

Two Rare Ottoman Holy Land Covers at Auction

Post for Baron Krobatin

Unknown Ottoman Censor Marks: Deurt-Yol and Damascus

Overland Mail Baghdad-Haifa: British Route Instruction Label

The 'One & Only' Postcard of Jordan

Prisoners of War Censorship Middle East: The Censor Labels

World Cultural Heritage Destroyed: Yemen

Book Review: Guide To The Postal Stationery of Iraq (Rubec/Al-Manaseer)

Book Review: Foreign Post Offices in Palestine 1852-1914 (Kapovsky)

Research Notes: Int. Reply Cards; Le Timbre Levantin; Tulkarm 1948

Archive: Official Gazettes of Palestine 1925

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CONTENTS

Two Rare Ottoman Holy Land Covers at Auction.....	3
<i>Tobias Zywietz</i>	
Post for Baron Krobotin.....	6
<i>Andreas Birken</i>	
Unknown Ottoman Censor Marks: Deurt-Yol and Damascus.....	8
<i>Otto Graf</i>	
Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa: The Route Instruction Label of the British Post Office.....	12
<i>Rainer Fuchs, FRPSL, AIJP</i>	
The 'One & Only' Postcard of Jordan.....	21
<i>Avo Kaplanian</i>	
Prisoners of War Censorship Middle East: The Censor Labels.....	27
<i>Giorgio Migliavacca, AIFSP</i>	
Ottoman Empire at Spring Stampex 2017.....	35
World Cultural Heritage Destroyed – Part 3: Yemen.....	36
<i>Dietrich Ecklebe, AIJP</i>	
Book Review: Guide To The Postal Stationery of Iraq (Rubec/Al-Manaseer).....	42
<i>Tobias Zywietz</i>	
Book Review: Holy Land : Foreign Post Offices in Palestine 1852-1914 – The Itamar Karpovsky Collection.....	45
<i>Tobias Zywietz</i>	
Queries & Research Notes: Uprating of International Reply Cards.....	48
<i>Eric Scherer</i>	
Queries & Research Notes: Le Timbre Levantin.....	52
<i>Tobias Zywietz</i>	
Queries & Research Notes: Iraqi and Jordanian Occupation of Tulkarm 1948/49.....	55
<i>Lawrence Fisher</i>	
The Archive Section: Postal History and Related Notices from the Official Gazettes for Palestine – Part 4: 1925.....	56
<i>Tobias Zywietz</i>	
Recent Philatelic Journals.....	84
Small Ads and Display Ads.....	99
Editorial.....	116
Imprint	118
In the Next Issue.....	119

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Two Rare Ottoman Holy Land Covers at Auction

by Tobias Zywietz

with material from Heinrich Köhler Auktionshaus, Wiesbaden¹

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Amongst other superb material, two very interesting Holy Land covers were auctioned by Köhler, one of the world's oldest philatelic auction houses. Köhler's 362nd auction was held in several sessions from 15th to 19th March 2016 in Wiesbaden, Germany, encompassing 3,582 lots.

Lot 752 (see *figs. 1 and 1a*):²

1,700 € (2,000 €)

1918, "CAIFFA 1" (Coles-Walker 60) on "avec reponse" cover to Germany via Beyrouth and Constantinople with red censor label on reverse, only "AR" cover known from Caiffa, a rarity.

Three strikes of "CAIFFA 1" (28.05.1918), listed in Coles & Walker (60) and Collins (PM12), 1909–1918.³ Avis de Réception "AR" hand-stamp with manuscript "No. 161" and additional hand-stamp "R." Censor mark "İstanbul no. 42 sansürce muayene olunmuştur" and round censor label. On reverse transit marks Beyrouth 4 (2.06.1918), and twice İstanbul: Dersaadet (12.06.1918)⁴ and Stamboul Depart (12.06.1918).⁵ Is this really the only "AR" cover from Ottoman Haifa?

Lot 755 (see *figs. 2 and 2a*):⁶

unsold (3,000 €)

HOLY LAND; 1915, "GAZA", cds. on cover with Damas transit mark to Germany, large all Arabic "GAZA ASKERI HASTAHANESI SER TABIBI" (Military Hospital Gaza chief doctor) and signature mark under ms. "seen and censored", Palestine WWI rarity.

The Gaza postmark is listed in Bayındır (4), C&W (127), and Collins (PM5), in black and violet, 1900–1917; the Damascus mark is listed in Bayındır (11) and C&W (116), 1913/1916.⁷ Censor mark is "İstanbul no. 52 sansürce muayene olunmuştur," supplemented by a round censor label.

The addressee is Irene Gabriele Freifrau von Godin (1848–1930),⁸ daughter of Bavarian diplomat Klemens von Waldkirch (1806–1858) and the widow of both Theobald Wilhelm Schenk Freiherr von Stauffenberg (1837–1879) and General Christoph von Godin (1835–1891, ⚭1882).⁹

Sources and Literature

- Online catalogues for auction 362 (and previous auctions): www.heinrich-koehler.de/de/auktionsarchiv/.
- PDF-catalogue for overseas part of auction 362: Hauptkat_0666-0833_Uebersee-Schiffspost.pdf.
- Results list: www.heinrich-koehler.de/de/auktions/?action=downloadResults&auctionID=21&sessionID=152.
- Birken, Andreas: *Die Poststempel = The postmarks*. Hamburg: AROS, CD-ROM [2009 edition used here].

1 Courtesy of Dieter Michelson, director of Heinrich Köhler Auktionshaus GmbH & Co. KG, Wiesbaden.

2 Overseas PDF, p. 131, or www.heinrich-koehler.de/de/auktions/&action=showLot&auctionID=21&lotno=752.

3 See Birken, 2009, vol. Beirut, p. 29.

4 Bayındır 84, C&W (listed), Ağaoğulları & Papuçuoğlu 70; cf. Birken, 2009, vol. Istanbul, p. 30.

5 C&W 78; cf. Birken, 2009, vol. Istanbul, p. 30.

6 Overseas PDF, p. 132, or www.heinrich-koehler.de/de/auktions/&action=showLot&auctionID=21&lotno=755.

7 For Gaza: cf. Birken, 2009, vol. Suriya, p. 58. For Damas: cf. Birken, 2009, vol. Suriya, p. 5.

8 See photograph: brigittegastelancestry.com/s_gifs/stauff72.gif.

9 Cf. Wikipedia article Christoph von Godin and info in geneall.net, www.schlossarchiv.de, and www.ancestry.com.



Figs. 1 and 1a: 1918 AR cover from Caiffa (Haifa) to Germany (lot 752).



Figs. 2 and 2a: 1915 cover from Gaza to Germany (lot 755).

Post for Baron Krobotin

by *Andreas Birken*

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One might complain about the German language losing its international importance, but if in present-day İstanbul German was as widely understood as 100 years ago (in what was then Constantinople) I may not so easily have obtained the specimen shown here. As no-one at the auction house İsfila can apparently speak German today, no-one noticed the word “*Kriegsminister*” (i.e. minister of war). Otherwise, the lot would have been offered at a far higher starting price: I got it for just 10 €.

It is a wrapper of the daily newspaper *Le Soir* which was published during 1917/18 in Constantinople.¹ Subscriber number 395² was apparently the Austrian minister of war. The printed address reads as follows:

An Seine Excellenz Baron KROBATIN K. u. K. Kriegsminister Kaiser Wilhelmring WIEN I	To His Excellency Baron KROBATIN I & R Minister of War ³ Kaiser Wilhelmring ⁴ VIENNA I
--	--

The address has been overwritten first in pencil (hardly legible), then crossed out in blue pencil and replaced by “F.P.A. 510”. Unfortunately, the Turkish date-stamp is illegible. Verso is an İstanbul censorship mark no. 56. Franking consists of two 5-Para printed matter stamps: these stamps were issued as a temporary measure on 25th February 1917. The overprint (known for its peculiar arrangement as ‘ox-head’) consists of a five-pointed star and the Arabic letters PTT.

Although the date of the postmark cannot be read, the piece can be assigned to a close frame of time:

Alexander von Krobotin⁵ (knighted in 1881, elevated to Freiherr [engl.: baron] in 1915) was born on 12th September 1849 in Olmütz (Olomouc, Moravia) and died on 28th September 1933 in Vienna. Krobotin left the Artillery Academy in 1869 as officer and was appointed to head of a department in the Ministry of War in 1869. He became Major General in 1900 and on 12th December 1912 was appointed Imperial and Royal Minister of War.

He was granted the rank of Colonel General in 1916. On 8th April 1917, he had to resign because of an army supply affair and left the ministry on 10th April. He took command of I & R 10th Army, which intervened in the 12th Isonzo battle on 28th October, and was appointed Field Marshal on 5th November 1917.



So presumably, this issue of *Le Soir* arrived in Vienna in mid-April and was thus forwarded to Field Post Office 510 serving I & R 10th Army.

1 Cf. “Partial listing of levantine published newspapers of Turkey,” <http://levantineheritage.com/newsp2.htm>.

2 But not a paying subscriber: just above the number there’s the handwritten notice “Serv. Gratis” !

3 The correct spelling is “K. u. k.” which stands for “Kaiserlich und königlich” (Imperial and Royal, I & R).

4 Vienna’s *Parkring* had been renamed *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring* in honour of Kaiser Wilhelm II during 1910 to 1919. It runs adjacent to *Stubenring*. At no. 1 Stubenring, the Ministry of War resided.

5 1914 picture taken from [Wikimedia Commons](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Alexander_von_Krobotin.jpg). Licence: public domain.



Fig. 1: Newspaper wrapper, censored, addressed to Vienna, redirected to F.P.O. 510 of the Austro-Hungarian 10th Army.

Unknown Ottoman Censor Marks: Deurt-Yol and Damascus

by Otto Graf

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Turkey entered World War I on 29th October 1914. From this date the necessity of censorship emerged. It is not clear when censorship was actually introduced, the Ottoman censorship instruction speaks about “from mobilization.” What is clear is that censorship was continued all the way until the *Armistice of Mudros* on 30th October 1918.

In 1998 **Rudolf Ehfrank**, an Austrian Turkey collector published a book “Die Zensur der Auslandspost im Osmanischen Reich,”¹ which reproduces the Ottoman censorship instruction as decreed during World War I. It was a lucky find indeed, as the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Constantinople had obtained a copy of the instructions and had it translated for information purposes at home. Eighty years later it was found in state archives in Vienna by **Dr. Peter Jung**. This instruction was also published in *Der Türkei-Spiegel* with a short introduction.² The translation into German is dated 14th November 1917.

These instructions cover not only the censorship of mail but also of the press. The goal of censorship was defined in the instruction as follows: Censorship should prohibit the dissemination of information regarding the Imperial Ottoman Army and Fleet and the military situation in Turkey. Also news about internal and external politics, financial and trade questions, shipping and the sanitary situation in the country, and bad news, like rail or ship accidents or fires, should not get known by the enemy.

Censor markings were introduced to mark mail that was censored. These were only inscribed in Arabic script but not in French as these were not postmarks. The censor marks come in all forms and shapes and often resemble postmarks. Therefore **Mustafa Hilmi Bayındır** included many censor marks in his work about Ottoman postmarks.³

Nowadays **Dr. Andreas Birken** of the German *Arbeitsgemeinschaft Osmanisches Reich/Türkei* (AROS) is leading the only postmark project⁴ that continues to register all known censor markings of the Ottoman Empire. There is little other literature about the subject.

The most prolific writer about censorship in the Ottoman Empire though is **John Garton** who published several articles in *OPAL Journal* and *The Levant*.⁵ He has been the best known collector of this area for many years.

What is missing to date is a comprehensive listing of known censor markings. So research of this field remains a challenge for the collector and every new find of a censor mark has to be identified and read separately.

1 Vienna, 1996. 38 pages.

2 Weber, Wilhelm: *Die türkische Zensurvorschrift aus dem Jahre 1917*. In: *Türkei-Spiegel*, no. 8, 1989, pp. 37–49.

3 Bayındır, Mustafa H.: *Osmanlı-Türk posta mühür ve damgaları = Ottoman-Turkish seals and postmarks, 1840–1929*. 5 volumes. Istanbul, 1992.

4 Birken, Andreas: *Die Poststempel = The postmarks*. Hamburg: Arbeitsgemeinschaft Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, 2016 [continuously updated CD-ROM].

5 See the catalogue of the AROS library: www.arosturk.org/Literatur%202015.pdf.

New Deurt-Yol and Damascus Censor Marks

Through close inspection of cards and covers, one can still discover hitherto unknown marks. Here I can present three items with censor marks not listed before: two from Deurt-Yol,⁶ and one from Damascus.

Can any reader help me in deciphering these marks?

Fig. 1:
On a postcard sent from Deurt-Yol
(probably 1917) to Beirut.
The card is written in Arabic.

(Detail from *fig. 4*)



Fig. 2:
On a postcard sent from Deurt-Yol
(15.06.1917) to Beirut.
The card is written in Arabic.

(Detail from *fig. 5*)



Fig. 3:
On a postcard sent from Damascus
(16.12.1914) to Beirut.
The card is written in French.

(Detail from *fig. 6*)



⁶ Dört-Yol or Dörtyol, then in Adana Vilayet, now in Hatay Province.



Fig. 4: Postcard sent from Deurt-Yol (probably in 1917) to Beirut. The card is written in Arabic.



Fig. 5: Postcard sent from Deurt-Yol (15.06.1917) to Beirut. The card is written in Arabic.



Fig. 6: Postcard sent from Damascus (16.12.1914) to Beirut. The card is written in French.

The Ottoman Postmarks Project

Dr. Andreas Birken's "Die Poststempel / The Postmarks" is a bilingual (German and English) catalogue of Ottoman postmarks, including also postal and censor markings. In his foreword, Dr. Birken explains the evolution of the project. Here's a summarising extract:

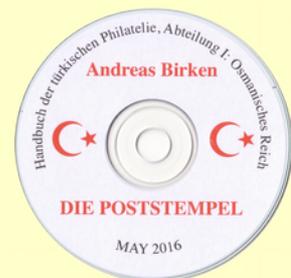
In 1963 Orhan Brandt and Sadık Ceylân published the first book on Ottoman postmarks comprising early postmarks with Arabic inscriptions (1863–1891). In the 1990s John H. Coles with Howard E. Walker and Hilmi Bayındır published independently their substantial studies on Ottoman postmarks. However, none of those books (four and five volumes, respectively) comprised all postmarks known at that time. Moreover, since they did not have at their disposal good impression of all marks, they had to produce drawings, which were sometimes really good facsimiles, but sometimes not so good. So everybody interested in Ottoman postal history had to compare the entries in all those books when identifying postmarks, before he could be sure to have found something new.

In 1999 the Turkey-philatelists held their 4th World Meeting in London. The present members of the societies of **OPAL**, **AROS**, and **TOPS** (now **ONEPS**) launched the *Ottoman Postmark Project* to continue the work of those pioneer philatelists with the aim of producing some sort of database, where all available and new information could be collected and compared.

In 2002 Dr. Andreas Birken, the editor of the *Türkei-Spiegel* (the journal of **AROS**), took over the job of bringing the project to a form usable by all interested collectors.

The result is a continuously updated eBook, consisting of PDF-files, one for each vilayet, presenting all the known marks.

(editor)



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

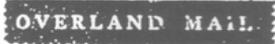
by Rainer Fuchs (FRPSL, AIJP)

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Even after 90 years of collecting, *Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa* is still full of surprises and new discoveries are regularly made.

As is commonly known, a large number of route instruction markings, either hand-stamps, imprinted on envelopes or adhesive labels have been issued, either by postal administrations, or by private individuals to facilitate the addressing of their own correspondence. Labels have been issued only by a few postal administrations, namely Iraq (who has produced the largest variety of labels), Egypt (the well known “Motor Mail” label), Cyprus, and the *British Post Office*. To some extent, the labels used by the Persian Foreign Office in Teheran also belong in this category.

This article deals with the labels issued by the *British Post Office*. In the 1990 *BAPIP Monograph* entitled “Overland Mail via the Syro-Iraqi Great Desert” by Norman Collins, Zvi Alexander, and Norman Gladstone, one such label is listed as “L-10”:¹

	L - 10 50 mm Perforated Red	ED: 21 Jan 26 LD: 8 Jan 29	3 covers recorded from the UK and one from Iraq.
---	--------------------------------------	-------------------------------	--

As (probably) the leading researcher and collector of *Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa*, I had been in contact with Norman over a long period of time, and some years ago he was kind enough to send me the correspondence he entertained with a number of collectors during and after the time he wrote his monograph. This correspondence is still a marvellous source of information: I found a letter sent to Norman by a British collector² on 27th March 2003, informing him that the British “Overland Mail” label L-10 existed not only perforated but also rouletted. Unfortunately, that information was never made public.³



Fig. 1: Perforated label.



Fig. 2: Rouletted label.

Following the publication of my article on the Nairn publicity envelopes in *The London Philatelist*,⁴ I was contacted by Douglas Muir⁵ about Overland Mail items and information kept at the museum.

1 Collins, et al., 1990, p. 120.

2 This collector asked to remain anonymous.

3 Collins sadly died in 2011.

4 Fuchs, 2013.

5 Senior curator of philately at the Postal Museum in London (formerly British Postal Museum & Archive).

Subsequently I carried out a trip to London to study in the archive. Douglas sent me also a scan of a part sheet of the L-10 label and transcripts of some *British Post Office* documents related to this label.

A study of two complete sheets and part sheets reveals that this label was printed in sheets of 50 labels with a Post Office form number "P696" in the bottom left sheet margin. The same form number was used for the perforated and the rouletted version of the label.

It appears that the "OVERLAND MAIL" inscription was carried out using different typefaces and shades of colour. However, this cannot be confirmed at this moment, since the rouletted label could not be inspected by me in person. The owner of the sheet of rouletted labels was kind enough to scan his sheet with a reference object, so I have been able to take measurements. It turned out that the size of the "OVERLAND MAIL" inscription of the perforated labels measures 48.6×2.7 mm, whereas the length in the rouletted sheet measures 48.8 mm in the left column of labels, and 49.3 mm in the right column; the height measures 2.7 mm for both. There are some small differences in the typefaces used, especially the "L" of "MAIL" has a sometimes slightly larger lower part. This could have been caused by different typefaces used for creating the printing plate.

Furthermore, the form number of the rouletted sheet appears to be written by hand on the printing plate and not typeset as in the perforated sheet. The different height of the label is caused by the unequal perforation; it seems not much care was taken in preparing these labels.

Images of the only two complete sheets of these labels are presented on pages 16 and 17.



Fig. 3: Erbil (Mosul) to London, 21.01.1926 (Collins, et al., 1990, p. 122).

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.

Known Covers

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	Thumbnail	Date	Comment / Provenance
Perforated	7		16.06.1927	Glasgow to Baghdad, Collection Fuchs.
	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.
	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. A 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 21st January 1926.
	4		28.01.1927	Stonehaven (Scotland) to Basrah, Collection Zvi Alexander (Postal Museum Tel Aviv, Israel).

Based on the usage dates of the above covers compared with the period of 21st January 1926 to 8th January 1929 as indicated in Norman Collins' 1990 monograph, other covers must exist.

Known Sheets and Multiples

Label Type	Known Multiples	Provenance
Perforated	Complete sheet	Collection Fuchs
Rouletted	Complete sheet	In a British collection
Rouletted	Part sheet of 34 labels	Postal Museum, London

The date of initial issue of these labels is not known. However, based on internal Post Office correspondence, kept in the archive of the Postal Museum,⁶ the labels had been available at British Post Offices until 1930 when it was asked by the Post Office Store Department if these labels require a reprint.

Unfortunately I do not know if the labels that were initially attached to that correspondence still exist in the archive of the Postal Museum, therefore it cannot be said if the labels in question were perforated or rouletted. Currently I have no plans for another trip to London to visit the Postal Museum to verify this; as the Postal Museum is closed for visitors until 2017.

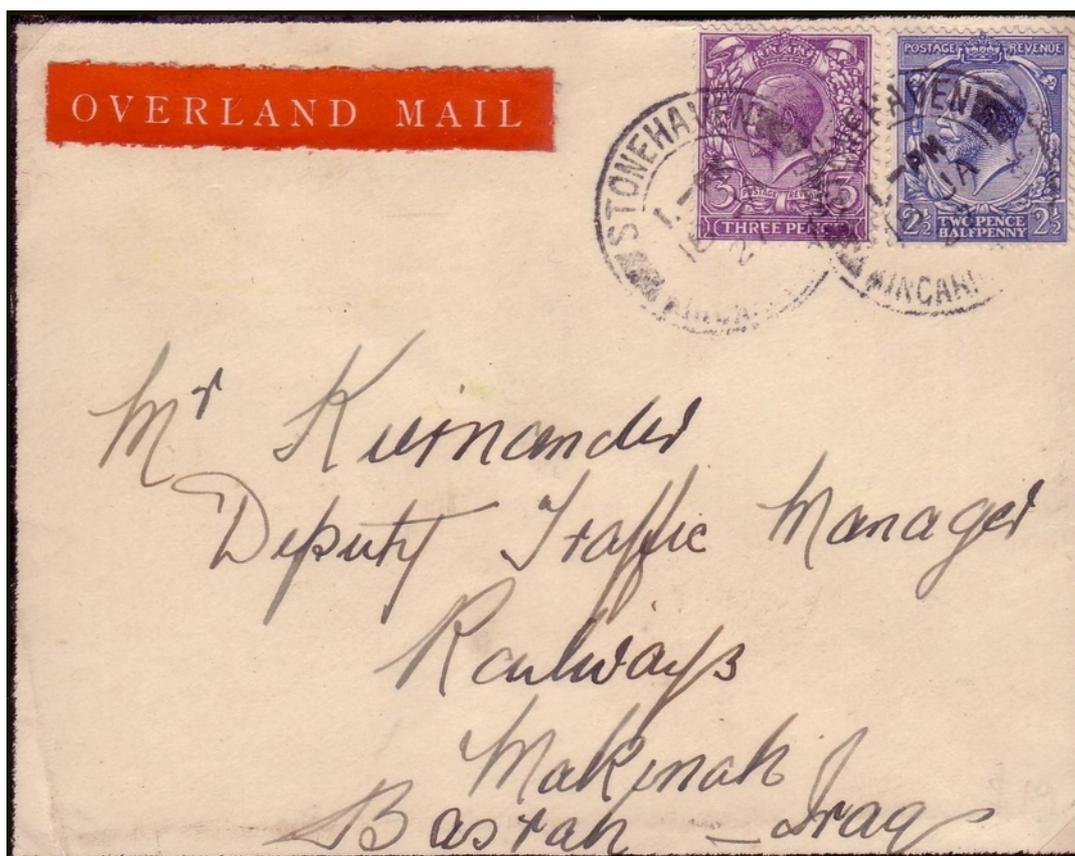


Fig. 4: Stonehaven (Scotland) to Basrah, 18.01.1927 (Alexander Collection exhibit, p. 98).

⁶ Transcripts of the documents cordially provided by Douglas Muir. Postal Museum reference: POST 33/2096.

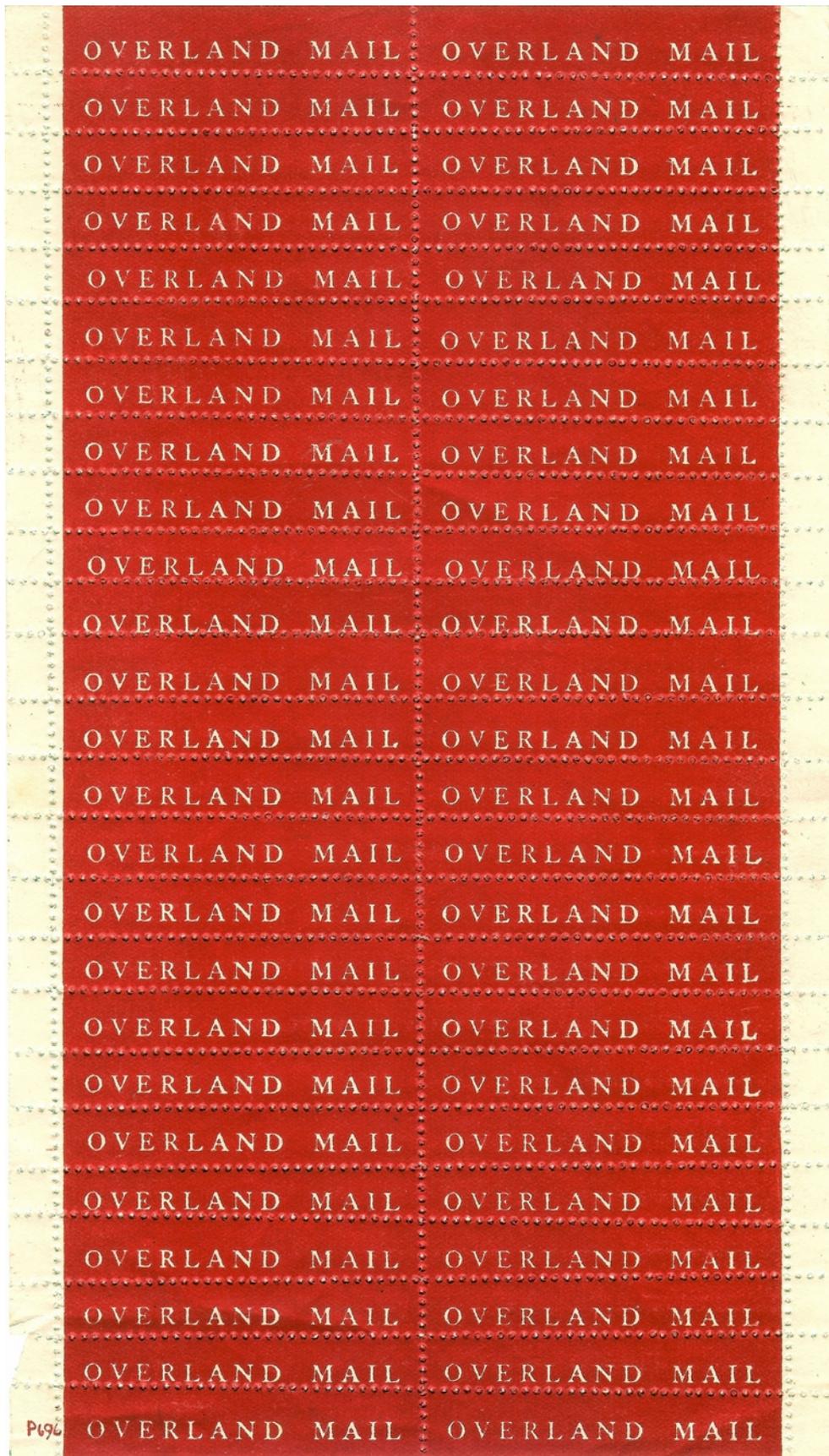


Fig. 5: Perforated sheet.



Fig. 6: Rouletted sheet.



Figs. 7a and b: Glasgow to Baghdad, 16.06.1927 (Collection Fuchs).

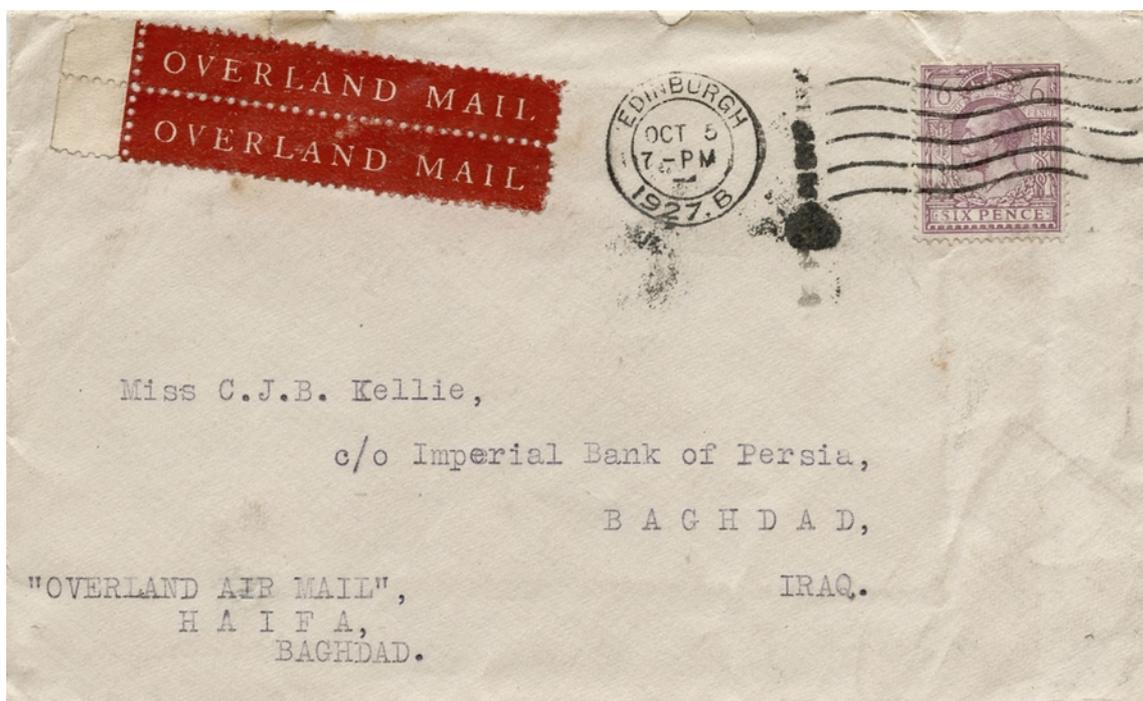


Fig. 8: Edinburgh to Baghdad, 5.10.1927, carrying two perforated labels (Kimpton, 2015, p. 130).

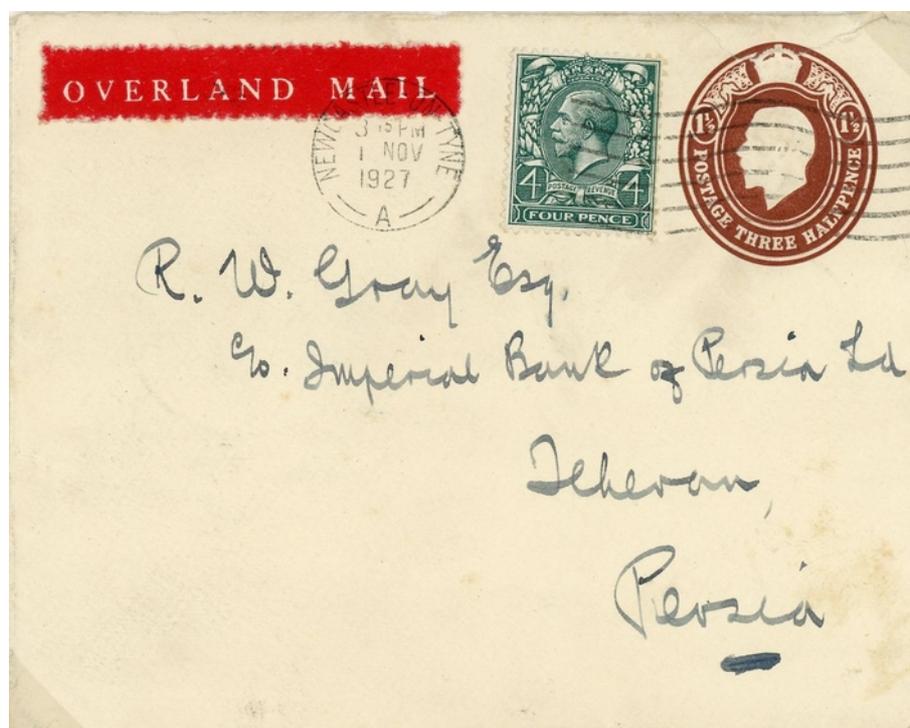


Fig. 9: Newcastle-upon-Tyne to Teheran, 1.11.1927 (Cavendish Auction 778, 4.06.2015, part of lot no. 1080).

Illustration is in poor quality but it is believed that the label is perforated. A 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.

Transcripts of British Post Office Internal Correspondence

10 July 1930. H. Sparkes, Controller Post Office Stores Department to Secretary, G.P.O.⁷
[standard printed form]

P.696.G Label "Overland Mail"

It is understood that the above-mentioned item should be amended before a reprint is obtained. A reprint is now required, and two specimens are enclosed for any necessary alteration.

18 July 1930. Memo. Ms.⁸

Except for insured letters, all correspondence for Iraq, & for Abadan, Bushire & Mohammerah in Persia, is now despatched by the overland route, & no special superscription is necessary, or required. Only correspondence for places in Persia other than those mentioned above should be specially superscribed for transmission by the overland route, if transmission by that route is desired.

