

Syrian Hejaz Railway Postmarks: Hamidiye Hicaz Demiryolu Dera 'a

Ounces or Grammes: Iraqi Postal Rates

Overland Mail Baghdad-Haifa: British Route Instruction Labels

The Pictorial Coils of Mandate Palestine

Restricted Use of British Postal Orders in Egypt and Palestine

The First Post Office in Sharjah

Archive: Official Gazettes of Palestine 1927

Archive: The Arab World Philatelist Cumulative Index

THE MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC BULLETIN

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Syrian Hejaz Railway Postmarks: Hamidiye Hicaz Demiryolu Dera'a

by Folkert Bruining with material from Dr. Atadan Tunaci

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During my research for the special issue of *Al-Barīd* on the Hejaz Railway,¹ I found that discoveries can still be made today. The attached postcard (see *fig. 3*) shows the 'Hamidiye Hicaz Demiryolu'-mark of Der'a (see *fig. 2*). It is owned by Dr. Atadan Tunaci, Turkey. As far as he and I know this postmark has not yet been reported by anyone.²

Der'a was an important junction in the Hejaz Railway network. Active TPOs were: Damas–Caiffa, Damas–Medine, Bosra (Eski Sham)–Der'a, and Damas–Ma'an. In my opinion post-bags must have been exchanged at the station of Der'a and perhaps mail was sorted there too. But what office was responsible for the mail handling? Besides the receiving post office that offered very limited services,³ there was no other post office at the station (in Ottoman times). What was the role of the Ottoman post office of Der'a? I have not found any literature about this subject.

An interesting point is that in the 2014 edition of "Philatelic History of the Arab Kingdom"⁴ a bilingual postmark of DERAA STATION is shown. Another strike is shown by Areksoussi in 2016 (see *fig. 1*).⁵ After World War I evidently there was a need for a post office at the station.

I'm looking for more information about travelling post offices on the Syrian main line. Are there any Syrian T.P.O. postmarks known from this era, e.g. for Damas–Der'a (Dar'a)?



Fig. 1: The DERAA STATION / درعا - المحطة postmark, as shown by Chaker Areksoussi.



Fig. 2: Hamidiye Hicaz Demiryolu Der'a, detail from the postcard in *fig. 3*.

1 De Hejaz Spoorlijn : Postaal en Fiscaal (*Al-Barīd*, no. 80, December 2016).

Folkert is treasurer of the *Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld* (FCIW): <http://www.pv-al-barid.com>.

2 Birken, vol. Suriye, has recently added the cancel (2017). Not listed by Areksoussi, 2016, Vol. III.

3 Steichele, 1981, p. 73, presumes there was a private mail service operating on or towards the Hejaz Railway.

4 Kaczmarczyk and Unwin, 2014, p. 44.

5 Areksoussi, 2016, vol. I, p. [120].

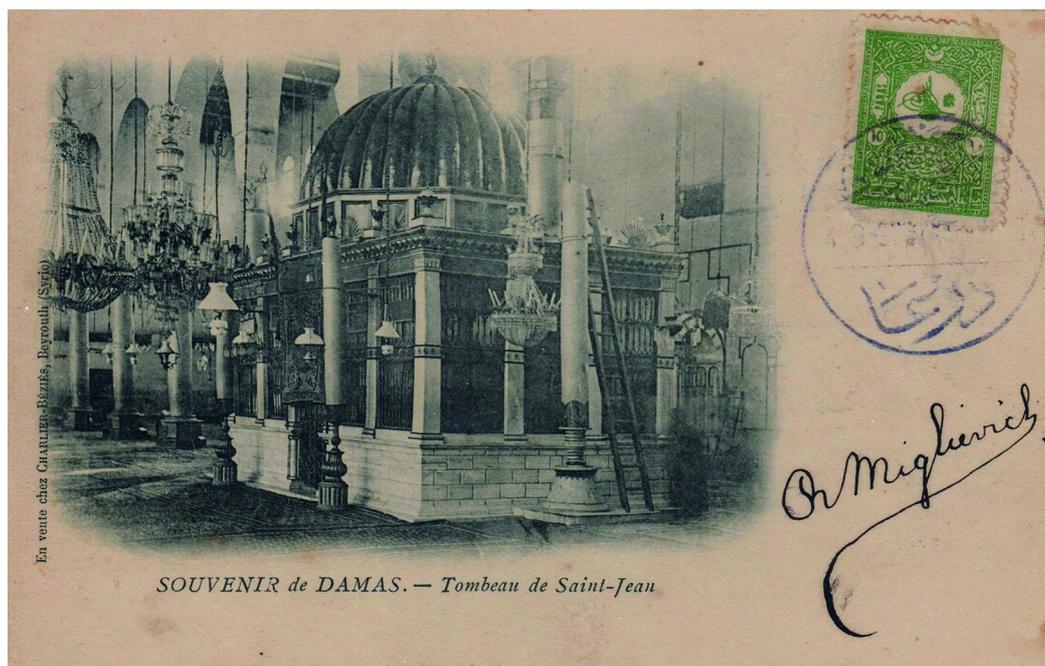


Fig. 3: Reverse of a postcard with the cancel 'Hamidiye Hicaz Demiryolu Der'a.'⁶

Miglievich & Miglievich

R. Miglievich, an Austrian engineer, was operations manager of the Hejaz Railway, based in Damascus, in 1904.⁷

His daughter, Miss Miglievich, was apparently an avid collector of picture postcard, a widespread craze at the time amongst young ladies. She advertised in journals for exchange partners.⁸

Échanges de cartes postales illustrées

M^{lle} R. Miglievich, chemin de fer Hamidié du Hedjaz Damas [échange avec monde entier]. — M. A. Orgere et 6, rue de la Préfecture, Mâcon [échange cartes postales avec étranger et France, sauf le Rhône, l'Ain, la Saône-et Loire, Paris, Dijon, Besançon et Nancy. Timbres côté vue. Réponse assurée]. — M^{lle} Gasq, 23, rue de la République Marseille [désire cartes vues tous pays].

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- Kaczmarczyk, Alexander, and Rodney Unwin: *Philatelic History of the Arab Kingdom of Syria*. Edited by Abed H. Najjar. London: London Stamp Exchange, 2014.
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- عرقسوسي شاکر [= Areksoussi, Chaker]: *البريد وتاريخ سوريا الجزء الأول الفصلين* [= Postal history of Syria]. الجزء الأول : الطوابع [= part I: The stamps], 2016. 148 p.
- Steichele, Anton: *Privatpost der Hedschas-Bahn?* In: *Der Israel-Philatelist*, vol. 19, 1981, p. [2213]. Simultaneously: *Unter Stern und Halbmond*, p. 1039.1.

⁶ Shown courtesy of Dr. Atadan Tunaci, provenance: Arsman collection.

⁷ Cf. p. 54 of "J. v. S.": *Die Hedschas-Eisenbahn*. In: *Mitteilungen der K. K. Geographischen Gesellschaft*. Vienna. Vol. 47, 1904, pp. 47–55.

⁸ Advert in: *La mode illustré : journal de la famille*. Paris. Vol. 47, 1906, no. 18 (6.05.1906), p. 217.

Ounces or Grammes? Request for Information on Weight Units used by Iraqi Post in the 1920s

by Rainer Fuchs (FRPSL, AIJP)

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The objective of this request for information is to clarify the weight units that were used by Iraqi Post from 1923 to 1925. With the British occupation of Iraq, Iraqi Post used the imperial weight units of ounces and pounds in order to calculate their postage fees. But by 1925, all references are to metric units, grammes and kilogrammes. What is not clear at all is when exactly Iraqi Post changed using from imperial to metric weight units.

Changing from Imperial to Metric: but when?

It is commonly known, researched and reported that Iraqi Post used the imperial weight units of ounces and pounds in order to calculate their postage fees at the start of the 1920s. Articles in a number of philatelic publications, such as Collins, Proud-Pearson, &c., illustrate contemporary newspaper notices and Post Office announcements in this regard.

There's evidence that the Imperial unit of ounce¹ was used for letters in 1922 and later evidence indicates that in 1925 the weight unit for letters was grammes. The Overland Mail surcharge announced by Iraqi Post in August 1923 was per (20) grammes, hence metric (see *fig. 1*).

In an exchange of e-mails on the subject, Douglas Armitage, co-author of the 2009 standard reference work "Iraq : postal history 1920s to 1940s," told me recently:

[...] I do not have any postal announcements etc indicating when Iraq Post changed their weight from ounces to grams. We certainly never found this mentioned in any of the postal notices we obtained, if we had we would have included the information in our book.

The earliest extract from the Iraq Government Gazette was dated 1927 much later than the change to metric. On page 3 of our book under the heading "Weights" we have stated that the metric system was adopted by Law in 1931 but the post office was using metric well before this date as you know.

The earliest postage rates we included are on page 66 dated 1922 and weights are in grams on this notice.

I expect you have looked at the Pearson & Proud book on Iraq which in the Postal notice of 1918 on page 61 gives internal rates in grams and foreign rate in ounces! At the top of the next page it is stated that on 1 August 1921 Inland and Foreign postal rates were revised but no details are given, [...] this could be the time that the weights were changed from ounces to grams.

I find it strange that postal announcements from 1922 and then again from 1926 and 1927 are widely known, but nothing in-between these dates, including important proclamations such as the laws on changing postal rates of 1924 and 1925.²

¹ 1 ounce = 1/16 pound = 28,35 grammes.

² As referred to in "Law no. 46 of 1927," see *fig. 5*.

POSTAL NOTICE.

**OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE
BAGHDAD-HAIFA.**

It is notified for information that a special despatch of mails for the United Kingdom, Palestine, Egypt and other countries will be made from Baghdad on Thursday the 30th instant for transmission overland via Haifa-Port Said.

The period of transit for a letter from Baghdad to London is expected to be 10 days.

Unregistered and registered correspondence for despatch to United Kingdom or other countries by the Overland Service will be accepted at the Baghdad Head Post Office. Latest hour for posting registered articles will be 11 a.m. and unregistered articles 12 noon, Thursday the 30th instant.

All articles for despatch by this service must be superscribed in bold letters "OVERLAND MAIL BAGHDAD-HAIFA".

A fee of three annas for every 20 grammes or fraction thereof in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee must be prepaid by means of postage stamps affixed to the article or articles to be transmitted by this route.

*Deputy Inspector General
of Posts*

POSTAL NOTICE.**OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE
BAGHDAD-HAIFA.**

It is notified for information that a special despatch of mails for the United Kingdom, Palestine, Egypt and other countries will be made from Baghdad on Thursday the 30th instant for transmission overland via Haifa-Port Said.

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*Deputy Inspector General
of Posts*

Fig. 1: Public notice, published in August 1923 in The Baghdad Times.

Unfortunately there is no mention of the weight units of the basic Iraqi postage fees themselves. A similar notice was published in The Baghdad Times dated Monday, 10th September 1923, again only mentioning the weight units of grammes for the Overland Mail surcharge:

E BAGHDAD TIMES.

POSTAL NOTICE.

**OVERLAND MAIL
BAGHDAD-HAIFA.**

The next Overland Mail Baghdad-Haifa will be closed at the Baghdad Head Post Office on Wednesday the 12th instant at 12 noon. Registered articles will be accepted up to 11 a.m.

Registered and unregistered articles of all classes except parcels are accepted at the usual postage and registration fees plus an Overland fee of annas three for every 20 grammes or fraction thereof.

All articles to be superscribed "Overland Mail Baghdad-Haifa" in bold characters on the top left hand corner.

OPOSDI BACK

POSTAL NOTICE.**OVERLAND MAIL
BAGHDAD-HAIFA.**

The next Overland Mail Baghdad-Haifa will be closed at the Baghdad Head Post Office on Wednesday the 12th instant at 12 noon. Registered articles will be accepted up to 11 a.m.

Registered and unregistered articles of all classes except parcels are accepted at the usual postage and registration fees plus an Overland fee of annas three for every 20 grammes or fraction thereof.

All articles to be superscribed "Overland Mail Baghdad-Haifa" in bold characters on the top left hand corner.

Fig. 2: Notice in The Baghdad Times, 10.09.1923, p. 2.

Different Systems for Inland Mail and the Overland Service?

Could it be that the Overland Mail surcharge and the letter rate was based on two different weight units? Some few covers with odd postage rates I have in my collection indicate this. Or, it was just a slight over-franking on these covers?

Armitage & Johnson³ state these rates, but without quoting any source (fig. 3):

30 April 1926	INLAND – Local Delivery Service Baghdad only. Distribution of letters and postcards to the town sub-offices.	Letters: 1 Anna for every 20 grams or part. Postcards: Single ½ Anna, Reply 1 Anna
21 December 1926	INLAND – Local Delivery Service extended to all Post Offices in Iraq	Letters: 1 Anna for every 20 grams or part. Postcards: Single ½ Anna, Reply 1 Anna

The first positive proof I am aware of that the weight units for letters were based on grammes is an Iraqi Postal Announcement dated May 1927 (see fig. 4).

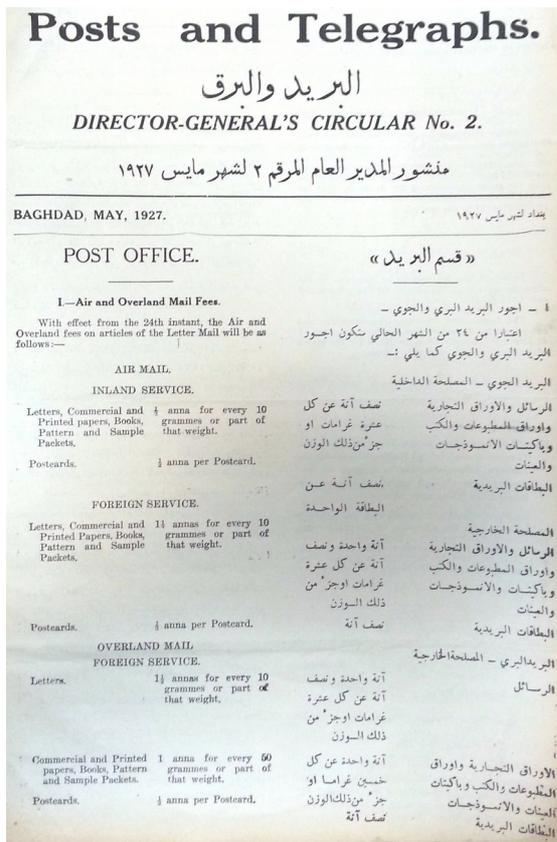


Fig. 4: Notice in the Director-General's Circular, no. 2, dated May 1927.

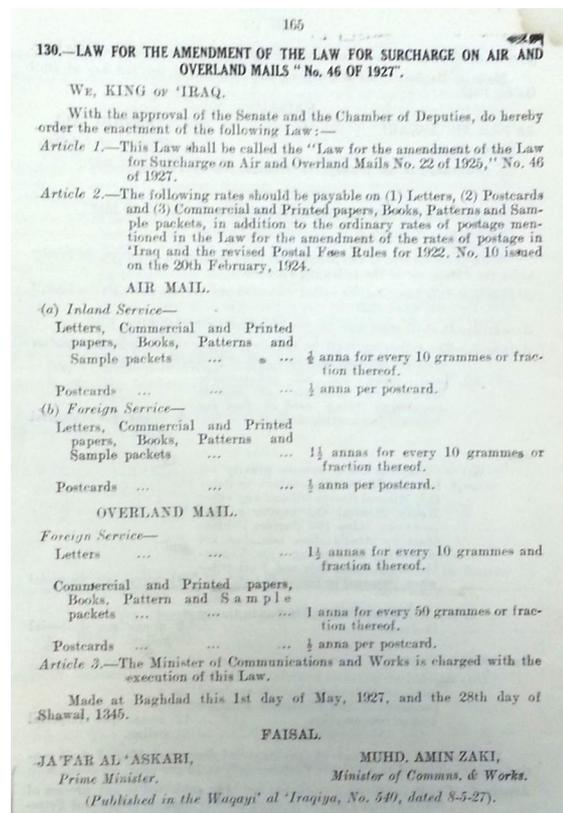


Fig. 5: Transcript of Law no. 46 of 1927 as gazetted 8.05.1927.

3 Armitage & Johnson, 2009, p. 66.

Interestingly, law “No. 46 of 1927” (see *fig. 5*) quotes two earlier laws, namely “Law for Surcharges on Air and Overland Mails, No. 22 of 1925” and “Law for the amendment of the rates of postage in ‘Iraq and the revised Postal Fee Rules for 1922, No. 10 issued on the 20th February, 1924,” of which I have never seen a copy or even a transcript. I am also not aware of a copy of the rate changes taking place on 30th April 1926 and 21st December 1926, as referred to by Armitage & Johnson (see *fig. 3*).

To complicate the subject further, it appears that numerous senders had problems in properly franking their letters as late as 1928: this prompted Iraqi Post to publish on 29th October 1928 a lengthy instruction in the *Official Gazette* explaining the differences in rates for letters with a weight in grammes, giving also information on the rates for letters weighing ½ an ounce and 1 ounce versus the weight bands as measured in grammes (see *fig. 6*):

By the Ministry of Communications and Works

Attention is drawn to the Postal rates for letters posted in 'Iraq for the Air Mail to Egypt and Overland Mail to Syria and for onward transmission from these countries.

Ordinary postage is calculated at three annas for the first 20 grammes or part of that weight and 1½ annas for every subsequent 20 grammes or part of that weight; to this must be added special Air or Overland fee at the rate of 1½ annas for every 10 grammes or part of that weight. Thus the total amount payable by these services on a letter weighing—

Not more than 10 grammes	is	4½ annas.
" " " 20 "	" "	6 "
" " " 30 "	" "	9 "
" " " 40 "	" "	10½ "
" " " 50 "	" "	13½ "
" " " 60 "	" "	15 "
" " " 70 "	Rs. 1	2 "
" " " 80 "	" 1	3½ "
" " " 90 "	" 1	6½ "
" " " 100 "	" 1	8 "

and so on 2,000 grammes which is the limit of weight for a letter.

At present a very large number of insufficiently paid letters are being posted for transmission by the Air and Overland Mails. Such letters are surcharged with double the deficiency which addresses are called upon to pay. A majority of the insufficiently paid letters are noticed to be stamped with 4½ annas postage but to exceed 10 grammes in weight and it is thought this may be due to inaccurate weighing by senders and confusion with the English Units of weight used for purposes of calculating postage. It is pointed out that a letter weighing ½ an oz. falls between 10 and 20 grammes and should therefore be stamped with 6 annas, a letter weighing 1 oz. should be stamped with 9 annas.

By the use of thin paper the cheaper 10 grammes limit can conveniently be availed of for ordinary letters.

Senders should be careful to prepay letters in full to avoid detention and surcharges. Letters for posting may be weighed at any Post office during working hours.

[...]

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It is pointed out that a letter weighing ½ an oz. falls between 10 and 20 grammes and should therefore be stamped with 6 annas, a letter weighing 1 oz. should be stamped with 9 annas.

[...]

Fig. 6: Notice in the Official Gazette, Baghdad 29.10.1928.

Over the past few months I have contacted basically every collector of Iraqi postal history I know to ask whether they are aware when the weight unit change from ounces to grammes took place, but no avail.

I therefore ask all collectors to come forward with their information on Iraqi postal rates, not just the narrow point of the metrication, but all postal rates during the Kingdom of Iraq.

Sources and Literature

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- *Iraq directory 1936, a general and commercial directory of Iraq : with a supplement for the neighbouring countries*. Baghdad: Dangoor's Printing and Publishing House [under the supervision of the Iraqi Ministry of the Interior], 1936. 902 pages.
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- Collins, Norman J.: *Overland mail via the Syro-Iraqi Great Desert / by Norman J. Collins with Zvi Alexander and Norman Gladstone*. Holyland Philatelic Society, c 1990 (BAPIP Monograph 1990). 130 pages. ISBN: 0-9505571-4-5. [The book is still available from the society at £15 (editor)].

Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa: The Route Instruction Label of the British Post – An Addendum

by Rainer Fuchs (FRPSL, AIJP)

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In MEPB 4 I published an article on the route instruction label of the British Post, listed in the 1990 BAPIP Monograph by Norman Collins as label type L-10.

As some readers may be aware, the late Norman Collins sent me a few years ago his paper archive on the Overland Mail, which was the basis to his monograph. Unfortunately only the parts that had remained with him, not the complete archive, is now with me. I am not aware in whose hands this is now or if it was disposed of at an earlier occasion. In any case, the papers in my hands date mostly to the date when the book had already been published and contain a number of previously unrecorded items. Due to the nature of this now over 30-year-old paper archive, almost all of the covers and documents included are black and white photocopies.

As time permits I am going through this archive and will report items, such as covers with route instruction hand-stamps, labels, imprinted envelopes, &c., that have not been included in his monograph and were never reported elsewhere, not even on my website.

Two Additional L-10 Covers

I noted two covers with British Post route instruction label L-10 and I like to show these here (*figs. 10 and 11*), as well as to amend my table of known covers as published in MEPB 4.

For easy reference, Label L-10 of the British Post exists in two different versions:



Fig. 1: Perforated label.



Fig. 2: Rouletted label.

Based on the very few covers known by the author and by other collectors, the usage dates of these labels, separated into perforated and rouletted, can be tabulated as follows:

Label	Figure ¹	Thumbnail	Date	Comment / Provenance
Perforated	7		16.06.1927	Glasgow to Baghdad, Collection Fuchs.

¹ Figs. 1–9 refer to illustrations featured in the article published in MEPB 4.

	8		5.10.1927	Edinburgh to Baghdad. This cover carries two perforated labels. Illustrated on page 130 of 'Airmails across the Middle East' by Laurence Kimpton.
	10		?	New Cover! Edinburgh to Baghdad, sent to the same address as cover above. No further details known. Illustrated by Wahby, 2006, on page 29 of OPAL 214.
	9		1.11.1927	Cavendish Auction, 4. June 2015, Sale 778, Part of Lot 1080. Illustration is in poor quality but it is believed that the label is perforated. Better image is requested from the current owner of that cover. The owner is not known to me but maybe he is a reader of this article.
Rouletted	3		21.01.1926	Cover from Erbil (Mosul) / Iraq to London. Illustrated on page 122 of the 1990 Norman Collins monograph. I believe the label had been either sent to the sender of the cover by his correspondence partner or the label had been on a cover sent to the sender of the cover shown and he reused that label. Similar cases are known with other labels and imprinted envelopes. In either case, the earliest usage date of the labels must have been prior to 21.01.1926.
	4		28.01.1927	Stonehaven (Scotland) to Basrah, Collection Zvi Alexander (Postal Museum Tel Aviv, Israel).
	11		23.01.1934	New Cover! Postmark 23.01.1934, rouletted label. Lot no. 544 in the Alan Berman Sale no. 19 (7.12.1993).

The two newly discovered covers are illustrated on the following pages as *figs. 10 and 11*.

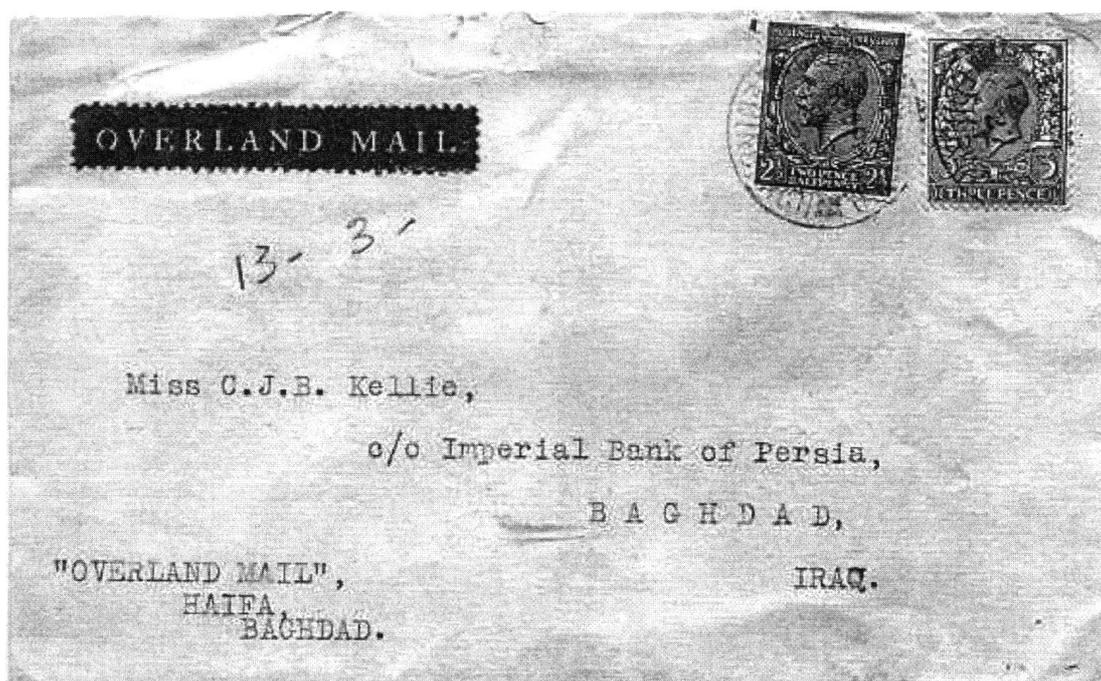


Fig. 10: Edinburgh to Baghdad, sent to the same address as cover above. No further details known. Illustrated by Wahby, 2006, p. 29.

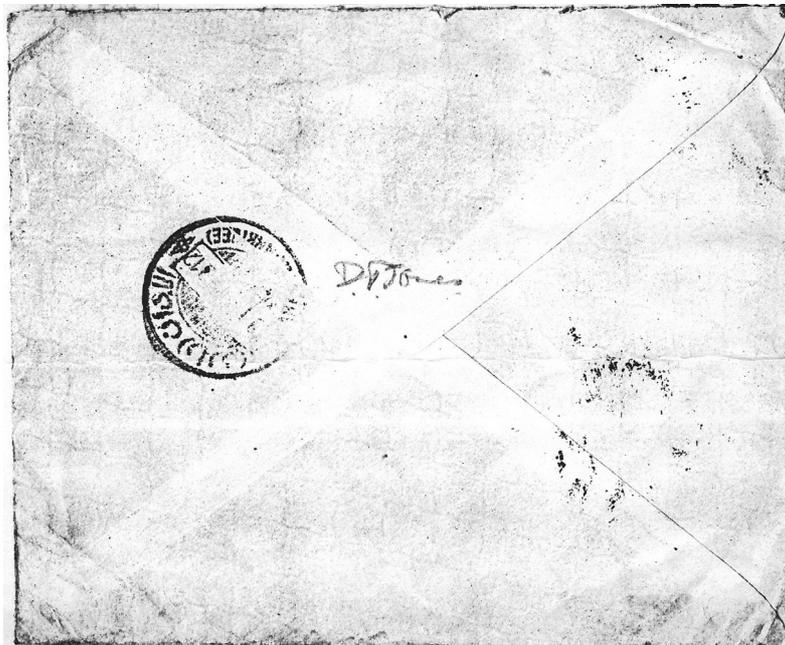
Additional details and colour scan is requested from the current owner.

Based on the two new covers now known, as included in the amended table, the period of use of the L-10 labels is now 21.01.1926 to 23.01.1934. Since Norman Collins indicated the latest date of uses known to him as 8.01.1929, there must be a cover with such a date somewhere.

The author would be grateful if other collectors could inform him about other such covers, sheets, or multiples of these labels.

Sources and Literature

- Alexander, Zvi: *Overland mail via the Syro-Iraqi Great Desert*. [128 pages competitive philatelic exhibit]. Online: http://www.alexandercollection.org/3dbook/philatelic_exhibition/overland/index.html.
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- Fuchs, Rainer: *Rainer's Overland Mail Baghdad Haifa*. Online: <http://fuchs-online.com/overlandmail>.
- Fuchs, Rainer: *Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa* [96 pages competitive philatelic exhibit]. Online at the “Exponate Online” website of the German Philatelic Association BDPH: http://www.exponate-online.de/e_exponat.asp?a=1&e=144.
- Transcripts of documents in the [British Postal Museum & Archive](http://www.britishpostmuseum.com/), reference: POST 33/2096.
- Wahby, C. T.: *The Nairn Brothers and the Overland Mail*. In: *OPAL Journal*, no. 214, 2006, pp. 21–36.



Figs. 11 and 11a: This cover² was offered as lot 544 in the Alan Berman Sale no. 19 on 7.12.1993. I believe the label had been either sent to the sender of the cover by his correspondence partner or the label had been on a cover sent to the sender and was reused here. Additional details and a colour scan is requested from the current owner.

² The reverse side is shown here reduced to 60%.

The Pictorial Coil Stamps of Mandate Palestine: Paste-Up with Plate Number Discovered

by Tobias Zywietz with material from Bassam Hama

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The Pictorial issue of Palestine was used for the production of coils, sold in vending machines manufactured by Hall Telephone Accessories Ltd., positioned in many post offices in Palestine.¹

British Automatic Stamp and Ticket Delivery Co. Ltd. (BASTDC), of Dollis Hill Lane, Willesden, supplied the British Post Office with stamp vending machines from 1911. It reformed in 1928 as Hall Telephone Accessories (1928) Ltd., London, and later became Associated Automation Ltd. HTA's factory is in Dudden Hill Lane, Willesden. In 1957 it merged with Elliott Bothers to become Elliott-Automation Group, which since 1969 belongs to GEC (trading as Elliott Brothers until 1984).²



Fig. 1:
Advertisement from Hall Telephone Accessories
showing a B type machine internal
mechanism and face plate.³

These vending machines eased the pressure on the often busy staff at the major post offices and came very convenient for customers. As these machines, first introduced in Britain in 1906,⁴ operated on using coils of stamps, such had to be produced for Palestine as well. Production can be divided into two very distinct phases: the 1928 “Paste-Up” coils, and the 1936 “Regular” Coils.

The Paste-up Coils

The first issues are called *Paste-up Coils* or (rather misleading) *Experimental Coils*. In 1928, coils of the 5 Mils (m) stamp (inland letter rate) were produced, followed in 1930 by coils of 2 m (printed matter rate) and 3 m (foreign printed matter rate) and finally in 1934 coils of 15 m stamps (foreign letter rate) were produced.

These coils were made by vertically cutting whole sheets and pasting-up the joints every ten

1 Cf. Collins, 1985, p. 4693; Morgan, 2015, pp. [3] & [48]; and US patent no. 1848626 (inventor: Frederick William Hall): www.google.com/patents/US1848626 (accessed 25.11.2016).

2 Cf. Morgan/Eyre, 2007 and “Associated Automation” in Grace’s Guide to British Industrial History.

3 Source: Morgan/Eyre, 2007, p. 19.

4 Cf. Morgan/Eyre, 2007, p. [7].

stamps, thus producing rolls of 500 stamps each.⁵ The 5 m and 10 m stamps were made from prints on vertically ribbed thin paper.⁶

Dorfman	SG/Bale	Value	Issued	Colour	Rolls Printed	Stamps Printed
90x	90E	2 m	1928	(grey-) blue	668	334,000
91x	91E	3 m	1930	(yellow-) green	400	200,000
93x	93E	5 m	1928	(yellow-) orange	2,220	1,110,000
108x	108E	15 m	1936	ultramarine	1,050	525,000

Until today no copies of the 2 m coil stamp, either mint or used, have been discovered⁷ and few copies of the used 3 m are found; the earliest postmark dates to November 1930. Only very few copies survived in mint condition.⁸

Stamps from the handmade coils show the same characteristics, varieties, and errors as the regular sheet stamps they were made from.

Hochheiser describes the production process in detail:⁹

The paste-up coils were made from sheets of pictorial issue stamps. [...] There were 2-1/2 panes to the sheet and with the exception of the first printing, a gutter was found between each pane or half pane. The vertical rows were 10 deep. The first step in paste-up process was cutting away the top selvage even with the top row of perforations and leaving 1/4 inch of selvage attached at the bottom stamps. [...]

The sheets were then machine cut into vertical strips [...] for pasting up into rows top to bottom to create coil rolls of stamps. This vertical machine cutting was not done with accuracy, accounting for uneven perforations along the vertical sides [...] sometimes resulting in one row of clipped perforations along either edge. Both vertical edges show cutting by a clean sharp instrument and not by tearing which results in ragged edges.

The paste-up was completed by gluing the upper edge of the back of the top stamp in the row to a full horizontal strip of sheet margin selvage which was left intact at the bottom of the vertical strips of stamps [...]. Further examination of the lower stamp of the paste-up shows a horizontal crease at about the middle of the stamp. This resulted from the folding back of the top half of the stamps [...] with the two strips aligned for gluing.

After the glue was applied to the selvage still intact on the top strip, the folded stamp, the top part of the bottom strip, was turned back into place and pressed against the glue. This joined the two slips and often bits of the glue can be found on either stamp of the paste-up. By this procedure with successive strips, rolls were created.

5 Dorfman, 2001, p. 84 describes it as “These were cut into strips of 10, and part of the bottom selvage pasted to the gummed side of the following strip.”

6 Dorfman, 2001, p. 84 says: “These coils were produced from regularly printed sheets, perforated 13.5×14.5, on thin semitransparent vertically ribbed paper (0.07 mm).” Weiner, 1995, p. 7284, distinguishes between several paper types: “The 5 mil provisional coils on thin vertically ribbed paper, I have found were printed on three different kinds of paper; 7 hm, 7 1/2 hm and 8 hm. The 15 mils provisional coils were also printed on two kinds of paper: 7 hm and 8 hm.”

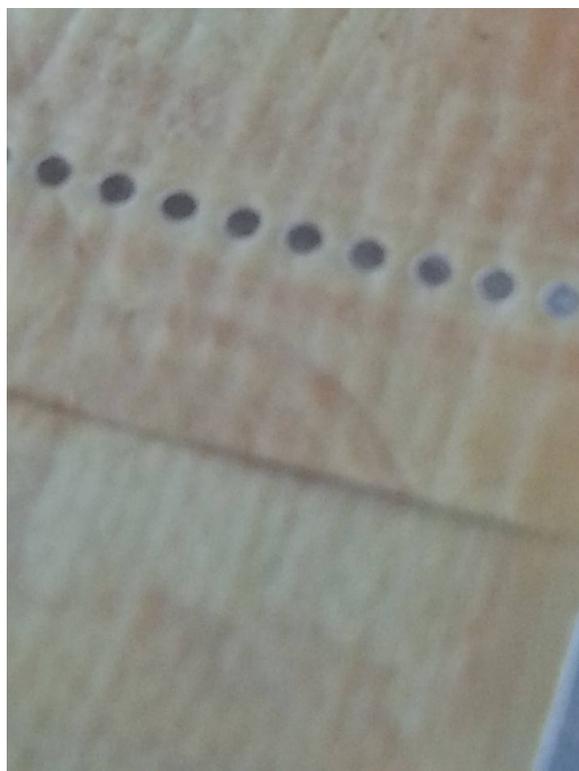
7 Weiner, 1995, p. 7284, thinks he solved this conundrum: “[...] then I measured all the 2 mill vertically ribbed stamps that looked thin and I found two used ones and one mint, also of 8 hm (hundredths of a millimeter [sic!]) which I think are the 2 mils provisional coils.”

8 Bale, 1996, p. 87 states: “Only one mint example of No. 91E is known, [...]” Cf. also Dorfman, 1989, p. 5783.

9 Hochheiser, 1991, p. 279.

New Find: Plate Number on Selvage

A major new find by Bassam Hama¹⁰ shows the plate number in the pasted-up selvage joint:



Figs. 2 and 2a: A pair of 5 m stamps from the paste-up coils, showing clearly part of the plate number on the selvage. This makes this pair very rare indeed.

Regular Coils

From 1936, the so-called *Regular Coils* were issued: again in coils of 500 stamps, but now in rolls with adjoining starting paper bands.¹¹ Perforation is now different to the regular stamps: 14½×14.¹² The coils of 5 m stamps were issued in 1936, followed by the 10 m coils in 1938.

Dorfman	SG/Bale	Value	Issued	Colour	Rolls Printed	Stamps Printed
93a	93E	5 m	1936	(deep-) orange	3,529	1,764,500
93d	93dE			orange/vermillion		
93e	93eE			(yellow-) orange		
97a	97E	10 m	1938	gray/slate	4,140	2,070,000

10 First shown on the Facebook group “The Arabian Philately هواة الطوابع العربية” on 1.11.2016: www.facebook.com/groups/962375187137342/permalink/1476100029098186/ (accessed 1.11.2016).

11 For “starter tapes” cf. Hochheiser, 1982, p. 80.

12 Dorfman, 2001, p. 84 says: “[...] were printed on smooth white wove paper, and packaged in continuous rolls of 500, and perforated 14.5×14.” (i.e. 15 horizontal teeth, as opposed to 14 of the normal stamps from sheets). Weiner, 1995, p. 7284 states perforation as 14¼×13¾.

Prominent Varieties

Prominent varieties are the inverted watermark (5 m and 10 m)¹³ and one perforation whole missing (6th from right, 5 m only).¹⁴ Other varieties are the same as those occurring in the sheets, the most important variety being ‘hook on wall’ (5 m).¹⁵



Figs. 3 and 3a: A 5 m stamp with inverted watermark (photograph, not scan, contrast enhanced).

Popular with collectors are also strips-of-eleven, as any easy way to show the coil provenance, as well as starter (or leader) strips and end strips.

I show some of these below from the 42nd Tel Aviv Stamps auction and on p. 19 as offered in two groups at the 629th Kelleher auction.



Fig. 4: Starter and end strips of the 10 m coil stamp.¹⁶

13 Weiner, 1995, p. 7284 writes: “Although I have checked more than 1000 coils of 10m I have not seen one with inverted watermark, so I think that Mr. Dorfman is right by assuming that the mention the Bale catalog [sic!] is a mistake.”

14 Cf. Weiner, 1995, p. 7284.

15 Cf. Weiner, 1995, p. 7284.

16 Source: Tel Aviv Stamps, auction 42 (18.11.2015), lot 258: www.telavivstamps.com/tel-aviv-stamps-auction-42-258-jerusalem-i-sett-i-overprint-reconstruction (accessed 26.11.2016). Used with permission.

The Inverted Watermark Variety

The first specialised Palestine catalogue does already mention the inverted watermark variety:

Fig. 5:
The coils as described by
Hoexter & Lachmann in
their 1946 catalogue.¹⁷

Coil stamps were issued in rolls of 500.

As these stamps have been current for nearly 20 years, numerous printings were made, and shades of colour are plentiful. There are some constant plate varieties in most of the plates, and some varieties, limited to one printing only, are met with.

The 5 m from coils and the 8 m scarlet on vertically ribbed paper are known with inverted watermark. Other stamps with inverted watermark may exist.

Missing perforation is found on the 5 m from coils and on the 100 m on very white wove paper.

Bruce Condé¹⁸ reported the inverted watermark variety in 1955, commented on by George Buetow.¹⁹ Three letters to the editor of *The Holy Land Philatelist* then shed more light on the matter.²⁰ Condé stated the variety being available at the G.P.O. in Jerusalem (1946), Buetow reported this for Tel Aviv (1946), Malachi for Haifa Hadar Hacarmel (1938), and Levisohn for Tel Aviv (1938). Levisohn first bought copies from a Jerusalem dealer in 1937.

Buetow writes about some technical consequences on the perforation of using stamp vending machines:²¹

“Whereas the perforation of normal stamps is 13,5×14,5 the perforation of the coil stamps was changed to 14,5×14. There was a special reason for this alteration. After dropping the coin into the automaton the lower part of the 5 mils stamp was ejected and had to be separated from the coil by tearing it out. It frequently happened that the stamp was damaged while doing so and one either obtained half a stamp or even one and a half stamps. In order to avoid this mishap the horizontal perforation was increased by one puncture, so that the dents were closer together, making it easier to separate the stamp itself [...]. The vertical perforation was changed from 14,5 to 14. Another handicap was that the slot of the machine was not wide enough, therefore many of the stamps torn out were damaged vertically, mostly on one side only. It would be relatively easy to sort out coil stamps from a lot of used stamps as the vertical perforation is generally defective and catches the eye at once.”

The original 1955 reports are reproduced in *facsimilé* on pages 20 and 21.²²

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¹⁷ Hoexter/Lachmann, 1946, p. 43.

¹⁸ Bruce Chalmers, a.k.a. Bruce Alfonso Bourbon de Condé, Alfonso Yorba, Hajji Abdurrahman, General Bruce Alfonso de Bourbon, Prince of Condé (5.12.1913–20.07.1992). Director of Yemeni propaganda and postal affairs and Yemeni general. Cf. obituary by Alan Rush, *The Independent*, 4.08.1992. Online: www.independent.co.uk/news/people/obituary-bruce-conde-1538240.html (accessed 26.11.2016).

¹⁹ Condé, 1955, p. 203, and Buetow, 1955, p. 203. The Condé report first appeared in the December 1954 edition of the *OPAL Journal*.

²⁰ Buetow/Malchi/Levisohn, 1955, p. 255. Partly quoted by Hochheiser, 1975, p. 1341.

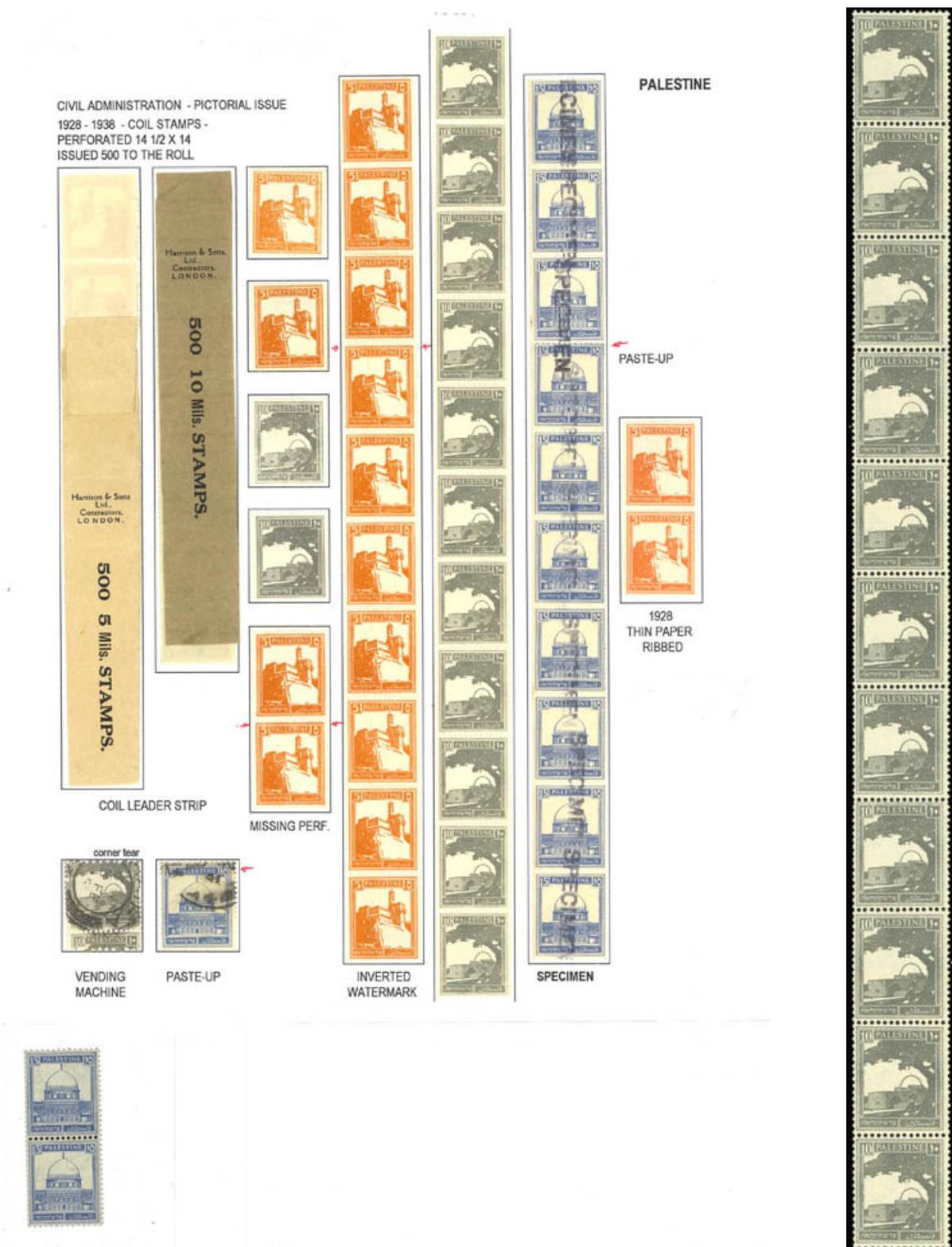
²¹ Buetow, 1955, p. 255.

²² Reproduced with kind permission of Barry D. Hoffman, copyright holder of *The Holy Land Philatelist*.

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Figs. 6 and 7: Some coil stamps offered at a Kelleher auction in 2012:
 (left)²³ A group of 5 m and 10 m coils stamps and strips, incl. SPECIMEN, inverted watermark,
 paste-up, missing perforations and starter strips.
 (right)²⁴ A strip-of-eleven of the 10 m coil stamp.

23 Kelleher Auction 629, Lot 2246. Image courtesy of Kelleher Auctions, used with permission.
 24 Kelleher Auction 629, Lot 2245. Image courtesy of Kelleher Auctions, used with permission.

MANDATE VARIETIES

THE INVERTED WATERMARK ON THE 5m ORANGE OF THE PICTORIAL SET

One day in 1946 Musa Salem Salameh went to the Jerusalem Post Office to mail some business letters.

Although a stamp collector, Mr. Salameh was in a hurry and in no mood for philatelic niceties, so he stopped by the coil machine and began plugging in 5m coins, tearing off the corresponding orange stamps of that value and slapping them on the letters.

One of the stamps fell upside down on a black account book he was carrying. To Salameh's surprise, on turning it over, it appeared that the Multiple Crown and Script C.A. watermark was inverted,

He emptied his pockets: 350 mils. With these he bought a total of 70 copies. But other patrons kept a regular run on the machine for commercial letters, and he feared they would exhaust the

supply, with the stamps not being recoverable. He called the supervisor, told him that as a collector he wished to purchase the rest of the coil as an interesting minor variety and asked if it could be removed and held for him.

Neither the supervisor nor the postmaster were philatelists or even possessed of a sense of humour or of any imagination whatsoever.

To them this was an "irregularity" to be corrected. The offending coil was removed and a normal one substituted. The last Salameh heard of the coil was that it was slated for "destruction" in accordance with the postmaster's report to higher authority duly describing the defection and removal of the "defective" stamp stock!

The basic coil stamp had been issued in 1936 and had been in extensive use for 10 years at that time, but out of approximately 35,000 used copies of the 5 mils examined, only 5 or 6 inverted watermarks were discovered.

It is difficult to locate, for Palestine coils are not imperforate either horizontally or vertically but perforated all around, and must be distinguished by the perforation gauge only ($14\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ rather than $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$), unless they are attached as vertical pairs of strips.

Here is an interesting and apparently extremely scarce variety for Palestine specialists, but the hunting will be difficult and the discoveries few and far between.

B. Conde in O.P.A.L. Newsletter, Dec. 1954

According to Mr. Conde's statement, the 5 mils, orange, perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ with inverted watermark was ejected in 1946 from coils by an automat at the G.P.O., Jerusalem. This fact was at the time known to me and to other local collectors and dealers. At about the same time the same variety could be obtained from an automat at the General Post Office in Tel Aviv. I do not know whether it was also available in Haifa and at other post offices.

Mr. Conde is right in describing this as a scarce variety, though "extremely scarce" seems to me an overstatement, as regards mint items. On the other hand, I claim that used specimens of this variety are almost unavailable and these rightly deserve to be classified as "extremely scarce". After all, who is going to take the trouble to look for watermarks among packets of common material! As a rule, stamps with inverted watermarks are not quoted in catalogues. A separate quotation would only be justified in case the inverted or sideways watermark came from specially printed booklets or if they serve — as in the case of certain colonial classics — as an important sign for the identification of entire issues, for example Gambia 1886, or Papua's first series.

To return to Palestine, I wish to mention a really rare stamp, the 1 piastre E.E.F., issued November 10th, 1918, with watermark inverted, of which I have so far seen only one single used specimen. Another rarity would be the 8 mils, scarlet, of 1932, with inverted watermark, of which I have seen only one mint and three used. Other denominations with inverted watermark appear among the lower values of the 1922 issue (London II), all of them scarce except the 2 mils, yellow, which appears more frequently mint as well as used. Of the higher denominations I am aware only of the 10 piastre stamp, used, with inverted watermark.

George Buetow



MARGINAL LINES
ON MANDATE STAMP

The 2 mils stamp, yellow, of Palestine, illustrated here (above left), shows a rather unusual feature: a horizontal black line at the bottom of the stamp.

This black line is part of the marginal line of the overprinting plate and belongs, in fact, on the margin of the sheet. Apparently the sheet was displaced by some 2 mm. to the top during the trilingual overprinting, which resulted in the appearance of part of the marginal line on the bottom row of the stamps themselves.

Such faulty overprints also occur among the issues of other countries, as a result of unequal size of sheets, defective margins, cut margins at top or bottom, or separated margin.

The illustrated marginal stamp of Palestine, 2 mils, yellow, (above right) shows the correct and normal position of the marginal lines. The marginal line marked "A" is the marginal line of the sheet in the same colour as the stamp, the one marked "B" is that of the overprinting plate.

It should be pointed out that such defective overprints appear *only* among marginal stamps, and not only at top and bottom, but also on the lateral margins. In the latter case the marginal line of the overprinting plate is naturally in a vertical position, though this seems to occur much more rarely.

GEORGE BUETOW, Tel Aviv.



MANDATE VARIETIES

THE INVERTED WATERMARK

The article on "The inverted Watermark" which appeared in our May 1955 issue, page 203, brought forward some additional comments which we publish hereunder. Ed.

DR. MALCHI, RAMAT GAN

I have read the Article in your No. 7 issue of May 1955, regarding the Inverted Watermark on the 5 m orange of the Pictorial Set, and I wish to volunteer additional information to Mr. B. Conde's interesting contribution and, at the same time, answer Mr. G. Buetow's question about Haifa.

This happened in Haifa in 1938, when I helped myself at the Hadar Hacarmel Branch Office to a couple of 5 m stamps from the Automat and noted the inverted watermark "Crown & CA".

It is not difficult to guess what my next démarche was: unfortunately I had no camera with me to record the facial expression of the Postmaster on hearing my peculiar request. The fact remains that I left him with the whole Coil in my possession.

