



Capital Philately

Incorporating PASTCARDS *and* Machinations.
Published by The Philatelic Society of Canberra Inc.

Inside this Issue:

Fujeira

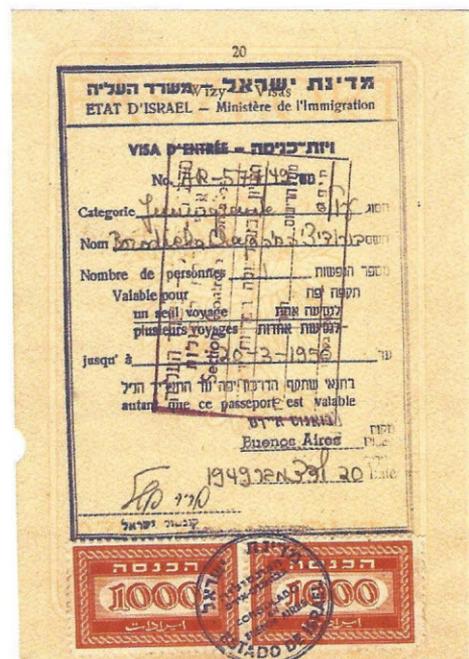
Parcel Cards

Israeli Revenues Part 1

Postcard "Handfuls"

Book Review

and more.





The Philatelic Society of Canberra Inc.

(Founded 1932)

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December 2008 – Editorial

Welcome to the latest issue of Capital Philately and I would like to take the opportunity to thank those members who provided some very positive feedback on the last issue. This is not only what every editor likes but also needs to ensure they are on the right track. Conversely, if you don't like what is appearing then also please let me know. One reader let me know about another stamp that was not so much quarantined, as not allowed on letters, and that stamp was the Spanish Goya stamp with a nude portrait. There are many examples of similar stamps but the Dutch stamp was the first to be quarantined for what it contained embedded and not the image.

Once again I must thank the authors for their input and their eclectic tastes. It all helps make Capital Philately an interesting read. In particular I would like to thank John Vassallo for his article on Fujeira which will be continued in a later issue. This is a fascinating story, well worth telling, and it is not until you start reading the article that you begin to appreciate that there is always a story to tell in philately. A number of collectors have made fun of John for collecting what was once seen as 'jam labels', but with some effort, research and a few contacts he has turned them into an interesting chapter of philately. I hope you enjoy this issue and please provide feedback. I am happy to announce that the next issue will be ready sooner rather than later with some more fascinating articles in hand including one about a flying boat, Lake Burley Griffin and the former head of the armed forces.

Darryl Fuller

FUJEIRA – The true story

John Vassallo

(Ed: It has taken me a while to get John to write about Fujeira, but I hope you will find this story fascinating. There is more to some of the 'sand dune' countries than just the jam labels of our youth as this story shows.)



Introduction:

Fujeira, the only Trucial State not touching the Persian Gulf, was considered part of Oman. In 1952, the British Government accepted Fujeira as an autonomous State and it signed the same treaties with Britain as the other Trucial States – including the Exclusive Agreement allowing Britain to conduct all their foreign relations.

This is the story of the Postal System in Fujeira until its integration into the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in 1972. On the 1st of April 1973, all Fujeira stamps lost their postal validity and were replaced by the stamps of the UAE.

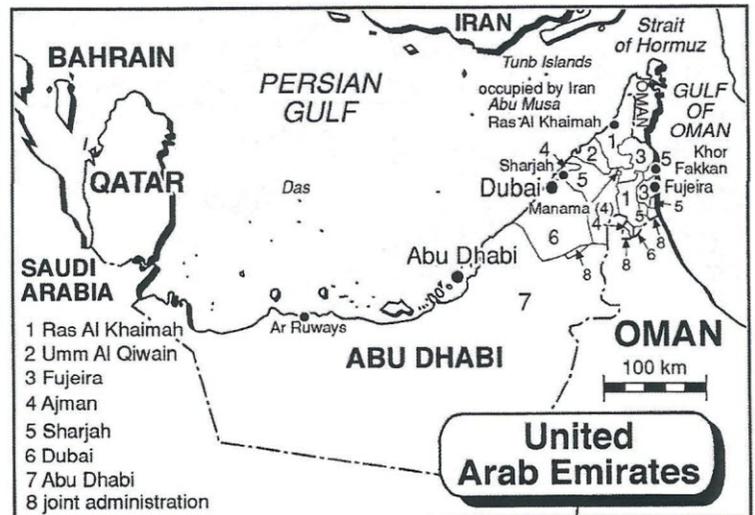


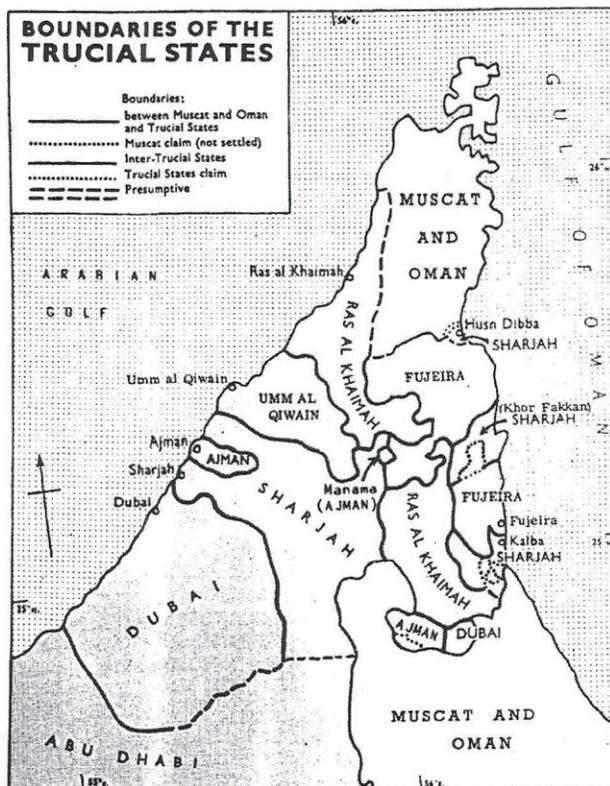
Fig 1. The Middle East. In Fig. 2 - 3 The United Arab Emirates is expanded further. (Maps courtesy of Michel & Minkus catalogues)

Where is Fujeira?

Fig.1-3 detail the location of Fujeira in relation to the Middle East and to other Emirates. Fujeira consists of two areas on the Gulf of Oman with Khor Fakkan (which used to be a Sharjah Dependency - but now the cancellation under UAE states 'Khor Fakkan Fujeira!') sandwiched in between, is about 500 square miles and population in the sixties (when they started producing stamps) was only about 15,000. There was only one boys' and one girls' school and therefore letter-writers are certain not to be many!

Before the Fujeira Post Office

Before the first Post Office was opened in Fujeira, the locals used a courier called Saeed Mohammed Tanaji to take letters



to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and collect mail on his way back to Fujjeira. Secondly, there was also a store named Abdul Rasak Grocery. They would accept mails from locals and take it to Dubai to be sent out and they would also collect any mails for locals from the Dubai Post Office. This information was obtained from locals and unfortunately, there are no letters to date known from this period to confirm these activities.

To announce the issue of their first stamps, covers were sent out in August 1964 franked with the value-only overprinted stamps of the 'British Postal Agencies in Eastern Arabia' and cancelled with the large hexagonal Fujjeira Postmark (see Fig. 8). It is said that this was quite improper since these stamps were never supplied to Fujjeira nor was there ever a British Postal Agency there. It is worth noting that at this time, the Fujjeira 'Postal Service' consisted of nothing more than a rented PO Box in the Dubai Post Office!

The Trucial States Issue

In 1960, the Trucial States agreed to produce a stamp issue (see Fig. 4) that would be used by all Sheikdoms. Unfortunately, when the designs were ready for printing, the smaller states were not happy that their country was represented by a smaller palm tree than the bigger states. As a result, the issue was produced and only used in Dubai. The other States continue using the 'British Postal Agencies in Eastern Arabia' stamps.



Fig. 4 The design of the stamps causing the problem.

The set was issued on 7 January 1961. It comprised of seven values with this design and four higher values depicting the 'Dhow'. The lower values were printed by Harrison by Photogravure and the Dhows were recess printed by De La Rue.

The Baroody Essays

In 1963, each of the Trucial States was planning to issue stamps of their own. The Ruler of Fujjeira signed agreements with the Baroody Stamp Co of Beirut (Lebanon) by which the company would open a small post office and pay the Ruler a moderate sum for the concession of printing and marketing their stamps. This was announced in the report issued every month by the Political Agent for England – Refer to Fig. 5.

Fig. 5 Page 212 of the Political Diaries of the Arab World for September 1963, announcing the agreement by the Ruler of Fujjeira (and Umm Al Qiwain) with Baroody Stamp Co.

Essays were made for Fujjeira (see Fig. 6)(and also Ajman and Umm Al Qiwain) by the Baroody Stamp Company. These essays were designed by M.M. Arthur and produced by NCR Litho at the same time as the first issue of Dubai (similar design). Stamps are known perforated 12 x 11½ or imperforate; on both gummed or un-gummed unwatermarked paper. These stamps were printed in sheets containing stamps of one value for the 3 Sheikdoms, all in 1 sheet, each State's stamps repeated in vertical columns.