No complaints appear to have been received recently of the missending of correspondence for Persia intended for transmission by the overland route, & it seems that these red "overland" labels may now be abolished, i.e. if they are now used at all by the public.

Has The Controller, L.P.S.⁹ any observations to offer?

31 July 1930. Controller, L.P.S. to Secretary, G.P.O.

These "Overland" labels have not been observed for some time on packets passing through the Foreign Section.

In view of the small amount of correspondence for Persia now requiring to be specially superscribed in order to be forwarded by the "Overland" service, the provision of a special label hardly seems to be necessary or warranted.

1 August 1930. Ms note to The Controller, P.O. Stores Dept.

These "overland" labels are no longer necessary & may be abolished.

It is interesting that the Post Office refers to these labels as "P.696.G" whereas the sheets of labels only have the a "P696" imprint. Any clarification for this is appreciated.

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

Sources and Literature

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- Fuchs, Rainer: *Overland Mail Baghdad to Haifa ; the publicity envelopes of the Nairn Transport Company*. In: *The London Philatelist*, September 2013, pp. 263–273.
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- 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 Bagdad–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.

7 General Post Office.

8 Manuscript, i.e. hand-written, not typed.

9 London Postal Section.

The ‘One & Only’ Postcard of Jordan

by Avo Kaplanian¹

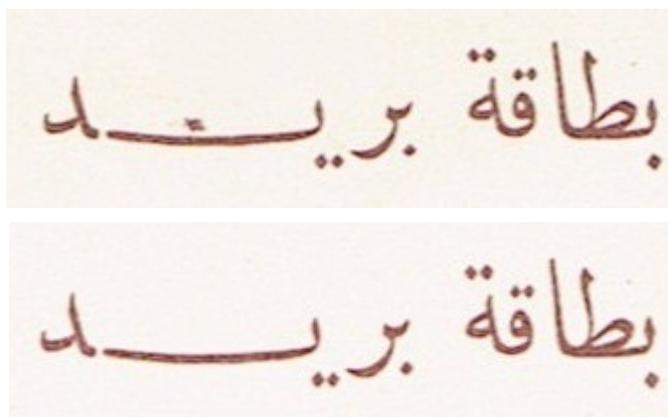
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The Jordanian Post has issued a number of postal stationery items, including preprinted registration envelopes,² and various aérogrammes.³ But, in contrast to neighbouring countries such as Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, and others, that have produced many different postcards, Jordan has so far only ever issued one postcard.

This 140×89 mm card was issued on 28th April 1955 and has an imprinted red-brown stamp value of 12 fils with the effigy of the King.

There are two types of this postcard known:

- **Type 1:** with a small 1.5 mm line in the middle of the Arabic word بريد (*barīd* / post) (see also *fig. 1*).
- **Type 2:** without this line (see also *fig. 2*).



Furthermore it's interesting that this card is very scarce, especially when postally (i.e. commercially) used. The most likely reason is that the postcard was only available for a short period and only in the main post offices of Amman and Jerusalem. Najjar says in his classic work *The Postal History of Jordan, 1400–1959* that the postcard in used condition is “very scarce!”⁴

Figs. 3 and 4 show interesting examples of the use of this postcard. The first is sent from Amman to Brussels (Belgium) on 25th September 1956 with an added stamp of 15 fils. The second is sent from Amman to Lengerich (Westphalia, Germany) on 14th September 1959 with two additional stamps with a total value of 13 fils.

Fig. 5 shows a card cancelled-to-order on the first day of issue: 28th April 1955.

Fig. 6 shows a card overprinted diagonally “SPECIMEN” in black on the front side. The overprint measures 65×8 mm.

I invite Jordan collectors to report and show other examples of the use of this postcard.

1 Translated by Tobias Zywiets, with assistance from Willi Pijnenburg, Tom van Es, and Dick Scheper. Based on an article originally published in “Al-Barīd” (the journal of *Filatelistische contactgroep van de Islamitische wereld*, FCIW) in 2008. Several of the illustrations, including the specimen card, are shown here for the first time.

2 See my previous contributions in *Al-Barīd* (2005) and *MEPB* (2015).

3 Air Mail letter sheets.

4 Najjar, 2006, p. 166.



Fig. 1: Jordanian Postcard 1, type 1.

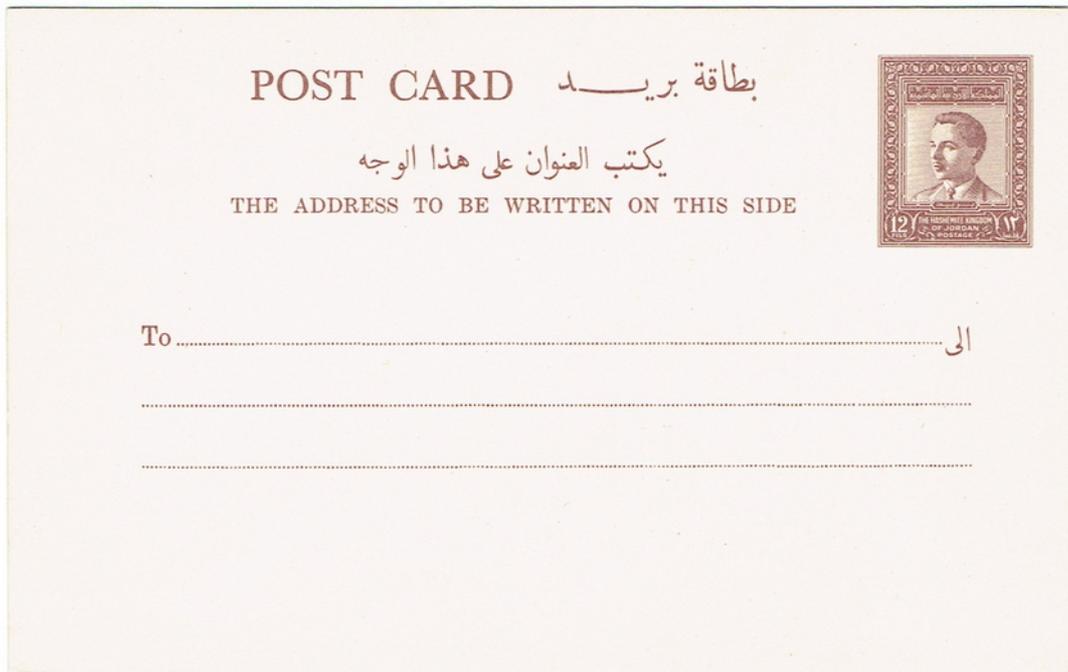
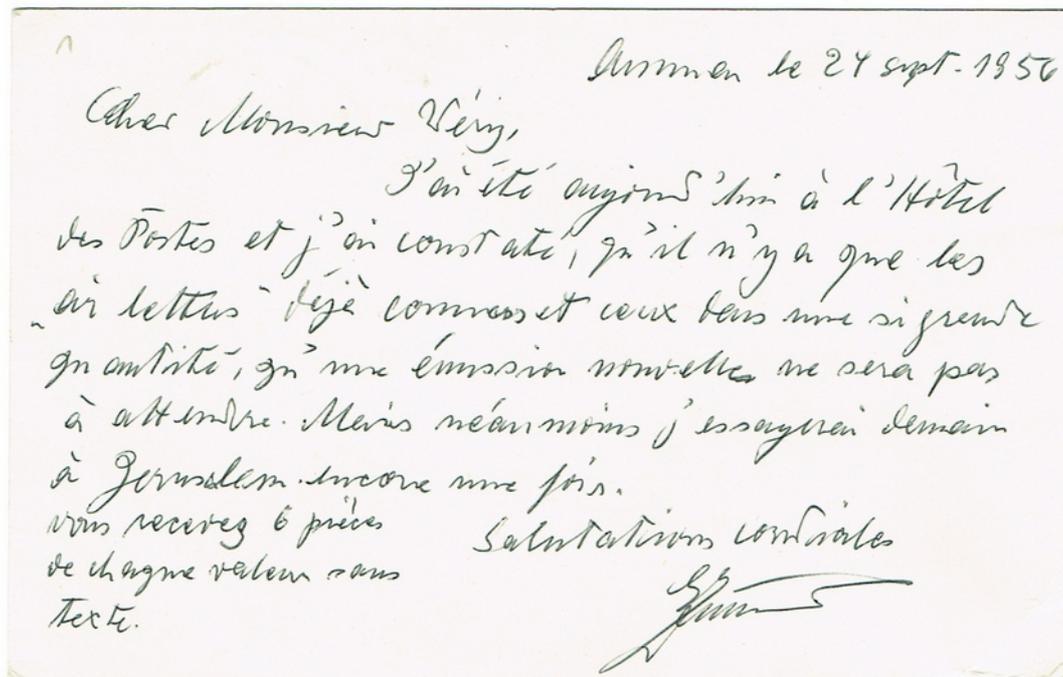
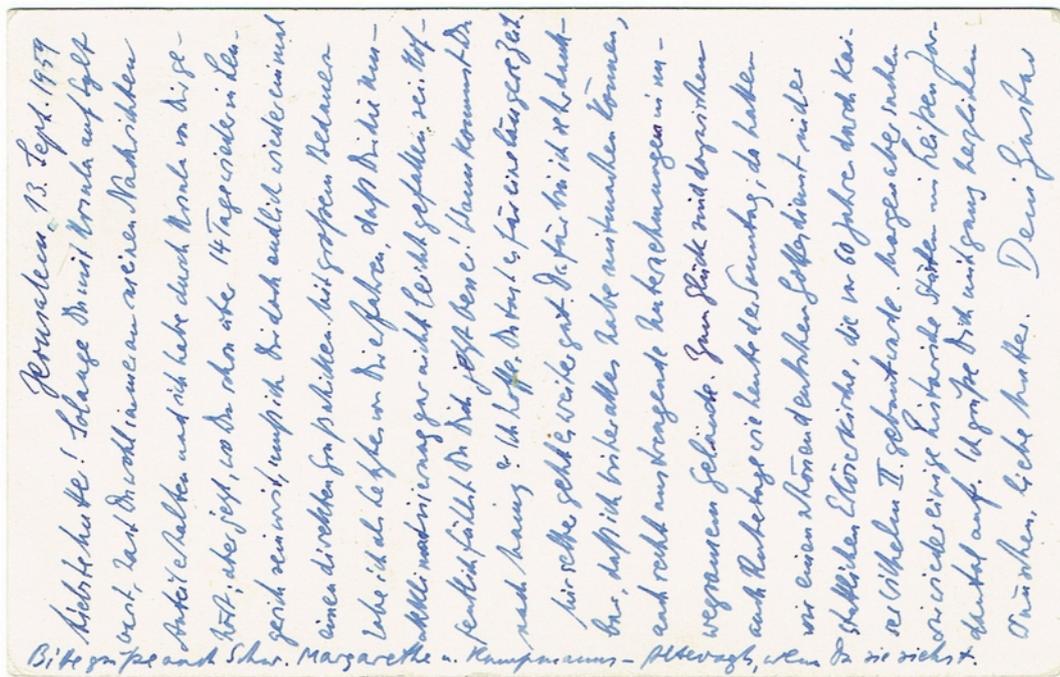
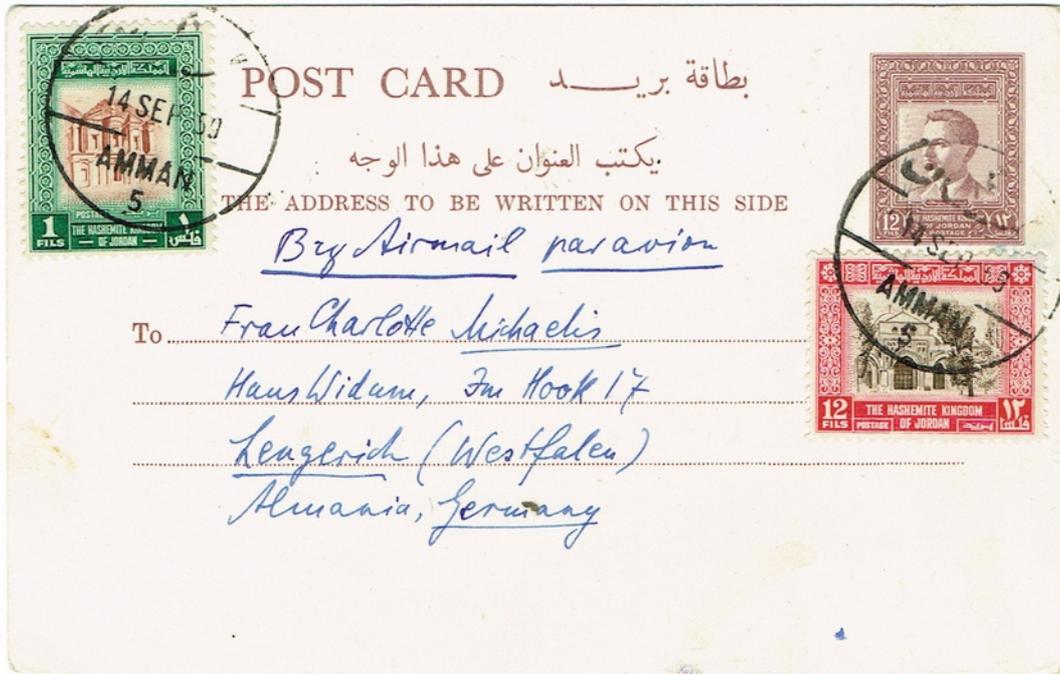


Fig. 2: Jordanian Postcard 1, type 2.



Figs. 3a and 3b: Front and reverse of a commercially used card (type 2) sent from Amman to Brussels, Belgium, in 1956: AMMAN / 5 / 25 SEP '56. Airmail: 12 fils plus added franking of 15 fils, total: 27 fils.



Figs. 4a and 4b: Front and reverse of a commercially used card (type 2) sent from Amman to Lengerich, Germany, in 1959: AMMAN / 5 / 14 SEP '59. Airmail: 12 fils plus added franking of 1 fils and 12 fils, total: 25 fils.



Fig. 5: Example of a type 1 card cancelled on the first day of issue: JERUSALEM / 4 / 28 APR 55.

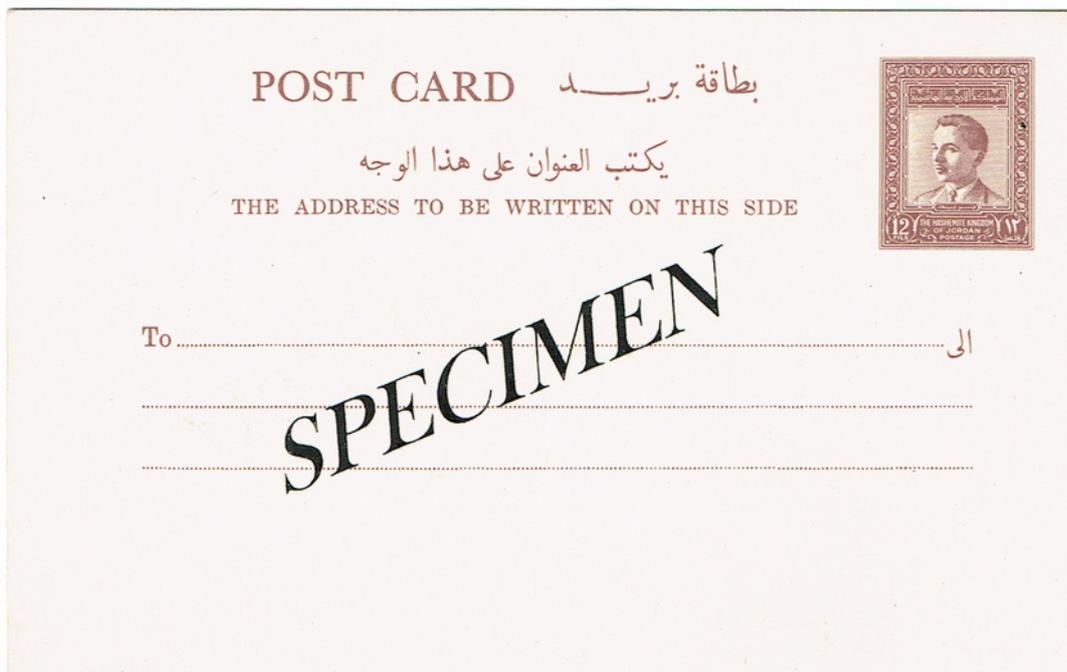
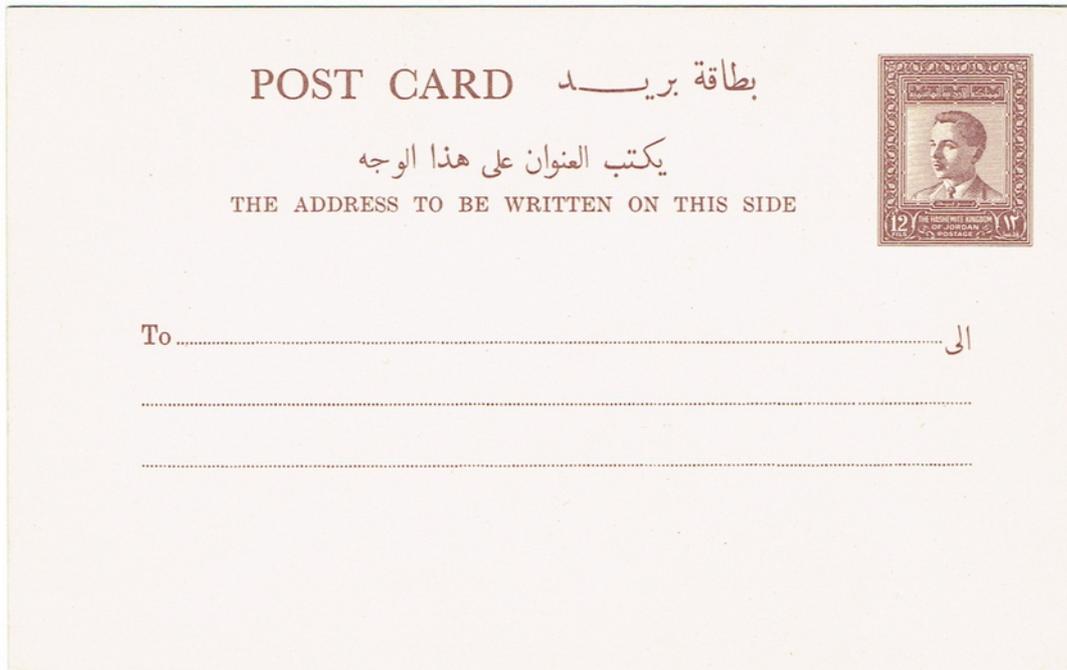


Fig. 6: Card (type 2) with diagonal SPECIMEN overprint in black (65×8 mm).

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Jordanian Postcard 1, type 2.
From the collection of Tobias Zywiets.

Prisoners of War Censorship Middle East: Recap on Known Censor Labels and a New Discovery

by Giorgio Migliavacca (AIFSP)¹

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The Italian prisoners of war captured in North Africa were strategically transferred to camps located in neighbouring countries like Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia, and Algeria, and from there to camps in the United States of America, Hawaii, Canada, South Africa, Palestine, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Great Britain, France, India, and Australia. A somewhat similar fate awaited the POWs captured in East Africa as they were transferred to camps in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

By the end of 1943 well over 600,000 members of the Italian army had their status changed to that of prisoners of war. Needless to say, the Allies were perturbed by such figures and the diaspora of Italian prisoners of war that had started in 1941 shaped up like a very painful headache for all involved.

Role and Logistics of POW Mail Censorship

Postal censorship of incoming and outgoing POW-mail was deemed of the greatest importance, not only by the Allies, but also by Italy's number one ally, Germany, who, since 1941, censored a fair amount of mail from Italian POWs.

The most important function of the censorship was to prevent the leakage of valuable information to enemy countries. In August 1943 representatives of the Imperial Censorship and their counterparts of the South African, US-American, and Canadian Censorships met in Miami to discuss "a better appreciation of censorship as a counter-espionage weapon."² By that time it had become obvious to the participants that Germany had been using POW-mail for espionage purposes.

Another important aspect of POW-mail censorship was the detection of die-hard fascists in order to separate 'sheep from goats,' the latter were segregated to separate camps or blocks.³

As a result Italian prisoners of war learned to use stereotyped letter-writing to avoid any comment or information about their exact location, the life in POW camps, war developments and any information that could have the slightest strategic importance. Instead, they engaged in getting or passing on information about comrades who had been interned in the same camp or those sent to other camps. This type of information did not seem to bother the censor officers. Additionally, the main focus of POW-mail censorship was on German prisoners of war correspondence.

The censoring task was given to officers who had some fluency of the Italian language; in Cairo, for example, a number of censor officers were from Malta where the Italian language was widely used or understood by a large proportion of the population.

1 First published as two separate articles in "Fil-Italia" (nos. 165 and 167), the journal of *The Italy and Colonies Study Circle (ICSC)*. Website: <http://www.icsc.pwp.blueyonder.co.uk/>.

Republication by kind permission of the author, who is editor of "Fil-Italia," and also member of the *Accademia Italiana di Filatelia e Storia Postale (AIFSP)*. Website: <http://www.accademiadiposta.it>.

2 Hinsley & Simkins, 1990, pp. 185–186.

3 Moore & Fedorowich, 2002, pp. 172–173.

The Censor Labels used in Cairo

A recent discovery by a New Zealand specialist has prompted me to write these notes to recap the research during the last 35 years⁴ that has gone into the censor labels inscribed with the upper case words “PRISONERS OF WAR CENSORSHIP, MIDDLE EAST.” I undertook a similar exercise in 2006 when I reprinted, with a 20-page addenda, the seminal work by Weisbecker.⁵

Two types of censor labels inscribed with the said words exist. They are found on incoming mail to prisoners of war in Africa; both types repeat the same inscription on four additional lines, for a grand total of five lines on each label. On the **Type II** labels the five lines of inscriptions are **vertically well-aligned**; on but not so on the **Type I** labels. The measurements given here may vary since some of these labels were clipped by the censor officer to suit his needs. The dates and technical details will hopefully be fine-tuned with additional input from collectors.

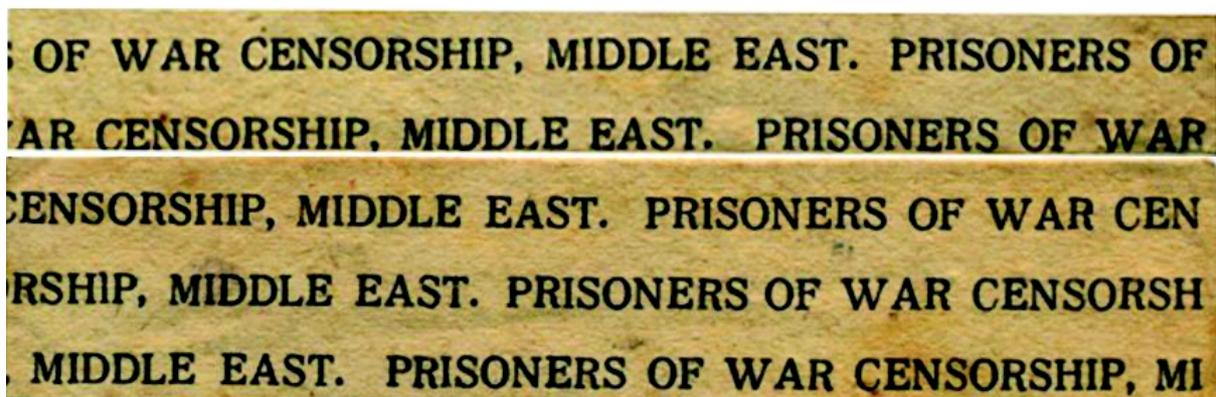


Fig. 1: Censor Label Type I; notice the inconsistency of the size of fonts and letters.

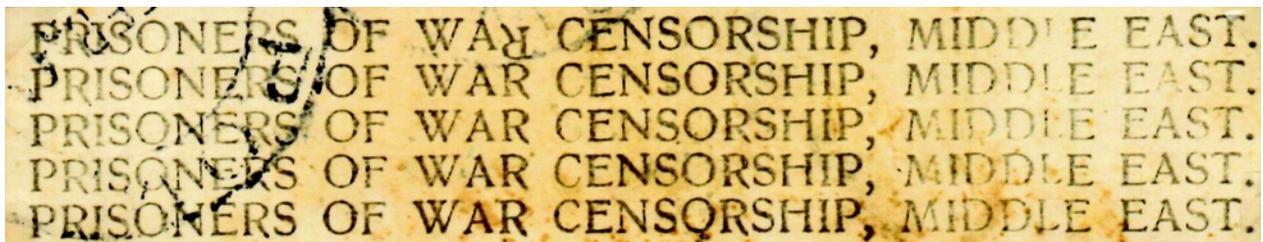


Fig. 2: Censor Label Type IIb; error, inverted “R” in “WAR” on first line.⁶

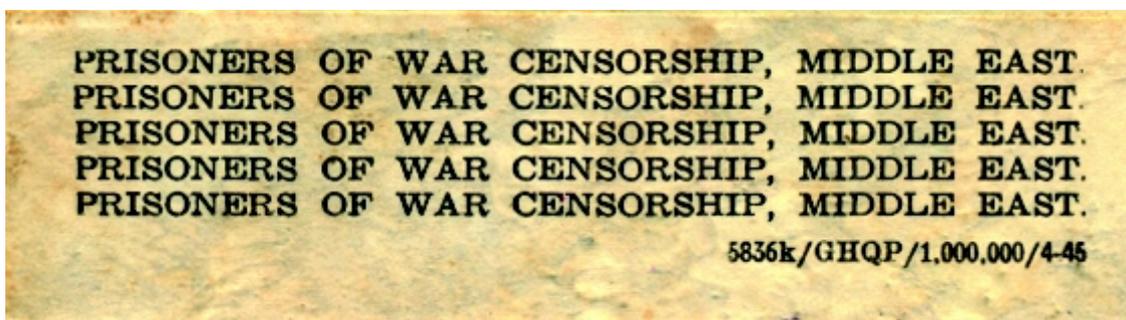
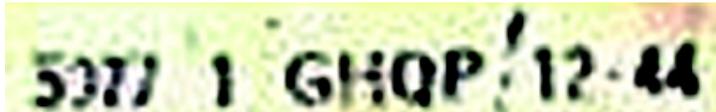
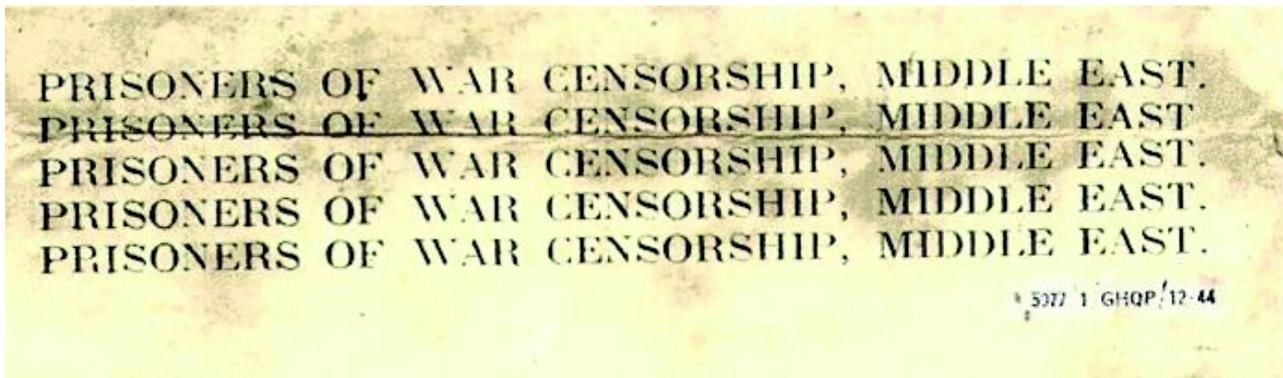


Fig. 3: Censor Label Type IIc; notice the “R” has a curly foot.

⁴ Migliavacca, 2014; Weisbecker, 2006; Henning, 1996.

⁵ Weisbecker, 2006.

⁶ Image courtesy of Sue Vernal.



Figs. 4 and 4a: Censor Label Type IIe. The font is different from the other labels shown in this article.

These censor labels were used in Cairo where a major postal hub and information centre for mail to and from POWs was operating with an ever increasing staff of censor officers. POW-mail censorship started in March 1941, possibly earlier, using a small circle hand-stamp inscribed “DEPUTY CHIEF FIELD CENSOR” with a crown in the middle. Initially the censorship was handled by censor officers of the army; but as the volume of POW-mail increased, a special postal hub and information centre was created. It used the well-known two-line “P/W MIDDLE / EAST” boxed or un-boxed hand-stamps, ending with a number from 1 to possibly 299. This may indicate that, at its peak, the operation never exceeded 300 censor officers. When new information surfaces I will be happy to adjust my notes accordingly.

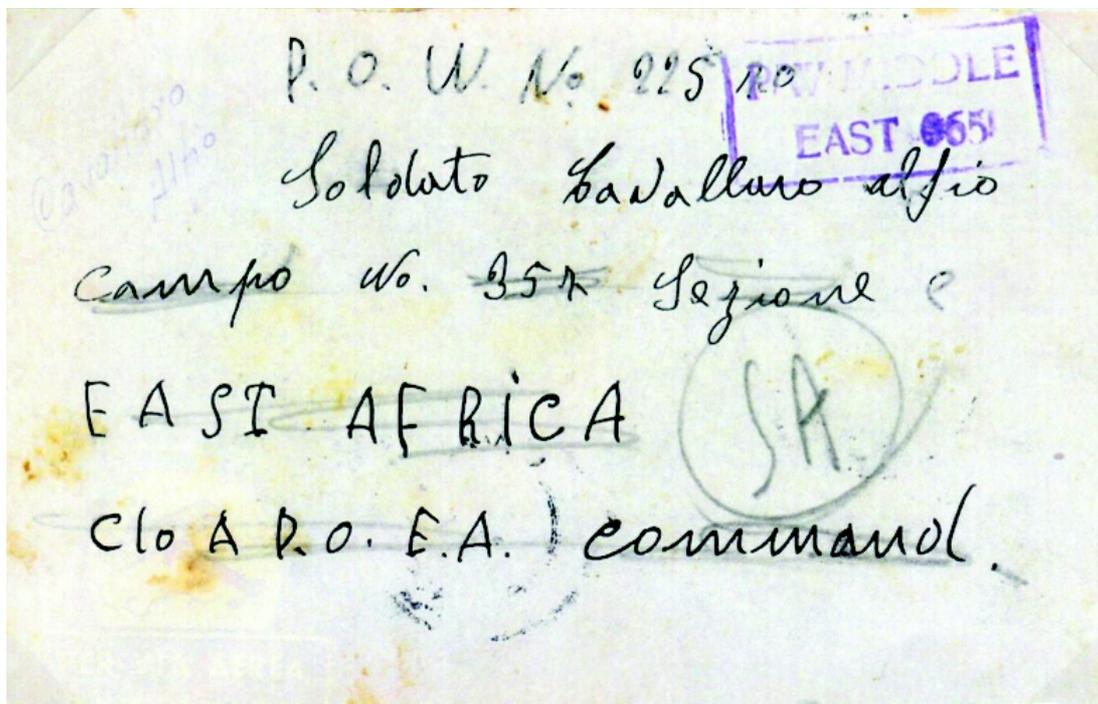


Fig. 5a: Late 1943-early 1944: Cover from Catania, Sicily, censored in Cairo, boxed “P/W MIDDLE / EAST,” to an Italian POW at Camp 357, Section C (Mitubiri, Kenya). At Nairobi, 2nd Echelon, the cover was re-directed to “SA” (South Africa) where the POW had been transferred to. The POW number preceding the name of the addressee “22570” helped finding the card relating to this POW and his whereabouts.⁷

⁷ Images (figs. 5a and 5b) courtesy of Sue Vernall.

