

In 1902/3 a Money Order domestic service was introduced by the Belgian administration. Rules and regulations followed those of UPU

MINISTÈRE DES POSTES DE PERSE.

Bureau de *Teheran*

MANDAT برات

d'article d'argent No *1079* نمبره

Payable par le bureau de *Enzeli* توسط دفتر خانه

در وجه شخصی که در کاغذ جداگانه ذکر شده مبلغ

Payez à la personne nommée dans ma lettre d'avis
No *1079*, la somme de *Cent cinquante*
Tomans

payable à *vue* در مدت

A. Lebeian 13/5/1904

À Monsieur le Directeur des Postes Le Directeur,
à *Enzeli* *Hedet*

en timbres du mandat déposé.

Somme en chiffres

Reçu le montant du mandat ci-dessus, soit la
somme de *Cent cinquante Tomans* مبلغ

Signature de la personne à qui le mandat est payé
A. Baron

کریستاره احمدی در کبی اسلم

Route:

Teheran
23.4 1904
to Enzeli

Rates:

150 Tomans

The
100 Tomans
and the
50 Tomans
are the two
highest
value stamps
of Persia ever
printed

These two
stamps are
only recorded
used on this
document

The receiver
at Enzeli
signed
the Mandat
at bottom

Special mandat high value overprints on 1902 provisional issue. 4 domestic mandats recorded

As there was a need for very high denominations special high value stamps were also printed

For a few years about 1888 an agreement existed for international money order with France (and Algeria). Due to mismanagement with huge debt on the Persian part the agreement was scrapped by France. (see earlier)

Special mandat high value overprints on 1902 provisional issue. 4 mandats recorded

MINISTÈRE DES POSTES DE PERSE.

Bureau de *Teheran*

Imbre du bureau d'impression

MANDAT برات

d'article d'argent No **1083** نمبر

Payable par le bureau de *Koutchan* توسط دفتر خانه

بلغ در وجه شخصی که در کاغذ جداگانه ذکر شده

Payez à la personne nommée dans ma lettre d'avis
No **1083** la somme de *Cent quarante-six*
tomans et Sept kranis

payable à *vue* در مدت

A. Teheran, le 24/6 1904

A Monsieur le Directeur des Postes
à *Koutchan* Le Directeur,
Wedel

50 tomans 50
20 tomans 20
20 tomans 20
20 tomans 20

50 Kr
5 Kr
2 Kr
10 Kr

mandat ci-dess

Signature de la personne à qui le mandat est payé
Veuve E. Piroest محل امضا

Teheran
to KoutchanSent
12 June
1904
from
Teheran
to
KoutchanThe
20 TOMANS
stamp and the
50 kran of
1902 issue
are the
only
recorded
on
documentThe sender
was the
Belgian
administrator
Wedel

There was a lack of 2 and 3 TOMANS. The 50 kran of 1902 (December) issue of Mozzafar ed-Din Shah was surcharged

MINISTÈRE DES POSTES DE PERSE

Bureau de *Beheran*

Timbre du bureau d'émission
22 2/3

MANDAT برات

d'article d'argent No 1049

Payable par le bureau de *Bouchir*

Payez à la personne nommée dans ma lettre d'avis No 1049, la somme de *Quinze Tomans*

payable à *vue*

A Monsieur le Directeur des Postes à *Bouchir*

Le Directeur, *Geyrechi*

10 TOMANS 10 TOMANS

50 TOMANS 2 TOMANS

Somme en chiffres *150 Rans*

Reçu le montant du mandat ci-dessus, soit la somme de *quinze Tomans*

Signature de la personne à qui le mandat est payé

Timbre du bureau de *Bouchir*
12 4

Routes: Teheran 22 March 1904 to Bouchir arriving 12 April

Rates: 15 Tomans = 150 Krans.

Notes: The stamps of 10 TOMANS and the surcharged 2 & 3 TOMANS on 50 Krans are the only recorded on documents

Stamp shortages

Printed matter addressed to the English Telegraph in Teheran



Rates: 1 chahi imprime

Routes: From the Teheran suburb Schimran 16 9 1905 to Tehearn same day

3d weight class internal letter



Rates: 15 chahi

Routes: Teheran 9 Sept 1905 to Sultanabad via transit Teheran 10 Sept

I. C 8.

Power politics!

Rivalry leads to "shadow" opening of two offices

The British wanted more Indian POs to support trade and power

Chahbar & Jask opened by Persia ab 1904/5 with Belgian administrators support. Closed within shortly

Source: British/Indian official papers, New Delhi

Persia shows
its teeth

Chahbar. Persian PO

The **only recorded**
mail related to this
Persian post office

Rates: Official mail
of the postal authorities
was free franked

Routes: Bouchir –
probably by ship mail –
via Abbassi
(B Abbas) to Chahbar

Markings: Violet seal
of the Bushire postal
authorities, front

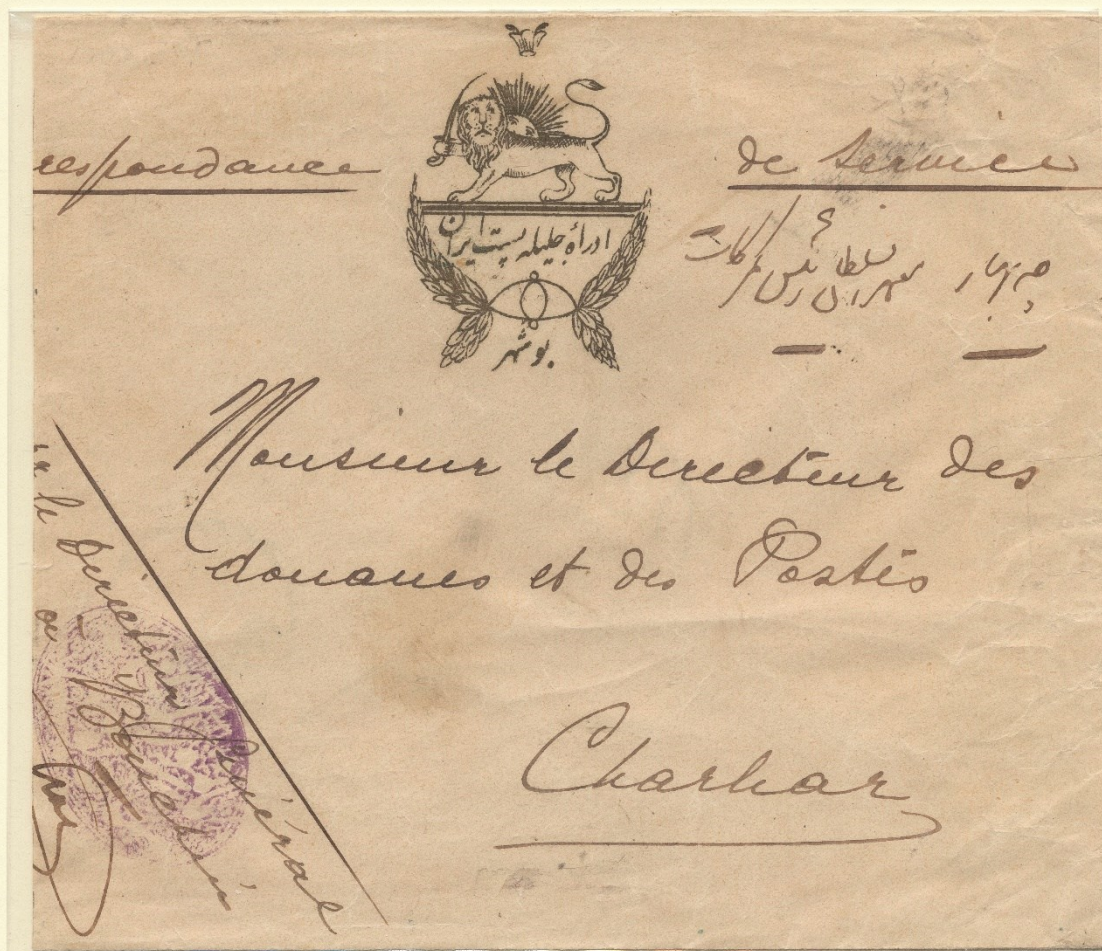
Others at back

Bouchir 1. 12 ?

The ABBASSI black
or violet type used as
transit was ceased
in 1905

No arrival mark

PO reopened only
During Pahlavi period
about 1926



Jask. Persian PO

The **only recorded**
mail related to this
shortlived Persian PO

Rates: Official mail
of the postal
authorities
was free franked

Routes: Shiraz via
Bouchir to – by ship
mail – Jask

Markings: Shiraz on
front (date unclear)
At back are
ABBASSI in red, date
slug up-side-down

Jask violet negative
is **unrecorded**

The PO reopened
1926/27



An oasis in southwestern Khorasan province

Internal receipt related to Tabasse sub office vis-a-vis its head-office, Meched

When postage stamps were run out the mail was sent against cash and with a postage paid mark



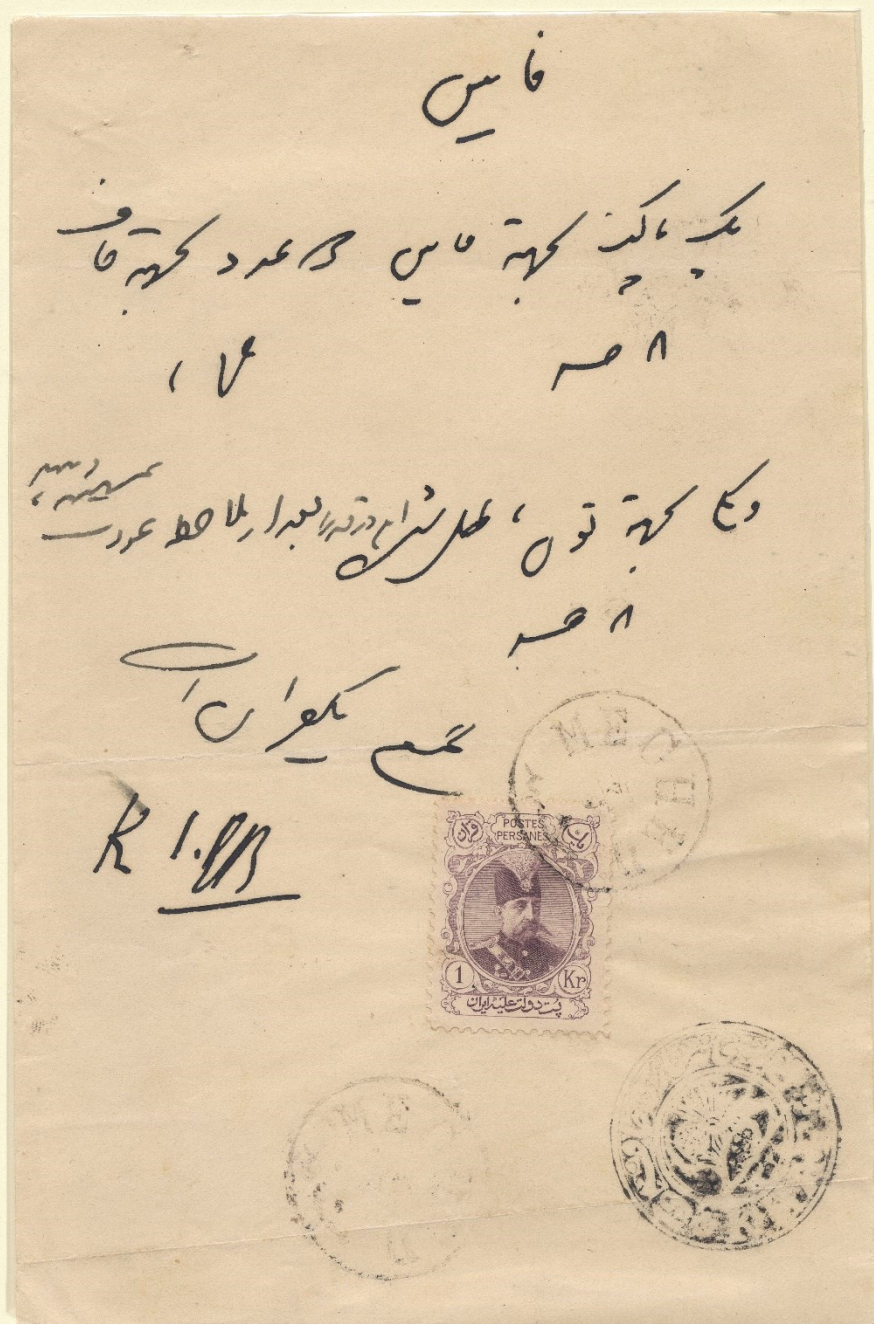
For Tabasse 9 Kran 10 chahi was to be paid for



Small village in Torbate Heidari district in Khorasan province

Internal receipt related to Khaf sub office vis-a-vis its head-office, Meched

When postage stamps were run out the mail was sent against cash and with a postage paid mark



Khaf being a very small place so only stamps equivalent to 1 Kran was to be paid for



III. Nudity contra Religion. Leads to censorship & postal control tax

Nude women cause hick-ups among Ayatollahs!

