

For Collectors of
 local stamps
 telegraphs
 fiscals
 bogus & phantom
 issues
 Christmas seals
 registration
 labels
 advertisement
 labels

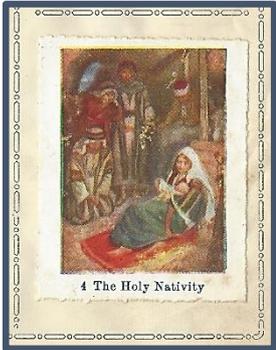
**THE Cinderella
 STAMP CLUB
 OF AUSTRALASIA**

Exhibition
 labels
 Air Mail and
 directive labels
 Security seals
 Coupons
 Savings stamp
 - the so-called
 "Cinderellas
 of Philately"

P.O. Box 889, CHATSWOOD, N.S.W., 2057.

**CINDERELLAS AUSTRALASIA with
 REVENUE AND RAILWAY STUDY GROUP**

Volume 31, Number 3, December 2017. (Whole Number 91)



CINDERELLA STAMP CLUB OF AUSTRALIA

with

REVENUE AND RAILWAY STUDY GROUP

P.O. Box 889 Chatswood, N.S.W. 2057.

Office Bearers

President	Wilson Ilbery
V. President	Tony Ward
Secretary	Paul Storm (02 9419 7354) paulgeraldstorm@hotmail.com
Treasurer	Trevor Payne
Club Account	Westpac, Chatswood, BSB 032090 Account number 16-2068
Exchange Supt.	Dave Elsmore PO Box 66, Springwood, Qld, 4127
Editor	Marilyn Gendek mahgen@tpg.com.au

Overseas Representative:

Howard Wunderlich, 308 Parkwood St,
Ronkonkoma, New York, 11779, USA

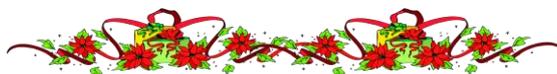
Journal printing, distribution by Paul Storm

The Editor reserves the right to edit articles submitted for publication and also to remove matter considered not fit for publication. Opinions expressed by authors of articles are not necessarily those of the Editor of the Cinderella Stamp Club of Australia.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

December 2017

FROM THE SECRETARY	PAGE 2
EDITOR'S PAGE	PAGE 3
IN THE MAILBOX	PAGE 4
MAILART PUZZLEPOSTA	
INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXCHANGE	
INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE & EXCHANGE CLUB	
NEW PRIORITY POST LABEL	
'TICKETS PLEASE' & 'FARES PLEASE' NOW ONLINE	
THE NUMERICAL CANCELLATIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 2 ND ED.	
THE CANADIAN REVENUE STAMP CATALOGUE, 2017 ED.	
BEDFORD CHRISTMAS SEALS 2017	PAGE 8
<i>PETER SIMPFENDORFER</i>	
CHRISTMAS SOUVENIR SHEETS FROM JAPAN	PAGE 7
<i>RODNEY CORK</i>	
SUNDAY SCHOOL STAMPS AND ALBUMS	PAGE 9
<i>ERIC FRAZER</i>	
PROSTITUTE REVENUES OF ROSARIO DE SANTA FE	PAGE 12
<i>BENEDICT A. TERMINI, M.D</i>	
THE SOUTH AUSTRALIA 1947 ANTI-TB SEAL...70 YEARS ON	PAGE 19
<i>VITO MILANA</i>	
RHODESIA INDEPENDENCE CINDERELLA	PAGE 23
<i>ROGER EGGLETON</i>	
AND LASTLY...	PAGE 24
<i>MARILYN GENDEK</i>	



Canberra Stampshow 2018

20th Biennial National Philatelic Convention

16-18 March 2018

Hellenic Club, Woden, Canberra

Half National with Challenges

- National Gold Challenge
- New Postcard Exhibit

e-mail: elspeth@grapevine.net.au

<http://www.canberrastamps.org/>



STAMPSHOW 2018

2018 Newcastle Stamp and Coin Expo

includes the Newcastle Philatelic Society Centenary Exhibition

25-27 May 2018

Newcastle Showground Exhibition Centre, NSW

Half National

Entries close – 28 February 2018

e-mail gaidler@bigpond.com

www.newcastlephilatelicsociety.org



FROM THE SECRETARY



Hello and Seasons Greetings to you all - from me, and on behalf of the Committee. I write this without having seen what delights Marilyn has prepared for us with this very special issue. Full colour! We have only had the occasional colour page spliced into a black and white journal. The cover has also had a bit of a change for this copy. Cost will be a consideration but we certainly can afford the occasional colour issue. I have no special news for you, and I trust Marilyn with her window on the world has made some mention of events elsewhere in our area.

Subscriptions

It is however that time of year when subscriptions fall due. Although it was agreed long ago to go to twenty dollars, there is no need financially, so they will remain at fifteen dollars for Australian members. A form is included with this issue. My bookkeeping remains 'E & O.E', so don't be shy if you think I've made an error with your subs. I always keep unpaid members on the list for a while before reminder notes go out.

Giveaways

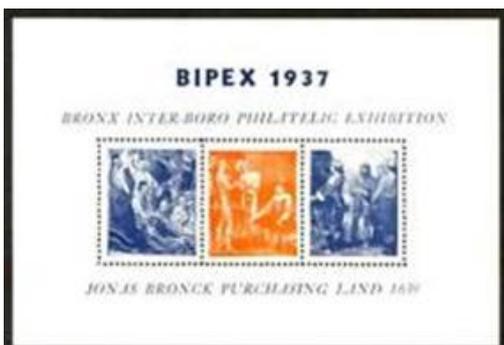
The giveaway this time is one of those situations where there is insufficient to go the whole round so you will receive either a pair of 'SYDPEX 1988' labels, or a 'BIPEX 1937' (Bronx Inter Boro Philatelic Exhibition) mini sheet from the U.S. With the latter, these come either perforated or imperforate, and you will get one or the other. If you want one of the others, write to me with a S.A.E. as I will have kept back a small stock of each of the three.

Paul Storm, Secretary

02 9419 7354; 0409 97 354; paulgeraldstorm@hotmail.com



BIPEX Imperforated



BIPEX perforated

30 years ago - SYDPEX '88

Held over nine days during the Australian Bi-Centennial year, it generated countless philatelic souvenirs and cinderellas at home and abroad. It was the largest show of its kind ever held in Sydney at that time.

The exhibition was staged at the old RAS showgrounds and occupied four pavilions. It was a family affair with free entry, free transport, and presented 1600 exhibits.

A bi-centennial mural made from 26,000 stamps was on display. It took Al Watkins of Bentley, WA, seven years to construct.