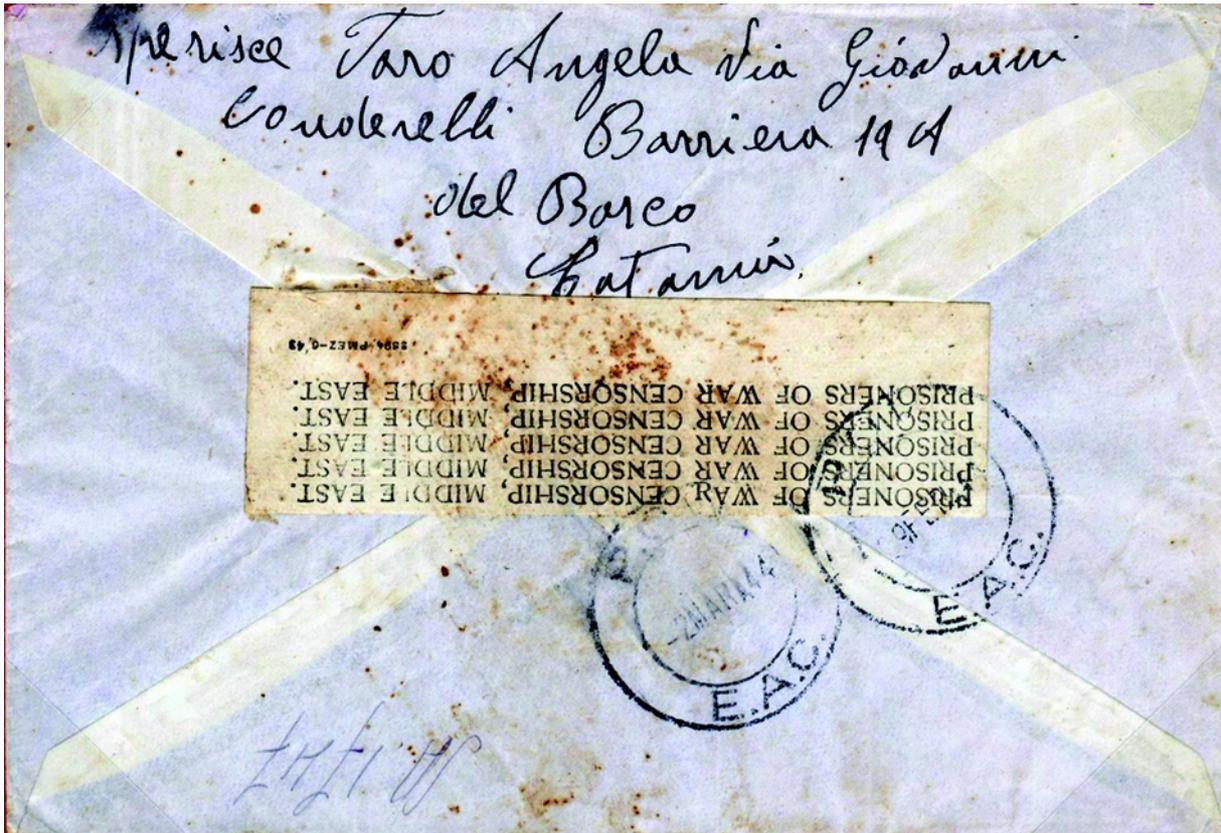


Fig. 5b: Verso of the above shown cover (fig. 4a) with Censor Label **Type IIb**; error, inverted “R” in “WAR” on first line; tied by two P.O.W. / E.A.C. circle date stamps, one with the arrival date at the 2nd Echelon (28 FEB 44) and the other (-2 MAR 44), the departure and re-direction to South Africa. Notice the short time taken to process this cover.

Similarly, the 2nd Echelon at Nairobi was the delivery point for mail to East Africa POWs who had not yet reached their final camps, or could not provide the location where they were. Modelled on Cairo’s POW postal hub and its intimately related POW mail censorship branch, the 2nd Echelon was the information centre, or the office, that had the files and/or cards with the serial numbers of prisoners that could supply such information. In fact, it was able to trace the movements of prisoners and then to forward the mail to destinations that lacked a precise indication of the camp of a prisoner. The office did not use a hand-stamp of its own and therefore its critical role becomes apparent only in the addresses and handwritten notations used to correctly re-direct the mail.

Type	Measurements	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Requisition numbers
I	29 × 88 mm	1942	–	–
II	26 × 95 mm	1942	September 1945	IIa 1624 GHQP/10-42
				IIb 5894/PMEZ - 6/43
				IIc 8419 / PMET / 4/44
				IId 9385 / PMEAF / 6—44
				IIe 5077/1/GHQP/12-44
				IIf 5836k/ GHQP / 1,000,000.00 / 4-45
				IIg 7089k / GHQP / 1,000,000.00 / 10-4

Type IIb with inverted “R” discovered

A rather interesting and possibly rare error of **Type IIb** has been discovered by Sue Vernall who has kindly contributed the illustrations relating to her cover.

With that information in my hands I went through the covers in my collection and discovered a second example, also of Type IIb. They both occur on censor labels on covers with transit in Cairo dating February to March 1944 (see *figs. 5b and 56*).

I have a cover of the same correspondence with a transit in Cairo possibly two three weeks later with censor label **Type IIb** showing no inverted “R” in any of the five lines. This may indicate that not all the Type IIb labels had the error or that the error was corrected or the affected labels were discarded. The fonts of later types are different.



Fig. 6a: 14.02.1944: Cover from Sommatico, Caltanissetta, censored in Cairo, "P/W MIDDLE / EAST", to an Italian POW at non-co-operative POWs Camp 365, Section B (Londiani, Kenya). At Nairobi, 2nd Echelon, the cover was hand-stamped with the boxed "P/W EAST / AFRICA" and re-directed to Camp 356 (Eldoret, Kenya) where the POW had been transferred to. The POW number helped finding the card relating to this POW and his whereabouts.



Fig. 6b: Verso of the above shown cover with Censor Label **Type IIb**, with error: inverted "R" in "WAR" on first line. Docketed "Eldoret 14-5-1944" confirming date and location of final delivery.

Another inverted "R" discovered

Maria Marchetti has informed us that after examining her covers with MEF Type IIb censor labels she discovered a third example of the inverted "R" in "WAR" of the first line (see *figs. 7a and 7b*). This brings to three the known examples of this variety. The new discovery was used to re-seal a cover, 3rd May 1943, from Chieri to a POW at Harar, care of the 2nd Echelon at Nairobi, 23rd September 1943.

Ms. Marchetti has also brought to our attention the use of a **Type III** censor label used on incoming mail addressed to prisoners of war. This Type III censor label was listed for the first time by Weisbecker (Type ME-VII) and by Henning (Type MEPL 610/ME-VII) who draws the information from the former. Both authors supplied no further details.

The cover (see *figs. 8a and 8b*) was sent on 28th May 1942 to an Italian prisoner of war in Camp 365 at Londiani, Kenya, where it arrived on 22nd August 1942. This camp was designated for 'non-cooperators.' The rectangular hand-stamp on the address side is that of the short-lived air route "VIA CHIASSO-SOFIA-GERUSALEMME." The stamps originally used on this cover were removed by the censor officer as customary. Someone had the bright idea of adding two stamps in recent years.



Figs. 7a and 7b: Front and reverse.



Figs. 8a and 8b: Front and reverse.

British Forces and British Commonwealth soldiers made prisoners of war in Italian East Africa. Can You Help?

A fellow writer is working on an article on British soldiers and British Commonwealth soldiers who were captured by Italian forces in East Africa. If you have such covers, cards or pertinent information about this little known aspect of World War II please contact the author at issun@candwbvi.net.

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Ottoman Empire at Spring Stampex 2017



The Association of British Philatelic Societies Ltd. (ABPS) is holding its Spring Stampex 2017 exhibition on 15th to 18th February 2017 at the Business Design Centre, 52 Upper Street, Islington, London N1 0QH.

This National Competition is open to all exhibitors in the United Kingdom, and to exhibitors from other FIP and FEPA affiliated countries. No facilities are available for commissioners and customs clearance. All arrangements and costs for the delivery and return of exhibits are solely the responsibility of the exhibitor.

This exhibition highlights the philately of the Ottoman Empire from the Pillars of Hercules to the Gates of Vienna, including successor states. The Centenary of the first stamps of Iraq will be marked at the same time.

More information, rules and application forms (applications close 17.12.2016):

http://www.abps.org.uk/Exhibiting/Exhibitions/National_Exhibitions/16-02-17_Spring-Stampex_xalter

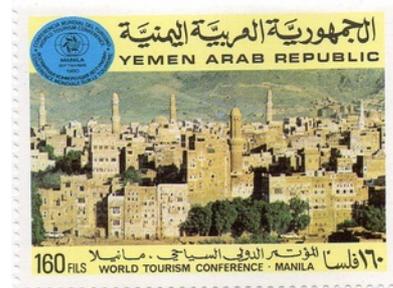
World Cultural Heritage Destroyed Part 3: Yemen

by Dietrich Ecklebe (AIJP)¹

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During August 2015, media reported about the attacks on the Yemeni capital Sana'a by Saudi troops and the sustained bombing of the city. The fighting in the South-Arabian country got worse and the economic blockade by air, sea and land leaves the six and a half million people at risk of starvation. Even water supply has been cut off for months. At the same time, Sana'a increasingly sinks to rubble, a city that has been a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1986.²

Yemen has been almost continuously ravaged by war, with only short periods of peace. Only by 1990 warring rival clans were becalmed and the different parts of the country were unified as the *Republic of Yemen*. Nevertheless, there were continuous reports of kidnapping of foreign tourists and recently Shiite *Huthi* militias³ have gained control of the capital and large areas of the country. The elected president Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi⁴ was forced to flee Sana'a. A Sunni coalition led by Saudi Arabia now fights the Huthi militias with all military means. The victims are the ordinary people and the cultural monuments.



Figs. 1 and 2: Old City of Sana'a.

Just as in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria, *World Cultural Heritage* sites and irreplaceable works of art are being destroyed. Sana'a is traditionally regarded as the oldest place on the Arabian Peninsula: Sem, the eldest son of Noah and progenitor of all Semites, is said to have founded the town after the Great Flood. The city lies on a 2,200 m high plateau in a mountain range which extends along the Red Sea, the Sarawat Mountains, reaching to a height of 3,620 m. As a result the monsoon clouds are raining off the mountain slopes and provide fertile land, which is why the country has been densely populated. The town lies on the legendary Incense Road and Sana'a's prosperity is based on the spice trade, especially frankincense which is harvested in southern Arabia.

1 Translation and footnotes by Tobias Zywiets. The original German article was published in the December 2015 edition of "philatelie." Reprinted with kind permission of both author and "philatelie."

2 UNESCO World Heritage Sites: Old City of Sana'a: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/385>.

3 Officially "Anṣār Allāh" – أنصار الله (supporters of god).

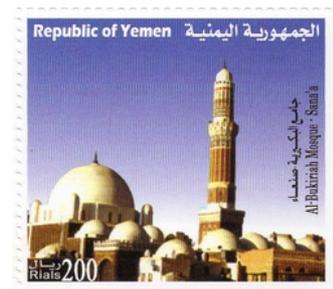
4 'Abd Rabbuh Manṣūr Hādī – عبد ربه منصور هادي.



Figs. 3–5: Strong walls enclose the old town.

The first written evidence of Sana'a stems from the second century B.C.E. when the city is mentioned as an outpost of a Yemeni kingdom. Jews, expelled from Palestine by the Romans, settled in the city in 70 C.E. In the 3rd century C.E. Himyarites conquered South Arabia. The significant *Ghumdan Palace*⁵ originates from this era of the *Himyarite Kingdom*.⁶ In the 6th century Ethiopians and shortly thereafter also Persians conquered the area. In 628 C.E. the Persian governor converted to Islam. Until the present day Islam remains as almost the sole religion of Yemen, only a few Jews clung to their faith.

In the city's mosques early manuscripts of the Quran have been preserved: these stem from the time immediately after Muhammad's death as they do not correspond to the later canonised version.⁷



Figs. 6–8: In the old city of Sana'a 150 mosques rise.

In the area north of Sana'a, the *Zaydi* dynasty took control, keeping it until the 20th century, the last being the *Muttawakili Kingdom*. As they accepted the teachings of Muhammad's son Ali, they were Shiites, which leads to conflicts until the present day.

The religious nobility and warrior castes have always had a higher reputation in Yemen than merchants and craftsmen. Sana'a became a trading place where the members of rival tribes could

5 Qasir Ghumdan.

6 Mamlakat Himyar – مملكة حمير.

7 Including a pre-671 C.E. palimpsest; cf. Wikipedia article: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sana'a_manuscript.

trade on neutral ground. Only about 40 years ago could the ban of bearing weapons within the city be enforced. The town itself was surrounded by solid walls and you entered the market area through the Yemen Gate (*bāb al-yaman*), which was locked at night due to a general curfew.



Figs. 9–12: The houses in Sana'a have five or more floors.

A colourful ensemble of town houses, palaces and mosques sprawls behind the gate. Altogether there are about 150 mosques, of which the Great Mosque (*al-jami al-kabir*)⁸ is the oldest and most important. Building started as far back as the Prophet Muhammad's lifetime, and thus is one of the oldest Islamic buildings worldwide. Very diverse building materials were used: stones of the ancient fortress Ghumdan, columns of former temples, parts from former synagogues and relief stones of 6th century Christian churches.

Especially the many historic town houses delight all visitors. They are crowded together in the old town of Sana'a. The shapes of the houses are quite different, but houses that extend in breadth rather than height are rare. Most are tower houses that have five or more floors. The ground floor is often built of massive stone slabs, because until a few decades ago the inhabitants would have to protect themselves against robbers.

The houses do not have a basement and the ground floor consists mostly of one large room, which could accommodate animals. The third floor houses the kitchen and the higher floors, built of mud bricks, have smaller rooms. The higher one goes, the more important it gets; the space above the kitchen was usually the area for the women. The men's quarters came at the top, and much time was spent on the flat roof. The reception room for guests of the men (*mafraj*) usually occupies the top floor, where one can quickly reach the roof terrace.

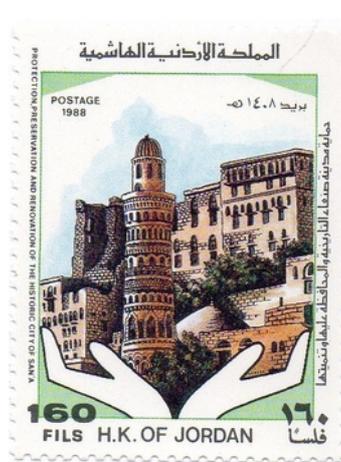
8 Al-Jāmi' al-Kabīr bi-Ṣan'ā' – الجامع الكبير بصنعاء.

Great emphasis is placed especially in the ornamentation of the façades: horizontal bands of bricks form geometric patterns and divide the façade. The windows feature traditional white stucco grids and frames. The reception room often has coloured glass windows. In very old houses one can even find panes of alabaster.



Figs. 13–16:
Particular emphasis is placed on the design of the windows.

To keep up and repair such houses requires enormous funds, which are not available in a poor country like Yemen. Therefore UNESCO started the aid campaign “Save Sanaa” which has been the topic of several countries’ stamps issues.



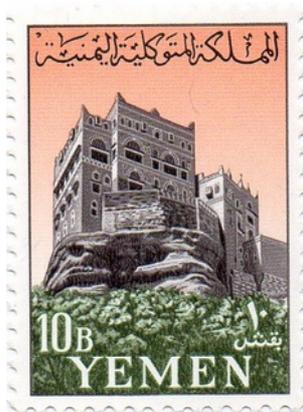
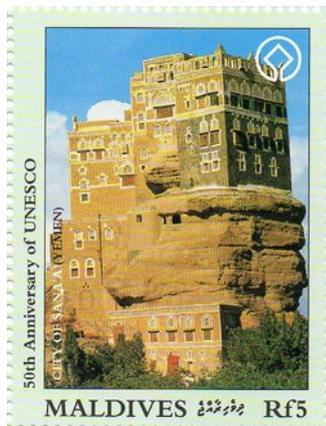
Figs. 17–19: Stamp issue on the UNESCO rescue mission.

Today, many roads are paved and the tower houses often function as *funduk*, i.e. traditional inns. Strict building regulations see to the use of traditional designs and decorations. A prime example is the New Palace of the Imam, serving today as government offices.



Figs. 20 and 21: The new palace of the Imam uses traditional elements.

The drains present a particular challenge for conservators, because until recently Sana‘a only had a toilet system that did not involve water: faeces were collected in pits, dried and then used as heating fuel in public baths. The ashes were used to fertilise the urban gardens.



Figs. 22–26: The Palace of the Imam in Wadi Dhar rises on sandstone rocks.



Fig. 27: Dar al-Hajar, the 1930s summer retreat to Imam Yahya.¹²

About 15 kilometres outside of Sana'a, the Palace of the Imam *Dar al-Hajar*⁹ in Wadi Dhar was built in the traditional style from sandstone rock by Imam Yahya¹⁰ as his summer residence.

For several decades UNESCO has helped extensively in the restoration of Sana'a, but now many valuable buildings are destroyed in the clashes between religious fanatics. In 2015, UNESCO put Sana'a on the "Red List" (together with *Historic Town of Zabid* and *Old Walled City of Shibam*).¹¹

It is hoped that the people of Arabia will come to their senses and save their own important cultural heritage from total destruction.

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Further Reading

- UNESCO World Heritage Sites: whc.unesco.org/en/list/.
- UNESCO World Heritage in Danger: Historic Town of Zabid: whc.unesco.org/en/list/611.
- UNESCO World Heritage in Danger: Old City of Sana'a: whc.unesco.org/en/list/385.
- UNESCO World Heritage in Danger: Old Walled City of Shibam: whc.unesco.org/en/list/192.

9 Dar al-Hajar – دار الحجر (stone house).

10 Yahyā Muḥammad Hamid ad-Dīn (1869–1948).

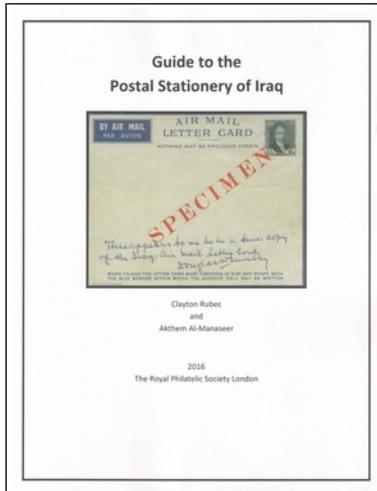
11 Cf. *Yemen's Old City of Sana'a and Old Walled City of Shibam added to List of World Heritage in Danger* (UNESCO, 2.07.2015: whc.unesco.org/en/news/1310/) and *Emergency Action Plan for the Safeguarding of Yemen's Cultural Heritage announced* (UNESCO, 16.07.2015: whc.unesco.org/en/news/1325/).

12 Salonen, Antti: *Dar al-Hajar, a mansion built in the 1930's as a summer retreat to Imam Yahya near Sana'a, Yemen*. Source: Wikimedia Commons, commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dar_al_hajar.jpg. Licence: Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/en:Creative_Commons.

Clayton Rubec and Akhtem Al-Manaseer FRPSL: Guide to the Postal Stationery of Iraq

reviewed by Tobias Zywietz

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Clayton Rubec and Akhtem Al-Manaseer: *Guide To The Postal Stationery of Iraq*. London: The Royal Philatelic Society London, 2016.

120 pages, colour, A4.

Price: £ 25 (plus p&p).

Orders: The Royal Philatelic Society London, www.rpsl.org.uk, or secretary@rpsl.org.uk.

Iraq's postal history can be broadly divided into four eras: Ottoman (including the British post offices in Basra and Baghdad), British Occupation, Kingdom, and Republic.

After short technical and topical introductions, the authors summarise the Ottoman postal stationery used in Mesopotamia, i.e. vilayets Mosul, Baghdad, Basra, and parts of sanjak Zor between 1869 and 1917. A table lists the basic information on all the postcards and envelopes, and examples of each are then shown in colour. This is supplemented by a brief selected list of town postmarks.

One regrets that no effort has been made to list all the possible postmarks, the towns with postal facilities, or at least the types of cancellations used. Curiously, the only reference given on this topic is *Brandt & Ceylan's* 1963 book; neither the works of *Coles & Walker* or *Andreas Birken's* excellent postmark CD get any mention at all. Since the only way to determine use of an item in Mesopotamia during that time is to identify the cancellation, this omission is rather unfortunate.¹

Section 3 details stationery used during the British Occupation, i.e. Ottoman stationery overprinted "BAGHDAD IN BRITISH OCCUPATION" and Ottoman & Indian stationery overprinted "IRAQ IN BRITISH OCCUPATION". Again all items are listed with basic facts and then displayed (mainly in mint condition). One chapter concentrates on Indian stationery overprinted "I.E.F." intended for use by troops of the *Indian Expeditionary Force*.

One notes that in chapter 3.4, the same detailed treatment as with the actual stationery used in Iraq is given to a curious occurrence: The *Universal Postal Union* (U.P.U.) distributed not only newly issued stamps to all its member states, but also stationery. For archival purposes, the Portuguese postal authorities 'cancelled' some of these items with a hand-stamp "COLONIAS".²

1 To their defence, the authors write on page iv: "A few examples are highlighted in section 2 and 3 of the many possible Ottoman and British Indian postal stationery items that may be found with postmarks from Mesopotamia. These sections are only designed to indicate the range of Iraq-related postal stationery that is possible for a collector."

2 Here the authors depart from their actual topic by giving this such a prominence. In my opinion, a brief explanation of these items with some appropriate footnotes in the previous chapters would have sufficed entirely.

Section 4 details Indian stationery used in Mesopotamia by the two British post offices that operated in Basra and Baghdad (1868–1918). Sadly, one learns rather little about the British postal operations of that era, and there’s (again) no list of postmarks at all.³ This is followed by a section on the use of British Indian postal stationery from 1915 until the overthrow of the British-backed monarchy and the severance of all political and military ties.

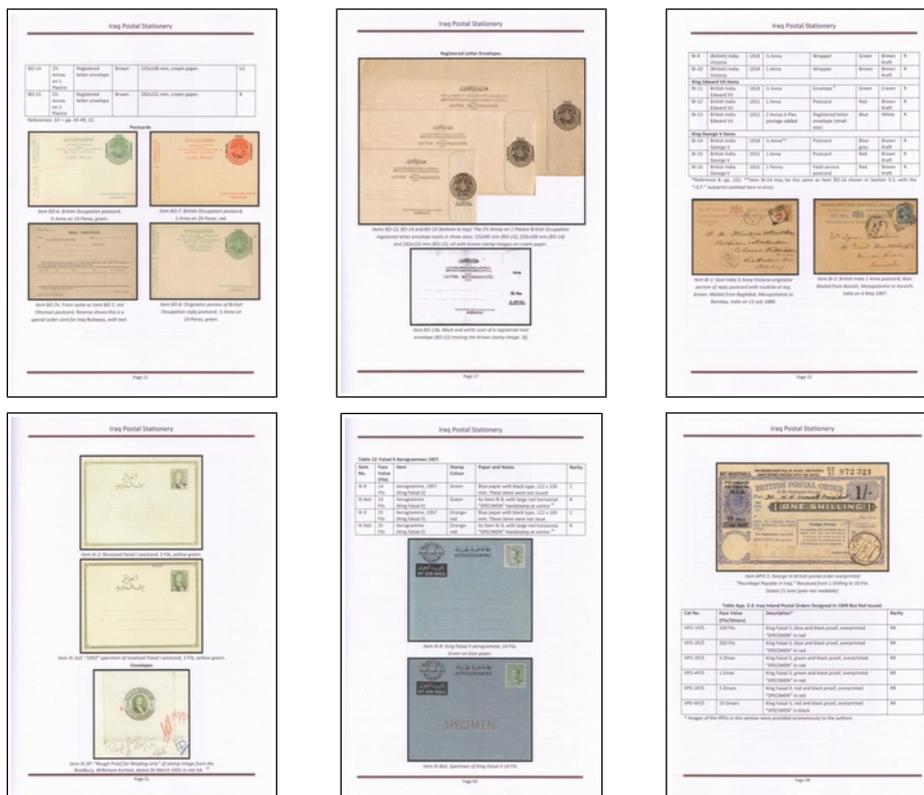
The next section details the stationery of the Kingdom of Iraq, 1923–1958. That no items at all were issued until 1932 sheds some light on the actual need of such stationery. Postcards, envelopes, and airmail letter cards (i.e. aérogrammes) are listed and shown, often together with their “SPECIMEN” twins. Also included is ‘formular stationery,’ i.e. forms without imprinted stamps.

Section 6 continues the listings for the Republic of Iraq 1958–2015, including ‘administrative stationery’ used by *Iraq Telecommunications & Post* after 2000. The 1981 marriage promotion postcard and the 2010 “Holy Quran National Campaign” postcard are covered as well.

In the closing sections the authors leave their core topic: it features the 1980 and 1983 commemorative aérogrammes (issued by Guernsey, New Zealand, and Great Britain) celebrating the invention of the ‘airmail letter card’ by Major D.W. Gumbley, Inspector-General of Posts & Telegraph (Mesopotamia/Iraq) in the 1920s and 1930s.

The authors offer a list of literature cited (though not a bibliography) and a summarising checklist of the stationery items presented in previous chapters, as well as appendices covering British Postal Orders, Iraqi Postal Orders, *U.P.U.* I.R.C.s and *Arab Postal Union* I.R.C.s. The tome concludes with a list of tables and an index.

Sample Pages



3 There’s a very brief but useful summary of Iraqi postal history by Adnan H. Nanjee available online: www.sspak.com/library/Middle East/Postal History of Iraq.pdf.

Bibliographic Record

Rubec, Clayton: *Guide to the postal stationery of Iraq* / Clayton Rubec and Akhtem Al-Manaseer. – London: The Royal Philatelic Society London, 2016. – [4], vi, 110 p. ; ill. ; 30cm (pbk.)
 ISBN: 978-0-900631-84-9
 Index.

Index

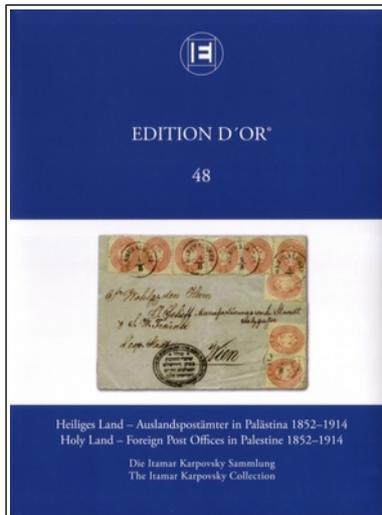
Preface	iv
Preliminary Notes	v
Acknowledgements	vi
Cover Image	vi
1 Introduction	1
2 Ottoman Empire Postal Stationery used in Mesopotamia 1869–1917	1
3 British Occupation Postal and Military Stationery used in Mesopotamia 1914–1923	6
3.1 Ottoman Postal Stationery Envelope Provisionals overprinted “Baghdad In British Occupation” 1917	6
3.2 Overprinted “Iraq In British Occupation” on British India Victoria Postal Stationery 1919	8
3.3 Overprinted “Iraq In British Occupation” on Ottoman Empire Postal Stationery 1919–1923	9
3.4 Handstamped “COLONIAS” on British Occupation Postal Stationery by Portugal 1919–1921.	18
3.5 Indian Expeditionary Force (I.E.F.): Use of British India Postal Stationery 1914–1918	26
4 British India Postal, Military and Formular Stationery used in Mesopotamia/Iraq 1868–1959	31
4.1 British India Postal, Military and Formular Stationery used in Mesopotamia 1868–1918	31
4.2 British India Postal, Military and Formular Stationery used in Mesopotamia/Iraq 1915–1959	37
5 Kingdom of Iraq Postal Stationery 1923–1958	48
5.1 Faisal I Postal Stationery 1932–1939	48
5.2 Formular Air Letter Forms 1944–1958	57
5.3 Faisal II Postal Stationery 1939–1958	68
6 Republic of Iraq Postal Stationery 1958–2015	70
6.1 Aerogrammes and Envelopes 1958–2015	70
6.2 Official Use Administrative Stationery 2000–2010	81
6.3 Marriage Promotion Campaign Postcard 1981	84
6.4 Holy Quran National Campaign Postcard 2010	85
7 Foreign Commemorative Air Letters and Aerogrammes 1980 and 1983	86
8 Literature Cited	89
Appendix 1: Checklist of Mesopotamian/Iraqi Postal Stationery Types	91
Appendix 2: Related Iraq Stationery Items	96
Appendix 2-1: Postal Orders created for use in Iraq	96
Appendix 2-2: Universal Postal Union International Reply Coupons for use in Iraq	101
Appendix 2-3: Arab Postal Union International Reply Coupons for use in Iraq	104
Appendix 3: List of Tables	105
Index	106



Holy Land: Foreign Post Offices in Palestine 1852-1914 The Itamar Karpovsky Collection

Reviewed by Tobias Zywiets

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Holy Land : Foreign Post Offices in Palestine 1852–1914 ; The Itamar Karpovsky Collection.

156 pages, coloured, 25×35 cm, hardbound with dust-jacket.

Wiesbaden: The Global Philatelic Network, 2016. Edition D'Or – Volume 48.

Price: 69 € (plus p&p).

Orders: Heinrich Koehler Auktionshaus, www.heinrich-koehler.de, info@heinrich-koehler.de.

This is not one of the handbooks or studies usually reviewed in this section: this is plainly a facsimilé of Karpovsky's competitive philatelic exhibit that he developed over more than a decade. The

publishers¹ state their intentions for the *Edition D'Or* series, of which the Karpovsky collection is the 48th volume, on page 3 as follows:

By documenting a collection in the Edition D'Or it is recognised as the life's work of a philatelist and it is made available to future generations. In this way the Edition D'Or represents a sophisticated and artistic philatelic treatise as well as being a detailed work of reference.

This exhibit "*Holy Land: Foreign Post Offices in Palestine 1852–1914*" received several awards at high-profile international philatelic exhibitions: Large Vermeil, *Israel 1998*, Large Gold, *Philex France 1999*, Large Gold, *Belgica 2001*, and Large Gold, *St. Petersburg 2007*.

The Collector

Itamar Karpovsky was born in Tel Aviv 1938. He studied geography and political sciences, and became a rough diamond trader. A stamp collector from childhood, Karpovsky started collecting postal history in 1970, specialising in:

- Israel 1948 transition period: Minhelet Ha'am
- Israel 1948 transition period: emergency mail services in besieged areas
- Holy Land Forerunners: Ottoman era, 1852-1918: Turkish Post
- Holy Land Forerunners: Ottoman era, 1852-1918: Foreign post offices

Karpovsky was awarded the Israel Philatelic Federation's *Hoexter-Medal* in 2011. He has been a

¹ The *Global Philatelic Network* consists of five of the world's leading philatelic auction houses: Heinrich Köhler (Wiesbaden), Corinthila (Zurich and Amstelveen), H.R. Harmer (Tustin, California), and John Bull (Hong Kong).

prolific writer in the last decades, co-author of a book on the 1948 transition period,² publishing dozens of articles in specialist philatelic journals.³

The Collection

After a foreword, detailing Karpovsky's philatelic and family life, there's a concise introduction to Holy Land philately. Then the exhibit is presented on 130 pages: reproduced are the original exhibit pages, not digital recreations. There are only concise legends to each piece, without any broader explanations, so it's not a handbook or guide, but plainly a truthful representation of Karpovsky's exhibit in its last incarnation.

Being a competitive philatelic exhibit, the covers shown are selected on grounds of compliance with jury guidelines. Each object is presenting an aspect of the foreign post offices operating in Palestine. The degree of rarity of an item is prominently detailed.

In "Pre-Philately and Forerunners," Karpovsky shows two pre-19th century letters: Jerusalem–Aleppo 1583, and Jerusalem–Vienna 1732. From the early 19th century, there are "Via Mare" covers, "Paquebots de la Mediterranée" and mail forwarded via Beyrouth.

The bulk of the pages detail the French Post Offices and the Austrian Post Office: France's post office in Jerusalem opened in 1852. Karpovsky presents several unfranked covers from the 1850s, both from Jaffa and Jerusalem, but also incoming mail. The first letter franked with stamps shown dates to 1858. Jaffa and Jerusalem postmarks are shown including the rhomboid 3768 and 5089 of Jaffa, the *Jerusalem Cross*, Jaffa's octagonal "PAQ.FR. X". Colourful and rare frankings follow, including an 1898 2-Piaster bisect and taxed mail. Several registered items ("R" mark or with registration labels) are shown, including the only complete *Avis de Réception* form from Jerusalem.