Any use of semi-nude/nude women on ppcs was anathema to the mullahs. They wished to ban all kind of ppcs but as a member of UPU it was not that easy. A solution was reached allowing ppcs to be sold at the Teheran GPO only and to be censored! Later it seems ppc were also sold in some provincial cities. A special obliterator was to be used and a control tax of 2 chahi was to be paid. The proof was the use of a 2-chahis stamp of the 1902 issue overprinted **CONTROLE**. Varieties exist. Overprints in use till 1907. In smaller places overprints were neglected.

G. Lepeche's signature. The earliest use of visible censorship in Persia

G. Lepeche was a high Belgian civil servant in the new Belgian administration of the postal services

In use during January 1904. Then replaced by a violet special seal mark

This type of French ppc NOT ALLOWED



*Controle
Lepeche*

G. Lepeche's
signature
on Persian
postcard
Enlarged



Rate: 5 chahis

Routes: Teheran 14 January 1904 via Baku 13 Jan (Julian) to Trieste 2 Feb 1904

III.a

Nudity contra Religion. Leads to censorship & tax

Controle marks, vertically or horizontally, were soon overprinted on the 2 ch stamps. The Teheran Director of the Postal HQ's own internal seal replaced the Teheran departure cancellation for a while

G. LEPECHE tax stamp also exceptionally used as postal departure mark. Vertical ovpt



Violet

C
o
n
t
r
o
l
e

Vertical
machine
ovpt



Rates: 5 chahi

Routes: Teheran 30 April 1904 endorsed on the back, via Russia to France arriving 14 April

G. Lepeche's own seal replaced by a general official seal reading: DIRECTION GENERAL DES POSTES/ LE PERSE TEHERAN. In use as from about May/June 1904-early 1905



Violet
30mm diameter

Controle

Horizontal
machine
ovpt



Rates: 5 chahi

Routes: Teheran via Russia to Pola, Austria arriving 26 June 1904

III.a

Nudity contra Religion. Leads to censorship & tax

When the 2-ch stamp got out of stock two 1-ch stamps overprinted **CONTROLE** replaced

The large majority of the cards were sent to abroad. Some used internal recorded
Imprime to USA 1905



Rates: 3 chahi for imprime. **Reg fee:** 13 chahi

Routes: Teheran 7-10-05, via Russia, UK, ship to New York arriving 28 10 1905

Ppcs posted anywhere but Teheran very scarce. Very small place had no ovpt and tax handstamp

Ppcs from such small places extremely rare

Marand, northwestern Persia. Positive seal. The only recorded taxed



Rates: 5 chahi

Routes: Marand/Tabriz 28 Oct 1905 (endorsed at back) via Russia to Belgium arriving 24 Nov 1905

Notes: A Belgian distribution mark "25" in a circle applied

III.a

Nudity contra Religion. Leads to censorship & tax

Ppcs posted anywhere but Teheran are very scarce. Some had their own designed tax handstamp

Julfa-Isfahan. Armenian Christian suburb to Isfahan Two different designed tax marks applied.

Type I. A "T" in a circle handstamp. The only recorded



Rates: 5 chahi

Routes: Julfa-Isfahan 26 June 1904 via Russia to Paris

Julfa-Isfahan

Type II. A "T" handstamp only. The only recorded



Rates: 5 chahi

Routes: Julfa-Isfahan June 1904 via Teheran (date unclear), Russia to Paris

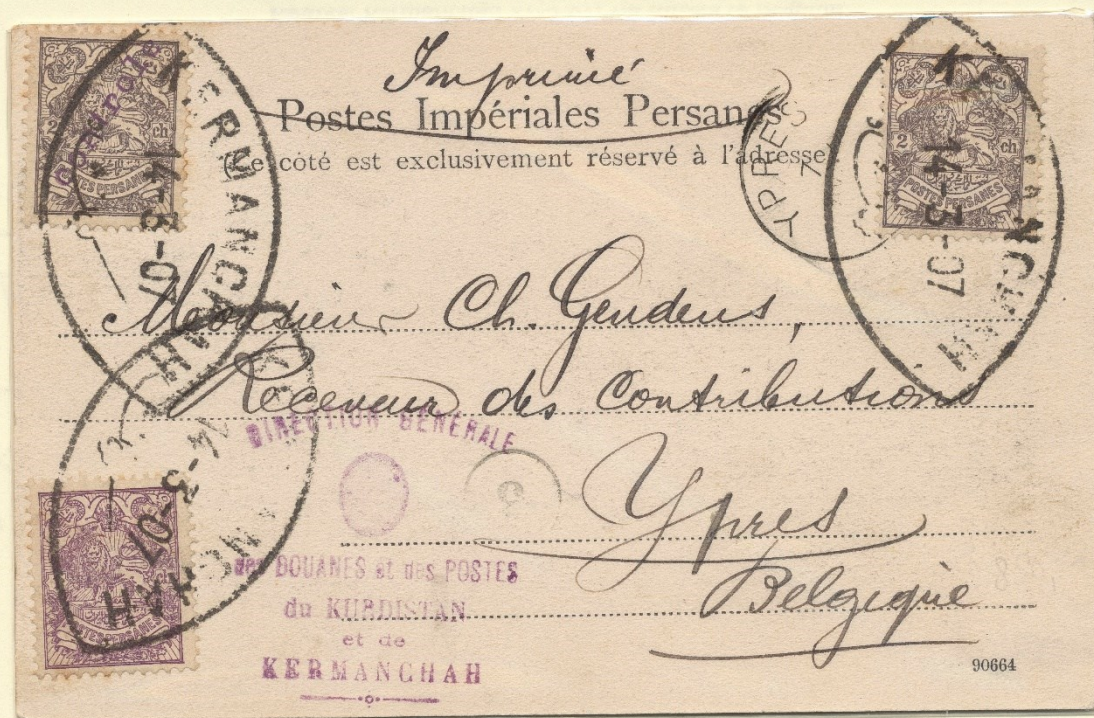
III.a

Nudity contra Religion. Leads to censorship & tax

Ppcs posted anywhere but Teheran are very scarce. Some had their own designed tax handstamp

Kermanschah. "Controle" slightly bowed in violet handstamp. Normal postal departure mark

Note the Official handstamp of "Direction Generale" over Kurdistan and Kermanschah



Rates: 3 chahi for imprime.

Routes: Kermanschah 14-3-07 via Russia to Belgium

Markings: A Belgian distribution mark applied

The 2-ch or 1-ch of 1903 issue used as tax stamp. Only exception is the 1 chahi of 1906 issue seen used at Kermanschah! "Controle" straight. Two recorded



Rates: 3 chahi

Routes: Kermanschah 27-5-07, via Russia to Belgium

Notes: A Belgian distribution mark "25" in a circle applied

Ppcs posted anywhere but Teheran are very scarce. Some had their own designed tax handstamp

Tabriz. "Controle" blue handstamp. Normal postal departure mark. Here only one 1-ch stamp handstamped "Controle"!



An example from another ppc sent from Tabriz



Rates: 5 chahi

Routes: Tabriz endorsed 18 Nov 1904 via Russia to Dietlikon, Switzerland 4 XII 1904

Markings: Normal postal departure mark

Tabriz. Handstamped "CONFORME", 27,5mm, across a 5-ch stamp. Two recorded with CONFORME

CONFORME

27,5 mm lenth



Rates: 6 chahi

Routes: Tabriz endorsed 12 10 1905 via Russia to Zurich 11 XI 1905

Notes: A Belgian distribution mark "25" in a circle applied

III.a

Nudity contra Religion. Leads to censorship & tax

Ppcs posted anywhere but Teheran are very scarce. Some had their own designed tax handstamp

Tabriz. "Controle" violet rectangular handstamp. Normal postal departure mark



A more clear example



Rates: 6 chahi

Routes: Tabriz early March 1904 via Russia to France 21 3 04

Markings: Normal postal departure mark

Ispahan. Handstamped blue oval negative seal used for controle

Normal postal departure mark



16 x 13mm
Blue
Enlarged



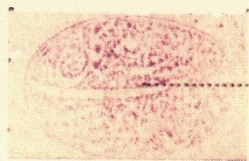
Rates: 6 chahi

Routes: Ispahan endorsed 21 February 1904 via Bushire 7 3 1904 and Victoria, Hongkong to Yokohama, Japan, 12 April

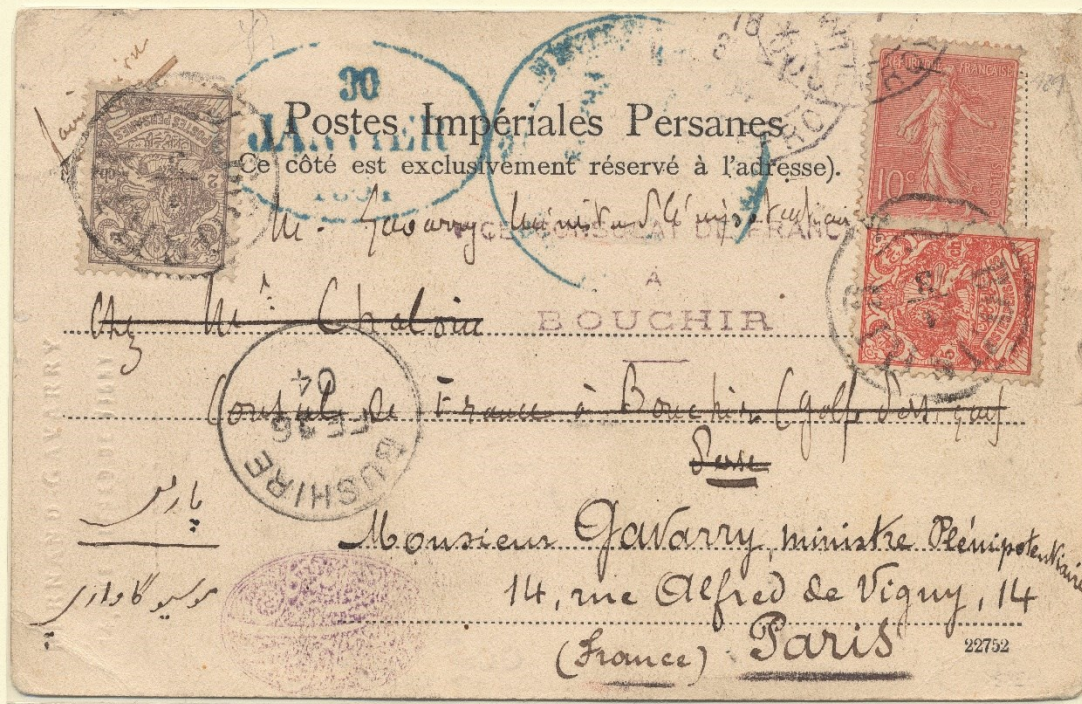
III.a

Nudity contra Religion. Leads to censorship & tax

Bushire violet oval controle mark. Card sent originally from Paris and returned



Bushire
Tax mark
28 x 19mm



Rates: From France 10 ctms. From Bushire 5 chahi

Routes: France via Ottoman PO 30 January 1904 to Bushire Indian PO 16 Feb 1904. Returned from Bushire early March to Paris and received 18 March

Schimran, suburb to Teheran. Registered card
"CONTROLE" handstamp used



Rates: 6 chahi. Reg. fee 13 chahi

Routes: Schimran 29 VIII 1906 via Teheran and Russia to Budapest 9 Sep 1906

Notes: A Belgian distribution mark "25" in a circle applied

III.a

Nudity contra Religion. Leads to censorship & tax

Ppcs posted anywhere but Teheran are very scarce. But even more scarce are ppcs sent internal

Normal 2 chahi rate for internal ppc and taxed less than 10 recorded. But sent by a Persian
Persian script only three recorded. CONTROLE ovpt