I began to make ample use of my Treasured Inverted and distributed them to all and sundry, calling the attention of my philatelic friends and correspondents to this, if not "extremely scarce", still rather rare variety.

I am still the proud owner of about 100 of them, both mint and used, a reminiscence of my philatelic activities in Haifa.

GEORGE BUETOW, TEL AVIV

My remarks on page 203 concerning the article by B. Conde, require an addition. My assumption that the 5 mils coil stamps were available not only in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv but probably in Haifa as well, was found to be correct. In the meantime I have discovered a vertical strip of four with inverted watermark, clearly post-marked HADAR H(ACARMEL), on "25 AU 38".

Both illustrations given here — the one to the left with the inverted watermark, and the other one to the right with the correct watermark — show another characteristic feature of the coil stamps: Whereas the perforation of normal stamps is 13,5×14,5 the perforation of the coil stamps was changed to 14,5×14. There was a special reason for this alteration. After dropping the coin into the automaton the lower part of the 5 mils stamp was ejected and had to be separated from the coil by tearing it out. It frequently happened that the stamp was damaged while

doing so and one either obtained half a stamp or even one and a half stamps. In order to avoid this mishap the horizontal perforation was increased by one puncture, so that the dents were closer together, making it easier to separate the stamp itself (see illustration, left). The vertical perforation was changed from 14,5 to 14.

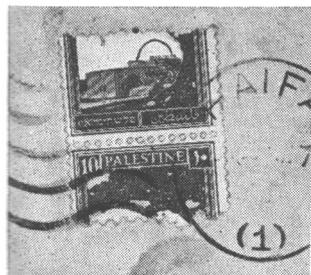
Another handicap was that the slot of the machine was not wide enough, therefore many of the stamps torn out were damaged vertically, mostly on one side only. It would be relatively easy to sort out coil stamps from a lot of used stamps as the vertical perforation is generally defective and catches the eye at once.

Another typical feature of the coil stamps would be a perforation variety, which might almost be called a perforation flaw. It consists of a broad dent found in the vertical perforation, at right and left, on every fourth stamp (see illustrations).

The picture of the righthand strip shows a curious irre-



Characteristics of coil stamps described in Mr. G. Buetow's note.



gularity originated by the printing process. The 2nd and 6th stamp show below the ALES (of Palestine) a marked thickening of the horizontal line, which also appeared on the following stamps of the coil.

The coil stamps of the 10 mils denomination are unfortunately not available to me in sufficient quantities, but they are bound to have similar varieties. It should be pointed out, here and now, that the two coil stamps of Transjordan — 5 and 15 mils — of 1936 are yet to be examined. I assume that the coil machines of Jordan were of the same kind.

G. LEVISOHN, JERUSALEM

This stamp, which according to your May issue was discovered by Mr. Salameh in 1946, was first offered to me in 1937 by the well-known Jerusalem dealer, the late Mr. Bujakowski. I then paid 50 mils for a strip of three.

In 1938 or early 1939, I detected the stamp in a coil machine in Tel Aviv's Main Post Office in Allenby Road. I had enough coins to buy about 20 pieces. When I returned after changing money the machine was empty. In my possession is a used item of this variety dated Tel Aviv, ? January, 1938.

Fig. 9: Page 255 from The Holy Land Philatelist. Vol. 1, 1955, no. 9-10 (July 1955).

Restricted Use of British Postal Orders in Egypt and Palestine

by Tobias Zywietz

with material from John Gledhill and Jack Harwood

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In May 2017, Dr. John M. Gledhill of the GB Overprints Society¹ sent me this query on overprinted British Postal Orders:

Can any of your members cast any light on why this overprinted GB postal order, issued in Safed, was overprinted with a prohibition against it being cashed in “Egypt or Palestine”? Puzzling! There’s also a recorded similar overprint on a King George V GB postal order issued in Jerusalem. Why was there such a prohibition against it being cashed in the territory where it was issued? Strange.

Attached was an image of this postal order:



Fig. 1: A British Postal Order for 1 shilling (equivalent 50 mils), B2/16 241826, issued at Safad,² Palestine, in 1945. Note the red overprint: “NOT PAYABLE IN EGYPT OR PALESTINE” and a black hand-stamp diagonally over the poundage stamp: “NOT PAYABLE IN / EGYPT OR PALESTINE”.

The most obvious reason is that *British Postal Orders* were sold in Palestine solely for the purpose of being sent overseas. For inland use (here meaning Palestine and Egypt) there were specific *Palestine Postal Orders* introduced in 1923 (see fig. 5). The notice gazetted on 15th April 1923³ (see fig. 2) states “Their validity will not extend to foreign countries.”

1 Dr. Gledhill is editor of the society’s website www.gbos.org.uk and its newsletter, *The Overprinter*. He is also officer of the Postal Order Society: postalordersociety.blogspot.de.

2 Shown here is a scan provided by Jack Harwood.

3 Cf. doc. 98 on p. 53 of Zywietz, Tobias: *Postal history and related notices from the official gazettes for Palestine. part 3: 1923/1924*. In: *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin*, no. 3, 2016, pp. 44–97.

This is somewhat analogous to IRCs: within the British Empire *Imperial Reply Coupons* were used (priced 12 mils, see fig. 3), and *International Reply Coupons* only for other countries, issued by the Universal Postal Union (priced 25 mils, see fig. 4). I have not seen any Palestine IRCs overprinted similarly to the *British Postal Order* shown in fig. 1, or to any other effect.

Palestine Posts & Telegraphs.

NOTICE.

Palestine Postal Orders.

On and from 1st. April 1923 specially printed Inland Postal Orders will be on sale at all Post Offices in Palestine their validity will not extend to foreign countries.

The Orders will be issued at the following prices:—

Values.		Commission.
5 P.T. to 25 P.T.		3 Milliemes each
30 " " 30 "		6 " "
55 " " 75 "		8 " "
80 " " 100 "		1 Piastre.

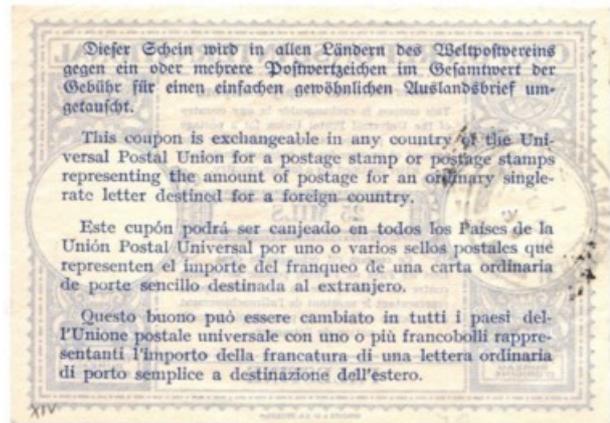
W. HUDSON.
Postmaster General.

Fig. 2: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 5. 1923, no. 89 (15.04.1923), p. 158. Note the misprint "30 P.T." instead of the correct "50 P.T."



Fig. 3: Imperial Reply Coupon, 1936 issue (blank reverse), price 12 Mils (Dorfmann RC9). Issued at Jerusalem: **TALavera BKS / JERUSALEM / C / 29 AU / 36** (Sacher H24), not redeemed.⁴

Many countries had very strict currency regulations and Palestine was furnished with its own currency from 1927 (though pegged to Pound Sterling). The advance costs of importing *British Postal Orders* from the British Post Office, and also the subsequent payment arrangements abroad was costly for Palestine's postal authority, so prohibiting their inland use came naturally.⁵ A 1947 *Palestine Postal Order* states clearly: "This order is payable in Palestine and such other countries as may be publicly notified" ... so there were such restrictions throughout the Mandate era.⁶



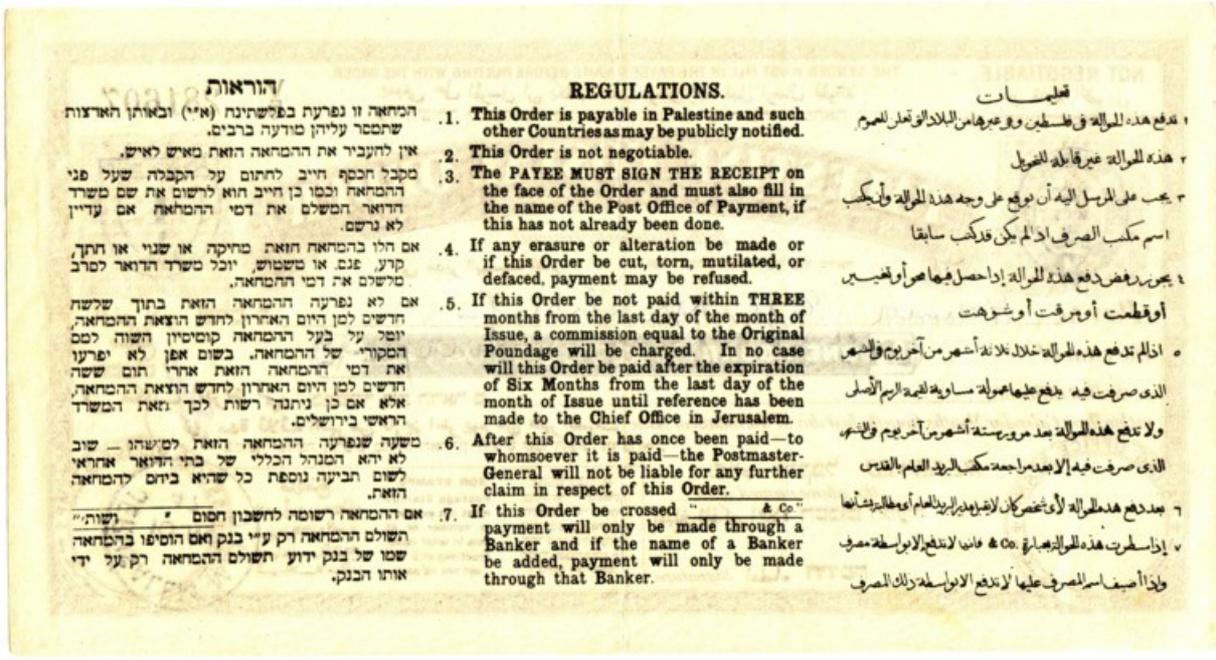
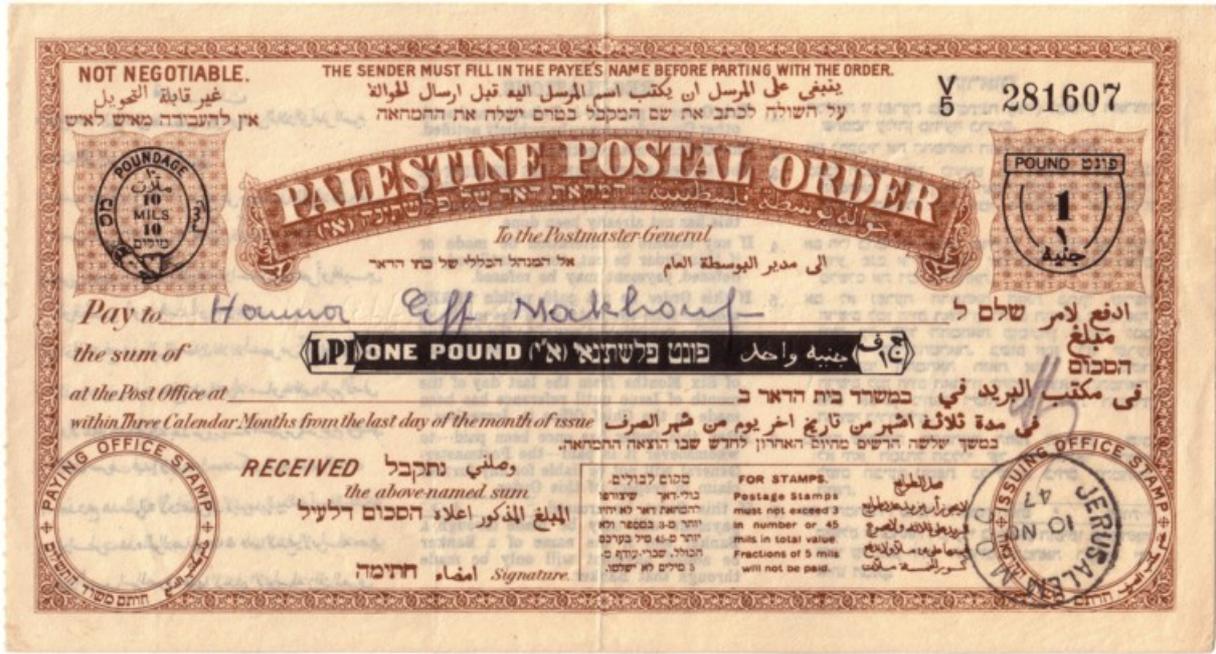
Figs. 4 and 4a: International Reply Coupon for 25 Mils (Dorfmann RC7a). Issued at Jerusalem, post mark: **JERUSALEM EXPRESS / [B or H ?] / 20 JY / 46** (Sacher H24), not redeemed.⁷

4 Talavera Barracks was a large military compound in the south of Jerusalem. The civil postal agency there only operated for a few months in 1936.

5 The poundage on a British P.O. was 1d/12d (8.3%), a Palestine P.O. was only 3m/50m (the equivalent to a shilling), i.e. 6%. The inland P.O. was always cheaper than the British one, no matter the value.

6 Collins, 1988, shows essays and proofs from 1921, all with the inscription "PAYABLE IN PALESTINE ONLY."

7 Image courtesy of Thomas Schubert, taken from Zywiez, 2009.



Figs. 5 and 5a: Unpaid Palestinian Postal Order for £P1, V/5 281607: 1940 issue with 10m poundage. Issued in Jerusalem, postmark: JERUSALEM M.O.C. / 10 NO / 47 (Sacher H16, late use).⁸
 In "Regulations" it states: "This order is payable in Palestine and such other countries as may be publicly notified"

In 2006, Mike Murphy⁹ presents a *British Postal Order* for use in Egypt that he had seen offered on eBay (see fig. 6): its value is 2s 6d (half crown) with poundage of 1d. Purchased in Alexandria in 1933, it does not contain any of the "NOT PAYABLE IN / EGYPT OR PALESTINE" overprints described by Dr. Gledhill, only the poundage is overprinted "POUNDAGE / PAYABLE IN / EGYPT / 6 MILLIÈMES".

⁸ "M.O.C." stands for the Money Order Counter, here the one in the General Post Office in Jerusalem.
⁹ Murphy, 2006, p. 144.

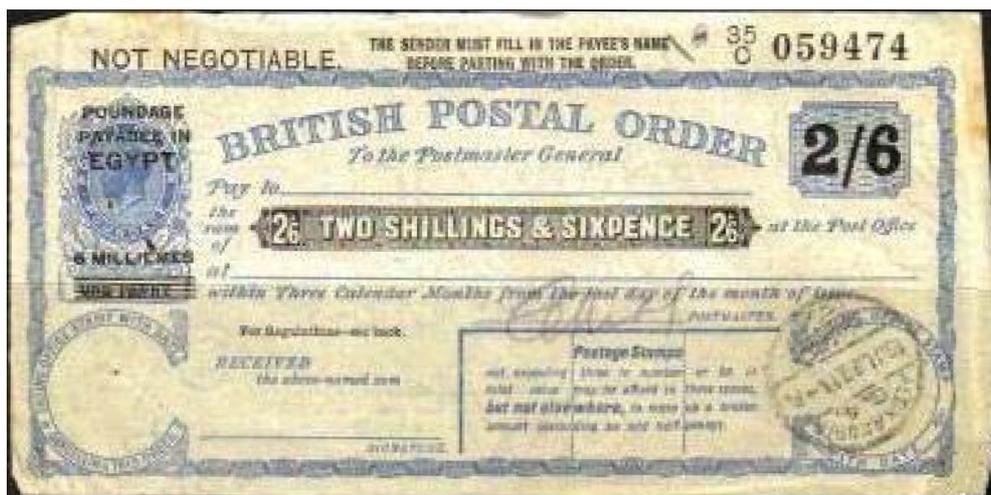


Fig. 6: A British Postal Order for 2s 6d,¹⁰ p, 35/C 059474, issued at Alexandria, 10.07.1933. No further surcharges other than “POUNDAGE / PAYABLE IN / EGYPT / 6 MILLÈMES”

Also in 2006, Jack Harwood shows a *Palestine Postal Order* (see fig. 7) with another overprint on the face of the order in red: “VALID IN PALESTINE, EGYPT AND TRANS-JORDAN ONLY.”¹¹

He states on the restrictions on *British Postal Orders* (referring to the order shown in fig. 1):

This BPO was intended for use by British troops in Palestine who wished to send funds home. Prohibiting cashing in Palestine and Egypt was intended to discourage theft and prevent local usage. BPOs can be found with other overprints and surcharges, but all are very scarce.

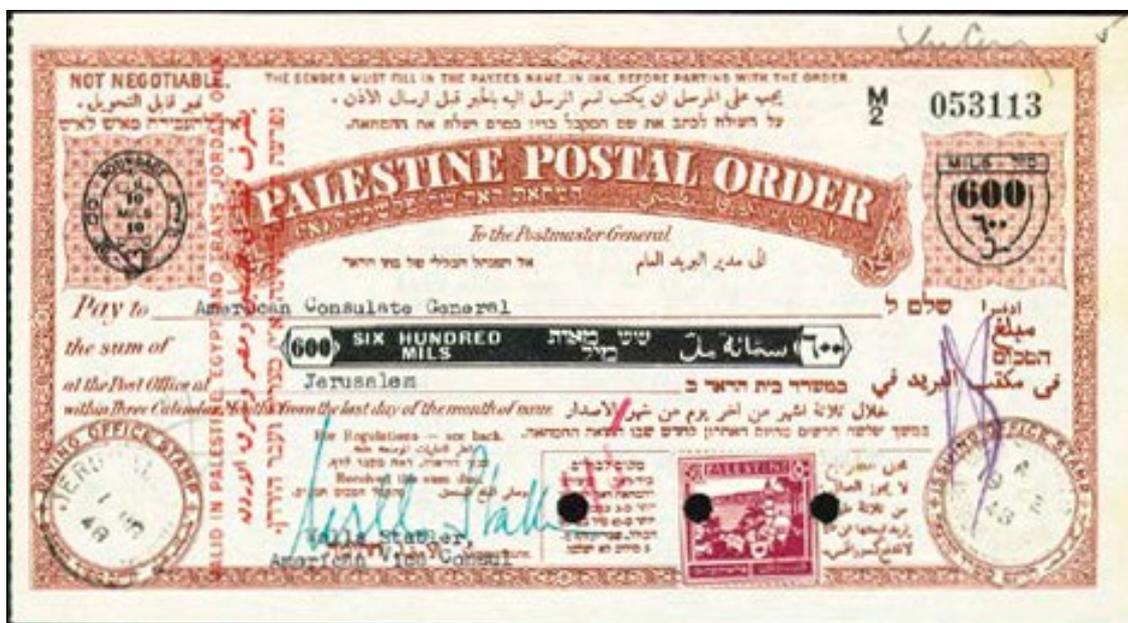


Fig. 7: Palestine Postal Order, M/2 053113, issued and redeemed in Jerusalem 1948: 600m + 50m with p, 10m. Red overprint: “VALID IN PALESTINE, EGYPT AND TRANS-JORDAN ONLY.”

10 Original source: website of Egypt Study Circle, 2006.

11 Harwood, 2006, p. 224. Image used by permission. Harwood also shows in his article on p. 225 the exact same postal order Dr. Gledhill provided (fig. 1) in his query. Like Dr. Gledhill, Jack Harwood is an officer of the Postal Order Society.

More Overprinted British Postal Orders in Egypt

The following images of *British Postal Orders* overprinted for use in Egypt (figs. 8–12) are shown courtesy of Dr. Gledhill:

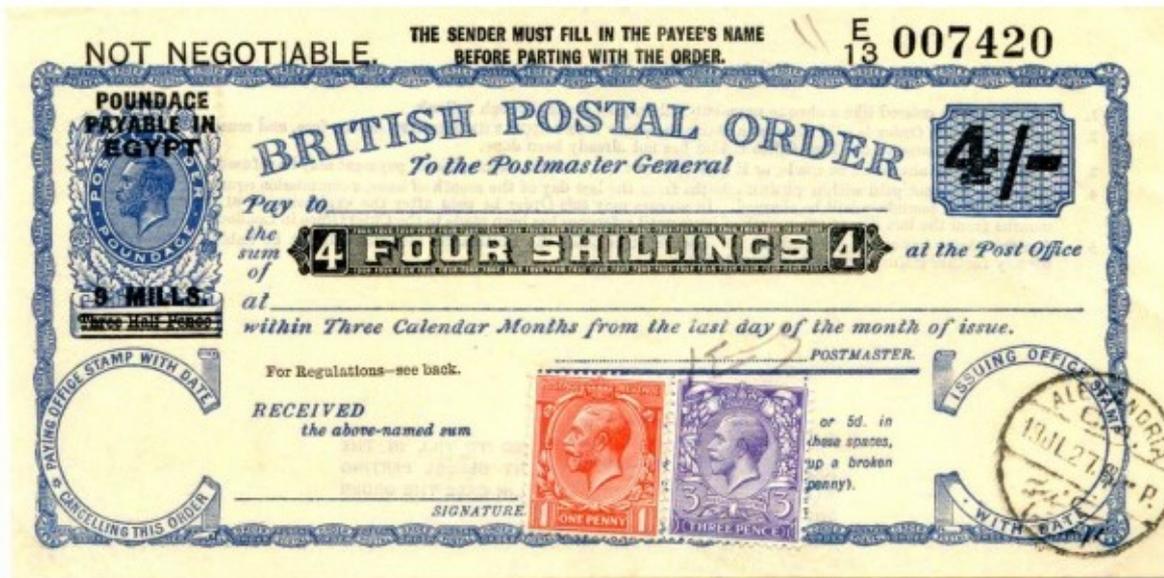


Fig. 8: A 4s + 4d British Postal Order,¹² poundage 1½d, E/13 007420, with overprint “POUNDAGE / PAYABLE IN / EGYPT / 5 MILLS”, issued at Alexandria, 19.07.1927.



Fig. 9: A British Postal Order¹³ for 1s, poundage 1d, B/87 030608, with overprint “POUNDAGE / PAYABLE IN / EGYPT / 6 MILLIEMES”.

12 Original source: Richard Solly. Shown in *Postal Order News*, no. 48, 2010.

13 Original source: Jim Noll (e-mail to Dr. Gledhill, 9.04.2006).

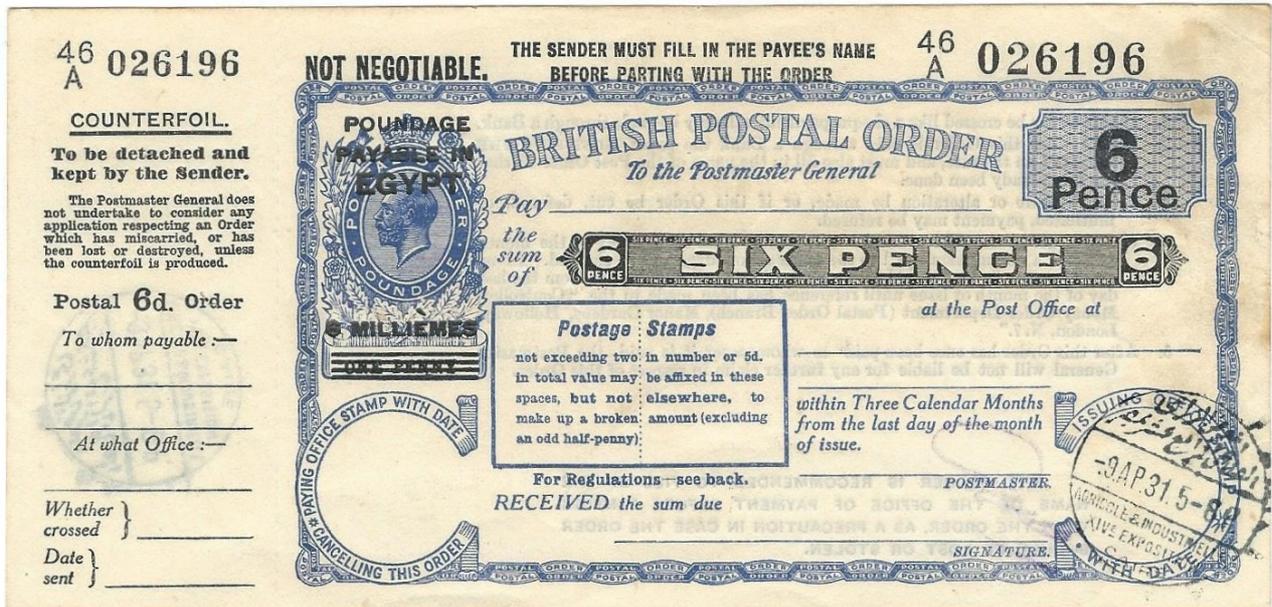


Fig. 10: A British Postal Order for 6d,¹⁴ poundage 1d, 46/A 026196, issued at Cairo in 1931. Overprint: "POUNDAGE / PAYABLE IN / EGYPT / 6 MILLIÈMES". Postmark: AGRICOLE & INDUSTRIELLE / XIV^e EXPOSITION / CAIRO / -9.AP.31.5-6P.

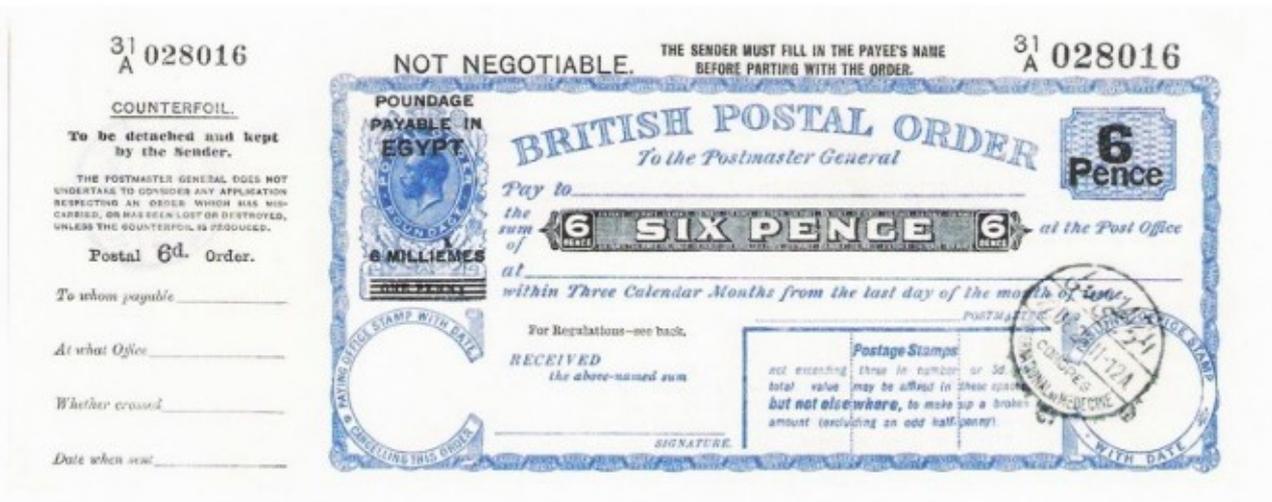


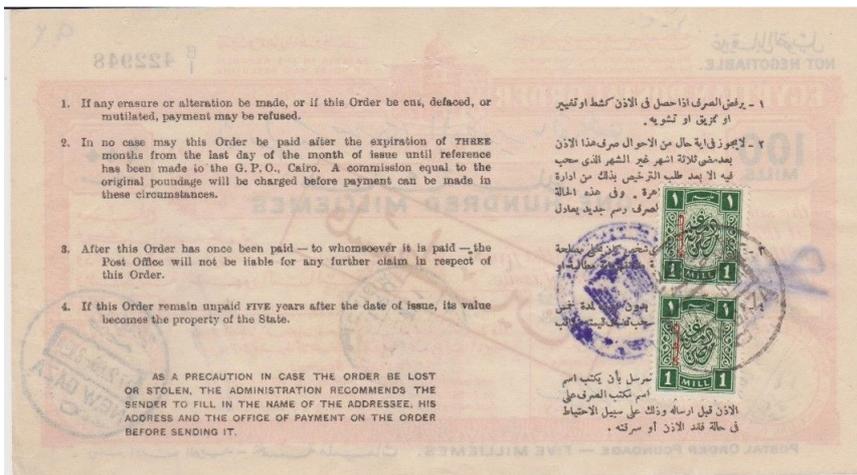
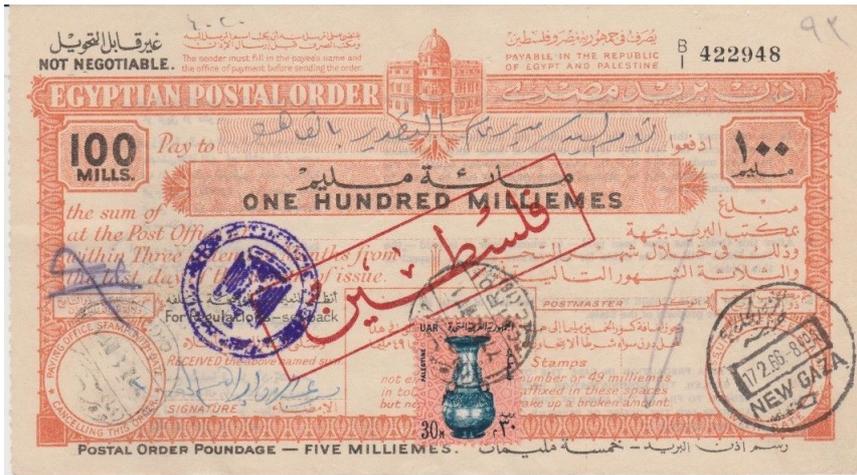
Fig. 11: A British Postal Order for 6d, 1928, poundage 1d, 31/A 028016.¹⁵ Overprint: "POUNDAGE / PAYABLE IN / EGYPT / 6 MILLIÈMES". Special postmark of the *Congrès Internationale de Médecine Tropicale et d'Hygiène*, held in Cairo in December 1928: CONGRES / INTERNATIONALE DE MEDECINE / 22 DE 28 11-12A.

14 Original source: Jack Harwood (e-mail to Dr. Gledhill, 25.04.2017).

15 Original source: Howard Lunn. Shown in *Postal Order News*, no. 44, 1997.



Fig. 12: A British Postal Order for 10s,¹⁶ p, L/92 035370, with overprint: "POUNDAGE / PAYABLE IN / EGYPT / 6 MILLIÈMES". Issued at Alexandria, 10.07.1943. A second surcharge cancels the "6 MILLIÈMES" for "12 MILLS".



Figs. 13 and 13a: An Egyptian Postal Order for 100m + 30m, poundage 5m, inscribed "PAYABLE IN THE REPUBLIC / OF EGYPT AND PALESTINE", and overprinted "فلسطين", issued in Gaza in 1966.¹⁷

¹⁶ Original source: eBay, offered for auction by UPA Global Auctions, 13.02.2012.

¹⁷ Source: eBay, <http://www.ebay.co.uk/itm/Egyptian-Postal-Order-100-Mills-From-New-Gaza-1966-/222438737410?hash=item33ca61c602:g:Y7EAAOSw2gxYxtrL> (accessed 30.06.2017).

Overprinted British Postal Orders in Eritrea

Dr. Gledhill provided an image of an overprinted *British Postal Order* from Eritrea (see fig. 14), adding these remarks to his initial enquiry:

Interestingly the GB postal orders overprinted for Eritrea were only valid within Eritrea itself (example below), and could not be sent to any other country as payment. The exact opposite of the Palestine situation where they were only valid outside the place of issue.

I've not come across any other countries using GB postal orders that had restrictions on use explicitly overprinted on them, though in South Africa and New Zealand the people were supposed to use internal "postal notes" for internal transactions and GB postal orders for transactions outside the country, largely (as you mention) for currency control reasons.



Fig. 14: A British Postal Order for 6d, poundage 1d,¹⁸ 62/A 866623, issued at Asmara, Eritrea, 14.01.1948. Overprint "POUNDAGE / PAYABLE IN / ERITREA / 15 CENTS". Note the blue hand-stamp overprint: "PAYABLE ONLY IN / E R I T R E A".

John Copeland noted this observation to Dr. Gledhill in an e-mail of July 2017:

Looking at the announcement¹⁹ there is a very strong implication that the overprint is to do with exchange control. The announcement indicates that previously the regulations regarding postal orders required at least in some cases the consent of the Controller of Banking and Exchange to obtain such. For exchange control purposes there would be no reason for consent, if a postal order were to be used internally, hence the overprint.

Information and images of other such or similar examples are welcome!

18 Image provided by Dr. John Gledhill, original source: eBay, seller: Momen Stamps Inc. (sold on 23.04.2017 for US-\$ 129.15): http://www.ebay.com/itm/MOMEN-BRITISH-FORCES-IN-ERITREA-STAMPS-POSTAL-ORDER-LOT-3717-/201893421384?nma=true&si=cTTiB8pjhCq1%252F4g8c8Xj4y%252Fcnzg%253D&orig_cvip=true&rt=nc&_trksid=p2047675.12557 (accessed 7.07.2017).

19 Public notice dated 29.01.1947, see fig. 15.



BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION – ERITREA
NOTICE BY THE CONTROLLER OF
CIVIL POSTAL SERVICES
POSTAL ORDERS

The following amendment is made to the Public Notice dated 18th December 1946.

With effect from 1st February 1947 postal orders FOR PAYMENT WITHIN ERITREA may be purchased without limit as to the amount and without making an application to the Controller of Banking and Exchange. Such Postal Orders will be overprinted “PAYABLE ONLY IN ERITREA” and will not be valid for payment in any other country.

A. E. GWATKIN WILTSHIRE
 Major R. Signals.
 Controller of Postal Services.

Asmara 29th January 1947.

Fig. 15: Public Notice dated 29.01.1947.
 Published in Eritrean Daily News, 2.02.1947.²⁰

Sources and Literature

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- Murphy, Mike: *Q13: British postal order : reply*. In: Quarterly Circular of the Egypt Study Circle, no. 222 (vol. 19, no. 11), 2007, p. 248.
- Zywietz, Tobias: *Postal stationery and miscellanea*. In: A Short Introduction To The Philately Of Palestine. Online: http://www.zobbel.de/stamp/pal_40e.htm (last revised 25.12.2009, accessed 27.06.2017).
- various articles in The Overprinter, the journal of the Great Britain Overprints Society.
- various articles in Postal Order News, the journal of the Postal Order Society.



²⁰ Reprinted in The Overprinter, 1998, no. 3, p. 24, originally supplied by Nicola Sciarra via Francis Kiddle.

The First Post Office in Sharjah

by Khalid Omaira¹

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Perhaps the first indication given to the importance of a post office in Sharjah had been recorded in 1932, when the local people in Dubai and Sharjah started sending their letters ready stamped to the aerodrome for faster airmail transmission abroad (fig. 1). This practice has been reported a few days after from the opening of the Sharjah aerodrome in 1932: in a telegram dated 13th October 1932,² the Commanding Officer of 203 Flying Boat Squadron in Basra reports to the British Political Resident in Bushier:³

Isa requests that Political Resident be asked to expedite decision of Post Office for air mail at Sharjah. Many stamped letters are being sent to the aerodrome for transmission. No instructions have been received by Postmaster Dubai, and although Director of Sea Transport is accepting them up to date, I feel definite instructions would make the situation simple.

This started a lengthy debate about the feasibility of a post office in Sharjah, lasting until 1942 when the idea was finally abandoned: a local man was appointed to transfer “Air Mail” letters between Sharjah Airport and Dubai Post Office.

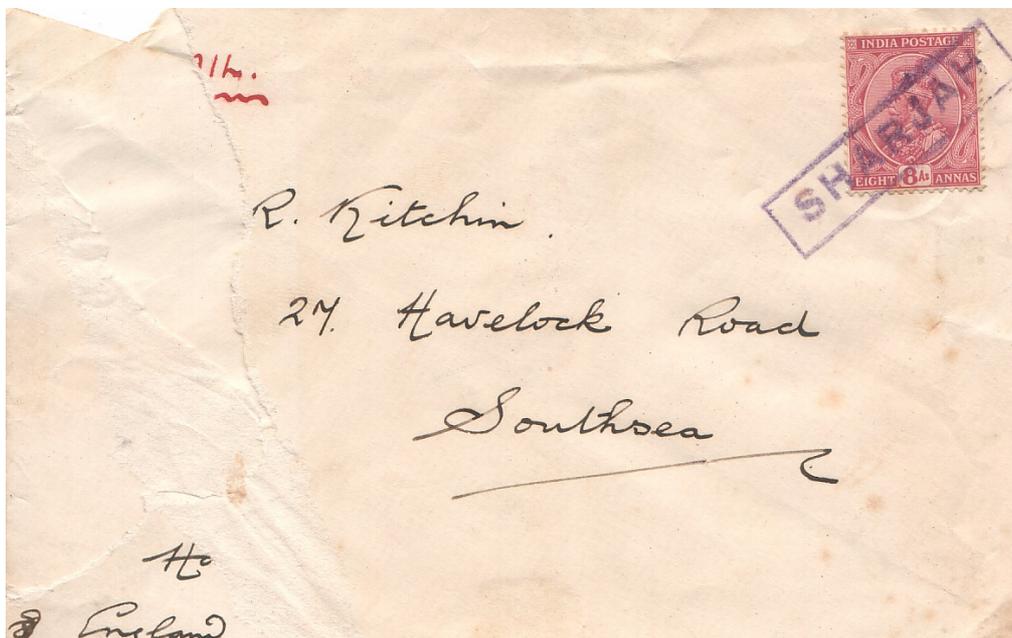


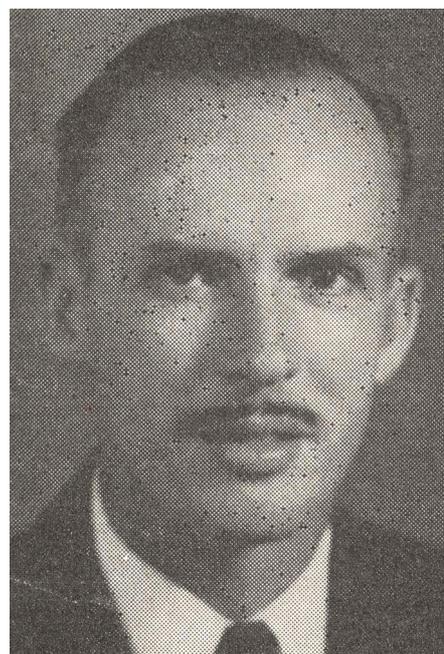
Fig. 1: A 1932 airmail letter sent via Sharjah airport instead of Dubai post office.

- 1 Revised version of an article first published in the catalogue to the *Sharjah 2013 Stamp Exhibition*, celebrating the 42nd National Day of the United Arab Emirates, at which our author was member of the jury (Khalid Ali Al-Omaria). Khalid is also Vice President of the Emirates Philatelic Association. Orig. online version: http://www.academia.edu/20294206/The_Opening_of_the_Sharjah_Post_Office_10_July_1963 (acc. 2.10.2016).
- 2 Source: *File 14/5 Correspondence regarding Postal arrangements at Shargah and Dubai*, British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers, IOR/R/15/2/1418. Inspected at National Archive, Abu Dhabi. Also available online: Qatar Digital Library: https://www.qdl.qa/archive/81055/vdc_100000000282.0x000099.
- 3 Bushire (Bushehr), Iran, was seat of the Political Resident Persian Gulf until 1946.

The subject of the necessity of a post office in the city of Sharjah had not been raised again until mid 1959. During that year, Sheikh Saqr bin Sultan al-Qasimi, the Sheikh of Sharjah,⁴ has intimated to the Political Agent Dubai his desire for Postal facilities in Sharjah. Therefore, Lee, the Postal Superintendent from Bahrain visited Sharjah, and had a meeting with the Ruler where the Sultan said that he “*felt that there was reason for Sharjah to have its own Post Office, and that at present the general public, and particularly the business community were inconvenienced having no Post Office in Sharjah.*” Lee, discussed the matter later with Donald Hawley⁵ in Dubai and also with Archie Lamb⁶ at the Residency in Bahrain. Hawley felt that the setting-up of a Post Office in Sharjah, even if uneconomical, would be a step in the right direction. Lamb did not share Hawley’s enthusiasm and felt that any present need for postal facilities in Sharjah might tend to lessen in the next year or two, particularly as the Ruler of Dubai now intended to build an airport at Dubai which would have the affect of reducing Sharjah’s importance.

In 1961, the Ruler received an offer from a Lebanese firm to print stamps for Sharjah and to run a post office. This Lebanese offer brought the question of having a post office in Sharjah to the fore again. In a letter dated 6th April 1961, Donald Hawley reported to the British Resident in Bahrain that the Sheikh of Sharjah was becoming increasingly impatient at the absence of any post office in his town. Hawley suggested to the Sheikh that he takes no action toward the received offer until he is visited by a postal official from Bahrain because of the technical difficulties.

At that time, the well known philatelist Bruce Condé⁷ (pictured on the right, *fig. 2*) was living in Sharjah and agreed to make a feasibility study of setting up a post office in Sharjah, printing international and local forms, equipping it for postal business, and designing its first postage stamps. He in fact worked as postal adviser to Sheikh Saqr bin Sultan al-Qasimi.⁸



To design the first set of Sharjah stamps, Bruce Condé drew a sketch of a map of the Trucial States on onionskin paper, showing the Emirate Sharjah’s area in a different colour, a frame in the upper-right corner for the official portrait of the Ruler, and the flag of Sharjah. In his drawing Condé also featured both English and Arabic designations of “Sharjah & Dependencies,” “Gulf of Oman,” “Trucial States,” and “Arab Gulf” (*fig. 3*).

The map of the Trucial States was first designed by Ibrahim Mubarak, a student of al-Aruba High School, during a school exhibition in 1961. When the first drawing was received by Harrison & Sons in London, a second pen and ink sketch with a rough pen-picture of the ruler was prepared by the firm’s staff artist (*fig. 4*).

4 Şaqr III bin Sultan al-Qāsimī, 1925–9.12.1993, Ruler of Sharjah 17.04.1951–24.06.1965.

5 Sir Donald Frederick Hawley, KCMG, MBE, 22.05.1921–31.01.2008, Political Agent to the Trucial States in Dubai, 19.07.1958–11.08.1961.

6 Sir Albert Thomas (Archie) Lamb, MBE, CMG, DFC, b. 23.10.1921, First Secretary (Commercial) in Bahrain Political Residency, 1957–1961, Abu Dhabi Political Agent, 16.07.1965–30.03.1968.

7 Bruce Condé, US Army officer from California, 5.12.1913–20.07.1992 in Tangier. He converted to Islam in 1958 and changed his name to Abdurrahman Condé. Condé lived in Yemen in 1954, and in 1959 in Lebanon. On 2nd April 1961, he came to live in Sharjah for a short time.

8 Condé gives a detailed account of the circumstances and genesis of the stamp issue in *The Arab World Philatelist*, no. 2 (1978), pp. [a], 2–4, 24, [34]. This was reprinted and augmented with colour illustrations (many shown here) and stamp varieties in *The Arab Gulf States Postal History and Stamps Quarterly*, no. 43, 2012, pp. 48–55.

Common Red. Black Common to all. 7 colour changes.
 4 colour. Sea & land & Territory can change to obtain variation
 MAY

Arabic country name → large & prominent

geographical script (Arabic) for Arab Gulf considerably reduced in size
 Turquoise blue sea if possible

green to contrast w/ buff desert sands
 details of boundaries from map (B)

"TRUCIAL STATES" in Arabic & English faint & reduced, as geographical identity only

Portrait of H.H. the Ruler

ARAB GULF

GULF OF OMAN

الامارات المتصالحة (Trucial States)

1np

اب

SHARJAH & Dependencies

← from photo (A)

flag of Sharjah

← English script reduced in size so as not to interfere with design (same for Arab Gulf)

← Arabic script as on map (B)

← values as per Trucial States ones but abbreviate

ج.د.
 as د
 for balance with np
 & rupee as
 ريبك
 if artistically possible

NOTE: Country name, portrait, values must be same color & must change color for each value; flag, map, sea colours will be constant on all values.

Revoked; Country name in white
 Portrait & lettering in black
 Flag always red & white
 Map & sea colours change for each value

Note: please return this sketch to CONDE c/o Box 2288, Beirut, Lebanon

Fig. 3: Condé's hand-drawn artwork and directions for the first stamp issue of Sharjah.

In Linn's Stamp News, Condé reports:⁹

My original sketch was adapted, with necessary artistic changes, by the staff artists of Harrison's, the firm which I had recommended to the ruler to produce his first stamps, and the proper Arabic texts were drawn in above the English ones by expert calligraphers. The set was released on July 10 in the little one-room Sharjah Post Office built by my late postal assistant, Abu Yusef (Tony) Muawwad.

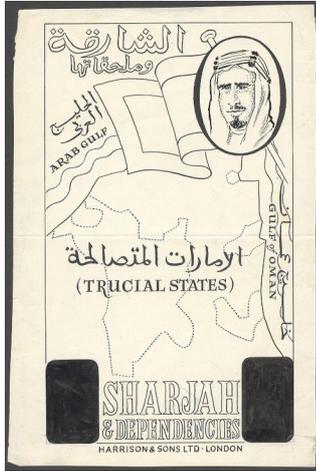


Fig. 4: The Harrison & Sons sketch.



Fig. 5: The issued stamp.

On 10th July 1963, the first post office in Sharjah was opened, after about 54 years of unofficial postal service linked with Dubai post office (fig. 6).¹⁰ The opening ceremony was attended by Sheikh Sultan bin Saqr al-Qasimi, Michael de Burton,¹¹ and leaders of local businesses in Sharjah. During the opening ceremony Yousef Salim Tadros, the new Postmaster, presented the first sheet of Sharjah stamps to Sheikh Sultan bin Saqr, who affixed one of them to a first day cover addressed to his father in Beirut and cancelled it with his own hand (fig. 7).



Fig. 6: The Opening of Sharjah Post Office.

Bruce Condé, Antoine Muawwad, Ibrahim Mubarak, and Postmaster Salem Tadros (from left).

⁹ Condé, Bruce: *Sharjah's coup will have philatelic repercussions : recalls first issue*. In: Linn's Stamp News, 27.03.1972, p. 42.

¹⁰ Dubai Post Office was opened on 19.08.1909.

¹¹ Sir Michael St. Edmund Burton, KCVO, CMG, b. 8.10.1937, Assistant Political Agent in Dubai, 8.02.1962–14.03.1964.

The first Sharjah set was issued on 10th July 1963 as regular definitive postage stamps and on 19th July as airmail stamps: all stamps carry a portrait of the Sheikh, the national flag of Sharjah in full colours, and a map of Sharjah and its Dependencies (*fig. 5*).

The issue consists of 15 stamps in the following denominations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 16, 20, 30, 40, 50, 75, and 100 Naye Paise. The airmail values are denominated at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 Rupee and are distinguished by the addition of a bird flying over the map of Sharjah as well as the addition of the Arabic and English designations for airmail usage.



Fig. 7: Airmail cover sent by Sheikh Sultan to his father Sheikh Saqr bin Sultan in Beirut.

The first known postmark introduced at the Sharjah post office was a double-circle bridge canceller: “الشارقة وملحقاتها” in Arabic and “SHARJAH & Dcies. / T.S” in English (see *fig. 8* on the right). The letters “T.S” for “Trucial States” appear directly below the date-bridge. The mark measures 30 mm in diameter and was applied in black and violet ink only. The canceller was designed by the Assistant Postmaster, Ghazi Moussa Yassin.

When the post office opened, Yousef Salim Tadros, with 17 years of experience as postmaster in various Jordanian cities, was appointed as Postmaster General of Sharjah. Ghazi Moussa Yassin, formerly of Lebanon Post & Telegraph, became the Assistant Postmaster. Ibrahim Mubarak from Sharjah, was the only local employee, working as a postal clerk.



Cumulative Index to R. Howard Courtney's The Arab World Philatelist 1978–1982

by Tobias Zywietz
with material from R. Howard Courtney

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When you're interested in Middle Eastern Philately, you quickly come across one internet resource: the website of R. Howard Courtney.¹ The site covers several philatelic and non-philatelic topics,² those of particular interest to Middle East collectors are:

- Dubai Catalog
- The Arab World Philatelist

The former is an ongoing project, with Courtney still adding content recently, the latter was a one-man philatelic journal with only six issues published over five years, 1978–1982.

The History of The Arab World Philatelist

Before I present the Cumulative Index to the The Arab World Philatelist, I'd better focus a bit on how and why Courtney published his journal.

One has to remind oneself that in 1978 there was no Internet and no e-mail. Many people did not even have phone lines, trunk calls were quite expensive, and international phone calls were prohibitively so. One would get philatelic news from newspapers (many featured dedicated philatelic columns), specialist journals, and the bulletins and newsletters published by collectors' societies.

There were few computers in private households, microcomputers first appeared in 1977. Only by the early 80s, home computing picked up more widely with the likes of the Commodore 64 and the Sinclair ZX Spectrum.

In this context, Courtney ventured into the world of philatelic publishing in an attempt "to publish new information, reprint significant articles and serve as a rallying point for collectors of the Arab World."³ In 2008 he writes:

Thirty years ago this year I published the Premier Volume of my ARAB WORLD PHILATELIST. It was not until I started to write this introduction that I checked the date and found that it had been back in 1978 that I decided to try publishing something that would fill a void that existed at that time. Until Mervin Chaplin did his JOURNAL OF ARABIAN PHILATELY,⁴ that survived

1 <http://www.rhcourtneycollector.com>, The website was previously hosted by "Friends of Peoria Library:" <http://friends.peoria.lib.il.us/community/howardcourtney>, at <http://www.rhcourtney-collector.com> and <http://www.arabworldstamps.com>.

2 Indian Postal Stationery, United States Printed Airmail Envelopes from the 1920s and 1930s, Bangladesh Stamp Catalog, Bangladesh Revenue Stamp Catalog, U.S. Pictorial Space Postmarks; the non-philatelic topics include Jazz Posters, Obama Celebration in Grant Park, and Hyde Park and The Obamas.

3 Courtney, Robert H: *The Arab World Philatelist 1978–1982*. Online: <http://www.rhcourtney-collector.com/Journal.html> (accessed 30.12.2016).

All further quotes from Courtney, unless otherwise stated, are from this source, appearing courtesy of the author.

4 Mervin L. Chaplin's *Journal of Arabian Philately*. Sidney, Ohio: Chaplin Editorial Services. Two editions were published in 1972.

for two issues, there weren't any philatelic publications that covered the whole of the Arab World. A few specific journals were published by highly specialized groups that largely had their base in England and the areas of interest were former English colonies, or areas controlled by them. I copied Mervin's format as it was easy to read and easier to publish.