212

Political Diaries of the Arab World

- RESTRICTED -

TRUCIAL STATES DIARY FOR THE PERIOD
SEPTEMBER 1 - 30, 1963.

Agency

The Political Agent and Mrs. Craig returned from leave in the United Kingdom on September 16.

2. Sayyid Ali Bustani, M.B.E., Arab Assistant also returned from leave.

Dubai

3. Shaikh Rashid bin Sa'id, Ruler of Dubai, arrived back from his journey to Europe and America on September 10.

Sharjah

4. Shaikh Saqr bin Sultan, Ruler of Sharjah, returned from his travels on September 16 in a specially chartered plane with the Political Agent. At the end of the month he was in residence at Kalba.

Ras al Khaimah

5. Shaikh Saqr bin Mohammed, Ruler of Ras al Khaimah, returned to the Trucial States on September 30.

Postal Affairs

6. The Rulers of Fujairah and Umm al Qiwain have signed agreements with the Baroody Stamp Co. of Beirut by which the company will open small post offices in their states and pay the Rulers a moderate sum for the concession of printing and marketing their stamps. The Ruler of Ajman is expected to conclude a parallel agreement shortly.

Visitors

7. Visitors during the month included Mr. Forrest of Cable & Wireless Ltd., Mr. Evans of Spinneys (1948) Ltd., Mr. McKinley of Continental Oil Company, Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan, First Secretary of the Pakistan Embassy in Baghdad and Mr. H.C.N.H. Oulton from the Doha Agency.

(A. J. H. Craig)
Political Agent.

September 30, 1963.



Fig. 6 The Baroody essays for Fujeira: showing the leopard, falcon standing on a branch, the grouse and another design of the falcon on the ground.



Fig. 7 Only these 4 values were produced with this 'Fujairah' overprint.

“Fujairah” Overprint

In the meantime, Mr Finbar Kenny from New York, USA, wanted to produce stamps immediately to recover the costs of buying the contract off Baroody Company. So he produced these overprints (see Fig. 7) on existing stamps that he had available. Unfortunately, the British Postal Administration rejected the design and they were not accepted for use.

The First Set

The first official set of Fujeira was issued on 22 September 1964 and consisted of 12 values. Each value had the portrait of Sheikh Mohamed bin Hamad al Sharji, the then ruler of Fujeira on the left. It was printed by ‘Heraclio Fournier’ of Vitoria in Spain. Stamps were produced by photogravure in three sizes. Close to 500,000 each of the lower values were produced, but only 10,000 of the top values. Fig. 8 shows a cover with two of the first issue stamps.

From the first issue, a tradition started whereby EVERY stamp (except one miniature sheet) was produced both perforated and imperforate. The imperforate edition was always in limited supply and could ONLY be purchased

if a number of perforated sets were also bought. The documentation says that the imperforates were used for presentation purposes (whatever that means!!). As a result, these imperforate versions are much more difficult to obtain. It is believed that only 2,000 imperforate sets were produced for this issue.



Fig. 8 Cover with 'Value only' stamps used in Fujeira, together with 2 stamps from the first issue within a month of the official post office opening in Fujeira itself. Although philatelic, this is the only cover known to exist with both 'British Postal Agencies in Eastern Arabia' stamps (incorrect usage as explained above) and Fujeira stamps.



Fig. 9. The top 3 values depicting the falcon: the normal issue, the airmail issue and the official issue in imperf..

were mainly the perforated stamps. These cancelled-to-order stamps are still available in large quantities and of not much philatelic value. On the other hand, used stamps on covers are greatly sought after and not easily come by!

On 14th November 1964, 6 additional values were produced in the same format.

On 16 August 1965, another set of 9 stamps was produced using virtually the same designs except that Fujera and the value are transposed and additionally inscribed 'AIR MAIL'. These were also produced by Fournier.

In October 1965, a new set of 9 was produced, similar in design but with Fujera and denomination transposed and additionally inscribed 'ON STATE'S SERVICE'.

Fig. 9 depicts the high value stamp imperforate from each of the above three issues, while Fig. 10 - 12 show



Fig. 10 Letter to Germany dated September 1965 using the standard letter rate to Europe at that time of 25 n.p.

Top right: Fig. 11 Letter to England dated October 1967. By now the standard letter rate to Europe had increased to 30 n.p.

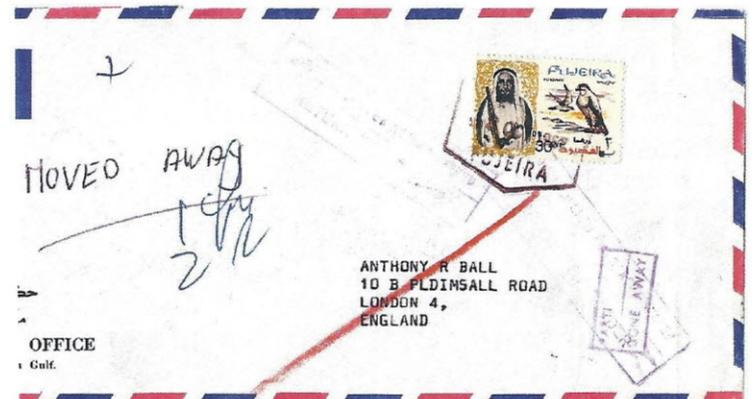


Fig. 12 Letter dated January 1966 using official stamps. The standard letter rate to USA was 50 n.p.



HURRY UP—ONLY 10,000 SETS!

The post has just brought me a most exciting document, and I feel that it would be very selfish if I did not hasten to share the good news with you. Fujairah Post Office "Press and Broadcast Notice" dated July 21st, 1965, announces the issue on August 16th of the First Airmail Series—a multi-coloured nine denomination series with a total face value of R.13 (=19s.6d.).

The notice gives details of the six-colour photogravure stamps—the six lowest values measuring 46.5 × 30 mm. and the three highest measuring 37.5 × 57 mm. Now this is real value for money—just think of it, 7249.5 square millimetres of glorious technicolour, and at face value, too! Hurry up—there are only 10,000 sets, and you don't want to miss these stamps.

But WAIT! "Fujairah Post Office"—is there one? "Press and Broadcast Notice"—no press or radio in Fujairah! "FIRST Airmail Series"—that's it; there is no airport in Fujairah, and they want one; so you are to be allowed to make the first contribution of £10,000 towards its cost. Further airmail stamps will, no doubt, keep the Exchequer refreshed when you have got this lot safely in your collections.

Come to think of it, perhaps there isn't really all that need for haste; none of these stamps will ever be needed for postage, and there can't possibly be 10,000 fools ready to be parted from their money. Or are there?

However, don't be disheartened, the Fujairah Post Office also announces that other stamps are available—all at face value (but note that remittances must be made "in fully convertible funds").

For instance, there are the Kennedy Memorial stamps for only 18s.5d. with a miniature sheet at the bargain price of 12s.; but "Mail orderers should not ask for more than one souvenir sheet for every two regular series ordered". Then there is the Olympic Games set for 32s.3d., and remember that "to make the Special series more memorable a quantity of each denomination was left imperforated"! Don't forget the 18 definitives—they will only set you back 37s.6d., and you must get rid of your money somehow.

* * * *

P.S.—To the Post Office of Fujairah, Fujairah, Arabian Gulf (via Bahrain): —

You really are letting your imagination run away with you when you say that the definitive stamps were "placed on sale in the Post Offices . . . to replace the *overprinted Great Britain Stamps used in this territory previously*". G.B. overprinted stamps were *never* sold in a Post Office that did not exist. Also, you know, "(via Bahrain)" gives the game away!

A small point, but may I suggest that, in your next "Press and Broadcast Notice" you spell "Office" correctly in the Arabic—it will look better; particularly when you consider that, by the omission of the Arabic letter "t", the expression "Post Office" can be misread as "Postal Rubbish Dump".

Fig. 13 Copy of 'Late News' from page 825 of the 13 August 1965 issue of 'Stamp Collecting' magazine.

usage of stamps from the normal, airmail and official sets.

Footnote: Please note Fig. 13 – a 'tongue in cheek' commentary by NOMAD in the 13 August 1965 issue of Stamp Collecting. Obviously stamps from Fujaira achieved notoriety from the start! Imagine the sentiments when up to 10 sets were being produced per month (about 100 stamps) during 1971 and 1972! And if that is not enough, each of these stamps was available 'in limited supplies' in imperforate format!

I am greatly indebted to Mr Khalid a. Al Omaira of Abu Dhabi who has been of great help in obtaining the 'local information' used in this article.

Maps courtesy of Michel & Minkus Catalogues

Parcel Cards in Context

Robert A. M. Gregson

(Ed. This text was prepared for a display of parcel cards given at the Philatelic Society of Canberra in February 2009.)

Parcel cards are a philatelic topic that seems to be unfairly subject to ignorance and misrepresentation, while popular textbooks about philately can be utterly uninformative, though internet sources like Wikipedia are worth a search. They are postal objects that are little collected in Australia, as compared with Europe. They can be found in the stocks of dealers who specialize in postal history, but even there they can be wrongly described, and searching through on-line or hard-copy auction catalogues can consequently be frustrating. Their relative scarcity is not difficult to calculate, in one auction in Germany in September 2008 there were 16,128 lots, nearly all covers or postcards, and around only 50 of them were parcel cards. And that is in a country where they are understood and collected, and can reach very high realizations for early examples used in the 19th century. In the last two years there seems to have emerged an increasing interest in parcel cards, with a corresponding marked increase in auction prices realised for even more modern examples. Prices asked for parcel cards appear to be related to three things; country of origin, destination, and stamps actually used. Some high value stamps, for example the 10 and 20 Francs stamps of Switzerland, are mostly used for parcel post unless you are prepared to accept philatelic over-franking.