Austrian postal operations start with "Agence del Lloyd Austriaco": covers with Jaffa marks (1854) and the rare Caifa mark (1855) are shown. Items franked with stamps in Soldi currency start in 1864: Karpovsky can show mixed and multiple frankings from Jaffa and "Gerusalemme," including two franked newspapers and registered items. Parcel cards and insured items are particularly colourful in nature. Presented are also items from agencies in Tiberias and Nazareth, and a 1909 cover from Petah Tikva.

The pages on the Russian Post Offices start with the "Compagnie Russe" marking of 1859 and "Jaffa P.P." marks of the 1860s. ПОИТ-covers⁴ start in the 1880s and are shown in plenty, including some colourful registered items.

The German activities are divided into the German Post Offices, and the Field Post Offices during World War I. Karpovsky starts with incoming mail of the 1870s, with Jaffa represented from 1899 with parcel cards, postcards and registered letters. Jerusalem covers start in 1901. Among the items are high-value frankings, registered items and parcel cards, including one from Ramleh: "Aus Ramleh / (Palästina)." Templar colonies are covered as well: Emmaus, Hamidije, and Sarona. Only three items make up the German Field Post section: a registered cover and a postcard from Bir-es-Seba, and a registered official cover (marked "Heeressache") from Jerusalem.

The pages on the Italian Post Offices include incoming covers from the 1860s, and covers from Palestine forwarded through the Italian PO in Alexandria. Actual Palestine covers start in 1908 with

2 In 2009, with Zvi Shimony and Zvi Aloni: *The emergency, local, and private postal services. Part 2: Nahariya, Rishon Le Zion, the Negev settlements, Sodom, Gush Etzion, Ben Shemen, Haifa 'messenger' and Tiberias, Affula & Nahalal 'emergency mail'*.

3 But only five items have been published in the BAPIP Bulletin: *The essays and proofs of the Nahariya local post* (1991), *Taxed letters during the 1948 interim period* (in three parts, 1992/1993) and *Transition period 1948 : Jerusalem : avis de reception and airmail plus a rare combination cover* (2000).

4 Русского общества пароходства и торговли, i.e. Russian Steam Navigation and Trading Company.

a registered cover to Venice, several rare registered items, a parcel card, a newspaper wrapper, a postcard sent express, and a taxed cover follow.

Conclusion

Technically, the volume is well manufactured, as can be expected from this series of publications: paper, printing and binding are excellent, and a dust-jacket is provided. The introduction to Holy Land postal history is rather brief, and none of the historical photographs used are credited.⁵ The descriptions of the items shown are very brief, giving little background or explanation of the postal or historical circumstances but rather emphasising their rarity; but that is typical of such postal history exhibits created 20 to 30 years ago.

Sample Pages



Bibliographic Record

Karpovsky, Itamar: *Heiliges Land : die Auslandspostämter in Palästina 1852–1914 ; die Itamar Karpovsky Sammlung = Holy Land : foreign post offices in Palestine 1852–1914 ; the Itamar Karpovsky collection* / [Itamar Karpovsky]. – Wiesbaden, Zurich, Amstelveen, Tustin, Hong Kong : The Global Philatelic Network, 2016. – 148 + [8] p. : col. ill. ; 25×35 cm (hbk).
 ISSN: 2367-2315 = Edition d’or ; 48

Contents

Foreword [English and German]	2
Portrait of Itamar Karpovsky [English and German]	4
Introduction [English and German]	10
Pre-Philately and Forerunners, 1583–1851	18
French Post Offices, 1852–1914	23
Austrian Post Offices, 1854–1914	59
Russian Post Offices, 1859–1914	96
German Post Office, 1898–1914	116
German Field Post in World War I, 1916–1917	131
Italian Post Offices, 1918–1914	133

5 Most are taken from photographic collections associated with the American Colony (Jerusalem) Photo Department now curated in the Library of Congress.

Uprating of International Reply Cards

by Eric Scherer

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I am a collector of international reply cards and am therefore confronted with postage rates and complicated postage calculations from all over the world.

International reply cards were first allowed by the Universal Postal Union (UPU) in 1879: *carte postale avec réponse payée*. Such cards consisted of two postcards printed on one sheet of cardboard, perforated and folded in the middle. Both cards have either imprinted or adhesive stamps of the issuing country, and UPU regulations stipulated that this franking was to be recognised by all member countries for the reply part (often marked as *carte postale – réponse*) to be sent back by ordinary mail (i.e. not using airmail or other special routes) to the country of origin.

Once the respondent wished to use any special service like registration, express, and – later – airmail, he had to uprate the pre-franked postage at the appropriate rate with postage stamps of his country, ultimately leading to a mixed-country franking. This special regulation lasted until June 1971, when it was withdrawn by UPU.

Currently, I try to decrypt three such reply cards, which have been sent back by airmail from Palestine to Germany. All three cards are correctly franked for the postcard postage with 15 Pfennig (0,15 Reichsmark) surface rate and were uprated franked with Mandate stamps to cover the airmail surcharge. Unfortunately, there is no uniform picture as to that airmail surcharge.

Fig. 1:
Proud lists these rates
pertinent to 1938/1939:¹

Country of Destination	Aerial Route	Company	Combined postage and air fee		
			Postcards	Letters and other articles	
				First 10grms	each additional 10grms
Mils	Mils	Mils			
Europe Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	a) Gaza or Alexandria to London	Imperial Airways	10	13	
	b) Lydda - Amsterdam	K.L.M.	20	25	
Albania, Greece, Yugoslavia.	a) Lydda to Athens	K.L.M.	10	15	
	b) Lydda to Athens	LOT	10	15	
Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland.	a) Gaza or Alexandria to Rome	Imperial Airways	10	15	
	b) Lydda to Budapest	K.L.M.	15	20	
Rhodes	a) Lydda - Rhodes	K.L.M.	10	15	
	b) Lydda - Rhodes	LOT	10	15	
Belgium, France, Germany, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Holland.	a) Gaza or Alexandria to Rome	Imperial Airways	10	15	
	b) Lydda to Halle/Leipzig or Amsterdam	K.L.M.	20	25	

The regular rate for a foreign post card sent from Palestine was 8 Mils, the Imperial Airways airmail surcharge was 2 Mils, and that for K.L.M. was 12 Mils. These rates would be fitting for the 1939 card uprated 2 Mils shown in *fig. 4*, and the 1938 card uprated by 10 Mils (falling 2 Mils short of the required 12 Mils and therefore being rejected) shown in *fig. 3*, but not for the 1938 card that was uprated only by 5 Mils (*fig. 2*).

¹ Proud, 2006, p. 94.

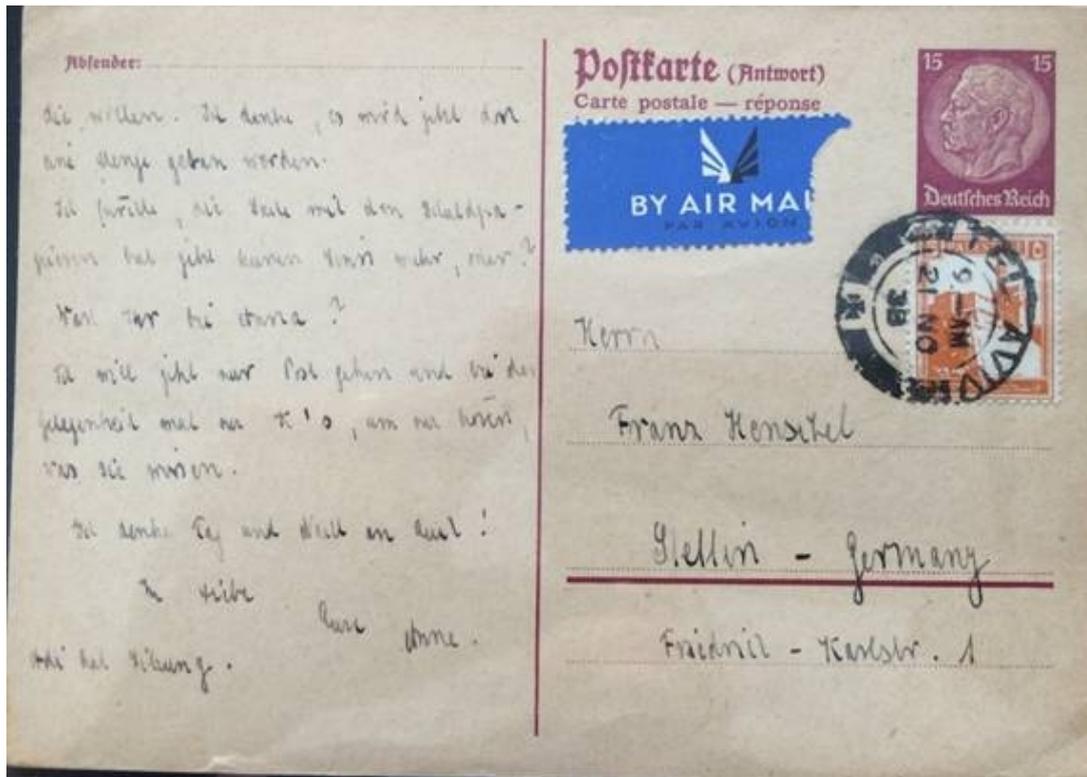


Fig. 2: German reply-card, 15 Pf, uprated by 5 Mills (Mandate Pictorial, SG no. 63). Returned to Stettin, Pomerania, Germany from Tel Aviv, 21.11.1938.



Fig. 3: Inland Reply-card, 5 Pf, already uprated by the original sender by a German 10 Pf stamp to make up the 15 Pf rate of an international reply card, and then further uprated by 10 Mills of Mandate Palestine and marked "K.L.M" for airmail service. "K.L.M" was then crossed out, and the card returned to Potsdam, Brandenburg, Germany, by ordinary mail. Postmark: Haifa, 31.07.1939.

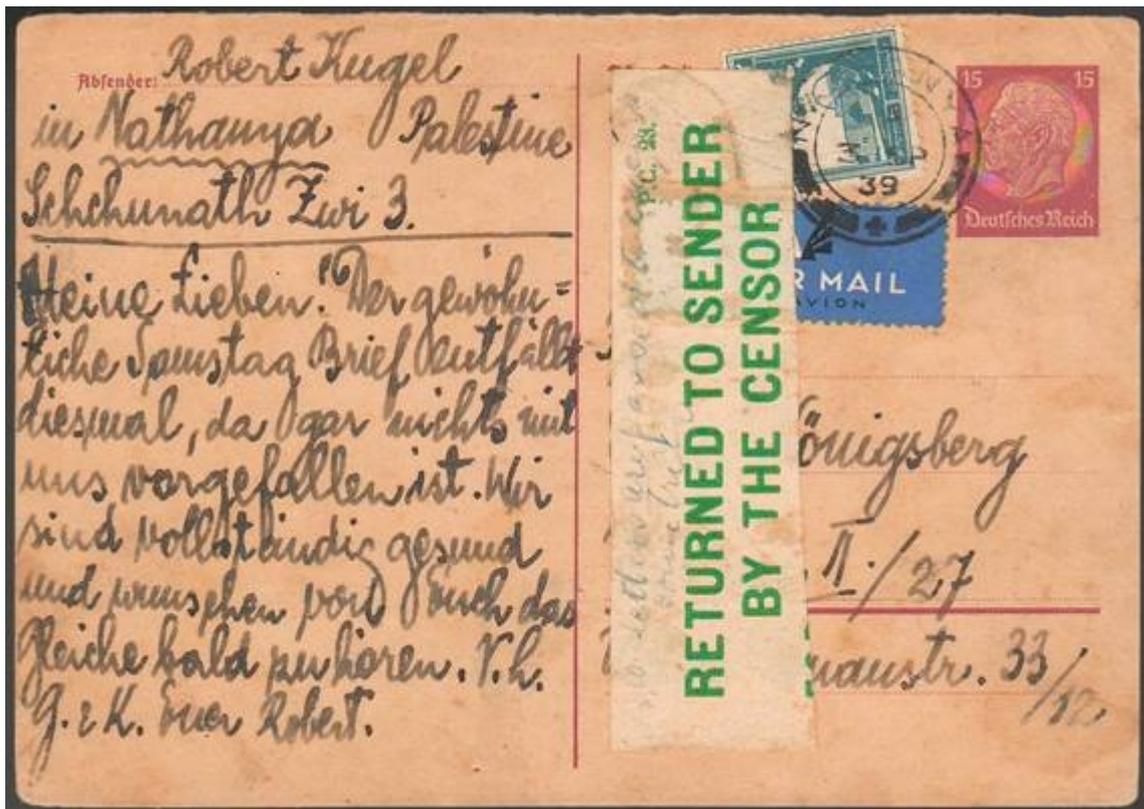


Fig. 4: Reply card, 15 Pf (Germany).

Up-rated by Palestine 2 Mills for airmail transpost back to Königsberg, East Prussia, Germany. Green censor label P.C. 23 "RETURNED TO SENDER / BY THE CENSOR"² with a pencilled-in remark (not legible). Postmark: Nathanya, 3.09.1939 – a card subjected to early censorship.³

Sources and Literature

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- Scherer, Eric: *Antwortpostkarten im internationalen Postverkehr 1878– 1971*. 4 page PDF on the website of the Philatelistenverein Baden-Wettingen: http://www.philatelisten.ch/Sammelgebiete/sam_scherer.pdf (acc. 6.11.2016).
- Teichmann, Horst: *Luftpost der DDR: aus der Not geboren*. In: *philatelie*, 56. 2004, no. 329 (November 2004), pp. 32–33.

² Cf. Gladstone, 1975, pp. 48–49. This label is illustrated as fig. 36.

³ According to Gladstone, 1975, p. 6: "[...] and when war seemed inevitable, the Emergency (Defence) Regulations 1939 came into force on the 26th day of August 1936, and all the censorship instructions that were put into force were all enacted under Article 1V of the [Palestine (Defence)] Order-in-Council 1931, which for all practical purposes was always in force. It was at this stage that that the Imperial Censorship went into action in Palestine and the Palestine Censorship was functioning immediately for its functions and structures had been planned years previously in London [...]."



Fig. 5: Chinese reply card correctly franked with a 15 Sen imprinted stamp and a 15 Sen adhesive stamp. The card was mailed back from Palestine in 1940, receiving a postmark in Haifa not cancelling the stamps. Upon receipt in Shanghai it received a mute cancellation at destination. Since the card was mailed to a general delivery address, an extra 5 Sen stamp was affixed to pay the general delivery fee.

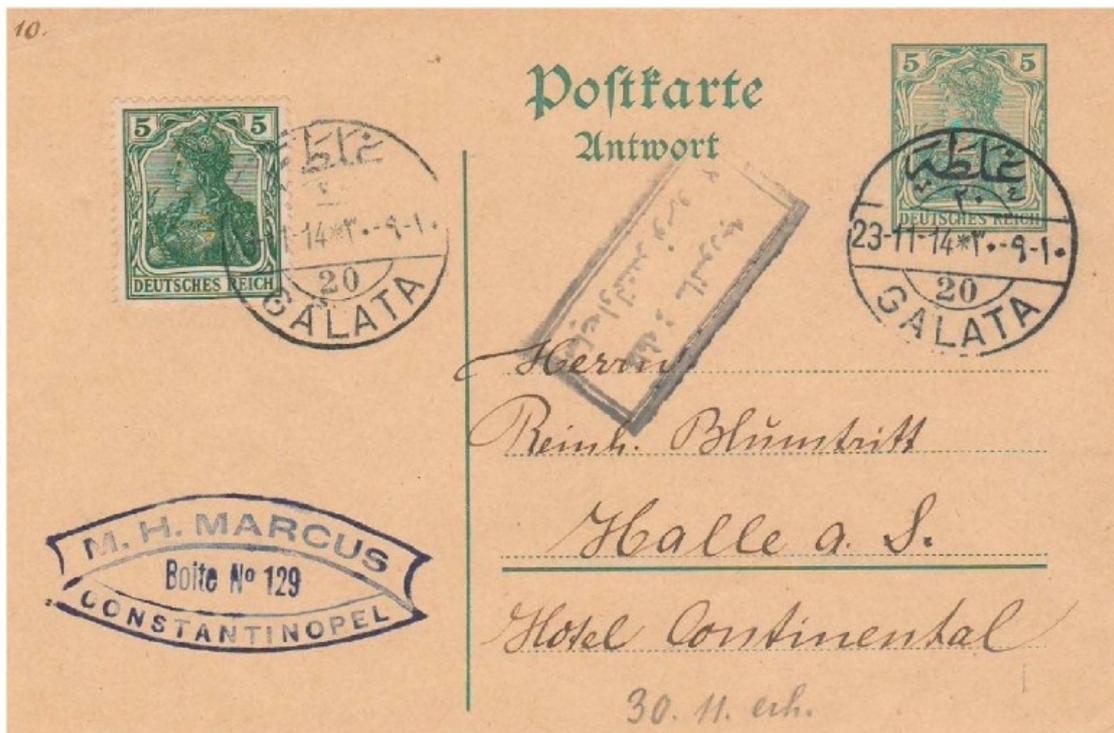


Fig. 6: German domestic reply card at 5 Pf, correctly uprated with a 5 Pf adhesive stamp to meet the 10 Pf foreign postcard fee. The censored card did not receive any additional markings and was returned from Turkey in 1914 without complaints for lacking the French inscription “carte postale – réponse.”

Le Timbre Levantin

by Tobias Zywietz with material from Edmund van Gilder

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Edmund van Gilder writes:

Your publication brings to mind a question: decades ago I acquired 12 or 13 old issues of the first and second volumes (1886–1888) of a publication called “Le Timbre Levantin – Seul Organe de la Timbrologie Paraissant à Constantinople” and published by J. Tchakidji et Cie. at Galata. Do you know if this publication is well-known and readily available to other collectors?



Fig. 1: Masthead of the first issue, 25.05.1886.¹

Only 18 issues got published between May 1886 and August 1888. The first year under the stewardship of Apik Yaremdji, and the second year under Joseph Tchakidji, both were traders who also published collectors' directories, price lists and catalogues in the 1880s and 1890s.² *J. Tchakidji & Cie.* was founded in 1875, and later (before 1905) merged to form *Tchakidji & Yaremdji*, trading at 40-41 Tidjaret Khan (Ticaret Han, Şişli, İstanbul) into the 1930s. Yaremdji is also known as expertiser,³ and Tchakidji has been mentioned⁴ in relation to the 1894 Bukmedijan forgeries: supposed Istanbul locals (bisected and surcharged “Empire” stamps).

I had certainly never heard of it before, and subsequently found very little information: Wolfgang Maassen⁵ lists it as “Timbre Levantin, Constantinople, 5.1886–8.1888” and as the oldest philatelic

1 Image courtesy of Edmund van Gilder.

2 Cf. cols. 376, 377, and 419 in the 1911 Crawford catalogue and col. 70 in the 1926 Supplement.

3 Cf. G. Kock's *Philatelic Expert & Dealers* list: <http://www.filatelia.fi/experts/names.html> and a 1905 advert from the German journal *Die Post*: <http://www.filatelia.fi/experts/photo/yaremdji.jpg>.

4 Cf. M. Tukoğlu at <http://www.sariucak.com/articles/crescentstamps.html>.

5 Cf. p. 80 of Maassen, Wolfgang: *Meilensteine der philatelistischen Literatur des 19. Jahrhunderts : deutsche Übersetzung, Supplement, Index*. Schwalmthal: Phil*Creativ, 2014. ISBN 978-3-932198-23-6. 202 pages. Online: <http://www.philahistorica.de/Dokumente/MonacoPhilKatDt.pdf>.

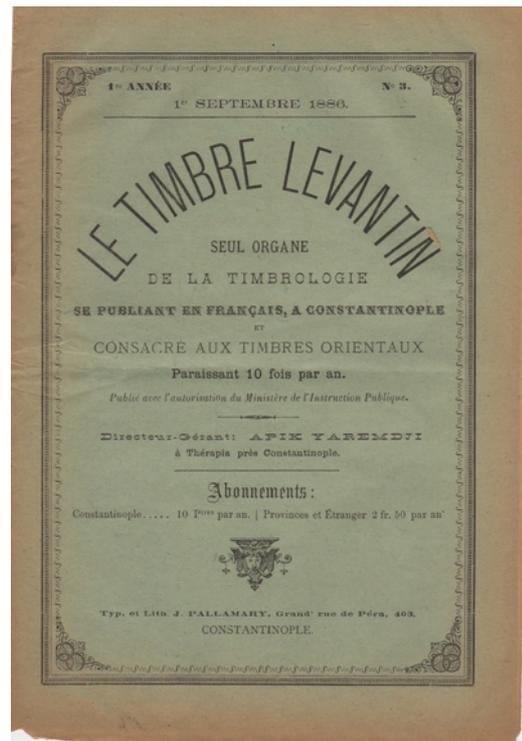
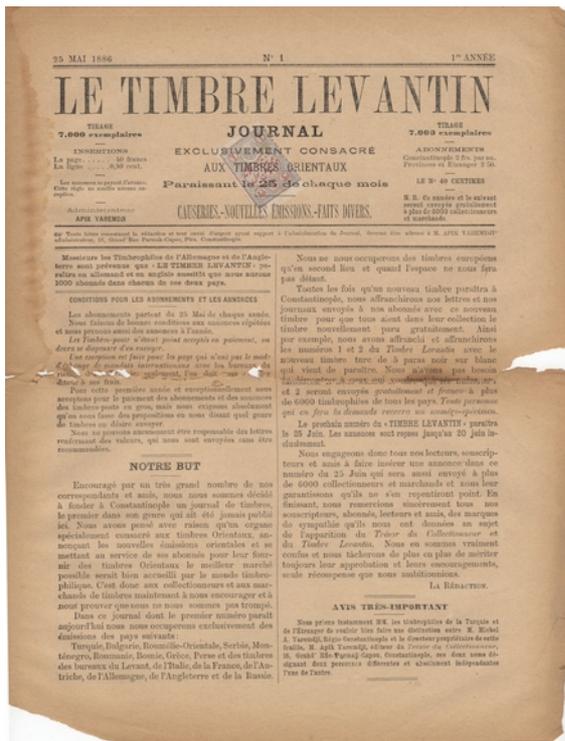
journal published in Turkey in the 19th century. A 1913 trader's list⁶ gives little more info. The British Library's catalogue of the Crawford Library lists these holdings (figs. 2⁷ and 3⁸):

TURKEY.
TIMBRE LEVANTIN. Constantinople. May 1886-Aug. 1888.
ORIENTALISCHE PHILATELIST. Constantinople. July 1886-March 1887.
POUL-MEDJMOUASSI. Constantinople. Aug. 1897-Nov. 1898.
GUIDE CARTO-PHILATELIQUE UNIVERSEL. Smyrne. June 1905-Jan. 1906.

TIMBRE LEVANTIN. Le Timbre levantin.
 Constantinople, Apik Yaremđji, etc., 1886-88.
 Fol. 13½ in. and 8°. 9½ in. 18 nos. in 2 vols.
 1st year. 1 May 25, July 1, Sept. 1-Dec. 24, 1886, Feb. 15-May 31, 1887. Nos. 1-10.
 2nd „ Dec. 25, 1887, Feb. 1-Aug. 15, 1888. Nos. 11, 2-8.
 * * * Nos. 1 and 2 are folio and the remainder are octavo and nos. 3-10 of the first year have coloured paper wrappers. No. 4 of the second year is dated “25 Mai” in place of “25 Avril” and no. 5 of the same year is dated “20 Avril” instead of “20 Mai” and is numbered “4” in error for “5”. The numbers of the second year were published by J. Tchakidji et Cie. This was the first philatelic journal published in Turkey.

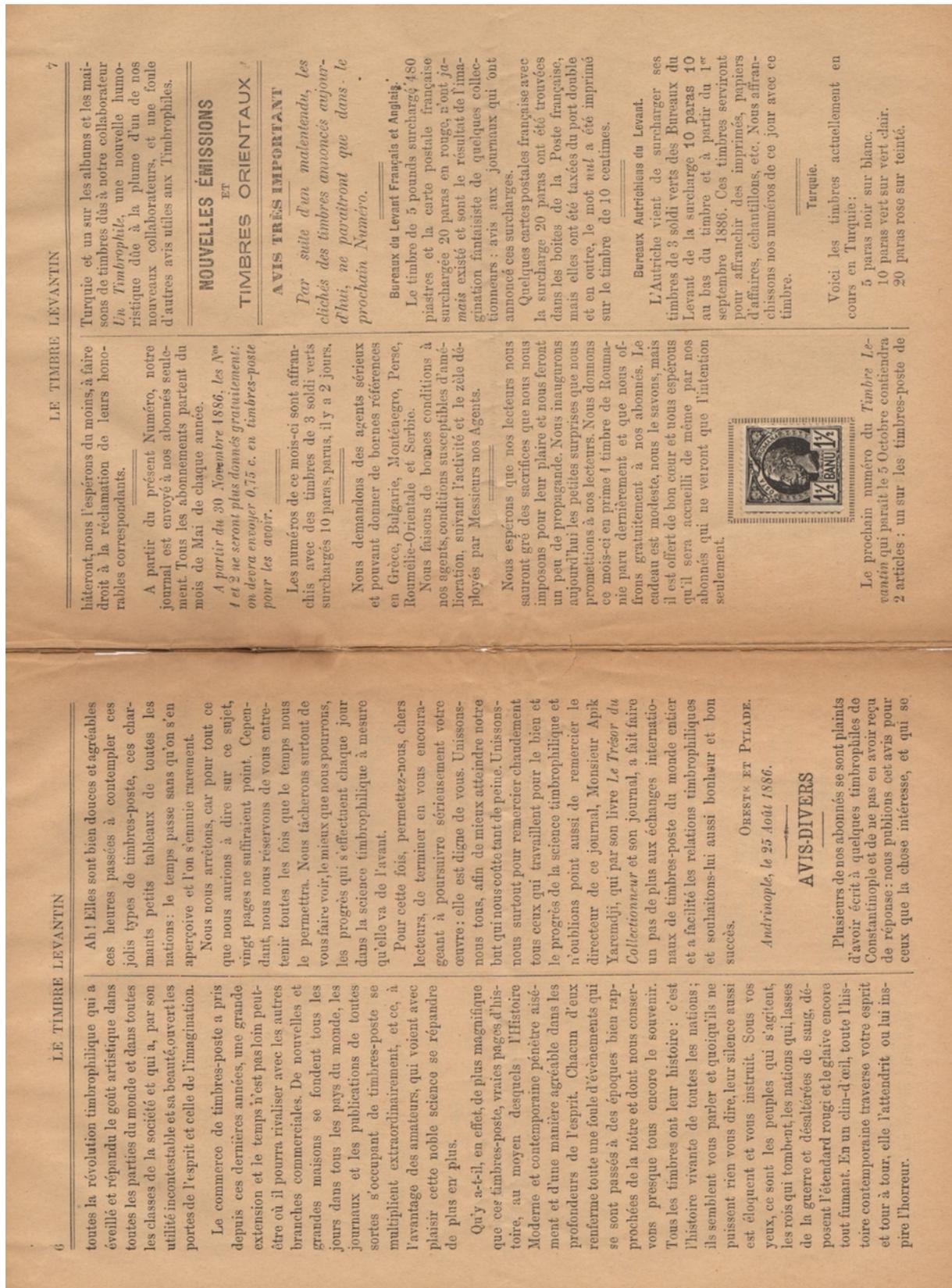
There were only two other Turkish philatelic journals during the 19th century, of which none survived for more than a year: very typical of this era in philatelic publishing. Suppantchitsch deemed the “Timbre Levantin” as being “of lower importance.”⁹ Issue 1 claims a print-run of 7,000, of which 6,000 were sent free to collectors and traders and issue 2 speaks of 8,000 printed copies, but the number of free copies sent remains at 6,000. One must be highly cautious about these figures: even well-known German journals of that time often struggled to sell 1,000 copies.

Edmund has 15 of the 18 issues that were published. To complete his run of “Le Timbre Levantin” he seeks these three issues: June 1888, July 1888, and August 1888. If any reader has these or other copies of “Le Timbre Levantin” please do come forward. Edmund’s copies are in a poor state with the paper being too fragile to survive the scanning process. So notice of any holdings are welcome!



Figs. 4 and 5: Cover pages of Le Timbre Levantin, issues 1 and 3.¹⁰

6 Cf. p. 15 of Victor Marsh's list of philatelic periodicals, London, ca. 1913. Online: <http://www.stampdomain.com/country/gb/weston/VictorMarshList.pdf>
 7 Col. 886 in Catalogue of the Crawford Library of Philatelic Literature at the British Library. 1991 reprint, ISBN 0-941480-10-0.
 8 Col. 796 in the Crawford catalogue. Online: <http://digital.nls.uk/bibliotheca-lindesiana-catalogues/pageturner.cfm?id=105647785>.
 9 Cf. p. 33 of V. Suppantchitsch: *Entstehung und Entwicklung der philatelistischen Literatur in der zweiten Hälfte des XIX. Jahrhunderts*. Vienna, 1901.

Fig. 7: Pages 6 and 7 of issues 3.¹¹

10 Images courtesy of Edmund van Gilder.

11 Image courtesy of Edmund van Gilder.

Iraqi and Jordanian Occupation of Tulkarm 1948/49

by Lawrence Fisher

Copyright © 2016

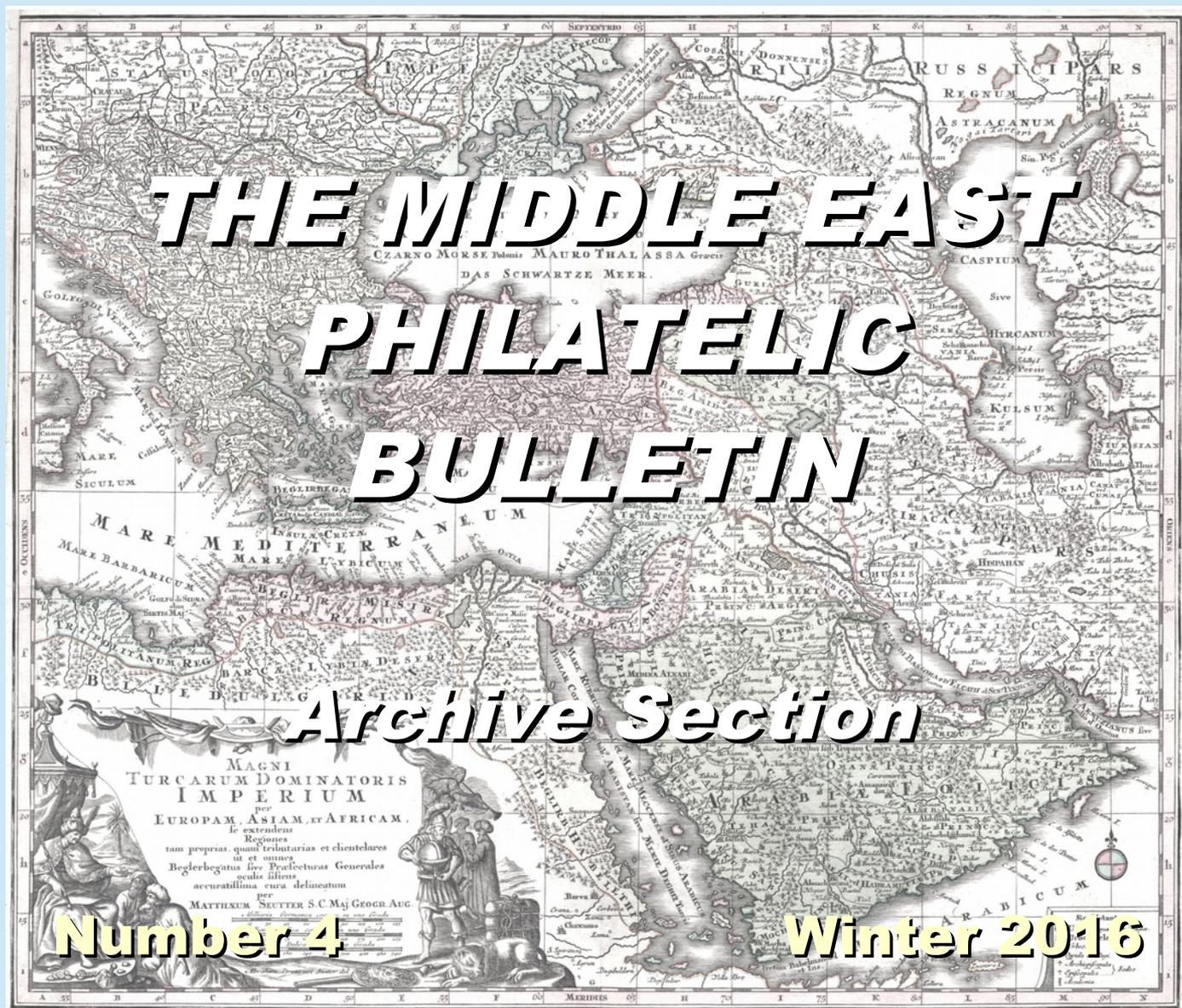
I'm looking for information about the reopening of postal services in Tulkarm in 1948/49.