EDITOR'S PAGE



Welcome to the final issue of the CSCA journal for 2017. You may have noticed by now that it is in full colour! Paul and I will look forward to your feedback.

In keeping with this time of year, this issue has developed into a Christmas theme with articles and items for your interest from Eric Frazer, Vito Milana and Rodney Cork. Eric came across some Sunday School Attendance Albums at a fete and has provided some samples of their intricate artistic images. Vito has shared a study he has undertaken on the 1947 South Australian anti-TB seal, and Rod has provided samples of anti-TB seals from Japan. Peter Simpfendorfer has added to the Christmas theme with another block of beautifully designed Bedford Christmas seals.

In addition, Ben Termini from Texas has contributed a great article on the *Prostitute Revenues of Rosario de Santa Fe*. This follows communication we had in relation to his catalogue which was publicised in the August 2017 issue of the journal. Ben has researched these revenue stamps extensively and has a five frame exhibit on the topic.

Lastly, the Rhodesia independence cinderella has been explained by Roger Eggleton, and the mailbox is full. So I hope you enjoy reading all the contributions and appreciate their accompanying illustrations – all in full colour!

*Christmas 1914
Princess Mary's
gift box.*

*I was the recipient
of my Great
Uncle's gift box.
Ed*



I attended, and exhibited at Stampex in Adelaide in October. This was a great time to explore the wonderful exhibits and visit the dealers who are always supportive of the stampshows. There was a Cinderella class available for exhibitors but unfortunately there were no entries. Don't miss out on the Canberra Stampshow as it another chance to enter a Cinderella exhibit.

The main theme for the Canberra Stampshow in 2018 is Nursing. Many of you will know by now how close this is to my philatelic heart. The 150th anniversary of the first Nightingale nurses to arrive in Australia led by Lucy Osburn is 5 March 2018. Australia Post will be issuing a nursing themed commemorative item on that day.

Soon after the Canberra Stampshow is the Newcastle stamp and Coin Show. Newcastle will be holding the other half of the National Philatelic Exhibition. The timing coincides with another anniversary – the centenary of the Newcastle Philatelic Society.

I still have a few articles for the next issue, but I am always looking out for additional material. So please feel free to send me something about your items for which you have a passion. Or, alert me to something that you find interesting.

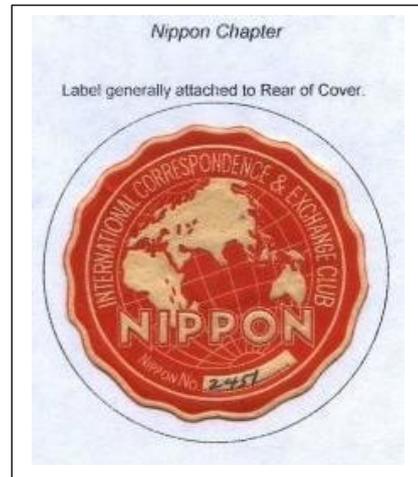
Marilyn Gendek

You can contact me at mahgen@tpg.com.au or (02)62587780, or write via the CSCA postal address on the inside of the journal cover.



*Christmas 1917
The last
Christmas of
WWI*

Following the article about the International Correspondence & Exchange Club in the August 2017 issue of the CSCA journal, Rodney Cork has provided some additional information. The page shown below holds a seal for the Club Chapter in Japan. The newspaper article from the section 'Stamp Collectors' Budget' in *The Age* (Melbourne), 12 February 1937, is about a Danish branch of the Club.



NEW PRIORITY POST LABEL

Richard Peck
rcp359@gmail.com

This is a combination label as opposed to being printed on cover.



'TICKETS PLEASE' & 'FARES PLEASE' NOW ONLINE

Dave Elsmore

ozrevenues@gmail.com

Richard Peck's excellent publication, **'Tickets Please' & 'Fares Please'**, is now online. This 2007 work on Australia & New Zealand is being revitalised and *ozrevenues* is proud to host this fabulous work FREE for all. If you find some of items in your collections or auction lots that Richard does not list, you can make contact with him direct via the email link on the webpage. You can access the publications from my home page www.ozrevenues.com. It is located in 'Revenue & Railway Catalogue' and the link is 'Australia & New Zealand Bus, Ferry & Tramway Passenger Tickets' or <http://ozrevenues.com/tickets/tickets-index.html>.

There are some great early looking Tramway tickets rarely seen. Of course one could argue these are in fact revenues under the definition of a revenue - they are a receipt for a paid service (proof of payment) - some to a governmental body, others to local council bodies and lastly private company use. That is, a fee is paid to get from A to B. A quick eBay search reveals few tickets from Australia, whereas plenty were on offer from the UK at reasonable prices and some good items. Enjoy sorting your tickets!



THE NUMERAL CANCELLATIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 2nd ed.

The Numeral Cancellations of New South Wales, Second Edition, 2017

Hugh H. Freeman, APR

Hardbound with dust Jacket, 376 pages in colour.

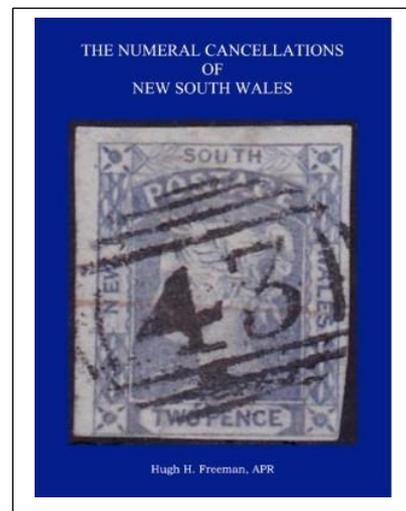
Brusden-White Publishing.

Price AU\$175, plus shipping.

Email: info@brusden-white.com.au; Internet: www.brusden-white.com.au

Phone: +61 (0)2 9281 4066

The first edition of this book by Hugh Freeman, APR, published in 2012, quickly sold out and has been in great demand on the rare occasions when a copy shows up for sale. The second edition incorporates all new discoveries and revisions, with additional illustrations and adjusted rarity ratings. Hugh's research in this area has been acknowledged with the award of the Research Medal of the Australian Philatelic Federation this year. *Brusden-White*



The Canadian Revenue Stamp Catalogue, 2017 Edition

E.S.J van Dam. Bridgenorth, Ontario, Canada: ESJvan Dam Ltd., 2017.

Spiralbound, 6 inches by 9 inches, 220 pages, colour illustrated.