Parcel cards are used in Australia, and have changed in their format so that CP 72, the modern descendant of CP2 in UPU notation, is now a sort of envelope with a set of duplicate forms in it. Customs, insurance and postage now get combined, whereas in earlier usage the customs form, where needed, was a separate document stapled onto the parcel card. Only if you are sending an insured package internationally from Australia will you be likely to have to fill one up - we don't use the parcel card system for domestic uninsured and custom-free packages, unlike the situation in Europe, or the P.R. China, or apparently South America.

The countries that follow or have followed British postal practice used similar postal stationery, so parcel cards in the days when they were bilingually inscribed in French (*Bulletin d'Expédition*) and in English looked much the same in all the Dominions of the British Empire and later the Commonwealth. I have, for example, cards from Scotland to Finland, Australia to Spain, Canada to Sweden, all similar in appearance, and have seen examples from South Africa. Postage was not paid in stamps affixed, with rare exceptions, but stamps for postage due affixed from the receiving country on arrival can be found. GB international parcel cards are inscribed *Despatch Note*, and the design details vary over time. After 1921 they have provision for C.O.D. added.

It is perhaps the absence of stamps affixed that result in most collectors ignoring parcel cards, but of course the British system is an exception, and any of the European countries will have postage stamps, revenue stamps, postage due stamps, and stamp images as on pre-stamped postal stationery, all present at some time and in combinations. I have even seen one Bulgarian example where besides postage stamps there were compulsory charity labels.

Parcel cards from, for example, France, Egypt, or Romania will normally have both revenue and postage stamps on them, either outgoing or incoming. Cards used in Hungary during the hyperinflation of 1945-46 have revenue and postage stamps on them, as well as a revenue imprint for the price of the card itself. This follows precedents set back before 1918 and the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian system.

I want to consider the case of Czechoslovakia in particular to illustrate the evolution and diversity of practices. I have collected the very first issue of Czechoslovakia because of two things, first I have been in Prague and was fascinated by the architecture, and second these first stamps and banknotes were designed by the artist Mucha who is better known for his famous art nouveau posters for cigarettes and the PLM railway, done when he was living in Paris.

These first stamps, showing in two designs the Hradčany, or in German Hradschin, or cathedral palace up on

the hill overlooking the city, were used in a transition period and so can be found on cover mixed with Austrian stamps. They were printed by a company that seems not to have done security printing before, so a collection can begin with black prints, printer's waste and colour proofs. Imperforate, privately perforated for commercial use, and then in a variety of plates and later various official perforations, makes for quite complicated and interesting philately. Overprints making postage stamps into postage due stamps, and postage due stamps into postage stamps, can be found on cover.

The Austrian postmarks were bilingual, German and Czech, but soon the German forms of the place names got deleted. Postal stationery with both the postage stamp image of the Hradschin and the new 1919 revenue stamps came into existence alongside the stamps, and a weak inflation caused some rate revisions within the first two years. There was nothing like the hyperinflation in Germany, Austria or Poland. Included in this complicated situation, parcel cards in the tradition of the Austrian or Hungarian issues were introduced, and provision for special C.O.D. usage was continued.

Let us go back a bit first. Parcel cards first came into use in Europe, before that the posts of Thurn and Taxis certainly carried parcels by 1750, and before cards a letter accompanied the parcel, with some details of the weight, in Pfund and Lot (pre-metric units), payments and of course the addressee, and usually the sender. Such a letter is called in German a *Paketbegleitbrief*, and when cards replaced them they were then inscribed in many cases *Paketbegleitkarte*. Later *Paketadresskarte* is more usual, and *Adresskarte* is commonly found, when they were for international use then always *Bulletin d'expédition* is used as well.

After a treaty between the German and Austrian empires in 1850 such letters continued in use, with the introduction of little labels giving the place of origin and a number. These were usually fixed on the front of the letter, but sometimes on the back, and most of the little states and postal services in central Europe by 1852 had begun to use these labels. You can get the approximate date of an early *Begleitbrief* from the presence of the label, because the postmarks then often omitted the year, but always look at the contents if they have survived. Early parcels were often not parcels but bundles of bank or legal papers. Various sorts of registered or insured mail were also developed in the 19th century and so parcels could be sent that way. Later until at least the 1960s some countries allowed you to send international parcels as postage due. Cash on delivery appears around the 1880s.

Starting back from before there were parcel cards, which came into use around 1877, a letter accompanying a parcel would in Austria from about the 1850s have a revenue stamp on it. When cards came into use, a stamp image with a low face value was printed on the card, as a charge for the card itself, but the postage was still due and receipted in stamps. Sometimes the stamps were perfins because companies with a lot of business had their own cards pre-printed with the sender's name and perhaps the addressee. Mail from Austria or Germany to Constantinople has provided a lot of surviving commercial examples that have come on the market recently. Austrian parcel cards were obviously used in Bohemia, that includes Prague, until 1918. (*Ed. The display included a series of five cards illustrating this evolution in handling procedures.*)

When the Austro-Hungarian empire collapsed and Czechoslovakia came into existence, Czech stamps and postal stationery were available at most post offices by January 1919, but Austrian stamps continued to be valid for postage until October 1919, and mixed frankings are found, some obviously philatelic. There were at least three sorts of parcel cards, ones with the postage stamp image, or the revenue stamp image on the cards, or no image at all. If you posted a parcel at a post office then you would pay with postage stamps. But if you sent the parcel by rail from a railway station the form had revenue images and revenue stamps would be affixed to it. So there were two systems in parallel. In both cases you made up the rates with appropriate stamps. Other interesting complications exist, because a combined double form for a parcel and c.o.d. facilities existed in which there was a Hradschin image on one part but no stamp of any sort on the other.

This is by no means the end of the complications. Over the period 1919-1921 there are about 8 different designs listed by a specialist dealer in Prague, the Hradschin image is on the left or on the right, there are variants only in Czech and only in Slovak, and some have German text as well. All can be found with stamps attached. Later,

around 1930, the Czechoslovak parcel cards had an imprinted revenue stamp image and payment was in cash not receipted by stamps. Even later, after WW2, postage stamps were used but no longer an imprinted image, which is what most other European countries do. The period of German occupation used the postal stationary of Bohemia and Moravia, in parallel with the General Government issues for occupied Poland. Most cards that have survived from that wartime period have had their coupons on the left-hand side removed, and many were for parcels sent to detainees in concentration camps.

So all these cards were performing the same postal function, over a long period of complicated history, and none was an item made for collectors. They can have either no stamps, revenue stamps, postage stamps, or pre-stamp imprints. Collecting one variety only seems rather obtuse, though dealers often set a price based on the scarcity of the stamps used, which may be no real indication of the relative rarity of the card. Unsurprisingly, cards from Europe or the Americas to Australia carry higher postal rates and often the top denomination stamp in current use gets affixed in multiple copies. (*Ed. examples from Italy, Sweden and Argentina were shown.*)

Types of Cards

There are four main types of parcel cards, inland (only in the language of the issuing country), and international (with text in French as well), and for ordinary post and for C.O.D. (remboursement, nachnahme, postförskott). There are variants for insured packages as well.

In some countries the railway companies also issued their own parcel cards, and these can carry the stamps of the railway companies. The French national railways (SNCF) are an example. The instructions for non-delivery on the back of a card vary in their details according to the services provided and the use of UPU regulations.

Countries Using Parcel Cards

Based on what I have, and what I have seen depicted on the internet, cards became universal in Europe after 1877, except for GB. The earliest I have for GB was in 1913, inscribed Despatch Card. They are found in South American and Far Eastern countries, though they would have come into use there a bit later. I have seen:

- Denmark, Greenland, Iceland, Faroes. There was a transition period in Denmark around the 1870s when postcards were used as provisional parcel cards.
- Norway, Sweden, Finland both Russian and Independent, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Danzig, Poland (Danzig and Poland are scarce).
- GB (England and Scotland, Ireland seems to be rare).
- British Commonwealth (larger countries); Australia, Canada, South Africa. Cards were used to New Zealand and to India but I have not yet seen any cards from there.
- France, French colonies and later Francophone countries.
- Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Liechtenstein.
- Morocco, Tunisia.
- Germany, German Colonies including New Guinea.
- Austria, Hungary, Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Romania, Greece, Yugoslavia, Slovenia, Bosnia, Croatia.
- Russia (Imperial, over 100 varieties), Russian Poland, USSR.
- Italy, and former Italian colonies,
- Spain (scarce), Portugal, Portuguese colonies (very scarce)

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- Turkey, Cilicia, Israel, Egypt, Syria, Iraq, UAE.
- China, Japan including P.O.s in China, Thailand
- Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Uruguay

Some of these countries do not use any postage stamps on parcel cards, some use revenue stamps alone, some use or have used a combination of both postage and revenue stamps, and the practice changes with some modern countries now using things resembling Frama labels.