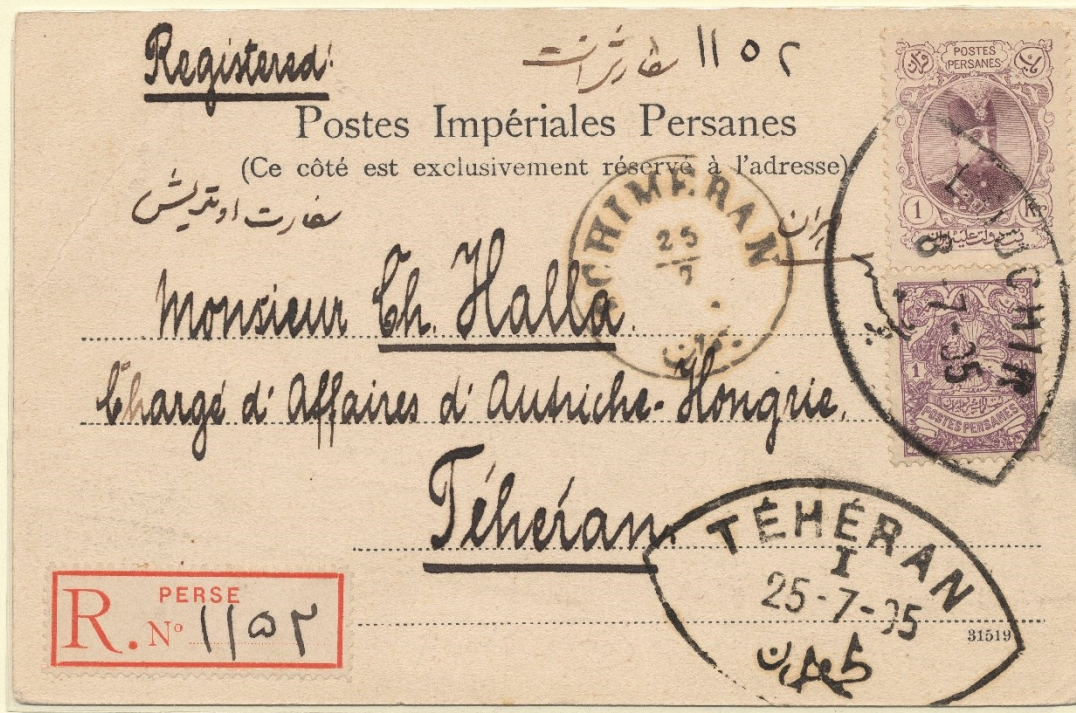
Rates: 2 chahi.

Routes: Teheran about 1906/7 to Tabriz (date not clear)

Markings: The Persians rather reluctant using ppcs that anybody could read

Registered from Bouchir to Teheran

By mistake foreign rate 19+2 chahi tax applied instead of 15 + 2 ch tax



Rates: 6 chahi instead of 2 ch. Reg. fee: 13 ch correct

Routes: Bouchir 8 July 1905 to Teheran 25 July. Forwarded to suburb Schimeran arriving 25 July

Notes: No controle mark applied

I.b 1902 - 1917
Persian postal system
becomes international

Astara & Bender-Gez exchange offices

New exchange
offices established
1902

Both in service with Baku. Opened 1902. Mail limited

ASTARA

Sent from
Astara,
Persian
side
10 V/1904
(elusive cancel)
via Astara
Russian P O
27 April
(Julian)
to Paris
19 5 04.

Endorsed
Via Bacou
At back

Rate 12 ch



Bender - Gez exchange office with Baku

Sent from
the Customs
at
Astarabad
Posted at
Bender-Gez
the port
serving
Astarabad
on 3 5 05
to Belgium
arriving
13 May
via Baku

Rate 13ch
Reg fee 13ch



I.b 1904-1925+
New administration
Belgian, etc

1904 Parcel Agreement with Russia

Parcel
mail

After UPU intervention Russia finally agreed to a closed parcel bag system

Normal Parcel Service between Europe and Persia via Russia was established on the 1st of November 1904 based on UPU-principles. For many years Russia had refused Persia using closed parcel bag transit service via Russia. Russia wanted the control of all parcels. (Newspapers were totally forbidden). Russia finally gave in. The following border posts were used

- **Julfa**
- **Enzeli, Bender-Gez, Mechedisser and Astara** at the Caspian Sea:
- **Goudan** (also called **Badjguiran**) at the Transcaspien border:

Julfa Exchange Office in 1907

The **only recorded** before the introduction of COLIS POSTAUX devices in 1908-09 period and the **earliest ever recorded** of Persia parcel mail to abroad. The International Parcel document was introduced **BEFORE** the Colis Postaux device and 1907 issue had arrived to Julfa border station. **Two recorded** via this office during the Qajar period

Coupon.
Pent être détaché par
le destinataire.

EMPIRE DE PERSE.

BULLETIN D'EXPÉDITION.

Ci-joint *un paquet*

Valeur assurée *cinquante francs*

Nom et domicile de l'expéditeur
M. Reinecke
Khoy

(Lieu de destination) *Schachenleben Allemagne*
(rue et n°) *Am Schopenhauerleben*

Poids.	Droits de douane (1).	Acheminement:
<i>4545</i>	<i>1190 330.00 m.</i> <i>Reinecke</i>	<i>4590 P.</i>

(1) Cadre à remplir par le bureau d'échange d'entrée du pays de destination.

IMPRIMERIE "PHAROS" TEHRAN

40

The parcel left via Djulfa border office on 19 June 1907 and arrived Switzerland, on 7 July 1907. 1903/06 issues used

Special inland fee. Irregular UPU-system

Before 1907 Persia had a peculiar parcel post delivery and fee system. Special charge for inland transportation was used in addition to the international charge either for outgoing or incoming parcel mail. Therefore, it was necessary to use agents at border stations. With the new agreement international UPU-parcel documents were introduced. However, as it seems these documents adhesives were only cancelled at the border station in the beginning.

Between 1904 till 1907 only one document (outgoing via Julfa) has been recorded before special **COLIS POSTAUX** devices were introduced between 1908 - 09 and only used across the stamps of 1907 issue made at the exchange border offices. A total of only **twelve** parcel receipts used with **COLIS POSTAUX** devices for **outgoing** mail are **recorded** seen via Julfa, Enzeli and Goudan. Only **one incoming recorded**, in 1916, during Qajar period. In general parcel mail very elusive.

1904 Parcel Agreement with Russia

Julfa Exchange border agent parcel document in 1910

The only recorded document showing physically the parcel border arrangements. Only 4 450 parcels handled in 1910

БЮРО
ПЕРСИДСКИХЪ ТРАНСПОРТОВЪ.
ДЖУЛЬФА
АГЕНТСТВО.

№ 461

января 26 1910 года.

Счетъ

Госпо *г. Розеруичи*
За доставку *груза*

№ № квитанцій.	Число мѣсть.	ВЪ СЪ.		Рубли.	Коп.
		Пуды.	Фун.		
Бюро	Батумской	ВО.			
199620	30	115	10	214	29
				3	97
				Итого	218 26
Двести восемнадцать руб. 26 коп.					
АГЕНТЪ БЮРО ПЕРСИДСКИХЪ ТРАНСПОРТОВЪ ВЪ ДЖУЛЬФѢ					
<i>В. В. В.</i>					



For parcel mail there were special arrangements as parcels would only be delivered to the border points of where private agencies had to take care of the border "crossing" formalities. So parcel cards would thus, at least till about 1910, be cancelled only at the exchange border post offices although the UPU-cards were available at the major post offices.

Package of tea from Persia had been cleared at the Russian customs by the Persian Transport Agent on 26 January 1910. The package will be delivered to its office in Batum as per m/s in Russian

Довѣряю получить
которому благоволите возвратить также и вышеозначен квитанци
съ роспискою на н въ пріемъ клади.

Handwritten Persian/Arabic text:
رسیدگی
۱۱/۱۰/۱۹۱۰
۲۱۸/۲۶

The 4-kran yellow of 1907 issue is only recorded on two items

Gaudan & Houdan Exchange offices. Colix postaux faint handstamp

UPU-Parcel document cancelled at Houdan March 1909 bearing 12 Kran 12 chahi. Four recorded via this exchange office

Top label shows faint **Badjguiran** a village situated about two kilometers from the border exchange office at Houdan

Acheminement: "R Russie" = ("R" for R.O.P.I.T." in m/s. Declared value 270 francs

COUPON *Empire de Perse*
Peut être détaché, de destinataire: *Badjguiran*

Valeur déclarée *frs 280*

Service des Colis Postaux

des Postes de Perse

BULLETIN D'EXPÉDITION

Ci-joint *un* colis et *deux* déclarations en Douane

Valeur assurée *deux cent cinquante francs*

Nom et domicile de l'expéditeur: *Abdoul Jamil*
Mecher Bey

Timbre du bureau d'origine

Timbre de la Douane

(Lieu de destination) *Yafa*

(Rue et N°)

Poids *4733* Droits de douane (1)

Acheminement: *B. Russie*

(1) A remplir par le bureau d'échange d'entrée ou par le service de la Douane du pays de destination

Appliquez les timbres ou la taxe perçue

Modèle 1

A *5 APR 1909* le *190*

Signature *Y. A. S. H. V. N. B. I.*

Scan of the back shows signature of receiver and the **Russian ROPIT Jaffa** arrival postmark 5 April 1909

This parcel of 4733 gram was sent via Baku

Back stamped with Ottoman No 1 in Jaffa

This parcel of 4450 gram, changed by the post clerk to 4 425 gram as per m/s, with postal number 522 as per m/s was sent via Enzeli 21 April 1908, back stamped with various Swiss transit marks arriving Bern 15 V 1908. A large green "Postzollamt" = postal customs authorities applied

I. General
Parcel post service

**Parcel post service with Turkey
via Russia**

This service totally
in the Russian
hands

Mail to non-ROPIT places in Turkey via Austria

The 1909 official Russian postal regulations - Postanovlenie po Pochtovoi Chasti (1909): Parcels from Russia or transiting Russia addressed to Turkish ports with a ROPIT office went via Batum or Odessa on a ROPIT ship unless the sender chose via Austria. Parcels addressed to other Turkish places (like Erzerum) always went via Austria.

The route was Enzeli-Baku-Tiflis-Volochisk-Podvolochisk (Austria)-Triest-Erzerum

Triest

EMPIRE DE PERSE

Enzeli

37078

Numéros d'enregistrement

ation
e Perse

Service de
Colis Postal

LETIN D'EXPÉDITION

colis et *5* déclarations en Douane

Valeur assurée *80 frs quatre-vingt frs*

**Zollgut
zu stellen in
Triest 8**

Non
l'

Amir K. Hakelian

*A M^r Elphonse à l'adresse
Arakelian*

(Lieu de destination) *à Erzerum*

(Rue et N°) *Les Hakelian*

Poids *1602* grammes

Droits de douane (1) *4-6*

Acheminement *Via Russie*

(1) A remplir dans le bureau d'échange d'entrée ou par le service de la Douane du pays de

Modèle B

percue

Volochisk, today in Ukraine, was situated at the Austrian-Russian border in eastern Galicia. In Austria it was called Podvolochisk and was a very important railway junction.

Rates. Not known as stamp missing

Notes: Route using ROPIT if applied was Enzeli-Baku-Tiflis-Batum-ROPIT ship to Turkey.

RÉCÉPISSÉ DU DESTIN

Le soussigné déclare avoir reçu le colis désigné
les colis désignés

Signature

IV. 1921 - 1924
Reza Khan raises to
power

2nd delivery note for parcels

The Brigade's units
spread out. Official
mail very elusive

Parcel sent from Teheran to Astara 1924

This 2nd delivery note, Qabd Rasid in Persian, was used by the receiving post office to inform the sending post office of the arrival of a parcel. There is a partly unspecified charge of 5 Kran.

