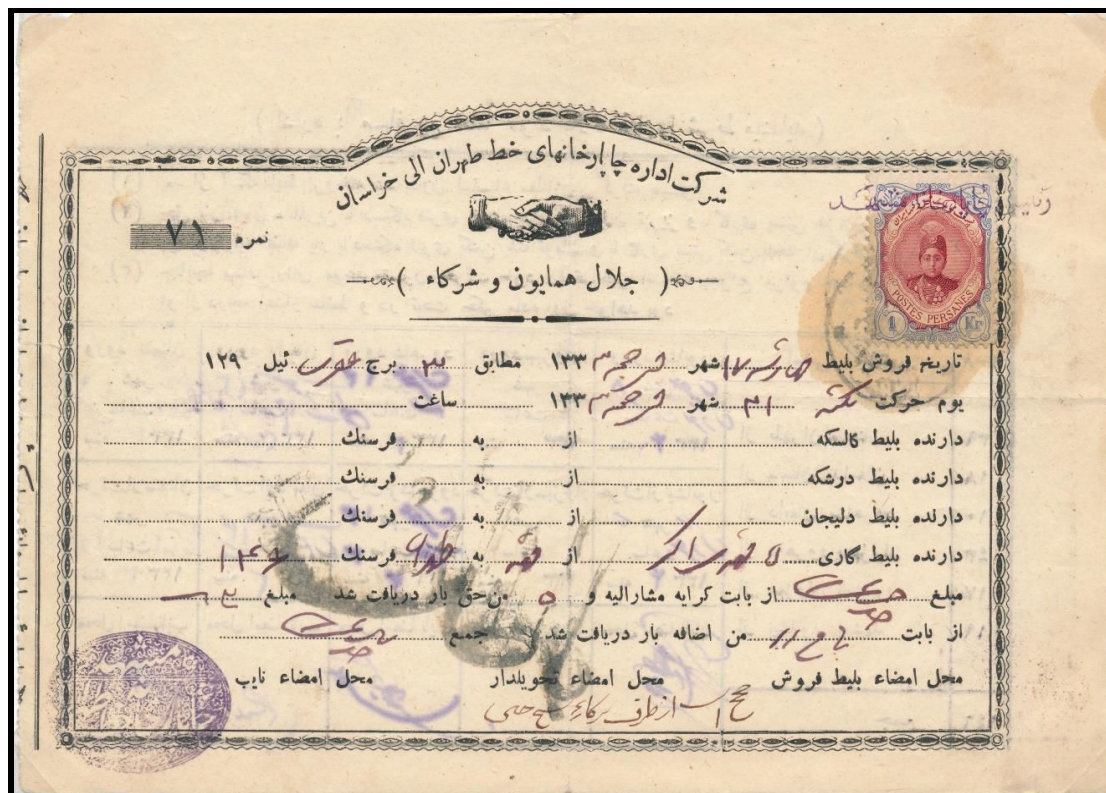
4) Travel started with Yekshanbeh, 21. Dhu I-Hijja 1333 (Islamic date = Sunday, 30. 10. 1915); on the far left is the year in Persian (year: 1294); However, the month in Afghan (Aqrab / Persian Aban). However, the ticket was purchased earlier on Wednesday, 17.10.1915. Arrived in TEHERAN he is on 7.11.1915.

5) the stagecoach has stopped in some cities in between. MECHED - NICHABOUR - SABZEVAR - CHAROUD - DAMGHAN - SEMNAN - TEHRAN (map clipping I sent you in the attachment)

6) Die Entfernung zwischen Teheran und Meched sind 978 km, also als Fahrtstrecke: 146 Farsang (978,2 km)

6) The distance between Tehran and Meched is 978 km, while driving distance: 146 Farsang (978.2 km)

7) Devaluation of the tax stamp was made in Tehran (presumably the chief was in Tehran at that time)



Front

(اداره با مسافریں قطعا مواد ثلاثه ذیل را شرط مینماید)

- (۱) بعد از آنکه بلیط فروخته شد بدون استثناء مطلقا پس گرفته نمیشود
- (۲) حق بار آفایان مسافریں با دستکاه فزری چهار من بوزن تبریز و با گاری پستی فزری پنجمن خواهد بود و کرایه اضافه بار با دستکاه فزری یکمن یک تومان و با گاری پستی یکمن پنجمن خواهد شد
- (۳) چنانچه مسافر راس موعد مقرر حرکت خود را تاخیر انداخته بموقع مرقوم حاضر نشود بلیط او از درجه اعتبار ساقط و در تحت حکم ماده اول خواهد بود