Labels stuck on parcel cards

Various labels are put on parcel cards to comply with the UPU regulations prevailing at the time. At the top should be what are encoded as CP7 and CP8, one label for each package at the office of posting. The colour may vary according to whether or not the package is registered or acknowledgement of receipt is required. In the lower right-hand corner there will often be a label put on at a major transit point, which fixes the route. This is called the *acheminement*.

Insured packages (*Wertpaket*) will have more labels, and some labels of a single capital letter such as K or B will indicate a major town through which the package is to be sent.

Scandinavian parcel cards will often get a label recording that the parcel has been collected from the office (*avhämtas*), and any further charges may be imposed when it is taken away, and receipted with postage stamps of the receiving country.

Forwarded or returned cards may have special labels for those purposes, and extra stamps or postage due stamps added for the new postage incurred.

Postage due stamps or revenue stamps on receipt are usually stuck on the back of the card, this seems often to be the case in the Balkan countries.

Customs clearance cancellations (*Zoll, Tull, Douane*) are often in purple and the customs declaration itself is not the parcel card, but stapled to the card.

The Coupon

From 1877 to about the 1970s there was a coupon area on the left-hand side of international cards, and many domestic cards, that could be removed by the person at the destination, and bearing the name of the sender. Cards with the coupon cut off are generally worth less and are obviously less informative.

Printing Editions

Some cards bear coded information that tells when the card was printed, by what company, and in what quantity. This usually appears in the top right or bottom left margins. For example a GB card used in 1928 was in the 1924 revised design, in a December 1927 printing, of 1,750,000 copies. It is interesting that so few cards have survived from the number printed, even though an edition would be in use for some years.

Cards Shown in the Display

Forty-five cards were shown other than the illustrative Czech cards. For illustrations of typical parcel cards see some earlier issues of 'Capital Philately'.

Braunschweig in 1840

Within Croatia in 1944

England to France in 1897

Denmark to Greenland in 1950

Germany to Denmark in 1888

Norway to New Zealand in 1953

Within Serbia in 1898	Italy to Australia in 1962
Russia to Sweden in 1913	Within Iceland in 1962
Turkey to Austria in 1916	Within Sweden, 1959 and 1966
Austro-Hungarian Fieldpost in 1917	DDR to the USA in 1965
Bavaria to Turkey in 1918	San Marino to Italy in 1972
Danzig to Switzerland in 1921	Madagascar to Spain in 1973
Peru to the USA in 1926	Iceland to Sweden in 1973
Within Finland in 1927	Sweden to Hong Kong in 1975
England to Finland in 1928	Portugal to Sweden in 1978 (2 pages)
Within Greece in 1930	Argentina to Sweden in 1981 (2 pages)
Italy to Mexico in 1930	Färöe Islands to Denmark in 1982
Lithuania to the USA in 1930	Spain to Sweden in 1982
Morocco to Switzerland in 1932	Japan to Sweden in 1983
C.O.D. in Sweden in 1932	Denmark express in 1983
Germany to Belgium in 1935	Germany to Sweden in 1988
Internal Luxembourg pre- and post-WWII	USA, Montana in 1991
Internal mail in the USSR in 1941	Current Australian examples
France to Germany in 1943 (3 pages)	

Reference

Von Eberhard, W. (2004) *Die Adresskarten im Kaiserreich Russland*.

(The address cards of Imperial Russia, in German and English) Lists over 150 varieties, each shown on both sides. Published in Hamburg.

Copies of this, text only, in word.doc format are available from Prof. Gregson at ramgdd@bigpond.com

An Overview of Israeli Revenue Stamps

Darryl Fuller

Introduction

In the June 2008 issue of Capital Philately, Dingle Smith wrote an introduction to the revenue stamps of Australia. This article will begin a series looking at the revenue stamps and stamped paper of Israel. Apart from the fact that I collect the revenue stamps of Israel I felt readers might find these stamps interesting. If for no other reason than the many ways that Israel has found to raise revenue, often with a different type of revenue stamp for each tax— everything from a tax on driving lessons to birth certificates for cattle!

To understand the revenue stamps of Israel it is important to understand some of the history of Israel. Israel was founded in May 1948 almost from scratch. There was already a base of people in that there was a Jewish population mixed in with the Palestinian Arab population. There was then a huge influx of Jewish people to Israel, most of whom were refugees with little money or possessions, although the Jewish people in Britain, the USA and other countries helped by providing money and support. It is not possible to go into the detailed history of the transition from Palestine to Israel, but needless to say it was not a smooth transition. Now, it takes considerable money to set up the infrastructure and public service needed to service a country and these had to be raised through taxation of, often quite poor people. When you combine this need to develop these facilities with the wars that have occurred over the years it is easy to see why Israel has been one of the most heavily taxed nations on earth.

To best explain taxation in Israel I offer the following quote from Taxes and People in Israel¹ provided in the Forward by Professor Oliver Oldman, *“A study of the tax administration in Israel is particularly revealing because Israel has been in a period of continuing transition and repeated crises during its short life. Moreover, it is a country for which the tax system has almost from the beginning been much more than a device to raise money. It has been used consciously, often experimentally as a means of facilitating or accomplishing economic and social ends. These tax policy objectives have meant that the system has changed frequently with respect to technical structure and distribution of the tax burden.”*

In order to have some systems in place when Israel started many of the Palestinian Mandate taxes were adopted for use in Israel. Many of these were fixed rate taxes that went back to the pre-colonial days and represented more of a fee than the later Israel taxes which were often based on a percentage amount.

Currencies

Israel has changed its currency unit over the years, usually because of high inflation. The following table details the units that have been used over the years. The abbreviations for each are fairly straight forward although the Israeli Lira (I.L.) is sometimes called the Israeli pound.

Period	May- August 1948	1948-1980		1980-1985	1985-present
Sub-period		1948-60	1960-80		
C u r r e n c y U n i t	Palestinian Pound	Israel Lira	Israel Lira	Sheqel	New Israeli Sheqel
S u b u n i t	1000 Mil	1000 Pruta	100 Agora	100 New Agora	100 Agora

Catalogues

There are a few catalogues which have information on Israeli revenues. The standard Bale catalogue of Israeli

stamps² is a full colour catalogue of Israel stamps that contains a selection of revenues. While the catalogue editor should be applauded for including some of the revenue stamps, the selection is not comprehensive enough and suffers from a number of issues. The main issues being that most used stamps are not priced, the selection is poorly edited, some important stamps are not included and pricing is inconsistent. The net effect of the pricing is that many lower denomination stamps are overpriced, say \$20 instead of the \$1-2 they should be, and a number of hard to get higher values are significantly underpriced. I would be happy to pay full catalogue for some stamps if I could find them. There is also a catalogue of Israeli Revenue Stamps produced by Mosden Trading Corporation³ from 1969. It is quite outdated but does have some interesting information and is worth picking up cheaply.

The key catalogue for Israeli revenue stamps is the William Wallerstein catalogue⁴. This catalogue is the result of much research by William Wallerstein and a number of collectors in Israel and updates an earlier version of the catalogue. It is very much the bible for collectors but is now over twenty years old and badly needs updating. It suffers from a number of issues, probably in part because Wallerstein, like me, could not read Hebrew. The main problems with this catalogue are that it does not appear to have been edited prior to publication and is riddled with errors, the illustrations are very poor in many cases, and the pricing is almost nonsensical in parts. Despite all this, it is still the best starting point for a collector.

Israel is still issuing revenue stamps, I believe, although the number of new or different issues in the last 20 years has been small. The real problem for collectors is that no-one has been recording these issues to my knowledge so this leaves a large gap in knowledge.

Double Perforation Errors – Warning

There are many errors known for Israeli revenue stamps particularly missing colours, a few inverted numerals and some imperforate between errors. Many of the revenue stamps were printed in large quantities and quality control was nowhere near as good as with postage stamps, hence there are a few more errors than might be expected. These errors sell for a premium and are not necessarily that expensive, but are still highly collectable.

There is one class of error, however, that I would not touch with a barge pole. There have been many double perforation errors appearing on the market over the last 10 years. The majority of these errors were NOT recorded by Wallerstein. He recorded a few of these errors and I believe his listings are quite good for errors as he had a lot of help with the catalogue. If these double perforation errors had existed 30 years ago he would have recorded them. There is one auction house selling dozens of different stamps with double perforations, sometimes virtually whole sets with the errors. It is inconceivable that so many errors were made and released. My problem with most of these errors is that virtually all have only one extra row of perforations. The perforations of Israeli revenues are complicated but despite this I don't believe that they lend themselves to so many double perforation errors. The first series of revenues was line perforated and double perforations may occur and did occur, but few were recorded up to 1986, so why have they suddenly started appearing? The majority of later issues are comb perforated, so a single line of double perforations should be rare. In addition these errors are almost always single stamps, whereas any collector who came across them would collect them in a block. Finally some stamps are partially comb perforated (such as the traffic tax stamps), and others are perforated one way and rouletted the other, which might lend themselves to perforation errors, but not necessarily the single row of extra perforations that seems to be the constant. There are also triple perforations appearing but these seem even less likely.

It is my opinion that virtually all of these stamps are fakes and none of them can be trusted. The number of them appearing has accelerated in recent years and it has got to the point where even the genuine few can no longer be trusted. These fakes are fairly well executed but when I get some time I will try to prove the gauge is not the same using scans. I will also show that the hole size is different. The final point is that the extra perforations are just too neat every time. My advice to any collector is not to purchase them.