امانت پستی داخله ۹۵ م

قبض رسید

يك امانت پستی بدون قیمت «۱» با قیمت اظهار شده «۲»

ک در پستخانه ۱۳۰۳۹۸ در تاریخ ۱۳۰۳/۰۵/۰۱ ثبت گردید و خطاب به ۱۳۰۳۹۸

نحت نمرة ۱۳۰۳۹۸ ثبت گردید و خطاب به ۱۳۰۳۹۸

مقیم در ۱۱

۱۰ کلمات زیادی را قلم برنید

این جانب امضا کننده این ورقه اظهار می نمایم که امانت پستی بعنوان فوق الذکر که
مبداء اش است باین جانب امانت داده شده است

بمبارخ محل امضاء گیرنده امانت

اصحاب دفتر مقصد

اسم و آدرس فرستنده

این قبض رسید پس از آنکه با مصای گیرنده رسید باید فوراً بدفتر مبدع برگردان
آنکه بر حسب مندرجات مواد ۱۰ و ۸۸ نفا منامه اجرای قانون پستی بفرستنده داده شود

۲ - ۴
۱ - ۲۵
۴
۵۵ م

The charges for parcels were based on distance, weight, fast or slow delivery and insurance when requested

The 5 Kran charge is partly specified at the right bottom but by figures only: 4 Kr 65 Dinar
In blue m/s 7 chahi unspecified charge. As one chahi is equivalent to five dinars i e 7ch = 35 dinars, the
total comes to 4 Kr 65 D + 0.35 D = 5 Kran

From Russian P O in Shanghai 29 March 1916 (Julian), arriving Teheran 20 V 16 Valeur assure 400 francs
Consists of 4 sheets with 80 x 7 R + 2 x 5 R = 570 Rubels as postage and insurance

I. 1904 - 1925+
New administration
Belgian, etc

1904 Parcel Agreement with Russia

Parcel mail
Colix postaux
overprints/cancel

Example of the nature of international parcel mail services

Service envelope used by the "International Service of the Colis Postaux" department of the Persian postal administration and sent to France in 1916. Baku censor

Used for Avis
de Réception

Official
international
mail between
postal
administra-
tions
were free of
franking



Parcel via Russian Courier mail, Meched – Ashkabad

The only parcel mail from or to Persia recorded using the Russian courier system during the Qajar period



Parcel sent from the Russian General Consulate in Meched via diplomatic courier mail to Ashkabad in 1916. In Ashkabad the parcel was put into the Russian parcel mail service 23 3 16 and sent to Petrograd, arriving 11 4 16

I. C.4 1903
parcel agreement

Gulf Parcel Mail

Parcel post
rerouted

Indian postal service replacing the Russian/Soviet postal transit services
1917-1920s mail interruptions through Russia

Bushire IEO replaces - suspended Russian parcel transit service

Only two Persian parcel documents **recorded** diverted via Bushire E POs due to the Russian political mess

Parcels for Europe were transited through Russia/Soviet as per 1903 agreement

Bushire - main port in the Gulf and exchange office with Bombay - in the south replaced Russia as the main exchange office for parcels.

COUPON.

Peut être détaché par
le destinataire

Timbre du bureau
d'origine

TEHERAN (C.P.) DÉPART
25 JUIN 1922

Nom et domicile de
l'expéditeur:

*Lt. Suisse pour
le Commerce
en Perse
Teheran*

Modèle B
et N° 43

722 Téhéran (Perse)

Administration
des Postes de Perse

Service des
Colis postaux

BULLETIN D'EXPÉDITION

Ci-joint 1 colis et 2 déclarations en douane

Valeur assurée

(Lieu de destination)
*A Messieurs Lt Suisse pour le Commerce
en Perse, Richenstrasse 57, Fribourg*

(Rue et N°)
Suisse

Poids 3300g

Droits de
douane (1)

Acheminement: 0.33

Finances de statistique 0.05

(1) Cadre à remplir par le bureau d'échange d'entrée ou par le service de la douane du pays de destination.

7134 - 48

Rates: 9 Kran including insurance and other fees

Routes: Teheran 25 June 1922 to Switzerland diverted to Bushire & Bombay instead of via Enzeli/Baku

Markings: the very elusive Teheran C.P. (= colix postaux) post mark, four recorded, used as departure mark here

**Indian postal service replacing the Russian/Soviet postal transit services
1917-1920s mail interruptions through Russia**

Bushire IEO replaces - suspended Russian parcel transit service
Only two Persian parcel documents recorded diverted via Bushire E POs due to the
Russian political mess

Parcels for Europe were transited through Russia/Soviet as per 1903 agreement
Bushire - main port in the Gulf and exchange office with Bombay - in the south replaced Russia as the main
exchange office for parcels

Any parcel document related to Persia is most elusive until 1945.

At the end of the 1920s parcel mail was diverted via Bagdad and the new Overland Mail service

3-35 301/485

COUPON.

Peut être détaché par le destinataire

Numéros d'enregistrement

Administration des Postes de Perse Service des Colis Postaux

VALEUR DÉCLARÉE

BULLETIN D'EXPÉDITION

Joint un colis et deux déclarations en

Valeur assurée Cinquante frs

Nom et domicile de l'expéditeur:

M. Karsh
J. E. G. D.
Isfahan

A Mrs O. Liler 300

(Lieu de destination) Quine

(Rue et N°) 26 Dufourstrasse

Poids 1972 g

Droit de douane (1) 3/5

Acheminement Via Bouchir

Modèle B et N° 43

(1) A remplir par le bureau d'échange d'entrée ou par le service de la Douane du pays de destination.

POSTES PERSANES

Rates: In total 9 Kran 17 ch incl insurance

Rates: Parcel from Isfahan 20 Jan 1926 via Bouchir Persian E PO 31 Jan 1926 to St Gallen, Switzerland

Notes: Qajar stamps still in use in the very beginning of the Pahlavi state. IPO had closed in April 1923 but the exchange office flourished

Service de International des Colis Postaux

A Persian official envelope for Avis de Reception of parcels but here used for **non-remise** i.e. the receiver was not available proves that international parcel services were continued by the Persian PO at Bushire after the closure of the Indian POs in Persia by end of March 1923



As per UPU-regulation the Avis de non-remis had to be sent registered to the senders post-office, here in Hanau, Germany. The Bushire PO sent it on 5 IV 1912 and was received in Hanau 26 4 25

Other figures on the envelope belong to the various post offices for their registration purposes



75 % reduced

Shortages of parcel documents at KMSZ

The Persian PO Kuh Malik Siah Ziaret had run out of stock of normal Persian-type parcel delivery documents and had them – temporary - replaced with postal stationery cards

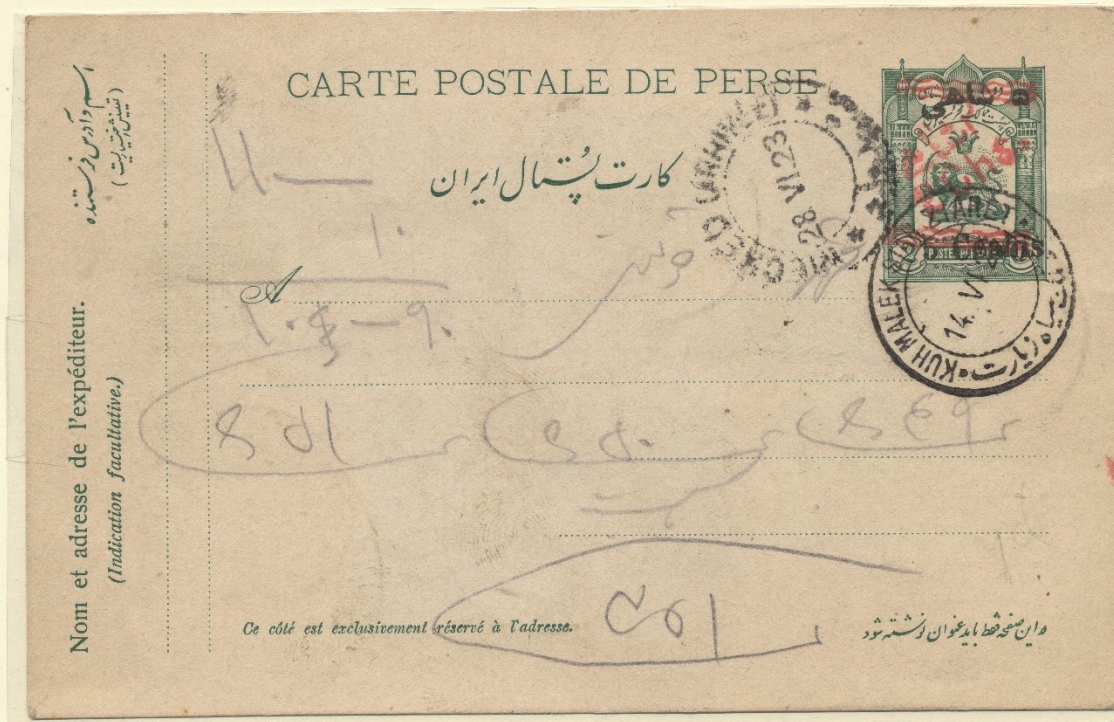
Persia was allowed by UPU to have its own regulations

Any incoming parcel mail to Persia had to be addressed to an agent at a border exchange office or poste restante. i.e. in the case of Overland parcel post either to a firm, representing the receiver, or poste restante

A representative of the receiver let us say a firm would arrange for the postage of the parcels to the receiver within eastern Persia. The Persian post would then handle the delivery for a fee

As the postage and the obligatory insurance fees were considerable, the total amount could be staggering

A postal stationery card replacing the run-out delivery documents



Due to lack of internal delivery documents at KMSZ Exchange office in early June 1923, the postmaster there decided to use, as it seems, postal stationery cards as a temporary means for solving the problem. Such card is already an official postal document. So parcels will be bundled together in post bags to the same destination such as Meched. Their total amount for postage and insurance of each parcel in the form of postage stamps would be added at the back of the card. Instead of having the address written on the front the official number of each parcel in a bag would be stated on the card for easy identification and security

There are **four recorded examples** and the manner they are used give reasons to believe in this hitherto accepted idea by the collectors.

Rates: 11 Kran. 10 Kran 18 ch were added at the back

Routes: KMSZ 4 June 1923 to Meched 28 June 1923



A reduced photo of the back

I. C.3.

New route overland

Overland Route to India

Incoming via Bombay
and Baluchistan

Koh-i-Malik-Siah-Ziarat (KMSZ) Exchange Office

India Exchange Post Office: overland postal exchange office between India and **Seistan** and **Khorasan** provinces in Persia. Established in 1903 when the place was still called Diwan Chah at the junction of frontiers of Persia, India and Afghanistan. Renamed Koh-i-Malik-Siah-Ziarat in 1905. After the completion of the railway from India to Duzdab in Persia about 1920, the latter replaced the Indian Exchange office at KMSZ same year.

Persian Exchange & Post Office: counterpart to the Indian exchange office at Diwan Chah, renamed Kuh Malek Siah Ziarat. Remained as ordinary post office after the exchange office moved to Duzdab in 1920

Incoming post card from Natal to KMSZ post office 1909 via Bombay and Baluchistan

From Vryheid
In Natal
16 Ja 1909
to KMSZ
arriving via
IEO 9 MA 09
(date, month/
year). Then
to KMSZ
Persian PO
Receiving the
large negative
KMSZ postmark
in black
Here used as
receiving mark
As such very
elusive usage



From Baluchistan, Persia, to western part of Persia. Via Bombay in 1906

No domestic mail routes across Persia. PA very rare usage for domestic mail



Rates: Probably single rate 6 chahi

Routes: Sistan-Nasirabad 21 8 1906 via Persian E PO of Kuh-i-Malik-Siah-Ziarat, transferred to the Indian E PO 23 8 06, forwarded via (Quetta) to (Karachi) and sent by ship to Buchir 12 9 06 and to its destination Shiraz arriving 21 9 1906

Merkings: Sistan-Nasirabad very elusive. The large negative mark of KMSZ in violet most elusive

Notes: Stamp missing. Delivery period was one month

Overland Route to India

Koh-i-Malik-Siah-Ziarat (KMSZ) Exchange Offices for both Persia and India

An overland postal route and exchange offices for both **India** and the **Seistan** and **Khorasan** provinces in Persia Were established in 1903 when the place situated in Persia was still called Diwan Chah at the junction of frontiers of Persia, India and Afghanistan. Renamed Koh-i-Malik-Siah-Ziarat in 1905

From East Africa in early 1905 via Baluchistan . The earliest incoming mail recorded

**Rates:**

2 ½d

Routes:

Mombasa
12 Jan 1905
to Isphahan
via Sea Post
Office
23 Jan,
Bombay
23 Jan 1905
and Quetta
Baluchistan
1 Feb 1905.
Received at
KMSZ
Indian
exchange p o
9 February.
Transferred
to the Persian
Exchange p o
on 10 Feb
Forwarded
to Isphahan
transiting
Teheran on
11 March

Markings:

The **Indian**
Exchange pmk
for KMSZ has
"month, day
and year"

The **Persian**
shield type
postmark
KMSZ is
unrecorded

Notes:

The **Bombay-
Aden Sea
Post** exchange
probably made
a sorting
mistake and
sent the letter
via Quetta
instead of
Bushire
which was the
official route
to Isphahan
province via
Bombay

Mail from KMSZ with a complete sheet of five of the 1-ch stamp of 1906 type set. The only recorded

Rates: 26ch

Reg fee:
13 chahi

Routes:

Koh-i-Malek-
Siah-Ziarat
(KMSZ)
Sent 1908
via India
to UK
22 February
1908

Markings:

The large
Negative
KMSZ pmk
elusive

Notes:

Registered
from KMSZ
**three
recorded**

m/s via India



I. C.3 New
route overland

Overland Route to India

Outgoing

Koh-i-Malik-Siah-Ziarat (KMSZ) Exchange Office

Registered "echantillon" = imprints. Small box with insects sent 1905 to Bruxelles

Any registered imprime very elusive from Persia



Rates: 7 chahi. (Probably double imprime foreign rate). Reg fee: 13 chahi

Routes: Sistan-Nassirabad in Aug/Sep 1905 via Persian EPO and Indian EPO September 1905, both at KMSZ

Frankings: The shield mark of Sistan-Nassirabad in violet is the only recorded

Notes: (29) in crayon in m/s and in brackets is probably referring to the registration number given by the Sea Post Office

Sistan-Nassirabad along the Overland Route changed its name to Nassirabad-Sistan about 1910

Rates: 6 chahi. Registration fee: 13 chahi

Routes: Nassirabad-Sistan 4 III 13 via KMSZ Persian EPO 6 III 13 via Bombay, Sea Post Office to Belgium

Markings: The registration box is recorded used only on two items



Mohammerah Exchange Offices

Mail from Arabistan (S E Persia) went via Mohammerah to foreign destinations



Rates: 5 chahi

Routes: Bender-Nasseri (Ahwaz) 14 3 1906 via Mohammerah Exchange POs 17 MA 06 and forwarded by Sea Post Office 24 MA 06 to Amsterdam arriving 7 April

Markings. The Mohammerah Indian marking for exchange elusive.