In 1948, after the British Mandate of Palestine expired, Iraqi and Jordanian forces captured large areas north of Jerusalem. Tulkarm (with about 8,000 inhabitants) was taken by Iraqi forces and remained under the control of the Iraqi Army until some time in 1949 when Jordanian forces took over. According to the ceasefire agreement between Israel and Jordan, signed on 3rd April 1949, the area around Tulkarm became part of the Jordan occupied "West Bank."

The cover shown was sent from Jordanian occupied Tulkarm on 23rd Jan 1949 to a prisoner of war number 5045 in Israeli P.O.W. Camp no. 791 (a.k.a. Camp 1). It was opened and sealed by the Iraqi Military Censor and has the Iraqi Military Seal on reverse. At this stage Tulkarm was under joint Iraqi-Jordanian administration. All letters from Jordanian occupied territory needed to have special aid stamps which amounted to 50% of the rate to 'help the war in Palestine.' The rate paid was 10 Mils plus 5 Mils obligatory tax. The canceller used was the double-circled with double bars and cross "TUL KARM" postmark of the British Mandate (Dorfman type VII: Tulkarm no. 12).



My questions: When did the post office in Tulkarm reopen and mail services became available? When was the rate of 10 Mils introduced and was it for international mail? When exactly did the Iraqi army leave the area?



The 'Archive Section' provides reprints of long-lost or forgotten journal articles, booklets or books, only with sparse annotations. These are primarily intended for documentary purposes in the digital age.

This fourth instalment features further clippings on postal history, rates and the operation of the postal services after the occupation of Palestine by British and allied forces in 1917/1918. The Official Gazettes published administrative notifications, statutes, orders, regulations, proclamations, and related announcements, made by the military and later civilian administration.

Postal History and Related Notices from the Official Gazettes for Palestine Part 4: 1925

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 four covers the year 1925.²

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:³

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) ⁴

Notes

One Gazette issue is missing from the two sources available to me: no. 175 of 15th November 1926, covering pages 595 to 624. I have been unable to unearth that issue, so far. Any help finding a copy is much welcome.

Sources and Literature (further to footnotes)

- Zywietz, Tobias: *Postal History and Related Notices from the Official Gazettes for Palestine*.
 - *Part 1: 1919/1920*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 1, 2015, pp. 56–96.
 - *Part 2: 1921/1922*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 2, 2016, pp. 47–87.
 - *Part 3: 1923/1924*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 3, 2016, pp. 45–85.
- Free download (PDF): www.zobbel.de/mepb/mepbulletin.htm.
- Various Wikipedia articles and further Internet resources, The London Gazette, et al.

¹ Copyright extends to the compilation, arrangement, transcription, annotation, and the additional illustrations (covers). The original texts are public domain. Note that images are placed where layout allows it.
² The year 1926 will be covered in part five. That year alone goes to well over 40 pages.
³ See previous parts of this series for detailed information.
⁴ The British Library lists the last issue as number 1655.



Official Gazette

OF THE
Government of Palestine.

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY AUTHORITY.

No. 130

JERUSALEM

1st. January, 1925.

Fig. 59: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 130 (1.01.1925).



1.01.1925: Telephone Service at Enab

TELEPHONE FACILITIES — ENAB.

It is notified for information that public telephone facilities have been provided at the Police Post, Enab. The service will be available from 6.0 p.m. to 6.0 a.m. and the charge will be P.T. 5 for any period up to 6 minutes.

W. HUDSON,
Postmaster General.

TELEPHONE FACILITIES — ENAB.

It is notified for information that public telephone facilities have been provided at the Police Post, Enab. The service will be available from 6.0 p.m. to 6.0 a.m. and the charge will be P.T. 5 for any period up to 6 minutes.

W. HUDSON,
Postmaster General.

Doc. 151: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 130 (1.01.1925), p. 18.
Note: An Arab village just west of Jerusalem, Qaryet al-'Inab or Kuryet el' Enab, today: Abu Ghosh.

15.02.1925: Personnel

“B” Vacation Leave.

His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to approve vacation leave in respect of the following officers:-

Mr. W. Foster, Posts and Telegraphs Department. 12.2.25—20.4.25.

Mr. F.A. Partridge, Police and Prisons Department. 29.1.25—14.3.25.

“B” Vacation Leave.

His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to approve vacation leave in respect of the following officers:-

Mr. W. Foster, Posts and Telegraphs Department 12.2.25—20.4.25.

Doc. 152: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 133 (15.02.1925), p.120. Note: Corrected in Gazette 135, p. 148, to “12.2.25-28.3.25.” (cf. *doc. 154*).

15.03.1925: Abolition of Export Duty (Parcel Post) Ordinance 1925

An Ordinance to provide for the Abolition of Customs Export Duty on Goods exported by Parcel Post.

Citation 1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Abolition of Export Duty (Parcel Post) Ordinance, 1925.

Abolition of export duty on goods sent by parcel post 2. As from the date of this Ordinance no export duty shall be charged upon goods exported by parcel post.

Reserve for Antiquities export duty 3. Nothing in this Ordinance shall affect the duty on the export of antiquities imposed by Section 43 of the Antiquities Ordinance 1920

An Ordinance to provide for the Abolition of Customs Export Duty on Goods exported by Parcel Post.

Citation 1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Abolition of Export Duty (Parcel Post) Ordinance, 1925.

Abolition of export duty on goods sent by parcel post 2. As from the dale of this Ordinance no export duty shall be charged upon goods exported by parcel post.

Reserve for Antiquities export duty 3. Nothing in this Ordinance shall affect the duty on the export of antiquities imposed by Section 43 of the Antiquities Ordinance 1920.

Doc. 153: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 135 (15.03.1925), p. 141. Note: Promulgated in Gazette 137 (15.04.1925), p. 181 (cf. *doc. 156*).



15.03.1925: Personnel

Corrigendum.

The period of Mr. W. Foster's vacation leave published in the Official Gazette No. 133 of the 15th February, 1925, as 12.2.25-20.4.25, should read

"12.2.25-28.3.25."

Corrigendum.

The period of Mr. W. Foster's vacation leave published in the Official Gazette No. 133 of the 15th February, 1925, as 12.2.25-20.4.25, should read

"12.2.25-28.3.25."

Doc. 154: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 135 (15.03.1925), p. 148.
Note: Correction to Gazette 133, p. 120 (cf. Doc. 152).

1.04.1925: Government Accounts 1924-25

154 OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1st April, 1925

REVENUE & EXPENDITURE 1924-1925.

The following statements of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Palestine are published for general information:-

Heads of Revenue	REVENUE		
	Actual Revenue 1923-24	Estimates 1924-25	Revised Estimates 1924-25
	£.	£.	£.
1. Customs	481,778	500,000	600,000
2. Post and Marine	3,057	6,400	5,900
3. Licenses, Taxes, etc.	588,329	525,000	600,000
4. Fines of Court, etc.	141,282	127,400	120,000
5. Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	114,389	110,500	113,200
6. Railways	347,440	315,500	320,000
7. Revenue from Government Property	10,984	15,000	15,000
8. Interest	1,000	1,500	2,000
9. Miscellaneous	5,929	5,000	7,500
Total	1,632,099	1,654,400	1,818,000
10. Land Sales	1,203	2,000	2,000
Total	1,633,302	1,656,400	1,820,000
11. Grant-in-aid Palestine Government*	—	251,145	*252,000
Total	1,633,302	1,907,545	2,072,000

*See contra item under Expenditure.

1st April, 1925. OFFICIAL GAZETTE. 155

EXPENDITURE.

Heads of Expenditure	EXPENDITURE		
	Actual Expenditure 1923-24	Estimates 1924-25	Revised Estimates 1924-25
	£.	£.	£.
1. Pensions	66,424	10,000	10,000
2. Public Debt and Loan Charges	62,760	107,028	133,000
3. His Excellency the High Commissioner and Staff	6,778	7,000	—
4. Secretariat	—	—	—
5. Legislature	16,825	22,806	22,700
6. District Administration	93,127	90,228	93,000
7. Legal Department	72,245	77,900	77,000
8. Judicial Department	—	—	—
9. Treasury	18,231	18,234	17,000
10. Audit Department	5,895	6,000	6,700
11. Customs, Excise and Trade	31,301	30,418	30,000
12. Railways	—	—	—
13. Health Department	91,353	87,621	82,000
14. Education Department	57,278	101,000	90,000
15. Agriculture and Forests	55,917	30,500	30,000
16. Investigation and Travel	8,272	—	—
17. Auditors Department	2,165	5,802	5,000
18. Land Department	14,458	14,000	14,500
19. Survey Department	1,080	1,500	1,500
20. Police and Prison	181,233	180,700	188,000
21. Constabulary (Arabian Section)	83,291	79,000	80,000
22. Constabulary (British Section)	97,942	101,700	108,000
23. Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	114,389	110,500	113,200
24. Miscellaneous	68,748	127,100	132,000
25. Public Works Department	62,925	27,500	27,500
26. Public Works Recovered	40,813	50,200	50,000
27. Railways	347,440	315,000	320,000
Total Ordinary	1,257,481	1,815,427	1,683,000
28. Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones Extraordinary	2,500	—	—
29. Public Works Extraordinary	8,430	5,051	5,000
30. Railways Extraordinary	10,006	10,541	10,500
Total Extraordinary	20,936	15,592	15,500
TOTAL	1,278,417	1,831,019	1,698,500

*Include £2,000 paid on account of Ottoman Public Debt.
*See contra item under Revenue.
*Second instalment, with interest, in respect of the Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway Award. The third and last instalment will be paid in 1925-26.

REVENUE & EXPENDITURE 1924-1925

Summary:

Post, Telegraphs and Telephones Revenue:

Actual Revenue 1923-24:	£E. 114,389
Estimates 1924-25	£E. 110,500
Revised Estimates 1924-25	£E. 113,200

Post, Telegraphs and Telephones Expenditure:

Actual Expenditure 1923-24:	£E. 95,925
Estimates 1924-25	£E. 91,650
Revised Estimates 1924-25	£E. 84,000
Extraordinary Actual Expenditure 1923-24:	£E. 2,308

Doc. 155: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 136 (1.04.1925), pp. 154-155.

15.04.1925: Abolition of Export Duty (Parcel Post) Ordinance 1925 (Promulgation)

PROMULGATION OF ORDINANCE.

PALESTINE.

ORDER.

(Gazetted April 15th, 1925).

The Abolition of Export Duty (Parcel Post) Ordinance, No. 6 of 1925, is hereby promulgated in the form in which it was published in the Gazette of the 15th March, 1925, and shall be in force as from the date of the publication of this Order.

PROMULGATION OF ORDINANCE.

PALESTINE.

ORDER.

(Gazetted April 15th, 1925).

The Abolition of Export Duty (Parcel Post) Ordinance, No. 6 of 1925, is hereby promulgated in the form in which it was published in the Gazette of the 15th March, 1925, and shall be in force as from the date of the publication of this Order.

Doc. 156: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 137 (15.04.1925), p. 181.

Note: Ordinance published in Gazette 135 (15.03.1925), p. 141 (cf. *Doc. 153*).



Official Gazette

OF THE

Government of Palestine.

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY AUTHORITY.

No. 139

JERUSALEM

15th. May, 1925.

Fig. 60: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 139 (15.05.1925).

15.04.1925: Tenders

TENDERS & ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS

:

V.

Sale of Unserviceable Stores.

The undermentioned stores will be sold by tender:-

V.		
Sale of Unserviceable Stores.		
The undermentioned stores will be sold by tender:-		
At the Posts and Telegraphs. Stores, Haifa,		
Lot 1	6	Boxes Battery 10 cells
Lot 2	1	Box Terminal L.P.
Lot 3	3	Test Boards
:		
Lot 4	15060 lbs.	Wire G.I various scrap.
Lot 5	409 lbs.	Wire Bronze 40 lbs. scrap various
Lot 6	6858 lbs.	Wire Copper scrap various.
Lot 7	1840 lbs.	Wire Bronze Z. 9 Scrap
Lot 8	3 lbs.	Barrow Drum swift.
Lot 9	5 lbs.	Barrow Drum swift wire hand
Lot 10	1	Barrow Drum Universal
Lot 11	3	Fire extinguishers
Lot 12	20	Ladders field telegraph
Lot 13	1	Pincers smith
Lot 14	1	Vice parallel
Lot 15	1	Vice bench
Lot 16	1	Chains driving
Lot 17	1	Chains repairer
Lot 18	1	Gear Box with gear Triumph
Lot 19	1	Grips (Pairs)
Lot 20	1	Magneto C.A.V.
Lot 21	2	Motor Trolleys
Lot 22	1	Pipe exhaust
Lot 23	1	Pumps grease
Lot 24	1	Spanners adjustable
Lot 25	1	Spanners Belt fasteners
Lot 26	1	Sprocket
Lot 27	5	Valves Triumph incomplete
Lot 28	2	Bases Bullers Aturk
Lot 29	3	Bases Buller Aries
Lot 30	1	Bases Buller Aspect.

Tenders which may be either for complete lots or smaller quantities, must be enclosed in **Sealed covers** plainly superscribed "Tenders for" and must be posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General by noon of the 30th April, 1925.

In no circumstances will telegraphic tenders be considered.

At the Posts and Telegraphs.
Stores, Haifa,

Lot 1	6	Boxes Battery 10 cells
Lot 2	1	Box Terminal L.P.
Lot 3	3	Test Boards
Lot 4	13060 lbs.	Wire G.I various scrap.
Lot 5	409 lbs.	Wire Bronze 40 lbs. scrap various
Lot 6	6858 lbs.	Wire Copper scrap various.
Lot 7	1840 lbs.	Wire Bronze Z. 9 Scrap
Lot 8	3 lbs.	Barrow Drum swift.
Lot 9	5 lbs.	Barrow Drum swift wire hand
Lot 10	1	Barrow Drum Universal
Lot 11	3	Fire extinguishers
Lot 12	20	Ladders field telegraph
Lot 13	1	Pincers smith
Lot 14	1	Vice parallel
Lot 15	1	Vice bench
Lot 16	1	Chains driving
Lot 17	1	Chains repairer
Lot 18	1	Gear Box with gear Triumph
Lot 19	1	Grips (Pairs)
Lot 20	1	Magneto C.A.V.
Lot 21	2	Motor Trolleys
Lot 22	1	Pipe exhaust
Lot 23	1	Pumps grease
Lot 24	1	Spanners adjustable
Lot 25	1	Spanners Belt fasteners
Lot 26	1	Sprocket
Lot 27	5	Valves Triumph incomplete
Lot 28	2	Bases Bullers Aturk
Lot 29	3	Bases Buller Aries
Lot 30	1	Bases Buller Aspect.

Tenders which may be either for complete lots or smaller quantities, must be enclosed in **Sealed covers** plainly superscribed "Tenders for" and must be posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General by noon of the 30th April, 1925.

In no circumstances will telegraphic tenders be considered

Doc. 157: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 137 (15.04.1925), pp. 186-187.

15.05.1925: Additional Overland Mail Service Beyrouth–Baghdad

NOTICE.

PALESTINE-IRAQ OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE

In addition to the existing Haifa-Baghdad Overland Mail, a new service via Beyrouth and Baghdad will henceforth be available to the public.

The mail is scheduled to leave Beyrouth at 6.0 am. on Mondays and to reach Baghdad on the following Wednesday. The last connecting despatch will leave Haifa at 10 am. on Sundays.

All classes of registered and unregistered correspondence for Iraq and Persia, but NOT parcels or insured correspondence, will be admitted.

A special fee of 13 milliemes for each 20 grammes or part thereof must be prepaid by means of postage stamps in addition to the postage at the usual foreign rates. Matter on which the special fee has not been fully prepaid will be forwarded by sea route.

Correspondence should be superscribed in French with the words "Service Extraordinaire Beyrouth-Baghdad".

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

NOTICE.

PALESTINE-IRAQ OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE

In addition to the existing Haifa-Baghdad Overland Mail, a new service via Beyrouth and Baghdad will henceforth be available to the public.

The mail is scheduled to leave Beyrouth at 6.0 am. on Mondays and to reach Baghdad on the following Wednesday. The last connecting despatch will leave Haifa at 10 am. on Sundays.

All classes of registered and unregistered correspondence for Iraq and Persia, but NOT parcels or insured correspondence, will be admitted.

A special fee of 13 milliemes for each 20 grammes or part thereof must be prepaid by means of postage stamps in addition to the postage at the usual foreign rates. Matter on which the special fee has not been fully prepaid will be forwarded by sea route.

Correspondence should be superscribed in French with the words "Service Extraordinaire Beyrouth-Baghdad".

W. HUDSON.
Postmaster General.

Doc. 158: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 139 (15.05.1925), p. 227.



Fig. 61:
Field Marshal Lord Plumer pictured on 1.04.1926 during the visit of the Haut-commissaire de France au Levant, **Henri de Jouvenel des Ursins**.

Inbetween: Michael Brooke,
Lord Plumer's grandson.

Source: Library of Congress
(image cropped).⁵

⁵ Photo by American Colony (Jerusalem) Photo Dept. In: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division / G. Eric and Edith Matson Photograph Collection. LC-DIG-matpc-07323. Licence: public domain.
<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/mpc2004007194/PP/>.

21.03.1925: Appointment of New High Commissioner



Official Gazette

OF THE

Government of Palestine.

JERUSALEM

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY

21st. May, 1925.

APPOINTMENT OF HIGH COMMISSIONER.

His Majesty The King has been pleased to appoint Field Marshal Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O, G.B.E., to succeed the Right Honourable Sir Herbert Samuel, P.C., G.B.E., as High Commissioner for Palestine.

APPOINTMENT OF HIGH COMMISSIONER.

His Majesty The King has been pleased to appoint Field Marshal Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O , G.B.E., to succeed the Right Honourable Sir Herbert Samuel, P.C., G.B.E., as High Commissioner for Palestine.

Doc. 159: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, Gazette Extraordinary 21.03.1925, p. 241.

1.06.1925: Customs Charges on Postal Packets (Challenges)

NOTICES.

I.

**Customs Charges on Postal Packets —
Question of Correctness**

It is notified that whenever the addressee of a postal packet on which Customs charges have been levied desires to challenge their correctness a form of enquiry for the purpose should be obtained at a Post Office and handed back after the necessary particulars have been furnished.

Subject to compliance with this procedure any demurrage charge which may accrue during the course of the investigation will be waived if exemption or reduction of the Customs charge is eventually allowed.

NOTICES.

I.

**Customs Charges on Postal Packets —
Question of Correctness**

It is notified that whenever the addressee of a postal packet on which Customs charges have been levied desires to challenge their correctness a form of enquiry for the purpose should be obtained at a Post Office and handed back after the necessary particulars have been furnished.

Subject to compliance with this procedure any demurrage charge which may accrue during the course of the investigation be waived if exemption or reduction of the Customs charge is eventually allowed.

Doc. 160: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 140 (1.06.1925), p. 257.

1.06.1925: Limits of Compensation (International Registered Mail)

II

**Limits of Compensation for loss
of Registered Packets.**

With reference to the notice which appeared in the Official Gazette No. 20 of 1st May 1920, it is notified that the maximum amount of compensation payable under the present International Postal Regulations in respect of the total loss of a foreign registered (not insured) postal packet is 50 francs gold or P.T. 193.

II

Limits of Compensation for loss of Registered Packets.

With reference to the notice which appeared in the Official Gazette No. 20 of 1st May 1920, it is notified that the maximum amount of compensation payable under the present International Postal Regulations in respect of the total loss of a foreign registered (not insured) postal packet is 50 francs gold or P.T. 193.

Doc. 161: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 140 (1.06.1925), p. 258.
Note: The notice of 1920⁶ had set the amount to P.T. 200.

1.06.1925: Opening of Allenby Road (Tel-Aviv) Branch Post Office (5.05.1925)

III.

It is notified for information that a Branch Office for the transaction of all classes of postal business with telegraph and telephone call office facilities was opened at Allenby Road, Tel-Aviv on the 5th instant.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

III.

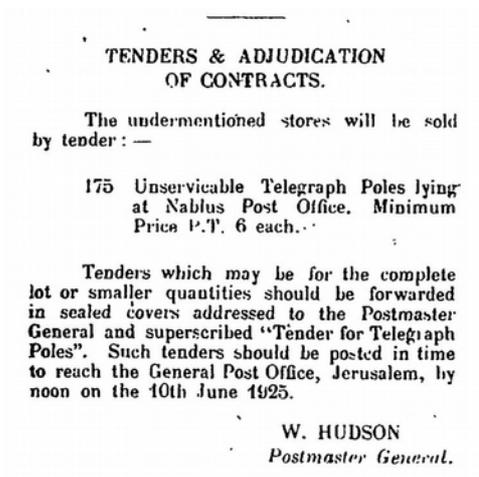
It is notified for information that a Branch Office for the transaction of all classes of postal business with telegraph and telephone call office facilities was opened at Allenby Road, Tel-Aviv on the 5th instant.

W. HUDSON.
Postmaster General.

Doc. 162: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 140 (1.06.1925), p. 258.

⁶ Cf. doc. 20 on p. 80 of MEPB 1.

1.06.1925: Tenders



TENDERS & ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

The undermentioned stores will be sold by tender: —

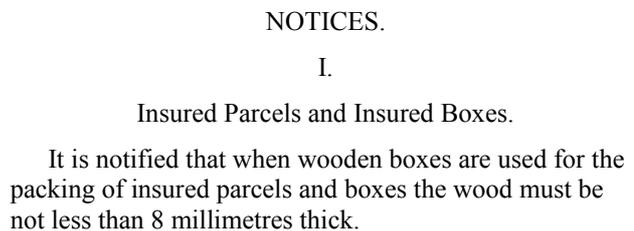
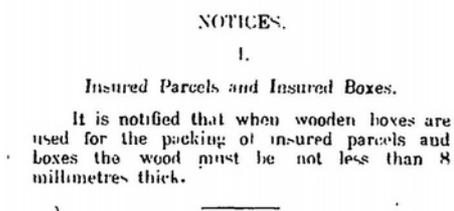
- 175 Unservicable Telegraph Poles lying at Nablus Post Office. Minimum Price P.T. 6 each.

Tenders which may be for the complete lot or smaller quantities should be forwarded in sealed covers addressed to the Postmaster General and superscribed "Tender for Telegraph Poles". Such tenders should be posted in time to reach the General Post Office, Jerusalem, by noon on the 10th June 1925.

W. HUDSON.
Postmaster General.

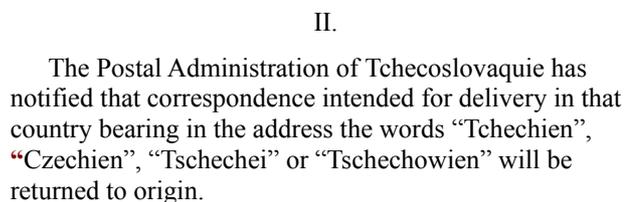
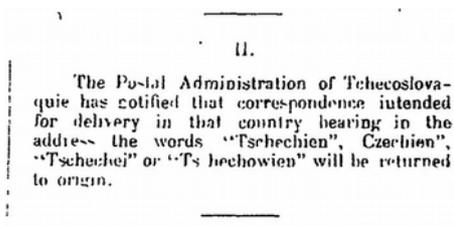
Doc. 163: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 140 (1.06.1925), p. 258.
Note: "Unservicable" should read "Unserviceable".

15.06.1925: Insured Parcels and Boxes (Thickness of Wooden Boxes)



Doc. 164: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 141 (15.06.1925), p. 286.

15.06.1925: Prohibited Names for Czechoslovakia



Doc. 165: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 141 (15.06.1925), p. 286.
Note: The names prohibited here are all German expressions deemed derogatory by the Czechoslovakian authorities.

15.06.1925: Charges for Parcels redirected in Egypt

III.

The Postal Administration of Egypt has notified that if a parcel originating in another country for an address in Egypt and re-directed to another locality in Egypt is not withdrawn at the new destination and is returned to the country or origin, it will be subject to a charge in respect of the re-direction at the rates shown below:-

- Weight not exceeding 1 kilogramme - 30 millimes
- Weight exceeding 1 kilogramme but not exceeding 3 kilogrammes - 40 millimes
- Weight exceeding 3 kilogrammes but not exceeding 5 kilogrammes - 50 millimes

The charge will be applicable whether the re-direction is made by the sender or by the addressee at the first address, and the sender will be responsible for payment thereof.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

III.

The Postal Administration of Egypt has notified that if a parcel originating in another country for an address in Egypt and re-directed to another locality in Egypt is not withdrawn at the new destination and is returned to the country or origin, it will be subject to a charge in respect of the re-direction at the rates shown below:-

- Weight not exceeding 1 kilogramme - 30 millimes
- Weight exceeding 1 kilogramme but not exceeding 3 kilogrammes - 40 millimes
- Weight exceeding 3 kilogrammes but not exceeding 5 kilogrammes - 50 millimes

The charge will be applicable whether the re-direction is made by the sender or by the addressee at the first address, and the sender will be responsible for payment thereof.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 166: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 141 (15.06.1925), p. 286.
Note: "country or origin" should read "country of origin."

15.06.1925: Tenders

TENDERS & ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

The undermentioned stores will be sold by tender:-

At the P. & T. Branch Stores, Haifa

Lot 1 Arms wood various	3358
Lot 2 Brass scrap	56 lbs.
Lot 3 Cable scrap	4500 lbs.
Lot 4 Iron scrap	23150 lbs.
Lot 5 Wood scrap	1020 lbs.
Lot 6 Wire bronze scrap	2219 lbs.
Lot 7 Wire copper scrap	6938 lbs.
Lot 8 Wire G.I. scrap	14660 lbs.

Tenders, which may be either for complete lots or smaller quantities, must be enclosed in sealed covers plainly superscribed "Tenders for unserviceable Stores" and must be posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General by noon on the 30th June, 1925.

In no circumstances will telegraphic tenders be considered.

TENDERS & ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

The undermentioned stores will be sold by tender:-

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In no circumstances will telegraphic tenders be considered.

Doc. 167: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 141 (15.06.1925), p. 287.

16.07.1925: Personnel

“A” Appointments.

Mr. W. R. Hay, M.B.E., Engineer, Southern Division, Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones Department, to be Acting Chief Engineer during the absence on leave of Mr. A. A. Evans, O.B.E., M.C., with effect from the 24th June, 1925.

Mr. R. Moffatt, to be Acting Engineer, Southern Division, Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones Department, with effect from the 24th June, 1925.

⋮

of Police and Prisons 22.6.25-21.9.25.

Mr. A.A. Evans, O.B.E.,M.C., Department of Posts and Telegraphs. 24.6.25-23.9.25.

Lieut.-Col. C.H.F.Cox.D.S.O..

“A” Appointments.

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Mr. W. R. Hay, M.B.E., Engineer, Southern Division, Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones Department, to be Acting Chief Engineer during the absence on leave of Mr. A. A. Evans, O.B.E., M.C., with effect from the 24th June, 1925.

Mr. R. Moffatt, to be Acting Engineer, Southern Division, Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones Department, with effect from the 24th June, 1925.

⋮

“B” Vacation Leave.

⋮

Mr. A.A. Evans, O.B.E.,M.C., Department of Posts and Telegraphs. 24.6.25-23.9.25

Doc. 168: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 143 (16.07.1925), p. 383.

384 OFFICIAL GAZETTE 16th. July, 1925

Terms of Subscription for the Official Gazette.		<p>Applications with remittances (Cash, Postal or Money Orders only) should be made to: Principal Stores Officer, Russian Buildings, Jerusalem.</p> <p>The Official Gazette is obtainable by the Trade from the Principal Stores Officer, Russian Buildings, Jerusalem. It can be purchased by the Public at all Booksellers and Newsagents in Palestine.</p>											
Single copies sold locally	P.T. 5 Post Free.												
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Quarterly</td> <td>Half-yearly</td> <td>Annually</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Palestine</td> <td>25 P.T.</td> <td>50 P.T.</td> <td>100 P.T.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Abroad</td> <td>40 P.T.</td> <td>60 P.T.</td> <td>120 P.T.</td> </tr> </table>		Quarterly	Half-yearly	Annually	Palestine	25 P.T.	50 P.T.	100 P.T.	Abroad	40 P.T.	60 P.T.	120 P.T.
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Printed by Greek Convent & Azriel Printing Press, Jerusalem.

Fig. 62: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 143 (16.07.1925), p. 384.



1.08.1925: Palestine Postal Order (Extension of Value)

NOTICE.

Extension of value of Palestine Postal Orders.

In order to increase the facilities for the transmission of cash by means of the Palestine Postal Order Service, postage stamps not exceeding four in number or 49 milliemes in total value may be affixed in extension of value in the appropriate space or slightly on either side thereof, on the face of the order.

When encashment is effected, the full value of any stamps up to the revised limit will be paid out. This regulation is applicable to Palestine Postal Orders paid in Palestine, Egypt or Transjordan, and will have effect from 1 August 1925 onwards.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

13th July, 1925.

NOTICE.

Extension of value of Palestine Postal Orders.

In order to increase the facilities for the transmission of cash by means of the Palestine Postal Order Service, postage stamps not exceeding four in number or 49 milliemes in value may be affixed in extension of value in the appropriate space or slightly on either side thereof, on the face of the order.

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W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

13th July, 1925.

Doc. 169: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 144 (1.08.1925), p. 407.

16.08.1925: Adhesion to International Postal & Telegraph Conventions

NOTICES.

I.

It is hereby notified that the adhesion of Palestine to the International Postal and Telegraph Conventions was duly announced as indicated below:

International Telegraph Convention	June 1922
International Postal Convention	October 1923
International Postal Convention Subsidiary Agreement for the exchange of Insured Letters and Boxes	December 1923

NOTICES.

I.

It is hereby notified that the adhesion of Palestine to the International Postal and Telegraph Conventions was duly announced as indicated below:

International Telegraph Convention	June 1922
International Postal Convention	October 1923
International Postal Convention Subsidiary Agreement for the exchange of Insured Letters and Boxes	December 1923

Doc. 170: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 145 (16.08.1925), p. 419.



16.08.1925: Late Letter Fees

II. Late Fee Letters.	
At Haifa, Jaffa and Jerusalem, registered and unregistered correspondence may, on payment of a special late fee, be posted after the ordinary hours of final collection for any mail.	
Registered correspondence may be posted up to 20 minutes and unregistered correspondence up to 10 minutes prior to the time of closing each despatch.	
The special fee, which must be prepaid by means of stamps additional to those required for ordinary postage, is as follows:—	
Registered correspondence	2 P.T. per item
Unregistered	2 m/ms
Late fee correspondence must in every case be handed in at a Post Office counter and special attention should be directed to it. At Jaffa and Jerusalem it must be handed in at the Head Post Office, but at Haifa it can only be accepted at the Post Office near the Railway Station.	
The times of closing all outward despatches are shown on the public notice boards of the offices mentioned.	
W. HUDSON Postmaster General.	

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The times of closing all outward despatches are shown on the public notice boards of the offices mentioned.	
W. HUDSON Postmaster General.	

Doc. 171: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 145 (16.08.1925), pp. 419–420.

16.08.1925: Personnel

APPOINTMENTS, Etc.	
“A” Appointments	
⋮	
Mr. G. H. Stocks, Clerk Grade I, Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, to be Acting Postmaster, Jaffa, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. F. Hucklesby, with effect from the 1st August, 1925.	Mr. G. H. Stocks., Clerk Grade I, Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, to be Acting Postmaster, Jaffa, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. F. Hucklesby, with effect from the 1st August, 1925.
⋮	
“B” Vacation leave.	
⋮	
Mr. C. F. Hucklesby Department of Posts, Telegraphs & Telephones 1.8.25 — 31. 8.25.	Mr. C. F. Hucklesby Department of Posts, Telegraphs & Telephones 1.8.25 — 31. 8.25.

Doc. 172: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 145 (16.08.1925), p. 426.

1.09.1925: Merchandise to the U.S.A.

NOTICES.
I.
Merchandise for United States of America sent by letter post.
Letter packets for U.S.A., both ordinary and registered, containing merchandise, must be marked "May be opened for Customs purposes prior to delivery to addressees" or an equivalent phrase, or "Dutiable", as required by the United States Post Office.