Helpfully, Courtney presented brief but comprehensive surveys of English-language societies and their journals in 1978,⁵ listing RANDOM NOTES (Arabian Philatelic Association), EGYPTIAN TOPICS (Egypt Philatelists International), THE QUARTERLY CIRCULAR (The Egypt Study Circle), FRANCE & COLONIES PHILATELIST (The France & Colonies Philatelic Society), OPAL JOURNAL (Oriental Philatelic Association Of London), THE CAMEL POST (Sudan Study Group), and YEMENOPHILE (Yemen Philatelic Society). Topical societies listed were the Petroleum Philatelic Society International and The Old World Archaeological Study Group. Courtney continues:

In retrospect, I was very naive about such undertakings, and happily so, or I wouldn't have attempted it. In 1978 the general public did not have computers, which meant the project was definitely a "kitchen table top" project. When I say it was done by cutting and pasting, that is exactly what was done. That explains why some of the pages and items are crooked on the page. All illustrations had to be photographed and put in a format with a specific number of dots (like the photos in newspapers) that would copy before I took it in final form to the printer to make the plates he used on his printing press. [...]

All text was typed on an electric typewriter and since I wanted the sides to be even, I had to put extra spaces between words to make it even. The bold headings were done with a product everyone used at the time. One would buy sheets of the letters of the alphabet [...] that one placed on paper and then rubbed them from the back so they would transfer to the paper. Once used they could not be reused. I also became very adept at spotting little items that could be used to fill blank spaces so the pages would not appear too boring to view. Some of these items were the lines of bars found on return envelopes from businesses.

Further on, Courtney writes:

Some contributors would send rough articles that I would have to rewrite, or put in a presentable form. Others were excellent writers and their articles were eagerly sought after and welcomed. Bruce Conde was notorious for writing paragraphs and putting a final period at the end of one of them. Bruce and I corresponded for years before he passed away. [...]

After picking up the printed copy of the journal I had to address it and mail it to a handfull [sic!] of people that were interested. Numerous philatelic groups all wanted free copies and I fell for that at first but soon realized I would never recoup the money invested if I continued. It was never a money-making project and never intended to be such. Eventually I resorted to sending it out on approval and virtually everyone purchased it and wanted future issues. [...]

The postage costs were constantly increasing and that, plus many collectors giving up collecting at the time, caused the demise of the project. There were times when I had to sell items from my collection to meet my printing and postage bills. Many of the readers contributed items to an auction I ran to try to raise money to cover costs. Their generosity made it possible to put out a few more issues.

Through the project I was able to meet some fantastic people, learn a great deal about the field and even won a medal from the APS (American Philatelic Society) for my efforts. [...]

Issue number 6 of 1982 was the last to be issued.

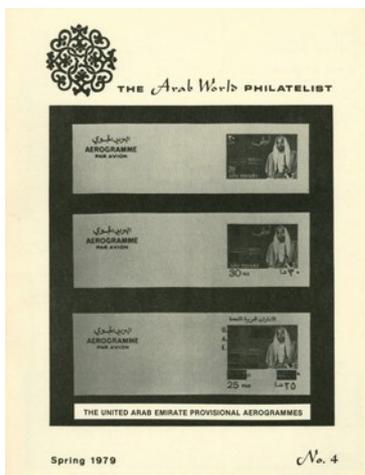
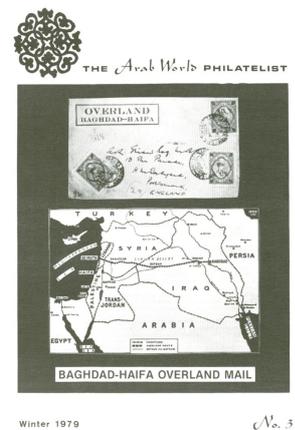
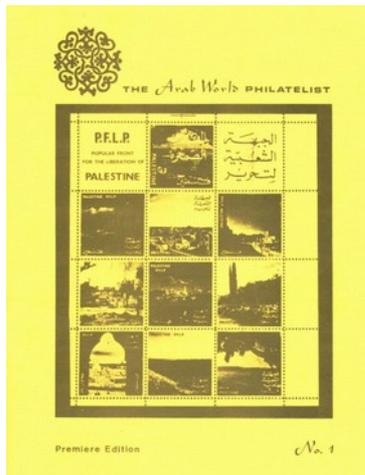
⁵ Courtney, Robert H: *Associations*. In: The Arab World Philatelist. No. 1, 1978, pp. 4–5; and *Associations*. In: The Arab World Philatelist. No. 2, 1978, pp. 25, 26. Omitted were the Israel-related journals, namely The Israel Philatelist (Society of Israel Philatelists) and The BAPIP Bulletin (British Association of Palestine-Israel Philatelists), as well as any non-English language publications/societies.

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Issue Index

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1	1978	36	[1-2], 3-34, [35-36]	http://www.rhcourtneycollector.com/Journal.html
2	Fall 1978	36	[a-b], 1-32, [33-34]	http://www.rhcourtneycollector.com/JournalNo2.html
3	Winter 1979	40	[a-b], 1-36, [37-38]	http://www.rhcourtneycollector.com/JournalNo3.html
4	Spring 1979	44	[a-b], 1-40, [41-42]	http://www.rhcourtneycollector.com/JournalNo4.html
5	1980	40	[a-b], 1-36, [37-38]	http://www.rhcourtneycollector.com/JournalNo5.html
6	1982	32	[a-b], 1-11, [12], 13-25, [26-27], 28, [29-30]	http://www.rhcourtneycollector.com/JournalNo6.html



Sequential Index

The Arab World Philatelist No. 1 “Premiere Edition” – 1978

R. Howard Courtney, English, ca. A5, b/w, US-\$4.00
online: <http://www.rhcourtneycollector.com/Journal.html>

R. H. Courtney gives concise descriptions of Arab area and related philatelic societies: John H. Wilson’s *Arabian Philatelic Association* (journal: Random Notes),⁶ the then already defunct *Egypt Philatelists International* (Egyptian Topics), *The Egypt Study Circle* (The Quarterly Circular), *The France & Colonies Philatelic Society* (F&C Philatelist),⁷ *Oriental Philatelic Association Of London* (OPAL Journal), *Petroleum Philatelic Society International*,⁸ *Sudan Study Group* (The Camel Post),⁹ and Blair D. Stannard’s (at the time inactive) *Yemen Philatelic Society* (Yemenophile) (4–5, 21).

R. H. Courtney reviews H. D. Wolinetz’ book “Arab philatelic propaganda against the State of Israel” (5).

Robert E. Hudson studies and catalogues Palestine propaganda labels, a P.F.L.P. sheet is shown on the front cover ([a], [b], 6–11, 29).

With information from Robert Hudson, R. H. Courtney looks at forged Lebanese stamps, in preview to Hudson’s article in issue 2 (12).

John A. Nicolini, Jr. studies the aérogramme (and its varieties) issued by the short-lived Trucial States (13).

R. H. Courtney studies the anti-malaria overprint of Saudi Arabia (14–16, 17).

R. H. Courtney describes the withdrawn King’s Portrait issue of Saudi Arabia (3.03.1977): the 20h and 80h values bearing the date “1975-3-13” (Michel 622–623 I) instead of “1975-3-25” (Michel 622–623 II) (17).

R. H. Courtney chronicles the transition from Trucial States to U.A.E. In 1961 there was just one post office, namely Dubai. The article references the 1976 “Official Trucial States Catalogue” and the 1974/75 “Minkus Trucial States Catalogue” (18–21).

Carl R. Catherman seeks fellow researchers into the Yemen’s 4b surcharges (21).

Bruce Condé looks at Yemen’s wartime postal stationery of 1964 (22–23).

R. H. Courtney gives a short biographical sketch on Abdurrahman Condé a.k.a. Major General A.B.A. de Bourbon and Prince de Conde (24).

R. H. Courtney looks at Yemen’s 1½b stationery “For request program use to Mutawakelite Radio Station only” and Dubai’s 1964 Boy Scouts postcards (24).

In Questions & Answers, R. H. Courtney looks at the 1975 Saudi King Faisal block (Michel Bl. 5), George Zeheri, and the distinction between *Sultanate of Oman* and *State of Oman* (25).

George W. Brown studies Lebanese Revenues, 1920–1976 (25–27).

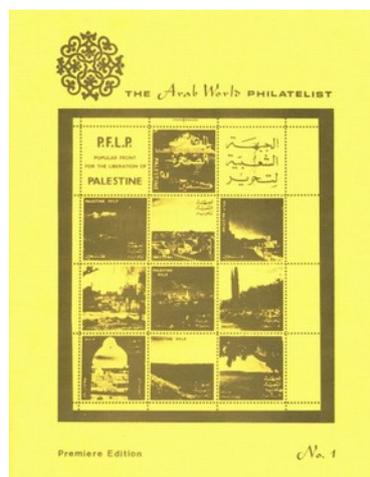
In a brief piece, R. H. Courtney tells practically the Israel account of the Archbishop Capucci affair (28–29).

R. H. Courtney shows Qatar’s 1978 issue “Sixth anniversary of the Ascension of the Amir” (Michel 733–736) (36).

In his editorial, R. H. Courtney gives some insight behind the launch of The Arab World Philatelist, referencing Mervin Chaplin’s short-lived Journal of Arabian Philately (3).

Auction results include: Beck 11.12.1977, Beck 12.02.1978, Kaufman 24/24.01.1978, and Koerber 10/11.02.1978 (30–34).

Adverts include: Blair D. Stannard’s Yemen group (21), *Robert E. Hudson* (35), *John A. Nicolini, Jr.* (35), *R. H. Courtney looking for Dubai varieties for a future catalogue* (25), and *Tom Olsen’s Egypt new issue service* (35).



6 No website; current secretary: [Marwan Nusair](http://www.marwan-nusair.com). Random Notes no. 91 was issued digital-only in November 2016.

7 Website: <http://www.franceandcolps.org/> (accessed 6.01.2017).

8 Journal: The Petro-Philatelist. Website: <http://www.ppsi.org.uk/> (accessed 6.01.2017).

9 Formed 1977. Website: <http://www.sudanstamps.org> (accessed 6.01.2017).

The Arab World Philatelist No. 2 – Fall 1978

R. Howard Courtney, English, ca. A5, b/w, US-\$4.00
 online: <http://www.rhcourtneycollector.com/JournalNo2.html>

Bruce Condé reports about his involvement with setting up Sharjah's postal service, the opening of the first post office and the genesis and design for the first stamp issue (Michel 1–21); shown is his original sketch and Harrison & Sons' draft design ([a], 2–4, 24, [34]).

[This article was reprinted with colour illustrations and further augmentations by Thomas Johansen in his Arab Gulf States Postal History and Stamps Quarterly, no. 43, 2012, pp. 48–55.]

Howard L. Bowyer reviews two books on Sudan: E.C.W. Stagg's "Sudan : the Postal Markings, 1867–1970" (London: RPSL, 1974, 196 p., ISBN: 0-900631-07-4) and "Sudan : the Stamps & Postal Stationery of 1967 to 1970" (Harry Hayes, 1977, 146 p., ISBN: 0-905222-21-0) (5–6, 23). This is followed later in the issue by H.L. Bowyer's obituary of the author, Major Edward C. W. Stagg, who had died on 30.05.1978 (21).

John A. Nicolini, Jr. studies the varieties of the first U.A.E. aérogramme (1974) and its varieties and overprints (7–9).

Peter R. Feltus reports on the story behind Egypt's first fiscals of 1888 and shows some essays (10–12, 22).

Blair D. Stannard presents the types of cancellations used in Ottoman Yemen, 1868–1920 (13–14).

In "A letter from Arabia : August 1978," John M. Wilson looks at the Hejaz overprints of the early 1920s (15, 26).

Charles F. Hass studies the "guide markings" on Egypt's 1945/46 £1 Farouk stamp (Michel 259), control number A/45 (16–17).

Robert E. Hudson presents his report on Lebanese forgeries (18, 22).

In "Libya: a unique error?," G. M. Abrams presents a pair of the 1969 consular service stamps: the right stamp is missing the state's coat of arms [reprint from *The American Revenuer*, April 1978] (20).

R. H. Courtney recaps his look at related philatelic associations started in issue 1, adding contact details on *Old World Archaeological Study Group*,¹⁰ and *Petroleum Philatelic Society International* and the Iran Philatelic Study Circle (25, 26).¹¹

In his editorial, R. H. Courtney reports on the response to issue 1, and future plans for the journal (1). The essay "Collecting the world" by Stan Cornyn [abridged reprint from Linn's Stamp News] touches on his experiences with the philatelic trade (19).

Adverts include: Beck Stamp Auctions (9), Robert E. Hudson (9), Mosden Stamp Co. (LV) Inc. (17), Golden Hedge Inc. featuring the Mayo catalogue Saudi/Hejaz/Nejd (21), John A. Nicolini, Jr. (23), Sudan Study Group (23), Paul D. Frank (26), R. H. Courtney featuring his 1978 Libya catalogue (26), Peter R. Feltus ([33]), and Gamil Atallah ([33]).

In "Questions etc.," H. Lewin looks for the "Gebara Specialized Syria & Lebanon Catalogue;" S. Podolsky looks for commercial covers of Lebanon & Syria with the 1924 Olympic stamp and other Olympic material; and J. M. Wilson seeks sheets of Hejaz overprints (21).

Auction results only include "Kennedy" related material auctioned by Lippert 6.05.1978 (27–32).



10 Founded in 1977, now: Old World Archaeological Study Unit. Journal: *The Old World Archaeologist*. Website (not updated since 2009): <http://www.owasu.org> (accessed 11.01.2017).

11 Page 25 was missing from the scans presented on Courtney's website. When I pointed this out to him, he replied: "It is funny that I never caught it and no one who has ever looked at it caught it." He has now (February 2017) added the page to the website.

The Arab World Philatelist No. 3 – Winter 1979

R. Howard Courtney, English, ca. A5, b/w, US-\$4.00

online: <http://www.rhcourtneycollector.com/JournalNo3.html>

- R. H. Courtney shows an imperforate multiple of Saudi stamp Scott C14 (Mayo A943W) (1); further he shows an imperforate block-of-four of Scott C14 (8).
- R. H. Courtney reviews two catalogues: Stanley Gibbons' volume 4 [part P–Z] of the 2nd edition of "Overseas Stamp Catalogue," (London, 1978, 954 p.); and M. Max Mayo's "Barid al-sa'udiyyah wa al-Hejaz wa Najd = The Postal Issues of Saudi Arabia, Hejaz and Nejd" (New York, 1973, 158 p.) (2).
- Joe Nahra starts a series on the Turkish Posts in Lebanon and Syria. Part 1 focusses on the postal markings of Beirut (Beyrouth), which are shown and catalogued (3–8).
- Norman A. Cohen's substantial article on the Overland Mail Haifa–Baghdad is reprinted in a revised and enlarged version showing in more detail hand-stamps and cachets [revised reprint from *The American Philatelist*, vol. 88, 1974, no. 7, pp. 651–656; and *The Israel Philatelist*, vol. 26, 1975, no. 1-2, pp. 727–734] ([a], 9–17).
- R. H. Courtney shows imperforate corner pairs with shifted colours of Kuwait's 1964 World Health Day issue, Scott 251-252 (Michel 241–242) (14).
- George W. Brown gives an updates to Robert Hudson's article on Lebanese forgeries in issue 2 (18–19).
- Abdul Aziz Said & Peter A. S. Smith researched, with the help of Peter Feltus and Medhat Cherif El-Chichini, the Egyptian post office in Jeddah, 1865–1881: it features the postmarks "Poste Vice-Realie Egiziane / Gedda", "Poste Khedevie Egiziane / Gedda", "Djeddah", and the three interpostal seals (20–23).
- Charles F. Hass describes as a new discovery the 1954 Sudan aérogramme redrawn and printed by lithography (24–25).
- R. H. Courtney and Blair D. Stannard write on Yemen's "Roi Imam" overprints, including "ROI IMAM AHMED - 1948" (26–27).
- Norman A. Cohen seeks fellow collectors to form an Iraq Study Group (28).
- R. H. Courtney shows an Abu Dhabi gutter pair of Scott 74 (Michel 75) (28).
- In "A letter from Arabia, January 1979," John M. Wilson reports from the Arabian Philatelic Association auction of October 1978 and the lack of dealers with Saudi Arabian stock (29).
- R. H. Courtney shows Palestine propaganda envelopes and their various illustrations and slogans (30–31).
- In "For the record," R. H. Courtney features Yemen "fils" overprints in two types, SG 544 (Michel 1550, overprint on SG 530, Michel 1536); Saudi's 1978 commemorative stamp of the Taif–Ahhba–Jizan road designed by Ibrahim al-Turki (Michel 651–652); a used gutter pair of Saudi Scott C3 (Michel 31); and varieties of Scott 296 (Michel 166) and O13 (Michel D13) (32).
- In "For the record," Robert Hudson warns about forgeries of Palestine Mandate postal history items as looted stamps and cancellers appeared on the Beirut market (32).
- Howard Lewin takes a critical view of the Gebara Syria & Lebanon catalogue: "Syrie Liban : catalogue" (Beirut: Michel Georges Gebara, 1974) (36).
- R. H. Courtney shows the Saudi issue 3.03.1977 of the King's Portrait (Michel 622–623 I/II) and reports about speculative shenanigans (36).



Winter 1979

No. 3

In his editorial, R. H. Courtney vows to continue the journal (1).

Adverts include: Patrick Riggs featuring the Warin catalogue Hejaz/Jeddah/Nejd (1), R. H. Courtney featuring his 1978 Libya catalogue (8), Mosden Stamp Co. (LV) Inc. (11), Harvey D. Wolinetz featuring his book "Arab Philatelic Propaganda Against The State Of Israel" (16), Erik T. Brown (16), Paul D. Frank (19), John A. Nicolini, Jr. (19), Abdul Aziz Sa'id (27), M. Kozma (28), Commonwealth Numismatics (28), Peter R. Feltus ([37]), Gamil Atallah ([37]), and Robert E. Hudson ([38]).

Auction results only include Clearing House 19.08.1978 (36).

The Arab World Philatelist No. 4 – Spring 1979

R. Howard Courtney, English, ca. A5, b/w, US-\$4.00
 online: <http://www.rhcourtneycollector.com/JournalNo4.html>

- R. H. Courtney reviews two books: Bale-Zodiac's "The Stamps Of Palestine Mandate" catalogue in its third edition (Ilfracombe, 1978, 112 p.); and Barry D. Hoffman's 1977 reprint of F.W. Pollack's "The Turkish Post In The Holy Land" (Boston, 1977, 60 p.), first published in 1962 (1).
- R. H. Courtney shows a Saudi Arabian cancelled to order piece with "MECQUE / 3" postmark of 8.01.1920 (1).
- R. H. Courtney studies U.A.E. provisionals (overprints on Abu Dhabi and Dubai): stamps, aérogrammes & IRCs, showing e.g. an FDC 1.01.1973 of Abu Dhabi Michel 84–99 and U.A.E. 1–8/10–12, gutter pairs, and two types of aérogramme overprint ([a], 2–8).
- R. H. Courtney and Bernard Beston look at Jordan's 1977 issue of King Hussein's silver jubilee (Michel 1072–1077, Bl. 42) and the special cancellations used at nine post offices (9).
- Calvin H. Allen, Jr. studies Muscat's stamps on the Āl Bū Sa'īd dynasty of Zanzibar & Muscat (Michel 1–15 and D1–10; Zanzibar: Michel 194–197) bicentennial issue of 1944, referencing Neil Donaldson's 1975 book "The Postal Agencies in Eastern Arabia and the Gulf" and India Office official records (10–12).
- Bruce Nelson looks at the 1975 new currency (fils on bogache/buqsha/bogsha) surcharges of the Yemen Arab Republic (Michel 1547–1551) (13–15).
- Charles F. Hass presents his substantial study on the occurrence of two different types of Arabic 'mim' characters (م) in overprints of three Egypt issues: 1915 2m on 3m (Michel 54), 1922 O.H.E.M.S. (Michel D21–30), and 1924 Ameery (Michel D31–38). [*An erratum appears in issue 5, p. 32*] (16–27).
- Howard Lewin studies the types and numbers printed of Syria's 1920 Gédéon and High Commission overprints on French definitives (Michel 117–128, 129–131, 132–134) (28–31).
- Randall Baker looks at Italian maritime markings used on covers from western Arabia (ports of Jeddah and Yanbo), notably steamers (piroscafo) "SASSARI" and "ERITREA". Illustrations provided by Jakob von Uexküll [reprint from Random Notes] (32–34).
- Blair D. Stannard writes on 1952 Yemen proofs, known as "booklet panes": SG nos. 88, 90, 82, 93 (ex Michel 139–146 B) (35–36).
- Dr. Elias Kawar strongly criticises the unbalanced approach taken by the editor in his article on Archbishop Capucci in issue 1 (36).
- R. H. Courtney shows a gutter pair of Kuwait Scott 291–8 (Michel 285–292) (36). In "For the record," an Abu Dhabi cancel is shown as an example of a new range of postmarks in use from 1.04.1968; Jordan (Scott 329, Michel 295) overprinted 'revenue' with error "revenue" is shown in part-sheet; Burl C. Henry shows Jordan (Scott 423–7, Michel 397–401) overprinted with inverted "s" error (37); and Yemen Scott 16 overprinted 8b (and others, Michel ?) is shown with "1954-1373" missing (37).
- R. H. Courtney shows a variety of Nejd (Scott basic type R3, Michel 12–14): narrow and wide spacing (39).
- Eileen Maisannes poses a question on the uses of Iraq's 1949 Defence Fund tax stamp (39).
- Adverts include: Mosden Stamp Co. (LV) Inc. (1, 27), Theo. van Dam (31), Paul D. Frank (34), John A. Nicolini, Jr. (34), Classic Philatelics (39), Beck Stamp Auctions (40), Patrick Riggs (40), Sylvan Oaks (Wayne D. J. Gaszak) (40), Peter R. Feltus (41), Gamil Atallah ([41]), and London & New York Stamp Co., Ltd. ([42]).*
- Auction results cover the Theo. Van Dam auction of 7.05.1979 (38).*



The Arab World Philatelist No. 5 – 1980

R. Howard Courtney, English, ca. A5, b/w, US-\$4.00

online: <http://www.rhcourtneycollector.com/JournalNo5.html>

R. H. Courtney shows progressive proofs of unissued Saudi stamps on the cover ([a, b]).

Daniel Keren reports in an article reprinted from The New York Daily News (2.12.1979) about the debate¹² at the United Nations ahead of the issue on 30.01.1981 of stamps commemorating the “Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People” (2–3). [illustrations below added by Tobias Zywietsz]



Joe Nahra continues his series on the Turkish Posts of Lebanon/Syria with part two, cataloguing the postmarks of Aleppo; in an addendum, Nahra shows six postmarks of Beirut not illustrated in part one (4–9).

Calvin Allen delves into the world of Gulf revenues, focussing on Bahrain (10–12).

Carl R. Catherman researches the 4 bogash overprints on Yemen stamps, 1939–1966 [part two follows in issue 6] (14–16).

Peter R. Feltus catalogues Egyptian general revenue stamps overprinted “Palestine” for use in Gaza, 1948–1965 and the 1965 “daribat al-tahrir” 5m postal tax stamp (18–22).

Abdul Aziz Said looks at Arafat and Mina pilgrimage covers (24–27, 22).

David M. Zimmermann, Jr. translated an article by “R.G.” in L’Écho de la Timbrologie (30.11.1936) on the story of the stamps of the Kingdom of Syria in 1920, detailing the bidding, design and printing processes by Ibrahim Cozma (28–30).

Peter Winders presents Specimen overprints on Yemen stamps (31).

In “For the record,” Howard Lewin shows a letter by Hallan al-Hakim, General Director PTT, Syria, dated 8.03.1920, on the issuance of stamps. The letter, apparently sent to a number of dignitaries, contains stamps Scott 85 and 86 (Michel 90–91) (32, 33); Charles F. Hass pointed out an error in his article in issue 4 on the ‘mim’ varieties (32); shown are also: the Iraqi airmail stamps of 10.10.1970 (Michel 630–632), a U.A.E. aérogramme first day cancellation of 24.08.1978 (33); a cancel “ABU DHABI” in large capital letters, the U.A.E. 1976 50f on 75f overprint (Michel 35), gutter pairs of Saudi definitives, imperforate proofs of Saudi “Freedom from Hunger” stamps (Michel 139–141) distributed by the Arabian Philatelic Association (34), and two different 1959 Kuwait booklets (35).

In his editorial, R. H. Courtney detects a rise in popularity for “our area of collecting” and looks at recent auction results and reports on Max Mayo, Carl Catherman and Bruce Condé (1). [One notes that no reason is given for the long gap between nos. 4 and 5.]

Adverts include: Astex International (3), Sylvan Oaks (Wayne D. J. Gaszak) (13), Rocelter AG (17), Joseph Wofchuck featuring Palestine Mandate (17), E. Mosden (23), John A. Nicolini, Jr. (32), Jovan Jovanvitch featuring Lebanon, (35), R. H. Courtney featuring wanted Dubai (35), Beck Stamp Auctions ([36]), Patrick Riggs ([36]), Theo. van Dam ([36]), Paul D. Frank ([36]), Peter R. Feltus ([37]), Gamil Atallah ([37]), and London & New York Stamp Co., Ltd. ([38]).

12 Cf. paragraphs 5 and 6 of section D, UN General Assembly Resolution 34/65 of 12.12.1979. Online: http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/34/65 (accessed 11.01.2017).

The Arab World Philatelist No. 6 – 1982

R. Howard Courtney, English, ca. A5, b/w, US-\$4.00

online: <http://www.rhcourtneycollector.com/JournalNo6.html>

R. H. Courtney shows essays for stamps for “AuDhali” (al-‘Awḍālī, Aden Protectorate/Federation of South Arabia) and Fujeira ([a], [b]).

In a follow-up to his piece in issue 1, Bruce Condé writes on Yemen’s wartime postal stationery, showing many examples of his production, including a cover addressed to the (at times controversial) German collector Theo Klewitz¹³ (2–5).

Abdul Aziz Said writes on Saudi anti-malaria overprints, and R. H. Courtney adds information about the fraud perpetrated thereon (6–7).

Peter A. S. Smith researched the design development of Sudan’s Gordon memorial issue of 1935, showing a number of official documents (8–13).

Peter A. S. Smith (with illustrations by Jakob von Uexküll) shows covers with Saudi stamps used in Yemen during the Asir War: e.g. Hodeidah, 15.05.1934 (14–15).

Jeri Cooper studies the Bahrain “war tax” (al-majhood al-harbee) stamp of 1973 (Michel Z1–2) (16).

Carl R. Catherman presents the second part of his research into the 4 bogash overprints on Yemen stamps, 1939–1966, featuring also the known forgeries (17–21).

Norman A. Cohen reviews K. C. R. Souan’s “Philatelic History Of Jordan: Diamond Jubilee,” i.e. the third edition (Kuwait, 1980, 346 p.) (22).

R. J. Thoden’s research suggest that the ½ gh value of Saudi Arabia’s 1946 map issue (Michel 28) was used as obligatory tax, not for paying regular postage, and does exist in two different perforations: 10¾ and 11½ [reprint from Arabian Philatelic Association’s Random Notes 17, Fall 1981] (23–24).

In “A new door for the Kaaba,” R. H. Courtney gives some background to the issue, i.e. the replacement by a pure golden door in 1977 (24).

R. H. Courtney portrays the history of the Indian postal service at Muscat from 1864 (25).

In “For the record,” R. H. Courtney shows a 1953 “BAHRAIN / ANNA” (Michel 79) with error: “1/2” missing; an unlisted “ADEN CAMP” postmark & registration mark used 1907–15); an Abu Dhabi 5 Fils overprint of 1971 (Michel A80); and display or Arabic (Hindu-Arabic) and Eastern Arabic (Arabic–Indic) numerals (28).

In his editorial, R. H. Courtney talks about incentives to collect neglected areas, his research on Dubai cancellations (genuine postal use vs. CTO, showing three examples of the former) and plans for a catalogue. [One notes that no reason is given for the long gap between nos. 5 and 6, but “Published Quarterly” has been dropped from the imprint.] (1)

Adverts include: Beck Stamp Auctions (5), John A. Nicolini, Jr. (5), Patrick Riggs (5), The Arabian Philatelic Association (14), P.I.T. Co. (15), Theo. van Dam (22), R. H. Courtney featuring wanted Dubai (24), Turkey and Ottoman Philatelic Society (TOPS) (24), E. Mosden (26–27), Carl R. Catherman ([29]), The Perfect Perf ([29]), Kawar Philatelic Enterprises ([29]), and Peter R. Feltus featuring his “Catalogue of Egyptian Revenue Stamps” ([30]).



No. 6



13 Theodor Klewitz, 27.02.1915–29.11.2004. His collections (including the outstanding ones on Vietnam and Yemen) were sold by his family in 2008.

Classified Index

Sequence of Headings

- General Works
- Ottoman and other Prephilately
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 - Foreign Post Offices
 - Ottoman and Allied Army and Field Post
- British and Allied Army and Field Post (WWI)
- Palestine Mandate
 - The Stamps
 - Postal Stationery and Forms
 - Postal History and Postmarks
 - Postage Rates, Charges, and Regulations
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- Turkey (post-Ottoman)
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Classified Index

General Works / Book Reviews

Bowyer, Howard L.: *Sudan : two new works by the late Major E.C.W. Stagg ; [E. Stagg: Sudan – The Postal Markings 1968–1970] ; [S. Stagg: The Stamps & Postal Stationery Of 1967–1970] ; [book reviews] / reviewed by Howard L. Bowyer. In: TAWP, no. 2 (1978), p. 5–6, 23.*

Cohen, Norman A.: *K.C.R.Souan: Philatelic History Of Jordan: Diamond Jubilee ; [book review] / N.A. Cohen. In: TAWP, no. 6 (1982), p. 22.*

Courtney, Robert H.: *H.D. Wolinetz: Arab philatelic propaganda against the State of Israel; [book review]. In: TAWP, no. 1 (1978), p. 5.*

Courtney, Robert H.: *Questions etc. ; [Gebara Specialized Syria & Lebanon Catalogue / Howard Lewin]. In: TAWP, no. 2 (1978), p. 21.*

Courtney, Robert H.: *A new (1978) catalogue for the stamps of Libya ; [advert] / R. Howard Courtney. In: TAWP, no. 2 (1978), p. 26.*

Courtney, Robert H.: *Literature ; [Stanley Gibbons Overseas Stamp Catalogue, vol. 4, 2nd ed, 1978, Part P –Z] ; [Max Mayo: The Postal Issue of Saudi Arabia, Hejaz and Nejd, 1973] ; [book review]. In: TAWP, no. 3 (1979), p. 2.*

Courtney, Robert H.: *A new (1978) catalogue for the stamps of Libya ; [advert] / R. Howard Courtney. In: TAWP, no. 3 (1979), p. 8.*

Courtney, Robert H.: *Gebara catalogue ; [Gebara Specialized Syrian And Lebanon Catalogue] ; [book review] / [contr.: Howard Lewin]. In: TAWP, no. 3 (1979), p. 36.*

Courtney, Robert H.: *Bale-Zodiac: The Stamps Of Palestine Mandate, 3rd ed. ; [book review] / [R. Howard Courtney]. In: TAWP, no. 4 (1979), p. 1.*

Courtney, Robert H.: *F.W. Pollack: The Turkish Post In The Holy Land ; [book review] / [R. Howard Courtney]. In: TAWP, no. 4 (1979), p. 1.*

Harvey D. Wolinetz ; [advert] ; [book: Arab Philatelic Propaganda Against The State Of Israel]. In: TAWP, no. 3 (1979), p. 16.

Nicolini, Jr., John R.: *U.A.E. aerogramme varieties / by John A. Nicolini, Jr. In: TAWP, no. 2 (1978), p. 7–9.*

Patrick Riggs ; [advert] ; [Warin catalogue Hejaz/Jeddah/Nejd]. In: TAWP, no. 3 (1979), p. 1.

General Works / Philately, Collecting, Albums

Cornyn, Stan: *Collecting the world ; [extracts from a longer article] / [Stan Cornyn]. In: TAWP, no. 2 (1978), p. 19.*

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Postal History and Related Notices from the Official Gazettes for Palestine Part 6: 1927

compiled and annotated by Tobias Zywietz

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This series of articles lists and displays all postal history related items found in the Official Gazettes covering Palestine from 1917 to 1948. Part six covers the year 1927.

During the British and Allied Occupation of Palestine (1917–1920), the subsequent British civil administration (1920–1923), and the League of Nations Mandate (1923–1948), administrative notifications, statutes, orders, regulations, proclamations, and miscellaneous announcements were published “*by authority*” in official newspapers. The English editions were published as follows:²

1.	The Palestine news : the weekly newspaper of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force of the British Army in occupied enemy territory	Cairo, later Jerusalem (weekly)	1918–1919	No. 1 (17.03.1918) – no. 72 (17.07.1919)
2.	Official gazette O.E.T.A. (South)	Jerusalem (fortnightly)	1919–1920	No. 1 (15.07.1919) – no. 23 (16.06.1920)
3.	Official gazette of the government of Palestine	Jerusalem (fortnightly)	1920–1932	No. 24 (25.07.1920) – no. 313 (16.08.1932)
4.	The Palestine gazette	Jerusalem (fortnightly, later more often)	1932–1948	No. 314 (25.08.1932) – no. 1654 (18.03.1948) ³

Notes

One Gazette issue is missing from the two sources available to me: no. 175 of 15th November 1926, covering pages 595 to 624. Any help in finding a copy or scans is very much welcome.

Sources and Literature (further to footnotes)

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 - *Part 5: 1926*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 5, 2017, pp. 45–88.
- Free download (PDF): www.zobbel.de/mepb/mepbulletin.htm.
- Various Wikipedia articles and further Internet resources, The London Gazette, The Palestine Bulletin, et al.

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² See previous parts of this series for detailed information.

³ The British Library lists the last issue as number 1655.

1.01.1927: Cairo–Baghdad–Basra Air Mail Service

NOTICE.

Cairo-Baghdad-Basra Air Mail Service.

After the 31st of December the Cairo-Baghdad Air Mail Service will be extended to Basra.

There will be no change in the existing fortnightly intervals of service, but the mails from Palestine will be despatched on alternate Wednesdays instead of alternate Tuesdays.

The duration of the journey from Gaza to Baghdad will, at the outset, be approximately 8 hours and from Gaza to Basra 27 hours.

Pending the extension of the Air Route to Karachi (India) in April next, the eastbound aeroplane due at Basra on alternate Friday mornings should connect with (a) the fast weekly mail steamer leaving Basra on Saturdays for Mohammerah, Bushire and Karachi, and (b) the subsidiary mail steamer leaving Basra on alternate Sundays for these and other Persian Gulf ports.

It will thus be possible to forward correspondence of all classes, except insured, for Iraq, Persia and India by the Air Mail, with considerable advantage as regards time.

Correspondence should be endorsed clearly with the words "By Air Mail" and prepaid by means of postage stamps with a special fee of 13 milliemes for each 20 grammes or part thereof in addition to the appropriate ordinary postage.

The latest time of posting for the Air Mail is ascertainable at any Post Office.

In addition to Air Mail Service, mails will continue to be sent overland to Iraq.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster General.

22nd December, 1926.

(19097/26)

NOTICE.

Cairo-Baghdad-Basra Air Mail Service.

After the 31st of December the Cairo-Baghdad Air Mail Service will be extended to Basra.

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W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster General.

22nd December, 1926.

(19097/26)

Doc. 255: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 178 (1.01.1927), p. 8.



1.02.1927: Closure of Wadi Lijja Railway SidingPALESTINE RAILWAYS,
NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Railway Siding known as the Wadi Lijja Siding lying in the vicinity of Kilometre 94. 7 between Ras El Ain and Kafr Jinis Stations, has been closed to traffic as from the 1st of January, 1927.

R. B. W. HOLMES
General Manager.

PALESTINE RAILWAYS,
NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Railway Siding known as the Wadi Lijja Siding lying in the vicinity of Kilometre 94. 7 between Ras El Ain and Kafr Jinis Stations, has been closed to traffic as from the 1st of January, 1927.

R. B. W. HOLMES
General Manager.

Doc. 256: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 180 (1.02.1927), p. .

1.02.1927: Personnel

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

"A" Appointments

Mr. W.T. Heavens, Chief Storekeeper, Class 2, Department of Post and Telegraphs to be Acting Deputy Postmaster General during the absence of leave of Mr. W. Hudson, O.B.E., M.C., for the period from the 19th September, 1926 to the 15th November, 1926.

Mr. J. Hachwalsky, Assistant Telegraph Inspector, Grade II, Junior Service, Department of Posts and Telegraphs to be Acting Telegraph Inspector during the absence on leave of Mr. G. W. Featherstone, with effect from the 29th October, 1926.

Mr. G.H. Webster, Secretary, Class 2, Department of Posts and Telegraphs to be Acting Deputy Postmaster General during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Hudson, O.B.E., M.C., for the period from the 16th November, 1926, to the 21st December, 1926.

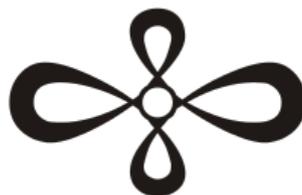
Mr. W.T. Heavens, Chief Storekeeper, Class 2, Department of Post and Telegraphs to be Acting Deputy Postmaster General during the absence of leave of Mr. W. Hudson, O.B.E., M.C., for the period from the 19th September, 1926 to the 15th November, 1926.

Mr. J. Rachwalsky, Assistant Telegraph Inspector, Grade II, Junior Service, Department of Posts and Telegraphs to be Acting Telegraph Inspector during the absence on leave of Mr. G. W. Featherstone, with effect from the 29th October, 1926.

Mr. G.H. Webster, Secretary, Class 2, Department of Posts and Telegraphs to be Acting Deputy Postmaster General during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Hudson, O.B.E., M.C., for the period from the 16th November, 1926, to the 21st December, 1926.

Doc. 257: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 180 (1.02.1927), p. 75.

Note: "leaveof" should read "leave of".





Official Gazette

OF THE

Government of Palestine.

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY AUTHORITY.

No. 182

JERUSALEM

1st. March, 1927.

Fig. 86: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 182 (1.03.1927).

16.02.1927: Parcels for Persia (Overland Mail)

PALESTINE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Parcels for Persia by Overland mail via Baghdad.

Parcels may now be despatched to Persia by Trans-Desert-Overland Mail in addition to route by sea via Persian Gulf.

The rates of postage are :-

	Not exceeding		
	1 kilo	3 kilos	5 kilos
	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.
(a) For parcels addressed to "Poste Restante" Qasir-i-Shirin, Mohammerah and Ahwaz - - - - -	18	29	38
(b) For parcels addressed "Poste Restante" Bushire, Bunder Abbas, Chahbar, Jask, Lingah and Henjan - - -	19	30	39

PALESTINE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Parcels for Persia by Overland mail via Baghdad.

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	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.
(a) For parcels addressed to "Poste Restante" Qasir-i-Shirin, Mohammerah and Ahwaz - - -	18	29	38
(b) For parcels addressed "Poste Restante" Bushire, Bunder Abbas, Chahbar, Jask, Lingah and Henjan - - - - -	19	30	39

Parcels must be addressed "Poste Restante" at one of the aforementioned Post Offices as indicated below :-

Parcels for	To be addressed
Qasir-i-Shirin, Kermanshad Ramadan, Sultanabad, Kum, Brujord (Broadpro), Kasvin, Teheran, Ispahan, Resht, En- zeli, Meshed, Zendjan, Tabriz, Yezd, and places in the Pro- vinces of Azerbaijan, Gilam, Mazenderan Khorasan and Per- sian Kurdistan.	"Poste Restante" Qasir-i-Shirin.
Mohammerah and places in Khuzistan other than Ahwaz and Maidan-i-Naphtun.	"Poste Restante" Mohammerah.
Ahwaz and Maidan-i-Naphtun.	"Poste Restante" Ahwaz.
Lingah and Lar	"Poste Restante" Lingah
Bunder Abbas	"Poste Restante" Bunder Abbas.
Bushir and Shiraz	"Poste Restante" Bushire.
Henjam	"Poste Restante" Henjam.
Chahbar	"Poste Restante" Chahbar.
Jask	"Poste Restante" Jask.

The route to be followed should be clearly inscribed both on the Despatch Notes and the parcels themselves, as follows:-

"Via Overland Mail Haifa-Baghdad."

Parcels should be addressed thus:-

Name of Addressee
Place of Residence
Poste Restante at _____
(one of the offices specified according to
destination as indicated above).

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

1st February, 1927.

Parcels must be addressed "Poste Restante" at one of the aforementioned Post Offices as indicated below :-

Parcels for	To be addressed
Qasir-i-Shirin, Kermanshad Ramadan, Sultanabad, Kum, Brujord (Broadpro), Kasvin, Teheran, Ispahan, Resht, Enzeli, Meshed, Zendjan, Tabriz, Yezd, and places in the Provinces of Azerbaijan, Gilam, Mazenderan Khorasan and Persian Kurdistan.	"Poste Restante" Qasir-i-Shirin.
Mohammerah and places in Khuzistan other than Ahwaz and Maidan-i-Naphtun.	"Poste Restante" Mohammerah.
Ahwaz and Maidan-i-Naphtun.	"Poste Restante" Ahwaz.
Lingah and Lar	"Poste Restante" Lingah
Bunder Abbas	"Poste Restante" Bunder Abbas.
Bushir and Shiraz	"Poste Restante" Bushir.
Henjam	"Poste Restante" Henjam.
Chahbar	"Poste Restante" Chahbar.
Jask	"Poste Restante" Jask.

The route to be followed should be clearly inscribed both on the Despatch Notes and the parcels themselves, as follows:-

"Via Overland Mail Haifa-Baghdad."

Parcels should be addressed thus:-

Name of Addressee
Place of Residence
Poste Restante at _____
(one of the offices specified according to
destination as indicated above).

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

1st February, 1927.

Doc. 258: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 181 (16.02.1927), p. 102-103.
Note: "to to" should read "to the".



16.02.1927: Opening of Zarka Railway Station

PALESTINE RAILWAYS.
 NOFICE.
 The Public is hereby notified that Zarka Station on the Hejaz Railway (Transjordan Section) will be opened for booking of passenger and goods traffic as from the 1st of March, 1927.
 G. M. CAMPIGLI
Acting General Manager.
 Haifa,
 1st February, 1927.

PALESTINE RAILWAYS.
 NOTICE.
 The Public is hereby notified that Zarka Station on the Hejaz Railway (Transjordan Section) will be opened for booking of passenger and goods traffic as from the 1st of March, 1927.
 G. M. CAMPIGLI
Acting General Manager.
 Haifa,
 1st February, 1927.

Doc. 259: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 181 (16.02.1927), p. 103.

1.03.1927: Expropriation of Land for new GPO Jerusalem

CERTIFICATES.

I, Field Marshal, Herbert Charles Onslow, Baron Plumer, High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, certify that the following are undertakings of a public nature within the meaning of Section 3 of the Expropriation of Land Ordinance, 1926.

(a) The erection of stud loose boxes which is about to be carried out by the Government of Palestine on certain land of Ramleh Town,

(b) The erection of a General Post Office which is about to be carried out by the Government of Palestine on certain land in the Town of Jerusalem.

19th February, 1927.

(2756/27)
 (2705/27)

PLUMER F. M.
High Commissioner.

CERTIFICATES.

I, Field Marshal, Herbert Charles Onslow, Baron Plumer, High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, certify that the following are undertakings of a public nature within the meaning or Section 3 of the Expropriation of Land Ordinance, 1926.

(a) The erection of stud loose boxes which is about to be carried out by the Government of Palestine on certain land of Ramleh Town,

(b) The erection of a General Post Office which is about to be carried out by the Government of Palestine on certain land in the Town of Jerusalem.

19th February, 1927

(2756/27)
 (2765/27)

PLUMER F. M.
High Commissioner.

Doc. 260: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 182 (1.03.1927), p. 124.
 Note: "Ordinance" should read "Ordinance".



1.01.1927: Memorandum on New Currency

MEMORANDUM RELATING TO CURRENCY ARRANGEMENTS

New Currency.

1. It has been decided by the Government of Palestine, with the approval of His Majesty's Government, to introduce a Palestine currency consisting of coins and currency notes.

Date of Introduction.

2. The date of the introduction of the Palestine currency cannot be definitely stated at the moment, but it is hoped that the new currency may be ready for issue locally during the second half of 1927. Adequate notice will be given.

Legislation.

3. An Order of His Majesty in Council will provide for the standard of currency and the coinage of Palestine, and an Ordinance to make provision for the issue of currency notes will be promulgated in due course.

Currency Board.

4. A Currency Board has been constituted by the Secretary of State to provide for and to control the supply of currency, to ensure that the currency is maintained in satisfactory condition and generally to watch over the interests of Palestine so far as currency is concerned.

Members and Secretary of Board.

5. The members of the Board and the Secretary are appointed by the Secretary of State, who has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. P. H. Ezechiel, C.M.G.
one of the Crown Agents for the Colonies
and a Member of the East African Currency Board
Chairman.

Mr. Leslie Couper, C.M.G.—
General Manager of the Bank of British
West Africa and a Member of the West
African Currency Board
Member

MEMORANDUM RELATING TO CURRENCY ARRANGEMENTS

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Mr. A. J. Harding, O.B.E.-
An Assistant Secretary in the Middle East
Department of the Colonial Office and a
Member of the West African Currency Board
Member.

Mr. F. Phillips -
An Assistant Secretary in His Majesty's
Treasury and an Honorary Member of the
West and East African Currency Boards
Hon. Member.

Mr. H. C. Ransom, O.B.E. -
of the Crown Agents' Office Secretary.

Address of Board.

6. The address of the Board is:-

4, Millbank,
Westminster,
London, S.W.1.

**Duties and Powers of the
Currency Board.**

7. Regulations by the Secretary of State defining the constitution, duties and powers of the Palestine Currency Board have been already published in the Official Gazette (No. 170 of the 1st of September, 1926). The Board is empowered inter alia :-

(1) to appoint officers for the discharge of such duties in connection with currency in the United Kingdom or in Palestine as it may think fit, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State;

(2) to incur expenditure necessary for the due performance of such duties as are now or may be hereafter assigned to it, and to borrow money if required;

(3) to make all necessary arrangements for the minting of any special coins authorised for circulation in Palestine and to comply with applications for the supply of any coins at the time being legally current in Palestine and, subject to any legislation from time to time in force in Palestine, it may provide and may issue and reissue in Palestine currency notes;

(4) to make such arrangements as it deems to be necessary for the supply of currency in exchange for the coins and notes at present current in Palestine;

(5) to charge for coin or currency notes to be delivered in Palestine against prepayment in London such premiums not exceeding one per cent above the nominal value (such nominal value being at the rate of one pound sterling for one Palestine pound) as it may think fit; to vary the charges from time to time within this limit, and to make different charges according as the coins or notes are to be delivered on telegraphic or mail order to Palestine;

(6) to arrange for the issue against notes tendered in Palestine of drafts or telegraphic transfers payable in sterling in London at a charge not exceeding one per cent, to vary the charge from time to time within this limit, and to make different charges for drafts and telegraphic transfers;

Mr. A. J. Harding, O.B.E.-

An Assistant Secretary in the Middle East Department of the Colonial Office and a Member of the West African Currency Board Member.

Mr. F. Phillips -

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(6) to arrange for the issue against notes tendered in Palestine of drafts or telegraphic transfers payable in sterling in London at a charge not exceeding one per cent, to vary the charge from time to time within this limit, and to make different charges for drafts and telegraphic transfers;

(7) to fix such minimum limits of value as it thinks fit from time to time for the transactions referred to in the last two preceding regulations;

(8) to invest its funds in securities of the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions or in such other manner as the Secretary of State may approve, the extent to which investments may be made being left to the discretion of the Board, whose duty it will be to hold, subject to any directions which may be received from the Secretary of State, a proportion of its reserve in a liquid form;

(9) to pay, with the approval of the Secretary of State, any sum which it thinks proper out of the income from its invested funds by way of contribution to the revenues of Palestine.

Remittances.

8. For remittances referred to in paragraph 7 (5) and (6) the Board proposes, in the first instance, to fix a minimum limit under paragraph 7 (7) of £P. 10,000, and to charge the following rates :-

(1) For issue in Jerusalem (by mail or telegraphic order from London) $\frac{1}{2}\%$

(2) For redemption by cheque on London (i.e. by draft payable at sight) at par

(3) For redemption by telegraphic transfer on London $\frac{1}{2}\%$

Currency Reserve Fund.

9. Proceeds of the sale of coin and currency notes and all other revenue of the Board will, after the necessary deductions have been made for all expenses, and for any contributions made to the revenues of Palestine, be credited to a fund hereinafter referred to as the Currency Reserve Fund. Any losses which may be incurred will be debited to the Fund.

Surplus in aid of Palestine revenues.

10. When the Board is satisfied, and shall have satisfied the Secretary of State, that its reserves are more than sufficient to ensure the convertibility of the currency, and to provide a reasonable reserve against possible depreciation of investments, the Board may pay the whole or part of the surplus amount in aid of the revenues of Palestine.

Audit.

11. The accounts of all the transactions of the Board will be audited by the Colonial Audit Department.

Published Returns of Currency and Investments.

12. The Board will cause to be published half-yearly in the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine an abstract showing:-

(7) to fix such minimum limits of value as it thinks fit from time to time for the transactions referred to in the last two preceding regulations;

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(9) to pay, with the approval of the Secretary of State, any sum which it thinks proper out of the income from its invested funds by way of contribution to the revenues of Palestine.

Remittances.

8. For remittances referred to in paragraph 7 (5) and (6) the Board proposes, in the first instance, to fix a minimum limit under paragraph 7 (7) of £P. 10,000, and to change the following rates :-

(1) For issue in Jerusalem (by mail or telegraphic order from London) $\frac{1}{5}\%$

(2) For redemption by cheque on London (i.e. by draft payable at sight) at par

(3) For redemption by telegraphic transfer on London $\frac{1}{8}\%$

Currency Reserve Fund.

9. Proceeds of the sale of coin and currency notes and all other revenue of the Board will, after the necessary deductions have been made for all expenses, and for any contributions made to the revenues of Palestine, be credited to a fund hereinafter referred to as the Currency Reserve Fund. Any losses which may be incurred will be debited to the Fund.