فرسنگ	اسامی ولایات	ورود نیشابور	ورود سبزوار	ورود شاهرود	ورود دامغان	ورود سمنان
۳۹	از طهران بسمنان	۸ شهر ساعت ۱۳۳۳ ۲	شهر ساعت ۱۳۳۳	۱۲ شهر ساعت ۱۳۳۳ ۳	۱۲ شهر ساعت ۱۳۳۳ ۲	۱۹ شهر ساعت ۱۳۳۳ ۲
۱۸	از سمنان بدامغان	حرکت از نیشابور	حرکت از سبزوار	حرکت از شاهرود	حرکت از دامغان	حرکت از سمنان
۱۰	از دامغان بشاهرود	شهر ساعت ۱۳۳۳ ۲	شهر ساعت ۱۳۳۳	۱۳ شهر ساعت ۱۳۳۳ ۳	۱۳ شهر ساعت ۱۳۳۳ ۲	شهر ساعت ۱۳۳۳ ۲
۴۳	از شاهرود بسبزوار	شهر ساعت ۱۳۳۳ ۲	شهر ساعت ۱۳۳۳	۱۳ شهر ساعت ۱۳۳۳ ۳	۱۳ شهر ساعت ۱۳۳۳ ۲	شهر ساعت ۱۳۳۳ ۲
۱۷	از سبزوار بنیشابور	شهر ساعت ۱۳۳۳ ۲	شهر ساعت ۱۳۳۳	۱۳ شهر ساعت ۱۳۳۳ ۳	۱۳ شهر ساعت ۱۳۳۳ ۲	شهر ساعت ۱۳۳۳ ۲
۱۹	از نیشابور بمشهد	محل امضا نایب	محل امضا نایب	محل امضا نایب	محل امضا نایب	محل امضا نایب
۱۴۶	جمع					

Back

The following policies of the company apply for travelers.

(اداره با مسافریں قطعا مواد ثلاثه ذیل را شرط مینماید)

- 1) Tickets purchased are invariably not withdrawn.
- 2) For passengers the free weight with a spring balance is 4 Tabriz Man (16 kg), unless it is sent by stagecoach, it is 5 Tabriz Man. The price for excess baggage is 1 Toman per Tabriz Man; unless it is sent by stagecoach, in which case the price would be 5 Krans (i.e. 1/2 Toman)
- 3) If the passenger does not arrive on time for the departure, the ticket loses its validity. It applies to point 1)

Farsang (6,7 km)	Provincename	Arrival Nichabour	Arrival Sabzevar	Arrival Chahrud	Arrival Damghan	Arrival Semnan
39	Teheran-Semnan	Aghrab month: 8 (Aban / pers.)		Aghrab month: 13 (Aban / pers.)	Aghrab month: 14 (Aban / pers.)	Dhu I-Hijja month: 14 (Aban / pers.)
18	Semnan-Damghan	31.10.1915 time: 1		05.11.1915 time: 3	06.11.1915 time:	07.11.1915 time:
10	Damghan-Charoud					
43	Charoud-Sabzevar	1333 (year)	133	1333	1333	1333
17	Sabzevar-Nichabour					
19	Nichabour-Meched	Departure Nichabour see above	Departure Sabzevar see above	Departure Chahrud see above	Departure Damghan see above	Departure Semnan see above
146	total (978 km)					

Translated



Travel route from Meshhed to Tehran over Nishapur, Zafarant, Sebzewar, Mihr, Mazian, Abbasabad, Matomat, Shahrud, Damghan, Samnan, Lasgird, Deh Nemek, Aradan, Kishlak



Source: Original document from my Persia / Iran exhibit Wolfgang Morscheck Bad Säckingen Germany and with great help from other Friends...☺

The leaf safety underprint on Persian Tax stamps, by Wolfgang Morscheck

While collecting Persian fiscal stamps for my Persia / Iran exhibit, I noticed the leaf underprints on some of the Persian tax stamps, and immediately I was able to establish a connection to the Austrian stamps, which from the beginning had exactly these leaf underprints. In 1854, stamps with underprints were introduced in Austria, continued in 1858 with a second edition in letterpress (typography) and copper printing (recess), and refined in 1859 with a third edition in copper print. As late as 1893 there were still stamp issues with these safety underprints. And the Austrian crownlands of Veneto-Lombardy and Hungary also used these stamps with the safety leaf underprint. But how did these unforgeable security underprints come about?

It is a badge of honour in the history of the Austrian financial administration, which deals with stamps. Austria was the cradle of the first revenue stamps. The invention of these stamps and their most important further development phases were based altogether on a verifiable independent conception: in Austria the basic idea arose to replace the old-established stamped paper with the ingenious English invention of the adhesive stamp, in a correspondingly altered form; and Austria was the first country that achieved this. As well as being a pioneer in all the technical and legal aspects of the new process, Austria was always "one step ahead" as well. This success was probably due mainly to the fact that the supreme authority of the financial administration, the Ministry of Finance, never gave up the management of stamp duty. In doing so, the Ministry kept itself constantly in touch with the changing needs of the practice, and preserved this branch of service from the numbness which can occur when matters are entirely left to lower executive bodies. Thus all evolutions of the Austrian stamping system grew out of actual needs and therefore consistently appear quite peculiar and down to earth: nowhere is there an imitation of foreign institutions or even a reference to foreign patterns (that is not quite correct, because the Ottoman Empire also practiced such leaf underprints). The extent to which considerations of expediency in this area were decisive at all stages of development, and how they were taken into account, is also shown by the fact that the Administration did not hesitate in the least to disrupt its own creation and restore the old form of stamping (direct printing of the stamp on paper sheets) to put it aside as soon as it was found that in certain respects the stamps would be exceeded by the stamp signature for convenience. Not only the invention of the stamps, but also the most important incident in this field: the application of the decal method (the transfer of a pattern or image on to another surface) to prevent repeated use of the stamps, is an achievement of the Austrian tax authorities.