\$32 (Canadian) postpaid by airmail from: ESJvan Dam Ltd., POB 300, Bridgenorth, Ontario, Canada K0L1H0.

e-mail: erlingvandam@gmail.com; website: www.canadarevenuestamps.com

The eighth edition of Erlingvan Dam's *The Canadian Revenue Stamp Catalogue* was released in April 2017. While it has been a decade since the last edition, the next one is planned for more timely publication in 2020. The 2017 edition looks much like its predecessor. It has the same cover depicting Canadian revenue stamps that has been used since the 1984 edition, but the catalogue name is now in a vertical box on the right edge. It features the sturdy spiral binding that was first introduced as an option with the 1995 edition and became the standard with the 2001 edition. All pages lie flat when open, making for ease of use.

Philatelic Literature Review, Third Quarter 2017, Vol 66, p. 215.



CHRISTMAS TUBERCULOSIS SOUVENIR SHEETS FROM JAPAN

Rodney Cork

rodallan222@gmail.com

1953-1954 (Note the instruction for placing the seal) 1954 – 1955



Continued on page 11...

BEDFORD CHRISTMAS SEALS 2017

From Peter Simpendorfer

Thanks again to Peter for the Christmas Seals by the Bedford Group in South Australia. As usual there are six different designs and very intricate. Last year the colours were more conservative but this year you can see this bright Christmas detail with the first colour issue of the journal. Enjoy.

						<p>DONATIONS may be made by calling our hotline on 1 300 300 023, by mail to PO Box 23, Melrose Park SA 5039 or visit bedfordgroup.com.au</p> <p>Your help will CHANGE LIVES... Your donation to our Seal Appeal will raise vital funds for Bedford to support people with disability in your community.</p>
						<p>Bedford™ Changing Lives</p>

SUNDAY SCHOOL STAMPS AND ALBUMS

Eric J Frazer

Eric.Frazer@internode.on.net

I recently ran across a number of Sunday School Attendance Stamp Albums at a local Ephemera Fair. They contained varying numbers of relatively attractive multi-coloured poster stamps with, not surprisingly, religious themes. I'm guessing that they are 1950-1960s vintage. Sunday School Stamps seem to be well represented on eBay, particularly in the UK. In fact, a Mr Steve Tandy runs a very informative website devoted to these items with the emphasis on UK material:

<http://www.muba.eclipse.co.uk/Sunday%20School%20Stamps/>

Some Australian examples with typical pages are shown below. If there are any serious CSCA collectors of this Sunday School material out there, I'd be happy to donate my small accumulation to them (Eric.Frazer@internode.on.net).

Fig.1. *The League of Young Worshippers, Art Stamp Album*: W.A. Hamer Pty Ltd, Peel Street, North Melbourne

Fig.2. *League of Young Worshippers, Stamp Album*: Epworth Book Depot, Pirie Street, Adelaide

Fig.3. *Church Art Stamp Album*: Diocesan Book Society Melbourne

Fig.4. *On His Service: Church Stores (Sydney & Perth)*; Church of England Book Depot (Brisbane); Church Book Store (Wellington, NZ)

Fig.5. *Sunday Stamp Album*: [no attribution]

Fig. 1. The League of Young Worshippers, Art Stamp Album.

Issued by the Joint Board of Graded Lessons. The Book Rooms of the Congregational Methodist and Presbyterian Churches

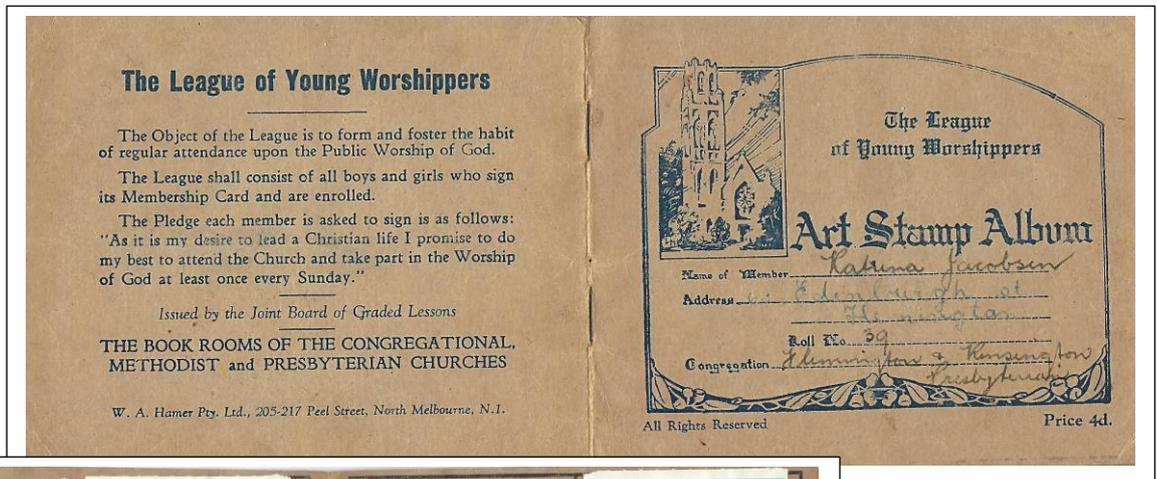


Fig. 2. League of Young Worshippers, Stamp Album

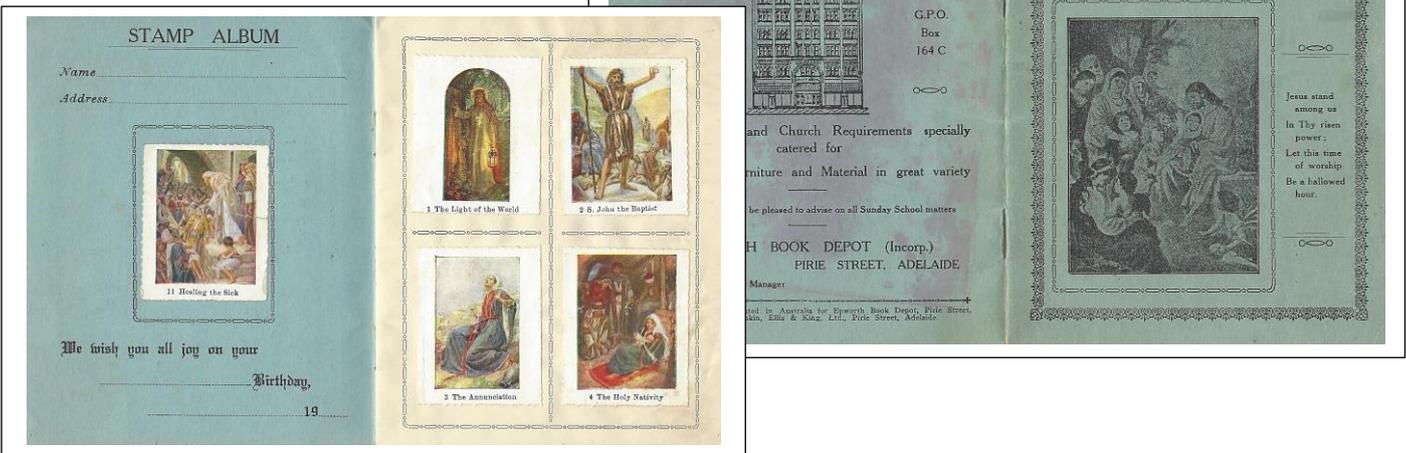


Fig.3. Church Art Stamp Album



Fig.4. On His Service: Church Stores (Sydney & Perth)