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12. The Board will cause to be published half-yearly in the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine an abstract showing:-

(a) the total amounts of coin and currency notes in circulation on the last day of the half-year;

(b) the total amount of the Currency Reserve Fund on the said day;

(c) the nominal value of, the price for and the latest known market price of the securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund.

Financial year of Board.

13. The financial year of the Board will commence on the 1st April.

Standard Currency.

14. The draft Order in Council provides that :-

(1) the standard of currency of Palestine shall be the Palestine pound, divided into one thousand mils:

2) Every contract, sale, payment, bill, note, instrument, and security for money, and every transaction, dealing, matter and thing whatsoever relating to money or involving the payment of, or the liability to pay, any money, shall, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, be deemed to be made, executed, entered into, done, and had in Palestine according to the said standard.

Fineness, composition and weight.

15. The draft Order also provides that there may be coined from time to time under the direction of the Master of the Mint for use in Palestine :-

(a) a gold coin of one Palestine pound, containing 123.27447 grains of standard gold (the equivalent of the English pound), and being otherwise of such composition and weight and subject to a remedy of such amount as may be approved;

(b) silver coins of 100 and 50 mils, of such fineness, composition and weight and subject to a remedy of such amount as may be approved;

(c) coins of such lower denominations as may be approved, of such weight and composition and subject to remedies of such amount as may be approved.

("Remedy" means the variation permissible above or below the standard weight or fineness).

Legal tender of coins.

16. A tender of payment of money in Palestine, if made in any of the coins issued under this Order, will, if the coins have not been illegally dealt with, and in the case of gold or silver coins have not become diminished in weight by wear or otherwise so as to be of less weight than the weight declared by Proclamation made by the High Commissioner with the approval of the Master of the Mint and of a Secretary of State to be the least current weight, be a legal tender:-

(a) the total amounts of coin and currency notes in circulation on the last day of the half-year;

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- (a) In the case of gold coins for the payment of any amount;
- (b) In the case of silver coins for the payment of two pounds;
- (c) In the case of coins of any denomination lower than 50 mils and not lower than 10 mils for the payment of any amount not exceeding 200 mils;
- (d) In the case of coins of any denomination lower than 10 mils, for the payment of an amount not exceeding 100 mils.

Provided that coins issued under this Order of any denomination lower than 50 mils will not become legal tender, unless declared to be legal tender by a Proclamation made by the High Commissioner, and then only as from such date as is specified in the Proclamation.

Each coin will be legal tender only for the amount of its denomination.

Conversion of currency in existing contracts.

17. Where any sum due to be paid in Palestine after the commencement of the Order is payable in Egyptian pounds or in other denomination of Egyptian currency, whether the obligation to make the payment was incurred before or within six months after the commencement of the Order, the payment may be made in Palestine pounds or other denominations of Palestine currency at the rate of one Palestine pound for every nine hundred and seventy five thousandths of an Egyptian pound and so in proportion.

Denominations of coins.

18. The denominations and diameter of coins will be as follows:-

	Denomination		Diameter Millimetres
	Mils		
Silver Coins	100	29	
	50	23.6	
Nickel Bronze Coins (perforated)	20	30.5	
	10	27	
	5	20	
Bronze Coins	2	28	
	1	21	

It is not intended, at present, to introduce any gold coins.

Design of Coins.

19. The design of the coins will include a sprig or wreath of olive, according as the coin is unperforated or perforated and the inscriptions on the coins will be in English, Arabic and Hebrew. All coins will be headed and the silver coins will be milled. The 5 mils, 10 mils and 20 mils coins will be perforated with holes of standard sizes.

The following transliterations of the word "mil" have been adopted:-

	Singular (mil)	Dual (millan)	Plural (millat)
Arabic	(mil)	(millan)	(millat)
Hebrew	(mil)	(2 milim)	(milim)

It is proposed to issue a pamphlet illustrating the coins, both obverse and reverse, in actual sizes for the information of the public before the coins are placed in circulation.

- (a) In the case of gold coins for the payment of any amount;
- (b) In the case of silver coins for the payment of two pounds;
- (c) In the case of coins of any denomination lower than 50 mils and not lower than 10 mils for the payment of any amount not exceeding 200 mils;
- (d) In the case of coins of any denomination lower than 10 mils, for the payment of an amount not exceeding 100 mils.

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Currency Notes

20. The draft Currency Notes Ordinance provides inter alia that:-

(1) Currency notes may be for such denominations as may be approved from time to time by the Board;

(2) The denomination of currency notes may, at the discretion of the Board, be expressed in terms of pounds or of mils at the rate of one thousand mils to the pound, or of both;

(3) It shall be lawful for the Board to pay to the bearer of a currency note which has been lawfully issued the amount named therein, and the amount required for such payment shall be a charge on the moneys and securities in the hands of the Board, and failing them, on the general revenues of Palestine.

Legal Tender of Currency Notes.

21. A currency note which has been lawfully issued shall be a legal tender of the amount expressed therein.

Denominations of Notes.

22. The denominations and sizes of notes will be as follows:-

Denomination	Size	
	Inches	Millimetres.
£1	7 ¹ / ₂ x 4	191 x 102
100	7 ¹ / ₂ x 4	191 x 102
50	7 ¹ / ₂ x 4	191 x 102
10	7 ¹ / ₂ x 4	191 x 102
5	7 ¹ / ₂ x 4	191 x 102
1	6 ¹ / ₂ x 3 ¹ / ₂	165 x 89
<u>Mils</u>		
500	5 x 3	127 x 76

Design of Notes.

23. In addition to the pictorial and decorative elements, the front of the notes will include:-

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

(Denomination in words) Palestine Pounds

Currency notes are legal tender for the payment of any amount.

Jerusalem. (date) (Signatures of Members of the Palestine Currency Board)

(and the number of each note in two places).

On the back of the notes, will be shown the denomination, both in figures and in words. The denominations, both front and back, will be in three languages, English, Arabic and Hebrew.

Currency Centre.

24. Jerusalem will be the currency centre.

Currency Officer and Agent.

25. The Board will be represented at Jerusalem by a Currency Officer appointed by the Board, and such banking institution acting under his supervision (hereinafter referred to as the

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Agent) as the Board may from time to time select. The Board has made the following appointments:-

The Treasurer of Palestine (or, in his absence on leave, the Acting Treasurer) to be the Currency Officer.

Barclays Bank, (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) to be the Agent.

Address of Currency Officer

26. The address of the Currency Officer is:-

The Treasury,
Jerusalem.

Duties of Currency Officer.

27. The Currency Officer will supervise the receipt and safe custody of coin and notes supplied by the Board, the issue thereof in Palestine, and the cancellation and destruction of notes as required. He will deal with applications for the issue of drafts or telegraphic transfers on London in exchange for notes; and he will conduct correspondence in Palestine on behalf of the Board.

Duties of Agent.

28. The Agent will receive and issue the currency and keep it in safe custody; and will also keep the books relating to the stocks of coin and notes held in Palestine.

Egyptian Currency to remain legal tender until declared by Proclamation not to be legal tender.

29. Under the Order in Council the Public Notice in the Official Gazette, (No. 36 of 1st February, 1921), whereby certain coins and notes were declared to be legal tender in Palestine will be revoked and repealed as from the date of the commencement of the Order;

Provided that, notwithstanding the revocation and repeal of the said Public Notice, all coins and all currency notes which are legal tender thereunder at the date of the commencement of the Order will, unless and until declared not to be legal tender by Proclamation made by the High Commissioner, remain legal tender in accordance with the provision of the said Public Notice for the amount of their respective denominations at the rate and in the proportion of one Palestine pound for one British gold sovereign or for nine hundred and seventy five thousandths of an Egyptian pound.

Redemption of Egyptian Currency.

30. Facilities will be provided for the public to exchange the existing Egyptian currency for the new currency; but mutilated coins or notes materially damaged will not be accepted in exchange. Exchange will be effected at the rate of one Palestine pound for nine hundred and seventy five thousandths of an Egyptian pound. No charge will be made for redemption. Arrangements for redemption will be notified in due course.

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Doc. 261: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 182 (1.03.1927), pp. 131-134.

4 Refers to Gazette no. 36 (1.02.1921), p. 13; see *doc. 37* on p. 49 of MEPB 2.

1.03.1927: Tenders

5.

5.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

The undermentioned stores will be sold by tender at Post Office Stores, Haifa :-

Description.	Quantity.
Wire Galv. iron scrap, various	1000 lb.
Wire Z. 9 scrap	400 lb.
Wire Bronze scrap	183 lb.
Cable lead	850 yds.
Cable various	2460 yds.
Ladders field telegraph	8
Clocks various	8
Tents C.D L. poles	6
Tents C.D L. inner roof	1
Tents C.D.L. outer roof	2
Tents I.P. 80 lb.	2
Tents E.P. I.P. roof inner	1
Tents E.P. I.P. roof outer	1
Tents E.P. I.P. walls	4
Tents I.P. 160 lb. double	2
Tents I.R. 160 lb.	4
Tent Poles various	77
Wire scrap copper various	801 lb.
Barrow for cable drums	1
Hot Air Engine less Bunsen burner and Oil container	1
Bullers Tube 15' 5"	1
Bullers Tube 19' 8"	1

Tenders, which may be either for complete lots or smaller quantities, must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Unserviceable Stores" and must be posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General by noon on the 10th March.

Under no circumstances will telegraphic tenders be considered.

P.T. 2 H.J.Z. and P.T. 2 O.P.D.A. stamps should be affixed to each tender. A tender not fully stamped will not be considered.

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The undermentioned stores will be sold by tender at Post Office Stores, Haifa :-

Description.	Quantity.
Wire Galv. iron scrap, various	1000 lb.
Wire Z. 9 scrap	400 lb.
Wire Bronze scrap	183 lb.
Cable lead	850 yds.
Cable various	2460 yds.
Ladders field telegraph	8
Clocks various	8
Tents C.D L. poles	6
Tents C.D L. inner roof	1
Tents C D.L. outer roof	2
Tents I.P. 80 lb.	2
Tents E.P. I.P. roof inner	1
Tents E.P. I.P. roof outer	1
Tents E.P. I.P. walls	4
Tents I.P. 160 lb. double	2
Tents I.R. 160 lb.	4
Tent Poles various	77
Wire scrap copper various	801 lb.
Barrow for cable drums	1
Hot Air Engine less Bunsen burner and Oil container	1
Bullers Tube 15' 5"	1
Bullers Tube 19' 8"	1

Tenders, which may be either for complete lots or smaller quantities, must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Unserviceable Stores" and must be posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General by noon on the 10th March.

Under no circumstances will telegraphic tenders be considered.

P.T. 2 H.J.Z. and P.T. 2 O.P.D.A. stamps should be affixed to each tender. A tender not fully stamped will not be considered.

Doc. 262: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 182 (1.03.1927), p. 136.

Note: "Tents C.D L. inner roof" should read "Tents C.D L. inner roof".



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RAINFALL AT STATIONS IN PALESTINE
FOR THE UNDER-MENTIONED SEASONS:
(In Millimetres).

Official Stations	Average	June 1925 to February 1926		June 1926 to February 1927	
		No. of rainy days	Millimetres	No. of rainy days	Millimetres
Jerusalem	26 years 450.9	47	285.5	41	436.0
Gaza	16 years 350.3	40	278.6	30	317.4
Haifa	15 years 554.6	47	622.5	48	582.2
Beersheba	6 years 129.2	21	136.4	14	114.1
Jenin	6 years 377.7	53	343.0	49	489.3
Jericho	4 years 117.6	27	125.7	14	96.8
Average for Official Stations	407.0		298.6		339.3
Non-Official Stations					
Mikveh Israel	30 years 477.3	43	332.6	42	477.7
Tiberias	23 years 361.7	33	323.5	38	403.5
Tel Aviv	22 years 472.9	47	360.3	51	533.8
Nazareth	21 years 515.9	47	525.3	46	599.7
Hebron	16 years 462.2	—	—	36	338.0
Sarona	13 years 526.9	53	366.5	53	436.1
Beit Jemal	8 years 415.9	40	381.9	30	378.3
Ben Shemen	7 years 438.8	47	317.2	33	395.5
Nablus	5 years 505.3	46	398.1	55	750.1
Tulkarem	5 years 503.5	39	480.0	36	560.0
Safad	4 years 703.9	33	618.6	37	1098.5
Acre	2 years 509.5	37	531.2	41	487.8
Metullah	2 years 754.4	42	680.2	51	828.7
Rishon	2 years 402.8	27	336.8	26	468.8
Wilhelma	2 years 366.7	39	301.0	39	432.4
Ekron	2 years 349.2	41	287.0	40	411.4
Jaffa	1 years 444.0	—	—	38	444.0
Majdal	1 years 267.8	—	—	28	267.8
Beisan	1 years 286.4	—	—	37	286.4
Average for Non-Official Stations	19 stations 467.9	16 stations 416.0		19 stations 505.2	
Average for all stations	25 stations 449.0	21 stations 382.5		25 stations 465.4	

- means: no record available.

Fig. 87: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 185 (16.04.1927), p. 278.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS.

CLIMATE OF PALESTINE.

FEBRUARY, 1927 WEATHER REPORT.

Station	TEMPERATURE (Centigrade)					Relative Humidity	Cloud (0-10)	Wind Force (0-10)	Evaporation (mm) Piche.
	MEAN			ABSOLUTE					
	Maximum	Minimum	Mean of day	Maximum	Minimum				
Haifa	16.6	3.5	9.8	21.5	0.0	66	5.3	1.8	4.84
Jenin	13.4	6.9	9.6	18.6	1.4	61	3.7	3.2	3.36
Jericho	19.1	9.4	13.3	24.0	4.0	81	4.2	2.1	4.34
Jerusalem	11.2	3.1	7.2	18.6	1.6	78	5.5	1.2	2.36
Gaza	16.5	6.9	11.7	20.5	3.0	76	5.2	2.2	3.59
Beersheba	15.9	4.1*	9.9	23.0	0.5	79	5.5	2.7	4.26

* Records of first fortnight only.

Fig. 88: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 185 (16.04.1927), p. 280.



7.03.1927: New Stamps Issue

Col. WEDGWOOD⁵ asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies why Palestinian postage stamps bear an Egyptian inscription instead of the head of King George?

Mr. AMERY⁶ At present Palestine uses the Egyptian Expeditionary Force issue of postage stamps, surcharged "Palestine" in English, Arabic and Hebrew. New postage stamps will be introduced this year with the new Palestine currency, and will bear pictorial representations of buildings and other objects in Palestine which are of historical interest.

Suppl. Doc. 1927/1: Parliamentary Debates (House of Commons), 7.03.1927, vol. 203, col. 864W.⁷

5 Col. Josiah Clement Wedgwood, 1st Baron Wedgwood (1872–1943), MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme (Labour). Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Josiah_Wedgwood,_1st_Baron_Wedgwood (accessed 28.05.2017).

6 Lieut.-Col. Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery (1873–1955), MP for Birmingham Sparkbrook (Conservative), Secretary of State for the Colonies (1924–1929). Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leo_Amery (accessed 28.05.2017).

7 Source: Hansard 1803–2005. http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/written_answers/1927/mar/07/palestine-stamps#S5CV0203P0_19270307_CWA_48 (accessed 28.05.2017).

16.03.1927: Village Ein Tavon renamed Kfar Yehezkel

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the name of the village in the Sub-District of Beisan, which is included as Ein Tavon in the Schedule to the Proclamation under the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, in the Official Gazette of the 1st of June, 1924, has been changed to Kfar Yehezkel.

2nd March, 1927.
(3006/27)

G. S. SYMES
Chief Secretary.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the name of the village in the Sub-District of Beisan, which is included as Ein Tavon in the Schedule to the Proclamation under the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, in the Official Gazette of the 1st of June, 1924, has been changed to Kfar Yehezkel.

2nd March, 1927.
(3006/27)

G. S. SYMES
Chief Secretary.

Doc. 263: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 183 (16.03.1927), p. 198.
Note: Refers to the Schedule of the Proclamation published in Gazette no. 116 (1.06.1924), pp. 684–690.⁸

**1.04.1927: Draft Stamp Duty Ordinance 1927**

The following drafts of Ordinances are made public in accordance with Article 17 (1) (d) of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, as amended by Article 3 of the Palestine (Amendment) Order in Council, 1923.

An Ordinance to make other provision in lieu of the existing law regarding Stamp Duties.

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:—

⋮

PART IV—SALE OF ADHESIVE REVENUE STAMPS.

Meaning of stamp.

75. In this part of this Ordinance the expression “stamp” means an adhesive revenue stamp.

Power to grant licences to deal in stamps.

75. (1) The Treasurer may, in his discretion, grant a licence to any person to deal in stamps at any place to be named in the licence.

⁸ Summarised in doc. 133 on p. 76 of MEPB 4. Scans can be furnished on request.

1st April, 1927

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(2) The licence shall specify the full name and place of abode of the person to whom the same is granted, and a description of every house, shop or place, in or at which he is authorised to deal in stamps.

(3) One licence only shall be required for any number of persons in partnership.

(4) A licence may at any time be revoked by the Treasurer without assigning any reason.

(5) Every person licensed to deal in stamps shall cause to be visibly and legibly painted, and shall keep so painted in letters of not less than one inch in length on some conspicuous place on the outside of the front of every house, shop or place in or at which he is licensed to deal in stamps, his full name, together with the words "Licensed to sell revenue stamps", and for every neglect or omission so to do shall incur a fine of ten pounds.

77. Upon the purchase of stamps by a licensee such discount may be allowed to the purchasers thereof as may be prescribed by the High Commissioner by regulation.

Discount.

78. (1) If any person who is not duly appointed to sell and distribute stamps deals in any manner in stamps, without being licensed under this Ordinance so to do, or at any house, shop or place not specified in his licence he shall for every such offence incur a fine of twenty pounds.

Fine for unauthorised dealing in stamps, etc.

(2) If any person who is not duly appointed to sell and distribute stamps, or duly licensed to deal in stamps, has, or puts upon his premises either in the inside or on the outside thereof, or upon any board or any material whatever exposed to public view, and whether the same be affixed to his premises or not, any letters importing or intending to import that he deals in stamps, or is licensed so to do, he shall incur a fine of ten pounds.

79. (1) If any person, whether licensed to deal in stamps or not, hawks or carries about for sale or exchange, any stamps, he shall, in addition to any other fine or penalty to which he may be liable, incur a fine of twenty pounds.

Fine for hawking stamps.

(2) In default of payment of the fine the offender shall be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two months.

(3) All stamps which are found in the possession of the offender shall be forfeited, and shall be delivered to the Treasurer.

PART V - OFFENCES RELATING TO STAMPS.

80. Every person who does, or causes or procures to be done, or knowingly aids, abets or assists in doing, any of the acts following, that is to say:-

Certain offences in relation to dies and stamps.

(a) Forges a die or stamp;

(b) Prints or makes an impression upon any material with a forged die;

(c) Fraudulently prints or makes an impression upon any material from a genuine die;

(d) Fraudulently cuts, tears or in any way removes from any material any stamp, with intent that any use should be made of such stamp or of any part thereof;

(e) Fraudulently mutilates any stamp, with intent that any use should be made of any part of such stamp;

(f) Fraudulently fixes or places upon any material or upon any stamp, any stamp or part of a stamp which whether fraudulently or not, has been cut, torn or in any way removed from any other material, or out of or from any other stamp;

(g) Fraudulently erases or otherwise either really or apparently removes from any stamped material any name, sum, date, or other matter or thing whatsoever thereon written, with the intent that any use should be made of the stamp upon such material;

(h) Knowingly sells or exposes for sale or utters or uses any forged stamp, or any stamp which has been fraudulently printed or impressed from a genuine die;

(i) Knowingly, and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused), has in his possession any forged die or stamp or any stamp which has been fraudulently printed or impressed from a genuine die, or any stamp or part of a stamp which has been fraudulently cut, torn or otherwise removed from any material, or any stamp which has been fraudulently mutilated, or any stamped material out of which any name, sum, date or other matter or thing has been fraudulently erased or otherwise either really or apparently removed;

shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding seven years.

Making paper in imitation of paper used for stamp duties.

81. Every person who without lawful authority or excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused)-

(a) makes or causes or procures to be made, or aids or assists in making, or knowingly has in his custody or possession, any paper in the substance of which shall appear any words, letters, figures, marks, lines or other devices peculiar to and appearing in the substance of any paper provided or used by or under the direction of the Commissioners for receiving the impression of any die, or any part of such words, letters, figures, marks, lines, or other devices, and intended to imitate or pass for the same; or

(b) causes or assists in causing any such words; letters, figures, marks, lines, or devices as aforesaid, or any part of such words, letters, figures, marks, lines or other devices and intended to imitate or pass for the same, to appear in the substance of any paper whatsoever;

shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years.

Possession of paper, plates, or dies therefor used for stamp duties.

82. Every person who without lawful authority or excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused), purchases or receives, or knowingly has in his custody or possession :-

(a) any paper manufactured and provided by or under the direction of the Commissioners, for the purpose of being used for receiving the impression of any die before such paper shall have been duly stamped and issued for public use; or

(b) any plate, die, roller, mould or other implement peculiarly used in the manufacture of any such paper,

1st April, 1927.

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shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

83. On information given before a magistrate upon oath that there is just cause to suspect any person of being guilty of any of the offences aforesaid, such magistrate may, by a warrant under his hand, cause every house, room, shop, building or place belonging to or occupied by the suspected person, or where he is suspected of being or having been in any way engaged or concerned in the commission of any such offence, or of secreting any machinery, implements or utensils applicable to the commission of any such offence, to be searched, and if upon such search any of the said several matters and things are found, the same may be seized and carried away, and shall afterwards be delivered over to the Treasurer.

Search warrant for detection of forged dies, etc.

84. (1) Any magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where any stamps are known or supposed to be concealed or deposited, may, upon reasonable suspicion that the same have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, issue his warrant for the seizure thereof, and for apprehending and bringing before himself or any other magistrate within the same jurisdiction the person in whose possession or custody the stamps may be found to be dealt with according to law.

Seizure of stamps stolen or obtained fraudulently.

(2) If the person does not satisfactorily account for the possession of the stamps, or it does not appear that the same were purchased by him from some person duly appointed to sell and distribute stamps, or duly licensed to deal in stamps, the stamps shall be forfeited, and shall be delivered over to the Treasurer.

(3) Provided that if at any time within six months after the delivery any person makes out to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that any stamps so forfeited were stolen or otherwise fraudulently obtained from him, and that the same were purchased by him from some person duly appointed to sell and distribute stamps, or duly licensed to deal in stamps, such stamps may be delivered up to him.

85. (1) Any magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where any stamps are known or supposed to be concealed or deposited, may upon reasonable suspicion that the same are forged, issue a warrant for the search and seizure thereof and for the arrest and bringing before himself or any other magistrate within the same jurisdiction the person in whose possession or custody the stamps may be found to be dealt with according to law.

Seizure of forged stamps.

(2) If any forged stamps are found in the possession of any person appointed to sell and distribute stamps, or being or having been licensed to deal in stamps, that person shall be deemed and taken, unless the contrary is satisfactorily proved, to have had the same in his possession knowing them to be forged, and with intent to sell, use or utter them, and shall be liable to the punishment imposed by law upon a person selling, using, uttering or having in possession forged stamps knowing the same to be forged.

Licensed person in possession of forged stamps to be presumed guilty unless contrary is shown.

86. Where stamps are seized under a warrant, the person authorised by the warrant shall, if required, give to the person in whose custody or possession the stamps are found an acknowledgment of the number, particulars and amount of the stamps, and permit the stamps to be marked before the removal thereof.

Mode of proceeding when stamps are seized.

As to defacement
of adhesive
stamps.

87. Every person who by any writing in any manner defaces any adhesive stamp before it is used shall incur a fine of five pounds, provided that any person may with the express sanction of the Commissioners, and in conformity with the conditions which they may prescribe, write upon or otherwise appropriate an adhesive stamp before it is used for the purpose of identification thereof.

Fine for frauds
in relation to
duties.

88. Any person who practices or is concerned in any fraudulent act, contrivance or device, not specially provided for by law, with intent to defraud the Government of any duty, shall incur a fine of fifty pounds.

Liability under
other laws.

89. Nothing in this Ordinance shall prevent any person being prosecuted under any other law or Ordinance for any act which constitutes an offence under this Ordinance, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment than that provided by this Ordinance. Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

PART VI—PROCEEDINGS.

Recovery of fines.

90. All fines imposed by this Ordinance are to be deemed to be debts due to the Government and are to be sued for and recovered in the District Court having jurisdiction by civil proceedings in the name of the Attorney General.

Power to mitigate
fines and stay
proceedings.

91. The Commissioners may in their discretion mitigate any fine or penalty under this Ordinance, or stay or compound any proceedings for the recovery thereof, and may also after judgment further mitigate or entirely remit any such fine or penalty.

PART VII — MISCELLANEOUS.

As to the change
of stamps.

92. (1) From and after the date on which this Ordinance comes into force, the revenue stamps in use prior to that date shall cease to be lawful stamps for denoting any duty chargeable under this Ordinance; and every document first executed by any person or bearing date after such date and stamped with any such stamp shall be deemed to be not duly stamped, provided that any document stamped as last aforesaid and first executed within two months after such date at any place out of Palestine shall be deemed to be duly stamped to the extent only of the amount of duty denoted thereon.

(2) Whenever the High Commissioner determines to discontinue the use of any stamp, and provides a new stamp to be used in lieu thereof, and gives public notice thereof in the Official Gazette, then from and after any day to be stated in the notice (such day not being within one month after the same is so published) the discontinued stamp shall cease to be a lawful stamp for denoting any duty chargeable under this Ordinance; and every document first executed by any person, or bearing date after the day so stated, and stamped with the discontinued stamp shall be deemed to be not duly stamped; provided that any document stamped as last aforesaid, and first executed within two months after the day so stated at any place out of Palestine, shall be deemed to be duly stamped.

Rewards.

93. The Treasurer may, in his discretion, grant a reward to be paid out of any moneys recovered in proceedings under this Ordinance to the person who gives information leading to a conviction or the recovery of a fine; provided that no reward exceeding fifty pounds shall be paid to any person without the consent of the High Commissioner.

PART VIII—REPEAL.

95. (1) The following enactments shall cease to have effect in Palestine:- Ottoman Law not to have effect.

(a) The Ottoman Stamp Law of 25 Zilhidge A. II. 1323 (6th February 1906).

(b) The Ottoman Tariff of the Hejaz Stamp Duty.

(2) The following enactments are hereby repealed:- Repeals.

Public Notice No. 46 dated 15th June, 1918. -

Public Notice No. 78 dated 15th November, 1918.

Public Notice No. 78A dated 2nd March, 1919.

Section 19 of the Schedule of Fees of Palestine Land Registries dated September 1920.

The following drafts of Ordinances are made public in accordance with Article 17 (1) (d) of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, as amended by Article 3 of the Palestine (Amendment) Order in Council, 1923.

An Ordinance to make other provision in lieu of the existing law regarding Stamp Duties.

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:-

⋮

PART IV—SALE OF ADHESIVE REVENUE STAMPS.

Meaning of stamp.

75. In this part of this Ordinance the expression “stamp” means an adhesive revenue stamp.

Power to grant licences to deal in stamps.

76. (1) The Treasurer may, in his discretion, grant a licence to any person to deal in stamps at any place to be named in the licence.

(2) The licence shall specify the full name and place of abode of the person to whom the same is granted, and a description of every house, shop or place, in or at which he is authorised to deal in stamps.

(3) One licence only shall be required for any number of persons in partnership.

(4) A licence may at any time be revoked by the Treasurer without assigning any reason.

(5) Every person licensed to deal in stamps shall cause to be visibly and legibly painted, and shall keep so painted in letters of not less than one inch in length on some conspicuous place on the outside of the front of every house, shop or place in or at which he is licensed to deal in stamps, his full name, together with the words “Licensed to sell revenue stamps”, and for every neglect or omission so to do shall incur a fine of ten pounds.

Discount.

77. Upon the purchase of stamps by a licensee such discount may be allowed to the purchasers thereof as may be prescribed by the High Commissioner by regulation.

Fine for unauthorised dealing in stamps, etc.

78. (1) If any person who is not duly appointed to sell and distribute stamps deals in any manner in stamps, without being licensed under this Ordinance so to do, or at any house, shop or place not specified in his licence he shall for every such offence incur a fine of twenty pounds.

(2) If any person who is not duly appointed to sell and distribute stamps, or duly licensed to deal in stamps, has, or puts upon his premises either in the inside or on the outside thereof, or upon any board or any material whatever exposed to public view, and whether the same be affixed to his, premises or not, any letters importing or intending to import that he deals in stamps, or is licensed so to do, he shall incur a fine of ten pounds.

Fine for hawking stamps.

79. (1) If any person, whether licensed to deal in stamps or not, hawks or carries about for sale or exchange, any stamps, he shall, in addition to any other fine or penalty to which he may be liable, incur a fine of twenty pounds.

(2) In default of payment of the fine the offender shall be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two months.

(3) All stamps which are found in the possession of the offender shall be forfeited, and shall be delivered to the Treasurer.

PART V – OFFENCES RELATING TO STAMPS.

Certain offences in relation to dies and stamps.

80. Every person who does, or causes or procures to be done, or knowingly aids, abets or assists in doing, any of the acts following, that is to say:–

- (a) Forges a die or stamp;
 - (b) Prints or makes an impression upon any material with a forged die;
 - (c) Fraudulently prints or makes an impression upon any material from a genuine die;
 - (d) Fraudulently cuts, tears or in any way removes from any material any stamp, with intent that any use should be made of such stamp or of any part thereof;
 - (e) Fraudulently mutilates any stamp, with intent that any use should be made of any part or such stamp;
 - (f) Fraudulently fixes or places upon any material or upon any stamp, any stamp or part of a stamp which whether fraudulently or not, has been cut, torn or in any way removed from any other material, or out of or from any other stamp;
 - (g) Fraudulently erases or otherwise either really or apparently removes from any stamped material any name, sum, date, or other matter or thing whatsoever thereon written, with the intent that any use should be made of the stamp upon such material;
 - (h) Knowingly sells or exposes for sale or utters or uses any forged stamp, or any stamp which has been fraudulently printed or impressed from a genuine die;
 - (i) Knowingly, and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused), has in his possession any forged die or stamp or any stamp which has been fraudulently printed or impressed from a genuine die, or any stamp or part of a stamp which has been fraudulently cut, torn or otherwise removed from any material, or any stamp which has been fraudulently mutilated, or any stamped material out of which any name, sum, date or other matter or thing has been fraudulently erased or otherwise either really or apparently removed;
- shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding seven years.

Making paper in imitation of paper used for stamp duties.

81. Every person who without lawful authority or excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused)–

- (a) makes or causes or procures to be made, or aids or assists in making, or knowingly has in his custody or possession, any paper in the substance of which shall appear any words, letters, figures, marks, lines or other devices peculiar to and appearing in the substance of any paper provided or used by or under the direction of the Commissioners for receiving the impression of any die, or any part of such words, letters, figures, marks, lines, or other devices, and intended to imitate or pass for the same; or
 - (b) causes or assists in causing any such words; letters, figures, marks, lines, or devices as aforesaid, or any part of such words, letters, figures marks, lines or other devices and intended to imitate or pass for the same, to appear in the substance of any paper whatsoever;
- shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years.

Possession of paper, plates, or dies therefor used for stamp duties.

82. Every person who without lawful authority or excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused), purchases or receives, or knowingly has in his custody or possession:–

- (a) any paper manufactured and provided by or under the direction of the Commissioners, for the purpose of being used for receiving the impression of any die before such paper shall have been duly stamped and issued for public use; or
 - (b) any plate, die, roller, mould or other implement peculiarly used in the manufacture of any such paper,
- shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

Search warrant for detection of forged dies, etc.

83. On information given before a magistrate upon oath that there is just cause to suspect any person of being guilty of any of the offences aforesaid, such magistrate may, by a warrant under his hand, cause every house, room, shop, building or place belonging to or occupied by the suspected person, or where he is suspected of being or having been in any way engaged or concerned in the commission of any such offence, or of secreting any machinery, implements or utensils applicable to the commission of any such offence, to be searched, and if upon such search any of the said several matters and things are found, the same may be seized and carried away, and shall afterwards be delivered over to the Treasurer.

Seizure of stamps stolen or obtained fraudulently

84. (1) Any magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where any stamps are known or supposed to be concealed or deposited, may, upon reasonable suspicion that the same have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, issue his warrant for the seizure thereof, and for apprehending and bringing before himself or any other magistrate within the same jurisdiction the person in whose possession or custody the stamps may be found to be dealt with according to law.

(2) If the person does not satisfactorily account for the possession of the stamps, or it does not appear that the same were purchased by him from some person duly appointed to sell and distribute stamps, or duly licensed to deal in stamps, the stamps shall be forfeited, and shall be delivered over to the Treasurer.

(3) Provided that if at any time within six months after the delivery any person makes out to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that any stamps so forfeited were stolen or otherwise fraudulently obtained from him, and that the same were purchased by him from some person duly appointed to sell and distribute stamps, or duly licensed to deal in stamps, such stamps may be delivered up to him.

Seizure of forged stamps

85. (1) Any magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where any stamps are known or supposed to be concealed or deposited, may upon reasonable suspicion that the same are forged, issue a warrant for the search and seizure thereof and for the arrest and bringing before himself or any other magistrate within the same jurisdiction the person in whose possession or custody the stamps may be found to be dealt with according to law.

Licensed person in possession of forged stamps; to be presumed guilty unless contrary is shown

(2) If any forged stamps are found in the possession of any person appointed to sell and distribute stamps, or being or having been licensed to deal in stamps, that person shall be deemed and taken, unless the contrary is satisfactorily proved, to have had the same in his possession knowing them to be forged, and with intent to sell, use or utter them, and shall be liable to the punishment imposed by law upon a person selling, using, uttering or having in possession forged stamps knowing the same to be forged.

Mode of proceeding when stamps are seized

86. Where stamps are seized under a warrant, the person authorised by the warrant shall, if required, give to the person in whose custody or possession the stamps are found an acknowledgment of the number, particulars and amount of the stamps, and permit the stamps to be marked before the removal thereof.

As to defacement of adhesive stamps.

87. Every person who by any writing in any manner defaces any adhesive stamp before it is used shall incur a fine of five pounds, provided that any person may with the express sanction of the Commissioners, and in conformity with the conditions which they may prescribe, write upon or otherwise appropriate an adhesive stamp before it is used for the purpose of identification thereof.

Fine for frauds in relation to duties.

88. Any person who practices or is concerned in any fraudulent act, contrivance or device, not specially provided for by law, with intent to defraud the Government of any duty, shall incur a fine of fifty pounds.

Liability under other laws.

89. Nothing in this Ordinance shall prevent any person being prosecuted under any other law or Ordinance for any act which constitutes an offence under this Ordinance, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment than that provided by this Ordinance Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

PART VI—PROCEEDINGS.

Recovery of fines.

90. All fines imposed by this Ordinance are to be deemed to be debts due to the Government and are to be sued for and recovered in the District Court having jurisdiction by civil proceedings in the name of the Attorney General.

Power to mitigate lines and stay proceedings.

91. The Commissioners may in their discretion mitigate any fine or penalty under this Ordinance, or stay or compound any proceedings for the recovery thereof, and may also after judgment further mitigate or entirely remit any such line or penalty.

PART VII — MISCELLANEOUS.

As to the change of stamps.

92. (1) From and after the date on which this Ordinance comes into force, the revenue stamps in use prior to that date shall cease to be lawful stamps for denoting any duty chargeable under this Ordinance; and every document first executed by any person or bearing date after such date and stamped with any such stamp shall be deemed to be not duly stamped, provided that any document stamped as last aforesaid and first executed within two months after such date at any place out of Palestine shall be deemed to be duly stamped to the extent only of the amount of duty denoted thereon.

(2) Whenever the High Commissioner determines to discontinue the use of any stamp, and provides a new stamp to be used in lieu thereof, and gives public notice thereof in the Official Gazette, then from and after any day to be stated in the notice (such day not being within one month after the same is so published) the discontinued stamp shall cease to be a lawful stamp for denoting any duty chargeable under this Ordinance; and every document first executed by any person, or bearing date after the day so stated, and stamped with the discontinued stamp shall be deemed to be not duly stamped; provided that any document stamped as last aforesaid, and first executed within two months after the day so stated at any place out of Palestine, shall be deemed to be duly stamped.

Rewards.

93. The Treasurer may, in his discretion, grant a reward to be paid out of any moneys recovered in proceedings under this Ordinance to the person who gives information leading to a conviction or the recovery of a fine; provided that no reward exceeding fifty pounds shall be paid to any person without the consent of the High Commissioner.

PART VIII—REPEAL

Ottoman Law not to have effect.

95. (1) The following enactments shall cease to have effect in Palestine:—
- (a) The Ottoman Stamp Law of 25 Zilhidge A. H. 1323 (6th February 1906).
 - (b) The Ottoman Tariff of the Hejaz Stamp Duty.
- (2) The following enactments are hereby repealed:—
- Public Notice No. 46 dated 15th June, 1918.
- Public Notice No. 78 dated 15th November, 1918.
- Public Notice No. 78A dated 2nd March, 1919.

Section 19 of the Schedule of Fees of Palestine Land Registries dated September 1920.

Doc. 264: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 184 (1.04.1927), pp. 218–249.

Note: Only portions referring to the usage of Revenue (fiscal) stamps (pp. 234–239) are shown.

Note: This Ordinance is confirmed in Gazette no. 211 (16.05.1928), p. 243.

Note: A correction appears in Gazette no. 213 (16.06.1928), p. 313.





Official Gazette

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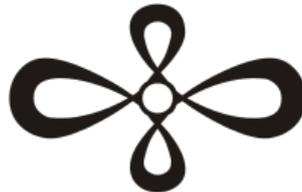
Government of Palestine

JERUSALEM

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY

25th April 1927.

Fig. 89: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, Gazette Extraordinary no. 11 (25.04.1927).



1.04.1927: Draft Currency Notes Ordinance 1927

An Ordinance to provide for the issue of Currency Notes.

WHEREAS the Palestine Currency Board, hereinafter referred to as "The Board", has been constituted by the Secretary of State to provide for and control the supply of currency to Palestine,

AND WHEREAS it is necessary to make provision for an issue of Currency Notes on behalf of the Government.

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Currency Notes Ordinance, 1927. Short title.

2. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance it shall be lawful for the Board from time to time to issue and re-issue notes herein referred to as "currency notes". Issue of notes.

Value and form
of notes.

(2) It shall be lawful for the Board to pay to the bearer of a currency note which has been lawfully issued the amount named therein, and the amount required for such payment shall be a charge on the moneys and securities in the hands of the Board, and failing them, on the general revenues of Palestine.

3. (1) Currency notes may be for such denominations as may be approved from time to time by the Board.

(2) The denomination of currency notes may, at the discretion of the Board, be expressed in terms of pounds or of mils at the rate of one thousand mils to the pound, or of both.

(3) Currency notes shall be in such form, and of such design, and printed from such plates, and shall be authenticated in such manner as may be approved by the Secretary of State.

(4) The plates shall be prepared and kept and the notes printed, issued, and cancelled under such regulations as the Secretary of State may make for the purpose of preventing fraud and improper use.

Legal tender.

4. A currency note which has been lawfully issued shall be a legal tender of the amount expressed therein.

Wrongful issue
of notes.

5. If any person issues or is a party to issuing any currency note otherwise than in accordance with this Ordinance he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

Forgery.

6. (1) If any person, with intent to defraud, forges or alters any currency note, or knowing any note purporting to be a currency note to be forged or altered utters the same, he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude or imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.

(2) If any person, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on him, receives from any other person or has in his possession any forged or altered note purporting to be a currency note issued by the Board, he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

Imitation of
currency notes.

7. (1) If any person makes, or causes to be made, or uses for any purpose whatsoever, or utters any document purporting to be, or in any way resembling, or so nearly resembling as to be calculated to deceive, any currency note or any part thereof, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five Palestine pounds in respect of each such document, and it shall be lawful for the Court to order the document in respect of which the offence was committed, and any copies of that document, and any plates, blocks, dies or other instruments used for, or capable of being used for, printing or reproducing any such document which are in the possession of such offender to be destroyed.

(2) If any person whose name appears on any document, the making of which is an offence under this Section, refuses to disclose to a Police Officer the name and address of the person by whom it was printed or made, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten Palestine pounds.

(3) Where the name of any person appears on any document in respect of which any person is charged with an offence under this Section, or on any other document used or

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distributed in connection with that document, it shall be prima facie evidence that that person caused the document to be made.

(4) The expression "currency note" in this Section means a note issued under this Ordinance, and includes also any note of a similar character, by whatever name called, issued by and on behalf of the Government of any foreign State.

8. (1) If any person, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof whereof shall lie upon him,

Possession of materials for forging notes.

(a) Makes, or uses, or sells, or exposes for sale, or knowingly has in his possession

(i) any instrument for the making of paper with any words, device, or distinction peculiar to and appearing in the substance of the paper used for currency notes; or

(ii) any paper with any such words, device, or distinction as aforesaid; or

(b) By any art or contrivance causes any such words, device or distinction, or any words, device or distinction intended to resemble and pass for the same to appear visible in the substance of any paper;

He shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

(2) If any person without lawful authority or excuse, the proof whereof shall lie upon him,

(a) Engraves or in any wise makes upon any plate whatsoever, or upon any material any note purporting to be a currency note, or a part of a currency note, or any name, word, number, figure, device, character or ornament resembling or apparently intended to resemble any signature to a currency note; or

(b) Uses any such plate or material or any other instrument or device for the making or printing of any currency note; or

(c) Knowingly has in his possession any such plate material, instrument or device; or

(d) Knowingly utters or has in his possession any paper upon which an impression of any such matter as aforesaid is made or printed;

he shall be liable on conviction to the same penalties.

9. Any person who wilfully defaces, or tears, cuts or otherwise mutilates any currency note shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred Palestine pounds or to both penalties.

Mutilating currency notes.

10. (1) The Treasurer shall impound and destroy with or without compensation to the holder thereof, as he thinks fit, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, any currency note which, in his opinion, is forged or counterfeit.

Counterfeit notes to be impounded.

(2) The decision of the Treasurer that a currency note is forged or counterfeit and that compensation shall be granted or withheld shall be final, and no person shall be entitled to claim and no proceedings or action shall be brought against the Treasurer or the Board or the Government of Palestine in respect of any loss or damage suffered by reason of such impounding and destruction.

Regulations.

11. Any Regulations made by the Secretary of State from time to time for giving effect to the provisions of this Ordinance shall, upon publication in the Official Gazette, have the force of law within Palestine.

(1927/27)

An Ordinance to provide for the issue of Currency Notes.

WHEREAS the Palestine Currency Board, hereinafter referred to as "The Board", has been constituted by the Secretary of State to provide for and control the supply of currency to Palestine,

AND WHEREAS it is necessary to make provision for an issue of Currency Notes on behalf of the Government.

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:

Short Title

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Currency Notes Ordinance, 1927.

Issue of notes.

2. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance it shall be lawful for the Board from time to time to issue and re-issue notes herein referred to as "currency notes".

(2) It shall be lawful for the Board to pay to the bearer of a currency note which has been lawfully issued the amount named therein, and the amount required for such payment shall be a charge on the moneys and securities in the hands of the Board, and failing them, on the general revenues of Palestine.

3. (1) Currency notes may be for such denominations as may be approved from time to time by the Board.

(2) The denomination of currency notes may, at the discretion of the Board, be expressed in terms of pounds or of mils at the rate of one thousand mils to the pound, or of both.

(3) Currency notes shall be in such form, and of such design, and printed from such plates, and shall be authenticated in such manner as may be approved by the Secretary of State.

(4) The plates shall be prepared and kept and the notes printed, issued, and cancelled under such regulations as the Secretary of State may make for the purpose of preventing fraud and improper use.

Legal tender.

4. A currency note which has been lawfully issued shall be a legal tender of the amount expressed therein.

Wrongful issue of notes.

5. If any person issues or is a party to issuing any currency note otherwise than in accordance with this Ordinance he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

Forgery.

6. (1) If any person, with intent to defraud, forges or alters any currency note, or knowing any note purporting to be a currency note to be forged or altered utters the same, he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude or imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.

(2) If any person, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on him, receives from any other person or has in his possession, any forged or altered note purporting to be a currency note issued by the Board, he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

Imitation of currency notes.

7. (1) If any person makes, or causes to be made, or uses for any purpose whatsoever, or utters any document purporting to be, or in any way resembling, or so nearly resembling as to be calculated to deceive, any currency note or any part thereof, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five Palestine pounds in respect of each such document, and it shall be lawful for the Court to order the document in respect of which the offence was committed, and any copies of that document, and any plates, blocks, dies or other instruments used for, or capable of being used for, printing or reproducing any such document which are in the possession of such

offender to be destroyed.

(2) If any person whose name appears on any document, the making of which is an offence under this Section, refuses to disclose to a Police Officer the name and address of the person by whom it was printed or made, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten Palestine pounds.

(3) Where the name of any person appears on any document in respect of which any person is charged with an offence under this Section, or on any other document used or distributed in connection with that document, it shall be prima facie evidence that that person caused the document to be made.

(4) The expression "currency note" in this Section means a note issued under this Ordinance, and includes also any note of a similar character, by whatever name called, issued by and on behalf of the Government of any foreign State.

Permission of materials for forging notes.

8. (1) If any person, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof whereof shall lie upon him,

(a) Makes, or uses, or sells, or exposes for sale, or knowingly has in his possession (i) any instrument for the making of paper with any words, device, or distinction peculiar to and appearing in the substance of the paper used for currency notes; or

(ii) any paper with any such words, device, or distinction as aforesaid; or

(b) By any art or contrivance causes any such words, device or distinction, or any words, device or distinction intended to resemble and pass for the same to appear visible in the substance of any paper;

He shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

(2) If any person without lawful authority or excuse, the proof whereof shall lie upon him,

(a) Engraves or in any wise makes upon any plate whatsoever, or upon any material any note purporting to be a currency note, or a part of a currency note, or any name, word, number, figure, device, character or ornament resembling or apparently intended to resemble any signature to a currency note; or

(b) Uses any such plate or material or any other instrument or device for the making or printing of any currency note; or

(c) Knowingly has in his possession any such plate material, instrument or device; or

(d) Knowingly utters or has in his possession any paper upon which an impression of any such matter as aforesaid is made or printed;

he shall be liable on conviction to the same penalties.

Mutilating currency notes.

9. Any person who wilfully defaces, or tears, cuts or otherwise mutilates any currency note shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred Palestine pounds or to both penalties.

Counterfeit notes to be impounded.

10. (1) The Treasurer shall impound and destroy with or without compensation to the holder thereof, as he thinks fit, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, any currency note which, in his opinion, is forged or counterfeit.

(2) The decision of the Treasurer that a currency note is forged or counterfeit and that compensation shall be granted or withheld shall be final, and no person shall be entitled to claim and no proceedings or action shall be brought against the Treasurer or the Board or the Government of Palestine in respect of any loss or damage suffered by reason of such impounding and destruction.

Regulations

11. Any Regulations made by the Secretary of State from time to time for giving effect to the provisions of this Ordinance shall, upon publication in the Official Gazette, have the force of law within Palestine.

(3832/27)

Doc. 265: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 184 (1.04.1927), pp. 249–252.⁹

⁹ Promulgated in Gazette 186 of 1.05.1927, see doc. 267 on p. 84. Confirmed in Gazette 199 of 16.11.1927, see doc. 302 on p. 138.

16.04.1927: Railways Schedule (Rafa–Beersheba Service Closed)

PALESTINE RAILWAYS.

Discontinuance of the Rafa-Beer-sheba
Train Services.

It is hereby notified that the Rafa-Beer-sheba Section of the Palestine Railways will be permanently closed for all classes of traffic on and after the 31st of July, 1927.

G. M. CAMPIGLI
Acting General Manager.

6th April, 1927.

PALESTINE RAILWAYS.

Discontinuance of the Rafa-Beersheba Train Services.

It is hereby notified that the Rafa-Beersheba Section of the Palestine Railways will be permanently closed for all classes of traffic on and after the 31st of July, 1927.

G. M. CAMPIGLI
Acting General Manager.

6th April, 1927.

Doc. 266: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 185 (16.04.1927), p. 271.

1.05.1927: Currency Notes Ordinance 1927 (Promulgation)

PROMULGATION OF ORDINANCES.

PALESTINE.

O R D E R.

(Gazetted 1st May, 1927).

The Currency Notes Ordinance No. 14 of 1927, the Municipal Franchise Amendment Ordinance No. 15 of 1927 and the Gendarmerie Pensions Ordinance No. 16 of 1927 are hereby promulgated in the form in which they were published in the Official Gazette of the 1st of April, 1927, and shall be in force as from the date of the publication of this Order.

25th April, 1927.
(6737/27)

PLUMER, F. M.
High Commissioner.

PROMULGATION OF ORDINANCES.

PALESTINE.

O R D E R.

(Gazetted 1st May, 1927).

The Currency Notes Ordinance No. 14 of 1927, the Municipal Franchise Amendment Ordinance No. 15 of 1927 and the Gendarmerie Pensions Ordinance No. 16 of 1927 are hereby promulgated in the form in which they were published in the Official Gazette of the 1st of April, 1927, and shall be in force as from the date of the publication of this Order.

25th April, 1927.
(6737/27)

PLUMER, F. M.
High Commissioner.

Doc. 267: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 186 (1.05.1927), p. 296.
Note: Draft published in Gazette no. 184 of 1.04.1927,¹⁰ confirmed in Gazette no. 199 of 16.11.1927.¹¹

¹⁰ See doc. 265 on p. 79.

¹¹ See doc. 302 on p. 138.

1.05.1927: Egyptian 5 and 10 Piastre Notes (Cessation of Legal Tender)

NOTICE.

WHEREAS by a Notice published in the Official Gazette of the 1st of February, 1921, Egyptian notes, among other currency, were declared to be legal tender in Palestine,

AND WHEREAS the Egyptian Government has announced that Egyptian notes of the denominations of PT. 10 and PT. 5 will cease to be legal tender after the 16th of October, 1927; and after the 15th of April, can be exchanged only at certain offices in Cairo,

It is hereby notified that after the 30th of June, 1927, Egyptian notes of the denominations of PT. 10 and PT. 5 shall cease to be legal tender in Palestine.

By command,

G. S. SYMES
Chief Secretary.

19th April, 1927.
(3102/27)

NOTICE.