NOTICES.

I.

Merchandise for United States of America sent by letter post.

Letter packets for U.S.A., both ordinary and registered, containing merchandise, must be marked "May be opened for Customs purposes prior to delivery to addressees" or an equivalent phrase, or "Dutiable", as required by the United States Post Office.

Doc. 174: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 146 (1.09.1925), p. 447.

1.09.1925: Foreign Money Orders (Commission)

II.
Money Order Foreign-Rate of Commission.
It is notified for information that on and from the 1st September 1925, the rate of commission chargeable on ordinary and telegraph Money Orders issued in Palestine and payable abroad will be as follows:-
One piastre for every Egyptian Pound or fraction of Egyptian Pound, with a minimum of two and a half piastres.
The supplementary charge of P.T. 2½ in the case of foreign telegraph Money Orders will continue to be made.
W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

II.

Money Order Foreign-Rate of Commission.

It is notified for information that on and from the 1st September 1925, the rate of commission chargeable on ordinary and telegraph Money Orders issued in Palestine and payable abroad will be as follows:-

One piastre for every Egyptian Pound or fraction of Egyptian Pound, with a minimum of two and a half piastres.

The supplementary charge of P.T. 2½ in the case of foreign telegraph Money Orders will continue to be made.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 175: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 146 (1.09.1925), p. 447.



16.09.1925: 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 Official Gazette of 1st June, 1924, the High Commissioner divided Palestine into three Districts, namely, the Northern District, the Jerusalem-Jaffa District, and the Southern District;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to combine the Jerusalem-Jaffa District and the Southern District;

AND WHEREAS His Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of the amendments hereinafter contained of the said Proclamation;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers vested in me by the said Order in Council, I, Field Marshal Herbert Charles Onslow, Baron Plumer, His Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander in Chief therein, 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 Jerusalem-Southern District with its Headquarters at Jerusalem, comprising the Sub-Districts of Jerusalem, Ramallah, Bethlehem, Jericho, Jaffa, Ramleh, Gaza, Hebron and Beersheba.

31st August, 1925.

PLUMER F. M.
High Commissioner.

Summary:

Proclamation under Section 11 of the Palestine Order in Council 1922, dated 31.08.1925.

Since 1924 Palestine had been divided into three districts. The *Jerusalem District* and the *Southern District* (i.e. sub-districts Gaza, Hebron, and Beersheba) are now merged.

The *Northern District* with its headquarters at Haifa now comprises (with no changes) the Sub-Districts of Haifa, Acre, Nazareth, Tiberias, Safad, Nablus, Jenin, Tulkarem, and Beisan.

The new *Jerusalem-Southern District* with its headquarters at Jerusalem now comprises the Sub-Districts of Jerusalem, Jericho, Jaffa, Ramleh, Gaza, Hebron, and Beersheba.

Doc. 176: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 147 (16.09.1925), p. 459.

Note: Reference is made to the notice in The Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 6. 1924, no. 116 (1.06.1924), pp. 684-690.⁸

⁸ Cf. doc. 133 on p. 76 of MEPB 3.

16.09.1925: Allowed Languages for Addresses in Turkey

NOTICE.

Correspondence addressed to Turkey.

It is notified for information that the address of ordinary and registered correspondence destined for places in Turkey must be written in either English, French or Turkish languages.

The Turkish Post Office notifies that any such correspondence addressed otherwise, observed in the course of post in that Administration, is liable to sustain delay in delivery or to be returned to the country of origin.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

NOTICE.

Correspondence addressed to Turkey.

It is notified for information that the address of ordinary and registered correspondence destined for places in Turkey must be written in either English, French or Turkish languages.

The Turkish Post Office notifies that any such correspondence addressed otherwise, observed in the course of post in that Administration, is liable to sustain delay in delivery or to be returned to the country of origin.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 177: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 147 (16.09.1925), p. 479.



Official Gazette

OF THE

Government of Palestine.

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY AUTHORITY.

No. 148

JERUSALEM

1st. October, 1925.

Fig. 63: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 148 (1.10.1925).

1.10.1925: Overland Mail Haifa–Baghdad (Despatch Times)

NOTICE.

Overland Mail to Baghdad.

Until further notice the Overland Mail to Baghdad will be despatched from Jerusalem on Thursdays. The latest times of posting at the Jerusalem office will be:-

For ordinary correspondence	3 45 p.m.
For registered correspondence	3 30 p.m.
For "late fee" correspondence (to be handed in at the counter)	
Ordinary	3.55 p.m.
Registered	3.40 p.m.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

NOTICE.

Overland Mail to Baghdad.

Until further notice the Overland Mail to Baghdad will be despatched from Jerusalem on Thursdays. The latest times of posting at the Jerusalem office will be:-

For ordinary correspondence	3.45 p.m.
For registered correspondence	3.30 p.m.
For "late fee" correspondence (to be handed in at the counter)	
Ordinary	3.55 p.m.
Registered	3.40 p.m.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 178: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 148 (1.10.1925), p. 492.

16.10.1925: Cash on Delivery (Parcel Service)

PALESTINE POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

NOTICES.

I.

Parcel Post "Cash on Delivery" Service.

An arrangement for collecting from the addressee the value of articles sent by Parcel Post between Palestine and Great Britain will enter into operation on the 1st October in the direction from Great Britain and on the 15th October from Palestine. The amount to be collected is called the "Trade Charge." The Trade Charge on any one parcel may not exceed L.E. 39 (or forty pounds sterling). A Trade Charge may not be cancelled or altered after the parcel has been posted. For the present, Cash on Delivery parcels may only be posted at the following Post Offices in Palestine:-

- Haifa
- Haifa, Carmel Branch Office
- Jaffa
- Jaffa, Ajami Branch Office
- Jerusalem
- Jerusalem, Mea Shearim Branch Office
- Tel Aviv
- Tel Aviv, Allenby Road Branch Office.

Such parcels posted in Great Britain may, however, be delivered at any Post Office in Palestine. If the insurance of a Cash on Delivery parcel is desired, the ordinary regulations for insurance must be observed.

A separate Despatch Note must be prepared for each Cash on Delivery parcel.

PALESTINE POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

NOTICES.

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- Jerusalem
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- Tel Aviv
- Tel Aviv, Allenby Road Branch Office.

Such parcels posted in Great Britain may however, be delivered at any Post Office in Palestine. If the insurance of a Cash on Delivery parcel is desired, the ordinary regulations for insurance must be observed.

The sender must prepay, by means of postage stamps affixed to the Despatch Note, a special Cash on Delivery fee at the rate of 1% of the amount of the Trade Charge plus a fixed fee of 1 piastre per parcel. These fees are additional to the ordinary postage and other charges.

The sender must obtain a Certificate of Posting, of which the production may be required as a condition of payment of the Trade Charge.

No application as to the disposal of the amount of a Trade Charge can be entertained unless made within a year of the posting of the parcel.

A delivery fee of 15 milliemes in addition to the amount of the Trade Charge and any other charges due is payable by the addressee of every Cash on Delivery parcel received from abroad. The amount of the Trade Charge collected is remitted to the sender of the parcel without deduction. When the Trade Charge has been collected, the Post Office undertakes the responsibility for the due remittance of the amount to the sender of the parcel: and a Trade Charge, once collected, is in no circumstances refunded to the addressee.

A separate Despatch Note must be prepared for each Cash on Delivery parcel.

The sender must prepay, by means of postage stamps affixed to the Despatch Note, a special Cash on Delivery fee at the rate of 1% of the amount of the Trade Charge plus a fixed fee of 1 piastre per parcel. These fees are additional to the ordinary postage and other charges.

The sender must obtain a Certificate of Posting, of which the production may be required as a condition of payment of the Trade Charge.

No application as to the disposal of the amount of a Trade Charge can be entertained unless made within a year of the posting of the parcel.

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Doc. 179: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 149 (16.10.1925), p. 502.



Fig. 64: Picture postcard (view of Bethlehem) sent 6.02.1925, franked with 8m London II (SG no. 78).



Fig. 65: Picture postcard from Jerusalem to La Porte, Indiana. Machine-cancellation: JERUSALEM / -2 MAR 26.11 AM. Franked at the new rate of 7m as introduced on 16.12.1925:⁹ SG no. 77 (London II).

16.10.1925: Revised International Postal Regulations

II.
Revised Postal Regulations.

At the International Postal Congress held at Stockholm in 1924 certain important modifications of the regulations governing the International Postal Service were decided upon.

The following is a resumé of the principal modifications :-

INFORMATION RELATIVE TO POSTAL PACKETS OTHER THAN PARCELS.

Prepayment.

1. Articles other than letters and single post-cards must be fully prepaid.

Minimum surcharge.

2. The minimum surcharge is reduced from 8 milliemes to 4 milliemes.

Prohibitions.

3. It is forbidden to send by post,

(a) Articles which, from their nature or by their packing, may expose postal officials to danger, or soil or damage correspondence;

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At the International Postal Congress held at Stockholm in 1924 certain important modifications of the regulations governing the International Postal Service were decided upon.

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Minimum surcharge.

2. The minimum surcharge is reduced from 8 milliemes to 4 milliemes.

Prohibitions.

3. It is forbidden to send by post,

(a) Articles which, from their nature or by their packing, may expose postal officials to danger, or soil or damage correspondence;

9 Cf. doc. 187 on p. 83.

(b) Explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substances ;

(c) Living animals, except bees and silkworms ;

(d) Articles liable to Customs duty, apart from the exceptions referred to in paragraph 6 (a) as well as samples sent in quantities with the intention of avoiding the payment of this duty ;

(e) Opium, morphine, cocaine and other narcotics ;

(f) Obscene or immoral articles ;

(g) Any articles whatever of which the importation or circulation is forbidden in the country of origin or of destination.

In addition, it is forbidden to send in **unregistered** packets coin, bank notes, currency notes, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery and other precious articles.

Enquiry regarding Postal Packet must be made within one year.

4. An enquiry for an unregistered article (as well as for a registered article) is not admitted unless made within one year counting from the day after the day of posting.

Refundment of Enquiry Fee.

5. The enquiry fee in respect of a registered article is repaid to the sender if the enquiry was caused by an error in the postal service.

Letters.

6. Letters may not contain a letter, note or document addressed to a person other than the addressee or a person residing with him.

(a) Packets prepaid at the LETTER RATE of postage may contain articles liable to Customs charges if addressed to certain countries, a list of which may be seen at any Post Office. The packets must bear on the address side a green label identical with specimen A or, if they are accompanied by a separate Customs Declaration attached to the packet by a string tied cross-wise or placed inside them, by a label identical with specimen B.

(b) Explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substances ;

(c) Living animals, except bees and silkworms ;

(d) Articles liable to Customs duty, apart from the exceptions referred to in paragraph 6 (a) as well as samples sent in quantities with the intention of avoiding the payment of this duty ;

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(a)¹¹ Packets prepaid at the LETTER RATE of postage may contain articles liable to Customs charges if addressed to certain countries, a list of which may be seen at any Post Office. The packets must bear on the address side a green label identical with specimen A or, if they are accompanied by a separate Customs Declaration attached to the packet by a string tied cross-wise or placed inside them, by a label identical with specimen B.

¹⁰ This would include postage stamps.

¹¹ There is no paragraph (b), &c.

Specimen A.

DOUANE	
(peut être ouvert d'office).	
Nature de la marchandise
.....
Poids
Valeur

Specimen B.

DOUANE (peut être ouvert d'office)

Labels will shortly be available at all Post Offices.

Commercial Papers

7. Commercial Papers may be accompanied by reference slips or statements bearing a list of the correspondence between the sender and addressee, and similar entries.

Samples.

8. The maximum length for Sample Packets has been increased to 45 centimetres.

(a) In the case of a sample sent without a cover, the address must always be shewn on the article itself as well as on the label, if any.

(b) Silkworms' eggs are transmissible by Sample Post. They must be enclosed in an inner cover (box, bag of linen or parchment, &c.) which must itself be placed in a second box of wood, metal, or stout thick leather.

(c) Bottles containing liquids, &c., may be packed in boxes of metal, of wood or of corrugated cardboard. If a box of thin wood is used it must itself be enclosed in a second box of metal, &c.

(d) Boxes of preserves (for instance sardines) may be sent by Sample Post, provided that they comply with the conditions laid down.

Printed Papers.

9. The following are not admissible at the printed paper rate and must be charged for as letters :—

Specimen A.

DOUANE	
(peut être ouvert d'office).	
Nature de la marchandise.....	
.....	
Poids.....	
Valeur.....	

Specimen B.

DOUANE (peut être ouvert d'office)

Labels will shortly be available at all Post Offices.

Commercial Papers

7. Commercial Papers may be accompanied by reference slips or statements bearing a list of the correspondence between the sender and addressee, and similar entries.

Samples.

8. The maximum length for Sample Packets has been increased to 45 centimetres.

(a) In the case of a sample sent without a cover, the address must always be shewn on the article itself as well as on the label, if any.

(b) Silkworms' eggs are transmissible by Sample Post. They must be enclosed in an inner cover (box, bag of linen or parchment, &c.) which must itself be placed in a second box of wood, metal, or stout thick leather.

(c) Bottles containing liquids, &c., may be packed in boxes of metal, of wood or of corrugated cardboard. If a box of thin wood is used it must itself be enclosed in a second box of metal, &c.

(d) Boxes of preserves (for instance sardines) may be sent by Sample Post, provided that they comply with the conditions laid down.

Printed Papers.

9. The following are not admissible at the printed paper rate and must be charged for as letters :—

I Perforated papers for use in automatic musical instruments,

II Impressions or reproductions obtained by the use of a type-set hand-stamp (timbre-compositeur)

III Stationery.

The following particulars may be indicated in writing or by a mechanical process on articles sent at the printed paper rate:—

(1) In notices concerning the departure and arrival of ships: the ports of call.

(2) In forms of order or subscription for publications, &c.: the price.

(3) On illustrated cards: good wishes, congratulations, thanks, condolences, or other formulas of courtesy expressed in not more than five words or conventional initials.

(4) On printers' proofs "Passed for press", "Read-passed for press" and similar expressions relating to the execution of the work.

(5) On price lists, &c.: any notes constituting essential elements of the price, e.g; "10% discount for cash"

Registered Packets—Indication of.

10 Registered articles must be marked at the top of the address-side with the word "Recommandé" or some similar word in the language of the country of origin. Registered letters may not shew signs of having been opened and refastened before posting.

* **Note.** Each Administration may adopt its own definition of pictorial cards. The definition of the country of origin is to be valid for cards posted in that country.

W. HUDSON

22nd September 1925. *Postmaster General.*

I Perforated papers for use in automatic musical instruments,

II Impressions or reproductions obtained by the use of a type-set hand-stamp (timbre-compositeur)

III Stationery.

The following particulars may be indicated in writing or by a mechanical process on articles sent at the printed paper rate:—

(1) In notices concerning the departure and arrival of ships: the ports of call.

(2) In forms of order or subscription for publications, &c.: the price.

* (3) On illustrated cards: good wishes, congratulations, thanks, condolences, or other formulas of courtesy expressed in not more than five words or conventional initials.

(4) On printers' proofs "Passed for press", "Read-passed for press" and similar expressions relating to the execution of the work.

(5) On price lists, &c.: any notes constituting essential elements of the price, e.g; "10% discount for cash"

Registered Packets—Indication of.

10 Registered articles must be marked at the top of the address-side with the word "Recommandé" or some similar word in the language of the country of origin. Registered letters may not shew signs of having been opened and refastened before posting.

* **Note.** Each Administration may adopt its own definition of pictorial cards. The definition of the country of origin is to be valid for cards posted in that country.

W. HUDSON

22nd September 1925. *Postmaster General.*

Doc. 180: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 149 (16.10.1925), p. 502–504.

16.10.1925: Personnel

Mr. G. D. Kennedy, Department
of Posts, Telegraphs and
Telephones. 24 9 25–23.10.25.

APPOINTMENTS, Etc.

"B" Vacation leave.

Mr. G. D. Kennedy, Department
of Posts, Telegraphs and
Telephones. 24 9 25–23.10.25.

Doc. 181: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 149 (16.10.1925), p. 509.

1.12.1925: Public Holiday (Deliverance Day 9.12.1925)

DELIVERANCE DAY, 1925

I am grateful for the response to my appeal that the 11th November — Armistice Day — should be kept as a day of “Remembrance.”

I hope that the 9th December, the day of deliverance of Jerusalem, will be observed in a similar spirit as a day of Thanks-giving, 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 an Official Reception at Government House at 11 a.m.

16th. November, 1925

PLUMER, F. M.
High Commissioner

DELIVERANCE DAY, 1925

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It will be observed as a Public Holiday.

There will be an Official Reception at Government House at 11 a.m.

16th. November, 1925

PLUMER, F. M.
High Commissioner

Doc. 182: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 152 (1.12.1925), p. 590.

Note: This amends the announcement on Public Holidays of 1921.¹²



¹² Cf. doc. 39 on p. 50 of MEPB 2: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 3. 1921, no. 38 (1.03.1921), p. 7.

1.12.1925: Inland Newspaper Rate (1.01.1926)PALESTINE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
NOTICES

I.

Revision of Inland Newspaper Postage rate.
Commencing on the 1st of January 1926 the postage rate for Newspapers published in Palestine and addressed to any place within Palestine will be two milliemes instead of one millieme per copy.

Persons wishing to post a number of Newspapers in the same cover may find it advantageous to use the "Printed Matter" post, the inland rate for which remains at 2 milliemes for each 50 grammes or part thereof.

PALESTINE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

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Doc. 183: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 152 (1.12.1925), p. 607.

1.12.1925: Parcels to Russia require Sealing

II.

Parcels for Russia

It is notified for information that the Soviet Post Office has announced that any parcel received in Russia which is not secured with seals bearing the private device of the sender will be withheld from delivery and returned to the sender. In view of this regulation, parcels for Russia which are not sealed in accordance with the requirements of the Soviet Authorities must not be accepted for transmission.

II.

Parcels for Russia

It is notified for information that the Soviet Post Office has announced that any parcel received in Russia which is not secured with seals bearing the private device of the sender will be withheld from delivery and returned to the sender. In view of this regulation, parcels for Russia which are not sealed in accordance with the requirements of the Soviet Authorities must not be accepted for transmission.

Doc. 184: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 152 (1.12.1925), p. 607.

1.12.1925: Direct Telegraph Service to Italy via Egypt

III.

Direct Service to Italy Via Egypradio

It is notified for information that telegrams are now accepted for direct transmission to Italy via Egypradio.

Such telegrams should bear the indication "Via Egypradio and Coltano."

III.

Direct Service to Italy Via Egypradio

It is notified for information that telegrams are now accepted for direct transmission to Italy via Egypradio.

Such telegrams should bear the indication "Via Egypradio and Coltano."

Doc. 185: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 152 (1.12.1925), p. 607.

Note: "Egydradio" should read "Egypradio".

Note: Complaints about this service were made in 1926.¹³

13 Cf. question by J. Kenworth about "Wireless Press Message To Jerusalem" in the House of Commons, 4.05.1926. In: Hansard, HC Debates 04 May 1926, vol 195, cc196-7. <http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/commons/1926/may/04/wireless-press-messages-to-jerusalem> (accessed 20.10.2016).

1.12.1925: Personnel

APPOINTMENTS, Etc.

“A” Appointments.

Mr. W. Foster, M.B.E., Deputy Postmaster General, Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, to be Acting Postmaster General, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Hudson, O.B.E., M.C., with effect from the 24th of November, 1925.

⋮

Mr. W. T. Heavens, Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones. 21.10.25-20.11.25.

Mr. B. Lewis, Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones. 10.11.25-2.12.25.

⋮

Mr. W. Hudson, O.B.E., M.C. Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones. 24.11.25-23.2.26.

Mr. W. Foster, M.B.E., Deputy Postmaster General, Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, to be Acting Postmaster General, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Hudson, O.B.E., M.C., with effect from the 24th of November, 1925.

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“C” Vacation Leave.

Mr. W. T. Heavens, Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones. 21.10.25-20.11.25.

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⋮

Mr. W. Hudson, O.B.E., M.C. Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones. 24.11.25-23.2.26.

Doc. 186: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 7. 1925, no. 152 (1.12.1925), p. 607.

1.01.1926: Foreign Postcard and Blind Literature Rates (16.12.1925)

PALESTINE POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

NOTICE.

As from the 16th of December, 1925, the postage rate on a single post-card addressed to a foreign destination will be reduced from 8 milliemes to 7 milliemes. The rate for blind literature for all destinations will be 2 milliemes per 1000 grammes instead of per 500 grammes.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster General.
11th December, 1925.

PALESTINE POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

NOTICE.

As from the 16th of December, 1925, the postage rate on a single post-card addressed to a foreign destination will be reduced from 8 milliemes to 7 milliemes. The rate for blind literature for all destinations will be 2 milliemes per 1000 grammes instead of per 500 grammes.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster General.
11th December, 1925.

Doc. 187: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 8. 1926, no. 154 (1.01.1926), p. 12.
Note: This is a preview from 1926, but shown here as it relates to a change in tariff effective in 1925.
See fig. 65 on p. 77 for a postcard franked at the new rate.

to be continued ...

Recent Philatelic Journals

This is 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 available I have listed the price at which the society provides individual journals to non-members. Please enquire with each society for any conditions of supply.

Contact details are listed in the Web Guide.

OPAL Journal 232 – September 2015

Oriental Philatelic Association of London, English, A5, colour, –

Queries:

- A lead on a query in OPAL 231 on the attribution of two persons on a 1917 Turkish money stamp as Enver Pasha and Kaiser Wilhelm II (2).
- J.-B. Parenti shows a 1921 philatelic cover (Trésor & Postes 506, addressed to a stamp trader in Vienna) with two 1917 Turkish money stamps in addition to the regular French stamp (3).
- A query about K. Giray's article on "T"-overprints in OPAL 230 (3).
- M. Fulford queries the use of custom revenue stamps instead of NDF stamps, and shows a cover from July 1941 (4).
- S. Tiffney and J.-B. Parenti provide references for the 1921 Ain-Tab overprints (5–6).

T. Hacking writes on 1898 Thessaly stamps and their forgery (7–26).

B. Orhan reports on the 1922 Akpınar Provisionals used by 16th Division of VIth Army Corps [Akpınar is a village in Bayat district of Afyonkarahisar province] (27–33).

O. Graf writes on Ottoman postal history in Albania (34–46).

New queries:

- On Turkish Postage Dues 1868–1872, 1p (S.G. D73A) (47–48).
- R. Malim ask for identification of a postmark from 1900 with a presumed inscription "Constantinople Steam Ship Co. Ltd." (48).
- Postmarks "Salonique / 8" and "IPEK" (49).
- The question of the first Ottoman Airmail Flight is put: 8.02.1914 Prens Celaledin (Constantinople to Cairo), 16.12.1918 (service to Germany), or 7.02.1922 (Antalya to Akşehir).



OPAL Journal 233 – May 2016

Oriental Philatelic Association of London, English, A5, colour, –

In Queries, the lack of responses to previous queries is lamented. One response received is noted: Martyn Hickman can show a genuinely used cover with a 1921 Ain-Tab overprint (1–2).

T. Zywiets presents the first part of his research into the oriental travels of Julius Bolthausen, centring on Bolthausen's picture postcards [reprint from *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin*, no. 1, 2015] (3–14).

B. Bradford shows an unrecorded set of stamps: 21 pictorial stamps headed "Türkiye Postaları" (ranging from 0,50 to 250 kuruş) and four such stamps with a red overprint "Hava Kurumu / Jardin Aliti / +10 K / 1944-1945" found on eBay. Are these bogus or a sort of trial set? (15–18).

T. Hacking reports on the first Airpost in Turkey, comparing sources and questioning dates and circumstances (19–21).



- M. Whittaker shows an 1857 letter from Sofia to Shumno (Shumen) in modern Bulgaria (22).
- B. Bradford endeavours to correct errors and omissions in Stanley Gibbons' Turkey catalogue (i.e. part 16 "Central Asia") (23–32).
- Topics in Queries: 1898 Thessaly stamps and forged cancellations (W. Pijnenberg), the cancellation (presumed "SAHRA") on a 1922 Akpınar Provisional (B. Orhan), the border between Albania & Montenegro 1878–1912 (O. Graf), colour shades of Duloz stamps (A. Birken), forgeries of the 1892 "Imprimé" overprints (R. Rose), referring to three articles in *The Levant* (2008/2009), the War Orphans overprint on 1916 Istanbul City Post stamps, availability of the *OPAL Journal* in the RPSL library, and opinions are sought on Birken's Ottoman postmark CD (33–40).

OPAL Journal 234 – September 2016

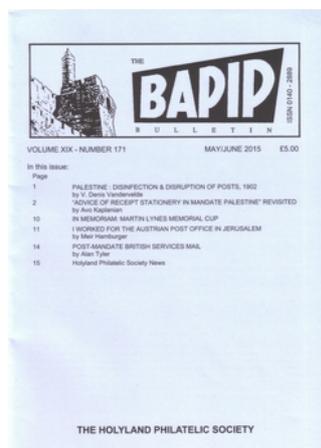
Oriental Philatelic Association of London, English, A5, colour, –



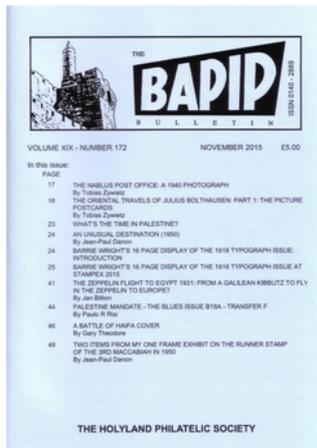
- Y. Stantzopoulos unearthed an article in the second issue of Ali Nusret Pulhans's journal "Filatelist" (February 1947), its contents are summarised by M. Basaran. Mentioned is the bogus "Türkiye Postaları" set described by B. Bradford in OPAL 233 (2–3).
- R. Barnes found a lot offered at a Karamitsos auction containing overprint stamps from the 1920 Greek occupation of Panormos (Πάνορμος, today Bandırma on the Marmara Sea).
- B. Bradford shows manuscript censor marks from Mersine, Cilicia, in 1919 with M. Fulford adding a similar example from Syria (5–6).
- I. Clare asks for help identifying a postmark on a picture postcard from 1908.
- B. Bradford gathered together suggestions on improving the Turkey stamp catalogues, contributions are from I. Clare and R. Malim (7–8).
- W. Pijnenberg presents 'some Levant oddities': forgeries of German, Russian, British, and Austrian Levant stamps (9–11).
- B. Bradford follows on with 'Angora oddities' seen on Ebay, featuring Dulos and other issues (12).
- B. Bradford presents his study of the Cilicia overprints (type 5) on 25p Ottoman stamps (SG no. 85) (13–17).
- F. P. Katz and K. Ertem researched the life and works of Şevket Vahdeti (1833–1871), the designer of the Duloz-stamps [reprint from Collector's Club Philatelist] (18–[34]).
- OPAL's librarian M. Fulford reports on the digitalisation of the clippings collection and OPAL Journals (4).*

BAPIP Bulletin 171 – May/June 2015

Holyland Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, £5-00



- V. D. Vandervelde reports on a contemporary Dutch newspaper article [clipping provided by T. Zywiets] on the 1902 cholera outbreak in Gaza and the disruption to mail and trade (1).
- A. Kaplanian presents Advice of Receipts forms of the Mandate era, furthering the article of D. Smith in BAPIP Bulletin 170 (2–9).
- "I Worked for the Austrian Post Office in Jerusalem"* by Meir Hamburger [reprint without any illustrations, from *The Holy Land Philatelist*, no. 8, 1955, pp. 224–226] (11–12).
- A. Tyler reports on British Fleet Mail cancels used at Haifa after the end of the civilian British Mandate postal service in May 1948 (13–14).
- In society news: HPS searches for a new secretary and editor (15).*

BAPIP Bulletin 172 – November 2015*Holyland Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, £5-00*

T. Zywiets presents the first part of his research into the oriental travels of Julius Bolthausen, centring on Bolthausen's picture postcards [reprint from *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin*, no. 1, 2015] (18–22).

In “*What's the time in Palestine?*” T. Zywiets shows an official announcement by the Government of Palestine concerning proper time-keeping in 1920s Jerusalem (23).

J.-P. Danon shows a returned cover Israel–Gilbert Islands from 1950 (24).

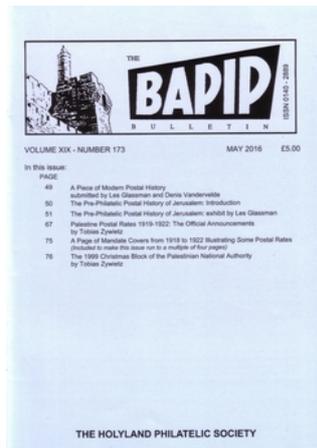
B. Wright presents his award-winning exhibit on Palestine's typographed stamp issue of 1918–1920 (24–40).

J. Billion shows a cover that supposedly travelled by Zeppelin from Palestine to Europe in 1931 (41–43).

P. R. Risi presents two adjacent blocks-of-four from Palestine's 1918 “Blues” stamps (B18 A, Transfer F) (44–45).

G. Theodore shows a May 1948 Haifa local cover: an insurance firm invokes a clause against cover in case of riots (46–47).

J.-P. Danon shows two pieces from his exhibit on Israel's 1950 Maccabiah stamp: an FDC and a misprinted stamp (shifted design) (48).

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 (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 and the silver medal the exhibit won at London's Europhilex in 2015 seems rather generous. The material shown is fine though very much episodic, the descriptions given are lacklustre and the presentation/layout is so ghastly (especially the font style with its lack of accentuation) that this lets the topic and the exhibitor's material down tremendously.*]

T. Zywiets details the official announcements of postal rates in Mandate Palestine 1919–1922 in facsimilé (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 114 – 4/2015*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5-00*

F. P. Katz and K. Ertem researched the life and works of Şevket Vahdeti (1833–1871), the designer of the Duloz-stamps [translated by A. Birken; reprint from *Collector's Club Philatelist*] (8–17).

R. Fuchs presents his new research into Iraqi Railway stamps [reprint from *Michel-Rundschau 4-Plus/2015*, pp. 56–68] (18–25).

J. Warnecke shows two auction lots: notification forms of the German post in Constantinople, mailed by Ottoman post (26–27).

A. Birken briefly portrays Ottoman General Mehmet Ali Paşa (Mehmed Ali Pasha), born in Germany as Karl Détroit (28–29).

W. Weber writes on Cyme (Küçük, today Nemrut Limanı), capital of Aeolis in antiquity (30–37).

A. Birken revisits two events from 1915: Bulgaria enters the war against Turkey, and Turkish troops advance on the Sinai (38–43).

New postal rates in Turkey from 3.08.2015 (44).

Türkei-Spiegel 115 – 1/2016*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5-00*

- A. Birken looks at the “Şehir” hand-stamp overprints of the İstanbul city post (1870–1884) (6–12).
 R. Fuchs shows two Turkish covers travelling via Overland-Mail Haifa–Baghdad: 1929 to Iraq and 1933 to Iran (13–15).
 T. Zywiertz presents the first part of his research into the oriental travels of Julius Bolthausen, centring on Bolthausen’s picture postcards [translation from The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 1, 2015] (16–25).
 A. Birken portrays Jerusalem from an Ottoman philatelic perspective and shows the date-stamps from the society’s “Poststempel” catalogue (26–34).
 A. Birken shows a 1917 Turkish newspaper wrapper addressed to the Austrian secretary of war, Baron Krobotin (35–37).
 J. Warnecke seeks information on forgeries of the 1911 overprints (43).

Türkei-Spiegel 116 – 2/2016*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5-00*

- W. Pijnenburg questioned the existence of stamp İSFİLA no. 74 (3).
 R. Abensur reports on the background to the Piastre overprints of 1880–88, i.e. the fierce competition between the Ottoman and foreign post offices [translated reprint from Documents Philatéliques 227] (6–23).
 P. R. Risi presents two adjacent blocks-of-four from Palestine’s 1918 “Blues” stamps (B18 A, Transfer F) [translated reprint from BAPIP Bulletin 172] (24–27).
 B.-D. Buscke has discovered two new Nablus postmarks from the 1950s, with indexes AM und PM (28–31).
 In “What’s the time in Palestine?” T. Zywiertz shows an official announcement by the Government of Palestine concerning proper time-keeping in 1920s Jerusalem (32–34).
 “Die Türkei und Europa” (Turkey and Europe) is an essay by A. Birken on the currently strained relations. Birken shows a 1916 parcel card from Germany to Damascus (35–39).
 T. Zywiertz reports on his “The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin” project and issue 1 (40–44).
 A. Birken appeals for information and images of “Empire” stamps for his forthcoming publication (44).