Persian internal rate. From Mohammerah to Bushire. Closed bag. Indian mail steamer

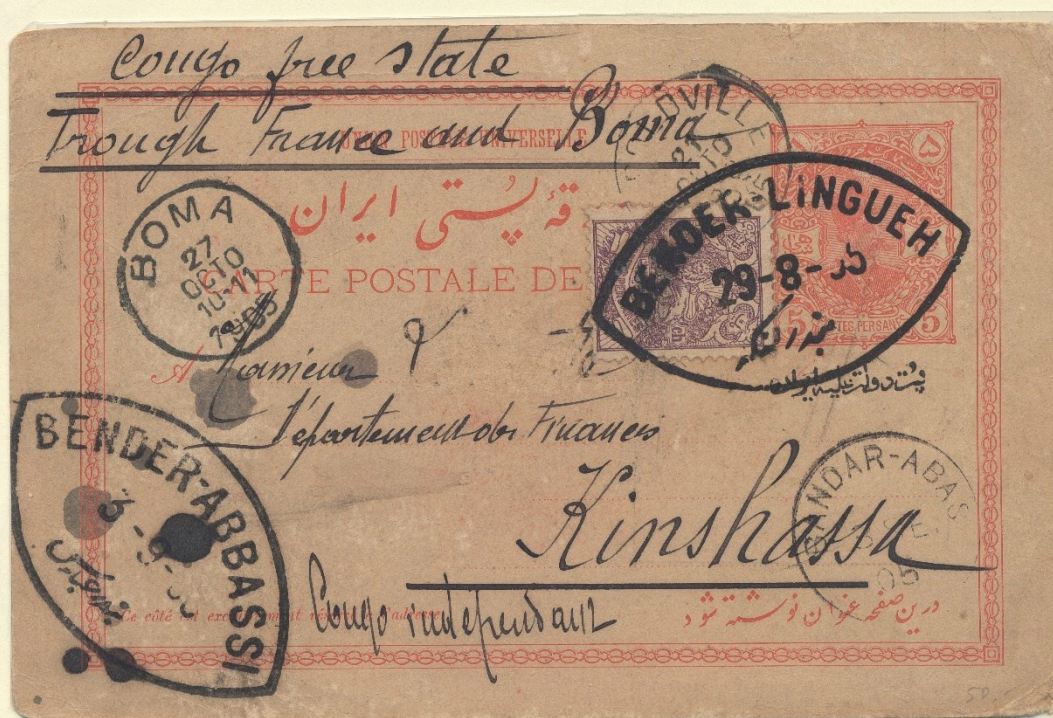


Rates: 6 chahi

Routes: Mohammerah 17 2 06 to Bushire

Notes: Forwarded in close bag by Indian mail steamer

Linga was normally served by Bushire but a more suitable ship that could take the mail to Bandar Abbas was available and thus chosen



Routes: Bender-Linga Persian PO 29-8-05 sent to Bandar-Abbas Persian PO 3-9-05 transferred to Bandar Abbas Indian EO 3 SE/05, then via Bombay to France and further via Boma, a port in Congo 27 Oct 1906 and finally to Leopoldville (or Kinshassa) the same day.

POSTES PERSANES
3 Chahis

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

ورقه پستی ایران

CARTE POSTALE DE PERSE

Dr. Herbert F. Macarri
Kingston
Jamaica

2112-14

no Behran
London

درین صفحه عنوان نوشته شود

Ce côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse.

Notes: Endorsed via Teheran (and) London by sender but postal authorities wanted otherwise

Shortages of new rates on stamps lead to surcharges

1903 issue almost exhausted. Letter to abroad 1905



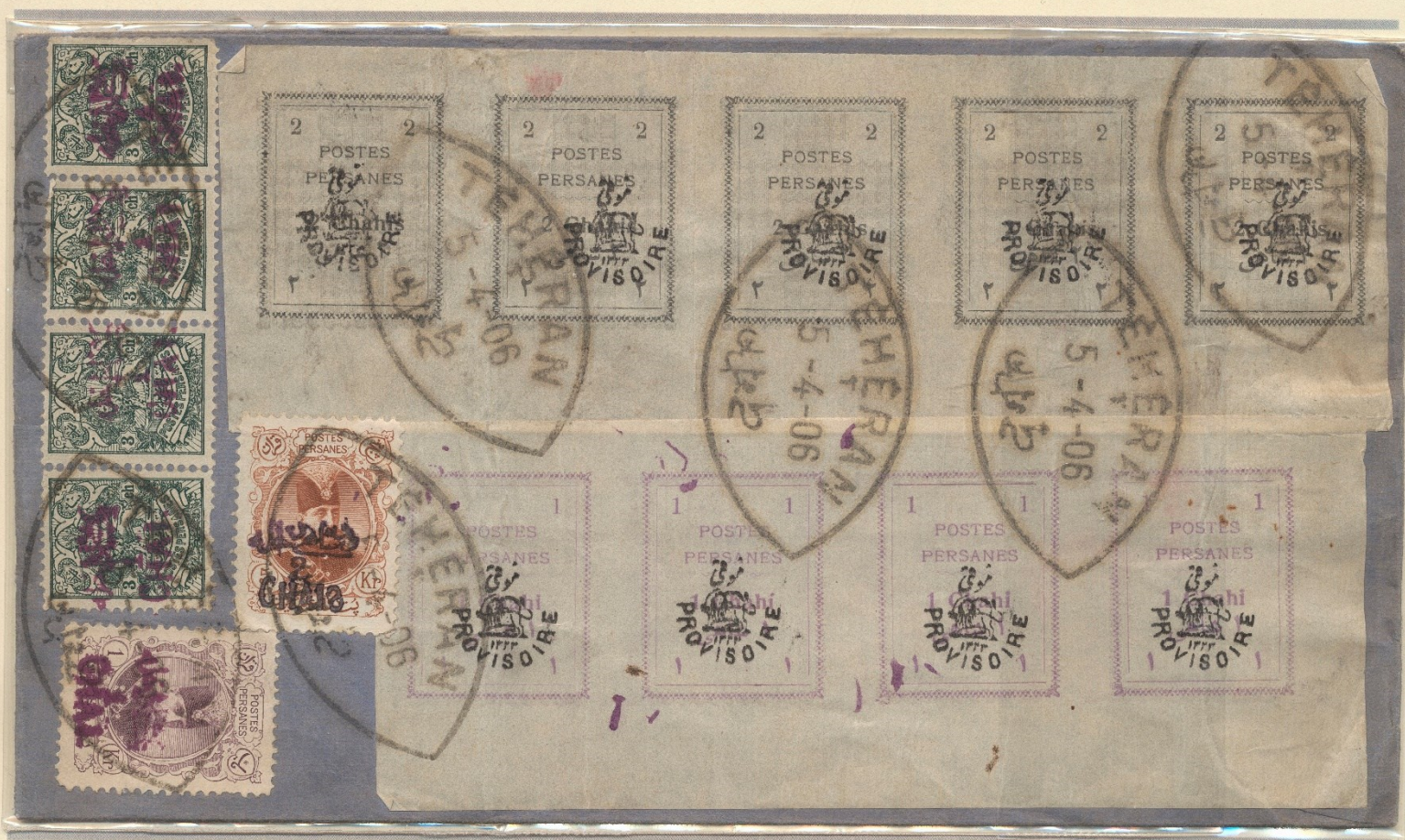
"Von Auslande über Bp. 18" is a German registration label used for arrival mail

Rates: 13 chahi. Reg fee 13 chahi

Routes: Sultanabad Arak – date unclear - via Teheran 8 8 05 to Zurich arriving 21 VIII 05

Markings: The Red shield-type cancellation of Sultanabad-Irak in use 1905/6. Elusive

Internal rate 6 chahi. the 1905, 1 & 2ch surcharges. Four recorded of the 1-ch



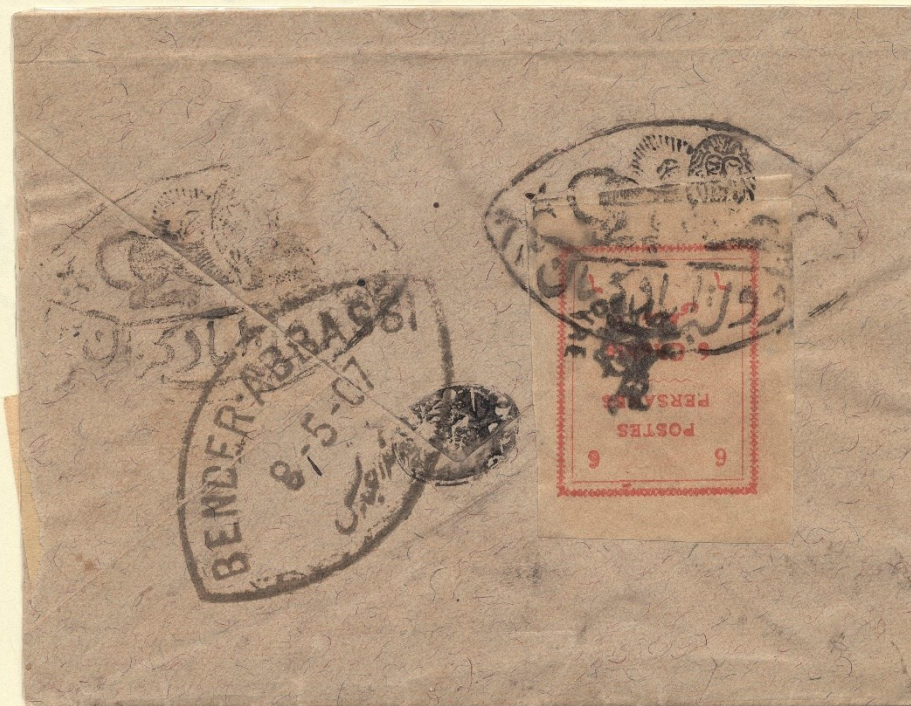
Rates: Double domestic 12 chahi. Registration fee: 16 chahi

Routes: Teheran 8 April 1905 to Isfahan arriving 10 April

Notes: The 5-strip of 1906 type set is the 2nd setting. The 1ch on 1kr & 2ch on 5kr surcharges very rare

Native shield cancellations. Introduced 1905

Dowlatabad in Kerman province. Two recorded



From Dowlatabad end of April 1907 to Bandar-Abbas arriving 8-5-07
Rate 6 chahi

Bazaar Isfahan. Six recorded

From Bazaar Isfahan via Isfahans main post office 2-9-09 to Nayn arriving 3-9-09



Rate 9 ch. 2nd weight class

Internal postal solutions

The official cancel and seal of the General Post Master used for control. Two recorded

**Damaged**

From
Mesopotamia
in 1906 to
Teheran

The cover
was checked
and sealed
by the Post
Master General
with his
official seal
and his **own**
canceller
(below the
Ottoman
Stamps

***Seistan, Khorassan, run out of stamps. Post office account to head office for cash payment**

Internal postal document/receipt from the Seistan post office for the account of 2 Kran paid in cash as stamps not available. A Seistan red negative post mark was used. Only three documents recorded using this post mark in red



Note: When in remote provinces a post office run out of postage stamps the senders paid as usual but got no stamps. The post office had later upon receiving stamps to account for the sent mail and used of the new stamps to an amount equal to the cash accumulated to its head post office that cancelled the internal document