WHEREAS by a Notice published in the Official Gazette of the 1st of February, 1921, Egyptian notes, among other currency, were declared to be legal tender in Palestine,

AND WHEREAS the Egyptian Government has announced that Egyptian notes of the denominations of PT. 10 and PT. 5 will cease to be legal tender after the 16th of October, 1927; and after the 15th of April, can be exchanged only at certain offices in Cairo,

It is hereby notified that after the 30th of June, 1927, Egyptian notes of the denominations of PT. 10 and PT. 5 shall cease to be legal tender in Palestine.

By command,

G. S. SYMES
Chief Secretary.

19th April, 1927.
(3102/27)

Doc. 268: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 186 (1.05.1927), p. 305.
Note: Refers to Notice in Gazette no. 36 (1.02.1921), p. 13.¹²

1.05.1927: Personnel

APPOINTMENTS ETC.

“D” Vacation Leave.

Mr. R.W.C. Tout, Telegraph Inspector, Grade I, Junior Service, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Engineer, Sinai Telegraphs, during the absence on sick leave of Mr. H. Parkes, with effect from the 11th April, 1927.

Mr. R.W.C. Tout, Telegraph Inspector, Grade I, Junior Service, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Engineer, Sinai Telegraphs, during the absence on sick leave of Mr. H. Parkes, with effect from the 11th April, 1927.

Doc. 269: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 186 (1.05.1927), p. 310.

¹² See doc. 37 on p. 49 of MEPB 2.

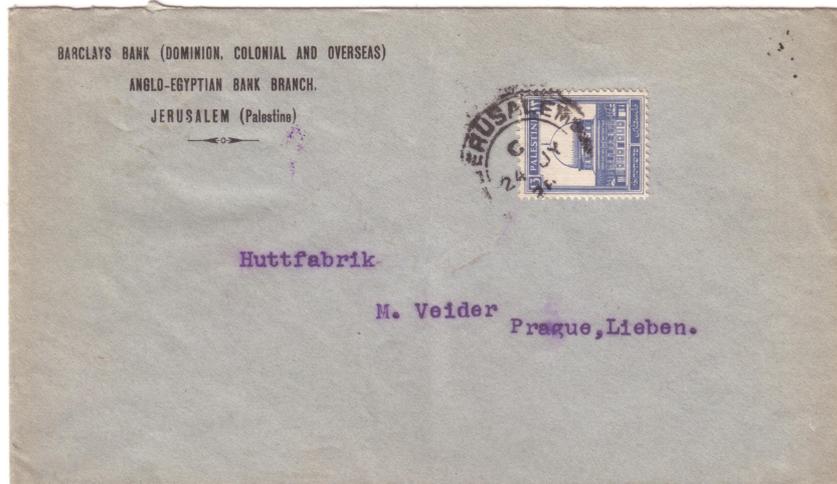


Fig. 90: Bank letter from Jerusalem to Prague. Franking: 12m Pictorials (SG. no. 98). Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas) was the Agent for the Palestine Currency Board. [FL4: 13 = 13m, 24.07.1928].

16.05.1927: Stamp Duty Ordinance 1927 (Regulations)

STAMP DUTY ORDINANCE 1927.

Regulations to be made by the High Commissioner
under Sections 77 and 94

- | | |
|---|--|
| Offices of Commissioners. | 1. The offices of the Commissioners of stamp duty shall be at the Treasury, Jerusalem. |
| Custody, issue and sale of adhesive revenue stamps. | 2. (1) The main stock of adhesive revenue stamps shall be in the custody of the Treasurer and the Postmaster General, and supplies shall be issued by them :-

(a) To all Post Offices through the Postmaster General.

(b) To District Commissioners through the Treasurer for the purpose only of sale to licensed stamp vendors.

(2) Adhesive revenue stamps shall be purchased by the public from Post Offices or from licensed stamp vendors |
| Discount to stamp vendors. | 3. The discount to be allowed to licensed stamp vendors on the purchase by them of adhesive revenue stamps shall be three per centum. |
| Custody and use of dies. | 4. The stamp dies shall be in the custody of :-

(1) The Assistant Treasurer (District Treasurer), Jerusalem

(2) The District Commissioner, Jaffa and

(3) The District Commissioner, Haifa,

and they shall impress the stamps on documents on payment of the duty chargeable. |
| Adjudication of duty. | 5. Any application for adjudication together with all documents in connection therewith shall be submitted to the Commissioners through the officer named in Regulation 4 at whose office it is desired that the duty should be paid and impressed on adjudication. |

16th May, 1927.

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6. The decisions of the Commissioners on all matters shall be communicated through the Treasurer.

Decisions of Commissioners.

7. The Treasurer, subject to the production of such evidence by declaration or otherwise as he may require, shall make allowance for stamps spoiled in the cases hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:-

Allowance for spoiled stamps.

(1) The stamp on any material inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, obliterated or by any means rendered unfit for the purpose intended, before the material bears the signature of any person or any document written thereon is executed by any party:

(2) Any adhesive stamp which has been inadvertently or undesignedly spoiled or rendered unfit for use and has not in the opinion of the Treasurer been affixed to any material:

(3) The stamp on any bill of exchange signed by or on behalf of the drawer which has not been accepted or delivered out of his hands for any purpose other than by way of tender for acceptance:

(4) The stamp on any promissory note signed by or on behalf of the maker which has not been made use of in any manner whatever or delivered out of his hands:

(5) The stamp on any bill of exchange or promissory note which from any omission or error has been spoiled or rendered useless, although the same, being a bill of exchange, may have been accepted, or indorsed, or, being a promissory note, may have been delivered to the payee, provided that another completed and duly stamped bill of exchange or promissory note is produced identical in every particular, except in the correction of the error or omission, with the spoiled bill or note:-

(6) The stamp used for any of the following documents, that is to say:-

(a) A document executed by any party thereto, but afterwards found to be absolutely void from the beginning:

(b) A document executed by any party thereto, but afterwards found unfit, by reason of any error or mistake therein, for the purpose originally intended.

(c) A document executed by any party thereto, which has not been made use of for any purpose whatever, and which, by reason of the inability or refusal of some necessary party to sign the same or to complete the transaction according to the document, is incomplete and insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended:

(d) A document executed by any party thereto, which by reason of the refusal of any person to act under the same, or for want of registration within the time required by law, fails of the intended purpose or becomes void:

(e) A document executed by any party thereto, which is inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, and in lieu whereof another document made between the same parties and for the same purpose is executed and duly stamped, or which becomes useless in consequence of the transaction intended to be thereby effected being effected by some other document duly stamped:-

Provided as follows:-

(a) That the application for relief is made within two years after the stamp has been spoiled or becomes useless or in the case of an executed document after the date of the document, or, if it is not dated, within two years after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed;

(b) That in the case of an executed document no legal proceeding has been commenced in which the document could or would have been given or offered in evidence, and that the document is given up to be cancelled;

(c) That in the case of a document which has become void for want of registration within the time required by law, failure to register such document is not due to the neglect of the person to whom relief would ordinarily be given under these regulations;

(d) That an allowance shall be made if the face value of the spoiled stamps is less than Mils 100.

Allowance for misused stamps.

8. When any person has inadvertently used for a document liable to duty stamps of greater value than was necessary, or has inadvertently used stamps for a document not liable to any duty, the Treasurer may, on application made within two years after the date of the document, or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, and upon the document, if liable to duty, being stamped with the proper duty, cancel and allow as spoiled the stamps so misused, provided that no allowance shall be made if the amount thereof is less than Mils 100.

Allowance how to be made.

9. The Treasurer may in his discretion make allowance for spoiled or misused stamps either in stamps or in money subject to a deduction of three per centum of the amount of the allowance.

Allowance for unused stamps.

10. (1) When any person is in possession of a stamp issued under the Ordinance and such stamp is not a spoiled or misused stamp the Treasurer shall repay to him the value of the stamp in money, subject to a discount of three per centum upon his delivering up the stamp and proving to the Treasurer's satisfaction that it was purchased by him from some person duly appointed to sell stamps or duly licensed to deal in stamps, within the period of two years next preceding the application and with a bona fide intention to use it, provided that no refund shall be made if the face value of the stamp is less than Mils 100.

(2) Any person in possession of an unused revenue stamp issued under Public Notice No. 46 of 15th June, 1918, or Public Notice No. 78 of 15th November, 1918, upon delivering up the same to any of the officers named in Regulation 4 within one month of the date upon which the Ordinance comes into force, shall be repaid in cash the face value thereof subject to a discount of five per centum, and all such stamps shall be destroyed by burning by boards of officers to be appointed by the High Commissioner.

Allowance on determination of licence.

11. (1) If the licence of any person to deal in stamps expires or is revoked, or if any person licensed to deal in stamps dies or becomes bankrupt, and any such person at the expiration or revocation of his licence, or at the time of his death or bankruptcy, has in his possession any stamps such

16th May, 1927.

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person, or his heirs, or the syndic in bankruptcy, may, within six month after the expiration or revocation of the licence, or after the death or bankruptcy, as the case may be, bring or send the stamps to the Treasurer.

(2) The Treasurer shall in any such case pay to the person bringing or sending stamps the amount of the duty thereon, deducting therefrom a discount of three per centum, if proof to his satisfaction is furnished that the same were actually in the possession of the person whose licence has expired or been revoked, or so dying or becoming bankrupt, for the purpose of sale at the time of the expiration or revocation of the licence, or of his death or bankruptcy and that the stamps were purchased or procured by that person from some person duly appointed to sell stamps, or duly licensed to deal in stamps

STAMP DUTY ORDINANCE 1927.

Regulations to be made by the High Commissioner under Sections 77 and 94

Offices of Commissioners. Custody, issue and sale of adhesive revenue stamps.

1. The offices of the Commissioners of stamp duty shall be at the Treasury, Jerusalem.
2. (1) The main stock of adhesive revenue stamps shall be in the custody of the Treasurer and the Postmaster General, and supplies shall be issued by them:-
 - (a) To all Post Offices through the Postmaster General.
 - (b) To District Commissioners through the Treasurer for the purpose only of sale to licensed stamp vendors.
- (2) Adhesive revenue stamps shall be purchased by the public from Post Offices or from licensed stamp vendors.

Discount to stamp vendors.

3. The discount to be allowed to licensed stamp vendors on the purchase by them of adhesive revenue stamps shall be three per centum.

Custody and use of dies.

4. The stamp dies shall be in the custody of:-
 - (1) The Assistant Treasurer (District Treasurer), Jerusalem
 - (2) The District Commissioner, Jaffa and
 - (3) The District Commissioner, Haifa,

and they shall impress the stamps on documents on payment of the duty chargeable.

Adjudication of duty.

5. Any application for adjudication together with all documents in connection therewith shall be submitted to the Commissioners through the officer named in Regulation 4 at whose office it is desired that the duty should be paid and impressed on adjudication.

Decisions of Commissioners.

6. The decisions of the Commissioners on all matters shall be communicated through the Treasurer.

Allowance for spoiled stamps.

7. The Treasurer, subject to the production of such evidence by declaration or otherwise as he may require, shall make allowance for stamps spoiled in the cases hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:-

(1) The stamp on any material inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, obliterated or by any means rendered unfit for the purpose intended, before the material bears the signature of any person or any document written thereon is executed by any party:

(2) Any adhesive stamp which has been inadvertently or undesignedly spoiled or rendered unfit for use and has not in the opinion of the Treasurer been affixed to any material:

(3) The stamp on any bill of exchange signed by or on behalf of the drawer which has not been accepted or delivered out of his hands for any purpose other than by way of tender for-acceptance:

(4) The stamp on any promissory note signed by or on behalf of the maker which has not been made use of in any manner whatever or delivered out of his hands:

(5) The stamp on any bill of exchange or promissory note which from any omission or error has been spoiled or rendered useless, although the same, being a bill of exchange, may have been accepted, or indorsed, or, being a promissory note, may have been delivered to the payee, provided that another completed and duly stamped bill of exchange or promissory note is produced identical in every particular, except in the correction of the error or omission, with the spoiled bill or note:—

(6) The stamp used for any of the following documents, that is to say:—

(a) A document executed by any party thereto, but afterwards found to be absolutely void from the beginning:

(b) A document executed by any party thereto, but afterwards found unfit, by reason of any error or mistake therein, for the purpose originally intended:

(c) A document executed by any party thereto, which has not been made use of for any purpose whatever, and which, by reason of the inability or refusal of some necessary party to sign the same or to complete the transaction according to the document, is incomplete and insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended:

(d) A document executed by any party thereto, which by reason of the refusal of any person to act under the same, or for want of registration within the time required by law, fails of the intended purpose or becomes void:

(e) A document executed by any party thereto, which is inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, and in lieu whereof another document made between the same parties and for the same purpose is executed and duly stamped, or which becomes useless in consequence of the transaction intended to be thereby effected being effected by some other document duly stamped:—

Provided as follows:—

(a) That the application for relief is made within two years after the stamp has been spoiled or becomes useless or in the case of an executed document after the date of the document, or, if it is not dated, within two years after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed;

(b) That in the case of an executed document no legal proceeding has been commenced in which the document could or would have been given or offered in evidence, and that the document is given up to be cancelled;

(c) That in the case of a document which has become void for want of registration within the time required by law, failure to register such document is not due to the neglect of the person to whom relief would ordinarily be given under these regulations;

(d) That **no** allowance shall be made if the face value of the spoiled stamps is less than Mils 100.

Allowance for misused stamps.

8. When any person has inadvertently used for a document liable to duty stamps of greater value than was necessary, or has inadvertently used stamps for a document not liable to any duty, the Treasurer may, on application made within two years after the date of the document, or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, and upon the document, if liable to duty, being stamped with the proper duty, cancel and allow as spoiled the stamps so misused, provided that no allowance shall be made if the amount thereof is less than Mils 100.

Allowance how to be made.

9. The Treasurer may in his discretion make allowance for spoiled or misused stamps either in stamps or in money subject to a deduction of three per centum of the amount of the allowance.

Allowance for unused stamps.

10. (1) When any person is in possession of a stamp issued under the Ordinance and such stamp is not a spoiled or misused stamp the Treasurer shall repay to him the value of the stamp in money, subject to a discount of three per centum upon his delivering up the stamp and proving to the Treasurer's satisfaction that it was purchased by him from some person duly appointed to sell stamps or duly licensed to deal in stamps, within the period of two years next preceding the application and with a bona fide intention to use it, provided that no refund shall be made if the face value of the stamp is less than Mils 100.

(2) Any person in possession of an unused revenue stamp issued under Public Notice No. 40 of 15th June, 1918, or Public Notice No. 78 of 15th November, 1918, upon delivering up the same to any of the officers named in Regulation 4 within one month of the date upon which

the Ordinance comes into force, shall be repaid in cash the face value thereof subject to a discount of five per centum, and all such stamps shall be destroyed by burning by boards of officers to be appointed by the High Commissioner.

Allowance on determination of licence.

11. (1) If the licence of any person to deal in stamps expires or is revoked, or if any person licensed to deal in stamps dies or becomes bankrupt, and any such person at the expiration or revocation of his licence, or at the time of his death or bankruptcy, has in his possession any stamps such person, or his heirs, or the syndic in bankruptcy, may, within six month after the expiration or revocation of the licence, or after the death or bankruptcy, as the case may be, bring or send the stamps to the Treasurer.

(2) The Treasurer shall in any such case pay to the person bringing or sending stamps the amount of the duty thereon, deducting therefrom a discount of three per centum, if proof to his satisfaction is furnished that the same were actually in the possession of the person whose licence has expired or been revoked, or so dying or becoming bankrupt, for the purpose of sale at the time of the expiration or revocation of the licence, or of his death or bankruptcy and that the stamps were purchased or procured by that person from some person duly appointed to sell stamps, or duly licensed to deal in stamps.

Doc. 270: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 187 (16.05.1927), pp. 320–323.

16.05.1927: Personnel

		APPOINTMENTS ETC.
		⋮
Mr. T. Griffiths	Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 30.4.27-29.7.27	“D” Vacation Leave.
	⋮	⋮
		Mr. T. Griffiths
		Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 30.4.27-29.7.27
	⋮	⋮
Mr. W. T. Heavens,	Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 5.5.27-4.8.27	Mr. W. T. Heavens,
		Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 5.5.27-4.8.27

Doc. 271: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 187 (16.05.1927), p. 340.

1.06.1927: Personnel

		APPOINTMENTS ETC.
		⋮
Mr. A. E. Gwatkin, Assistant Storekeeper, Grade I, Junior Service, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Chief Storekeeper during the absence on leave of Mr. W. T. Heavens, with effect from the 5th May, 1927.		“A” Appointments
		⋮
		Mr. A. E. Gwatkin,
		Assistant Storekeeper, Grade I, Junior Service, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Chief Storekeeper during the absence on leave of Mr. W. T. Heavens, with effect from the 5th May, 1927.

Doc. 272: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 188 (1.06.1927), p. 363.

2.06.1927: New Stamps Issue

tions.

NEW STAMPS

The first postal stamps of Palestine were put in circulation as from yesterday. On the 13 milliemes stamps the Haram-esh-Sheriff and on the 3 millieme stamps the Tomb of Rachel is designed. The other new stamps will be issued shortly.

THE MESSIANIC IDEA IN

NEW STAMPS

The first postal stamps of Palestine were put in circulation as from yesterday. On the 13 milliemes stamps the Haram-esh-Sheriff and on the 3 millieme stamps the Tomb of Rachel is designed. The other new stamps will be issued shortly.

Suppl. Doc. 1927/2: The Palestine Bulletin, vol. 3, 1927, no. 724 (2.06.1927), p. 3.

The New Stamps Issued 1.06.1927 (Pictorials)



Figs. 91–92: The two new stamps as issued on 1.06.1927: SG nos. 91 and 98, MiNr. 53 and 63.

16.06.1927: Parcel Service to Hejaz and Nejd

PALESTINE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

Establishment of Parcel Post Service to the Kingdom of Hejaz and Sultanate of Nejd and its Dependencies.

Parcels may now be forwarded for addresses in the Kingdom of Hejaz and Sultanate of Nejd and its Dependencies (Mecca, Jeddah,

Yambo, El Wejd, Medine, Al Konfoda, Al Tait) at the following charges:

Not exceeding 1 kilo in weight 11½ P.T.

Exceeding 1 kilo but not exceeding 5 kilos 15½ P.T.

W. HUDSON

4th June 1927. Postmaster General.

PALESTINE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

Establishment of Parcel Post Service to the Kingdom of Hejaz and Sultanate of Nejd and its Dependencies.

Parcels may now be forwarded for addresses in the Kingdom of Hejaz and Sultanate of Nejd and its Dependencies (Mecca, Jeddah, Yambo, El Wejd, Medine, Al Konfoda, Al Tait) at the following charges.

Not exceeding 1 kilo in weight 11½ P.T.

Exceeding 1 kilo but not exceeding 5 kilos 15½ P.T.

W. HUDSON

4th June 1927.

Postmaster General.

Doc. 273: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 189 (16.06.1927), p. 386.

Note: A correction of the names of the state and some of the places appears in Gazette no. 194.¹³

¹³ See doc. 281 on p. 105.

16.06.1927: Personnel

APPOINTMENT ETC.

“A” Appointments.

Mr. G. W. Featherstone, Telegraph Inspector, Grade 1, Junior Service, Department of Posts and Telegraphs to be Acting Engineer i/c Sinai Telegraphs, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Parkes, with effect from the 27th May, 1927.

⋮

Mr. G. H. Webster, Assistant Director, Class 2, Department of Posts and Telegraphs to be Acting Deputy Postmaster General during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Foster, M.B.E., with effect from 7th June, 1927.

⋮

Mr. W. Foster, M.B.E. Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 7.6.27-6.9.27

Mr. G. W. Featherstone, Telegraph Inspector, Grade 1, Junior Service, Department of Posts and Telegraphs to be Acting Engineer i/c Sinai Telegraphs, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Parkes, with effect from the 27th May, 1927.

⋮

Mr. G. H. Webster, Assistant Director, Class 2, Department of Posts and Telegraphs to be Acting Deputy Postmaster General during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Foster, M.B.E., with effect from 7th June, 1927

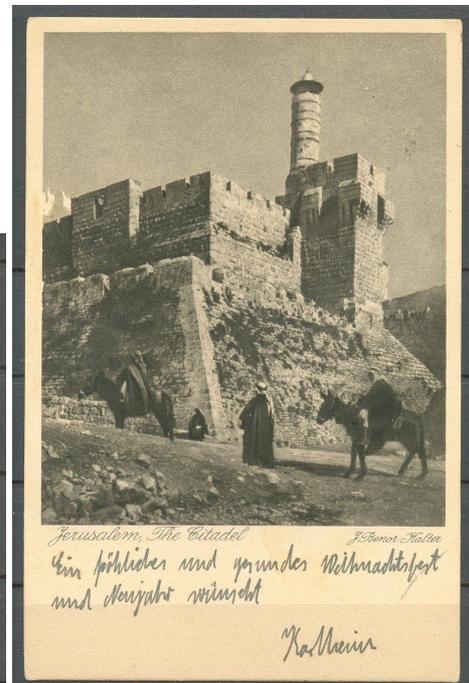
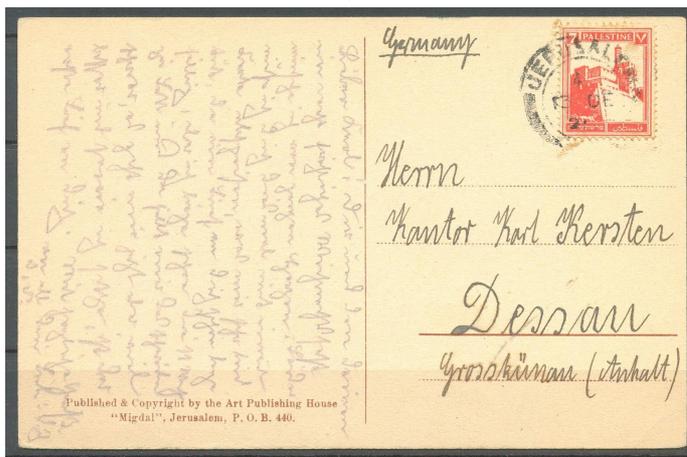
⋮

“B” Vacation Leave.

⋮

Mr. W. Foster, M.B.E. Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 7.6.27-6.9.27

Doc. 274: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 189 (16.06.1927), p. 389. Note: “i/c” means “in charge of”.



Figs. 93 and 93a: Picture postcard, Jerusalem to Dessau, Germany, 7m Pictorials (SG no. 95). The picture side is a photograph by Jacob Benor-Kalter from his 1925 book “Twenty Four Views of the Holy Land,” used by Fred Taylor to design the new stamps. Source: Ebay. [FPC5: 7 = 7m, 13.12.1927?].

1.07.1927: District Reorganisation

PALESTINE ORDER IN COUNCIL 1922.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation under Section 11 of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, which was published in the Gazette of the 1st of June, 1924, the High Commissioner divided Palestine into Districts and Sub-Districts, and prescribed the villages and their lands comprised in the Sub Districts;

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation which was published in the Gazette of the 16th of September, 1925, the High Commissioner combined the Jerusalem-Jaffa District with the Southern District;

AND WHEREAS it has seemed expedient to constitute a separate administrative division to be known as the Jerusalem Division;

AND WHEREAS His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of the amendment hereinafter contained of the said Proclamations,

NOW, therefore, in exercise of the powers vested in me by the said Order in Council, I, Lieutenant Colonel George Stewart Symes, Officer Administering the Government of Palestine do hereby proclaim and provide as follows:-

Palestine shall be divided for the purposes of administration into the following Districts and Sub-Districts:-

(a) The Northern District, comprising the Sub-Districts of Haifa, Acre, Nazareth, Tiberias, Safad, Nablus, Jenin, Tulkarem and Beisan, with its Headquarters at Haifa.

(b) The Southern District, comprising the Sub-Districts of Jaffa, Ramleh, Gaza, Hebron and Beersheba, with its Headquarters at Jaffa.

(c) The Jerusalem Division, comprising the Sub-Districts of Jerusalem, Ramallah, Bethlehem and Jericho, with its Headquarters at Jerusalem.

22nd June, 1927.

(7731/27)

G. S. SYMES

Officer Administering the Government.

PALESTINE ORDER IN COUNCIL 1922.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation under Section 11 of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, which was published in the Gazette of the 1st of June, 1924, the High Commissioner divided Palestine into Districts and Sub-Districts, and prescribed the villages and their lands comprised in the Sub Districts:

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation which was published in the Gazette of the 16th of September, 1925, the High Commissioner combined the Jerusalem-Jaffa District with the Southern District;

AND WHEREAS it has seemed expedient to constitute a separate administrative division to be known as the Jerusalem Division:

AND WHEREAS His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of the amendment hereinafter contained of the said Proclamations,

NOW, therefore, in exercise of the powers vested in me by the said Order in Council, I, Lieutenant Colonel George Stewart Symes, Officer Administering the Government of Palestine do hereby proclaim and provide as follows:-

Palestine shall be divided for the purposes of administration into the following Districts and Sub-Districts:-

(a) The Northern District, comprising the Sub-Districts of Haifa, Acre, Nazareth, Tiberias, Safad, Nablus, Jenin, Tulkarem and Beisan, with its Headquarters at Haifa.

(b) The Southern District, comprising the Sub-Districts of Jaffa, Ramleh, Gaza, Hebron and Beersheba, with its Headquarters at Jaffa.

(c) The Jerusalem Division, comprising the Sub-Districts of Jerusalem, Ramallah, Beth-lehem and Jericho, with its Headquarters at Jerusalem.

22nd June, 1927.

G. S. SYMES

Officer Administering the Government.

(7731/27)

Doc. 275: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 190 (1.07.1927), p. 392.

Note: Refers to the Proclamations published in Gazette no. 116 (1.06.1924), pp. 684–690.¹⁴ and Gazette no. 147 (16.09.1925), p. 459.¹⁵

1.07.1927: Personnel

APPOINTMENTS ETC.

“A” Appointments.

Mr. H. Grant, Clerk Grade I, Department of Posts and Telegraphs to be Acting Postmaster, Jaffa, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. F. Hucklesby with effect from the 15th June, 1927.

Mr. H. Grant, Clerk Grade I, Department of Posts and Telegraphs to be Acting Postmaster, Jaffa, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. F. Hucklesby with effect from the 15th June, 1927.

Mr. C.F. Hucklesby, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 15.6.27–14.9.27.

“B” Vacation Leave.

Mr. C.F. Hucklesby, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 15.6.27–14.9.27.

Doc. 276: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 190 (1.07.1927), p. 403–404.



Fig. 94: Letter from Nazareth to London at the 7m rate for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as introduced on 15.02.1926: 7m Pictorials (SG no. 95) cancelled NAZARETH / C / 16 DE / 27. [FLUK1: 7 = 7m, 16.12.1927].

14 Summarised in doc. 133 on p. 76 of MEPB 4. Scans and details can be furnished on request.

15 Summarised in doc. 176 on p. 74 of MEPB 5. Scans and details can be furnished on request.

15.07.1927: Earthquake Relief Fund



Official Gazette

OF THE

Government of Palestine.

JERUSALEM

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY

15th July, 1927.

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

The full details of the damage wrought by the recent earthquake in towns and villages of Palestine and Trans-Jordan are not yet known, but in the three towns of Nablus, Ramleh and Lydda alone it is estimated that between five and six hundred houses have been rendered uninhabitable. The Municipalities and District Officers have organised immediate relief measures at these and other centres of damage and have obtained funds for providing food and other urgent necessities to the homeless population. But it is clear that in many places local resources are quite inadequate to provide means to enable hundreds of families to resume their work and to obtain credit for the rebuilding of their homes.

In these distressing circumstances I feel sure that many people will be ready to give practical evidence of sympathy by subscribing to a fund which will be available for general relief purposes.

I have therefore opened a central fund for this purpose and shall publish lists of subscribers and, in due course, particulars of the administration and distribution of monies received.

Subscriptions should be addressed to me (Lt-Col. G. S. SYMES, Government Offices, Jerusalem) and the envelope marked "Earthquake Relief Fund".

Jerusalem
15th July, 1927.

G. S. SYMES
Officer Administering the Government.

Fig. 95: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, Gazette Extraordinary no. 19 (15.07.1927), p. 411.

The disaster is now known as the "1927 Jericho Earthquake."¹⁶ The earthquake with a magnitude of 6.3 Mw occurred on 11.07.1927 at 13:08 GMT. The epicentre was initially located at Damaya Bridge but is now regarded to have been 50 km further south between al-Shun and Karameh. The most affected cities were Jerusalem, Nablus and as-Salt, with Ramle, Tiberias and Jericho also damaged. Casualty numbers quoted range between 300 and 500. Lists of donors for the official "Earthquake Relief Fund" were published in the Official Gazette over the following few months. The last list gives the total donated as £P. 21,101.720.¹⁷

16 See Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1927_Jericho_earthquake (accessed 16.06.2017).

Watson, Marshall: *And the Land Lurched Forth: Remembering the 1927 Jericho Earthquake*. Palestine Square, 11.06.2016. Online: <https://palestineunbound.wordpress.com/2016/07/11/and-the-land-lurched-forth-remembering-the-1927-jericho-earthquake/> (accessed 16.06.2017).

17 *Earthquake relief fund: eleventh list of donations*. In: Gazette no. 201 (16.12.1927), p. 926.

16.07.1927: Revised Railways Timetable (1.08.1927)

PALESTINE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

A revised time table will be brought into force as from 1st August, 1927. Timings of the principal trains will be as follows:-

HAIFA - LYDDA - KANTARA EAST.

		Train No. 1. Daily.	Train No. 5. Daily.	Train No. 3. Daily except Sundays.
Haifa	dep.	0800	1430	—
Lydda	arr.	1036	1705	—
	dep.	1050	—	1735
Gaza	arr.	1221	—	2023
Kantara East	arr.	1730	—	—

KANTARA EAST-LYDDA-HAIFA (Daily).

		Train No. 2.	Train No. 4.	Train No. 6.
Kantara East	dep.	2345	—	—
Gaza	dep.	0518	—	—
Lydda	dep.	0725	1040	1730
Haifa	arr.	1000	1320	2010

JAFFA-JERUSALEM (Daily).

		Train No. 11.	Train No. 13.	Train No. 19.
Jaffa	dep.	0630	1005	1640
Lydda	dep.	0712	1047	1722
Jerusalem	arr.	0917	1252	1927

JERUSALEM-JAFFA (Daily).

		Train No. 10.	Train No. 14.	Train No. 20.
Jerusalem	dep.	0635	0835	1520
Lydda	dep.	0843	1045	1732
Jaffa	arr.	0915	1117	1805

HAIFA-DAMASCUS/AMMAN.

(Connections with Nablus)

		Trains Nos. 33/49. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	Train No. 31. Mixed. Daily Except Sundays.	Train No. 35. Mixed. Daily.
Haifa	dep.	1015	0730	1620
Nablus	dep.	0745	—	—
Afule	arr.	1100	—	—
	dep.	1145	—	—
Nablus	arr.	1520	—	—
Samakh	arr.	1245	1030	1950
	dep.	1300	—	—
Deraa	arr.	1544	—	—
	dep.	1604	—	—
Damascus	arr.	2003	—	—
Deraa	dep.	1630	—	—
Amman	arr.	1930	—	—

PALESTINE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

A revised time table will be brought into force as from 1st August, 1927. Timings of the principal trains will be as follows:-

HAIFA - LYDDA - KANTARA EAST.

		Train No. 1. Daily	Train No. 5. Daily	Train No. 3. Daily except Sundays.
Haifa	dep.	0800	1430	—
Lydda	arr.	1036	1705	—
	dep.	1050	—	1735
Gaza	arr.	1221	—	2023
Kantara East	arr.	1730	—	—

KANTARA EAST-LYDDA-HAIFA (Daily).

		Train No. 2.	Train No. 4.	Train No. 6.
Kantara East	dep.	2345	—	—
Gaza	dep.	0518	—	—
Lydda	dep.	0725	1040	1730
Haifa	arr.	1000	1320	2010

JAFFA-JERUSALEM (Daily).

		Train No. 11.	Train No. 13.	Train No. 19.
Jaffa	dep.	0630	1005	1640
Lydda	dep.	0712	1047	1722
Jerusalem	arr.	0917	1252	1927

JERUSALEM-JAFFA (Daily).

		Train No. 10.	Train No. 14.	Train No. 20.
Jerusalem	dep.	0635	0835	1520
Lydda	dep.	0843	1045	1732
Jaffa	arr.	0915	1117	1805

HAIFA-DAMASCUS/AMMAN.

(Connections with Nablus)

		Trains Nos. 33/49. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	Train No. 31. Mixed. Daily Except Sundays.	Train No. 35. Mixed. Daily.
Haifa	dep.	1015	0730	1620
Nablus	dep.	0745	—	—
Afule	arr.	1100	—	—
	dep.	1145	—	—
Nablus	arr.	1520	—	—
Samakh	dep.	1245	1030	1950
	arr.	1300	—	—
Deraa	arr.	1544	—	—
	dep.	1604	—	—
Damascus	arr.	2003	—	—
Deraa	dep.	1630	—	—
Amman	arr.	1930	—	—

AMMAN/DAMASCUS-HAIFA.			
	Trains Nos. 48/34, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.	Train No. 30 Daily.	Train No. 32 Daily, Except Sundays
Amman	dep. 0830		
Deraa	arr. 1130		
Damascus	dep. 0800		
Deraa	dep. 1216		
Samakh	dep. 1550	0345	0950
Haifa	arr. 1825	0725	1250

R. B. W. HOLMES.
General Manager.

9th July, 1927.

AMMAN/DAMASCUS-HAIFA			
	Trains Nos. 48/34, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.	Train No. 30. Daily.	Train No. 32. Daily Except Sundays
Amman	dep. 0830		
Deraa	arr. 1130		
Damascus	dep. 0800		
Deraa	dep. 1216		
Samakh	dep. 1550	0345	0950
Haifa	arr. 1825	0725	1250

R. B. W. HOLMES.
General Manager.

9th July, 1927.

Doc. 277: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 191 (16.07.1927), p. 423.

10.08.1927: New Stamps Issue (14.08.1927)

THE NEW PALESTINE STAMPS

The complete issue of the new Palestine postage stamps, the 3 and 13 millieme values of which are already in use, will be placed on sale at all post offices on the 14th August.

Particulars of the stamps are as follows:—

THE NEW PALESTINE STAMPS		
The complete issue of the new Palestine postage stamps, the 3 and 13 millieme values of which are already in use, will be placed on sale at all post offices on the 14th August.		
Particulars of the stamps are as follows:—		
Denomination Mils.	Colour	Design
2	Blue Green	Rachel's Tomb
3	Light Green	Rachel's Tomb
4	Pale Pink	Dome of Rock
5	Orange	Citadel
6	Dark Green	Dome of Rock
7	Red	Citadel
8	Light Chocolate	Dome of Rock
10	Slate Grey	Rachel's Tomb
13	Dark Blue	Dome of Rock
20	Olive	Citadel
50	Purple	Lake Tiberias
90	Bistre	Lake Tiberias
100	Cobalt Blue	Lake Tiberias
200	Mauve	Lake Tiberias

With the exception of the 1 millieme value (which is being retained for temporary use) all stamps of the present issue will be withdrawn from sale on the 13th August. Such stamps may, however, continue to be used by the public in prepayment of postage until further notice.

In connection with the introduction of the new issue of postage stamps it is intended shortly to place on sale stamped postcards and letter cards.

Denomination Mils.	Colour	Design.
2	Blue Green	Rachel's Tomb
3	Light Green	Rachel's Tomb
4	Pale Pink	Dome of Rock
5	Orange	Citadel
6	Dark Green	Dome of Rock
7	Red	Citadel
8	Light Chocolate	Dome of Rock
10	Slate Grey	Rachel's Tomb
13	Dark Blue	Dome of Rock
20	Olive	Citadel
50	Purple	Lake Tiberias
90	Bistre	Lake Tiberias
100	Cobalt Blue	Lake Tiberias
200	Mauve	Lake Tiberias

With the exception of the 1 millieme value (which is being retained for temporary use) all stamps of the present issue will be withdrawn from sale on the 13th August. Such stamps may, however, continue to be used by the public in prepayment of postage until further notice.

In connection with the introduction of the new issue of postage stamps it is intended shortly to place on sale stamped postcards and letter cards.

Suppl. Doc. 1927/3: The Palestine Bulletin, vol. 3, 1927, no. 781 (10.08.1927), p. 1.

The New Stamps Issued 14.08.1927



Figs. 96–107: The twelve new stamps as issued on 14.08.1927.

Note: These images illustrate the stamp issue as such. They do not necessarily show the stamps with the exact shades of colour and paper type of the very first printing.

16.08.1927: Palestine Currency Order 1927

590

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

16th August, 1927

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 7th day of February, 1927.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President,
Master of the Horse.
Mr. Secretary Amery.

Hon. William Ormsby-Gore.
Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland.
Sir Leslie Scott.

WHEREAS by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means, His Majesty has power and jurisdiction within Palestine:

AND WHEREAS it is desirable to make provision respecting the currency of Palestine:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise, in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:-

1. (1) The standard of currency for Palestine shall be the Palestine pound, divided into one thousand mils.

(2) Every contract, sale, payment, bill, note, instrument and security for money, and every transaction, dealing, matter and thing whatsoever relating to money or involving the payment of, or the liability to pay, any money, shall, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, be deemed to be made, executed, entered into, done, and had in Palestine according to the said standard.

2. (1) There may be coined from time to time under the direction of the Master of the Mint for use in Palestine:

(a) a gold coin of one Palestine pound, containing 123 27447 grains of standard gold, and being otherwise of such composition and weight and subject to a remedy of such amount as may be approved;

(b) silver coins of 100 and 50 mils, of such fineness, composition and weight and subject to remedies of such amount as may be approved;

(c) coins of such lower denominations as may be approved, of such weight and composition and subject to remedies of such amount as may be approved.

(2) Each coin so coined shall bear an indication of its value expressed in pounds or in mils, and shall otherwise be of the approved design and have the approved impressions.

3. (1) Subject as hereinafter provided, a tender of payment of money in Palestine, if made in any of the coins issued under this Order, shall, if the coins have not been illegally dealt with, and in the case of gold and silver coins have not become diminished in weight by wear or otherwise so as to be of less weight than the weight declared by Proclamation made by the High Commissioner with the approval of the Master of the Mint and of a Secretary of State to be the least current weight, be a legal tender:-

(a) In the case of gold coins for the payment of any amount;

(b) In the case of silver coins for the payment of two pounds;

(c) In the case of coins of any denomination lower than 50 mils and not lower than 10 mils, for the payment of an amount not exceeding 200 mils;

(d) In the case of coins of any denomination lower than 10 mils, for the payment of an amount not exceeding 100 mils.

16th August, 1927.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

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Provided that coins issued under this Order of any denomination lower than 50 mils shall not become legal tender, unless declared to be legal tender by a Proclamation made by the High Commissioner, and then only as from such date as is specified in the Proclamation.

(2) Each coin shall be a legal tender only for the amount of its denomination.

4. Where any sum due to be paid in Palestine after the commencement of this Order is payable in Egyptian pounds or in other denominations of Egyptian currency, whether the obligation to make the payment was incurred before or within six months after the commencement of this Order, the payment may be made in Palestine pounds or other denominations of Palestinian currency at the rate of one Palestine pound for every nine hundred and seventy-five thousandths of an Egyptian pound and so in proportion.

5. (1) For the purposes of this Order a coin shall be deemed to have been illegally dealt with if the coin has been impaired, diminished, or lightened otherwise than by fair wear and tear, or has been defaced by having any name, word, device, or number stamped or engraved thereon, whether the coin has or has not been thereby diminished or lightened.

(2) Any coin which by virtue of any Proclamation under this Order has ceased to be legal tender or which has been illegally dealt with, or is below the least current weight, may be called in, cut, broken, or defaced under the authority of the High Commissioner, in accordance with such regulations as the High Commissioner may make.

6. Every Proclamation made by the High Commissioner under or in pursuance of this Order shall be made with the approval of the Treasury and a Secretary of State.

7. In any Order of His Majesty in Council which at the date of the commencement of this Order is in force in Palestine, reference to Egyptian pounds shall be read as though they were references to Palestine pounds.

8. (1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:-

The expression "The High Commissioner" means the person for the time being lawfully administering the Government of Palestine.

The expression "approved" means approved by the Master of the Mint and a Secretary of State.

The expression "The Master of the Mint" means the Master of His Majesty's Royal Mint in England.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

9. This Order shall not apply to such parts of the Territory comprised in Palestine to the East of the Jordan and the Dead Sea as were defined by Order of the High Commissioner, dated the 1st day of September, 1922.

10. His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Council, may at any time revoke, alter, or amend this Order.

11. (1) This Order may be cited as the Palestine Currency Order, 1927.

(2) This Order shall come into operation in Palestine on such date as may be fixed by Proclamation by the High Commissioner.

(3) Subject as hereinafter provided the Public Notice in the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, No. 36, of the 1st February, 1921, whereby certain coins and notes were declared to be legal tender in Palestine,

is hereby revoked and repealed as from the date of the commencement of this Order.

Provided that—

Notwithstanding the revocation and repeal of the said Public Notice all coins and all currency notes which are legal tender thereunder at the date of the commencement of this Order shall, unless and until declared not to be legal tender by Proclamation made by the High Commissioner, remain legal tender in accordance with the provisions of the said Public Notice for the amount of their respective denominations at the rate and in the proportion of one Palestine pound for one British gold sovereign or for nine hundred and seventy-five thousandths of an Egyptian pound.

M. P. A. Hankey.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 7th day of February, 1927.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President,
Master of the Horse.
Mr. Secretary Amery.

Hon. William Ormsby-Gore.
Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland.
Sir Leslie Scott.

WHEREAS by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means, His Majesty has power and jurisdiction within Palestine :

AND WHEREAS it is desirable to make provision respecting the currency of Palestine :

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise, in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:-

1. (1) The standard of currency for Palestine shall be the Palestine pound, divided into one thousand mils.
 - (2) Every contract, sale, payment, bill, note, instrument and security for money, and every transaction, dealing, matter and thing whatsoever relating to money or involving the payment of, or the liability to pay, any money, shall, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, be deemed to be made, executed, entered into, done, and had in Palestine according to the said standard.
2. (1) There may be coined from time to time under the direction of the Master of the Mint for use in Palestine :
 - (a) a gold coin of one Palestine pound, containing 123.27447 grains of standard gold, and being otherwise of such composition and weight and subject to a remedy of such amount as may be approved;
 - (b) silver coins of 100 and 50 mils, of such fineness, composition and weight and subject to remedies of such amount as may be approved;
 - (c) coins of such lower denominations as may be approved, of such weight and composition and subject to remedies of such amount as may be approved.

(2) Each coin so coined shall bear an indication of its value expressed in pounds or in mils, and shall otherwise be of the approved design and have the approved impressions.
3. (1) Subject as hereinafter provided, a tender of payment of money in Palestine, if made in any of the coins issued, under this Order, shall, if the coins have not been illegally dealt with, and in the case of gold and silver coins have not become diminished in weight by wear or otherwise so as to be of less weight than the weight declared by Proclamation made by the High Commissioner with the approval of the Master of the Mint and of a Secretary of State to be the least current weight, be a legal tender:-
 - (a) In the case of gold coins for the payment of any amount;
 - (b) In the case of silver coins for the payment of two pounds;
 - (c) In the case of coins of any denomination lower than 50 mils and not lower than 10 mils, for the payment of an amount not exceeding 200 mils;
 - (d) In the case of coins of any denomination lower than 10 mils, for the payment of an amount not exceeding 100 mils.

Provided that coins issued under this Order of any denomination lower than 50 mils shall not become legal

tender, unless declared to be legal tender by a Proclamation made by the High Commissioner, and then only as from such date as is specified in the Proclamation.

(2) Each coin shall be a legal tender only for the amount of its denomination.

4. Where any sum due to be paid in Palestine after the commencement of this Order is payable in Egyptian pounds or in other denominations of Egyptian currency, whether the obligation to make the payment was incurred before or within six months after the commencement of this Order, the payment may be made in Palestine pounds or other denominations of Palestinian currency at the rate of one Palestine pound for every nine hundred and seventy-five thousandths of an Egyptian pound and so in proportion.

5. (1) For the purposes of this Order a coin shall be deemed to have been illegally dealt with if the coin has been impaired, diminished, or lightened otherwise than by fair wear and tear, or has been defaced by having any name word, device, or number stamped or engraved thereon, whether the coin has or has not been thereby diminished or lightened

(2) Any coin which by virtue of any Proclamation under this Order has ceased to be legal tender or which has been illegally dealt with, or is below the least current weight, may be called in, cut, broken, or defaced under the authority of the High Commissioner, in accordance with such regulations as the High Commissioner may make.

6. Every Proclamation made by the High Commissioner under or in pursuance of this Order shall be made with the approval of the Treasury and a Secretary of State.

7. In any Order of His Majesty in Council which at the date of the commencement of this Order is in force in Palestine, reference to Egyptian pounds shall be read as though they were references to Palestine pounds.

8. (1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:-

The expression "The High Commissioner" means the person for the time being lawfully administering the Government of Palestine.

The expression "approved" means approved by the Master of the Mint and a Secretary of State.

The expression "The Master of the Mint" means the Master of His Majesty's Royal Mint in England.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

9. This Order shall not apply to such parts of the Territory comprised in Palestine to the East of the Jordan and the Dead Sea as were defined by Order of the High Commissioner, dated the 1st day of September, 1922.

10. His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Council, may at any time revoke, alter, or amend this Order.

11. (1) This Order may be cited as the Palestine Currency Order, 1927.

(2) This Order shall come into operation in Palestine on such date as may be fixed by Proclamation by the High Commissioner.

(3) Subject as hereinafter provided the Public Notice in the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, No. 36, of the 1st February, 1921, whereby certain coins and notes were declared to be legal tender in Palestine, is hereby revoked and repealed as from the date of the commencement of this Order.

Provided that—

Notwithstanding the revocation and repeal of the said Public Notice all coins and all currency notes which are legal tender thereunder at the date of the commencement of this Order shall, unless and until declared not to be legal tender by Proclamation made by the High Commissioner, remain legal tender in accordance with the provisions of the said Public Notice for the amount of their respective denominations at the rate and in the proportion of one Palestine pound for one British gold sovereign or for nine hundred and seventy-five thousandths of an Egyptian pound.

M. P. A. Hankey.¹⁸

Doc. 278: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 193 (16.08.1927), p. 590–592.

Note: Refers to Gazette no. 36 (1.02.1921), p. 13.¹⁹

Note: "Successors" should read "Successors".

¹⁸ Sir Maurice Pascal Alers Hankey, later 1st Baron Hankey, GCB, GCMG, GCVO, PC, FRS (1877–1963). Cabinet Secretary (1916–1938) and Clerk of the Privy Council (1923–1938).

¹⁹ See *doc. 37* on p. 49 of MEPB 2.

1.09.1927: Insured Letters to Greece, Hejaz & Nejd

NOTICE

Insured Letters-Foreign Service.

Insured letters for Greece are now accepted at all Post Offices in Palestine except Majdal.

The maximum amount of insurance is £E. 115 or 3000 francs gold.

Insured Letter and Box services are now in operation to the Kingdom of the Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies provided the items are addressed to Jedda and Mecca exclusively.

The maximum amount of insurance is 2000 francs gold.

NOTICE

Insured Letters-Foreign Service.

Insured letters for Greece are now accepted at all Post Offices in Palestine except Majdal.

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Insured Letter and Box services are now in operation to the Kingdom of the Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies provided the items are addressed to Jedda and Mecca exclusively.

The maximum amount of insurance is 2000 francs gold.

Doc. 279: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 194 (1.09.1927), pp. 622–623.

1.09.1927: Mails for Europe and North America (Revised Despatch and Arrival Times)

Mails to Europe.

Until further notice mails for Central and Western Europe, Gt. Britain and Ireland, U.S.A., Canada etc. will be despatched from Palestine

on
Sunday morning For P. & O. steamer Port Said to Marseilles.

Wednesday morning For Servizi Marittimi steamer Alexandria to Naples and Genoa.

Friday morning For Lloyd Triestino steamer Alexandria to Brindisi and Trieste.

The latest hours of posting may be ascertained at any Post Office.

Owing to the altered day of arrival at Alexandria of the Lloyd Triestino steamer from Brindisi the mails from Europe hitherto received on Wednesdays will not in future reach Palestine until Thursdays.

8th August, 1927. W. HUDSON.
Postmaster General.

Mails to Europe.

Until further notice mails for Central and Western Europe, Gt. Britain and Ireland, U.S.A., Canada etc. will be despatched from Palestine

on
Sunday morning For P. & O. steamer Port Said to Marseilles.

Wednesday morning For Servizi Marittimi steamer Alexandria to Naples and Genoa.

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The latest hours of posting may be ascertained at any Post Office.

Owing to the altered day of arrival at Alexandria of the Lloyd Triestino steamer from Brindisi the mails from Europe hitherto received on Wednesdays will not in future reach Palestine until Thursdays.

8th August, 1927. W. HUDSON.
Postmaster General.

Doc. 280: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 194 (1.09.1927), p. 623.



1.09.1927: Parcel Service to Hejaz and Nejd (Correction)

CORRIGENDUM.

The following corrections should be made in the Notice by the Postmaster General published in the Official Gazette of the 16th of June, page 386:

- (i) Kingdom of Hejaz and Sultanate of Nejd and its Dependencies”
should read
“Kingdom of the Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies”.
- (ii) “El Wajd” should read “El-Wajh”.
- (iii) “Medine” should read “Medina”.
- (iv) “Al Tait” should read “Al Taif”.

CORRIGENDUM.

The following corrections should be made in the Notice by the Postmaster General published in the Official Gazette of the 16th of June, page 386:

- (i) Kingdom of Hejaz and Sultanate of Nejd and its Dependencies”
should read
“Kingdom of the Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies”.
- (ii) “El Wajd” should read “El-Wajh”.
- (iii) “Medine” should read “Medina”.
- (iv) “Al Tait” should read “Al Taif”.

Doc. 281: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 194 (1.09.1927), p. 623.
Note: Refers to Gazette no. 189 (16.06.1927), p. 386.²⁰



16.09.1927: Draft Bank Notes Forgery Ordinance 1927

The following drafts of Ordinances were made public in accordance with Article 17 (1) (d) of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, as amended by Article 3 of the Palestine (Amendment) Order in Council, 1923.

An Ordinance to amend the provisions of the Penal Code with regard to Forgery of Bank Notes.

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:-

- Short title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Bank Notes Forgery Ordinance, 1927.
- Definition of bank notes. 2. In this Ordinance the expression “bank note” includes any note or bill of exchange issued by any bank in Palestine, or the Bank of England, or any other person or corporation, or company carrying on the business of banking in any part of

²⁰ See doc. 273 on p. 92.

the world; and any bank bill and any blank bill of exchange. It does not include a currency note as defined in the Currency Notes Ordinance, 1927.