Türkei-Spiegel 117 – 3/2016*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5-00*

- A. Birken reports on an interesting auction lot he purchased: postcards and letters between İsmail Hakkı Okday and Wolfgang Jancke 1900–1940 (4–21).
 B.-D. Buscke reports on the use of the Ottoman postmark KEREK (Bay. 2, C&W 7, Birken Suriye p. 40) in 1920–1925 (22–25).
 T. Zywiertz adds information to the indexed Nablus postmarks Buscke presented in TS 116 [translated from MEPB3, contributions from Avon Kaplanian and Kamal Kavar] (26–32).
 T. Zywiertz revisits two assumptions made on Palestine’s 1999 Christmas Block in TS 112 [translation from MEPB3] (33–34).
 A. Birken asks whether collecting current Turkey issues is still viable: apart from the political situation and president Erdoğan’s antics, the exploding number of stamps issued and their cost is criticised (35–37).
 O. Graf reports on the re-emergence of a philatelic journal for collectors of Albania: “The Skanderbeg” will be published as a PDF-download on a subscription basis for US-\$ 5-00 p.a. (40).

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 and published 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).

A. Birken 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).

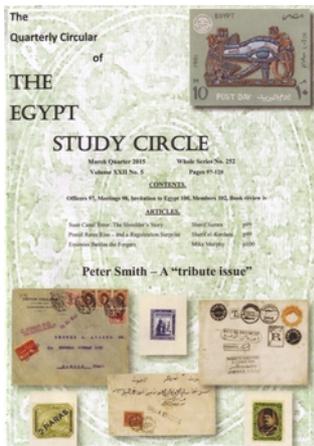
A. Birken looks back 100 years at the defeat of Roumania and the siege of Kut (19–22).

In “The End of Kemalism?” A. Birken looks at the ideological history of Turkey (23–30).

B.-D. Buscke researched the late usage of postmarks of the Kingdom of Syria in 1920’s Transjordan (31–37).

A. Birken has a critical view on a 1999 Turkish postcard used for documenting a special flight transport to Austria and Germany in 2002 (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).

The Quarterly Circular 252 (Vol. 22, No. 5) – March 2015*The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –*

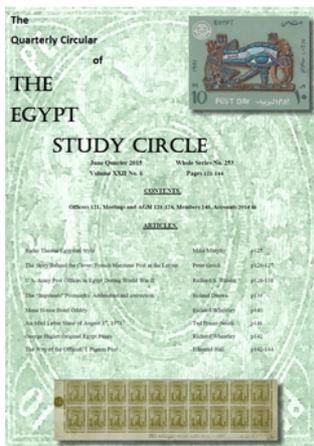
S. Samra describes in “*Suez Canal Error: The Shredder’s Story*” how the withdrawn Suez Canal stamps were destroyed in December 2014, concluding that only 4,080 sets-of-three survived, as well as 497 FDCs (99).

E. Hall reports information provided by S. el-Kerdani on the new postal rates in Egypt, effective from 1.01.2015 (99).

M. Murphy shows a Sharjah cover with forged cancellation (100).

E. Hall leads members’ tributes to the late Peter Smith, and shows sample pages from Smith’s collection, which was auctioned by Corinphila and Carmichael & Todd in 2015 (101–120, iii).

E. Hall reviews John Davis’ book “*Egypt: From The Postal Concession Until Suez 1932 To 1956 – Part 1: Until 1st May 1941*” (iv).

The Quarterly Circular 253 (Vol. 22, No. 6) – June 2015*The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –*

Auctioneers Carmichael & Todd show an 1886 *avis de réception* form from Alexandria to Tripoli (Syria) with an ultramarine De La Rue 1p stamp (ii).

P. L. Grech studies covers of the French Maritime Post in the Levant (126–127) and shows an 1856 cover from Halep to Marseille (124).

R. S. Wilson presents a catalogue of postmarks used by U.S. Army Post Offices in Egypt during World War II (128–138).

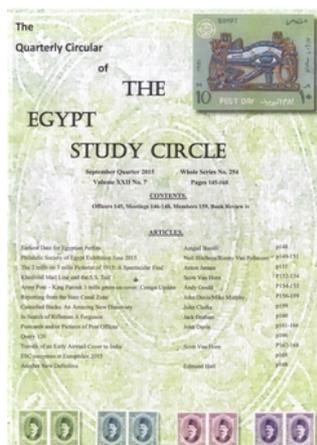
R. Dauwe shows a 1966 censor mark for printed matter (*matbu’at 31*) (139).

R. Wheatley shows a Meena House Hotel cover from 1929 with date error (140).

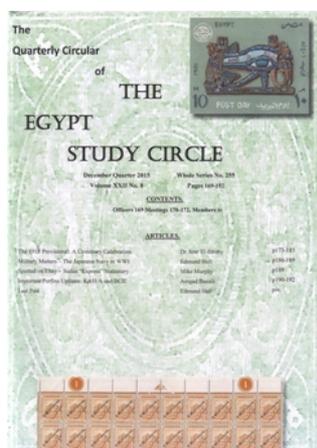
T. Frasier-Smith studies varieties of the 1971 Air Mail Letter Sheet (141).

R. Wheatley presents original pages from George Higlett’s collection (142).

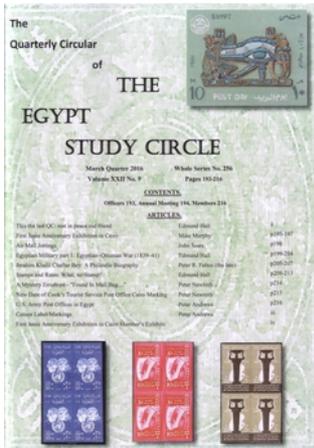
E. Hall abstracts a chapter from C.S. Jarvis’ 1939 book “*The Back Garden Of Allah*” on Egypt’s first Pigeon Post (142–144).

The Quarterly Circular 254 (Vol. 22, No. 7) – September 2015*The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –*

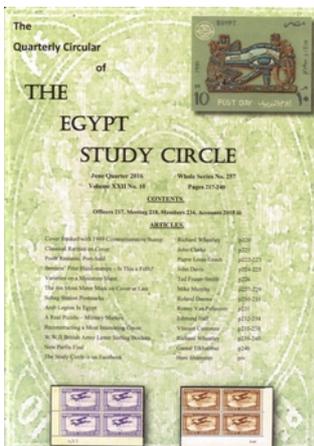
- A. Bassili reports a new early date for Egyptian perfins as 6.04.1895 (148).
 E. Hall, N. Hitchens & R. Van Pellecom report from the Philatelic Society of Egypt Exhibition of June 2015 in Cairo (149–151).
 A. Jansen shows a 1916 philatelic cover with 10 copies of the 2 on 3m 1915 Pictorial surcharge stamps (151).
 S. Van Horn reports on the cancellations of the Khedivial Mail Line and S.S. Taif (152–154).
 A. Gould updates the J. Davis' census of 3m green King Farouk Army Post stamps on cover with three new examples; two contributed by J. Fitzpatrick and J. Lea (154–155).
 J. Davis and M. Murphy report of their visit to the Suez Canal Zone (156–159).
 J. Clarke shows a newly discovered "cancelled backs" variety: a 1937 Boy King 200 m printed in 1947 (159).
 J. Grahman shows two multiple-redirected 1915 covers for Rifleman Albert Ferguson [FPO 29, Gallipoli, Cairo, Mustapha, Pyramids, Mena] (160).
 J. Davis shows postcards and photographs of known and unidentified Egyptian post offices, incl. Ismailia, Luxor, Aswan, Port Said, Cairo, Alexandria, and Beni Suef (161–166).
 A. Janson has a query about a 7-line mute canceller used at Luxor (166).
 S. Van Horn shows a much re-directed and taxed 1929 cover from Cairo to India [DLO Calcutta and Bombay] (167–168).
 E. Hall shows a new Egyptian definitive stamp (L.E.3 Amenhotep III) and a new Suez commemorative strip-of-three (168–iii).
 The *Philatelic Society of Egypt* invites to its *Third Continental Philatelic Exhibition* in Cairo (3.12.2015–6.01.2016) (iii).
 P. L. Grech reviews the 2nd edition of "*Alexandria Ramleh : its Development and Postal History, 1863–1929*" by R. Van Peelcom, P. Grech & A. Stragier [the first edition of 2010 was entitled "*Ramleh Alexandrie : its Development and Postal History, 1863–1929*"] (iv).

**The Quarterly Circular 255 (Vol. 22, No. 8) – December 2015***The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –*

- A. el-Etreby studies the 2 on 3 m 1915 Pictorial surcharge stamps (173–185).
 E. Hall shows a new Egyptian definitive stamp (L.E.3, Amenhotep III) on FDC [dated 4.10.15] (185).
 E. Hall studies the Japanese Navy in WWI (186–189).
 M. Murphy spotted Sudan "Express" stationery on eBay (189).
 A. Bassili updates his perfins listings: "K&H/A" and "K&H/C" [*Kortenhous & Hammerstein Alexandria /Cairo*] and "BCIE" [*Banca Commerciale Italiana per l'Egitto*] (190–192).
 E. Hall looks for someone willing to take over his research collection of Egyptian military covers (iv).
In society news, E. Hall reports that ESC has joined Facebook (closed group) (ii).

The Quarterly Circular 256 (Vol. 22, No. 9) – March 2016*The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –*

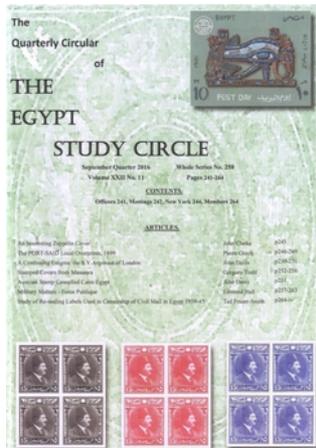
- E. Hall found an interesting cover with mixed British & Egyptian franking (ii).
 M. Murphy reports from the *Third Continental Philatelic Exhibition* in Cairo (195–197).
 E. Hall studies the Egyptian–Ottoman War of 1839–42 in his series on the Egyptian military (199–204).
 P. R. Feltus produces a philatelic biography of eminent Egyptian philatelist Ibrahim Khalil Chaftar Bey (205–207).
 E. Hall studies the complexities of postage rate change and the issuance of fitting new values of definitive stamps, 1898–2015 (209–213).
 P. Newroth shows a 1928 cover with an English/Arabic cachet “*Found in Mail Bag Without Contents*” (214) and reports a new late date for the “*Cook's Tourist Service*” (type II) postmark of Cairo: 19.02.1906 (215).
 P. Andrews extends the use of APO 788 (U.S. Army Post Office in Egypt) to 4.03.1947 (216).
 P. Andrews notes that the WWII censor label “*Opened But Uncensored*” had already been listed in a monograph on Egyptian Civil Censorship (iii).
 E. Hall shows a 1945 philatelic cover using stationery cut-outs (iii).
Q.C. editor Edmund Hall appeals for new articles and threatens to publish online and on an ad-hoc basis only [this was later relativised by the board] (ii).

The Quarterly Circular 257 (Vol. 22, No. 10) – June 2016*The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour;*

- Auctioneers Carmichael & Todd show an 1886 *avis de réception* (form no. 39) from Alexandria to Tripoli (Syria) with an ultramarine De La Rue 1p stamp [repeat from QC 253] (ii).
 R. Wheatley shows a cover franked with the 1949 Commemorative stamp “*Exposition Agricole & Industrielle*” taken from imperforated miniature sheets printed in different colours (220).
 J. Clarke shows an 1868 cover with a 1 p stamp from the Second Issue, and an 1875 cover with the 1874 1 p (13¼×12½) stamp, possible a new early date for stamp on cover (221).
 P.-L. Grech studies *poste restante* covers and markings from the French P.O. at Port Saïd (222–223).
 J. Davis is uncertain whether he found a fourth type of Benians’ “*Postage Prepaid*” hand-stamps or just a worn example of type 1 (224–225).
 T. Fraser-Smith shows varieties of the 1969 “*Millenary of Cairo*” miniature sheet (226).
 M. Murphy studies the 4m Moss meter mark on cover (227–229).
 R. Dauwe studies the postmarks of Suhag Station (230–231).
 R. Van Pellecom asks about a 1939 cover with boxed cachet “*فرقة العرب / Arab Legion*” sent from Siwa to Cairo (231). E. Hall doesn’t have an explanation for that cachet, but dwells on the history of Allied co-operation with Libyan forces in WWII (232–234).
 V. Centonze visually reconstructs the stages of a much-travelled cover from 1899 (234–238). The author electronically removed all writings and markings from the cover, and adds the relevant parts stage by stage through the cover’s travels from Brighton via Egypt to Marseilles and back to Brighton.
 R. Wheatley presents British Army *Letter Sorting Dockets* from World War II with “*Postage Prepaid*” cancels (239–240).
 G. Elkhabbaz shows a perfin: “*BCIE*” of *Banca Commerciale Italiana per l'Egitto* (240).
Q.C. Editor Edmund Hall reports about the flood of articles he received after threatening to close the journal (234); and H. Sharestan reports on the Study Circle's presence on Facebook (iv).

The Quarterly Circular 258 (Vol. 22, No. 11) – September 2016

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour;



- Auctioneers Carmichael & Todd show an 1886 *avis de réception* (form no. 39) from Alexandria to Tripoli (Syria) with an ultramarine De La Rue 1p stamp [repeat from QC 257] (ii).
- J. Clarke shows a 1931 Zeppelin cover from Alexandria to Jerusalem travelling with the *Ägyptenfahrt 1931* (245)
- P.-L. Grech researched the 1899 “Post-Said” local overprints on French stamps (246–249).
- J. Davis looks at the ‘continuing enigma of the S.Y. Argonaut:’ a card with the Argonaut cachet cancelled at Alexandria, 1.05.1905 (250–251).
- R. van Pellecom researches the post offices of Alexandria and asks for scans of relevant postmarks (251).
- G. Todd researched stamped covers from Massawa (252–256).
- E. Hall researched the Belgian Congo’s “Force Publique” army, fighting on the Allied side in World War II: “Poste Militaire Congo Belge N°4”, Poste Militaire N° 101 Congo - Belge”, “B.P.M. 101 M.E.F.”, “Censure Militaire Troupes Coloniales Belges”, “Censure Congo Belge” (257–263).
- T. Fraser-Smith continues his study of Egyptian WWII censorship re-sealing labels, part one of which was published in QC 248 (264, iii–iv).

The Levant Vol. 8, No. 3 – September 2015

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, English, A4, mostly b/w, US-\$ 1-50



- G. Diffen studies the Australian military campaign at Gallipoli [reprint from Spink Insider 201/2015] (38–44).
 - B. Tatham catalogues postal stationery of Eastern Rumelia & South Bulgaria 1878–1885 (45–50).
 - G. Todd shows an 1878 offer by Alfred Glavany (Constantinople) and Otto Böhlen (Berne) on Liannon local stamps (51).
 - C. R. Catherman’s Q&A section answers a query from May by reprinting R. Barnes’ article “*The bogus POIIT/ROPiT issue of 1918*” from The Circuit (ISWSC) (52).
 - R. Rose reports on his visit to İstanbul, its postal museum, and the İSFİLA and Burak offices (55).
- According to AGM minutes the society will make “The Levant” available online. Access will be password-protected for ONEPS members only, although a few back-issues will be made available for free (37, 56).*

The Levant Vol. 8, No. 4 – January 2016

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, US-\$ 1-50



- K. Giray studies external mail during Atatürk’s Anatolian Nationalist Government of 1920–1921 (58–62).
- Y. Corapcioğlu researched foreign mail rates in Nationalist Anatolia, 1921–1922, coming to the conclusion that until 30.05.1921 the rates were the same as the Ottoman government’s rates, and from 10.06.1921 to 23.01.1922 no separate foreign rates existed, and domestic rates were applied (63–65).
- F. P. Katz and K. Ertem researched the life and works of Şevket Vahdeti (1833–1871), the designer of the Duloz stamps [reprint from Collector’s Club Philatelist] (66–75).
- R. Rose summarises a piece by P. Jung (publ. in *Türkei-Spiegel* 4 of 1989) on Austro-Hungarian submarine SMU27 in Beirut in 1918 (75).
- Arwad or Île Rouad: R. Rose looks at the little info known on the island’s stamps: French stamps overprinted “ILE ROUAD” in 1916 (76).
- R. Rose reviews the new book by Ghassan Diab Riachi: “Sultanate of Nejd : A Philatelic Manual” (79).



The Levant Vol. 8, No. 5 – May 2016

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, US-\$ 1-50

A. al-Manaseer takes up R. Fuch's lead (see his 2015 article in MEPB1) and reports on the stamps of the Kingdom of Kurdistan (1920/21) centring on colour trials and varieties (83–86).

G. D. Riachi studies the Varieties of the *Jeddah Issues* of Hejaz (87–90).

R. Rose looks at plate varieties and colour changes of the 1949 first Saudi Airmail issue (90–91).

R. Rose reviews the novel *"Birds Without Wings"* by Louis de Bernières, set in a Turkish village at the end of the Ottoman Empire (91).

R. Rose reviews A. Birken's recent series of books on Ottoman stamps: *"Die Tughra-Marken," "Die Duloz-Marken,"* and *"Duloz-Plattenfehler"* (92).



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).

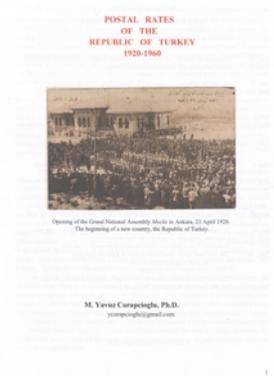
R. Bazzi studies two 1930s Lebanese Postage Due covers (109–110).

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 latest issue of The Levant.



Holy Land Postal History 126/127 – Spring 2014

Israel Philatelic Federation, English, C5, colour, US-\$ 25-00

In Letters to the Editor, E. H. Kolodny discusses two covers (1885 and 1895) from the US Consulate in Jerusalem to Massachusetts via Austrian Post (859–861); and Y. Kleiner shows two further consular covers: 1789 Spanish Embassy Constantinople to the Vice-Consul in Jaffa; and 1809 Constantinople to the Apostolic Consul in Acre (862).

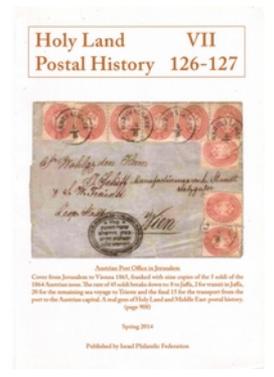
I. Karpovsky describes flown army airmail to besieged Jerusalem (863–867).

M. Foch shows an 1850 letter from England to the British Consulate in Jerusalem which was returned via Beirut (868–869). [Editor's comment: *The instructional cachet "Sent back to England / without a reason / for non-Delivery" is certainly not from the consulate (as suggested) but from London G.P.O.*]

R. Fuchs studies the publicity envelopes of the Nairn Transport Company serving the Haifa–Baghdad Overland Mail [unrevised reprint from The London Philatelist, 1408/2013] (870–884).

Y. Kleiner studies letters from Napoleon's Egyptian Campaign 1799 (887–895).

Y. Kleiner researched 15th century Venetian letters from Ascelona (Ascalon) and

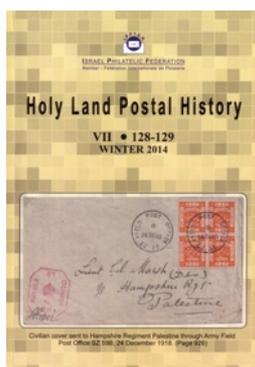


doubts an example shown in the BAPIP Bulletin in 1956, coming to the conclusion that they are all from Barcelona, not Ascelona (896–907).

I. Karpovsky shows an 1865 letter from Jerusalem to Vienna via Austrian Post with multiple franking of 9×5 Soldi (908)

Holy Land Postal History 128/129 – Winter 2014

Israel Philatelic Federation, English, C5, colour, US-\$ 25-00



In *Letters to the Editor*, R. Fuchs appeals for Haifa–Baghdad Overland Mail collectors to come forward (911–912)

J. W. Kupiec-Weglinski and J. Kosmal study Poland's LOT airmail service Beirut–Helsinki at the outbreak of World War II [reprint from *American Air Mail Society's* journal *Airpost*] (913–917).

J. Aron studies Holy Land letters during the rule of Khedive Mehmet Ali Pasha over Syria, 1832–1840 (918–925).

Z. Galibov shows some 20 covers with S.Z. postmarks, i.e. stationery F.P.O.s and A.P.O.s of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force (E.E.F.) and lists the S.Z. postmarks used in Palestine for 1917–1919 (926–943).

M. Fock shows covers carried by couriers *Santelli & Micciarelli* (Jerusalem–Beirut) in connection with English couriers *Black & Heald* (Damascus–Beirut) (944–948).

D. Kibble reports on the effects of letter bombs on undercover mail via the G.P.O. in London, resulting in much correspondence being destroyed [reprinted from *The Israel Philatelist*, 1/2016] (951–953).

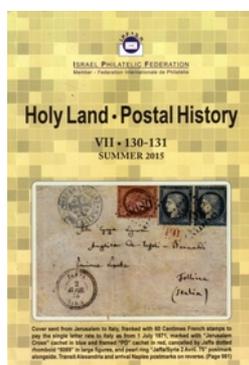
G. Fricks reviews Daryl Kibble's book "*The Arab-Israeli Conflict : No Service, Returned and Captured Mail*" (954–956).

M. Fock shows an 1868 letter from Jerusalem via Austrian Post to Turin, Italy, franked with 8×10 Soldi, i.e. 8 times the normal rate (957).

Y. Kleiner shows a 1362 Venetian cover, purportedly from Gaza to Aleppo, and a 1487 letter from Gaza to Tripoli (Syria) [both are most likely not from Gaza] (957–958).

Holy Land Postal History 130/131 – Summer 2015

Israel Philatelic Federation, English, 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).

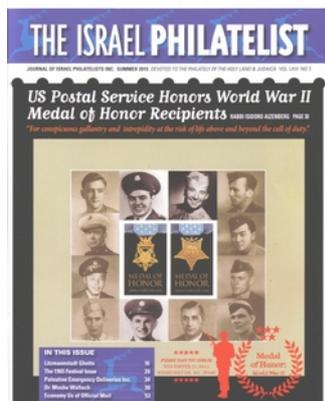
I. Karpovsky shows covers going through the sea-post of the foreign post offices in the Ottoman Empire (996–1011).

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).

The Israel Philatelist – Summer 2015 – 66. 2015, No. 3

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 4-95



In *Letters to the Editor*, Y. Lehavvy writes about *Professeur Cohen* (4) followed by a short article on the philatelist (6–7).

R. S. Hermann writes on collecting Israel foreign mails of 1948/1949 (8–11).

M. I. Fock reports on the Austrian Lloyd agency in Jerusalem (1852–1859) and its postmark "Agencia del Lloyd Austriaco / Gerusalemé" (14–15).

N. Zankel shows a 1922 cover taxed with a "late fee" of 2 Millièmes (franked with 15m instead of 13m). Late fees were imposed for handing in letters after the regular counter's official closing time for specific despatches (18).

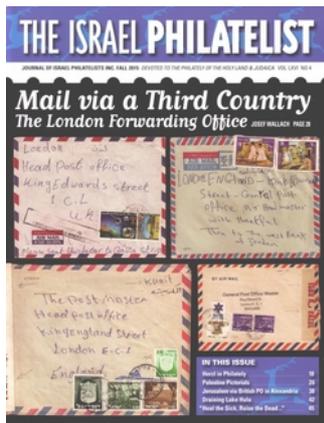
The late D. Simmons' series on UNFIL is continued with part 4 (20–22).

D. A. Chafetz reports on the 1st April 1933 air mail flight Jerusalem–Rome (24).

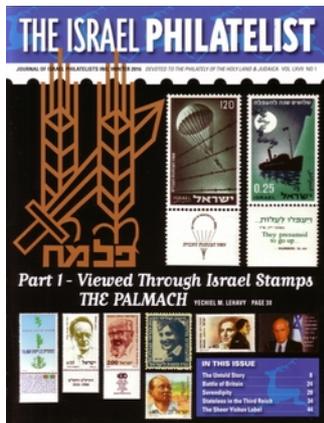
- J. Wallach continues his series on London forwarding between Israel and Arab states (24–25).
 I. Osterer looks at the designer of Israel's 1965 "Festival" stamps.
 R. B. Pildes shows proofs of cancellers by *Palestine Emergency Deliveries Inc.* (PEDI) of New York.
 H. I. Salman with J. I. Spector and E. Helitzer write on Dr. Moshe Wallach and his Shaare Zedek hospital in Jerusalem, showing also some Ottoman postal forms (36–40).
 B. Weiner shows a 1947 "economy use" cover (53).
 A. Harris reports on 1980s Israel revenues "Tree & Waterpipe" (54–57).

The Israel Philatelist – Autumn 2015 – 66. 2015, No. 4

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 4-95



- E. Kroft researched the commercial use of Palestine's highest value stamp: the £1 Pictorial of 1942 (6–9).
 R. B. Pildes shows designs for Israel's 1948 "Doar Ivri" letter-sheet (20–21).
 B. Weiner shows a letter from Cairo to Jaffa via the Red Cross in Geneva (25).
 D. A. Chafetz shows a cover from 1938 commemorating the 20th anniversary of the 1918 armistice with a picture of General Allenby (25).
 I. Math writes on the printing plates and varieties of Palestine's definitive series "Pictorials" (26–27).
 J. Wallach continues his series on London forwarding between Israel and Arab states (28–29).
 J.-P. Danon shows a supposed FDC of the "Doar Ivri" booklet (33).
 N. Zankel shows a 1921 provisional registration envelope (*Dorfman PRI*) used in Surafend in 1922 (37).
 M. I. Fock looks at the British consular post in the Ottoman Empire, showing two 1840s covers (38–39).
 R. Cohen shows two Israel revenue varieties (44).
 The late D. Simmons' series on UNFIL is continued with its fifth part (48–52).
 S. Morgenstern researches Palestine's preferential airmail rates for military personnel and shows a 1941 cover to Australia (56–57).



The Israel Philatelist – Winter 2016 – 67. 2016, No. 1

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 4-95

- In *Letters to the Editor*, B. Weiner and J. Wallach correct an error in Weiner's article "1948 Civilian Mail Gaza to Jaffa via the Red Cross" (IP, vol. 66, no. 4, p. 25): Gaza wasn't under Israeli occupation in 1948 (5).
 D. Kibble studies the impact of letter bombs on undercover mail to and from Israel via the London G.P.O. Official sources suggest that thousands of such letters were destroyed at the time (8–9).
 E. Kroft presents part 2 of a study on parcel post and parcel cards in the Holy Land, 1882–1954 (30–33) showing Austrian, Italian, German, Ottoman, Mandate, and Israeli parcel despatch notes (16–18).
 D. A. Chafetz presents a 1938 cover of the "Arabic Union Mission of Seventh Day Adventists, Jerusalem" (28–29).
 S. Morgenstern 'reviews' the 1981 book "Palestine : Stamps (1865–1981)" (Shaath/Mekdsahi/el-Labbad/Elmessiri/O'Hanlon). [Editors comment: Sadly the reviewer can't resist making disparaging political comments about the work, with half the review dealing with the stamp depicted on the cover: for obvious reasons, the authors had removed the (even in the 1920s) controversial abbreviation of 'Eretz Israel' from the Mandate stamp shown] (33).
 T. L. C. Tomkins' "Notes on the Campaign in Egypt and Palestine 1914–18 : Indian Expeditionary Force 'E' and 'F'" is reprinted from Gibbons' Stamp Monthly of December 1967 (pp. 66–68). [Editors comment: This almost 50-year-old piece may still be interesting to the philatelic historian, but has long been superseded by John Firebrace's 1991 epic "British Empire campaigns and occupations in the Near East, 1914–1924." (37–39).

Small pieces: E. Kroft shows the revenue usage of Doar Ivri stamps on a 1948 cheque (6); N. Zankel presents a 1925 Overland Mail returned cover: Haifa–Baghdad–Amman–Jerusalem–Haifa (13); B. Weiner shows a May 1948 P.O.W. cover from Mansoura (Egypt) via the Red Cross to an Israeli camp (53); Y. Taschor revisits the Joseph Cohen cover (shown in IP of Summer 2015), centring on the rarity of Bale #2 on a letter (54); J. Wallach shows a 1968/69 Israeli Occupation pass permit for a ticket controller on the Jerusalem–Jericho–Amman bus line (55).

The Israel Philatelist – Spring 2016 – 67. 2016, No. 2

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 4-95



In *Letters to the Editor*, I. Math presents numerators on sheets of Mandate £P1 (4) [see also item below], and B. Belonje, in response to a ‘review’ in TIP 67/1, points to the 2012 Abuljebain book on Palestinian stamps (5).

S. Rothmann reviews the Zvi Aloni book “The postal history of the transition period in Israel, 1948 : vol. 1 ; official postal service ; postal administrations of British Mandate, Minhelet Ha'am and Israel” (6).

E. Kroft presents covers with the commercial use of the 1942 Mandate 500m stamp (8–12).

L. Katz shows some Israeli military postal stationery (20–21).

H. Epstein studies the gates of the Old Town of Jerusalem (22–25).

I. Math presents numerators on sheets of Mandate £P1. [*This is actually a reprise of the letter to the editor on p. 4 with a few additional illustrations*] (28–29).

B. Gruzd shows essays for the 1950 Israeli airmail stamps (36–37).

E. Kroft studies Israeli printed matter and its regulation during the 1948 transition period (38–40).

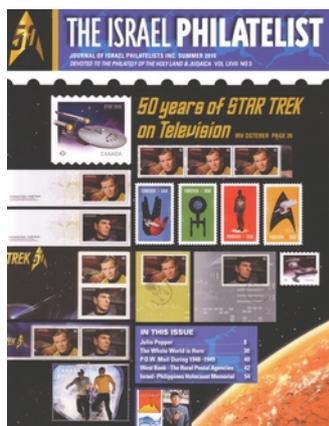
J. Wallach shows two linear-code registration labels of Palestine, and points out that Israel (unlike all other nations) does not recognise registered covers from the PNA (41).

N. Zankel reports on the early cancels of Jerusalem’s Mea Shearim branch P.O., 1920/1921, incl. a near early date of 28.07.1920 for the J3 postmark (48–50).

T. Goldstone asks about an unknown UNOGIL aérogramme (50).

The Israel Philatelist – Summer 2016 – 67. 2016, No. 3

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 4-95



In *Letters to the Editor*, I. Math shows a 1942 single-franking of 500 Mills on an airmail cover to the USA (5); and G. Zhiss asks about ‘Miss Newton,’ to which the editor gives some basic information about Frances E. Newton from her Wikipedia entry (4–5).

N. Zankel presents a 1922 parcel card for three parcels sent from Jerusalem to New York, franked with 1095 Milliemes, including 5 stamps of 20 Piastres (London II), two 2 Piastres (London I), one 5 Piastres (London I), and one 5 Milliemes (London I). Zankel describes this as “the earliest reported use of the 20 Piastre stamp.” Also shown is a 1922 registered cover Jerusalem to California, franked with 104 Milliemes (18).

A. Harris describes Israeli Revenue stamps (20).

K. Torby shows two Mandate covers: a 1934 Airmail cover to Bombay (18 Mils), and 1943 Registered letters to Switzerland (35 Mils) (21).

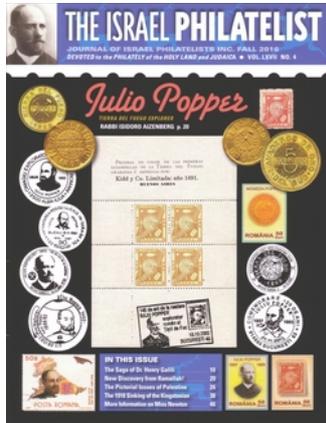
B. Gruzd shows essays for the 1950 Israeli airmail stamps (22–23).