Income Tax Stamps (Mas Hachnasa)

Wallerstein lists ten different issues for the income tax stamps. However, it should be noted that these stamps



Fig. 1 Plate block of 7pr First Issue Revenue

were used for more than just income tax but were used on receipts, bills and other documents as general tax stamps. Occasionally, when these stamps were not available general issue postage stamps were used on receipts. This was allowed and is mostly come across with low value stamps. The following ten sets of stamps are the most commonly seen revenue stamps of Israel, particularly on documents.

First Revenue Issue – Between 15 May and 25 July 1948 the first revenue stamps were issued. Fig. 1 illustrates a plate block of the 7 pruta value. Technically when this stamp was first issued it would have been a 7 mil value. Stamps ranging from 5pr to 1000pr were issued with the values from 100pr up being in a larger size. These stamps are quite common used with the high values often being found in large blocks, used on contracts, as the tax rates were high. Some values are less commonly seen used but only the 60pr value is scarce used and rare on document. Mint values to 80pr aren't hard to get but the higher values are difficult to find with original gum. Also plate blocks are far from common. Many of the high values have been taken off documents and re-gummed – so be wary. In 1949 the values from 100-1000pr were reprinted in a smaller size to save paper which was a scarce commodity in Israel.

The real interest in these stamps is not their usage or the few errors known but their perforations. Three perforation heads were available gauging 11, 11½ and 14. All three were used in various combinations so that each stamp appears in 9 different combinations from 11x11 to 14x14. All stamps are listed in all perforations but I am not convinced that they all exist and I haven't seen any article which confirms this. The stamps also appear on watermarked and unwatermarked paper.

Second Revenue Issue – In 1952 the revenue stamps were re-issued in the same design but as bi-colour stamps. Plate proofs exist of the frame design and the complete set exists as perforated plate proofs in red and green with the 5pr value also known in red and blue. The values issued were changed with some higher values added, 2000pr and 5000pr, and two values dropped, 7pr and 60pr. These stamps exist on two different papers, one watermarked 'ISRAEL' in Hebrew and the other a stag in an ellipse – the symbol of the Israeli Post Office. There are several missing colours known. This set is interesting in that all bar two values are quite easy to find mint or used, or on documents. The two exceptions are the 30pr and 80pr values. I think the 80pr value was issued after 1952 and saw little use. It is scarce used but does turn up and is very hard to find used on documents. Mint is rare and again most copies have been re-gummed.

Fig. 3 5ag and 1L.L. blocks of the Fifth Issue Revenues



Fig. 2 Only recorded used block of the 30pr Second Issue Revenue

The really interesting stamp is the 30pr value. It was not listed at all in early catalogues and subsequent research shows that was not issued until 1958, and it was not recorded in the literature until 1975. It is a rare stamp mint or used and I have not seen a copy used on a document. Mint it is one of the rarest revenue stamps of Israel and although I have a copy I think it has been re-gummed. Fig. 2 illustrates a used block of four of the 30pr value that is thought to be the only used block known. It is possibly the only used multiple known.

Third to Sixth Revenue Issues – All of these nominally different sets of stamps have the same design as shown in Fig. 3. As Wallerstein lists them the third issue comprises one stamp of 25 agora, which was the first stamp issued in the new currency of agora and Lira. He lists it as being issued in 1958 but it may have been issued in 1960 when the currency changed. This stamp is not hard to find mint or used but is not common on documents.

The fourth issue was printed in 1961 and comprises 12 values from 1ag to 5I.L. on stag watermarked slightly yellow paper. Again they are not hard to find mint or used with the exception of the two low values. The 1ag is quite scarce mint while the 2ag is a rarity and very seldom seen.

In the middle of the 1960s Israel began printing these stamps on unwatermarked paper and adding new values from 1ag up to 200I.L. Wallerstein lists these as the fifth issue. The interest in these stamps is that they were printed on both thick and thin paper and with a range of gums. They were printed and used over many years which explains the papers and gums, as well as the numerous missing colours. They make an interesting study in their own right.

In 1973 values from 3ag to 80ag were reissued using a new printing plate. The main difference is that the frame is about 1mm smaller and is easily identified with the naked eye. This is Wallerstein's sixth issue and they exist on different papers and gums also. None of these is scarce. It should be noted that Wallerstein does not list the 50ag stamp from this issue which would appear to be an oversight.



Fig. 4 2Sh block from the Seventh Issue Revenues

Seventh Revenue Issue – The circumstances which led to this issue are quite interesting. On 30 April 1979 the bulk of the revenue stamps at the Tel Aviv Post Office were stolen in an armed raid. All postal agencies throughout Israel were cabled to withdraw all revenue stamps from sale and returning them. Regular postage stamps were to be used on documents in the interim. On 15 May 1979 new revenue stamps began appearing in post offices. The design was essentially the same except the values were in new colours and had a wavy line added to distinguish them from the earlier issue, as shown in Fig. 4. They were issued on unwatermarked paper in sheets of 100. None of these is scarce mint or used. Even the 10I.L. and 20I.L. value inverted errors are easy to find.



Eighth Revenue Issue – On 16 December 1980 Israel replaced the Lira value stamps with Sheqel values from 1Sh to 500Sh. This issue is shown in Fig. 5. None of these stamps is scarce.

Fig. 5 400Sh value from the Eighth Issue Revenues

Ninth Revenue Issue – Beginning 15 March 1984 Israel began issuing a new design of revenue stamp comprising a waterpipe and olive tree as shown in Figure 6. The values issued range from 1Sh to 20,000Sh. The high values were issued due to the rampant inflation in Israel in the 1980s. These stamps are not hard to get mint but it should be noted that the three high values, 5,000Sh, 10,000Sh and 20,000Sh



Fig. 6 Sheet number block of the 20,000Sh Ninth Issue Revenues

were printed by the Customs House and were only available in the Administered Territories (Gaza, West bank etc). Thus they will only be found used on travel passes as shown in Fig. 7.



Fig. 8 (right) Tenth issue 1Sh strip showing printing error on top two stamps

Tenth Revenue Issue – In 1986 Israel re-issued the olive and waterpipe design in New Israeli Sheqels. Values exist from 1NIS to 100NIS and are shown in Fig. 8. These stamps were still available about five years ago and may still be for all I know. Some of the values were reprinted in the 1990s and the most noticeable change is the colour of the leaves on the olive tree which are paler. The 1Sh value had a third printing in a new perforation in about 2003-4. The higher values from 20NIS and above are not common on documents.

Consular Stamps (Bul Srad)

Israel issued stamps for use on passports, visas, maritime documents and other documents likely to be used at embassies, such as proof of identity. There were three different designs issued as discussed below.

First Consular Issue – In the period 1948-49 Israel issued a set of consular stamps as illustrated in Fig. 9. Values exist from 5pr to 2I.L. as well as a stamp inscribed ‘Hinam’ in Hebrew which means no value. This latter stamp



Fig. 7 (below) Exit visa illustrating use of the three top value Ninth Issue Revenues



Fig. 9 Seldom seen First Consular Issue 300pr and 2I.L. values

was used when there was no fee for a service but some proof of the service was required and is shown in Fig. 10. These stamps were never issued to the public mint, due to the nature of their use, and should not exist mint. However, the values from 25pr to 2I.L. can be found mint and all appear to have come from samples sent to embassies and not used. Many re-gummed examples also exist. The 'Hinam' value is scarce used and rare mint but can be found. The two low values are extremely rare with a mint copy

of the 10pr selling for over \$US1600 a few years ago. It is also very rare used. The 5pr I have never seen but I have been told it does exist and would probably fetch thousands if it came to market.