3. If any person, with intent to defraud, forges or alters any bank note, or, knowing any note purporting to be a bank note to be false or altered, utters the same, he shall be liable, on conviction, to penal servitude or imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.

Forgery of bank notes.

4. (1) If any person makes, or causes to be made, or uses for any purpose whatsoever, or utters any document purporting to be, or in any way resembling or so nearly resembling as to be calculated to deceive, any bank note or any part thereof, he shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding five Palestine pounds in respect of each such document, and it shall be lawful for the Court to order the document in respect of which the offence was committed, and any copies of that document, and any plates, blocks, dies or other instruments used for, or capable of being used for, printing or reproducing any such document which are in the possession of such offender to be destroyed.

Imitation of bank notes.

(2) If any person whose name appears on any document, the making of which is an offence under this Section, refuses to disclose to a Police Officer the name and address of the person by whom it was printed or made, he shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding ten Palestine pounds.

(3) Where the name of any person appears on any document in respect of which any person is charged with an offence under this Section, or on any other document used or distributed in connection with that document it shall be prima facie evidence that that person caused the document to be made.

5. If any person without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which shall lie upon him,-

Possession of materials for forging bank notes.

(a) makes or uses, or knowingly has in his custody or possession any paper pretending to resemble and pass as special paper, such as is provided and used for making any bank note;

(b) makes, uses, or knowingly has in his custody or possession any frame, mould, or instrument, for making such paper or for producing in or on such paper any word, figures, device or distinction peculiar to and appearing in the substance of such paper;

(c) by any art or contrivance causes any such words, device, or distinction, or any words, device or distinction intended to resemble and pass for the same, to appear visible in the substance of any paper;

(d) engraves or in any wise makes upon any plate whatsoever, or on any material, any note purporting to be a bank note or part of a bank note, or any name, word, number figure, device, character, or ornament resembling, or apparently intending to resemble any signature to a bank note;

(e) uses, or knowingly has in his custody or possession such plate or other material, instrument or device for the making or printing of a bank note; or

(f) knowingly utters or has in his custody or possession any paper on which an impression of any such matter as aforesaid is made or printed;

- he shall be liable, on conviction, to penal servitude or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.
- Counterfeit notes to be impounded. 6. The Court before which a person is charged with an offence under this Ordinance shall impound and destroy, without compensation to the holder thereof, any bank note which is found to be forged or counterfeit.
- Criminal possession. 7. A person shall be deemed to have a document, instrument, or material in his custody or possession if-
- (a) he has it in his personal custody or possession; or
- (b) he knowingly has it in the actual custody or possession of any other person, or in any building or other place, whether occupied by himself or not. It is immaterial whether the document, instrument, or material is in such custody, possession, or place for the use of such person or for the use or benefit of another person.
- Ottoman Law not to apply. 8. Article 155 of the Ottoman Penal Code shall no longer have effect in Palestine with regard to bank notes.

The following drafts of Ordinances are made public in accordance with Article 17 (1) (d) of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, as amended by Article 3 of the Palestine (Amendment) Order in Council, 1923.

An Ordinance to amend the provisions of the Penal Code with regard to Forgery of Bank Notes.

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine, with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:-

- Short title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited the Bank Notes Forgery Ordinance, 1927.
- Definition of bank notes. 2. In this Ordinance the expression "bank note" includes any note or bill of exchange issued by any bank in Palestine, or the Bank of England, or any other person or corporation, or company carrying on the business of banking in any part of the world; and any bank bill and any blank bill of exchange. It does not include a currency note as defined in the Currency Notes Ordinance, 1927.
- Forgery of bank notes. 3. If any person, with intent to defraud, forges or alters any bank note, or, knowing any note purporting to be a bank note to be false or altered, utters the same, he shall be liable, on conviction, to penal servitude or imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.
- Imitation of bank notes. 4. (1) If any person makes, or causes to be made, or uses for any purpose whatsoever, or utters any document purporting to be, or in any way resembling or so nearly resembling as to be calculated to deceive, any bank note or any part thereof, he shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding five Palestine pounds in respect of each such document, and it shall be lawful for the Court to order the document in respect of which the offence was committed, and any copies of that document, and any plates, blocks, dies or other instruments used for, or capable of being used for, printing or reproducing any such document which are in the possession of such offender to be destroyed.
- (2) If any person whose name appears on any document, the making of which is an offence under this Section, refuses to disclose to a Police Officer the name and address of the person by whom it was printed or made, he shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding ten Palestine pounds.
- (3) Where the name of any person appears on any document in respect of which any person is charged with an offence under this Section, or on any other document used or distributed in connection with that document it shall be prima facie evidence that that person caused the document to be made.
- Possession of materials for forging bank notes. 5. If any person without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which shall lie upon him,-
- (a) makes or uses, or knowingly has in his custody or possession any paper pretending to resemble and pass as special paper, such as is provided and used for making any bank note;
- (b) makes, uses, or knowingly has in his custody, or possession any frame, mould, or

instrument, for making such paper or for producing in or on such paper any word, figures, device or distinction peculiar to and appearing in the substance of such paper;

(c) by any art or contrivance causes any such words device, or distinction, or any words, device or distinction intended to resemble and pass for the same, to appear visible in the substance of any paper;

(d) engraves or in any wise makes upon any plate whatsoever, or on any material, any note purporting to be a bank note or part of a bank note, or any name, word, number figure, device, character, or ornament resembling, or apparently intending to resemble any signature to a bank note;

(e) uses, or knowingly has in his custody or possession such plate or other material, instrument or device for the making or printing of a bank note; or

(f) knowingly utters or has in his custody or possession any paper on which an impression of any such matter as aforesaid is made or printed;

he shall be liable, on conviction, to penal servitude or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

Counterfeit notes
to be impounded.

6. The Court before which a person is charged with an offence under this Ordinance shall impound and destroy, without compensation to the holder thereof, any bank note which is found to be forged or counterfeit.

Criminal possession.

7. A person shall be deemed to have a document, instrument, or material in his custody or possession if-

(a) he has it in his personal custody or possession; or

(b) he knowingly has it in the actual custody or possession of any other person, or in any building or other place, whether occupied by himself or not. It is immaterial whether the document, instrument, or material is in such custody, possession, or place for the use of such person or for the use or benefit of another person.

Ottoman Law not to
apply.

8. Article 155 of the Ottoman Penal Code shall no longer have effect in Palestine with regard to bank notes.

*Doc. 282: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 195 (16.09.1927), p. 652–654.
Note: Promulgated on 1.11.1927.²¹*

Note: As explained in sec. 2, this ordinance refers to 'bank notes', not 'currency notes'.

16.09.1927: Customs Transit Regulations (Gaza Airport)

CUSTOMS TRANSIT REGULATIONS, 1927.

RULE.

In exercise of the power vested in me by Regulation 23 of the Customs Transit Regulations, published in the Official Gazette of 1st of January, 1922, I hereby make the following rule:

“As from the date of the publication hereof the aerodrome of the Imperial Airways Company, Limited, at Gaza, shall be a place into and from which goods may be imported and exported by air in transit subject to the Customs Transit Regulations for the time being in force.”

K. W. STEAD

Director of Customs, Excise and Trade.

APPROVED

PLUMER F. M.

High Commissioner.

9th September, 1927.
(11219/27).

²¹ See doc. 293 on p. 121.

CUSTOMS TRANSIT REGULATIONS, 1921.

RULE.

In exercise of the power vested in me by Regulation 23 of the Customs Transit Regulations, published in the Official Gazette of 1st of January, 1922, I hereby make the following rule:

“As from the date of the publication hereof the aerodrome of the Imperial Airways Company, Limited, at Gaza, shall be a place into and from which goods may be imported and exported by air in transit subject to the Customs Transit Regulations for the time being in force.”

K. W. STEAD

Director of Customs, Excise and Trade.

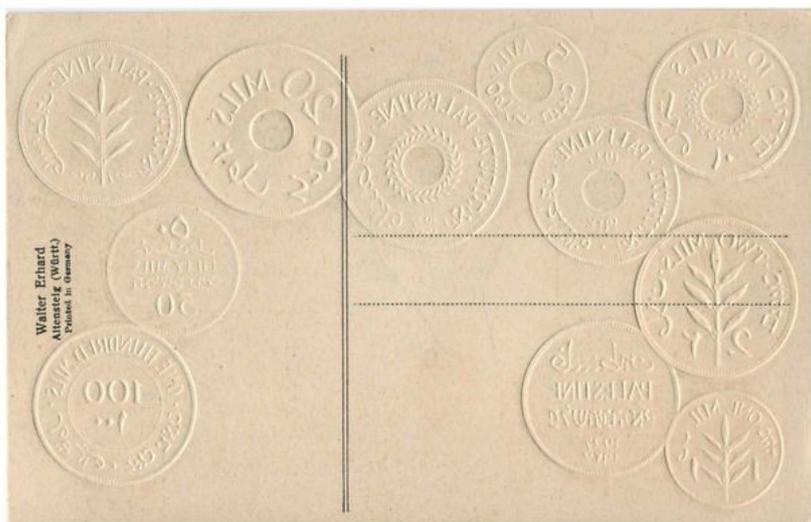
APPROVED

PLUMER F. M.

High Commissioner.

9th September, 1927.
(112111/27).

Doc. 283: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 195 (16.09.1927), p. 664.
Note: Refers to Gazette no. 58 (1.01.1922), pp. 4–6.



Figs. 108 and 108a: Postcard by German publisher Walter Erhard of Altensteig (Württemberg) produced in the early 1930s. Similar embossed coin postcards from this and other publishers exist for many countries and were produced over several decades.

1.10.1927: Palestine Currency Substitution Order 1927

The following drafts of Ordinances are made public in accordance with Article 17 (1) (d) of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, as amended by Article 3 of the Palestine (Amendment) Order in Council, 1923.

Ordinance to provide for the substitution of Palestine currency for Egyptian or other currency in enactments in force in Palestine.

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine, with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:-

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Palestine Currency Substitution Ordinance, 1927.

Substitution of Palestine currency for Egyptian and Ottoman currency in enactments in force.

2. In any Ordinance, law or rule or regulation which at the date of the commencement of this Ordinance is in force in Palestine, references to Egyptian pounds and Turkish pounds shall be read and interpreted as though they were references to Palestine pounds, and references to Egyptian or Turkish piastres as though an Egyptian or Turkish piastre were substituted by ten mils.

Provided that nothing herein shall affect the application of any Ottoman Law or any Rule of Court concerning Ottoman currency notes.

The following drafts of Ordinances are made public in accordance with Article 17 (1) (d) of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, as amended by Article 3 of the Palestine (Amendment) Order in Council, 1923.

Ordinance to provide for the substitution of Palestine currency for Egyptian or other currency in enactments in force in Palestine.

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine, with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof :-

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Palestine Currency Substitution Ordinance, 1927.

Substitution of Palestine currency for Egyptian and Ottoman currency in enactments in force

2. In any Ordinance, law or rule or regulation which at the date of the commencement of this Ordinance is in force in Palestine, references to Egyptian pounds and Turkish pounds shall be read and interpreted as though they were references to Palestine pounds, and references to Egyptian or Turkish piastres as though an Egyptian or Turkish piastre were substituted by ten mils.

Provided that nothing herein shall affect the application of any Ottoman Law or any Rule of Court concerning Ottoman currency notes.

Doc. 284: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 196 (1.10.1927), p. 678.

Note: Promulgated on 1.11.1927.²²



²² See doc. 293 on p. 121.

1.10.1927: Palestine Currency Order 1927 (Proclamation)

THE PALESTINE CURRENCY ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, 1927.

PALESTINE.

PROCLAMATION.

(Gazetted 1st October, 1927.)

In exercise of the powers vested in me by the Palestine Currency Order 1927, I, Field Marshal Herbert Charles Onslow, Baron Plumer, High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, hereby proclaim and notify that the Palestine Currency Order, 1927, shall come into operation on the first day of November, 1927.

29th September, 1927.
(15535.27)

PLUMER F. M.
High Commissioner.

THE PALESTINE CURRENCY ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, 1927.

PALESTINE.

PROCLAMATION

(Gazetted 1st October, 1927.)

In exercise of the powers vested in me by the Palestine Currency Order 1927, I, Field Marshal Herbert Charles Onslow, Baron Plumer, High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, hereby proclaim and notify that the Palestine Currency Order, 1927, shall come into operation on the first day of November, 1927.

29th September, 1927.
(15535.27)

PLUMER F. M.
High Commissioner.

Doc. 285: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 196 (1.10.1927), p. 679.



Fig. 109: Registered letter of the Polish Conulate General, Jerusalem to Haifa, franked with 5m Pictorials (SG no. 93) and four stamps of 4m (SG no. 92), total: 21m. [IL2² + IR2: 5+3+13 = 21m, 19.05.1929]

1.10.1927: Egypt Telephone Service (Extension to Alexandria)

PALESTINE-ALEXANDRIA TELEPHONE
EXTENSION.

On and from Saturday the 1st of October 1927, the Palestine-Egypt telephone service will be extended to Alexandria. The charges from Palestine Exchange will be as follows :-

Exchange	9 am. to 1 pm.	7 am. to 9 am. and 1 pm. to 8 pm.	8 pm. to 7 am.
	per 3 minute call	per 3 minute call	per 6 minute call
	P.T.	P.T.	P.T.
Gaza	26	22	22
Haifa	31	27	27
Nablus	29	25	25
Jaffa	27	23	23
Jerusalem	27	23	23
Sarafand	26	22	22

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

PALESTINE-ALEXANDRIA TELEPHONE
EXTENSION.

On and from Saturday the 1st of October 1927, the Palestine-Egypt telephone service will be extended to Alexandria. The charges from Palestine Exchange will be as follows:-

Exchange	9 am. to 1 pm.	7 am. to 9 am. and 1 pm. to 8 pm.	8 pm. to 7 am.
	per 3 minute call	per 3 minute call	per 6 minute call
	P.T.	P.T.	P.T.
Gaza	26	22	22
Haifa	31	27	27
Nablus	29	25	25
Jaffa	27	23	23
Jerusalem	27	23	23
Sarafand	26	22	22

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 286: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 196 (1.10.1927), p. 692.

1.10.1927: Tenders

TENDERS.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of a quantity of surplus telegraph stores lying at Kantara, full particulars of which may be obtained of the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Jerusalem.

TENDERS.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of a quantity of surplus telegraph stores lying at Kantara, full particulars of which may be obtained of the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Jerusalem.

Doc. 287: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 196 (1.10.1927), p. 692.



1.10.1927: Personnel

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

“A” Appointments.

His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint :-

Mr. E.F. Marroum, Assistant Postmaster, Grade IV Junior Service, Department of Posts and Telegraphs to be Acting Postmaster, Grade II, Junior Service, with effect from the 3rd of April, 1927 to the 31st of August, 1927, both dates inclusive.

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

“A” Appointments.

His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint :-

Mr. E.F. Marroum, Assistant Postmaster, Grade IV Junior Service, Department of Posts and Telegraphs to be Acting Postmaster, Grade II, Junior Service, with effect from the 3rd of April, 1927 to the 31st of August, 1927, both dates inclusive.

Doc. 288: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 196 (1.10.1927), p. 703.



16.10.1927: Stamp Duty Ordinance, 1927 (Promulgation)

PROMULGATION OF ORDINANCE.

PALESTINE.

ORDER.

(Gazetted 16th October, 1927).

The Stamp Duty Ordinance, No. 31 of 1927, is hereby promulgated in the form in which it was published in the Official Gazette of the 1st April, 1927, subject to the following modifications, and shall be in force as from the 1st of November, 1927 :-

1. In Section 1, the words “the 1st November, 1927”, shall be inserted after the word “on”

2. In Section 66, the following paragraph shall be added at the beginning :-

“(1) A power of attorney means a document conferring authority on a person to act on behalf of another person”.

Subsections (1) and (2) shall be renumbered (2) and (3).

3. In Clause 6 of the Schedule, Bills of Exchange, the following paragraph shall be added to the list of exemptions :-

“8 A bill given by or to a registered Cooperative Agricultural Society or a registered Cooperative Credit Society, or any branch thereof, in respect of money payable by virtue of the Rules of the Society”.

4. In Clause 26 of the Schedule, Mortgage or Bond, the following exemption shall be added after the words “bond given by a public officer for the due execution of his duty” :-

“Bond given by or on account of a registered Cooperative Agricultural Society or a registered Cooperative Credit Society, or by the Treasurer or other Officer thereof in accordance with the Rules of the Society”.

5. In Clause 33 of the Schedule, Receipt, the following paragraph shall be added to the list of exemptions:-

“15. Receipt given by or to a registered Cooperative Agricultural Society or registered Cooperative Credit Society or any Officer or member thereof in respect of money payable by virtue of the Rules of the Society”.

14th October, 1927.

PLUMER F. M.
High Commissioner.

PROMULGATION OF ORDINANCE

PALESTINE.

ORDER

(Gazetted 16th October, 1927).

The Stamp Duty Ordinance, No. 31 of 1927, is hereby promulgated in the form in which it was published in the Official Gazette of the 1st April, 1927, subject to the following modifications, and shall be in force as from the 1st of November, 1927

1. In Section 1, the words “the 1st November, 1927”, shall be inserted after the word “on”
2. In Section 66, the following paragraph shall be added at the beginning:-

“(1) A power of attorney means a document conferring authority on a person to act on behalf of another person”.

Subsections (1) and (2) shall be renumbered (2) and (3).

3. In Clause 6 of the Schedule, Bills of Exchange, the following paragraph shall be added to the list of exemptions:-

“8 A bill given by or to a registered Cooperative Agricultural Society or a registered Cooperative Credit Society, or any branch thereof, in respect of money payable by virtue of the Rules of the Society”.

4. In Clause 26 of the Schedule, Mortgage or Bond, the following exemption shall be added after the words “bond given by a public officer for the due execution of his duty”:-

“Bond given by or on account of a registered Cooperative Agricultural Society or a registered Cooperative Credit Society, or by the Treasurer or other Officer thereof in accordance with the Rules of the Society”

5. In Clause 33 of the Schedule, Receipt, the following paragraph shall be added to the list of exemptions:-

“15. Receipt given by or to a registered Cooperative Agricultural Society or registered Cooperative Credit Society or any Officer or member thereof in respect of money payable by virtue of the Rules of the Society”.

14th October, 1927.

PLUMER, F. M.
High Commissioner.

Doc. 289: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 197 (16.10.1927), pp. 722–723.





Fig. 110: Registered letter of the Latin Patriarchate, Jerusalem to Budapest, franked with 6m and 20m Pictorials (SG nos. 94 and 99), total: 26m. [FL4 + FR2: 13+13 = 26m, 20.08.1929]

16.10.1927: Palestine Currency (Official Notice)

NOTICE.

PALESTINE CURRENCY.

A special currency of coin and notes is to be introduced in Palestine on the 1st November to replace the Egyptian currency.

The Palestine pound will be equal in value to the British pound sterling, or to 97.50 Egyptian Piastres, and will be divided into 1,000 mils.

The new notes and coins will be issued on behalf of the Palestine Government by the Palestine Currency Board, who have been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and whose offices are in London.

The Treasurer of Palestine is the Currency Officer, who will represent the Board in Palestine.

There will be a period of some months during which the Egyptian currency will be withdrawn and replaced by the Palestine currency. During this period, facilities will be provided for every one to obtain new currency in exchange for the old at the proper rate. Due notice of these facilities will be given. When the period is over, Egyptian currency will no longer be legal tender but only the new currency.

The Board will send back to Egypt the Egyptian currency so exchanged, and will there sell it for its value in British money.

The Board will hereafter, through the Currency Officer, freely buy or sell Palestine currency at Jerusalem in exchange for British money in London, at the rate of a pound for a pound, charging only a small commission or no commission. **THE PALESTINE POUND WILL THEREFORE ALWAYS BE WORTH THE SAME AS THE BRITISH POUND STERLING.**

The Board do not wish however to interfere with the business of the banks and others who deal in exchange, and will therefore not deal in amounts less than 10,000 pounds.

The Board will have ample funds to give a British pound in London for each Palestine pound that may be offered to them at Jerusalem.

The Palestine Government is also responsible for the new currency. THE PUBLIC MAY THEREFORE HAVE EVERY CONFIDENCE THAT THE VALUE OF THE CURRENCY WILL ALWAYS BE MAINTAINED.

A principal object of the establishment of the new currency is TO SECURE FOR PALESTINE ITSELF THE LEGITIMATE REVENUES FROM THE CURRENCY circulating in Palestine. At present, while Egyptian currency is in use, the benefits go to Egypt. The Board will invest its spare funds, and the whole of its income (after meeting its expenses and setting aside whatever may be necessary to strengthen its reserves) will be available to pay over to the Palestine Government in aid of the revenues.

The new coins will be as follows:-

Denomination	Diameter (Millimetres)
1 mil Bronze	24
2 mils Bronze	28
5 mils Nickel Bronze, perforated	20
10 mils Nickel Bronze, perforated	27
20 mils Nickel Bronze, perforated	30.5
50 mils Silver	23.6
100 mils Silver	29

The new notes will be of the following denominations and sizes:-

Denomination	Size	
	Inches	Millimetres
500 mils	5 × 3	127 × 76
LP. 1	6½ × 3½	165 × 89
LP. 5	7½ × 4	191 × 102
LP. 10	7½ × 4	191 × 102
LP. 50	7½ × 4	191 × 102
LP. 100	7½ × 4	191 × 102

Each coin and each note will have its denomination or value written on its face in three languages, English, Arabic and Hebrew.

S. S. DAVIS,
Currency Officer.

1st October, 1927.

NOTICE.

PALESTINE CURRENCY.

A special currency of coin and notes is to be introduced in Palestine on the 1st November to replace the Egyptian currency.

The Palestine pound will be equal in value to the British pound sterling or to 97.50 Egyptian Piastres, and will be divided into 1,000 mils.

The new notes and coins will be issued on behalf of the Palestine Government by the Palestine Currency Board, who have been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and whose offices are in London.

The Treasurer of Palestine is the Currency Officer, who will represent the Board in Palestine.

There will be a period of some months during which the Egyptian currency will be withdrawn and replaced by the Palestine currency. During this period, facilities will be provided for every one to obtain new currency in exchange for the old at the proper rate. Due notice of these facilities will be given. When the period is over, Egyptian currency will no longer be legal tender but only the new currency.

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The new coins will be as follows :-

Denomination	Diameter (Millimetres)
1 mil Bronze	21
2 mils Bronze	28
5 mils Nickel Bronze, perforated	20
10 mils Nickel Bronze, perforated	27
20 mils Nickel Bronze, perforated	30.5
50 mils Silver	23.6
100 mils Silver	29

The new notes will be of the following denominations and sizes:-

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LP. 10	7½ × 4	191 × 102
LP. 50	7½ × 4	191 × 102
LP. 100	7½ × 4	191 × 102

Each coin and each note will have its denomination or value written on its face in three languages, English, Arabic and Hebrew.

S. S. DAVIS,
Currency Officer.

1st October, 1927.

Doc. 290: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 197 (16.10.1927), pp. 726–727.

16.10.1927: Palestine Currency (Post Office Notice)

NOTICE.

Introduction of Palestine Currency.
1st November, 1927.

The following information relative to the effect of the introduction of the new currency on the postal, telegraph and telephone services of Palestine is published for public guidance:-

The stamps at present in use will continue to be used but the figures will represent "mils" instead of "milliemes". Postage stamps.

All postal, telegraph and telephone rates will be in the same number of mils as the present rates expressed in milliemes. Inland charges.

The rates for letters, postcards, printed matter and newspapers will be in the same number of mils as the present rates expressed in milliemes. In the case of parcels certain revisions will be made, owing to the necessity for settling international accounts on a gold basis. Foreign charges.
Postal.

The rates for Egypt, Syria, Trans-Jordan and certain other countries will be in the same number of mils as the present rates expressed in milliemes. In other cases revisions will be necessary for the reason given in the preceding paragraph. Telegraph.

Charges for trunk calls to Egypt will be in the same number of mils as the present charges expressed in milliemes. Telephone.

It will be seen from the foregoing that, with a few unavoidable exceptions, the new rates will represent a reduction on a gold basis of 2½% on the present rates.

Detailed information regarding those cases where alterations will be necessary can be obtained on application at any post office.

11th October, 1927.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

NOTICE.

Introduction of Palestine Currency.
1st November, 1927.

Postage stamps. The following information relative to the effect of the introduction of the new currency on the postal, telegraph and telephone services of Palestine is published for public guidance:-

Inland charges. The stamps at present in use will continue to be used but the figures will represent "mils" instead of "milliemes".

Foreign charges. Postal. All postal, telegraph and telephone rates will be in the same number of mils as the present rates expressed in milliemes.

The rates for letters, postcards, printed matter and newspapers will be in the same number of mils as the present rates expressed in milliemes. In the case of parcels certain revisions will be made, owing to the necessity for settling international accounts on a gold basis.

Telegraph. The rates for Egypt, Syria, Trans-Jordan and certain other countries will be in the same number of mils as the present rates expressed in milliemes. In other cases revisions will be necessary for the reason given in the preceding paragraph.

Telephone. Charges for trunk calls to Egypt will be in the same number of mils as the present charges expressed in milliemes.

It will be seen from the foregoing that, with a few unavoidable exceptions, the new rates will represent a reduction on a gold basis of 2½% on the present rates.

Detailed information regarding those cases where alterations will be necessary can be obtained on application at any post office.

11th October, 1927

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 291: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 197 (16.10.1927), p. 728.

The New Coins and Banknotes



Figs. 111–117 and 111a–117a: Front and reverse sides of the new coins.²³

23 Images of coins taken from Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palestine_pound (accessed 28.06.1927). Licence: [Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/), except 10 Mils: taken from eBay, <http://www.ebay.co.uk/itm/5-Palestine-coin-10-Mils-collection-3x1933-2x1934-Key-dates-Rare-/172723714220?hash=item283722b8ac:g:QgQAAOSwhvFZFBsU> (accessed 28.06.1927). Not all coins shown are from 1927. Images of banknotes taken from the website of Raphael Dabbah, http://www.palestinecurrency.com/en_home.asp (accessed 28.06.1927). Mr. Dabbah is author of *Currency notes of the Palestine Currency Board*. Jerusalem: Dabbah, c 2005. 423 p. ISBN: 978965906501. Also recommended: Berlin, Howard M: *The coins and banknotes of Palestine under the British mandate, 1927–1947*. Jefferson, N.C./London: McFarland, c 2001. 170 p. ISBN: 0786408790. Note: Some images have been cropped, retouched, or resized.



Figs. 118–123/118a–123a: The front and reverse sides of the initial 1927 series of banknotes.²⁴

24 Note the preceding footnote.

1.11.1927: Tenders

The contract for erecting a new roof on the Telephone Exchange building, Jerusalem has been awarded to Mr. A. Ruthen at 5% below P.W.D. estimate. Period of contract is one calendar month.

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

⋮

The contract for erecting a new roof on the Telephone Exchange building, Jerusalem has been awarded to Mr. A. Ruthen at 5% below P.W.D. estimate. Period of contract is one calendar month.

Doc. 292: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 197 (16.10.1927), p. 734.



1.11.1927: Palestine Currency Substitution Order 1927 (Promulgation)

PROMULGATION OF ORDINANCES.

PALESTINE.

ORDER.

(Gazetted 1st November, 1927).

1. The Bank Notes Forgery Ordinance, No. 32 of 1927, is hereby promulgated in the form in which it was published as a Bill in the Official Gazette of the 16th of September, 1927, subject to the following modifications, and shall be in force as from the date of publication of this Order.

(1) In Section 3, the word "false" shall be replaced by the word "forged"; and the following subsection shall be added as subsection (2):

"(2) If any person without lawful authority or excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on him, receives from any other person or has in his possession any forged or altered note purporting to be a bank note, he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years."

(2) In Section 5, paragraph (a), the words "or sells or exposes for sale" shall be inserted after the word "uses."

⋮

6. The Palestine Currency Substitution Ordinance, No. 37 of 1927, is hereby promulgated in the form in which it was published as a bill in the Official Gazette of the first of October, 1927, and shall be in force as from the date of publication of this Order.

⋮

28th October, 1927.

PLUMER F. M.
High Commissioner.

PROMULGATION OF ORDINANCES.

PALESTINE.

ORDER

(Gazetted 1st November, 1927).

1. The Bank Notes Forgery Ordinance, No. 32 of 1927, is hereby promulgated in the form in which it was published as a Bill in the Official Gazette of the 16th of September, 1927,²⁵ subject to the following modifications, and shall be in force as from the date of publication of this Order.

(1) In Section 3, the word "false" shall be replaced by the word "forged"; and the following subsection shall be added as subsection (2):

"(2) If any person without lawful authority or excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on him, receives from any other person or has in his possession any forged or altered note purporting to be a bank note, he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years."

(2) In Section 5, paragraph (a), the words "or sells or exposes for sale" shall be inserted after the word "uses."

⋮

6. The Palestine Currency Substitution Ordinance, No. 87 of 1927, is hereby promulgated in the form in which it was published as a bill in the Official Gazette of the first of October, 1927.²⁶ and shall be in force as from the date of publication of this Order.

⋮

28th October, 1927.

PLUMER F. M.

High Commissioner.

Doc. 293: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 198 (1.11.1927), p. 739.



Official Gazette

OF THE

Government of Palestine.

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY AUTHORITY.

No. 198

JERUSALEM

1st November, 1927.

Fig. 124: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 198 (1.11.1927).

25 See doc. 282 on p. 105.

26 See doc. 284 on p. 110.

1.11.1927: Compensation for Loss or Damage

NOTICES.

I.

Compensation for loss of or damage to correspondence, packets, parcels etc.

Class of correspondence	Maximum compensation	
	Total loss	Partial loss
Inland		
Letters, Packets etc.		} At the discretion of the Postmaster General but not exceeding L.P. 2 in any case.
(a) Registered	L.P. 2	
(b) Unregistered	Nil	Nil
Parcels		} According to value of item lost or damaged but not exceeding L.P. 2.
(a) Registered	L.P. 2	
(b) Unregistered	L.P. 1	} According to value of item lost or damaged but not exceeding L.P. 1.
Foreign		
Letters, Packets etc.	50 frcs (L.P. 2)	Nil
(a) Registered		
(b) Unregistered	Nil	Nil
Parcels (ordinary)		} According to value of lost or damaged articles but not exceeding maximum quoted in each case.
Not exceeding 1 kilo	10 frcs. (390 mils)	
" " 5 kilos	25 frcs. (L.P. 1)	
" " 10 kilos	40 frcs (L.P. 1.500 mils)	
Insured (Inland and Foreign)		
Letters	} Insured value not exceeding pre-scribed maximum	} Value of lost or damaged article at the time of acceptance for transmission not exceeding prescribed maximum.
Boxes		
Parcels		

In cases where compensation is granted in respect of the loss of or the destruction or abstraction of the whole of the contents of a parcel or an insured item the sender shall be entitled to the return of the postage paid but not the insurance fee.

In the case of registered or insured items when the enquiry has arisen as a result of an error on the part of the Postal Service the enquiry fee shall also be refunded.

The principle of responsibility for compensation in all cases is subject to the exceptions specified in Article 51 of the Principal Convention of Stockholm; Article 17 of the Agreement relating to Insured letters and Boxes (Stockholm); and Article 37 of the Agreement for Parcel Post (Stockholm).

(17554/27)

NOTICES.

I.

Compensation for loss of or damage to correspondence, packets, parcels etc.

Class of correspondence	Maximum compensation	
	Total loss	Partial loss
Inland		
Letters, Packets etc.		} At the discretion of the Postmaster General but not exceeding L.P.2 in any case.
(a) Registered	L.P. 2	
(b) Unregistered	Nil	Nil
Parcels		

(a) Registered	L.P. 2	} According to value of item lost or damaged but not exceeding L.P. 2.
(b) Unregistered	L.P. 1	
Foreign		
Letters, Packets etc	50 frcs	
(a) Registered	(L.P. 2)	Nil
(b) Unregistered	Nil	Nil
Parcels (ordinary)		
Not exceeding 1 kilo	10 frcs. (390 mils)	} According to value of lost or damaged articles but not exceed- ing maximum quoted in each case.
„ „ 5 kilos	25 frcs. (L.P. 1s)	
„ „ 10 kilos	40 frcs (L.P.1.500 mils)	
Insured (Inland and Foreign)		
Letters	} Insured value not exceeding prescribed maximum	} Value of lost or damaged article at the time of acceptance for transmission not exceeding prescribed maximum.
Boxes		
Parcels		

In cases where compensation is granted in respect of the loss of or the destruction or abstraction of the whole of the contents of a parcel or an insured item the sender shall be entitled to the return of the postage paid but not the insurance fee.

In the case of registered or insured items when the enquiry has arisen as a result of an error on the part of the Postal Service the enquiry fee shall also be refunded.

The principle of responsibility for compensation in all cases is subject to the exceptions specified in Article 51 of the Principal Convention of Stockholm; Article 17 of the Agreement relating to Insured letters and Boxes (Stockholm); and Article 37 of the Agreement for Parcel Post (Stockholm).

(17554/27)

Doc. 294: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 198 (1.11.1927), p. 747.

1.11.1927: Heavy Parcel Post to Transjordan

II.

Heavy Parcel Post—Palestine and Transjordan.

Commencing on the 1st November the maximum weight for parcels addressed to places in Transjordan will be increased to 10 kilogrammes. Such parcels may not, however, exceed the dimensions already prescribed for parcels not exceeding 5 kilogrammes.

1st November, 1927.
(17975/27)

W. HUDSON.
Postmaster General.

II.

Heavy Parcel Post—Palestine and Transjordan.

Commencing on the 1st November the maximum weight for parcels addressed to places in Transjordan will be increased to 10 kilogrammes. Such parcels may not, however, exceed the dimensions already prescribed for parcels not exceeding 5 kilogrammes.

1st November, 1927.
(17975/27)

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 295: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 198 (1.11.1927), p. 747.

1.11.1927: Tenders

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

IV.

The contract for alterations at house No. 258, Posts and Telegraphs Stores, Jerusalem, has been awarded to Mr M. Brickman at 6% below P.W.D. estimate. Period of contract is one calendar month.

⋮

IV.

The contract for alterations at house No. 258, Posts and Telegraphs Stores, Jerusalem, has been awarded to Mr M. Brickman at 6% below P.W.D. estimate. Period of contract is one calendar month.

Doc. 296: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 198 (1.11.1927), p. 749.

1.11.1927: Personnel

APPOINTMENTS ETC.

“A” Appointments.

⋮

Mr. G. H. Stocks, Inspecting Clerk, Grade I, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Postmaster, Jaffa, during the absence on leave of Mr. C.F. Hucklesby, with effect from the 5th of October, 1927, to the 4th of November, 1927, both dates inclusive.

Mr. G. H. Stocks, Inspecting Clerk, Grade I, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Postmaster, Jaffa, during the absence on leave of Mr. C.F. Hucklesby, with effect from the 5th of October, 1927, to the 4th of November, 1927, both dates inclusive.

Doc. 297: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 198 (1.11.1927), p. 751.

Terms of Subscription for the Official Gazette.

Single copies sold locally 50 mils.

Post Free.

	Quarterly	Half-yearly	Annually
Palestine	250 mils.	500 mils.	£P.1
Abroad	400 mils.	600 mils.	£P.1 200 mils.

Application with remittances (Cash, Postal or Money Orders only) should be made to: Superintendent Printing and Stationery, Russian Buildings, Jerusalem. No subscriptions will be refunded, after payment.

The Official Gazette is obtainable by the Trade from the Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Russian Buildings, Jerusalem. It can be purchased by the Public at all Booksellers and Newsagents in Palestine.

Fig. 125: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 198 (1.11.1927), p. 753.
Note: All rates are now expressed in the new currency.

1.11.1927: Court Fees Rules 1927

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OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

1st November, 1927.

RULES OF COURT.

Made by the Chief Justice with the sanction of the High Commissioner under Section twenty eight (c) of Proclamation No. 42 of the 24th. June, 1918, Section three of the Public Notice issued by the High Commissioner on the 15th of August 1922, and Articles seventy three and seventy four of the Palestine Order-in-Council, 1922.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Short title and commencement. | 1. These Rules may be cited as the Court Fees Rules 1927 and shall come into force on the same date as the Stamp Duty Ordinance, 1927. |
| Replacement of O.P.D.A. and Hedjaz Stamp Duties by Court Fees. | 2. In lieu of Ottoman Public Debt Administration or Hedjaz Stamp duties heretofore payable there shall be paid as Court fees in addition to those prescribed by the Rules of Court of the twenty eighth of November 1918 the sums set forth in the schedule to these Rules. |
| Mode of payment of Court Fees. | 3. Such fees shall be paid by the purchase of adhesive stamps which shall be affixed upon the document in respect of which the fees are levied. The stamps shall be cancelled by the seal of the Court, and the date and the signature of the clerk receiving the fee shall be written across them. |

THE SCHEDULE.

	Mils.
A. For every petition	30
B. For every copy of a petition	10
C. For every document presented to a Court	10
D. For the service of every copy of a document	5
E. For every summons where the amount in dispute does not exceed £P. 10 or is undetermined	10
For every summons where the amount in dispute exceeds £P. 10	15
F. For every copy of a judgment except in cases of opposition	
(a) For a fixed amount	
(1) for a sum not exceeding £P. 1.	3
(2) for a sum exceeding £P. 1 and not exceeding £P. 10	5
(3) for a sum exceeding £P. 10 and not exceeding £P. 20	100
(4) for a sum exceeding £P. 20 and not exceeding £P. 100	100 together with 10 Mils for every £P. 20 or fraction thereof.
(5) for a sum exceeding £P. 100 and not exceeding £P. 1,000	100 together with 25 Mils for every £P. 50 or fraction thereof.

1st November, 1927.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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	Mils
(6) for a sum exceeding £P. 1,000	100 together with 50 Mils for every £P. 100 or fraction thereof.
(b) For an amount not fixed	100
G. For every copy of a judgment in cases of opposition	
(a) For a fixed amount	
(1) for a sum not exceeding £P. 1	2
(2) for a sum exceeding £P. 1 and not exceeding £P. 10	3
(3) for a sum exceeding £P. 10 and not exceeding £P. 100	50 together with 5 Mils for every £P. 20 or fraction thereof.
(4) for a sum exceeding £P. 100 and not exceeding £P. 400	50 together with 25 Mils for every £P. 100 or fraction thereof.
(5) for a sum exceeding £P. 400 and not exceeding £P. 1,000	100 together with 25 Mils for every £P. 100 or fraction thereof.
(6) for a sum exceeding £P. 1,000	100 together with 50 Mils for every £P. 100 or fraction thereof.
(b) For an amount not fixed	100

Made this twenty seventh day of October, 1927.

MICHAEL F. J. McDONNELL
Chief Justice.

Approved this first day of November, 1927.

PLUMER, F.M.
High Commissioner.

RULES OF COURT.

Made by the Chief Justice with the sanction of the High Commissioner under Section twenty eight (c) of Proclamation No. 42 of the 24th. June, 1918, Section three of the Public Notice issued by the High Commissioner on the 15th of August 1922, and Articles seventy three and seventy four of the Palestine Order-in-Council, 1922.

Short title and commencement.

1. These Rules may be cited as the Court Fees Rules 1927 and shall come into force on the same date as the Stamp Duty Ordinance, 1927.

Replacement of O.P.D.A. and Hedjaz Stamp Duties by Court Fees.

2. In lieu of Ottoman Public Debt Administration or Hedjaz Stamp duties heretofore payable there shall be paid as Court fees in addition to those prescribed by the Rules of Court of the twenty eighth of November 1918 the sums set forth in the schedule to these Rules.

Mode of payment of Court Fee

3. Such fees shall be paid by the purchase of adhesive stamps which shall be affixed upon the document in respect of which the fees are levied. The stamps shall be cancelled by the seal of the Court, and the date and the signature of the clerk receiving the fee shall be written across them.

THE SCHEDULE

	Mils
A. For every petition	30
B. For every copy of a petition	10
C. For every document presented to a Court	10
D. For the service of every copy of a document	5
E. For every summons where the amount in dispute does not exceed £P. 10 or is undetermined	10
For every summons where the amount in dispute exceeds £P. 10	15
F. For every copy of a judgment except in cases of opposition	
(a) For a fixed amount	
(1) for a sum not exceeding £P. 1	3
(2) for a sum exceeding £P. 1 and not exceeding £P. 10	5
(3) for a sum exceeding £P. 10 and not exceeding £P. 20	100
(4) for a sum exceeding £P. 20 and not exceeding £P. 100	100 together with 10 Mils for every £P. 20 or fraction thereof.
(5) for a sum exceeding £P. 100 and not exceeding £P. 1,000	100 together with 25 Mils for every £P. 50 or fraction thereof.
(6) for a sum exceeding £P. 1,000	100 together with 50 Mils for every £P. 100 or fraction thereof.
(b) For an amount not fixed	100
G. For every copy of a judgment in cases of opposition	
(a) For a fixed amount	
(1) for a sum not exceeding £P. 1	2
(2) for a sum exceeding £P. 1 and not exceeding £P. 10	3
(3) for a sum exceeding £P. 10 and not exceeding £P. 100	30 together with 5 Mils for every £P. 20 or fraction thereof.
(4) for a sum exceeding £P. 100 and not exceeding £P. 400	50 together with 25 Mils for every £P. 100 or fraction thereof.
(5) for a sum exceeding £P. 400 and not exceeding £P. 1,000	100 together with 25 Mils for every £P. 100 or fraction thereof.

- (6) for a sum exceeding £P. 1,000 100 together with 50 Mils for every £P. 100 or fraction thereof.
- (b) For an amount not fixed 100

Made this twenty seventh day of October, 1927.

MICHAEL F. J. McDONNELL
Chief Justice.

Approved this first day of November, 1927.

PLUMER, F.M.
High Commissioner.

Doc. 298: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, Gazette Extraordinary no. 21 (1.11.1927), pp. 756–757.

16.11.1927: Draft Coinage Order 1927

An Ordinance to amend the Law regarding offences relating to the Coinage.

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine, with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:-

Short title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Coinage Ordinance, 1927.

Definitions. 2. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires,

“Current” applied to coin means coin of any of the kinds and denominations which are lawfully used as money in Palestine;

“Metal” includes any mixture or alloy of metals;

“Nickel coin” includes any coin made of metal of a less value than the silver or alloy of silver used in the silver coin of the country in question;

“Counterfeit” applied to coin, means coin not genuine but resembling or apparently intended to resemble or pass for genuine coin, and includes genuine coin which has been prepared or altered so as to resemble or to be apparently intended to resemble or pass for coin of a higher denomination, and also genuine coin which has been clipped or filed, or the size or weight of which has been otherwise diminished, and which has been prepared or altered so as to conceal such clipping, filing, or diminution: it includes any such coin whether it is or is not in a fit state to be uttered, and whether the process of preparation or alteration is or is not complete;

“Gild” and “Silver” applied to coin, include producing the appearance of gold or silver respectively by any means whatever;

“Utter” includes using, dealing with, or acting upon, and attempting to use, deal with, or act upon, and attempting to induce any person to use, deal with, or act upon the thing in question as if it were genuine.

Counterfeiting gold and silver coin. 3. (1) Any person who makes or begins to make any counterfeit gold or silver coin is guilty of an offence.

(2) If the offence is committed with respect to current coin, he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude not exceeding fifteen years.

(3) If the offence is committed with respect to coin other than current coin, he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude not exceeding seven years.

4. Any person who:

(a) gilds or silvers any piece of metal of a fit size or figure to be coined, with intent that it shall be coined into counterfeit gold or silver coin; or

(b) makes any piece of metal into a fit size or figure to facilitate the coining from it of any counterfeit gold or silver coin, with intent that such counterfeit coin shall be made from it; or

(c) without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him,

(i) buys, sells, receives, pays, or disposes of any counterfeit gold or silver coin at a lower rate than it imports or is apparently intended to import, or offers to do any such thing;

(ii) brings or receives into Palestine any counterfeit gold or silver coin, knowing it to be counterfeit; or

(iii) makes or mends, or begins or prepares to make or mend, or has in his possession, or disposes of any stamp or mould which is adapted to make the resemblance of both or either of the sides of any gold or silver coin, or any part of either side thereof, knowing the same to be such a stamp or mould or to be so adapted; or

(iv) makes or mends, or begins or prepares to make or mend, or has in his possession, or disposes of any tool, instrument, or machine, which is adapted or intended to be used for marking coin round the edges with marks or figures apparently resembling those on the edges of any gold or silver coin, knowing the same to be so adapted or intended; or

(v) makes or mends, or begins or prepares to make or mend, or has in his possession, or disposes of any press for coinage, or any tool, instrument, or machine, which is adapted for cutting round blanks out of gold, silver or other metal, knowing such press, tool, instrument or machine to have been used or to be intended to be used for making any counterfeit gold or silver coin; or

(vi) knowingly conveys out of any mints of His Britannic Majesty any stamp, mould, tool, instrument, machine or press used or employed in coining, or any useful part of any of such things, or any coin, bullion, or metal,

is guilty of an offence.

(2) If the offence is committed with respect to current coin, he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude not exceeding fifteen years.

Preparation
coining gold
and silver coin.

(3) If the offence is committed with respect to coin other than current coin, he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude not exceeding seven years.

Clipping.

5. Any person who deals with any current gold or silver coin in such a manner as to diminish its weight with intent that when so dealt with it may pass as current gold or silver coin is guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude not exceeding fifteen years.

Possession of clippings.

6 Any person who unlawfully has in his possession or disposes of any filings or clippings of gold or silver, or any gold or silver in bullion, dust, solution, or any other state, obtained by dealing with current gold or silver coin in such a manner as to diminish its weight, knowing the same to have been so obtained, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude not exceeding seven years.

Uttering counterfeit gold or silver coin.

7. (1) Any person who utters any counterfeit gold or silver coin, knowing it to be counterfeit, is guilty of an offence.

(2) If the offence is committed with respect to current coin, he shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding two years.

(3) If the offence is committed with respect to coin other than current coin, he shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding one year.

(4) A person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant

Repeated uttering of counterfeit current gold or silver coin or possession of several such coins.

8. Any person who-

(a) utters any counterfeit gold or silver coin, knowing it to be counterfeit, and at the time of such uttering has in his possession any other counterfeit gold or silver coin; or

(b) utters any counterfeit gold or silver coin, knowing it to be counterfeit, and either on the same day or on any of the ten days next ensuing, utters any other counterfeit current gold or silver coin, knowing it to be counterfeit; or

(c) has in his possession three or more pieces of counterfeit current gold or silver coin, knowing them to be counterfeit, and with intent to utter any of them;

is guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding three years.

Offence after previous conviction.

9. Any person who commits any of the offences defined in the last two preceding Sections, after having been previously convicted of any of those offences committed with respect to current coin, or of any offence committed with respect to current coin, or after having been twice previously convicted of any of those offences committed with respect to coin other than current coin, is guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude not exceeding fifteen years.

Counterfeiting nickel coin.

10. (1) Any person who:-

(a) makes, or begins to make, any counterfeit nickel coin; or

(b) without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him, knowingly makes or mends, or begins, or prepares to make or mend, or has in his possession, or disposes of any tool, instrument, or machine which is adapted and intended for making any counterfeit nickel coin; or

(c) buys, sells, receives, pays, or disposes of any counterfeit nickel coin at a lower rate of value than it imports, or was apparently intended to import, or offers to do any such act;

is guilty of an offence.

(2) If the offence is committed with respect to current coin, the offender shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude not exceeding seven years.

(3) If the offence is committed with respect to coin other than current coin, the offender shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding one year. If found committing the offence he may be arrested without warrant.

(4) If the offence is committed with respect to coin other than current coin and the offender has been previously convicted of any such offence, he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude not exceeding seven years.

11 (1) Any person who:-

Uttering base nickel coin.

(a) utters any counterfeit current nickel coin, knowing it to be counterfeit; or

(b) has in his possession three or more pieces of counterfeit current nickel coin, knowing them to be counterfeit, and with intent to utter any of them;

is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding one year.

(2) A person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant.

12. (1) Any person who defaces any current coin by stamping thereon any name or word, whether the weight of the coin is or is not thereby diminished, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Defacing coin by stamping words thereon.

(2) A person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant.

13. (1) Any person who, with intent to defraud, utters as and for current gold or silver coin:

Uttering foreign coin, medals, etc. as current coin with intent to defraud.

(a) any coin which is not current coin; or

(b) any metal or piece of metal, whether a coin or not, which is of less value than the current coin as and for which it is uttered;

is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding one year.

(2) A person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant.

14. (1) Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him, exports or puts on board of a vessel or vehicle of any kind for the purpose of being exported from Palestine, any counterfeit current coin whatever, knowing it to be counterfeit, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for two years.

Exporting counterfeit coin.

(2) A person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant.

Having possession of more than five pieces of counterfeit coin, other than current coin. 15. (1) Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him, has in his possession more than five pieces of counterfeit coin other than current coin, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two pounds for every such counterfeit coin found in his possession, and to forfeiture of the counterfeit coin which shall be destroyed by order of the Court.

(2) In default of immediate payment of the fine, he shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Tender of defaced coin not legal tender. Penalty for uttering. 16. (1) Any person who utters any current coin which is defaced by the stamping of any name or word thereon is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two pounds.

(2) A tender of payment in money made in any coin so defaced is not a legal tender.

(3) A prosecution for any such offence shall not be commenced without the consent of the Attorney General.

Repeal. 17. The following Articles of the Ottoman Penal Code shall no longer have effect in Palestine, namely, Articles 143, 144, 145, 146 and 147, provided that nothing in this Section shall be deemed to revive any provisions of the Ottoman Law which are repealed by the Articles mentioned.

An Ordinance to amend the Law regarding offences relating to the Coinage.

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine, with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Coinage Ordinance, 1927.

Definitions

2. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires,

“Current” applied to coin means coin of any of the kinds and denominations which are lawfully used as money in Palestine;

“Metal” includes any mixture or alloy of metals;

“Nickel coin” includes any coin made of metal of a less value than the silver or alloy of silver used in the silver coin of the country in question;

“Counterfeit” applied to coin, means coin not genuine but resembling or apparently intended to resemble or pass for genuine coin, and includes genuine coin which has been prepared or altered so as to resemble or to be apparently intended to resemble or pass for coin of a higher denomination, and also genuine coin which has been clipped or filed, or the size or weight of which has been otherwise diminished, and which has been prepared or altered so as to conceal such clipping, filing, or diminution: it includes any such coin whether it is or is not in a fit state to be uttered, and whether the process of preparation or alteration is or is not complete;

“Gild” and “Silver” applied to coin, include producing the appearance of gold or silver respectively by any means whatever;

“Utter” includes using, dealing with, or acting upon, and attempting to use, deal with, or act upon, and attempting to induce any person to use, deal with, or act upon the thing in question as if it were genuine.