III. 1907

High rates in combination with high value stamps

4 Kran of 1908 issue used on cover to Bern (Two recorded)

Registered letter

Rates: 4 kran 11 chahi

Routes: Sultanabad

17 4 09 via Teheran

21 4 09 Enzeli and

Baku EPOs to Bern

10 V 09 via Vienna

Endorsed: Via

Teheran - Baku - Vienna

Note: Any cover

Franked with values

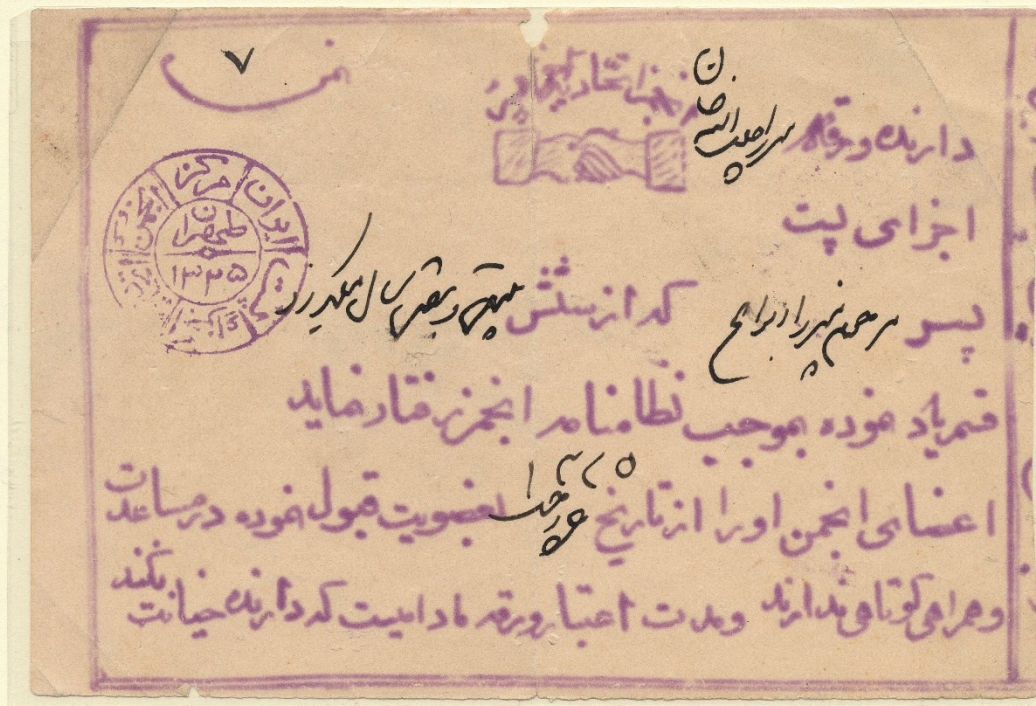
from 3 kran and up

are very rare



Very little is known about this society. Could be a postal workers union. This is the only document recorded. The seal also states "Iran Post" and "Center" as well as the Hegeira year of 1325 i.e. 1907

The text of the document states that so and so, son of so and so, of age so and so, swears to abide by the rules of the society (without specifying what those rules are). The membership was granted to this person on Rajab 1325. All other members will provide all the assistance needed to the bearer of the document. Membership would be valid so long as the member does not betray the rules.



A Persian postman on duty

In reality the Persian postman looked somewhat different!



I.e 1907 - 14

Constitutional crisis
Russian power play

Constitutional Revolution 1907-11

The Russian zone
extends south to
Isfahan

Great revolutionary Heroe!

As a result of the bombardement of the Majlis, its closure and the execution of some of the leaders an uprising took place in Persia. In particular Sattar Khan in Tabriz was a key figure and was resisting the royalist forces. To protest the abolition of the 1906 Constitution Sattar Khan led forces from Azarbaijan and Gilan and one of the Bakhtiari clan tribes joined from Isfahan. Jointly they liberated Teheran. The Constitution was reinstated and the Shah Mohammed Ali disposed. His son, a minor, replaced him

Ppc depicting Sattar Kan (1868 -1914)



Sattar Khan chez lui

Ppc

Bakhtiariis
during
1909
Revolution

Sent 1912
to
Germany



4. Les Bakhdariis pendant la Révolution de Perse 1909

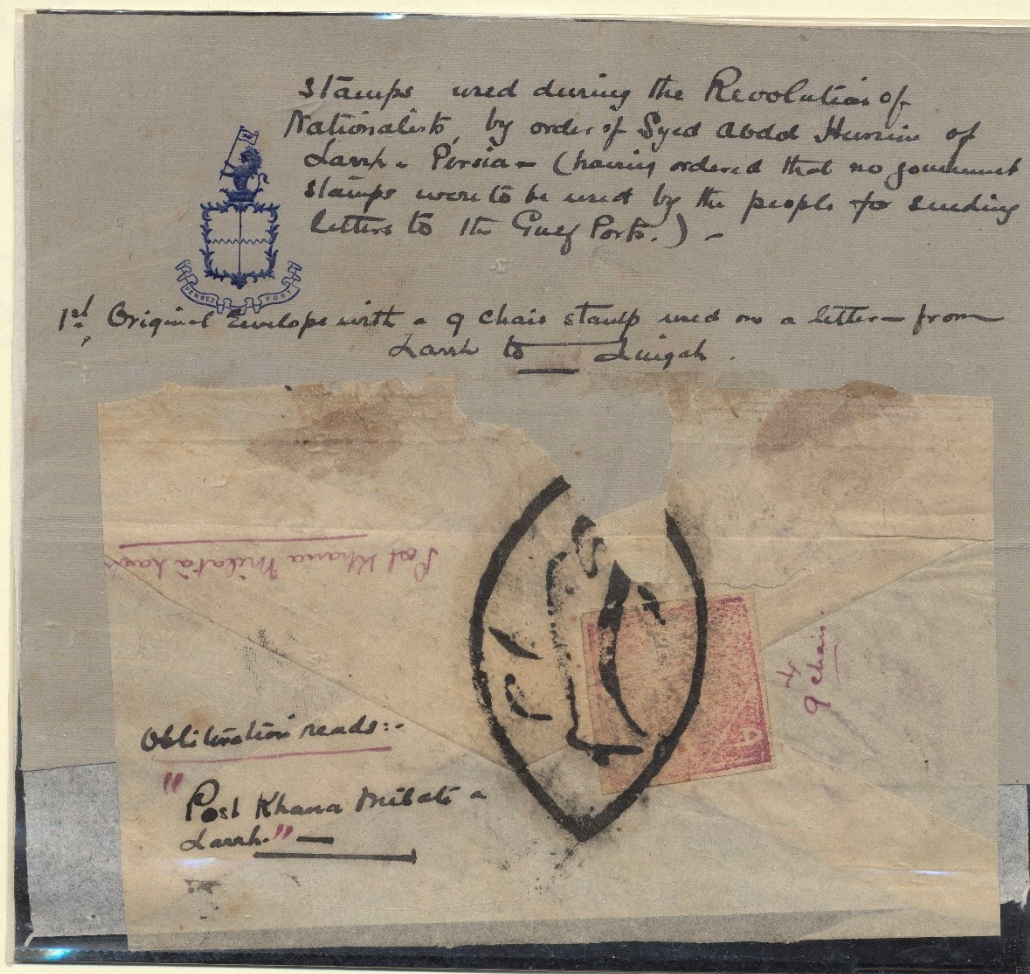
A rebellious Ayatollah creates his own nation

During the upheavels in Persia starting in 1907, supported by Russia, general anarchy prevailed throughout Iran. The government had little control in the provinces. Seyed Abdul Husein, a mullah of Lar proclaimed the Lar province independent. He made his own canceller, and his own stamps (two types), bearing the text "The Islamic Nation's Post" in Persian. Still forwarded by the Persian mail.

Issued own stamps and canceller in 1909. Nine covers/pieces in total recorded only

Eight covers franked with type I issue. Only one fragment has type II

Cover from Lar to Linga in April 1909 using double rate, a 9ch rebel stamp



During the upheavels in Persia in 1907 general anarchy prevailed throughout Iran. The government had little control in the provinces. Seyed Abdul Husein, a mullah of Lar proclaimed the Lar province independent. He made his own canceller, and his own stamps (two types), bearing the text "The Islamic Nation's Post" in Persian.

A rebellious Ayatollah creates his own nation

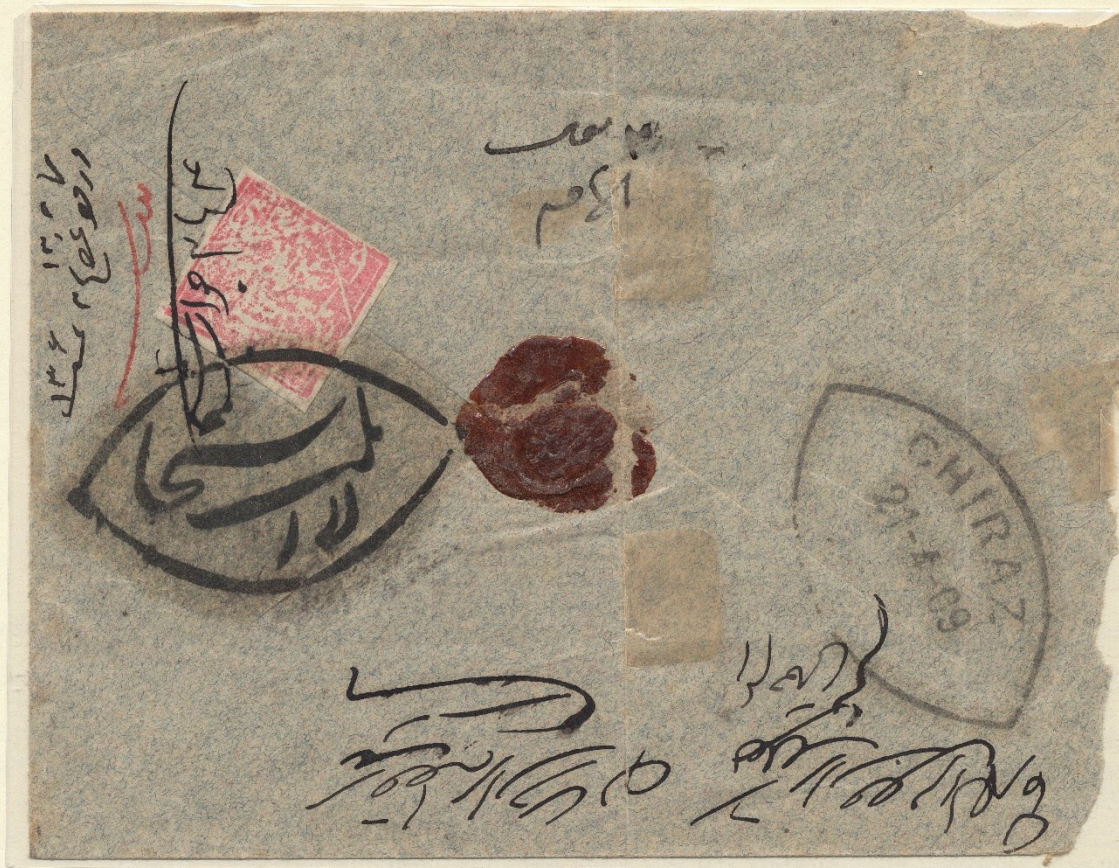
Issued own stamps and canceller in 1909. Nine covers/pieces in total recorded only

Eight covers franked with type I issue. Only one fragment has type II



Rates: 6 chahi
Routes: Lar to Linga

Cover from Lar to Shiraz in April 1909 using double rate, a 9ch rebel stamp



Rates: 9 chahi for double weight
Route: Lar April 1909 to Shiraz

A rebellious Ayatollah creates his own nation

As a result of the Constitutional Revolution in 1907 general anarchy prevailed throughout Iran. The government had little control in the provinces. Seyed Abdul Husein, a mullah of Lar, proclaimed the Lar province independent. He made his own canceller, and stamps (two types), bearing the text "The Islamic Nation's Post" in Persian. Astonishingly, its mail was forwarded by the Persian mail.