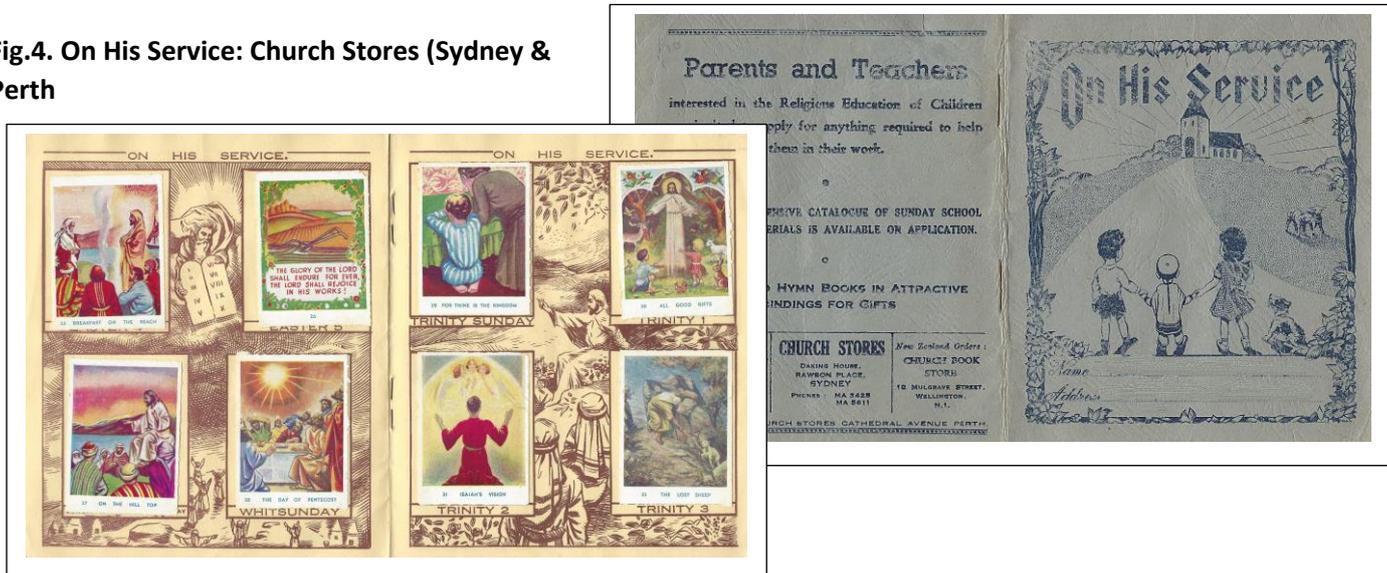
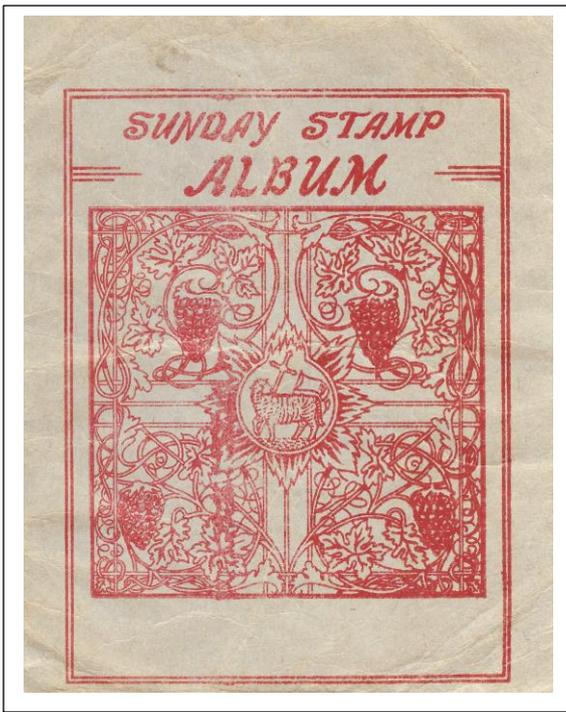


Fig.5. Sunday Stamp Album



Christmas Tuberculosis Souvenir Sheets from Japan (continued from page 7)



PROSTITUTE REVENUES OF ROSARIO DE SANTA FE

Benedict A. Termini, M.D.
Forth Worth, Texas.
termini@charter.net

In the last half of the 19th and early 20th centuries, Argentina – like the United States and Australia – was a destination for millions of immigrants. Many of the newcomers were young men, and the scarcity of female companionship created a situation where prostitution flourished. It was considered a necessary social evil.

When Argentina legalized prostitution in the early 1870's, many municipalities restricted the activities of prostitutes and mandated public health measures in an attempt to control the spread of venereal disease. The City of Rosario, in the Province of Santa Fe, was unique in its utilization of specific revenue stamps to pay for its program.

In 1890, the city health department (Asistencia Pública) issued regulations requiring prostitutes to register and to undergo physical examinations twice weekly. Each woman was issued a booklet in which the results of the examinations were recorded. The prostitute (or the madam) had to purchase specially issued revenue stamps (Sanitarios) to pay for the examinations.

The stamp was placed in the booklet at the appropriate place and various markings were added at the time of the medical examination. There was an examination result marking and usually a dispensary hand stamp marking which included the date. There were five possible medical results: SANA (healthy), CON REGLA (menstruating), ENFERMA (sick), OBSERVACIÓN (under observation), and REPUESTA (recovered). Some of these are shown in **Figure 1**.

Ladies found to have a venereal disease were not allowed to work and if necessary, could be confined to the 'Sifilicomio Municipal,' a venereal disease hospital, until they were no longer



Figure 1.

infectious. Although there were no antibiotics at that time, and thus no definitive treatment for venereal disease, the program was probably at least partially effective, since many venereal diseases are self-limited while others are less contagious after an initial acute phase.

Sanitarios, sometimes referred to as 'hooker tax stamps' or 'estamputas,' were issued from 1893 until the late 1920s. Usually, new stamps were printed for each year. They were lithographed on low quality, pre-gummed paper. Many were printed by Jacobo Peuser whose firm printed many other Argentine revenue stamps of the era.