Counterfeiting gold and silver coin.

3. (1) Any person who makes or begins to make any counterfeit gold or silver coin is guilty of an offence.

(2) If the offence is committed respect to current coin, he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude not exceeding fifteen years.

(3) If the offence is committed with respect to coin other than current coin, he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude not exceeding seven years.

Preparation coining gold and silver coin

4. Any person who :

(a) gilds or silvers any piece of metal of a fit size or figure to be coined, with intent that it shall be coined into counterfeit gold or silver coin; or

(b) makes any piece of metal into a fit size or figure to facilitate the coining from it of any counterfeit gold or silver coin, with intent that such counterfeit coin shall be made from it; or

- (c) without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him,
- (i) buys, sells, receives, pays, or disposes of any counterfeit gold or silver coin at a lower rate than it imports or is apparently intended to import, or offers to do any such thing;
- (ii) brings or receives into Palestine any counterfeit gold or silver coin, knowing it to be counterfeit; or
- (iii) makes or mends, or begins or prepares to make or mend, or has in his possession, or disposes of any stamp or mould which is adapted to make the resemblance of both or either of the sides of any gold or silver coin, or any part of either side thereof, knowing the same to be such a stamp or mould or to be so adapted; or
- (iv) makes or mends, or begins or prepares to make or mend, or has in his possession, or disposes of any tool, instrument, or machine, which is adapted or intended to be used for marking coin round the edges with marks or figures apparently resembling those on the edges of any gold or silver coin, knowing the same to be so adapted or intended; or
- (v) makes or mends, or begins or prepares to make or mend, or has in his possession, or disposes of any press for coinage, or any tool, instrument, or machine, which is adapted for cutting round blanks out of gold, silver or other metal, knowing such press, tool, instrument or machine to have been used or to be intended to be used for making any counterfeit gold or silver coin; or
- (vi) knowingly conveys out of any mints of His Britannic Majesty any stamp, mould, tool, instrument, machine or press used or employed in coining, or any useful part of any of such things, or any coin, bullion, or metal,

is guilty of an offence.

(2) If the offence is committed with respect to current coin, he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude not exceeding fifteen years.

(3) If the offence is committed with respect to coin other than current coin, he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude not exceeding seven years.

Clipping.

5. Any person who deals with any current gold or silver coin in such a manner as to diminish its weight with intent that when so dealt with it may pass as current gold or silver coin is guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude not exceeding fifteen years.

Possession of clippings.

6. Any person who unlawfully has in his possession or disposes of any filings or clippings of gold or silver, or any gold or silver in bullion, dust, solution, or any other stale, obtained by dealing with current gold or silver coin in such a manner as to diminish its weight, knowing the same to have been so obtained, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude not exceeding seven years.

Uttering counterfeit gold or silver coin.

7. (1) Any person who utters any counterfeit gold or silver coin, knowing it to be counterfeit, is guilty of an offence.

(2) If the offence is committed with respect to current coin, he shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding two years.

(3) If the offence is committed with respect to coin other than current coin, he shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding one year.

(4) A person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant.

Repeated uttering of counterfeit current gold or silver coin or possession of several such coins.

8. Any person who-

(a) utters any counterfeit gold or silver coin, knowing it to be counterfeit, and at the time of such uttering has in his possession any other counterfeit gold or silver coin; or

(b) utters any counterfeit gold or silver coin, knowing it to be counterfeit, and either on the same day or on any of the ten days next ensuing, utters any other counterfeit current gold or silver coin, knowing it to be counterfeit; or

(c) has in his possession three or more pieces of counterfeit current gold or silver coin, knowing them to be counterfeit, and with intent to utter any of them;

is guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding three years.

- Offence after previous conviction. 9. Any person who commits any of the offences defined in the last two preceding Sections, after having been previously convicted of any of those offences committed with respect to current coin, or of any offence committed with respect to current coin, or after having been twice previously convicted of any of those offences committed with respect to coin other than current coin, is guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude not exceeding fifteen years.
- Counterfeiting nickel coin. 10. (1) Any person who :-
 (a) makes, or begins to make, any counterfeit nickel coin; or
 (b) without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him, knowingly makes or mends, or begins, or prepares to make or mend, or has in his possession, or disposes of any tool, instrument, or machine which is adapted and intended for making any counterfeit nickel coin; or
 (c) buys, sells, receives, pays, or disposes of any counterfeit nickel coin at a lower rate of value than it imports, or was apparently intended to import, or offers to do any such act; is guilty of an offence.
 (2) If the offence is committed with respect to current coin, the offender shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude not exceeding seven years.
 (3) If the offence is committed with respect to coin other than current coin, the offender shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding one year. If found committing the offence he may be arrested without warrant.
 (4) If the offence is committed with respect to coin other than current coin and the offender has been previously convicted of any such offence, he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude not exceeding seven years.
- Uttering base nickel coin. 11. (1) Any person who :-
 (a) utters any counterfeit current nickel coin, knowing it to be counterfeit; or
 (b) has in his possession three or more pieces of counterfeit current nickel coin, knowing them to be counterfeit, and with intent to utter any of them; is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding one year.
 (2) A person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant.
- Defacing coin by stamping words thereon. 12. (1) Any person who defaces any current coin by stamping thereon any name or word, whether the weight of the coin is or is not thereby diminished, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding one year.
 (2) A person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant.
- Uttering foreign coin, medals, etc. as current coin with intent to defraud. 13. (1) Any person who, with intent to defraud, utters as and for current gold or silver coin:
 (a) any coin which is not current coin; or
 (b) any metal or piece of metal, whether a coin or not, which is of less value than the current coin as and for which it is uttered; is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding one year.
 (2) A person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant.
- Exporting counterfeit coin. 14. (1) Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him, exports or puts on board of a vessel or vehicle of any kind for the purpose of being exported from Palestine, any counterfeit current coin whatever, knowing it to be counterfeit, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for two years.
 (2) A person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant.
- Having possession of more than five pieces of counterfeit coin, other than current coin. 15. (1) Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him, has in his possession more than five pieces of counterfeit coin other than current coin, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two pounds for every such counterfeit coin found in his possession, and to forfeiture of the counterfeit coin which shall be destroyed by order of the Court.
 (2) In default of immediate payment of the fine, he shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Tender of defaced
coin not legal tender.
Penalty for uttering.

16. (1) Any person who utters any current coin which is defaced by the stamping of any name or word thereon is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two pounds.

(2) A tender of payment in money made in any coin so defaced is not a legal tender.

(3) A prosecution for any such offence shall not be commenced without the consent of the Attorney General.

Repeal.

17. The following Articles of the Ottoman Penal Code shall no longer have effect in Palestine, namely, Articles 143, 144, 145, 146 and 147, provided that nothing in this Section shall be deemed to revive any provisions of the Ottoman Law which are repealed by the Articles mentioned.

*Doc. 299: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 199 (16.11.1927), p. 790–794.
Note: Promulgated in Gazette no. 201.²⁷*

16.11.1927: Legal Tender Restrictions

PALESTINE CURRENCY ORDER, 1927.

PROCLAMATION.

In exercise of the powers vested in me by Article 3 (1) of the Palestine Currency Order, 1927, I, Field Marshal Herbert Charles Onslow, Baron Plumer, His Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, do hereby proclaim that, as from the date hereof, coins of any denomination lower than 50 mils, and not lower than 10 mils shall be legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding 200 mils; and that coins of any denomination lower than 10 mils shall be legal tender for payment of an amount not exceeding 100 mils.

15th November, 1927.
(18682/27)

PLUMER F. M.
High Commissioner.

PALESTINE CURRENCY ORDER, 1927.

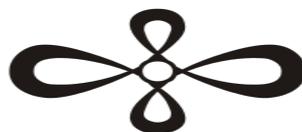
PROCLAMATION.

In exercise of the powers vested in me by Article 3 (1) of the Palestine Currency Order, 1927, I, Field Marshal Herbert Charles Onslow, Baron Plumer, His Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, do hereby proclaim that, as from the date hereof, coins of any denomination lower than 50 mils, and not lower than 10 mils shall be legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding 200 mils; and that coins of any denomination lower than 10 mils shall be legal tender for payment of an amount not exceeding 100 mils.

15th November, 1927.
(18682/27)

PLUMER F. M.
High Commissioner.

*Doc. 300: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 199 (16.11.1927), p. 798.
Note: "Commader-in-Chief" should read "Commander-in-Chief".*



²⁷ See doc. 311 on p. 143.

16.11.1927: Personnel (Pensionable Offices)

PENSIONS ORDINANCE, 1925.

NOTICE.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 2 of the Pensions Ordinance, 1925, and with the advice of the Executive Council and the sanction of the Secretary of State His Excellency the High Commissioner has declared the following offices to be pensionable:

Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

Postmaster General;
Deputy Postmaster General;
Assistant Director;
Chief Accountant;
Assistant Accountant;
Chief Storekeeper;
Telephone Superintendent;
Postmasters;
Chief Engineer;
Engineers;
Assistant Engineer.

6th November, 1927.
(Adm 117)

A. S. KIRKBRIDE
Clerk to Council.

PENSIONS ORDINANCE, 1925.

NOTICE.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 2 of the Pensions Ordinance, 1925, and with the advice of the Executive Council and the sanction of the Secretary of State His Excellency the High Commissioner has declared the following offices to be pensionable:

Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

Postmaster General;
Deputy Postmaster General;
Assistant Director;
Chief Accountant;
Assistant Accountant;
Chief Storekeeper;
Telephone Superintendent;
Postmasters;
Chief Engineer;
Engineers;
Assistant Engineer.

6th November, 1927
(Adm 117)

A. S. KIRKBRIDE
Clerk to Council.

Doc. 301: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 199 (16.11.1927), pp. 805–807. Note: A correction to this notice will appear in Gazette no. 200.²⁸

²⁸ See doc. 308 on p. 140.

16.11.1927: Personnel

CONFIRMATION OF ORDINANCE.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been pleased to notify that His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance in respect to :-

No. 14 of 1927, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the issue of Currency Notes".

CONFIRMATION OF ORDINANCE.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been pleased to notify that His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance in respect to :-

No. 14 of 1927, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the issue of Currency Notes".

Doc. 302: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 199 (16.11.1927), p. 808.
Note: Refers to the Currency Notes Ordinance 1927,²⁹ promulgated in Gazette no. 186 of 1.05.1927.³⁰

16.11.1927: Allenby Bridge closed to Heavy Vehicles

NOTICE.

The Allenby Bridge is closed until further notice to all mechanical transport except passenger automobiles having a seating capacity of not more than seven seats including the driver.

Passengers are recommended to alight and proceed over the bridge on foot.

This notice applies to all traffic whether proceeding from Palestine to Transjordan or vice versa.

NOTICE.

The Allenby Bridge is closed until further notice to all mechanical transport except passenger automobiles having a seating capacity of not more than seven seats including the driver.

Passengers are recommended to alight and proceed over the bridge on foot.

This notice applies to all traffic whether proceeding from Palestine to Transjordan or vice versa.

Doc. 303: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 199 (16.11.1927), p. 808.

16.11.1927: Personnel

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

"A" Appointments.

His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint :-

Mr. Farid Suki, Clerk, Grade I, Immigration and Travel Section to be Acting Inspector during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Tattenbaum with effect from the 6th of October, 1927.

Mr. W. R. Hay, Engineer, Class 2, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Chief Engineer, during the absence on leave of Mr. A.A. Evans, O.B.E., M.C. with effect from the 30th of October, 1927.

Mr. R. Moffatt, Assistant Engineer, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs to be Acting Engineer during the period Mr. W. R. Hay is acting as Chief Engineer, with effect from the 30th of October, 1927.

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

"A" Appointments.

His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint :-

Mr. Farid Suki, Clerk, Grade I, Immigration and Travel Section to be Acting Inspector during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Tattenbaum with effect from the 6th of October, 1927.

Mr. W. R. Hay, Engineer, Class 2, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Chief Engineer, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. A. Evans, O.B.E., M.C. with effect from the 30th of October, 1927.

Mr. R. Moffatt, Assistant Engineer, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs to be Acting Engineer during the period Mr. W. R. Hay is acting as Chief Engineer,

29 For draft see doc. 265 on p. 79.

30 See doc. 267 on p. 84.

with effect from the 30th of October, 1927.

Mr. A. A. Evans,
O.B.E., M.C.,

Department of Posts and
Telegraphs,
30.10.27-29.1.28.

Mr. A. A. Evans,
O.B.E., M.C.,

Department of Posts and
Telegraphs,
30.10.27-29.1.28

Doc. 304: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 199 (16.11.1927), pp. 821-822.

1.12.1927: Deliverance Day 1927 (Public Holiday)

DELIVERANCE DAY, 1927.

I am grateful for the response to my appeal that the 11th of November—**Armistice Day**—should be kept as a day of Remembrance.

I hope that the 9th of December, the day of the deliverance of Jerusalem, will be observed in a similar spirit as a day of Thanksgiving, and that every citizen will endeavour to attend his own place of worship on that day.

It will be observed as a Public Holiday.

There will be no official reception at Government House, but at 11 a.m. I as High Commissioner will present the insignia of honours awarded in Palestine on the occasion of His Majesty's last birthday, at the Government Offices.

26.11.27.

PLUMER, F. M.
High Commissioner.

DELIVERANCE DAY, 1927.

I am grateful for the response to my appeal that the 11th of November—Armistice Day—should be kept as a day of Remembrance.

I hope that the 9th of December, the day of the deliverance of Jerusalem, will be observed in a similar spirit as a day of Thanksgiving, and that every citizen will endeavour to attend his own place of worship on that day.

It will be observed as a Public Holiday.

There will be no official reception at Government House, but at 11 a.m. I as High Commissioner will present the Insignia of honours awarded in Palestine on the occasion of His Majesty's last birthday, at the Government Offices.

26.11.27.

PLUMER, F. M.
High Commissioner.

Doc. 305: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 200 (1.12.1927), p. 847.



16.11.1927: Tenders

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

XI.

The contract for the supply of type for the manufacture of Rubber Stamps during the period from the 1st October, 1927 to the 31st of December 1927, has been adjudicated in favour of Mr. S. Azulai, Jaffa Road, Jerusalem, at the price of £P. 0.103 mils per stamp in any size and design.

⋮

XI.

The contract for the supply of type for the manufacture of Rubber Stamps during the period from the 1st October, 1927 to the 31st of December 1927, has been adjudicated in favour of Mr. S. Azulai, Jaffa Road, Jerusalem, at the price of £P. 0.103 mils per stamp in any size and design.

Doc. 306: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 200 (1.12.1927), p. 850.

Note: This refers to rubber stamps and cachets for official use.

1.12.1927: Personnel (Pensionable Offices)

CORRIGENDUM.

The permanent post "Assistant Director" published under the Heading "Department of Posts and Telegraphs" of the Notice under the Pensions Ordinance, 1925, in the Official Gazette No. 199 of the 16th of November, 1927, should read "Assistant Directors".

CORRIGENDUM.

The permanent post "Assistant Director" published under the Heading "Department of Posts and Telegraphs" of the Notice under the Pensions Ordinance, 1925, in the Official Gazette No. 199 of the 16th of November, 1927, should read "Assistant Directors".

Doc. 307: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 200 (1.12.1927), p. 854.

Note: Refers to notice in Gazette no. 199 (16.11.1927), p. 807.³¹

15.12.1927: Personnel (King's Birthday Honours)

HONOURS

The Insignia of the following honours, which His Majesty was graciously pleased to confer on officers of the Palestine Government and residents of Palestine on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday on the 3rd of June, 1927, were presented by His Excellency the High Commissioner at an official reception held at the Government Offices on the 9th of December, 1927.

⋮

Mr. ROBERT MOFFAT, has been appointed **Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.**

Mr. Moffat has performed valuable work, and has been responsible for a considerable improvement in the state of telegraphic communications in the Northern District.

³¹ See doc. 301 on p. 137.

HONOURS

The Insignia of the following honours, which His Majesty was graciously pleased to confer on officers of the Palestine Government and residents of Palestine on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday on the 3rd of June, 1927, were presented by His Excellency the High Commissioner at an official reception held at the Government Offices on the 9th of December, 1927.

⋮

Mr. ROBERT MOFFAT has been appointed **Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.**

Mr. Moffat has performed valuable work, and has been responsible for a considerable improvement in the state of telegraphic communications in the Northern District.

Doc. 308: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, Gazette Extraordinary no. 25 (15.12.1927), p. 890.

16.12.1927: Appropriation Ordinance 1927

904 OFFICIAL GAZETTE 15th December, 1927

No. 44 of 1927
APPROPRIATION (April-December, 1927) ORDINANCE, 1927.

An Ordinance to appropriate a sum not exceeding £17,000,000 in the name of the new financial year for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1927.

WHEREAS it is necessary to make provision for the expenses of the Government of Palestine for the period of 9 months ending on the 31st day of December, 1927;

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine, with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:

This Ordinance may be cited as the Appropriation (April-December, 1927) Ordinance, 1927.

1. There shall be issued and applied to the nine months ending on the 31st day of December, 1927, the sum not exceeding the sum of £17,000,000 for the purpose of the Government of Palestine for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1927.

2. It is hereby provided that the amount set forth under each item in the Schedule shall be available for the purposes of the Government of Palestine for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1927.

SCHEDULE.

	£P.
1. Printing	22,000
2. Public Debt and Loan Charges	11,000
3. The Secretary and High Commissioner	1,000
4. Salaries	24,000
5. Director Administration	2,000
6. Legal Department	7,000
7. Public Department	40,000
8. Police Department	1,000
9. Post Department	10,000
10. Customs, Excise and Trade	10,000
11. Public Works Department	100,000
12. Agriculture and Forests	10,000
13. Land Department	5,000
14. Land Revenue	10,000
15. Public Health	10,000
16. Government Printing Office	10,000
17. Government Printing Office	10,000
18. Public Works Department	10,000
19. Public Works Department	10,000
20. Public Works Department	10,000
21. Public Works Department	10,000
22. Public Works Department	10,000
23. Public Works Department	10,000
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96. Public Works Department	10,000
97. Public Works Department	10,000
98. Public Works Department	10,000
99. Public Works Department	10,000
100. Public Works Department	10,000
Total	£17,000,000

Summary:

The "Appropriation (April-December, 1927) Ordinance, 1927" allocates the budget of the Government of Palestine for the financial year covering 1.04.1927–31.12.1927, i.e. only for 9 months due to the change to calendar year.

The Government total of £P. 1,923,933 includes £P. 103,935 ordinary and £P. 15,436 extraordinary expenses for the Posts and Telegraphs Department (total: £P. 129,374).

This compares to the previous financial years (12 months) as follows:
1926/27: £E. 111,747 + £E. 23,500 extraordinary (total: £E. 135,247)

1925/26: £E. 93,485 ordinary + £E. 10,000 extraordinary + £E. 900 supplementary (total: £E. 104,385)

Doc. 309: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 201 (16.12.1927), p. 894. Note: Promulgated in the same Gazette, p. 909.³²

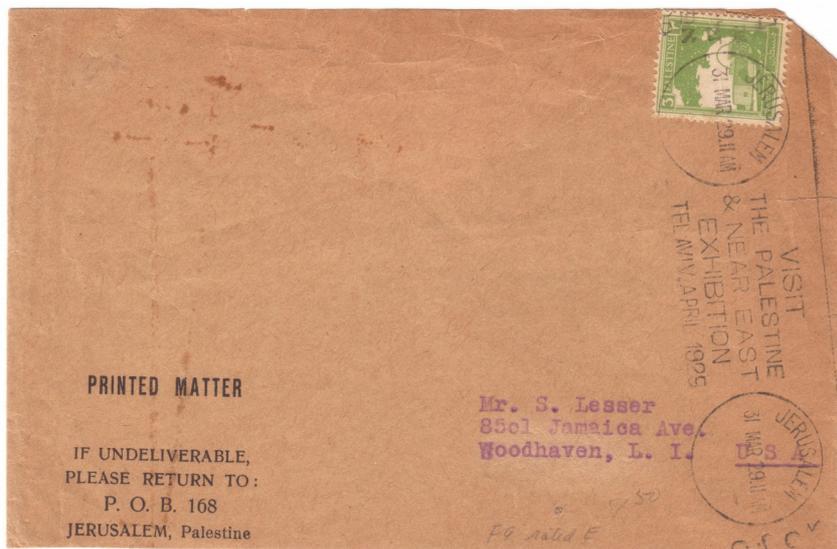


Fig. 126: Printed Matter cover, Jerusalem to Woodhaven, New York.

Franking: 3m Pictorials (SG no. 91), machine cancelled 31.03.1929 (Sacher F9).

[FPM5: 3 = 3m, 31.03.1929]

32 See doc. 310 on p. 142.

16.12.1927: Appropriation Ordinance 1927 (Promulgation)

PROMULGATION OF ORDINANCE.

PALESTINE. ORDER. (Gazetted 16th December, 1927).

In pursuance of the power vested in me by Article 17 (1) (d) of the Palestine Order-in-Council, 1922, as amended by Article 3 of the Palestine (Amendment) Order in-Council, 1923, I hereby order that the Appropriation (April-December, 1927) Ordinance No. 44 of 1927 shall come into force on the date of publication of this Order.

PLUMER F. M.
High Commissioner.

15th December, 1927.

PROMULGATION OF ORDINANCE.

PALESTINE. ORDER (Gazetted 16th December, 1927).

In pursuance of the power vested in me by Article 17 (1) (d) of the Palestine Order-in-Council, 1922, as amended by Article 3 of the Palestine (Amendment) Order in-Council, 1923, I hereby order that the Appropriation (April-December, 1927) Ordinance No. 44 of 1927 shall come into force on the date of publication of this Order.

PLUMER, F. M.
High Commissioner.

15th December, 1927.

Doc. 310: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 201 (16.12.1927), p. 909.
Note: Refers to the ordinance in the same Gazette, p. 894.³³



Official Gazette

OF THE
Government of Palestine.

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY AUTHORITY.

No. 200

JERUSALEM

1st December, 1927

Fig. 127: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 200 (1.12.1927).

³³ See doc. 309 on p. 141.

16.12.1927: Coinage Ordinance 1927 (Promulgation)

PALESTINE.

PROMULGATION OF ORDINANCES.

ORDER.

(Gazetted 16th December, 1927).

The Reconstruction Loans Ordinance No. 45 of 1927;
 The Transjordan Frontier Force Ordinance No. 46 of 1927;
 The Customs Duties Exemption (Amendment) Ordinance
 No. 47 of 1927; and
 The Coinage Ordinance No. 48 of 1927,
 are hereby promulgated in the form in which they were published as Bills in the Official Gazette of the 16th of November 1927, and shall be in force as from the date of the publication of this Order.

December, 1927.

PLUMER F. M.
High Commissioner.

PROMULGATION OF ORDINANCES.

PALESTINE.

ORDER

(Gazetted 16th December, 1927).

The Reconstruction Loans Ordinance No. 45 of 1927;
 The Transjordan Frontier Force Ordinance No. 46 of 1927;
 The Customs Duties Exemption (Amendment) Ordinance No. 47 of 1927; and
 The Coinage Ordinance No. 48 of 1927,
 are hereby promulgated in the form in which they were published as Bills in the Official Gazette of the 16th of November 1927, and shall be in force as from the date of the publication of this Order.

December, 1927.

PLUMER, F. M.
High Commissioner.

*Doc. 311: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 201 (16.12.1927), p. 909.
 Note: Draft Coinage Ordinance published in Gazette no. 199 (16.11.1927).³⁴*



³⁴ See doc. 299 on p. 129.

16.12.1927: Palestine Naval Flag

NOTICE.

Flag to be flown by Palestinian vessels.

It is hereby notified that a Warrant has been issued by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty authorising the Red Ensign of His Majesty's Fleet defaced on the fly thereof by the word "Palestine" in a white circular field to be used on board vessels belonging to inhabitants of Palestine.

G. S. SYMES
Chief Secretary.

30th November, 1927.
(19175/27)

NOTICE.

Flag to be flown by Palestinian vessels.

It is hereby notified that a Warrant has been issued by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty authorising the Red Ensign of His Majesty's Fleet defaced on the fly thereof by the word "Palestine" in a white circular field to be used on board vessels belonging to inhabitants of Palestine.

G. S. SYMES
Chief Secretary.

30th November, 1927.
(19175/27)

Doc. 312: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 201 (16.12.1927), p. 917.

16.12.1927: Christmas & New Year Telegrams

NOTICES.

I.

Telegrams-Christmas and New Year Greetings.

Christmas and New Year Greeting telegrams may be accepted Via Eastern for Great Britain, the Irish Free State, Malta and Gibraltar at the reduced rate shown below during the period 15th December until midnight on the 31st December. Christmas telegrams must be handed in not later than noon on Wednesday 21st December.

The indication "XLT" should be written by the sender before the address and will be counted as one word. Telegrams must be written in plain language and are subject to 48 hours delay.

The minimum charge is 100 mils per telegram up to 10 words and 10 mils for every additional word.

NOTICE.

I.

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Christmas and New Year Greeting telegrams may be accepted Via Eastern for Great Britain, the Irish Free State, Malta and Gibraltar at the reduced rate shown below during the period 15th December until midnight on the 31st December. Christmas telegrams must be handed in not later than noon on Wednesday 21st December.

The indication "XLT" should be written by the sender before the address and will be counted as one word. Telegrams must be written in plain language and are subject to 48 hours delay.

The minimum charge is 100 mils per telegram up to 10 words and 10 mils for every additional word.

Doc. 313: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 201 (16.12.1927), p. 918.



16.12.1927: Opening of Ain Harod Post Office (20.11.1927)

II.
A Post Office for the transaction of the following classes of business was opened at Ain Harod on the 20th November.

Sale of Stamps	Insured Letters
Money Orders	Telegraph
Postal Orders	Telephone
Parcel Post	

Hours of business :

Sunday to Friday	8 a.m. - 1 p.m.
	3 p.m. - 5 p.m.
Saturday	Closed.

23rd November, 1927. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

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A Post Office for the transaction of the following classes of business was opened at Ain Harod on the 20th November.

Sale of Stamps	Insured Letters
Money Orders	Telegraph
Postal Orders	Telephone
Parcel Post	

Hours of business:

Sunday to Friday	8 a.m.-1 p.m.
	3 p.m.-5 p.m.
Saturday	Closed.

23rd November, 1927. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 314: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 201 (16.12.1927), p. 918.

16.12.1927: Tenders

VIII.
The contract for strengthening the Telephone Exchange building, Jerusalem has been awarded to Mr. S. Agranat at 21% below P.W.D. estimate. Period of contract is 2 weeks.

ADJUCATION OF CONTRACTS.
:
VIII.
The contract for strengthening the Telephone Exchange building, Jerusalem has been awarded to Mr. S. Agranat at 21% below P.W.D. estimate. Period of contract is 2 weeks.

Doc. 315: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 201 (16.12.1927), p. 919.

to be continued ...



Recent Philatelic Journals

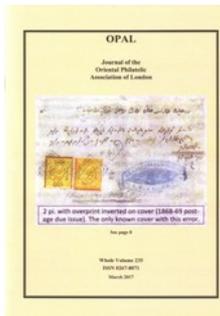
by Tobias Zywietz

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A selection of articles related to the Middle East from recent philatelic journals. Usually these journals are only available to members of the respective societies. Where known I am listing the price at which the society provides individual journals to non-members. Please enquire with each society for its conditions of supply.

OPAL Journal 235 – March 2017

Oriental Philatelic Association of London, English, A5, colour, –

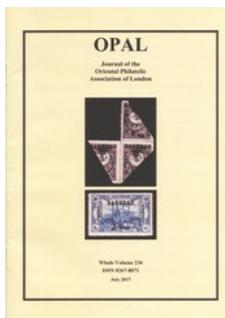


- B. Bradford reports on Spring Stampex 2017 and lists the awards achieved by OPAL-relevant exhibits (2–4).
- A. Özbek shows parts from his Duloz exhibit shown at Spring Stampex 2017, achieving 93 points and Large Vermeil ([a], 5–10, [c], [d]).
- B. Stuchel responds to I. Clare’s query in OPAL 234 on a curious 1908 postmark: he suggests that this was not a postmark but an impression from a coin (11).
- M. Lovegrove reports on his finding regarding the reported by never-seen “3” overprint on Hejaz Railway Revenue stamps: he suggests that the “3” is part of the OETA overprint handstamp and not a separate “3” surcharge (12–13).
- A Constantinople postmark on a Chinese stamp is shown: BRITISH POST OFFICE CONSTANTINOPLE [reprint from *The Overprinter*] (13).
- R. Malim reports on the shades of British Levant 4 piastres on 1d [reprint from *The Overprinter*] (14).
- J. Smith shows a “KUWATT” postmark (double-circled date-stamp, type 13) used 15.06.1948 [reprint from *The Overprinter*] (15).
- B. Bradfords reports on a find of possibly colour trials or printer’s waste of Duloz stamps from the collection of forgeries of Bath Philatelic Society (16).
- R. Malim revisits British Levant 2/6d “Seahorse” overprints [reprint from *The Overprinter*] (17–18).
- A. Tregurtha shows a new Kuwait overprint variant, recently added by Stanley Gibbons: 1955 2r on 2/6d in with type III surcharge “S central under T” [reprint from *The Overprinter*] (19).
- R. Malim studies an official envelope used in 1901 by the British Consulate General in Constantinople and also shows a similar cover from Smyrna, 1904 [reprint from *The Overprinter*] (20–22).
- J. Gledhill shows a British postal order issued in Smyrna in 1909 [reprint from *The Overprinter*] (23–25).
- T. Stanford looks at “EXPRESS D’ORIENT” labels on cover, showing also a postcard from an online auction of 2014. In response, A. Papadopoulos and U. Dörr both agree that this card is a forgery [both reprints from *The Overprinter*] (25–28).
- B. Bradford reports on a forged type 4 overprint “T.E.O. / CILICIE” (29).
- T. Hacking show the Bogus 1945 “Hava Kurumu / Jardin Aliti / +10 K / 1944-1945” overprint [see OPAL 233] (30).
- B. Bradford shows a forgery inverted “O. M. F. / Cilicie / 3 / PIASTRES” (30). In *Queries*, T. Hacking asks about the 100k and 200k stamps in the 1931 and 1950/55 Atatürk series of Turkey (31).
- B. Bradford shows the backside of ½pi and 2pi from the Austrian Levant second

Postage Due set of 1908/10, suggesting there are three papers with distinct thickness in existence (32).

OPAL Journal 236 – July 2017

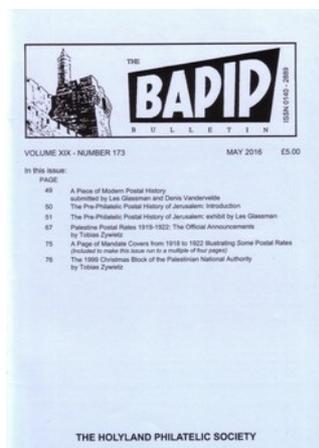
Oriental Philatelic Association of London, English, A5, colour, –



- F. Khalastchy updates readers on Stampex 2017, the presentation of his book, and the gold medal he won for his exhibit (2).
 In “Baghdad in British Occupation,” F. Khalastchy charts the origins of Iraq’s first stamps in 1917. The piece is profusely illustrated and a fitting recommendation for his recently published book (3–23, [1], [46]).
 R. Fuchs presents his research in the British Postal Museum Archives holdings of British Post Office mail bag tags for use with the Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa: documents pertaining to the tags are quoted from with many tags being also depicted (24–38, [45]).
 F. P. Katz replies to a query (OPAL 234 and OPAL 235) detailing that this unusual cancellation is an imprint of a 20pa coin, with M. Salis reporting another such instance (39).
 M. Whittaker shows a (likely) 1874 cover from Constantinople to Gabrovo, Bulgaria, pre-paid 20pa, with 2×2pi postage dues (40–42).

BAPIP Bulletin 173 – June 2016

Holyland Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, £5.00



- L. Glassman & D. Vandervelde show the front and reverse of *Israel Post*’s ETB (first-day souvenir sheet) for the joint issue “25 Year of Diplomatic Relations Israel–Greece of 9.02.2016” (49–50).
 L. Glassman presents his 16-page competition exhibit “The Pre-Philatelic Postal History of Jerusalem” (50–66). [*Editor’s comment: The 73 points achieved are generous, given the lacklustre descriptions and ghastly layout*]
 T. Zywiets details the official announcements of postal rates in Mandate Palestine 1919–1922 in facsimile (67–75).
 T. Zywiets reports on Palestine’s 1999 Christmas block with its missing numerator [revised version of the article in MEPB2] (76–80).

Türkei-Spiegel 118 – 4/2016

Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5.00



- A. Birken translated a description/transcription by Z. Aloni of a public notice announcing the postal rates in Jerusalem in 1871. The piece only adds a 30 Para local rate Jerusalem–Hebron to the already known rates (3–6).
 In “15. November 1916,” A. Birken describes the 10 and 25 Piastre stamps of 1914, intended for use on parcels (7–9); and explains the 1880s directional mark “par train éclair” (Orient Express) (10–11).
 O. von Pongratz-Lipitt shows the two variants of the Austrian 1879 2kr postcard for Bosnia-Herzegovina (12–14).
 A. Birken portrays Deyr ül-Zor (دير الزور, Dair az-Zaur, Deir ez-Zor) in Eastern Syria (15–18).
 A. Birken looks back 100 years at the defeat of Romania and the siege of Kut in Mesopotamia (19–22).
 A. Birken on the ideological history of Turkey: “The End of Kemalism?” (23–30).
 B.-D. Buscke researched the late usage of postmarks of the Kingdom of Syria in 1920s Transjordan (31–37).
 A. Birken takes a critical view on a Turkish postcard issued in 1999 used in 2002 for documenting a special flight transport to Austria and Germany (38–39).
 T. Zywiets reviews Laurence Kimpton’s book “*Airmails Across the Middle East 1918–1930.*” (40–43).
 A. Birken notes the publication of M. Yavuz Çorapçioğlu’s “*Postal Rates of the Republic of Turkey 1920–1960*” by ONEPS (43).

Türkei-Spiegel 119 – 1/2017*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5-00*

A. Birken describes the attempted Turkish expansion onto the Sinai, including the stamps and postmarks prepared in advance (6–15).

T. Zywiets reports on Turkey's first philatelic journal: "Le Timbre Levantin" [reprint from MEPB 4] (16–21).

A. Birken portrays the postal and philatelic history of Kerak (Jordan) (22–25).

B.-D. Buscke studies usage of Hejaz postmarks after Maan became part of Transjordan (26–31).

A. Birken detected two forged 19th Century covers found on eBay (33–35).

In "Antworten. Reaktionen..." [answers & reactions] B.-D. Buscke responds to the "par train éclair" piece in TS 118 (37), and H. Gerzabek explains the Austrian Levant's designation of Üsküb (Skopje) as "Salonich Ü" (37–38).

New literature: "De Hedjaz Spoorlijn" [special edition of Al-Barid] (32); and A. Birken's "Die Empire-Marken" (49).

Reports from the 2016 AGM (4–5, 40–44)

Türkei-Spiegel 120 – 2/2017*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5-00*

In "Türken und Griechen" (Turks and Greeks), A. Birken summarises his views on the two peoples' relationship during the centuries (4–7).

H. P. Soetens writes on the routing of mail on railway lines in Europe: Temeswar (Timișoara)–Basiasch (Bazias), Kustendje (Constanța)–Czernawoda (Cernavodă), Ruscuk (Ruse)–Varna, Odessa–Berlin, Vienna–Trieste, Belgrade–Niš (8–23).

K. Giray and T. Zywiets revisit the 1890/1892 Baghdad Provisionals [translation from MEPB 5] (24–31).

W. Pijnenburg sheds light on a neglected stamp: Pulhan 784a (vermillion/brick-red 7½pi on 3pi), reacting on comments made by B. Bradford and R. Malim in OPAL 233 and 234, arguing for its insertion into catalogues as a variety (32–37).

T. Zywiets shows a 1916 postcard from Mecca to Algiers (collection Saad M. Aldrees) with a "FEE PAID" mark, presenting also illustrations of other contemporary Hedjaz "fee paid" marks from Tomkins and Warin (38–40).

A. Birken spells out his interpretation of "Mache" (philatelic fabrication), citing entries from Grallert's encyclopaedia and the opinion of G. Bechthold on the German inflation-period *Opitz* covers. He draws some parallels to the *Adjémian* (or *Agémian*) covers with Ottoman postage-due marks (41–47).

Obituary of Willi (Wilhelm) Weber (16.09.1940–21.01.2017), the long-time past president of AROS (3). *BDPh grants a bronze pin to Bernd-Dieter Buscke in honour of his philatelic works in research and literature* (48–49).

Türkei-Spiegel 121 – 3/2017*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5-00*

A. Birken retraces the events surrounding the Balfour declaration of 1917 (5–10).

B.-D. Buscke studies the usage of Mandate postmarks on the Westbank 1948–50, listing and depicting some 18 such cancellers and their usage dates. The piece is profusely illustrated with a dozen covers (11–28).

A. Birken maps the "Six Days War" of 1967 (29–30).

J. Warnecke shows a newly discovered 1pi of 1908, *Michel 137*, perforated 12:13¼, and a 50pi of 1913, *Michel 221*, also 12:13¼. He comes to the conclusion that all issues between 1901 and 1913 exist in all four possible perforation types (31).

W. Pijnenburg shows four newly discovered postmarks: GUENAN (Gönen, 1902), Kozan posta ve telegraf merkezi 332 (1914), KARS 1 (with Arab on top, 1926), CHARLI (Şarlı, Trabzon) (32).

A. Birken reviews the new 2017 edition of the İSFİLA specialised catalogue

“Ottoman Empire 1840–1922.” Originally planned for 2016, it was published only earlier this year, with 640 pages in two A4-sized volumes. Birken shows positive and negative developments, points out omissions and errors, and notes that the inclusion of blocks-of-four largely lead to the expansion from 224 to over 600 pages (33–39).

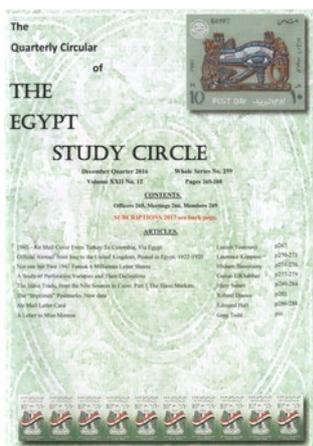
In “Antworten, Reaktionen...” [answers & reactions] W. Pijnenburg questions the existence of the Susurluk cancel 1 (Bayındır 1, Birken 1), and A, Birken shows further “IMPRIMÉE” forgeries offered on eBay (40–41).

Announcement of Dr. Birken’s fourth tome on the Ottoman stamps: “Wappen-Marken und Thessalien-Ausgabe” (Coat-of-Arms & Thessaly) (49).

T. Zywiets reports on the move of the AROS-Library (3–4). Invitation for the 2017 AGM, to be held in November in Cologne (42–45).

The Quarterly Circular 259 (Vol. 22, No. 12) – December 2016

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –



In the report of the 17.09.2016 meeting, mention is made on Sami Fereig’s book project “A Simplified Postal History of Egypt under the Rule of the Muhammad Aly Dynasty” (266–267).

L. Toutounji shows a 1943 Air Mail cover from Turkey to Colombia via Egypt (267).

L. Kimpton studies official mail transported by Air Mail from Iraq to the United Kingdom via Egypt during 1922–1925 (270–273).

H. Bassyouny studies Egypt letter sheets and reports the discovery of a second 1941 Farouk 6 millièmes print (274–276).

G. El-Khabbaz studies perforation varieties and compiled a typification and new nomenclature (277–279).

H. Salam’s article “The Slave Trade, from the Nile Sources to Cairo” is reprinted from OPUS 14: “The Slave Markets” (280–284).

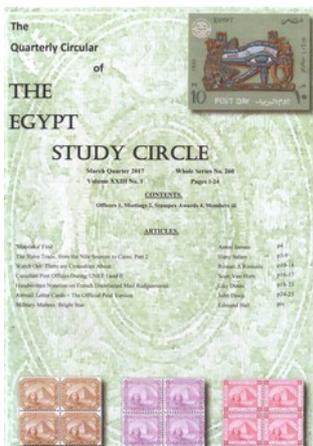
R. Dauwe presents his research into “Imprimés” postmarks (285).

E. Hall studies Egypt Air Mail Letter Cards, quoting official sources (286–288).

G. Todd shows a 1956 cover from British F.P.O. 299 stationed at Moascar, addressed to Marilyn Monroe at her Hollywood studio address (iii).

The Quarterly Circular 260 (Vol. 23, No. 1) – March 2017

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –



A. Jensen found a new early date for the “Mamlaka” Farouk 6m letter sheet 29.06.1942 (4).

H. Salam’s article “The Slave Trade, from the Nile Sources to Cairo” is reprinted from OPUS 14 with its second part: slave markets and slave traders (5–9).

R. A. Rimonis looks at depictions of crocodiles, concentrating on postcards (10–11, 14–16).

S. Van Horn reports on Canadian Post Offices during UNEF I and II (16–17).

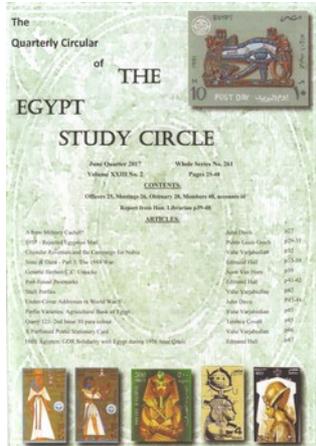
G. Dutau studies a handwritten notation on a cover and sheds light on French Disinfected Mail [reprint from Documents Philatéliques] (18–23).

J. Davis reports on Airmail Letter Cards with “Official Paid” marks (24–25).

E. Hall reports on U.S. (Navy FPO 09527, 1981) and French (BPM 126, 2001) military post offices in modern Egypt (iv).

Reports from the 2017 AGM (2–3) and on ESC member’s awards at Spring Stampex 2017 (4), the death of Erik Menné Larsen is recorded (iii).



The Quarterly Circular 261 (Vol. 23, No. 2) – July 2017*The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –*

At the May meeting, amongst other topics, R. Rimonis have a talk about the history of bookshop and publishers Lehnert & Landrock (26–27).

J. Davies shows an unrecorded dated cachet: “MILITARY WIRELESS / EGYPT / 7. FEB. 1915” situated at or near Ismailia¹ (27).

P. L. Grech studies the Franco-Egyptian *Postal War* of 1957, when French postal authorities rejected several stamps connected to the Suez conflict (29–31).

V. Varjabedian catalogues the Consular Revenue stamps used for the Nubian Monuments appeal (32).

The fifth part of E. Hall’s study of Sinai and Gaza concerns the 1948 War, listing Egyptian postal facilities and the cancellers, showing most on cover (33–38).

S. Van Horn looks at an 1899 postcard to Col. (later Gen.) H. C. C. Uniacke (39).

E. Hall studies the postmarks of Port Fuad (40–41).

V. Varjabedian presents perfin varieties of Shell Company [shell symbol] (41); perfins of Agricultural Bank of Egypt: “A B / E” (45), and an 1889 perfined postcard² of M. Joss & Löwenstein (Ismailia): “M. J. / & L.” (46).

J. Davis looks at under-cover addresses during WWII (42–43).

T. Covell presents a Second Issue 10pa in green (45).

E. Hall reports on the G.D.R. 1956 issue “HELFT/ ÄGYTEN” (Help Egypt) and shows a 1958 cover addressed to an UNEF officer at Khan Yunis (47).

Obituary: Peter Andrews (1925–2017) (28). J. Davies reports on new items in the ESC Library, mainly from the estate of the late Peter Smith (39–40). Edmund Hall, long-term Editor and Webmaster, has been forced to give up both the post. Editorship is handed over to Mike Murphy, the new webmaster is Neil Hitchens (48). ESC accounts for 2016 (iii).

Random Notes 90 – February 2016*Arabian Philatelic Association Int., English, ca. A4, colour, digital only, gratis*

In “Random Notes #90” the editor assembled short notes on a number of topics:

Discovery of the Al Khobar type SR20c postmark not listed by Ken Knight (3); a wandering smudge on SG S292a (3); a clearer print of the “DHAHRAN-AIRPORT” cancel is sought (4); Errors and variation on barcode postage and registration labels (4); Forgeries on eBay (5), Misplaced overprint on a Hejaz stamp; Variation of stamps in the 22nd Arabian Gulf Cup 2015 4-stamp block (6); Perforation varieties in the Allegiance to Crown Prince Naif 2015 4-stamp block (6).

D. E. Jessich discovered 75h stamps of the “Framed Kaaba” definitives (SG 1451) with a wide tooth. Similar “wide tooth” varieties occurred on the “Dam-Gosp-Air” series and the 25h value of “Small Khafji” (SG 3011), and others (11).

M. Lovegrove looks at a lot in the December 2015 David Feldman auction: the accumulation contained rare Ottoman cancels (Mecca, Yanbo, Mikhail, Kayber, Zumrud), and variations of the “Makkah Arms” issue (12–14).

M. Lovegrove studies Hejaz Nejd large size essays and their forgeries Hejaz-Nejd large size essays (15–19).

M. Lovegrove looks at Saudi Revenues: misperforations, plate varieties, new discoveries (20–21).

The current editor, Martin C. Lovegrove, seeks to hand over to a new editor and calls for more contributions (3).



1 According to Yigal Sheffy’s “British Military Intelligence in the Palestine Campaign, 1914-1918” (chapter 7) the Signal Squadron at “Medforce” GHQ was indeed operating in Ismailia in early 1916. Later a 15-man “Special Wireless Section” was attached to Signal Branch of E.E.F.

2 First shown in QC no. 215, 2005, p. 79.

Random Notes 91 – November 2016*Arabian Philatelic Association Int., English, ca. A4, colour, digital only, gratis*

In “Random Notes #91” the editor assembled short notes on a number of topics: Perforation varieties at the Arafat-to-Taif-Road stamp (SG 617–620) (3–4); colour trails of the President Bourguiba issue (SG 614–616) (4); a CTO piece from the royal yacht ‘Mahrousa,’ Djeddah 21.09.1945 is contributed by L. Toutounji (5); The Saudi Post website using “Mecca” for “Makkah” (6); Forgery of the 3-line Djeddah overprint (Mayo 242p) (6); Misperforation of SG O455 (6); D. Jessic contributes a scan of a “MEDINE / MAND” (حوالات) cancel (type S60) (6); Variation of the “MADINA / I” cancel (type S151) (6); an addition to the list of ‘Framed Kaaba’ varieties in issue 90 (7); A variation of the Damman الدمام type S150 cancel (7); Forgeries of “Makka Arms” on eBay (7); Colour variety of the 80h stamp of the “1978 Pilgrimage to Makkah” issue (SG 1217a) (16).

J. I. Kearney looks at a taxed 1940 CASOC (California-Arabian Standard Oil Co.) cover sent from Bahrain to the U.S.A. via Air Mail: it bears an early example of the “Via B.O.A.C. to Sydney / Pan American Airways / to Sanfrancisco” cachet (8).

In “The Rest of the Story,” D. E. Jessich looks at a cover sent from the “S.S. Christina” from Khobar to Canada (9–10).

J. I. Kearney looks at Saudi domestic surface covers during the ‘Tughra’ period 1934–1959 (11–16).

M. Lovegrove looks at the tarnished reputation of Hejaz-Nejd stamps, reprinting snippets from Gibbons Stamp Monthly, 1931–1934 and 1972, showing some covers and examples of genuine stamps (17–21).

M. Lovegrove researched the 200R exit and re-entry Visa label (22–26).

M. Lovegrove takes on the problem of how best to describe printing colours of stamps: he suggests to adopt “Pantone Color Bridge” as a guide [*Editor’s note: the sets retail from \$229. The aggressive copyright policy of the company should prevent any widespread use by philatelists. I regards SG’s and Michsel’s colour guides as quite adequate*] (27).

M. Lovegrove looks at Saudi Revenues: misperforations, plate varieties, new discoveries (28–29).



Coverpage: see page 11
Random Notes #91 - Page 1

Random Notes 92 – July 2017*Arabian Philatelic Association Int., English, ca. A4, colour, digital only, gratis*

In “Random Notes #92” the editor assembled short notes on a number of topics: 1962 Anti-Malaria stamp: 6q in green and blue as proof; it is suggested that Mayo 977X (“1961”) is an essay, not a proof (3); ‘Framed Kaaba’ 2r found in black and turquoise (colours of the 100h) (3); Warning about forged Nejd ‘Matbu’a’ stamps in the market (4); King Ali essays in format 72×46mm (4); 1925 Nejd Medina forged overprint (5); Saudi linear registration barcode labels: postcode as part of coding (5–6); Hejaz caliphate overprint variety: horizontal bar, presumed border of overprint plate on field position 13 (6); Saudi Officials: plate variety of the 2p (6); Hejaz postage dues overprint varieties (7); Faisal Boeing stamps on un-watermarked paper (MiNr 355–382 Y) sold at 20 times estimate (19,000 €) (7); A ‘Barid Mumtaz’ linear barcode EMS parcel label (8); Linear barcode from Riyadh C.P.O. with postcodes 20300 and 215521 (8); David Jessich supplied a checklist of Saudi ‘Flowers’ and ‘Cities’ giving details on watermark, gum, and UV-colour (9–10); ‘Khafji’ plate variety “RJYAL” (11); Transjordan Hejaz Railway revenue stamp forged (11); Hejaz postage dues and Jeddah overprint forgeries (11–12); Marginal inscription on Anti-Malaria essay (12); Haschemite gold and black surcharge varieties (12); Suspected forgeries of Ottoman postmark “EL-ULA” (12).