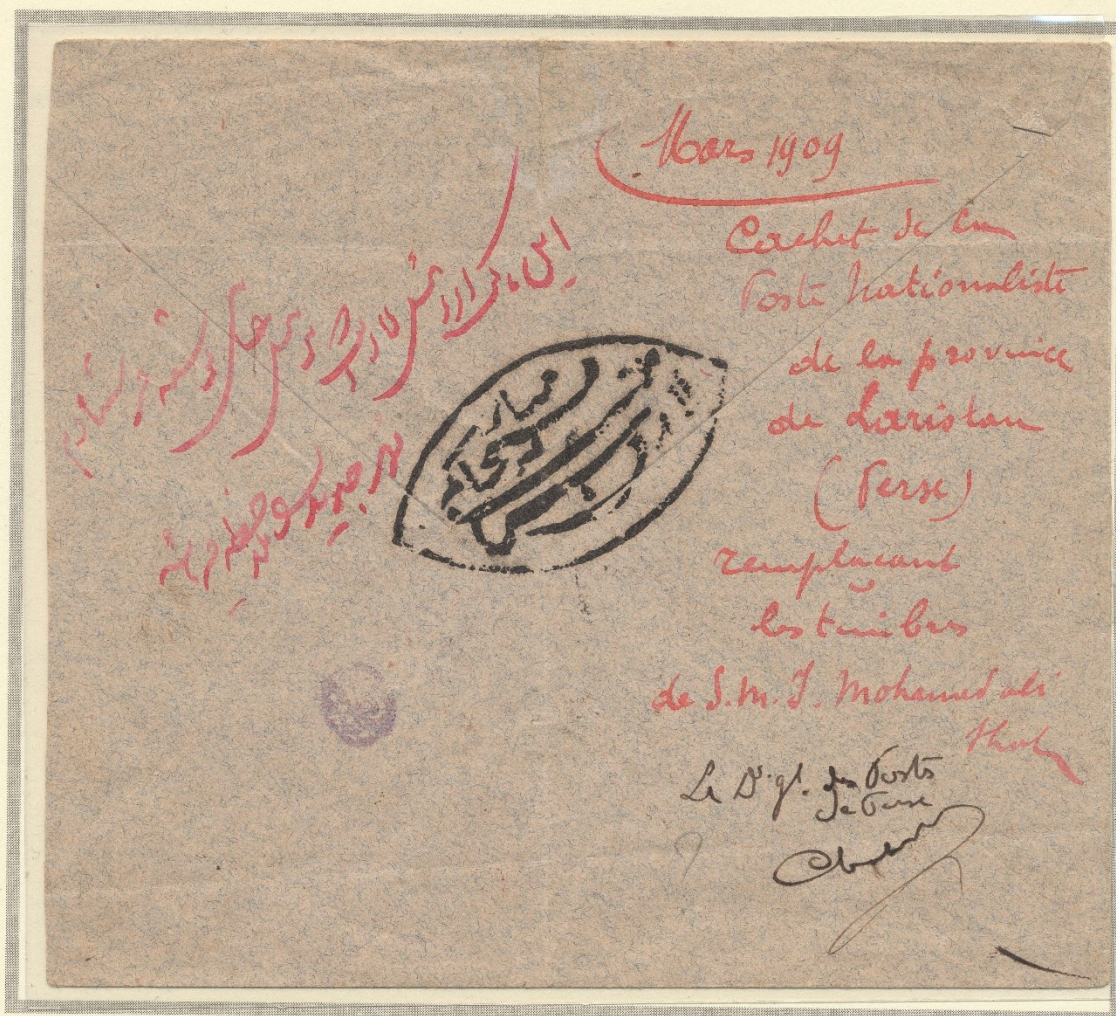
Type II of the design of the rebellious postage stamps

A piece with 2 x 9 ch violet. The **only recorded** of type II on document



LAR rebel obliterator used on unstamped cover to Shiraz. Unrecorded mark

M/s in French in red on the cover by a Belgian postal administrator states that in March 1909 a cachet belonging to the Nationalist Party of the Lar province replacing the stamps of the Shah mohammed Ali



III.b

*Levy on foreign newspapers

Although against UPU-regulations a 2-chahi levy on foreign newspapers were in use 1908-1909

The 2-chahi of December 1907 issue overprinted "Imprimé". 6 recorded



Incoming wrapper from Egypt about 1908-9. A levy of 2 chahi applied.

Shortage of 2-chahi stamps. Replaced by registration labels

Two 1-chahi registration labels overprinted "imprimes" replaced the postage stamp. Only two recorded



Wrapper used by "Supplement du Petit Journal", cancelled Paris 23 2 1909, addressed to Teheran, arriving 15 March
Two 1-chahi labels used

*After protests from the UPU the levy was withdrawn in late 1909. The overprinted 2-chahi of 1907 issue was only used in Teheran. Normal 2 chahis stamps were used in other parts of the country. Such wrappers are also very rare..

1905 to 1912, the Imperial Bank of Persia used perfins "IBP". Scarcely used

About 15 items using stamps from different issues are recorded

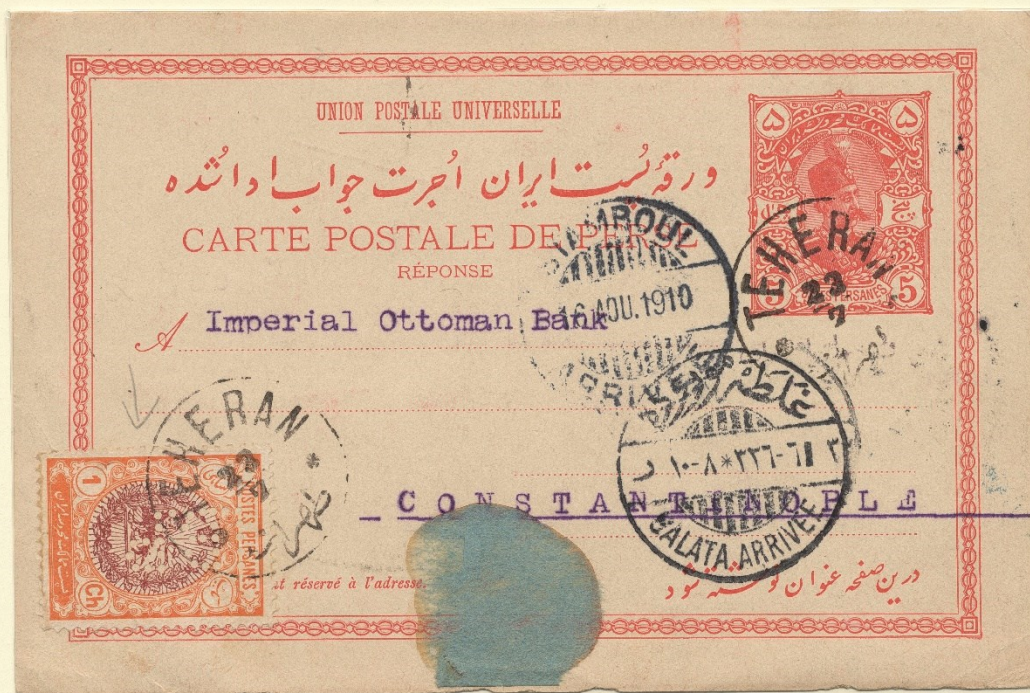
"IBP" used on 1909 Coat of Arms issue



Rates: 6 chahi

Routes: Teheran to UK in 1910

"IBP" used on 1909 Coat of Arms issue



Rates: 6 chahi

Routes: Teheran 22 / (1910) arriving Constantinople 16 August 1910 and Galata

Between 1905 and 1910, the Imperial Bank of Persia used perfins "IBP". Still only small amount of mail used perfins. About 10 items using different stamps are recorded



Rates: 6 chahi

Routes: Teheran to Paris 1906

13 ch, foreign rate, of 1907 issue used on letter to Germany in 1909

The only item recorded using a 1907 issue stamp with perfin



Rates: 13 chahi

Routes: Teheran 20 December 1908 to Hamburg 17 January 1909 as per backstamp

I. 1904 - 14

Persia in
turmoil

The postal authorities make controls

Various postal
control or censor
marks in use

Momayezi Shod controle/censor mark

Found used in Teheran, Tabriz, Kazvin, Meched, Senneh, Hamadan and Sultanabad (Araq) between end of 1909 and 1912.
The "C" mark reappeared in 1916 and 1917 at Hamadan.

Teheran mark

Recorded in
use between
October 1909
till July 1910.

Mark in
blue

Letter sent
from Teheran
29 Jan (1910)
addressed
to USA.

No transit or
arrival mark

Rate 26 chahi
2nd weight
rate



Meched mark. In use in 1911 - 1912

An oval mark, 20,5mm x 13,5mm, in black or violet. Very elusive



Violet
mark
Used on
Letter from
Meched in
27 4 12
addressed
Yezd,
arriving
6 6 12
via
Teheran

Censor or Control marks?

These marks
have caused a
lot of
controversy
Among the
collectors of
Persia

I. 1904 - 14
Sari Rebellion
Mazandaran 1913

SARI - Another Rebellious Ayatollah

Short-lived dream
of an independent
province

Mazandaran independent

This cover
was sent
from Sari
to Teheran
arriving
12 V 13

Rate 6ch

Note that
the letter
was not
cancelled
at departure

Only six
letters
recorded.
All cancelled
in Teheran



Enlarged
photocopy
of the Sari
mark

History: In Mazandaran province in the north a certain Ayatollah Haueri proclaimed a short-lived independence in May 1913. The seven covers and one waybill that exist were addressed to Teheran and only cancelled upon arrival in Teheran. They bear a small Sari violet hand mark touching both the stamp and the envelope and in a few cases the word Sari in Persian script at lower part of the stamp also in violet.

The Kurdistan rebellion

Russia supports the ex-Shah's return and rebellion

Russia supported the 1909 desposed ex-Shah, Mohammed Ali, and assisted him to recapture the throne with help of his brother Salar ed-Dowleh. While the ex-Shah landed with troops in northern Persia in April 1912, his brother rose a **rebellion in Kurdistan** and proclaimed his brother, the ex-Shah, again Shah!

Letter to abroad Three recorded

Ahmed Shah
1911 postage
stamps were
handstamped
**El Sultan
Mohammed
Ali Shah
Qajar** in
Persian and
used in
Senneh.

Mail was
returned
to Senneh
from Hamadan
the provincial
capital by the
post master
and carried
a message
from him.

Addressed
to Russia
(via Baku) in
April 1912.

Foreign rate
13 chahi



A ppc depicting the ex-Shah and his entourage taken after he returned to Persia to lead the rebellion



All mail had to go via Hamadan, the provincial capital, and its postal HQ. There the Postal Director refused to forward the mail. He sent off a telegram to the GPO in Teheran and based on their answer the Director wrote its return message on each envelope by anilin pen.

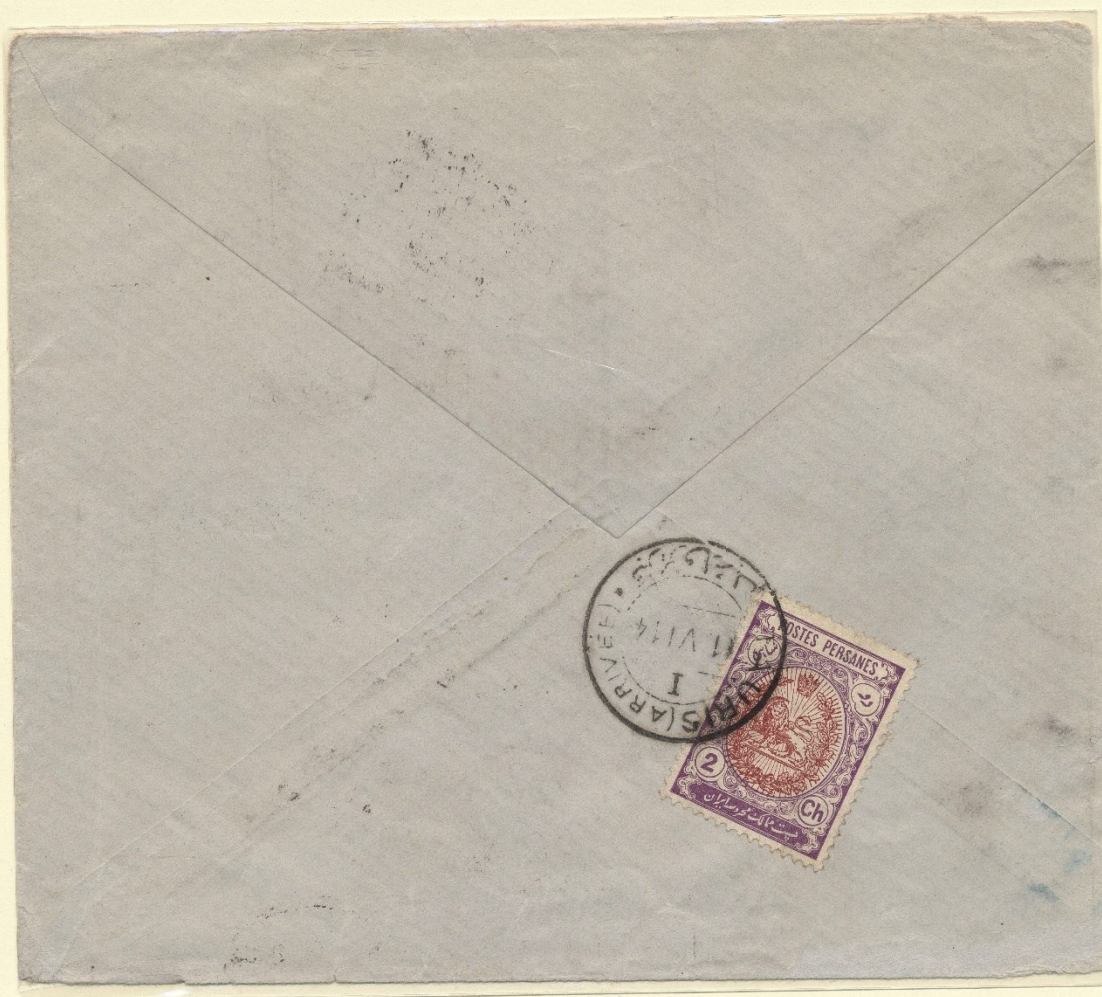
"As per telegraphic Instruction no 6277 dated 1st Sour issued by the Director General of the Post Office this envelope which is surcharged by the stamp of "Muhammed Ali Shah" is unaccepted. We are returning it to its original point. 2nd Sour. Signed "Hamadan Post Office"