The common stamps, used to pay the fee for routine examinations, had yearly printings of 15,000 to 40,000, the higher value stamps had print runs of 1,000 or less, and some overprints were produced in batches of only a few hundred stamps. The higher-value stamps are not known used and their purpose is obscure - possibly they paid for examinations performed in the bordellos or for infractions of the rules such as missing examinations.

Each stamp had a unique five or six digit control number and the stamps were generally used sequentially, so a stamp with a low control number would have been used early in the year of issue while a higher number indicates a later usage. Since the stamps were printed in sheets of 25, a flaw or printer's mark on a stamp with a control number ending (for example) in 06 would

also be seen on stamps with control numbers ending in 31, 56, and 81. Many Sanitarios are common, especially the low values issued between 1896 and 1913. Stamps from before 1896 are scarce and those issued after 1913 are rare. For some of the later years no stamps have survived, although municipal records show that they were issued.

The examination result markings also affect rarity. Stamps marked as 'sana' or 'con regla' are common. Those marked 'enferma' or 'observación,' as well as stamps with manuscript markings, are scarce.

The booklets were turned in to the authorities when they were full, and a new booklet was issued. The used booklets were stripped of their identifying data and sold to stamp dealers in Europe where the majority of the stamps were soaked off. Although this is somewhat speculative, it might also explain why stamps after 1913 are rare – possibly the distribution channels were closed by the First World War. A few trimmed pages and portions of pages from examination booklets have survived, but no complete booklets are known. This is not the kind of item that would have been preserved as a family heirloom.

The stamps can be easily divided into five types or series, based on variations in stamp design. I will discuss them in chronological order.

First Series (1893-95)

These are boxy stamps measuring 32 by 39.5 mm in size, printed in black or grey (Figure 2). The arms of the City of Rosario are in the center, with the value in each corner and on the side panels (M/N stands for 'moneda nacional' or national currency). There is a blank panel in the center for the control number which was initially inscribed in green or red ink and subsequently applied using a mechanical hand-held numbering device. The stamps are all denominated one peso and since the examination fee during their period of use was two pesos they were used in pairs. There are three varieties of these stamps (Types A-C), based on minor differences in design. The

stamp shown at left is probably a proof, with a printed control number in a small font.

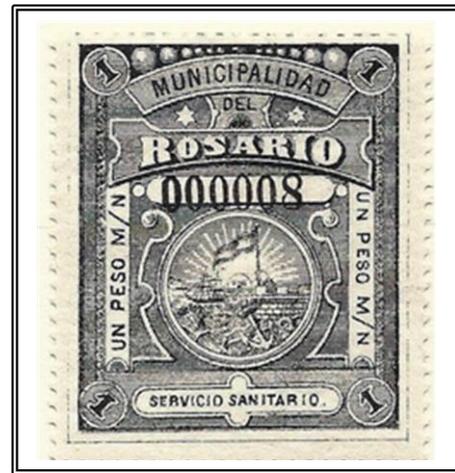


Figure 2.

Various markings were applied in red or black ink. Most commonly seen is a semi-circular 'ASISTENCIA PÚBLICA // SANA' hand stamp which was applied at the time of the examination and indicated that the lady was healthy. An oval 'REVISADO EL INSPECTOR' marking was probably applied in the bordello, and various manuscript markings are also seen, some of which may be examiner's initials.

Second Series (1896-99)

This is a new design with similar elements. The stamps measure 29 by 38.5 mm and are perforated 11½. There are typeset control numbers with No in front of the numerals. These were printed in sheets of 25, on pre-gummed paper, by the firm of Jacobo Peuser (Figure 3). Stamps with portions of his perfin (MUESTRA / JACOBO PEUSER) are not uncommon.



Figure 3.

All the stamps in this series were denominated two pesos, which simplified the usage of the examination booklets since only one stamp was needed to pay for the examination.

Pencil markings, sometimes only a few random lines, were placed on the stamp when the examination was done. A final result mark was applied in black ink when the result was recorded in the records of the prostitute registry. In addition, a line was drawn through the control number as a form of cancellation. The nearby figure shows stamps marked 'S' for 'sana' (healthy); a stamp with manuscript 'Observación' indicating that the lady could not work; and an 'E' for 'enferma' indicating infection. Stamps marked 'Observación' are scarce and those with 'Enferma' markings are rare.

The prostitute examinations were only part of this process. Health department inspectors went to the various bordellos and verified that all ladies working there had up-to-date examination booklets with appropriate markings. Brothels not in compliance could be closed down and individual prostitutes could be confined in the venereal disease hospital until they were no longer infectious.

In March 1899, the prostitute registry began to use a new system of markings – two oval hand stamps superimposed on the pencil markings. The practice of cancelling the stamp by drawing a line through the control number was discontinued. The new hand stamps (Figure 4)



Figure 4

read DISPENSARIO DE SALUBRIDAD, with either 'SANA' or 'ENFERMA' in the center. Despite the fact that there were five possible examination results, there were only two hand stamps.

Markings were as follows:

- SANA (healthy) = penciled 'S' and one strike of 'sana' hand stamp.
- CON REGLA (menstruating) = penciled 'R' with a double strike of the 'enferma' hand stamp.
- ENFERMA (sick) = penciled 'E' with single strike of the 'enferma' hand stamp and a manuscript 'E' in black ink.
- OBSERVACION = manuscript 'O' or 'Obs' or 'Observación' with a double strike of the 'enferma' hand stamp.
- REPUESTA (recovered) = penciled 'S' with single strike of the 'sana' hand stamp and the word 'repuesta' written in ink with the date.

Third Series (1900-11)

These stamps have a similar design but the 'No' prefix before the control number has been dropped (Figure 5). New stamps continued to be issued each year in different colours and higher value stamps were printed in limited quantities during some years.



Figure 5.

The examination fee was two pesos until June 1902, when it was reduced to one peso, resulting in a series of surcharges. Many lower value stamps in this series are common while most of the higher values and surcharges are scarce.

The stamps issued for 1900 and 1901 deserve special mention. Both the Forbin and the Akerman catalogs list a single two peso vermillion stamp for these two years, but there were actually separate stamps issued.

At first glance, the stamps in the nearby figure (with identical control numbers) look identical. However, the left-hand stamp is from the 1900 issue and the right-hand stamp is from 1901. The top and bottom margins differ and the colours are slightly different, but the most obvious difference is the shape of the bars in the control number fonts. The numbers on the 1900 stamp are 'straight-barred' while those used in 1901 are 'curly-barred.' Look at the tops of the 5s and 7s. The other digits differ as well but it is harder to tell them apart.

By 1900, the system of indicating examination results with the two oval hand stamps was breaking down and the hand stamps were used interchangeably as follows:

- Single strike of either hand stamp on top of penciled 'S' = SANA.
- Single strike of either hand stamp with 'Repuesta' in black ink = RECOVERED.
- Double strike of either hand stamp on penciled 'R' = CON REGLA (menstruating).
- Double strike of either hand stamp with 'E' in black ink = ENFERMA.
- Double strike of either hand stamp with 'Obs' or 'Obser' = OBSERVACIÓN.