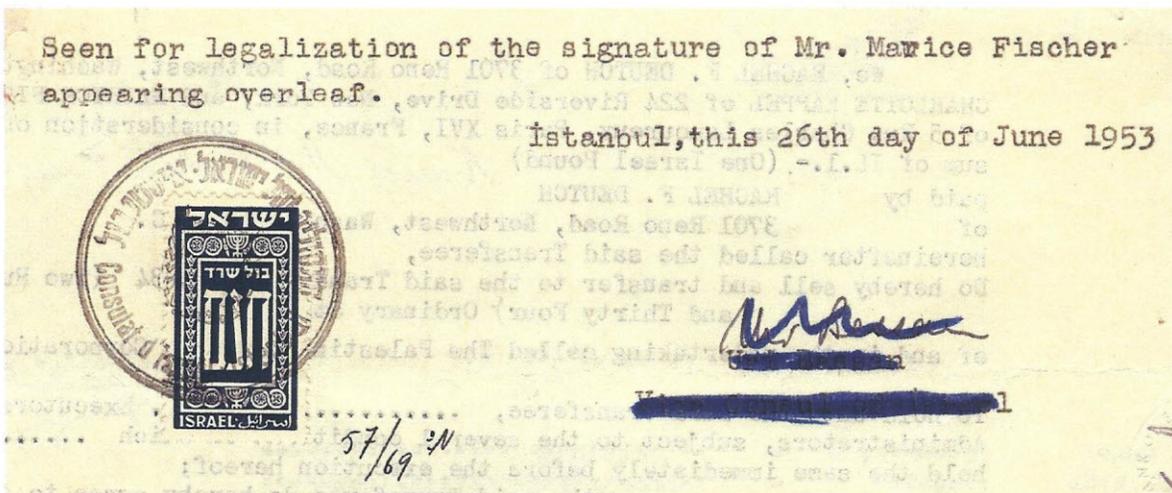
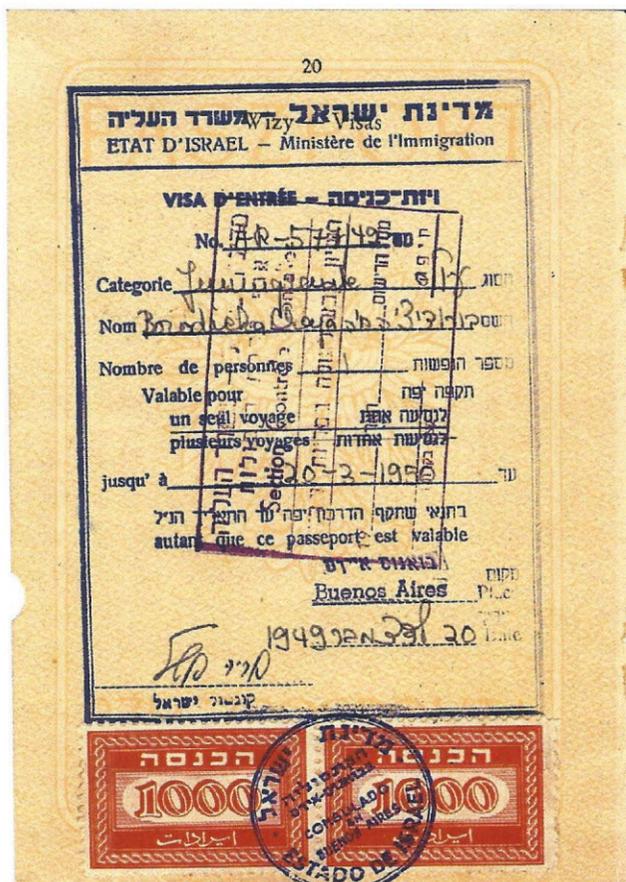


Fig.10 First Consular Hinam (No Value) stamp used on document



The consulates ran out of these stamps early on and were forced to use the high value income tax stamps as shown in Fig. 11. This example is illustrated in Wallerstien⁴ on page 98.

Fig. 11 Use of First Issue Revenues to pay consular fee on a visa

Second Consular Issue – In about 1954 Israel changed its consular stamps to a new, and in many ways, more typical Israeli design. The stamp illustrated in Fig. 12 is horizontal, has the Israeli emblem (the Menorah), is individually numbered and in this case has no value. The value, as required, was written in. They exist in three main colours – red, blue and green plus a range of quite obvious shades. I have no idea whether the different colours were used for different services but I feel this may be the case as the blue copies



Fig. 12 Second Issue Consular stamp with space for value to be written in

Capital Philately

are mainly found in passports. These stamps were used over a considerable period and come both perforated and rouletted or a combination of both.

Third Consular Issue – The issue date of this stamp, shown in Fig. 13, is not recorded but I would guess the 1970s. It is a rare stamp and seldom seen used. To my knowledge it is unknown mint despite being priced as such in the catalogue.

(To be continued)

Fig. 13 The rarely seen Third Consular Issue



References

1. "Taxes and People in Israel" Harold C. Wilkenfeld, 1973, Harvard University Press
2. "Bale Specialised Catalogue of Israel Stamps", 2004, 20th Edition, Chariot Global Marketing
3. "Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of The Holy Land and Judaica" 1969 E. Mosden
4. "Specialised Catalogue of Palestine and Israel Revenues" William Wallerstein, 1987 Mosden Trading Corporation

Book Review

The Parcel Stamps of South Australia

Pt 1: Railways, Tramways and Buses by M. Walker and A. Presgrave

The first comprehensive listing of the railway stamps of Australia was published by Ingles, Presgrave and Craig in 1980. Progressively more specialised accounts, often for individual States have appeared in the philatelic literature. The latest such study by Martin Walker and Tony Presgrave is a measure of how dedicated and detailed research can enhance our hobby. They comment that in 1993 a census of South Australian railway stamps numbered some 2,750 by 2008 this had increased to some 40,000 of which some 27,000 were remainders.

Their illustrated reference booklet comprises 50 pages in A5 format and is profusely illustrated in colour. Approximately half is devoted to South Australia railway stamps but they also list 'souvenir items' such as the Pichi Richi miniature sheets and although located in New South Wales the Silverton Tramway which in reality was an extension of the South Australian network.

For all of the issues philatelic information on the size, colour, varieties, printing process, perforations and the like are presented together with assessments of rarity (on a seven point scale) for both mint and used copies. For the convenience of collectors estimates of value are also given and there are check boxes for mint, used and 'used on document'. The text is a model of brevity but provides invaluable background together with a comprehensive philatelic bibliography, a guide to railway literature and to sources of information.

The account of parcel stamps however, breaks new ground with the remaining half of the publication devoted to the carriage of parcels on buses and trams. In contrast to the railway parcel stamps this is a relatively new field of research. The authors acknowledge that for many private parcel and courier companies, especially in country areas, information to date is sparse. The hope is that this aspect of parcel stamps will form the basis for a subsequent Pt. 2 of *The Parcel Stamps of South Australia*. The format used for the tram and bus parcel stamps is similar to that for the railway material although the rarity index is omitted.

At that price the content, quality of research and user-friendly format for any collector, even for those with only a passing interest in railway (and bus!) parcel stamps, is a bargain.

Appropriately the publication was launched in October at Adelaide Stampex 2008 and can be purchased from the authors at a cost of \$25.00 including postage and packing within Australia.

Available from Martin Walker, PO Box 247, Torrensville Plaza, SA 5031 (email: martin.walker@drakes.com.au) or Anthony Presgrave. PO Box 317, Goolwa, SA 5214 (email: aydepe@bigpond.com).

Dingle Smith

Highways and Byways of Philately

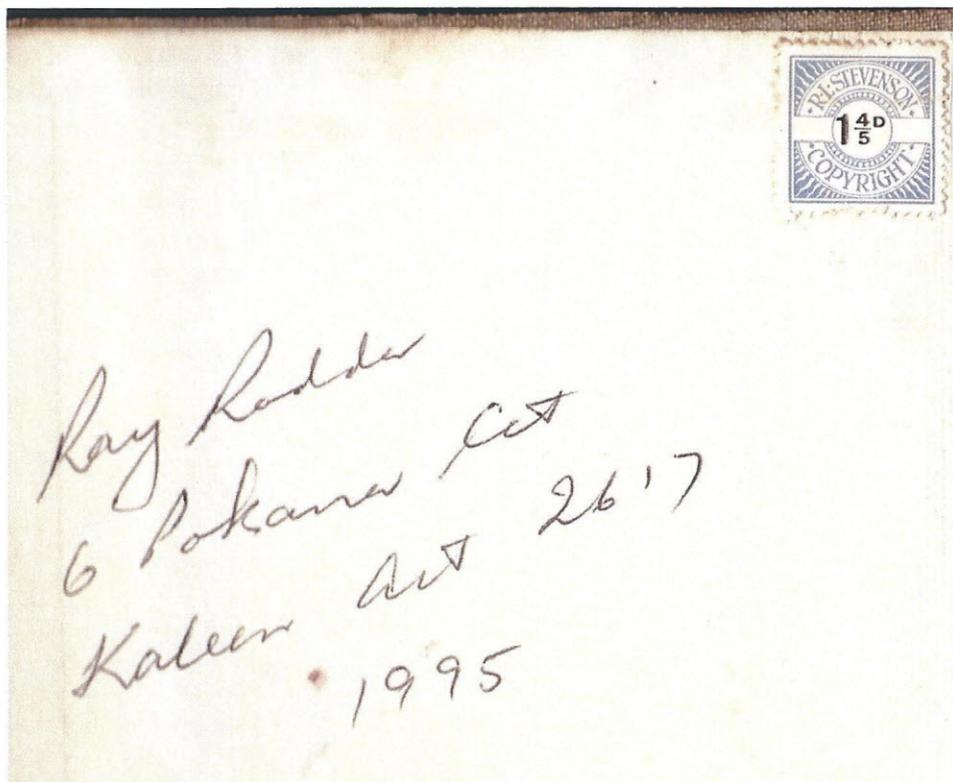
Copyright Stamp on Cover

Dingle Smith

One of the delights of collecting revenue stamps is finding unexpected items. The illustration below is from the inside cover of an old and rather battered copy of *Treasure Island* by Robert Louis Stevenson recently donated to the Life Line book fair. It is unusual for two reasons, the first is the small perforated adhesive stamp to the value of 1 and 4/5th of a penny and the other is the name and address for Ray Rodda. Older members of the Society will recognise the name of the former Postmaster of Canberra who was a staunch supporter of the early Canberra Shows (then known rather pretentiously as the National Philatelic Conventions!). Ray is long since retired but still hale and hearty and is the Patron of our Society.

The stamp is an example of a copyright stamp and signifies that the publisher, in this case Ward, Lock and Co. Ltd of London & Melbourne had paid the copyright charge to the beneficiaries of the literary estate of Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-1894).