B. Weiner studies P.O.W. Mail in 1948/49 (40–41).

J. Wallach briefly summarises the history of the Jordanian Post on the West Bank, 1960–1967 (42–46).

[*Editor’s comment: Wallach shows photos of several Jordanian postal cancellers, i.e. the actual postmark devices. As these have clearly been in philatelic hands, one must caution collectors about covers with “BEIT DUQQU / P.O.A.” and any single-circle “A.R.” and “T” markings.*]

J. H. Weiner studies a 1934 Catapult Airmail cover from Jerusalem to Brazil, describing this innovative but short-lived method (48–50).

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).

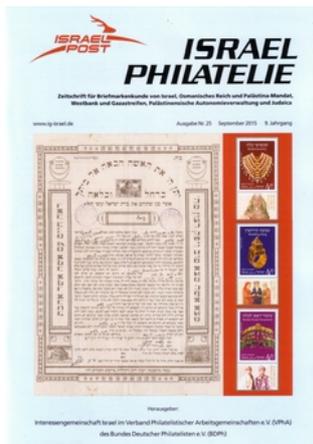
M. Rimer analyses the postmarks on a November 1995 cover sent by Dr. Wallach from Tulkarm (then still under Israeli occupation) to Taybeh and returning to Tulkarm (now under Palestinian control) (24–25).

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 Trans-Jordan, 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).

Israel-Philatelie 25 – September 2015*IG Israel, German, A4, colour, –*

R. Spieß presents his thematic collection on Holy Land plants (4–15).

T. Zywiets unearthed a 1913 article by a catholic priest on the postal situation in Palestine, describing especially the fierce competition between the Ottoman and foreign postal services: “*Das Postwesen in Palästina*” by Father Ernst J. Schmitz [reprint from *Das Heilige Land*, 58. 1914, no. 1] (16–20).

T. Zywiets reports in the first part of his article series on Julius Bolthausen’s travel tours about the picture postcards by Perlberg and Wuttke [translation from *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin*, no. 1, 2015] (21–25).

H.-P. Förster shows illustrated Israel fieldpost cards from the 1973 war (28–32).

A printer’s error in issue 24 is corrected: the PNA 1999 Christmas blocks are now shown in full (32).

Israel-Philatelie 26 – December 2015*IG Israel, German, A4, colour, –*

In “*Die Sorge gilt der Kaffeesahne*” U. Zahn transcribed the (partly political, partly mundane) contents of two air-letter sheets sent from Palestine to the US in 1948 (10–12).

H.-P. Förster shows various examples of covers and special hand-stamps concerning the September 2015 Israeli-German joint issue commemorating 50 year of diplomatic relations (12–15).

T. Zywiets presents the third part in his series on varieties of PNA stamps: the 2012 “Fruit” block (16–18).

T. Zywiets unearthed an official announcement concerning proper time-keeping in 1920s Jerusalem (19).



Israel-Philatelie 27 – May 2016

IG Israel, German, A4, colour, –

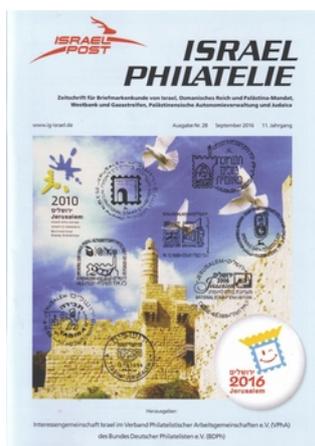
P. R. Risi presents two adjacent blocks-of-four from Palestine's 1918 "Blues" stamps (B18 A, Transfer F) [translated reprint from BAPIP Bulletin 172] (10–11).

U. Zahn reports on Israel Taxi post (12–14).

R. von Scharpen reviews the book "Jérusalem et la Poste Française" by Raphaël Livnat (15).

T. Zywiets reports on his "The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin" project and the first two issues (18–19).

Membership of IG Israel stands at 73 according to the AGM report (MB 1). The contents lists of Israel Philatelie nos. 1–27 are reprinted (i–iv).



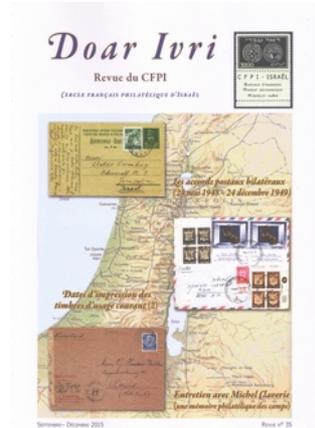
Israel-Philatelie 28 – September 2016

IG Israel, German, A4, colour, –

This is a special issue on occasion of the Israel Philatelic Federation's "Jerusalem 2016" multinational stamp exhibition, held at the International Convention Center, West-Jerusalem, Israel, 13–17.11.2016.

Ulf Zahn looks at philatelic material (stamps, covers, vignettes) of previous stamp exhibitions held in Israel. As such, the 1945 "Phila" in Tel Aviv is only briefly mentioned at the start (4–29).

T. Zywiets looks at the photographic history of the Jerusalem General Post Office building [translated and revised article first published in The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 1] (30–33).



Doar Ivri 35 – September/December 2015

Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –

M. I. Fock shows Santelli & Micciarelli forwarding covers from the 1850s (6–7).

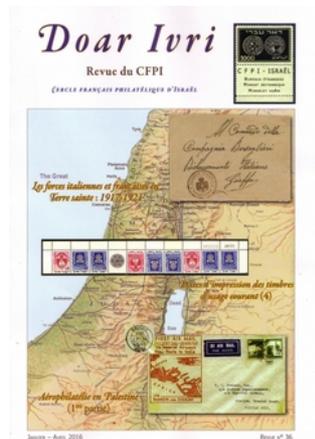
R. S. Hermann shows covers of Israel foreign postal relations during 1948/1949 (8–18).

M. Daniels reports on printing dates of Israel's definitive series "Coat of Arms" (20–26).

B. Boccara shows a 1948 cover from Hadassah hospital on Mt. Scopus (34–35).

C. D. Abravanel shows three postcards depicting the "Sublime Porte," i.e. Bâb-ı Âli gate (35).

C. D. Abravanel reports on a notice in the "Gazette Nationale" of 22.05.1799 on Napoleon's campaign in Syria. A cover from that campaign (9.03.1799, Jaffa to Egypt) is shown on page ([32]).



Doar Ivri 36 – January/April 2016

Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –

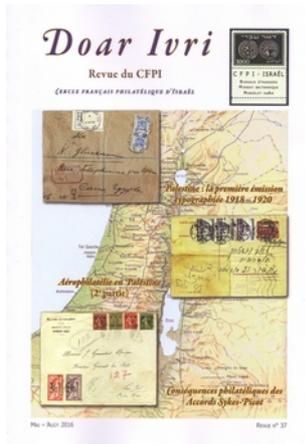
C. D. Abravanel shows a clearly philatelic cover from the *Syrische Waisenhaus* (Syrian Orphanage) in Jerusalem in 1907 with 13 French Levant stamps; as well as a 1917 postcard with Ottoman stamps from Jerusalem to Hungary (5).

Z. Simmons writes on French and Italian forces in the Holy Land: *Détachment Français en Palestine* and *Distaccamento Italiano di Palestina* (6–13).

C. D. Abravanel presents the first part of the history of air mail in Palestine, covering mainly the 1919 E.E.F. emergency service, *Imperial Airways*, and *K.L.M.* (14–21).

M. Daniels researched Israel's 1969/70 definitive "armoury" series (22–26).

J. Zaluski shows Israel New Year's greeting cards/folders of the Israeli Philatelic Service (27).

Doar Ivri 37 – May/August 2016*Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –*

An undated picture from the Library of Congress' collection shows the French post office in Jerusalem (3).

C. D. Abravanel shows sheet numerator varieties on 2015 Israel stamps (5).

B. Wright presents his award-winning exhibit on Palestine's typographed stamp issue of 1918–1920 [translation from BAPIP Bulletin 172] (6–13).

C. D. Abravanel presents the second part of the history of air mail in Palestine, covering mainly the *LOT*, *ALA Littoria*, *Air Orient*, *Air France*, *Misir*, and *Palestine Airways* (14–19).

A. Bachus sheds light on collecting Israeli military condolence cards (22–23).

C. D. Abravanel looks at the re-alignment of imperialist rule from Ottoman to Western hegemony over the Middle East. The maps are accompanied by topical stamps and covers (24–27).

Y. Tsachor shows a “Professeur Cohen” cover with SG no. 3, canc. 27.02.18 (37).

C. D. Abravanel shows a 1934 Zeppelin LZ127 cover, Jerusalem to Brazil ([32]).

Doar Ivri 38 – September/December 2016*Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –*

The 2005 stamp commemorating the Austrian post office in Jerusalem is presented (5) as well as a photo of the Italian post office of Jerusalem, attributed to the Library of Congress (3).

C. Abravanel translated into French an article by Bernardo Longo on the Santelli & Micciarelli forwarding service between Jerusalem and Beyrouth (6–11). [The piece has been available in English on the website of the *Lebanese Philatelic Society* for some time: <http://lapsite.org/santelli-micciarelli/>].

D. Boccara writes on private messenger services in and to Israel, May–July 1948, including the notorious “PEDI” (12–16).

C. Abravanel reports on the 1940s *United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration* (UNRRA) refugee camp at Nuseirat (17).

M. Daniels studies the printing dates on Israel's landscape definitives (18–27).

J. Remond gives an example on how to read Ottoman dates using a 1919 parcel despatch note from Adana (Cilicia) (28).

J.-P. Danon reports from the 2016 New York philatelic world exposition (29).

A letter from London via Trieste to Jerusalem from 1880 is shown ([32]).

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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 Zywiets
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 04/001

Philatelic Contacts in Palestine

Wish to exchange whole world stamps, currency notes, coins and used telephone cards. I also want to collect one old Palestine currency note.

Please contact:
C. Abraham 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 01/007

THAMEP : The Holy Land and Middle East Philatelic Magazine

For research purposes I'm looking for originals or photocopies of issues of this journal, published by Mr. E.H. Mosden (*Mosden (Moshi/Denfield) Stamp Company* in 1957/1958).

Replies to:
Tobias Zywiertz
zobbel@zobbel.de

☪ - 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!

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☪ - 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

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	Yemen (combined), any, used
Oman	Scott 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 118, any, used (S.G.: same numbers)

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Burl Henry

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HC - Gratis-Anzeige 03/004

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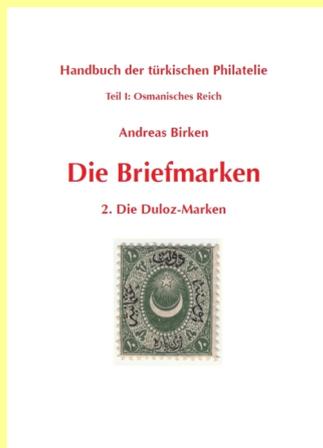
Please enquire for more information.

Replies to:

Daryl Kibble

kibbled@bigpond.com

HC - Gratis-Anzeige 02/005



Dr. Andreas Birken

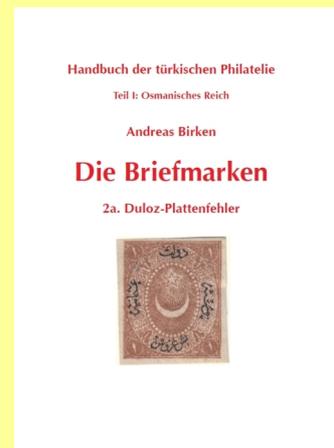
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Contact: Dr. Andreas Birken, Kreienkoppel 3, 22399 Hamburg

A.Birken@t-online.de

www.arosturk.org/publ.htm

Private Gratis-Anzeige 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 Zywietz
zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/016

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+1-513-289-6337
hejaz@tccincinnati.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

H - Gratis-Anzeige 03/002

Jordan & Palestine Postal History

Kawar Philatelics offers a wide range of postal history items, covering West Bank, East Bank, and Palestinian Authority.

www.kawarphilatelics.com

Replies to:
Kawar Philatelics, Kamal Kawar
kawar@kawarphilatelics.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 03/005

PALESTINE 1917 ~ 1927

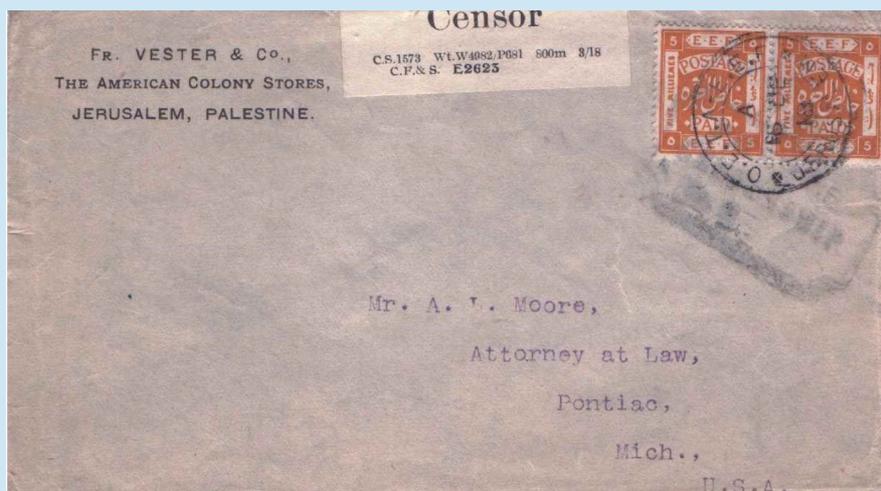


WANTED: Exhibition quality Palestine Postal History items with clear obliteration marks and bearing EEF postage stamps, especially with O.E.T.A. cancels, registered etiquettes, or unusual overseas destinations.

If you have any items that you wish to sell, please let me know by email with scan and details. Many thanks — looking forward to hearing from you.

Barrie Wright, FRPSL

bfrp@live.co.uk



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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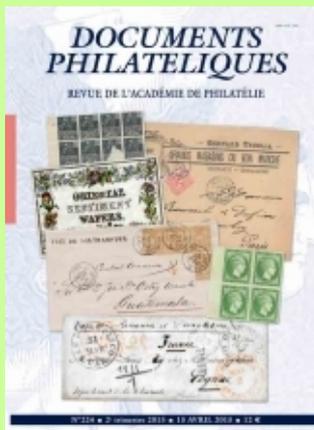
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Gratis-Anzeige 01/203

DOCUMENTS PHILATÉLIQUES

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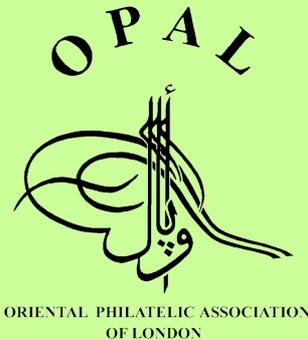
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The Oriental Philatelic Association of London



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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1994 – 2016



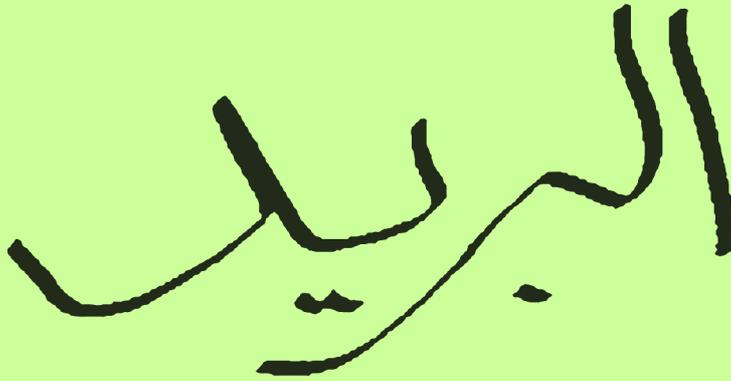
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FCIW AL BARID



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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:

masch@fairmanage.com

HC - 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.

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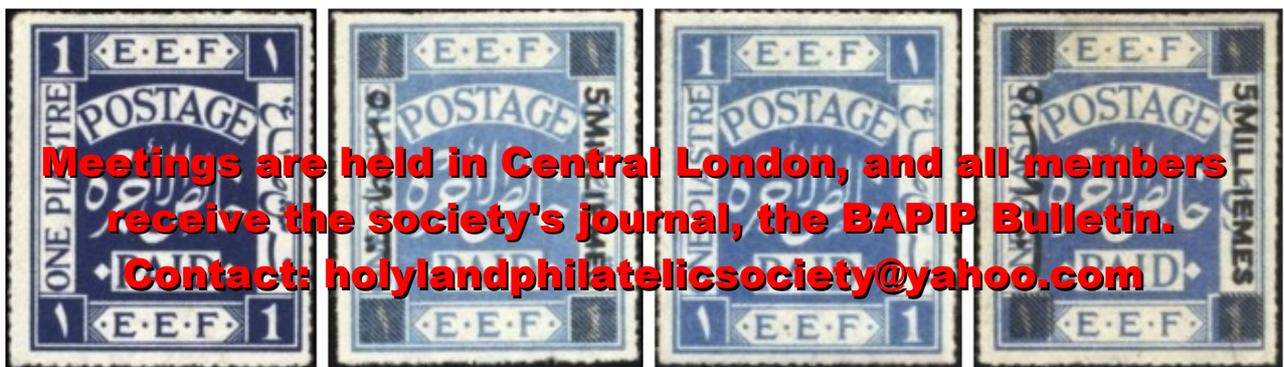


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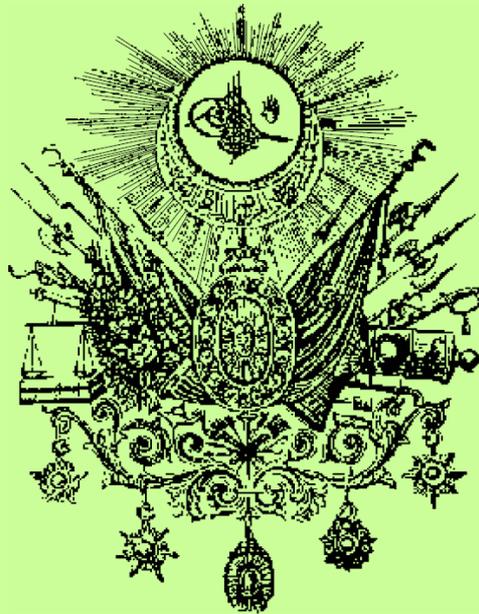
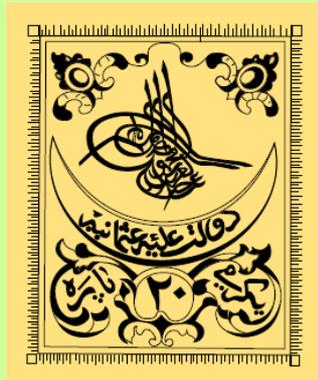
Meetings are held in Central London, and all members receive the society's journal, the BAPIP Bulletin.

Contact: holylandphilatelicociety@yahoo.com

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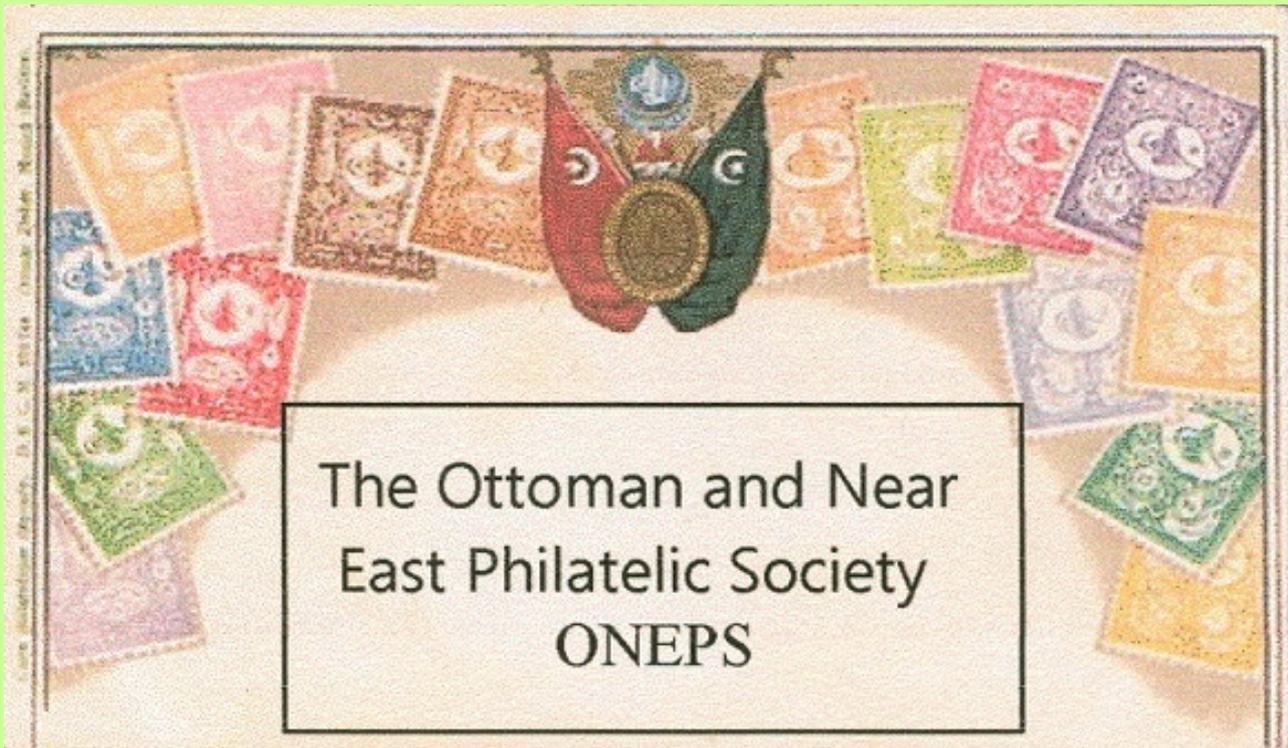
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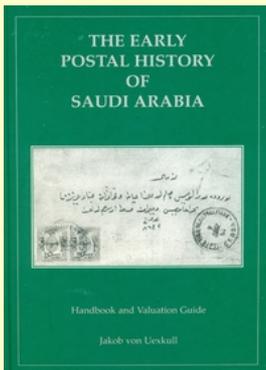
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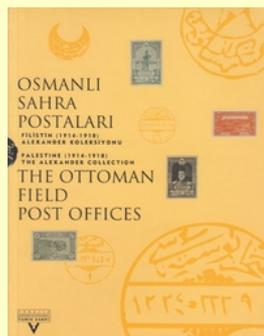


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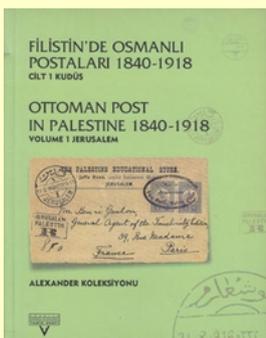


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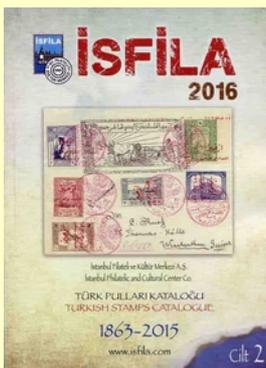


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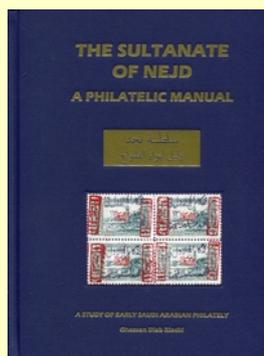
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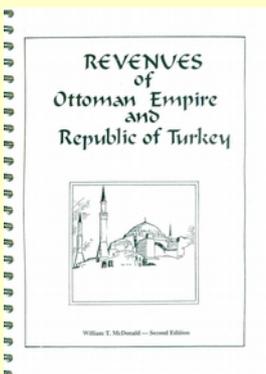


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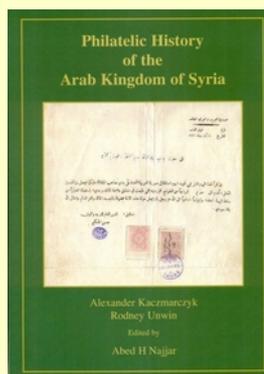


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Editorial

by Tobias Zywietz (*mep-bulletin@zobbel.de*)
 Publisher & Editor, *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin*

MEPB 1, 2, and 3

As I write this editorial in early December 2016, the number of downloads of the first three issues of MEPB continues to rise steadily. But, as one would expect, numbers are tailing off after the first few months an edition is published:

Issue 1 (December 2015) now stands at 1,970.

Issue 2 (April 2016) has reached 920.

Issue 3 (August 2016): 510 (in four months).

These figures are still outperforming my initial expectations, together with positive responses from readers encourage me to continue with this project. I hope this fourth issue will be received with a similar response and more contributors will come forward with interesting material.

The Contents of this Issue

This edition starts with two shorter pieces: I present two rare **Ottoman Holy Land Covers** which were offered at auction recently: the supposedly only AR-cover of Ottoman Haifa, and a 1915 censored cover from Gaza to Bavaria.

In **“Post for Baron Krobatin,”** Dr. *Andreas Birken* shows a newspaper wrapper whose significant addressee had previously remained unrecongised.

Otto Graf presents two newly discovered **Ottoman censor marks** from Deurt-Yol and Damascus.

Regular author *Rainer Fuchs* researched the British Post Office’s route instruction label for the **Baghdad–Haifa Overland Mail**, of which two distinct issues exist.

The **sole postcard issued by Jordan** is portrayed by the pre-eminent expert of that country’s postal history, *Avo Kaplanian*.

Giorgio Migliavacca researched British censor labels **“Prisoners of War Censorship Middle East.”**

Dietrich Ecklebe continues his thematic series about the endangered World Cultural Heritage, looking at **Yemen** with its capital Sana’a.

I review two books: **“Guide To The Postal Stationery of Iraq”** by *Clayton Rubec and Akhtem Al-Manaseer*, and **“Holy Land: Foreign Post Offices in Palestine 1852–1914 – The Itamar Karpovsky Collection.”**

The new section **Queries & Research Notes** gives room for concise pieces of interest, often originating from queries I receive. In this issue *Eric Scherer* looks at the **Uprating of International Reply Cards** and has a conundrum to solve regarding Palestine. I look at the first ever Turkish philatelic journal **“Le Timbre Levantin”** published by Apik Yaremdji and Joseph Tchakidji in the 1880s, instigated by a query from *Edmund van Gilder*. *Lawrence Fisher* enquires about the postal situation during the Iraqi and Jordanian occupation of **Tulkarm in 1948/49**.

This issue’s **Archive Section** continues the series on postal history and related notices from the Official Gazettes for Palestine: this time covering just one year (1925) as during my preparations I had to acknowledge that 1926 alone would fill well over 40 pages.

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 offered. Translation into English can be arranged, and all processes are closely coordinated with the author.

Articles should be submitted as plain text (TXT), rich text (RTF), MS Word (DOC, DOCX), LibreOffice/OpenOffice (ODT), or Adobe Acrobat (PDF). Images can be JPEG/JPG or PNG files, at 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 incidents. If in doubt: just ask! I will strive to resolve any such occurring issues.

If you think you can contribute to the journal, please do not hesitate to contact me!

Future Articles

These are some of the topics and articles I’m working on together with the authors, in the hope to include them 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 (Tobias Zywietz)

- The Oriental Travels of Julius Bolthausen: More Postcards and The Caiffa Bisepts (Tobias Zywiwetz)
- Early Postcards of Muscat (Joachim Duester)
- World Cultural Heritage in Jordan (Dietrich Ecklebe)
- The Overprinting of Palestine's Jerusalem I issue in August 1920 (Tobias Zywiwetz)
- The Raid on the Bethlehem Post Office in September 1938 (Tobias Zywiwetz)
- PNA Issues: Gaza Freedom Fleet 2011 (Tobias Zywiwetz)
- Iraqi Railway Stamps Booklets (Rainer Fuchs)
- The Postage Rates and Overland Mail Surcharges of Iraq 1923–1929/32 (Rainer Fuchs)
- Egypt Rates Changes and Stamps Issues (Edmund Hall)
- Baghdad Provisionals Revisited (Kemal Giray)
- Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa: A Very Special Iranian Cover (Rainer Fuchs)
- The Pictorial Coils of Mandate Palestine (Bassam Hama)
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- Review: Anglo-Egyptian & French Colonial Censorship in WWII (Tobias Zywiwetz)
- The Continued Usage of Postmarks of the Kingdom of Syria in Transjordan 1920–1928 (Bernd-Dieter Buscke)

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 gave me 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 MEPB, namely people willing to translate (German/English, Dutch/English, Arabic/English) or proof-read material submitted.

**Please come forward with your articles,
research, queries, and images!
MEPB needs interesting new material!**

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An advert in *Aegyptische Nachrichten*, Cairo, 31.12.1912, p. 3.

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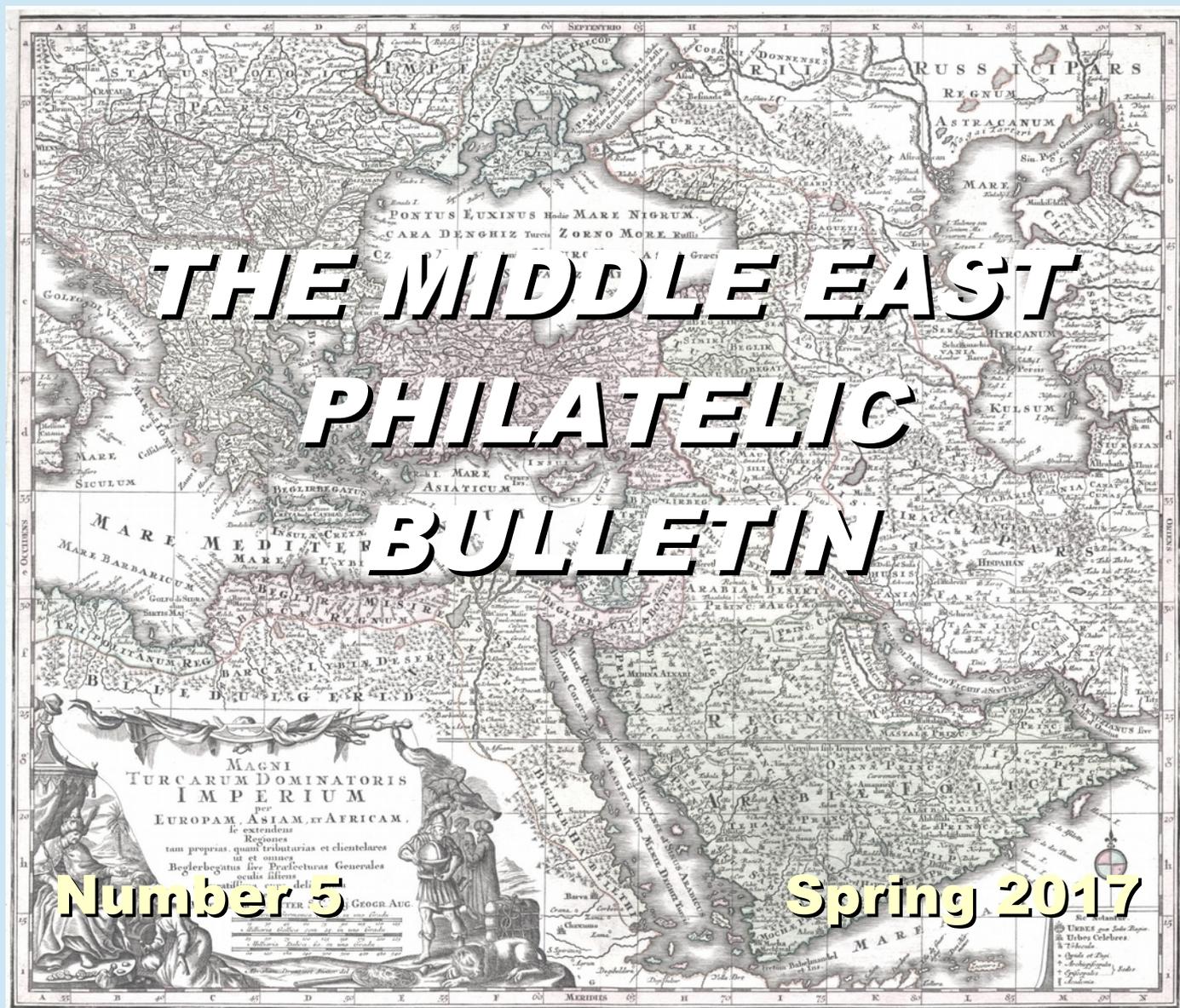
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Overland Mail Baghdad-Haifa: A Very Special Iranian Cover

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