This made it simple; if there was one strike of either hand stamp the prostitute could work, but a double strike meant she could not. It is a commonly held belief that any usage of the 'enferma' hand stamp indicated that the prostitute was ill. As discussed above, the 'enferma' hand stamp could be used with any examination result and one should be guided by the manuscript marking on the stamp rather than which hand stamp was used. Many such stamps are being offered at inflated prices by dealers and on internet auction sites.

In 1902 the oval hand stamps were abandoned and a new system, using large block letters (S, R, and O), was devised (**Figure 6**). The block letter E has not been seen.



Figure 6.

Also in 1902, the examination fee was reduced to one peso, so the original two peso green stamp was surcharged to decrease its value. This is an interesting and confusing area of Sanitario collecting, since there were seven surcharge varieties. The fifth and seventh varieties are shown on the nearby booklet page which has been trimmed (**Figure 7**). The fifth surcharge (1 peso), the only one which is not rare, is seen on the upper two stamps.



Figure 7.

The seventh surcharge (un peso), seen on the lower two stamps, was only used for a few weeks in late December and may have been applied with a hand stamp.

New markings also appeared, a rectangular date stamp which included the date, and a series of linear examination result markings: SANA, CON REGLA, and ENFERMA. An 'EN OBSERVACIÓN' marking was used in 1911 and subsequent years, with both N's reversed.

In 1903 for the first time, higher value stamps were produced, but only about 1000 of the two peso and four peso stamps were printed. Also in 1903, an emergency issue stamp was produced at the end of the year with the serial number at the top. All these varieties are rare.

Many stamps of the third series are found mint, with and without control numbers, and frequently the stamps left over at the end of the year were remainder cancelled with a municipal hand stamp which read 'CONTADURIA MUNICIPAL / ROSARIO DE SANTA FE.'

Stamps similar to those shown here continued to be produced yearly, with high values printed for most years, until 1912. There are many varieties including different hand stamps, manuscript markings, overprints, plate flaws, printers' marks, and shades.

years, only a few stamps have survived, for other years there are none known, although new discoveries may be made in the future.

In 1912 and subsequent years, many stamps are seen with hand written numbers at bottom. These are probably prostitute identification numbers. In November 1914, the examination fee was raised to one peso fifty centavos and the one peso stamps were overprinted 'VALOR \$1.50,' initially in violet ink, but later the ink colour was changed to red.

(Figure 8 - second stamp from left).

In 1915 the prostitute registry initially used stamps of 1914 overprinted 'VALOR \$1.50/1915' but they subsequently issued stamps specifically for that year with the 1915 date in the side panels. These had the word 'SANITARIO' misspelled as 'SANIIARIO' (second stamp from right).

The stamps of the fourth series were redrawn several times during their fourteen-year period of use. The markings also changed in many ways, most notably by the addition of a vertical signature which was applied with a hand stamp and which was probably that of the clinic physician.



Figure 8.

Fourth Series (1912-26)

The stamp design was modified in 1912 to include the year of issue on side panels. Stamps from 1912 and 1913 are plentiful, however all stamps issued after that are scarce. For some subsequent

Fifth Series (1927-32)

In 1927, the Sanitarios were completely redesigned. The new one peso fifty centavos light green stamp is smaller than previous issues (20 x 33.5 mm) and perforated 11. This example has a

circular cancellation and a sana hand stamp at the base (**Figure 9**). This was an omnibus design, used for other types of revenue stamps as well as the Sanitario stamps. It is probable that stamps were issued every year until prostitution was made illegal in 1932, however, only three stamps (all issued in 1927) have survived from this time period.

After prostitution was outlawed, the health department continued to issue stamps for purposes other than prostitute examinations, such as medical examinations for chauffeurs or health care workers. These are inscribed 'Libreta Sanitaria.'



Figure 9.

Tuberculinization and Veterinary Inspection Stamps

The City of Rosario Health Department also issued Veterinary Inspection and Tuberculinization stamps with designs similar to the Sanitarios. There were five Veterinary Inspection stamps, issued between 1912 and 1914, and two Tuberculinization stamps, both issued in 1908. All were issued in small quantities and are not known used, although some veterinary stamps have remainder cancels. Very little is known about these stamps and how they were used.



Other Places

Other cities in Argentina also regulated prostitution and some used regular revenue stamps to indicate payment of fees for medical exams. The City of Bahia Blanca used municipal revenue stamps with hand-stamped and manuscript markings. The City of Santa Fe also required periodic examinations and issued receipts with revenue stamps to indicate that the fees had been paid.



Epilogue

While the stamps are certainly interesting, they are only a small window into a world which was often unpleasant and would be considered repugnant today. This was the era of 'white slavery' and the cities of Buenos Aires, Rosario and Rio de Janeiro were at its epicenter. Women (and young girls) were often forced into prostitution, subjected to slave-like conditions, bought and sold as property, and exposed to all sorts of possibly fatal diseases as well as unwanted pregnancies, with little or no protection from the corrupt municipal authorities.

Many women were imported from other countries - often the prostitutes did not even speak Spanish. In an attempt to stop this human trafficking, the British government went so far as to station a woman at the docks who would offer protection to women suspected of being imported as prostitutes. Some of the pimps, who were organized into a group called the 'Zwi Migdal Society,' would travel to eastern Europe and marry women from poor villages or recruit them to be domestic workers for rich families in

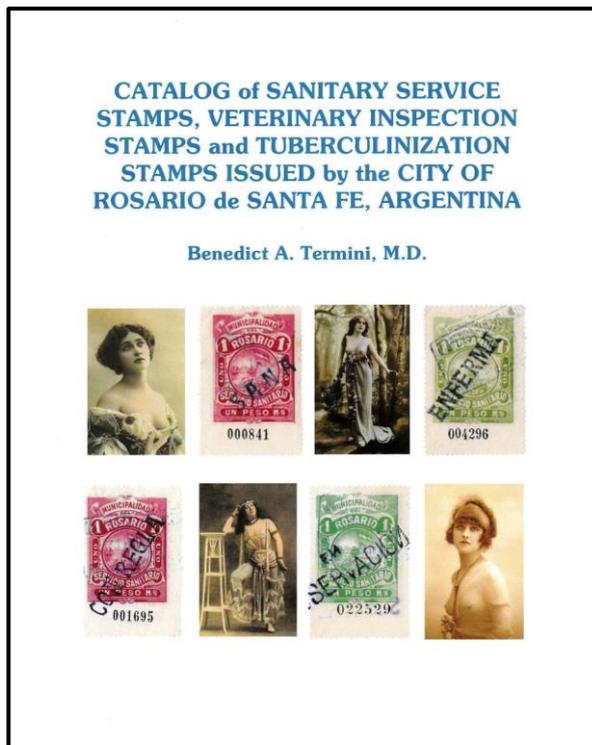
Argentina. After the new brides boarded ship they were forcibly transformed into prostitutes with beatings and starvation. Only in the early 1930s, due to the efforts of a few women who were willing to speak, and a handful of government officials who resisted the bribes of the pimps, were these evil practices finally stamped out. Many Argentines regard this period as a blot on their nation's honor and even today, do not wish to discuss it.