From the beginning, finding a way to effectively prevent counterfeiting was recognised as being the necessary crowning achievement for the new process. The achievement of this goal was tenaciously strived for. And, especially from the moment when the idea of the decal process appeared to open up the prospect of achieving the goal, the finding of a suitable stamp-fabrication method was never lost sight of by those in charge.

Of course, it took more than a generation (1863 to 1898) before this process could be brought to maturity after many failures and again and again by new experiments. With the final attainment of this goal, however, Austria again asserted its leading and directional role in this field, and foreign financial authorities began to follow their example. It should not be forgotten here that a very significant share of the technical development of the stamping system came from the Viennese k.k. Court and State Printing Works. From the beginning, the stamps were produced on their own by the State Administration and remained entrusted to the Court and State Printing Works. It was a fortunate coincidence that this world-famous State institution existed at the time when the first idea of these stamps came into being, and that it was always available to the tax authorities throughout the long years of further study and experimentation. Their exemplary achievements must be viewed with satisfaction: they achieved such success that not a few foreign states have - and in some cases for decades - had their postage stamps produced in this Austrian state institution (including Persia).

As is often the case with new inventions, so the creators of the stamp making system themselves did not yet have a proper idea of the far-reaching significance of their invention. They believed that they had merely created a change in the technique of stamping - a different way of paying for the stamp rather than a changed form of levying of the stamp (as it says in the head of a decree of 28th March, 1854). In reality, however, a ferment came into being at the same time, which soon exerted a destructive influence on the whole field of levies charged in the legal system. The easily movable adhesive stamp could also be used in quite diverse areas outside of the old field of application of the paper stamp. And as this happened, the boundaries of these tax revenues began to blur and flow into one another not theoretically but also for the purposes of reform.

The formerly so clear distinction between the three types of tax included in the Austrian Fees Law: the taxation of land transfer (conveyance), the taxation of official acts (i.e. scientific fees), and the taxation of legal documents, became significantly clouded because of this process of fermentation and transformation that was going on. Undoubtedly it is primarily the aspects of the land transfer taxation system which emerged victorious and became more and more prevalent in all areas, rather than the more formalistic assumptions of the other two types of taxation. But it was also very important in the area of the writing tax itself that the previous restriction to a small number of stamp classes due to the cumbersome nature of stamped paper was now accounted for by stamps. Since at that time it was impossible to multiply the types of stamped paper, which had to be kept in stock for use by taxpayers, the alternatives were always either to refrain from obtaining the full tax burden, or of imposing a fairly moderate maximum stamp rate on self-taxation by the parties, or, for these large cases, to set in motion the cumbersome official assessment apparatus. However, with the introduction of the stamps, any barriers to self-taxation by the parties were removed. While in the past it was only a matter of merely classifying (that is, classifying the individual case under one of the existing fixed stamp classes), the possibility of combining several stamps simultaneously on one document and combining them into all conceivable royalty rates made it possible for an actual and infinitely unlimited self-assessment to take place. The consequences of this change are best illustrated by the symptomatic fact that the older phrase "class stamping" has long since been displaced by the term "scale-like stamping" in official use, and that the essence and the name of the class system, although still the correct legal term (§ 14 of the Fees Act), has become alien and has caused centuries-old institutions and terminologies to die. A well deserved detailed account of them is to be found in "THE HISTORY OF REVENUE STAMPS IN AUSTRIA FROM ARCHIVAL SOURCES - PRESENTED BY DR. STEPHAN KOCZYŃSKI, COURT COUNSELLOR IN VIENNA".

Auers proposal for stamp paper or stamps still without leaf safety underprint



First Austrian Revenue Stamps with leaf underprint



Financial stamp for postal consignment notes with leaf underprint



Underprint a fine-grained foliage

Special Purpose Stamps- Advertisement Revenue Stamps



Special Purpose Stamps- Calendar Revenue Stamps



The issue in convention coin



German issues above and Italian issues below

The same security leaf underprint on Persian stamps and it is not a leaf base from a plantain, that's for sure!!



Very well recognisable leaf underprint



Change of leaf veining



Leaf veining as in the Revenues before



Yet another leaf veining



Weak or hardly recognizable leaf underprints



Almost no discernible leaf underprint

Source:

THE HISTORY OF REVENUE STAMPS IN AUSTRIA FROM ARCHIVAL SOURCES - PRESENTED BY DR. STEPHAN KOCZYŃSKI, COURT COUNSELLOR IN VIENNA, by Wolfgang Morscheck Bad Säckingen Germany

THE 1854 ADHESIVE REVENUE STAMPS OF AUSTRIA AND LOMBARDY-VENETIA, by Martin Brumby

NATURSELBSTDRUCKE. DEM ORIGINALE IDENTISCH GLEICH, by Simon Weber-Unger.

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