Thus all mail was returned to Senneh. **Not a single letter transited beyond Hamadan** is recorded. However, there are other letters that were used locally and did not pass by Hamadan and they are without the handstamped overprint

Postage Due. **one of very few recorded from abroad properly charged in Persia before 1930**

Rarely would the Iranian postal authorities bother if an incoming letter was underpaid

From Tiflis to Tabriz in Azarbadjan. 2 chahi postage due



Rates: 10 kopek + 2 chahi postage due

Routes: Tiflis 26 5 1914 (Julian) via Julfa to Tabriz

Notes: Postage due date 11 6 14

L.e 1907 - 14

Post-1907

Constitution

Official SERVICE mail

Stamps overprinted
"SERVICE" on cover
Very elusive

North eastern Persia under Russian hegemony

From the CONSEIL SANITAIRE le President in Teheran, P O #3, via Teheran P O #6, via Meched
7 May to Torbete-Heidari in Khorassan, north eastern Persia. Near the Afghan border

The highest recorded SERVICE cover, 13 x 9ch = 5kr 17ch. Reg fee 12 chahi

Sent
23 April
1914 by the
CONSEIL
SANITAIRE
le President
from Teheran
P O #3, via
Teheran P O
#6, via
Meched
7 May to
Torbete-
Heidari in
Khorassan, in
north eastern
Persia

The 10-böck
of the 9-ch
overprint
SERVICE is
The largest
recorded of
any of the
SERVICE
ovpts issued
during the
Qajar pweiod.

Below

Reduced
negative
mark of
LEMPIRE
DE PERSE

.....
SANITAIRE



III.b

Russian re-occupation of Azarbadjan

Looting causes the OFFICIEL overprint 1912 as security measure

In 1911 Azarbadjan was re-occupied by the Russians as a result of the Constitutional crisis. The story tells that at Tabriz, the Russians looted the post office of all its stamps to sell the stamps quickly to get a good profit while undermining the local economy. However, the Tabriz Postmaster without waiting for authorisation from Teheran withdraw all the stamps available at the sub-offices, overprinted them "Officiel" and redistributed. Mail is found used after February 1912 until the beginning of 1914. Scarce. Gradually mixed with ordinary Ahmed Shah stamps

Parcel tag used from Tabriz to Germany in December 1913



Rates: 14 chahi

Routes: Tabriz ? XII 1913 to Berlin

Notes: The only tag recorded used with this overprint. Total rate 14 chahi

Registered insured letter sent by the Imperial Bank in Tabriz to Vienna



Rates: Total of 3 kran 18 chahi. Since the content was insured it is not possible to make a breakdown

Routes: Tabriz April 1912 to Vienna

Markings: A violet rectangular Tabriz registration stamp applied at the back

The "Relais" postal experiment at Horse Stages

An experiment though shortlived was to offer the horse relais stages between Teheran and Recht a 10% discount on postage stamps with the overprint "RELAIS" to prevent a resale to other merchants. 1909 and 1911 issues were used. A special kind of wavy postmark was made for each relais station. The managers were not satisfied and the experiment stopped. **Only two letters with overprints Relais and sent from a relais station are recorded**

Roudbar relais horse stage station



"Relais" special postmark of Roudbar. Transited via Rescht 12 May 1912 to Leipzig, Germany.
No dates. Double rate 24 chahi for abroad

Only two covers with "Relais" overprint used at relais station recorded

I.a 1907-14

Pre-WWI period

Internal problems

The "Russian" Enzeli-Teheran highway

"Relais" overprint
Wave type post-
marks

Between Recht and Kazvin, special "Relais" mail introduced

The postal authorities let - on trial - along this Russian constructed and owned high way the horse relais stage owners have a post office at end of 1911. Traffic was huge. Stamps overprinted "Relais" of 1909 and 1911 issues sold at 90% of the face value to the Relais stage owners. Special type of postmark, of so called wave-type was introduced.

Only two items recorded during trial period using both the stamps and a wave-type postmark

"Relais"
special
postmark of
Ghechlach.
Letter sent
To Enzeli. A
combination
of 1909 and
1911 issues.

No dates.
Rate 21 ch
is for foreign
rate
including
registratation
fee!



Enzeli - Teheran highway official mail about 1904

An official letter from the sub-office in Kazvin addressed to the Russian bank in Teheran. Rate 5 ch + 16 in reg fee (at back)



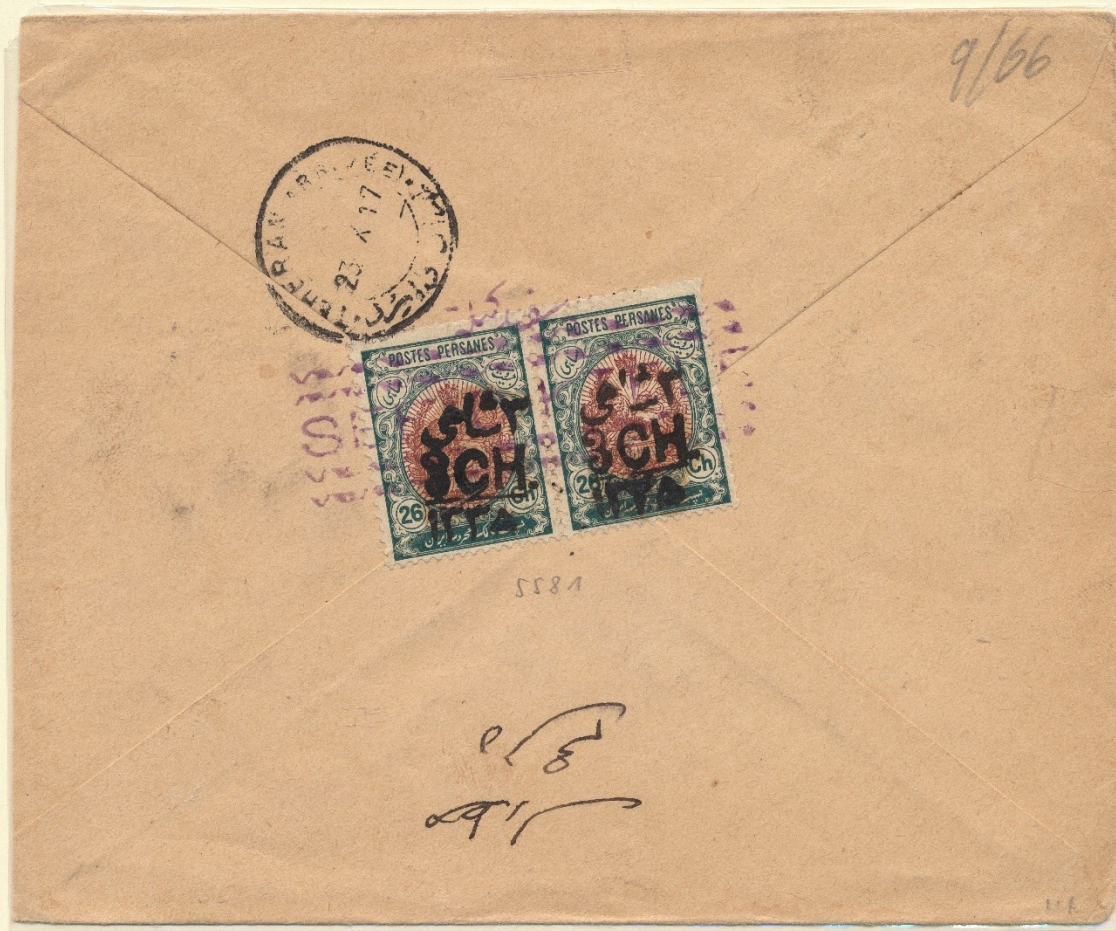
III.

The "Relais" postal experiment discontinued

After a short lived trial period in 1913 the heads were not satisfied and the experiment discontinued. Ordinary stamps were introduced but the "wave"-type cancellations continued

By far the **rarest of all type of postmarks** as only 4 items recorded. Two with **"RELAIS"** and two **without** indicating that very little mail was sent at any of the horse-relais stations over the years

Sefid-Kiele

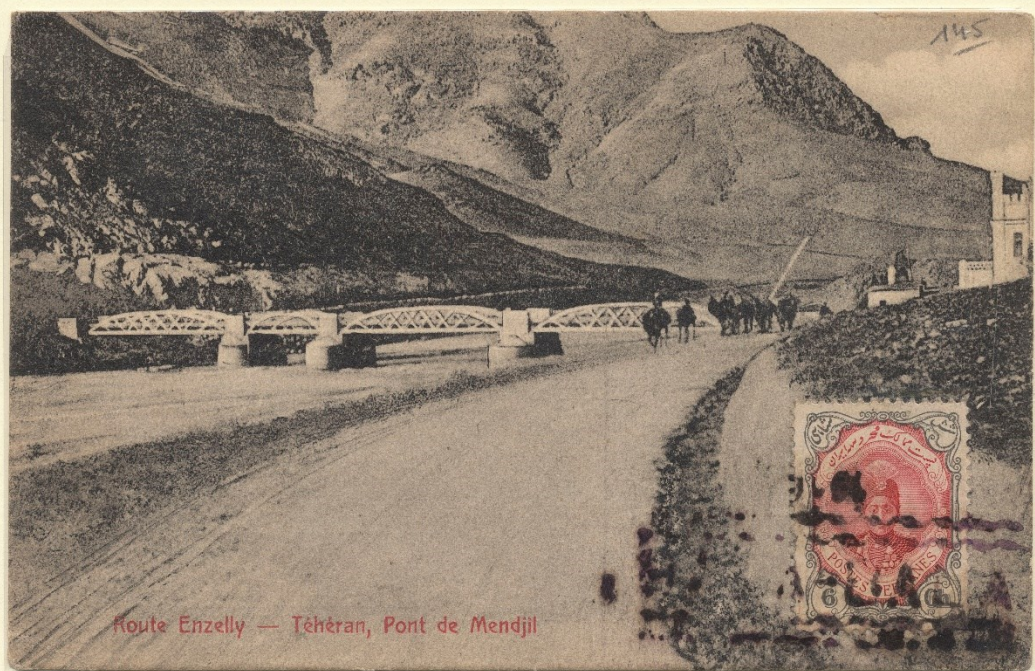


Rates: 6 chahi

Routes: Sefid-Kiele - Kazvin - Teheran 23 X 1917

Agha-Baba "wawe" type postmark

Ppc sent from Agha-Baba relais station AFTER the disuse of "Relais" stamps. Now normal stamps and rates
The only recorded relais-route mail to abroad



Route Enzelly — Téhéran, Pont de Mendjil

Rates: 6 chahi
to abroad

Routes: Agha-
Baba - Recht
11 April 1913 -
(Baku route) -
Daria

II. 1914 - 18

WWI. Entente against
Central Powers

Revalued for security measure

Smaller values in
constant need.
SERVICE overprint

Postage Due receipt. 1ch ovpt 1

Postage due was not a big deal in Persia. However, if a customer really did have to pay he could request a receipt.
This receipt is for a letter from Kazvin to Zendjan 1917. Elusive



SERVICE mail 1915

The 1915 Coronation issue overprinted SERVICE in Persian and English. 4 covers recorded
From Teheran 14 June 1915 to Kazvin two days later. 15ch tripple rate.