More Information

Much of the published information about these stamps is incomplete or incorrect, such as the myth that the ladies were required to show their booklets to their customers. The Forbin catalog (1915) devotes two pages to these stamps and stops at 1913. The Akerman catalog (Volume 5) contains an excellent article by Donald Dustin (1994) but does not include newer material or information.

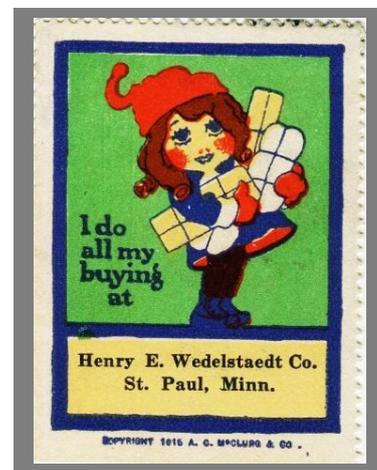
I have prepared a more comprehensive catalog (44 pages) which is available for \$20 US plus postage (termini@charter.net), and my **five frame exhibit** is online at the American Philatelic Society website (stamps.org). If you want more information that's probably the best place to start. I am also interested in corresponding with other collectors about these stamps, and of course, if you find anything new or rare, please get in touch with me right away.

The Sanitario stamps give us an interesting window into a complex social situation. They document how the City of Rosario attempted to regulate and control legalized prostitution with the goal of minimizing its negative impact on society. The stamps have fascinated collectors for over a hundred years. They're fun to collect but we still have much to learn about them. I hope this article serves to inspire others to study them and make new discoveries. This article has only scratched the surface.



Please open on 24 December

From Delcampe...



THE SOUTH AUSTRALIA 1947 ANTI-TB SEAL...70 YEARS ON

Vito Milana

vitomilana@hotmail.com



Figure 1.

Two opportunities have been embraced in exploring the topic of this article: first, the CSCA's colour publication of this December issue warrants an illustrated discussion on colour varieties in a field within Cinderella philately; second, as 2017 ends, Christmas is rapidly arriving and what better time to explore some of the Australian Christmas anti-Tuberculosis (anti-TB) labels and seals that are annually released.

At the birth of the 20th century, the production and disposal of anti-TB labels were successfully used by the Dutch in awareness-raising efforts. Almost exclusively released at Christmas time, these labels were meant to adorn the reverse of envelopes with specific instructions to not be placed on the front. Australia, some

decades later in 1943, released its first own anti-TB label, offering a near-identical replication of a USA 1937 design illustrating a child ringing a Christmas bell and the word GREETINGS across the top. Now, after nearly 75 years, the number of different anti-TB labels released in Australia is in the many 100s, with numerous varieties and types existing within each.

This article briefly considers one of the earliest of these labels issued by the **South Australian Tuberculosis Society** (Adelaide) 70 years ago, in 1947. This Society functioned from 1943 to 1949 inclusive and then ran as the Australian Tuberculosis Association (Adelaide) from 1950 until 1951, before changing names, yet again, from 1952 to 1967, to the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in Australia (Adelaide).

The 1947 label, as illustrated in **Figure 1**, is particularly attractive as it bears a hopping kangaroo motif, a uniformly appreciated symbol and icon of Australia. It features in the FOREIGN TB SEALS – Australia section of Green's Catalogue of TB Seals of the World (1983 edition), which is the latest edition on offer (although a few colour supplements exist). This is a quintessential manual to helping sort out and classify worldwide anti-TB seals which, when considering the 1,000s that exist, can be a rather murky territory to navigate. It is, however, presented in grainy black and white, and an update is warranted to highlight the rich colours utilised for many of these fascinating Christmas-time items. Green offers the following information and entries for the 1947 label (titled number 4, as it was the fourth issued in Australia):

4. 1947 Kangaroo; Multi HR 27 x 21 perf 11

4x sheet of 60 6 x 10

4.1 Error, HPIB

4.p Proof, same as issued seal but "South Australia" omitted

4pcp set: 1) yellow; 2) red; 3) 1+2; 4) pale blue; 5) 3+4; 6) dark blue, all perf 11

The multiple entry format for the 1947 label, along with most of the other issued anti-TB seals, is typical of Green's catalogue. However, as demonstrated in the latter illustrations offered in this article, the entries are far from complete. Collectors interested in moving beyond the swarm of more common anti-TB labels issued in Australia are invited to search for the more elusive varieties hidden in some of the earlier types that are sometimes unlisted in Green's catalogue, and in doing so, intuitively expand upon it.

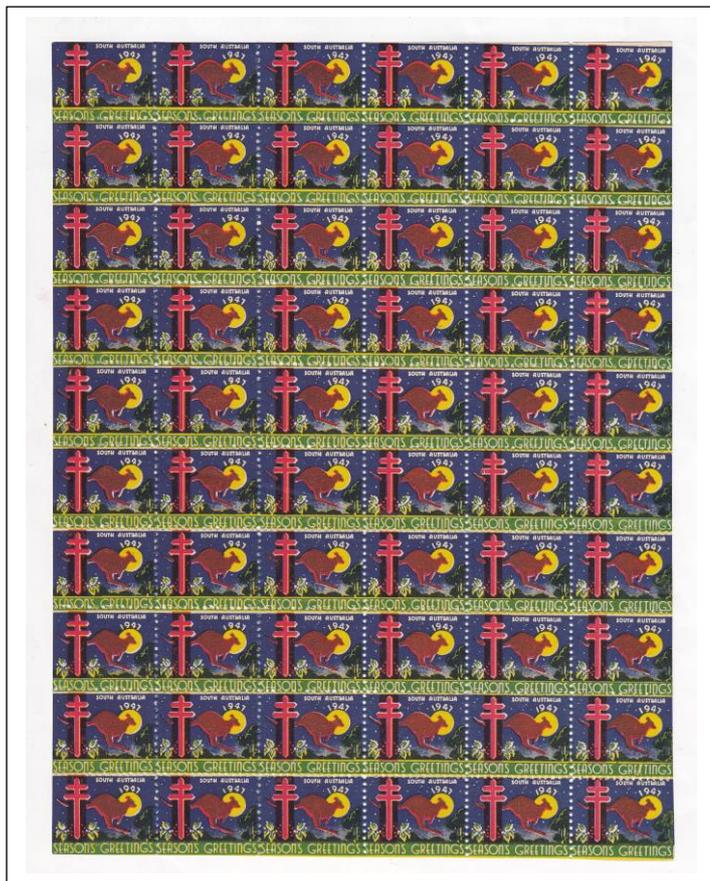


Figure 2.