Such copyright stamps are more commonly found on the older style of vinyl gramophone records and the biannual Life Line Canberra book fair is also a good place to find those! Although copyright stamps are most commonly found on old records or on pianola rolls it was not until the publication of *Stamps on Music* by Adam Miller in 2007 that there was a comprehensive listing and account of this particular philatelic byway. I have a copy of the publication and it is a work of scholarship, splendidly illustrated and some 200 pages in length. Adam Miller is currently the Librarian of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand where he also maintains an excellent web site devoted to copyright stamps; www.78rpm.net.nz. The use of stamps to indicate that copyright had been paid was normally restricted to gramophone records and only the literary beneficiaries of Robert Louis Stephenson



and the relatively small printing firm of Jarrolds & Sons Ltd, located in Norwich in eastern England, who specialised in colour printing applied such stamps to books. The use of copyright stamps in Australia on gramophone records spanned the period from about 1920 with a very few examples known after decimalisation in 1966. The use in books by Stevenson was from 1922 to 1944. I very much doubt if the value of the copyright stamp even on 'cover' (albeit inside the cover!), even with the signature of Ray Rodda, is worth more than a few dollars but I thought I would share my pleasure at finding this item with others in the Society!

PASTCARDS

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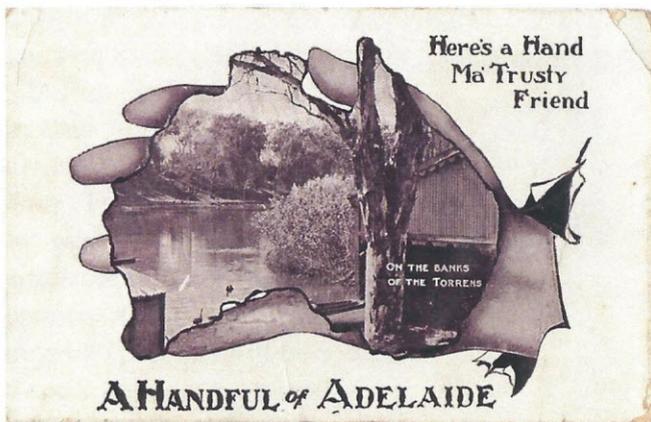
ISSN 1326-9941

Great Handfuls Of Postcards

Elsbeth Bodley



The Golden Age of Postcards coincided with the early years of federation in Australia and many postcards reflect the new patriotism and nation-building sentiments. As well as showing off Australian beauty spots and way of life, these cards more subtly promoted immigration.



The nineteenth century saw a huge migration from the British Isles to all corners of the Empire, many of course, to Australia. The Hands Across the Sea postcards of this period were a popular way of maintaining family links. My collection of the Hands Across the Seas cards has widened to include Hands in general and I now have a number of cards of a similar format: a hand holding an outline map of Australia (but Tasmania is missing!) framing a photograph of some part of Australia. Most of these cards have the caption "A Handful of Australia/ Here's a Hand Ma' Trusty Friend". (Fig. 1) There are also similar "Handful" cards for Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, (Fig. 2) and even for some country towns. My collection includes Bathurst, Cooma (Fig. 3) and Gundagai. Were there cards for any other towns?



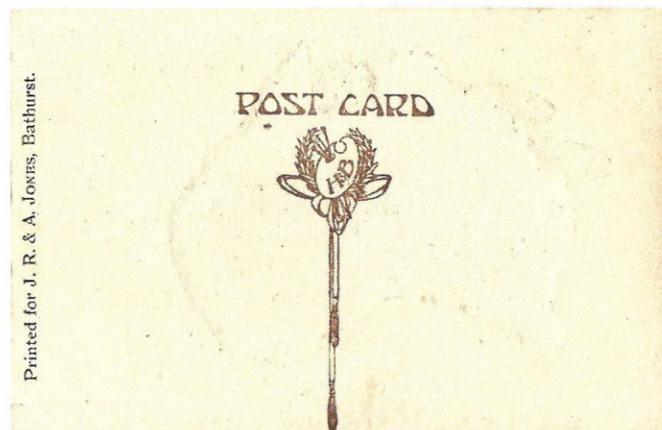
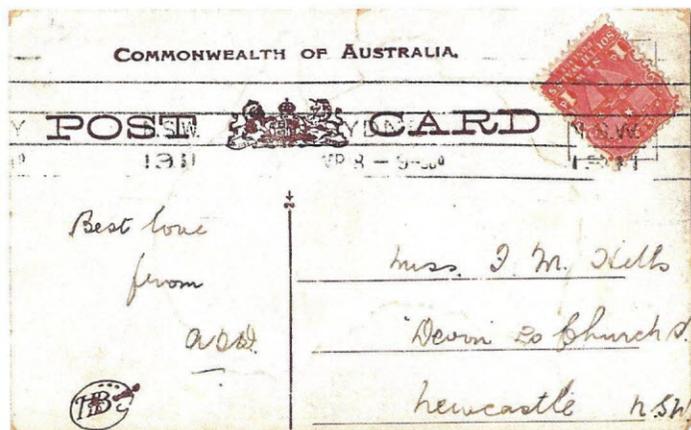
Left: Fig. 1-3

Below right: Fig. 4



The publisher of all except one of my cards is H & B – Harding and Billings – and the back of the cards also include the words “Commonwealth of Australia” making them look like a semi-official publication (Fig. 4). The cards show two different forms of the H & B logo (Fig. 5).

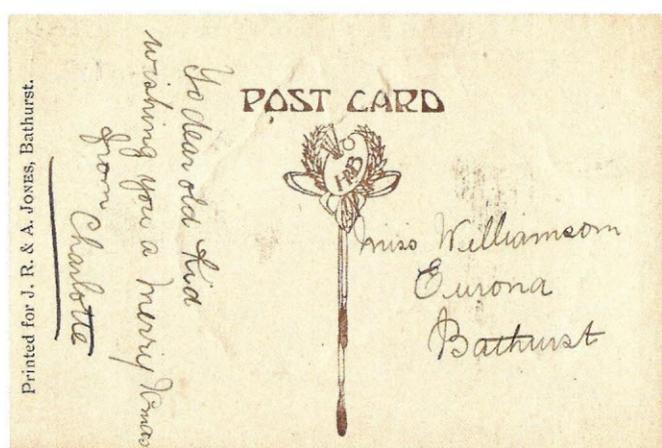
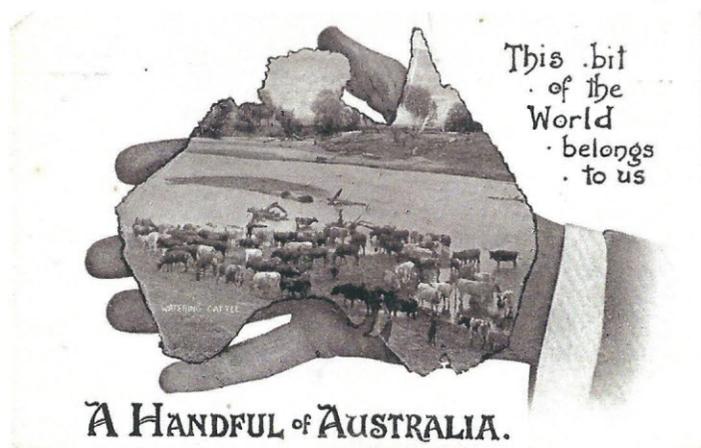
Fig. 5 left & right: two different H&B logos



Can anyone provide information on the link with the Commonwealth? The “outsider” was published by The Rembrandt Fine Art Coy (Fig. 6).

Fig. 6

Fig. 7



Among the cards published by H & B, the Bathurst and Cooma cards (but NOT the Gundagai one) include the words “Printed for J R & A Jones, Bathurst” (Fig 7). Does anyone have information about these people?

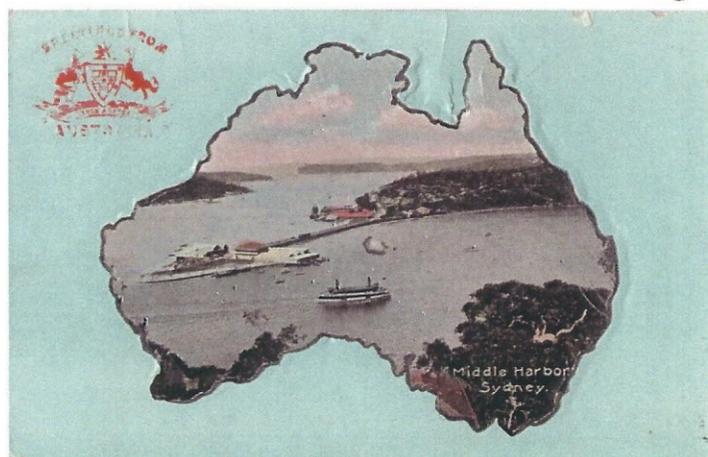
If similar cards were published for other country towns or areas, were they also printed for local firms?