J. I. Kearney looks at Saudi domestic surface covers during Hejaz, Nejd, and Hejaz & Nejd periods (13–16).



see page 7
Random Notes #92 - Page 1

- D. Jessich reports on the tracking of a 2016 registered cover, Al-Khobar to Riyadh, franked with the 2008 5r Arab Post Day stamp (not block), noting that transit took seven days. Jessich shows the stamp under UV-light (17–18).
- J. I. Kearney updates an article by R. Thoden in RN 35 on a US Army Post Office forwarding service for CASOC and BAPCO employees during WWII. The cover address was “Arabian American Oil Company, A.P.O. 816, c/o Postmaster, New York, N.Y.” Kearney discerns four types of the “U.S. ARMY POSTAL SERVICE / A.P.O. / 816” postmark (19–22).
- D. Jessich retraces his methods of deciphering hard-to-read cancels (23–25).
- J. I. Kearney shows two double-weight CASOC covers from WWII (26–27).
- M. Lovegrove looks at a new type of the 150r ‘Manpower Resources’ revenue stamp with *al-malia* instead of *Kingdom of Saudi Arabia* security overprint: he’s inconclusive whether it’s a forgery or an essay (28–29).

The Levant Vol. 8, No. 6 – September 2016

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, US-\$ 1-50

- R. Roses shows and describes varieties of the 1922 Adana overprints (98).
- A. Tunaci shows his exhibit on the Kustendje–Czernawoda Railway (99–104).
- P. Winders looks at the 1962 hand-stamp overprints of the Yemen Arab Republic (105–107).
- K. Giray reports on a *Doksato Karyesi Posta Şubesi* cover wrongly transcribed as *Dukad Karyesi Posta Şubesi* in the Hackmey Collection. Doksato is in the Sanjak of Drama, Selanik Vilayet, Western Thrace (108).
- R. Bazzi studies two 1930s Lebanese Postage Due covers (109–110).

Supplement: Postal Rates of the Republic of Turkey 1920–1960 by M. Yavuz Çorapçioğlu

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, US-\$ 6-00

Çorapçioğlu assembled the principal postage rates (domestic and foreign) from official and other sources, starting with the rates for 1.02.1920 and ending with 15.06.1959. This culminates in two detailed rates tables and is supplemented by 10 pages of annotated cover illustrations.

This 24-page A4 colour booklet, though published separately, has been sent to ONEPS members together with the September 2016 issue of The Levant.

The Levant Vol. 9, No. 1 – January 2017

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, US-\$ 1-50

- A. Tunaci shows pages on the *Orient Express* (1 page), and on the *Roumelia Oriental Railways* (6 pages) from his award-winning exhibit (3–9).
- O. Graf researched the 1891/1892 “Imprimé” overprints on the UPU Empire and Coat of Arms issues; R. Rose added examples from a recent auction (10–12).
- R. Stuchell shows a cover contributed from Z. Aloni, believed to be the earliest international mail via the Ottoman Post: Constantinople to London, 19.10.1876. Dr. Birken reports that it was theoretically possible to send foreign mail via the Ottoman post from 1st July 1875. It’s then concluded that the actual earliest date is the issue of the bilingual stamps on 27.09.1876 Gregorian, i.e. 15.09.1876 Julian (13).
- R. Stuchell shows a 1900 cover from Camaran (Yemen) to Paris with a hand-drawn registration marking mimicking the printed labels (13–14).



The Levant Vol. 9, No. 2 – May 2017*Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, US-\$ 1-50*

A colour postcard shown depicts 6 Ottoman stamps, all forgeries (17).

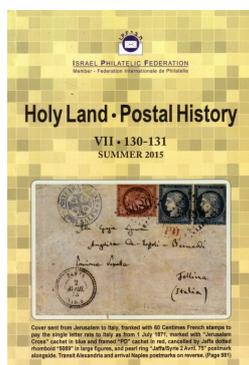
G. Riachi endeavours to determine the number of stamps issued of the 1917 Hejaz 2pi overprinted in 1925 (19–23).

A. Tunaci shows further five pages from his award-winning exhibit on Ottoman-European railways (24–28).

M. R. Michaels studies further hand-drawn registration markings from Camaran (Yemen) (29–31).

M. Round reviews “Guide To The Postal Stationery of Iraq” by Rubec and Al-Manaseer. [See also my review in MEPB 4] (32).

Obituary for David George Newton (1935–2016), ONEPS member and former US ambassador to Yemen (1994–1997) and to Iraq (1984–1988), holding various other diplomatic posts in Arabia (23).

Holy Land Postal History 130/131 – Summer 2015*Israel Philatelic Federation, English, ca. C5, colour, US-\$ 25-00*

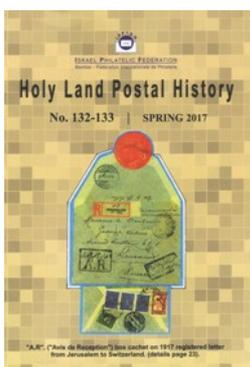
Y. Shabtai studies Israeli Taxed Mail 1948–1971 (961–980).

Y. Kleiner compiled texts and covers from the *Alexander* collection on foreign post offices in the Ottoman Empire, and shows mail from Jewish colonies being carried by Austrian Post and then the Ottoman Post following closure of the foreign services at the outbreak of World War I (981–996).

I. Karpovsky shows covers going through the sea-post of the foreign post offices in the Ottoman Empire (996–1011).

J. Aron reports on an Australian soldier’s letter, serving with 4th Light Horse Brigade, 27.11.1917 (1012–1016). The editor shows an unconnected cover with F.P.O. SZ1 mark (1016).

Y. Kleiner shows a Minhelet Ha’am letter of 25.05.1948 (1017–1018).

Holy Land Postal History 132/133 – Spring 2017*Israel Philatelic Federation, English, ca. C5, colour, US-\$ 25-00*

In *Letters to the Editor*, G. Zuzkis shows a 1939 telegram from Warsaw to Tel Aviv, sent just hours before the start of WWII (5); and L. Martinoja refers to a Minhelet Ha’am postmark (6–7).

M. I. Fock shows usage of newspaper stamps as used by the Ottoman and foreign post offices in the Holy Land (8–12).

I. Karpovsky [spelled here Karpovsky] shows a number of A.R. covers, Ottoman Post, Austrian and French Post Offices; and one from the 1948 transition period (Minhelet Ha’am) (3–23, [a])

J. Aron adds to his previous article on pigeon post by looking at a manual used by the Jewish underground militia during the Mandate era (24–27).

Y. Kleiner compiled information about censorship procedures during WWI (28–39).

The study of B. Longo about the 1840s private postal service of Santelli & Micciarelli is reprinted from the website of the Lebanese Philatelic Association (<http://lapsite.org/santelli-micciarelli/>), in an abridged version. Y. Kleiner adds several further covers in an appendix (45–58).

M. I. Fock looks at the express service operated by the Italian Post in the Levant: The Italian 25c “ESPRESSO”-stamp was overprinted in 1908 “LEVANTE / 1 PIASTRA 1” [MiNr. 18], and a 30c stamp was overprinted “LEVANTE / 60 PARAS 60” in 1910 [MiNr. 19] (59–61).

Z. Aloni presents a handwritten and officially certified copy of a public notice announcing the postal rates in Jerusalem in 1871. The piece only adds a 30 Para local rate Jerusalem–Hebron to the already known rates (62–65).

Y. Kleiner describes the 4th book in the “Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948” series: Zvi Aloni’s “Vol. I: Official Postal Services: Postal Administration of British Mandate, Minhelet Ha’am and Israel.” (550 pages,

US-\$ 65) (66–69).

In *Items of Interest*, an 1870 *ballon monté* cover from Paris to Jerusalem, and a 1901 registered letter via German Post in China from Weih sien via Siberia to Jerusalem are shown (70). The back-cover shows four blocks-of-25 from the top right corner (with plate no. 1) of Palestine Mandate *Pictorials* 4, 5, 10, and 90m, as colour trials. All are overprinted “HARRISONS / SPECIMEN” ([d]).

The Israel Philatelist – Fall 2016 – 67. 2016, No. 4

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 4-95

In *Letters to the Editor*, J. Billion shows the 500 Mils Pictorial stamp on a cover franked with 646 Mils (Tel Aviv–Mauritius) (4); N. Zankel shows a registered late fee cover franked with 535 Mils (Tel Aviv–USA) (4); and D. Weiner shows a new early dated for a 7 Mils Pictorial stamp with horizontally ribbed paper on a postcard: 11.03.1928 (5).

J. Billion describes the early period of the Jordanian occupation of the West Bank, featuring a December 1948 cover with the re-used double-circle bars & cross Mandate postmark “RAM ALLAH” (Dorfman 5) (20–22).

M. Rimer analyses the postmarks on a November 1995 cover sent by Dr. Wallach from Tulkarm (then still under Israeli occupation) to Taybeh and returning to Tulkarm (now under Palestinian control) (24–25).

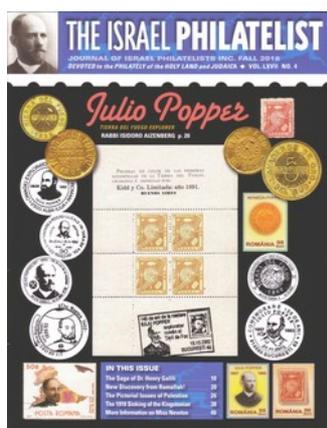
D. Dorfman’s 1962 article on the history of the Mandate Pictorials is reprinted [The Israel Philatelist, 13. 1962, pp. 673–685] (26–28).

J. H. Weiner studies a cover salvaged from the sinking of *H.M.S. Kingstonian* off Sardinia, travelling from Alexandria to Marseille in April 1918 (38–44).

Avo Kaplanian takes up the sparse information about Frances E. Newton given in the previous edition: she traded in Mandate stamps and prolifically prepared covers of both Palestine and Transjordan, specialising in the Waterlow issues. Her address “P.O. Box 63, Haifa” is known from many such covers.

[Reference to Miss Newton is also made in *BAPIP Bulletin* no. 92 of 1978 on p. 8] (46–47).

E. Kroft presents the first part in his introduction about how to exhibit Holy Land material (53–57).



The Israel Philatelist – Winter 2017 – 68. 2017, No. 1

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 4-95

In *Letters to the Editor*, Y. Lehavay reports on a British F.P.O. 535 cover of 19.05.1948 (4); A. Ben Arie shows a 1948 cover from Germany to Palestine, censored in Egypt, posing the question as to its route (4–5); N. Zankel clarifies that the “late fee” had to be paid at the counter with extra stamps (5).

B. Weiner studies a 1948 cover from Beirut (17.04.1948) to Gaza, intercepted by Israel and returned “no service” (8).

Z. Aloni transcribed a public notice announcing the postal rates in Jerusalem in 1871. The piece only adds a 30 Para local rate Jerusalem–Hebron to the already known and published rates (26–27).

N. Zankel shows an early Air Mail cover from Palestine to India, franked 26m: Jerusalem 5.04.1927, “via Air Mail Gaza–Karachi” and transit marks of Baghdad 7.04.1927 and Karachi 14.04.1927³ (35).

S. Samuels presents “Mandate Gems:” London II, K14 (SG nos. 71–81, 83, 87) with “SPECIMEN” overprint; 20p, Jerusalem III, K14, pale-grey, cancelled Mea Shearim (SG no. 59) (41).

M. Bass reports from the *Jerusalem 2016* exhibition (42–45).

E. Kroft presents the second part in his introduction about how best to exhibit Holy Land material (53–57).



3 Imperial Airways inaugural regular flight starting Cairo 6.04.1927, but terminating at Basra. Mail was forwarded from Baghdad (or Basra?) with the next flight on 16.04.1927 (starting at Cairo 13.04.1927); cf. Laurence Kimpton: *Airmails Across The Middle East 1918–1930*, 2016, pp. 239–240.

Y. Tsachor details recent forgeries of Holy Land material, including: a French 1869 cover to Hungary, redirected to Jerusalem; German P.O. Jaffa 1.10.1898 to Berlin; Palestine Mandate, SG no. 3, FDC 5.03.1918; two Israel 1948 covers. S. Morginstin gives a beginner's guide to Holy Land philately (53–57).

The Israel Philatelist – Spring 2017 – 68. 2017, No. 2

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 4.95

In *Letters to the Editor*, S. Morginstin announces the death of Edward B. Proud (FRPSL, RDP) at the age of 86 (4); S. Morginstin asks for help researching Israeli Postal Stationery (4); N. Greenberg and B.A. Levine comment on N. Zankel's piece in the previous issue (4–5).

J. Spector, S. S. Shialit, H. Salzman and E. Helitzer report on two letters of the Minhelet Ha'am period (14–16).

Al Ben Arieh studies a cover sent in 1948 from Arnstadt (Russian Zone) to an internee at the Waldheim camp near Haifa, censored at Cairo (18–19).

N. Zankel summarises information on the Haifa-Baghdad Overland Mail, showing a registered cover from October 1923, Haifa to Baghdad, with 79m franking. Zankel also shows an Airmail postcard, Jaffa 24.11.1923 (via Cairo, viz. Kantara-Haifa TPO South 4.12.1923) to Hamadi (date not readable), sporting a boxed cachet "AIR MAIL" over the initial manuscript "Overland Mail" direction; franking: 33m (22–23).

Slide lecture by J. Wallach on the Jordanian Occupation of the Westbank (36–39).

E. Checlouche reports on the counter ATM of Israel from 1991, "Massad" (40–42).

B. Gruzd shows essays and publicity leaflets of Israel's 1950 Airmail stamps (44–45).

S. Morginstin continues his beginner's guide to Holy Land philately (50–53).

A. Harris looks at Israel Revenue Stamps and their use at the Adam Bridge and Allenby Bridge border controls (54–55).

E. Kroft presents in "Forerunner Gem" a 1914 postcard from Zamarin (Haifa) to Austria (with cachet "Zichron-Jakob"), and a 1916 cover from Rehoboth (Jaffa) to Berlin.

E. Kroft mentions in his President's address a few noteworthy book projects: Steve Zwilling's "Commemorative Covers of the Opening of the Israeli Post Office in Gaza (1956–1957)", and E. Kroft's "The Transformation and Evolution of the Civilian Postal System in Palestine during the British Military Campaign 1917–1918" (60).

M. Bass reports from London's Stampex 2017 (24–27). Obituary Martin Marco (1911–2010) (56–57).

Israel-Philatelie 29 – December 2016

IG Israel, German, A4, colour, –

E. Klett looks at the yearbooks of Israel Post, which started being issued in 1979 (4–8).

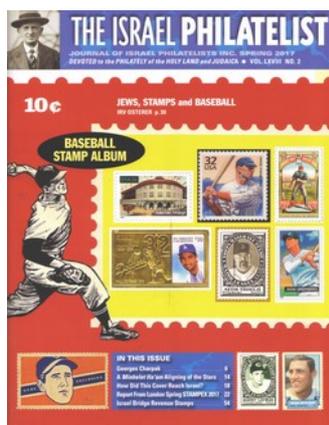
H.-P. Förster lists the joint issues of Israel from 2011, continuing a first listing published in IP 14 (11–14).

T. Zywiets revisits two assumptions made on Palestine's 1999 Christmas Block in IP 24 [translation from MEPB 3] (15).

T. Zywiets reviews Laurence Kimpton's book "Airmails Across the Middle East 1918–1930." [translation from MEPB 3, extended by a section on Palestine] (16–19).

U. Zahn reviews "Holy Land : Foreign Post Offices in Palestine 1852-1914 : The Itamar Karpovsky Collection" (20–22).

G. Meusel reports from the "Jerusalem 2016" exhibition (22–23).



Doar Ivri 39 – January/April 2017*Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –*

The editor shows a photograph of the Russian post office in Jerusalem from the Library of Congress (3).

C. D. Abravanel shows two curiosities: a maximum card for an Israeli stamp commemorating the air war during WWI, showing the Australian Flying Corps, whereas the stamp itself shows a German pilot and his aeroplane; and some Israel misperforations and misprints (5).

D. Avzaradel gives a broad overview of the British military and later civilian administration over Palestine. [Reprint of a 1998 article with additional illustrations, some borrowed from the Zobbel website] (6–13).

M. Daniels continues his studies on the printing dates on Israel's landscape definitives (14–20).

An anonymous author looks at a six-pointed star on the uniform of Col. Mu'ammār al-Qaḍḍāfī (Gaddafi) depicted on Libyan stamps that were withdrawn from sale in 1985 (21).

Small pieces: R. Stuchell shows an 1864 letter from Haifa to Damascus (28), A. van de Laar shows a 1948 Minhelet Ha'am cover from Petah Tikva (28), A. Varna show varieties of the 1956 Israel issue on fruit producers (29), and C. Abravanel looks at a perforation variety of a 1995 Israeli block (31).

A 1911 registered letter from Jerusalem to Venice via the Italian Post Office is shown ([32]).

Doar Ivri 40 – May/August 2017*Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –*

The editor shows a photograph of the German post office in Jerusalem from the Library of Congress (3).

Z. Aloni and Y. Tsachor report on recently discovered forgeries of Holy Land material: an 1869 letter Jaffa–Vienna with forged French “Jerusalem Cross” cancel, a forged cancel “JAFFA DEUTSCHE POST / 1 10 / 98”, a forged British APO SZ 44 “5 MR / 18” (first day of the *Blues*); 3m Doar Ivri perforated 10×10 on FDC; two Israeli Revenue stamps added to an FDC (6–8).

D. Avzaradel continues his broad overview of the British military and later civilian administration over Palestine. Part 2 concentrates on stamps and postmarks from 1920 [Reprint of a 1998 article with additional illustrations, some borrowed from the Zobbel website](9–19).

C. D. Abravanel studies machine cancellation of the mandate era (20–21).

M. Daniels continues his studies on the printing dates on Israel's landscape definitives (22–26).

A. Bachus shows postal use of Israel's 1952 Official Stamps series (26–27).

Small pieces: J.-P. Danon on Doar Ivri overprinted “T” (28); J. Rémond on a 1944 electoral cover from US-American APO 682, at the time stationed in Palestine (28); C. D. Abravanel on Jordan stamp set for the 100th anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt (29); C. D. Abravanel on mixed franking of *O.M.F. Cilicie* (1p) and *E.E.F.* (2p) stamps on a 1922 A.R. cover Adana–Philadelphia (29).

M. Bernier and B. Wright show and comment on a censored 1918 postcard from Jerusalem to Lydda Junction between two officers of the Italian Detachment. Franking: 2m+1m Typos = 3m (31).

An 1853 letter Jaffa–Marseilles, taxed 10c, is shown ([32]).

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research, or images!
MEPB needs interesting new material!**

Small Ads

Any reader can place an ad in this section for free.

I offer a box number service for people not wanting their name, address or e-mail displayed. In such cases please reply to the Editor citing the number of the ad.

*Small ads that are not purely of a private nature, e.g. organisations and commercial dealers, are marked by an **Ж** to fulfil German advertisement regulations.*

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/001

Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa Iraq Railway Stamps 1928–1942 Iraq-Flood Relief Surcharges of 1967

Advanced research collector and exhibitor is interested in exchange of information, philatelic and historical material, photos, etc. related to the mentioned areas as well as purchase of interesting items missing in my collections.

Additional information required information can be found on my award winning websites:

<http://fuchs-online.com/overlandmail>
<http://fuchs-online.com/iraq>

Replies to:
Rainer Fuchs
rainer@fuchs-online.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/004

Palestine Mandate 1918–1927

To complete and illustrate my article series on official postal announcements I'm looking for covers, cards, forms and images thereof, showing:

- rare usage of stamps
- postal rates
- rare destinations
- stamp combinations
- unusual franking
- postal forms
- telegramme forms

from the pre-Pictorials era.

Replies to:
Tobias Zywietz
zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 03/009

Jordan Postal Rates 1948–1967

Information on all Jordan postal rates during the Palestine annexation period (1948–67) is requested. I am trying to compile my own list as I cannot find any tables in the literature.

Replies to:
Paul Phillips
paulxlpe@gmail.com

Ж - Gratis-Anzeige 02/008

Ottoman Cancellations Software

Ottoman Cancellations software for identifying, cross-referencing, cataloguing and documenting Ottoman Cancellations and fragments thereof.

Please ask for free demo version (Windows), user manual, and conditions of sale from:

George Stasinopoulos
stassin@cs.ntua.gr

Private Gratis-Anzeige 02/001

Sand Dunes Sahara Republic

I am interested in the *Sand Dune* stamps of the late 1960s and early 1970s plus the *Sahara Republic*, also the present day revival of the *Sand Dune* stamps now flowing from the Baltic Countries.

Want to exchange information, possible stamp trades or purchase. CTO is OK with me. All I want is an example of each stamp.

Replies to:
Richard Barnes
rtbarnes@shaw.ca

H - Gratis-Anzeige 02/002

CD Stamp Catalogues

Keren Kayemet Lelsrael	\$32.00
Trucial States	\$40.00
Oman State, Dhufar & South Arabia	\$40.00
Palestine	\$32.00

Prices include Registered Mailing. Additional information, and information about catalogues of non-official stamps from other areas of the world can be obtained from:

Ralph Phillips
phillipo@012.net.il

Private Gratis-Anzeige 02/003

Wanted: Ottoman Postal History

To buy or exchange Ottoman postal history (no Foreign Offices) with a bias toward material from the Middle Eastern area, e.g. Lebanon, Syria, Jordan etc. However, all areas are welcome.

Replies to:
Robert Stuchell
rstuchell@msn.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 02/004

United Nations in the Middle East

I offer commercially used (really mailed) covers from UN observation missions and military forces for sale:

UNTSO, UNEF I and II, UNDOF, UNIFIL, etc.

Can be sorted out by contingents nationalities.

I'm looking for early UN missions 1947–1950 in Israel and Palestine, such as *UNTSOP, UN-Mediator Mission, UNSCOP*, etc.

Replies to:
J. L. Emmenegger, Switzerland
jl.emmenegger@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 06/001

Palestine Currency: Notes & Coins

I want to collect old Palestine currency notes and coins. Exchange of whole world stamps, currency notes, coins and used telephone cards.

Please contact:
C. Abrahm Jos, L-24, Chithira, Jainagar P O
Medical College, Trivandrum, 695 011, India
abrahamjohanncheeran@gmail.com

H - Gratis-Anzeige 02/011

Modern Israel Collection of Phosphors and Limited Edition FDCs for Sale

Please email for inventory with full descriptions (spreadsheet) of this collection, housed in 17 albums/stockbooks. All reasonable offers will be considered.

Please contact:
stamps@gmx.co.uk

☪ - Gratis-Anzeige 02/007



The Lebanese Philatelic Association (LAP) encourages and promotes philately and postal history collecting in Lebanon. It represents Lebanon in the world body of philately, co-operates with Arab and International Philatelic Associations and clubs. It holds symposia and exhibitions and provides a committee of experts for Lebanese stamps and postal history.

The association's journal *LAP Magazine* is published every four months.

www.lapsite.org

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mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/002

Looking for pro-Palestinian Slogans

I am looking for postal slogans in support of the Palestinian people and the refugees. I have a small collection of these and there are probably more available. Can you help me out?

Replies to:
Lawrence Fisher
Lf.stamps@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/013

Turkish Occupation of Thessaly

Collector is interested in any postal history material related to the Turkish occupation of Thessaly 1897–1898.

Exchange of information is also highly welcome.

Offers to:
Otto Graf
otto@skanderbeg.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/010

Persia & Yemen Postal History

Collector of Postal History of Persia (before 1930) and of Yemen (before 1945) wishes to purchase interesting items.

Replies to:
Bjorn Sohrne
bjornsohrne@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 03/001

World War One Indian Army Field Post Offices

For research purposes, collector is interested in exchanging scans and information on the WWI Indian Army Field Post Offices in what is today Lebanon, Syria and Cilicia.

Replies to:
Bob Gray
robertgray@me.com

☪ - Gratis-Anzeige 01/008

Doar Ivri

Revue du CFPI

CERCLE FRANÇAIS PHILATÉLIQUE D'ISRAËL



« Doar Ivri » is the 32 page, full colour (A4), award winning, quarterly journal in French of the **Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël (C.F.P.I.)**, founded in 2004.

It and covers all aspects of Holy Land philately and Judaica. Ask for a free sample copy (PDF) or visit our website:

www.cfpi-asso.net

Replies to:
Jean-Paul Danon

president.cfpi@cfpi-asso.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/015

The online resource for Palestine Collectors

The award-winning, non-commercial website

Short Introduction To The Philately Of Palestine

presents a wealth of information for the collector of Palestine: be it First World War FPOs, Mandate stamps and postal history, Egyptian and Jordanian occupation, and modern-day PNA: stamps, postmarks, registration labels, postal history.

Also featured is the index to the BAPIP Bulletin and an extensive bibliography with over 8,000 entries, and much much more!

www.zobbel.de/stamp

☪ - Gratis-Anzeige 01/009

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H - Gratis-Anzeige 01/006

OMAN STUDIES CENTRE

for Documentation and Research on Oman and the Arabian Gulf

The Oman Studies Centre is pooling resources on Oman and the Gulf to support research on Oman and to provide advisory services. In addition to the Oman Library with books, maps, and documents, the information pool includes special collections such as a philatelic collection and a numismatic collection.

For our philatelic collection we buy stamps, postal history, stationery, and documents in the following areas:

- India used in Muscat and Gwadar
- Pakistan used in Muscat and Gwadar
- British Post Office in Muscat
- Muscat & Oman, Sultanate of Oman
- "rebel stamps" State of Oman and Dhufar

We currently also buy early postcards of Oman (pre-1970) and Muscat quarter Anna varieties to complete collections that will result in the publishing of specialised catalogues in these two fields.

We have extensive holdings of duplicate material in all fields and are willing to sell or exchange for other Oman material. Enquiries are welcome.

Replies to:

Oman Studies Centre, Berlin Office, Kronenstr. 69, 10117 Berlin, Germany
collections@oman.org

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/012

Wants: Sharjah, Yemen, Oman

Sharjah	Scott O1-9, NH or used (S.G. O101-09)
Yemen	Scott 597, 607, 615, 632, 633, 634, 635, C145 (S.G. 74, 82, 94, 112, 126, 127, 128, 129)
	Yemen (combined), any, used
Oman	Scott 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 118, any, used (S.G.: same numbers)

Buy or trade.

Offers to:

Burl Henry

henrysatshamrock@aol.com

H - Gratis-Anzeige 05/005

Jordan & Palestine Postal History

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Replies to:

Kawar Philatelics, Kamal Kawar

kawar@kawarphilatelics.com

H – Gratis-Anzeige 06/002

Dr. Andreas Birken**Handbook of Turkish Philately****Part I: The Ottoman Stamps**

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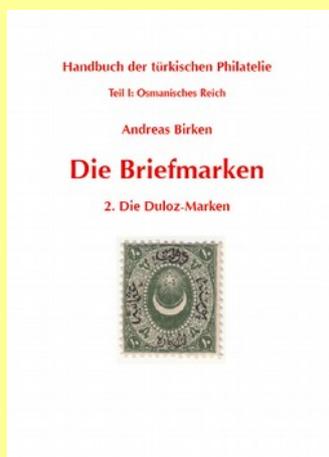
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Contact: Dr. Andreas Birken, Kreienkoppel 3, 22399 Hamburg

A.Birken@t-online.de

www.arosturk.org/publ.htm

Private Gratis-Anzeige 05/003

1992 Israel–China First Flight Cover Wanted

I am looking to purchase a First Flight cover Tel Aviv–Beijing of 3.09.1992. I have other covers from this event, but am looking for this specific cachet as pictured.

Apparently less than 100 registered covers exist.

Offers to:

Mark Sommer, brocean@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/005

Palestine World War I

For research purposes I'm looking for originals, photocopies, or scans of issues of

The Palestine News

This was the weekly military newspaper of EEF and OETA(S), published in Cairo in 1918/1919.

Replies to:
Tobias Zywiets
zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/016

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+1-513-289-6337
hejaz@tccincinnati.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 03/003

Research into Political Aspects of Stamp and Stationery Overprints

I am interested in locating articles authored by an **I. Gerdy** or possibly just I.G. that were published in the 1930s concerning the political importance of various overprints in Arabic, Turkish, Hebrew, and English, on postal items of the Near East. They were not philatelic as such and were published in political opinion magazines which flourished in that era. Any information will be acknowledged.

Replies to:
Myron Palay
myronpalay1@cox.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 03/006

Oman Stamps & Postal History

I am intrigued by my lack of knowledge about the State of Oman stamps and history. I would like to correspond with anyone with knowledge about the history surrounding this fantasy country, possibly exchange stamps and perhaps work towards creating a State of Oman Stamp catalogue.

Replies to:
Richard Barnes
11715 - 123 ST NW, Edmonton, AB,
Canada, T5M 0G8
rtbarnes@shaw.ca

Private Gratis-Anzeige 03/008

Israel Military Covers

Collector trying to assemble and identify all the triangular KABA numbers used by Israel from 1948 to date welcomes covers to purchase and information.

If you can help please contact:
stamps@gmx.co.uk

Private Gratis-Anzeige 02/009

Judaica Themed Stamps

Judaica Themed Stamps from all over the world (not Israel). Send for comprehensive list!

Please contact:
Gary Goodman
garygoodman@talktalk.net

Ж - Gratis-Anzeige 03/502

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H - Gratis-Anzeige 03/007

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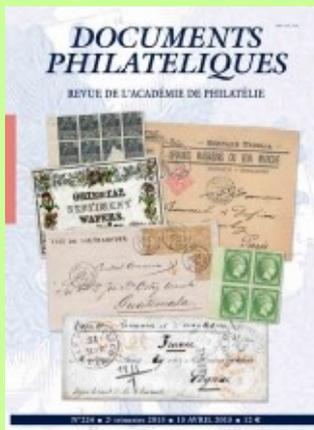
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Gratis-Anzeige 01/203

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The Oriental Philatelic Association of London



ORIENTAL PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION
OF LONDON

The Oriental Philatelic Association of London was founded in 1949. Its remit is very broad both geographically and historically as it covers all philatelic aspects of post within the former Ottoman Empire and all its myriad successor states. Nevertheless many members specialise in one small area. Over one third of our membership of over 150 lives abroad, with a particular large number in the USA.

OPAL publishes a couple of journals per year along with a couple of newsletters. Both publications are also used to answer members' queries. If our extensive library can't help with queries, then our membership invariably contains someone who can help, however specialised or esoteric. There are informal meetings held in various UK locations as well as our annual get together for our AGM.

Membership costs presently £5 per annum. Further details can be found on and contacts can be made via OPAL's website: www.mclstamps.co.uk/opal/opalhome.html.

Philip Longbottom, OPAL secretary, email: prlongbottom@aol.com

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www.pv-al-barid.com

Association dedicated to Middle East Philately, our members are mostly specialist in their field of collecting. The association supports them by organizing 4 meetings a year, 3-4 publications per year, readings, library and exhibitions.

Interested in becoming a member?

Contact our secretary at wim.poppelaars@hotmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 04/002

Holy Land Stamps and Literature

I seek high quality and high value Holy Land stamps and postal history as well as Literature (eg. The Holyland Philatelist, BAPIP Bulletins, and monographs).

Please contact:

rnasch@fairmanage.com

H - Gratis-Anzeige 04/003

BAPIP Bulletin 1952-2015

The complete archive of the BAPIP Bulletin, the journal of the **Holyland Philatelic Society**, has been digitised. Available are entire issues or individual articles from 1952-2015.

Visit:

www.zobbel.de/stamp/lit_09.htm

Private Gratis-Anzeige 05/005

Wanted: Postal History of the Indian Period in the Persian Gulf

I'm looking for postal history covers from the Indian Period of Muscat, Kuwait, Bahrain, and Dubai.

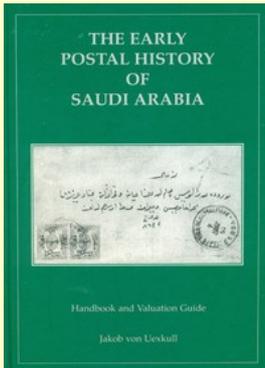
Please contact Thomas Johansen at arabiangulfphilately@gmail.com

Website for collectors of the Ottoman Empire, Balkans and Middle East: Stamps & Postal History, Postcards & Literature, Articles & Collections, Maps & Books, Photographs & Gravures

Kemal Giray

AIJP, RPSL, ONEPS, OPAL, GBOS, ONS
info@balkanphila.com

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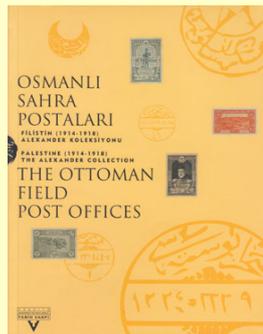
Jakob von Uexküll

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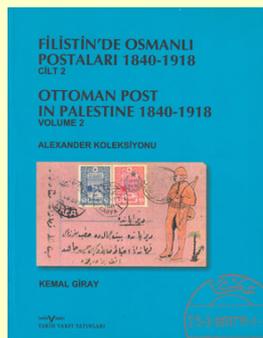
Kemal Giray (ed.)

**Ottoman Post in Palestine
1840-1918
Volume 1: Jerusalem**

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Kemal Giray (ed.)

**Ottoman Post in Palestine
1840-1918
Volume 2**

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coloured.

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Special Offer: £12



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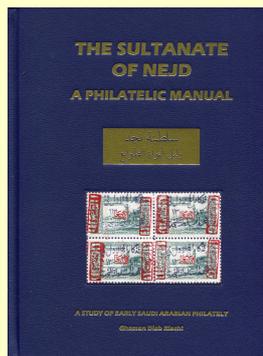
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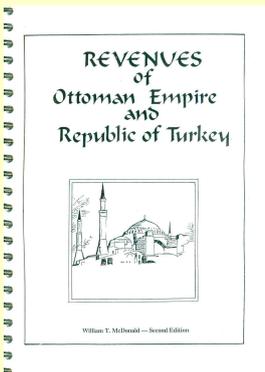
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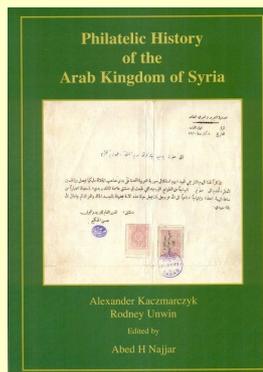
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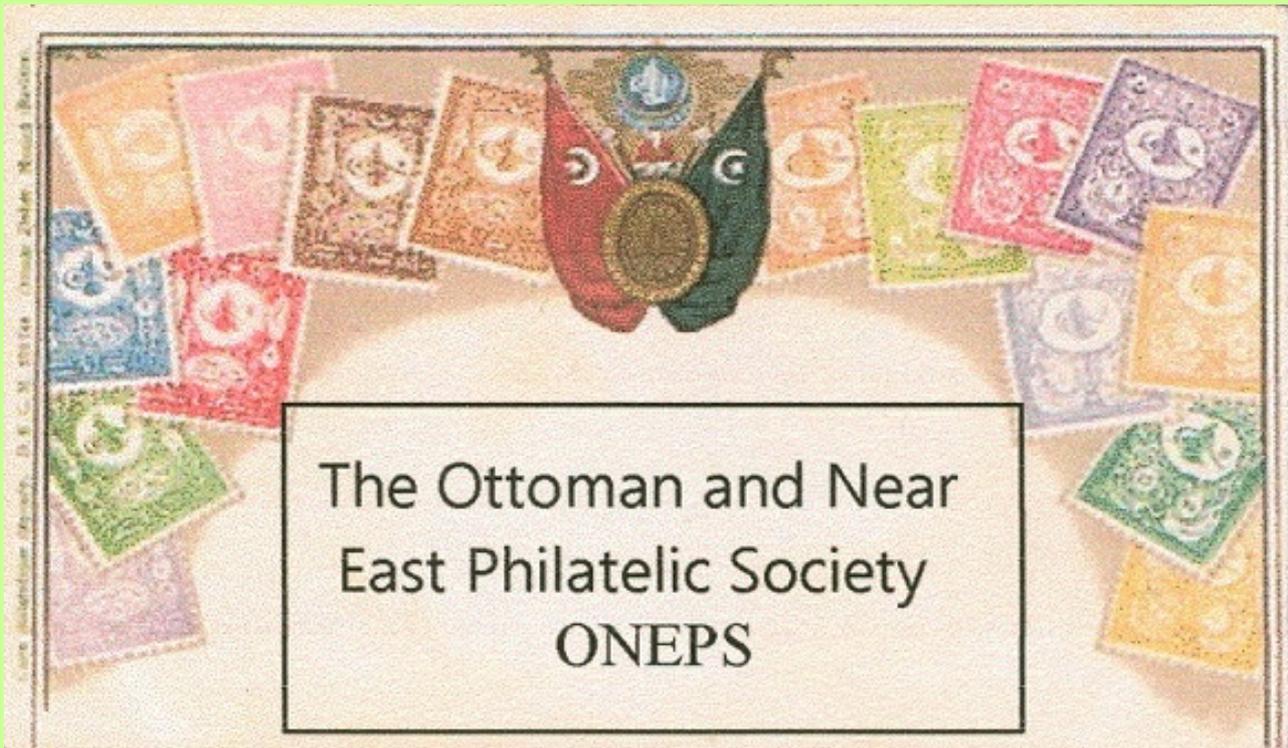
Why not join the Holyland Philatelic Society?

The Holyland Philatelic Society (founded in 1952) is the British society for all collectors of the stamps and postal history of Israel and Mandate Palestine, and for those interested in the postal services in the Holyland from earliest times until the present day, including Ottoman and foreign post offices, times of war, the occupations, and Palestinian National Authority.



Meetings are held in Central London, and all members receive the society's journal, the BAPIP Bulletin.

Contact: holylandphilatelicociety@yahoo.com



The Ottoman and Near East Philatelic Society (ONEPS) promotes the collection and study of postage and revenue stamps, stationery, and postal history of the Ottoman Empire, the Republic of Turkey, and Ottoman successor states, including the Near and Middle East, Egypt, Arabia, and the Balkans.

Our journal, "The Levant," is published three times a year, and an index to all articles is posted on our website: www.oneps.net.

Membership in the society opens the door to a philatelic community with a wide range of interests, including Turkey, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Jordan, Yemen, Egypt, Armenia, Greece, Cyprus, Bulgaria and Romania, philatelic and political history, postal administration, stamp authentication and forgeries, picture post cards and postal ephemera.

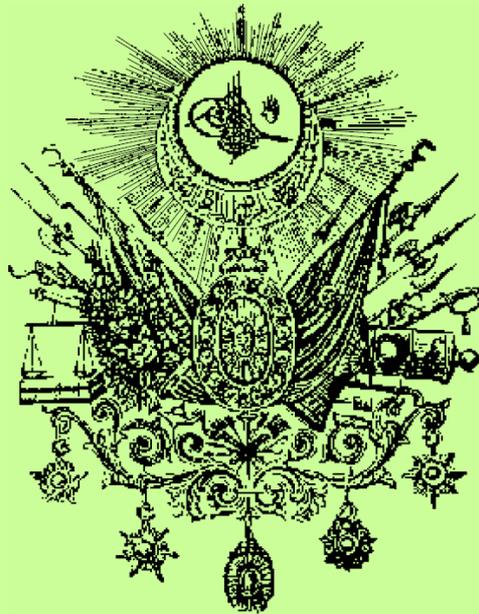
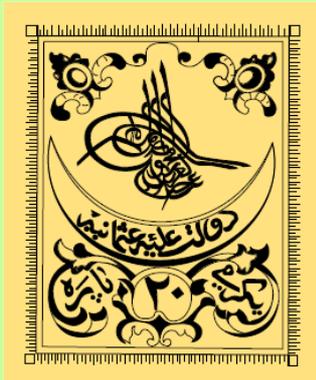
Annual dues are \$20 in North America; £17 in the UK; €20 or \$25 all other countries. Join by submitting an application, available from the Secretary, Mr. Rolfe Smith, at xbow2@mac.com or as download from our website: www.oneps.net.

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Study Circle Ottoman Empire/Turkey



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Editorial

by Tobias Zywietz (*mep-bulletin@zobbel.de*)
Publisher & Editor, The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin

The Contents of this Issue

This edition will feel a bit different to previous issues: The archive piece on the **Palestine Gazettes for 1927** came out as double the usual size with 91 pages. That is due to the change of currency from Egyptian Pounds to Palestinian Pounds and the subsequent flurry of orders, ordinances, and notices on the new banknotes, coins, stamps, and associated topics.

I had to decide whether to split the article, but in the end I decided no to do so. Three other pieces had been long prepared and were deferred from MEPB 5, so letting their authors wait again wasn't an option either. In consequence this issue runs to 178 pages but has fewer articles than usual.

This issue starts with *Folkert Bruining* following up on his article on Syrian Hejaz Railway Postmarks with the discovery of a **Hamidiye Hicaz Demiryolu Dera'a** cancel, giving rise to more questions about how the Hejaz Railway offices operated.

Regular contributor *Rainer Fuchs* tries to solve the conundrum as to when Iraqi Post changed for **Imperial to Metric measuring** and ponders about the lack of rates research.

Rainer Fuchs then updates his earlier article on Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa **British Route Instruction Labels** with some newly discovered covers.

Spurred on by a query of *Bassam Hama* on a find of his, I look into the history of **Palestine Mandate Coil Stamps**, the mystery of the missing 2m stamp, and the inverted watermark variety.

A query by *John Gledhill* and assistance by *Jack Harwood* (both are postal order and overprint specialists), resulted in the article on **Restricted Use of British Postal Orders in Egypt and Palestine**.

Khalid Omaira's article on **The First Post Office in Sharjah**, revised from its initial publication in the catalogue to the Sharjah 2013 Stamp Exhibition, gives some insight into the office's genesis and Bruce Condé's involvement.

In the **Archive Section**, I present the Cumulative Index to R. Howard Courtney's journal **The Arab World Philatelist**, which appeared in six issues between 1978 and 1982; and the series on postal history and related notices from the **Official Gazettes for Palestine** is continued for the year 1927.

British Capture of Jerusalem: 100th Anniversary

I intended to produce a special feature for MEPB 7 commemorating the 100th anniversary of the British capture of Jerusalem. The timeline of 1917 was to be filled with snippets from books and articles and show postal and other material from WWI in the Middle East, not just Palestine, but also Hejaz, Mesopotamia, and the other theatres of war. Due to the lack of contributions (only very few responses were received) I had to scale down this project and MEPB 7 is likely to feature only a short piece. Once again my appeal: if you have something suitable, or can point me towards such material, please do come forward.

Correction and Apology

MEPB 5 mentions on p. 37 the reception held to launch *Freddy Khalastchy's* book "Baghdad in British Occupation." Freddy would like to point out that the event was organised and paid for by himself, hiring the premises at the Royal Philatelic Society London. My and Rainer's apologies to Freddy for the misunderstanding.

Other Future Articles

These are some of the topics and articles I am, together with the authors, working on to include in future issues of *MEPB*:

- The French Military Mission in the Hejaz 1916–1920 (Saad M. Aldrees)
- The "Er Ramle" postmark on Zeppelin Orient Flight 1931 covers
- The Oriental Travels of Julius Bolthausen: More Postcards and The Caiffa Bisects
- Early Postcards of Muscat (Joachim Duester)
- The Overprinting of Palestine's Jerusalem I issue in August 1920
- The Raid on the Bethlehem P.O. in September 1938
- The Printing Process of the Blues of Palestine (P. Risi)
- World Cultural Heritage in Jordan (Dietrich Ecklebe)
- PNA Issues: Gaza Freedom Fleet 2011
- Iraqi Railway Stamps Booklets (Rainer Fuchs)
- Iraqi Railway Stamps Forgeries (Rainer Fuchs)
- The RAF Postal Service in Sharjah (Khalid Omaira)
- The Postage Rates and Overland Mail Surcharges of Iraq 1923–1929/32 (Rainer Fuchs)
- Egypt Rates Changes and Stamps Issues (Edm. Hall)
- Usage of Postmarks of the Kingdom of Syria in Transjordan 1920–1928 (Bernd-Dieter Buscke)
- Palestine Mandate Postmark Record Sheets

- Book Review: Baghdad in British Occupation – The Story of the 1917 Provisional Stamps
- Book Review: Sultanate of Oman Postal System 1966–2016 (Joachim Duester)
- Book Review: Anglo-Egyptian & French Colonial Censorship in WWII
- Book Review: Birken series on Ottoman Stamps
- Usage of Postmarks of the Kingdom of Hejaz in Ma'an district 1925–1927 (Bernd-Dieter Buscke)

Contributions

I will consider any article of quality for potential inclusion: be it a large article with original research, a small piece looking at a particular aspect, a concise description of an interesting cover, or a long-forgotten piece of research rediscovered. It can be original writing, or material already published.

I will advise and help with anything that is offered. Translation into English can be arranged, and all steps and processes are closely coordinated with the author.

Articles should be submitted as plain text (TXT), rich text (RTF), LibreOffice/OpenOffice (ODT), MS Word (DOC, DOCX) or Adobe Acrobat (PDF). Images can be JPEG/JPG- or PNG-files in 300dpi (or higher) resolution.

Rights to texts and images not belonging to the author should be cleared, or at least be flagged-up, so that I can deal with any such issues. If in doubt: just ask! I will strive to resolve any such occurring problems.

If you think you can contribute to the journal, please do not hesitate to contact me!

Acknowledgements

I'd like to thank again all contributors and all those aiding and encouraging me in the creation of this journal. The list would be too long to print here, so I name just

one non-philatelists, who, as native speaker, helped me with proofreading and gave advice on style of writing, namely Colin Booth.

Several organisations and persons gave me general permission to reprint articles from their journals and archives. One person I have especially to thank is Barry D. Hoffman, copyright owner of F. W. Pollack's *The Holy Land Philatelist*.

Many thanks to all!

Translator and Proof-Reader Needed!

I'm looking for help in editing this journal, namely volunteers that are willing to translate (German/English, Dutch/English, Arabic/English) or proof-read material submitted.

Download Statistics

As of early August 2017, the number of downloads of the first five issues of MEPB continue to rise steadily, the cumulative total is now over 7,300. But, as one would expect, numbers are tailing off after the first few months an edition is published. The totals for each issue so far:

Issue 1 (December 2015):	3,025	150/month
Issue 2 (April 2016):	1,527	95/month
Issue 3 (August 2016):	1,207	100/month
Issue 4 (December 2016):	918	115/month
Issue 5 (April 2017):	687	150/month

Downloads have been decreasing somewhat with each issue, but are still outperforming my initial expectations. This, together with very positive responses from readers encourages me to continue with the project. I hope this sixth issue will be received with a similar response and more contributors will come forward with interesting new material.

**Please come forward with your articles,
research notes, queries, and images!
MEPB needs interesting new material!**

Request for Information: Bey'iyе Stamps on Cover

Dr. Andreas Birken, of Hamburg, is looking for Turkish Small Tughra *bey'iyе* stamps on cover used domestically, i.e. within the Ottoman Empire. If you have any such covers or information thereon, please contact:

Dr. Andreas Birken, Kreienkoppel 3, 22399 Hamburg,
+49-40-6029294, a.birken@t-online.de

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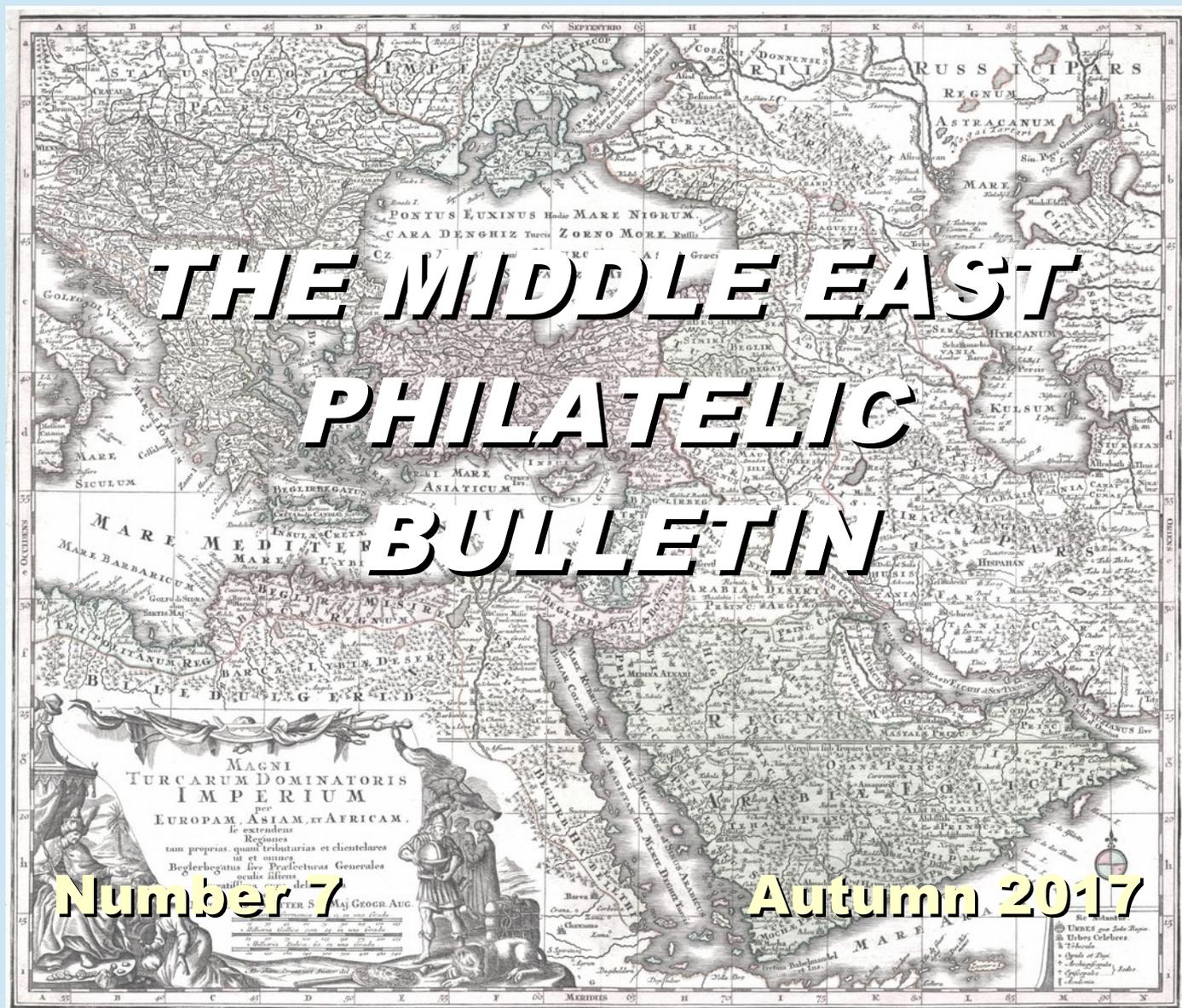
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Some of the Articles in Preparation:

Palestine "Jerusalem I" Overprinting in August 1920

Kingdom of Syria Postmarks used in Transjordan 1920–1928

The French Military Mission in the Hejaz

Iraqi Railway Stamps Forgeries

The Raid on the Bethlehem Post Office in September 1938

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