Figure 2 illustrates the full sheet of the 1947 label, identified as **4x**. Like most of these labels and those from the 1940s and 1950s, there is some offset on the reverse. Full sheets of this label are scarce, as few complete examples survived.



Figure 3 (above), as a block of 4, then offers a variety of the standard 1947 label (Figure 1). It is identical to this seal except that "South Australia" is omitted, and is identified above with Green's reference **4.p**. In the Green's catalogue from 1983, it is priced at 20USD.

The label identified by Green as **4.1** is illustrated in Figure 4, but rather than a pair, it is shown within a strip of 18. This is an example of the top three rows of the sheet and the HPIB error is evident between columns 4 and 5. It is unsure if other examples exist whereby the HPIB error presents on different columns in the sheet.



Figure 4.

The final entry for the 1947 label in Green's catalogue is **4pcp**. Progressive Colour Proofs are not uncommon in the Australian anti-TB seals range, yet those for earlier years are occasionally more difficult to source than later ones. The set of pcp labels for the 1947 label is illustrated in Figure 5.

Figures 1 to 5, collectively and in full colour, represent Green's listed 1947 label and its varieties and types.

Figure 5.



Figure 6 (left) illustrates a block of 4 of this label with a rather prominent (and unlisted) left colour shift (most notably of the kangaroo) evident across all the labels. This is a likely by-product of the misperforations that are also evident.

A second colour error type of the 1947 label is presented in Figure 7 (below), illustrated with a strip of 12 (top 2 rows of the sheet). Here the colour shift clearly outstrips the visual impact evident in Figure 6 and highlights a right colour shift, rendering a large part of the kangaroo, and the TB cross, a colourless white.



An even more interesting example of a colour error, and perhaps the scarcest of the three mentioned in this article, is presented in Figure 8 (right). Here, a complete 1947 label can be observed with the apparent omission of the colour red.



Finally, there are some 1947 label examples with significant perforation errors. First, in the block of 6 illustrated in **Figure 9**, an extra horizontal line of perforation is present, extending across the middle row and through both labels.



Figure 9



Figure 10

Figure 10 highlights a similar error, but this time with a vertical perforation error. In this example, highlighted with a block of 9, an extra vertical perforation line is evident, extending down the three labels in the second column.

In continuing the referencing tradition embedded in Green’s text, I suggest that the additional 5 varieties of the 1947 label explored in this article present the following entries, as illustrated in **Figures 6 to 10**:

- 4.2.1 Error, colour shift (left)
- 4.2.2 Error, colour shift (right)
- 4.3 Error, red omitted
- 4.4.1 Error, extra horizontal perf
- 4.4.2 Error, extra vertical perf

Concluding Remarks

It is no surprise that the anti-TB labels and seals of Australia are often overlooked by cinderella collectors; they are plentiful and available from a variety of sources. There is, however, a joyous challenge in searching for those that carry various errors and varieties, including a few that are unlisted in Green’s celebrated catalogue. They can supplement an anti-TB collection and offer further insight to the processes involved in producing them. If you would like more examples of such anti-TB seals, or further information about them, please let me know - vitomilana@hotmail.com.



Great Britain
War memorial fund
raisers Christmas and
New Year 1919 – 1920
(eBay)

RHODESIA INDEPENDENCE CINDERELLA

Roger Eggleton
roger@ilstu.edu

Earlier this year I acquired a cinderella which at first glance appears to be a 2/6 QEII definitive issued for Rhodesia's Independence, 11 November 1965. A second glance reveals that more is going on! In white vertical text at the left the word "Illegal" precedes "Independence", and on the right the white vertical text "Postage" is supplemented with "Due". What's it all about?



"illegal"

Many former British colonies in Africa gained independence in the early 1960s. The Rhodesian government expected similarly to be granted independence, but the problem was the government largely comprised representatives of the minority (5%) white population, whereas the British government of the day advocated the NIBMAR principle: "No Independence Before Majority African Rule". However, the white Rhodesians feared majority rule would lead to chaos, or perhaps a communist takeover.

Independence negotiations between Rhodesia's government under Ian Smith and the British government under Harold Wilson reached an impasse, and Rhodesia announced UDI, its Unilateral Declaration of Independence on 11 Nov 1965. The British refused recognition of independent Rhodesia, and imposed multiple sanctions, including non-recognition of Rhodesian stamps, so that people in Britain receiving letters from Rhodesia were forced to pay postage due on those letters. These cinderellas were political protest items intended for use by Rhodesians who sympathised with the British position. They were similar enough to current Rhodesian stamps that they could slip through Rhodesian postal handling undetected.

The cinderella is now with Howard Fisher, because of its colonial Africa connections. Readers looking for further information about this period can find detailed factual material in the Wikipedia article - *Rhodesia's Unilateral Declaration of Independence*,
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhodesia%27s Unilateral Declaration of Independence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhodesia%27s_Unilateral_Declaration_of_Independence)



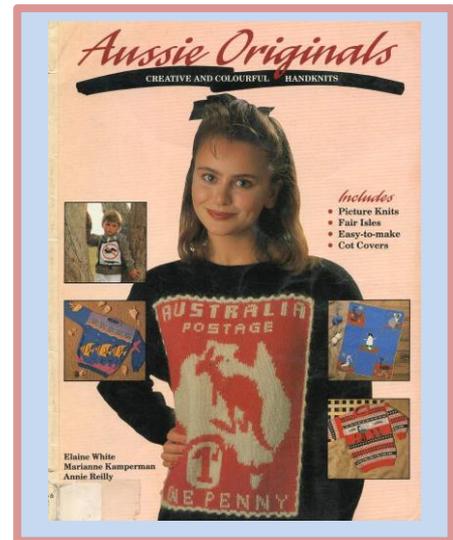
AND LASTLY...

Marilyn Gendek

Editor

Looking for something relaxing to do over the Christmas and New Year holidays? Rod Cork had the perfect idea. He sent me the image on the right. Knitting might be in order to get ready for winter or perhaps Christmas in July 2018. If you do not have knitting skills maybe you could coerce someone who does – in the interests of philately of course.

However you choose to spend your summer...



...we wish you all a Merry Christmas and a

HAPPY NEW YEAR