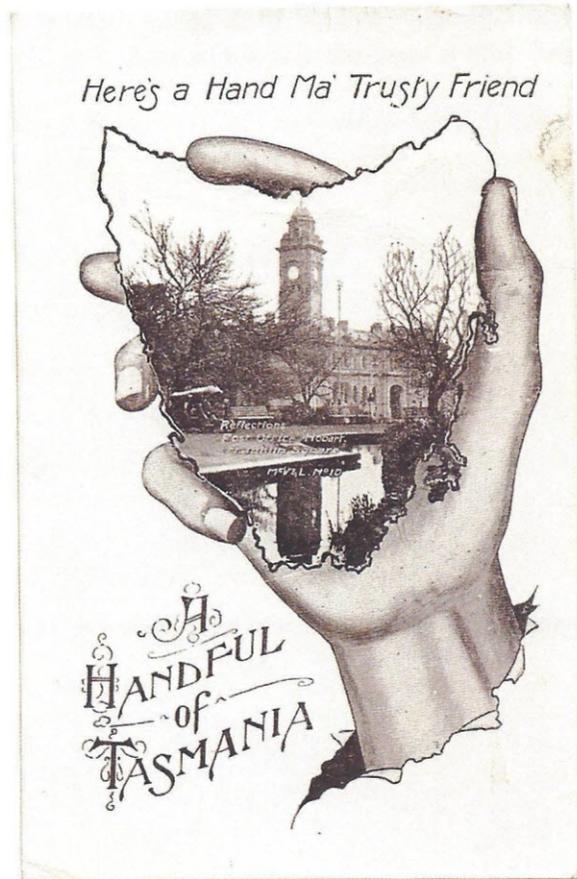
These are not scarce cards and so far I have not made a point of searching for them. If you have any cards of this type, please help us to compile a detailed listing. Photocopies of front and back of each card, or at least a detailed description (see my table below) would help. Any information can be sent to The Postcard Branch of the Society at PO Box 341, Dickson, ACT 2602. The responses will be included in an expanded list to be published in a future edition of “Pastcards”.

Several of my cards have a blue-green background and in others the photograph is coloured or tinted, but the majority are on a white shiny-surfaced card.

Dates on my cards are between 1909 and 1912 but most of them are undated. One card on a green shiny surface

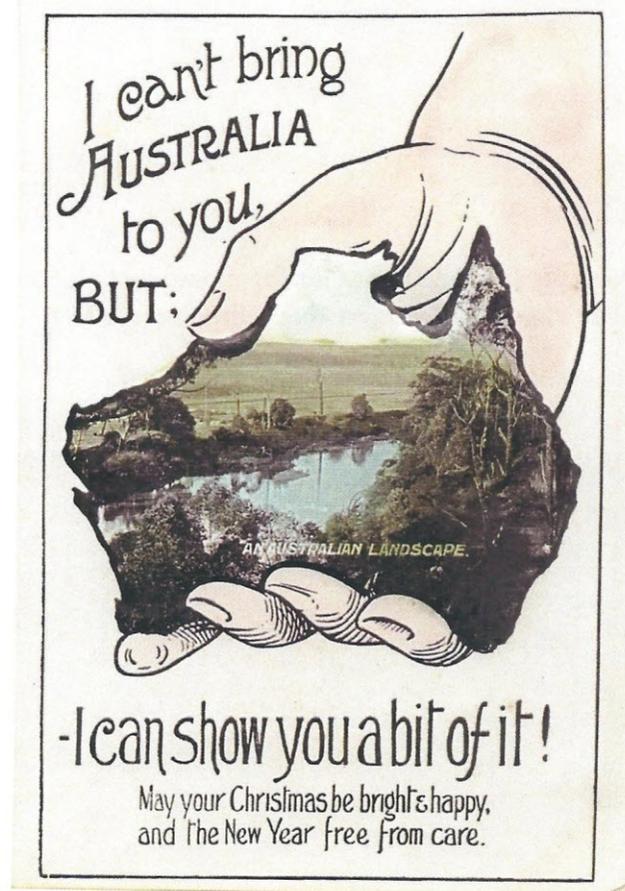
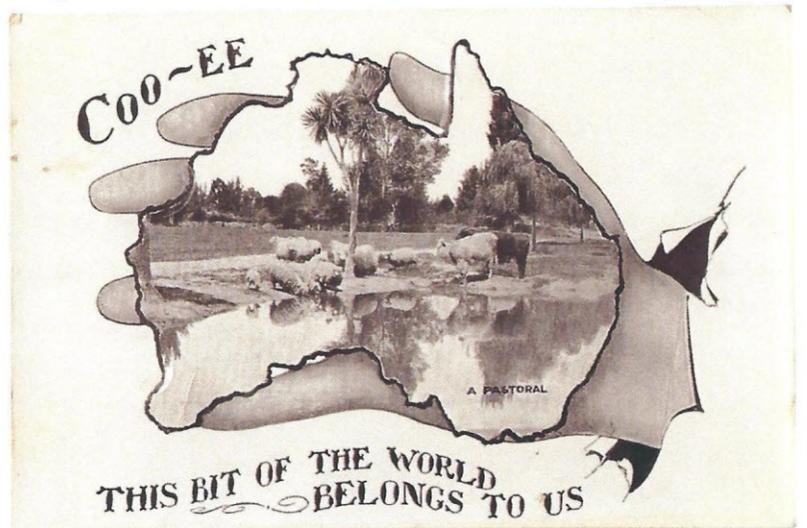
Fig. 8





omits the hand and the wording but has a red Commonwealth coat of arms and the words "greetings from Australia" (all in red) in the top left corner (Fig.8). The outline map appears to be identical with the other H & B cards.

Tasmania got its revenge for omission from the "Australian" cards by issuing separate cards – "A Handful of Tasmania" in a vertical format with a hand holding an outline map of the island framing a photograph (Fig.9). I only have one of these and it is captioned "Reflections/Post Office, Hobart/Franklin Square"



Top left: Fig. 9 Above: Fig. 10 Bottom left: Fig. 11

with the code "McV & L No.10". Presumably these are the initials of the photographer(s) but does "No.10" mean there are at least nine other cards in this series?

Three other cards in my collection have a similar format but different wording. Two sound almost aggressive – "This bit of the World belongs to us" (Fig. 10) and the other has the same words preceded by "Coo-EE", which makes it sound more friendly. The third card has been produced in a vertical format for Christmas and New Year: "I can't bring AUSTRALIA to you, BUT I can show you a bit of it/ May your Christmas be bright & happy and the New Year free from care"(Fig. 11).

The following table sets out the details of the cards in my possession. Please help by contributing further information on these distinctively Australian cards to enable a complete list to be published.

"A Handful of . . ." POSTCARDS					
"A Handful of AUSTRALIA"					
"Here's a Hand Ma' Trusty Friend"					
Background Colour	Title of Picture	BW or colour	Publisher	Date	State
White	A Typical Country Scene	BW	Commonwealth of Australia (CofA) H&B logo BLC	-	PU
White	A Bush Road	BW	(CofA) H&B logo BLC	1909	PU
White	A Bush Road	BW	(CofA) H&B logo BLC Series 198	-	WOB
White	Sowing	BW	H&B logo with laurels		
White	A Shady Nook	BW	H&B logo with laurels top centre	1909	WOB
"This bit of the world belongs to us"					
White	WATERING CATTLE	BW	"The Rembrandt Fine Art Coy. " Series 100a	1911	WOB
"A Handful of SYDNEY"					
"Here's a Hand Ma' Trusty Friend"					
Blue-Green	George Street Sydney	Col.	(CofA) H&B simple logo BLC Series 198	1909?	WOB
Green-Blue	The Harbour from Government House	BW	(CofA) H&B simple logo BLC	1911	PU
White	Sydney from St Mary's Cathedral	BW	H&B logo with laurels top centre	-	WOB
"A Handful of MELBOURNE"					
"Here's a Hand Ma' Trusty Friend"					
White	Collins Street	BW	(CofA) H&B simple logo BLC	1912	PU
"A Handful of ADELAIDE"					
"Here's a Hand Ma' Trusty Friend"					
White	ON THE BANKS OF THE TORRENS	BW	H&B logo with laurels top centre	-	WOB
"A Handful of BRISBANE"					
"Here's a Hand Ma' Trusty Friend"					
Green	Botanic Gardens	Col.	(CofA) H&B simple logo BLC	?	PU
"A Handful of BATHURST"					
"Here's a Hand Ma' Trusty Friend"					
White	Band Stand, Machattie Park, Bathurst CJ Beavis, Photo	BW	H&B logo with laurels top centre "Printed for J R & A Jones, Bathurst"	-	WOB
White	Public Buildings, Bathurst CJ Beavis, Photo	Col.	H&B logo with laurels top centre "Printed for J R & A Jones, Bathurst"	-	WOB

PASTCARDS

White	George Street, Bathurst CJ Beavis, Photo	BW	H&B logo with laurels top centre "Printed for J R & A Jones, Bathurst"	-	UU
"A Handful of COOMA"					
"Here's a Hand Ma' Trusty Friend"					
White	SHARP ST.	Tinted	H&B logo with laurels top centre "Printed for J R & A Jones, Bathurst"	-	PUSR
"A Handful of GUNDAGAI"					
"Here's a Hand Ma' Trusty Friend"					
White	Murrumbidgee River	Col.	H&B logo with laurels top centre	1912	PU
"Coo-EE THIS BIT OF THE WORLD BELONGS TO US"					
White	A PASTORAL	BW	H&B logo with laurels top centre	-	UU
"I can't bring AUSTRALIA to you, BUT: - I can show you a bit of it!"					
"May your Christmas be bright & happy, and the New Year free from care."					
White	AN AUSTRALIAN LANDSCAPE (vertical card)	Col.	The H&B Series. "Printed in Australia" no logo	-	UU
"A Handful of TASMANIA"					
"Here's a Hand ma' Trusty Friend"					
White	Reflections Post Office, Hobart Franklin Square McV&L. No. 10	BW	H&B logo with laurels top centre	-	WOB



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