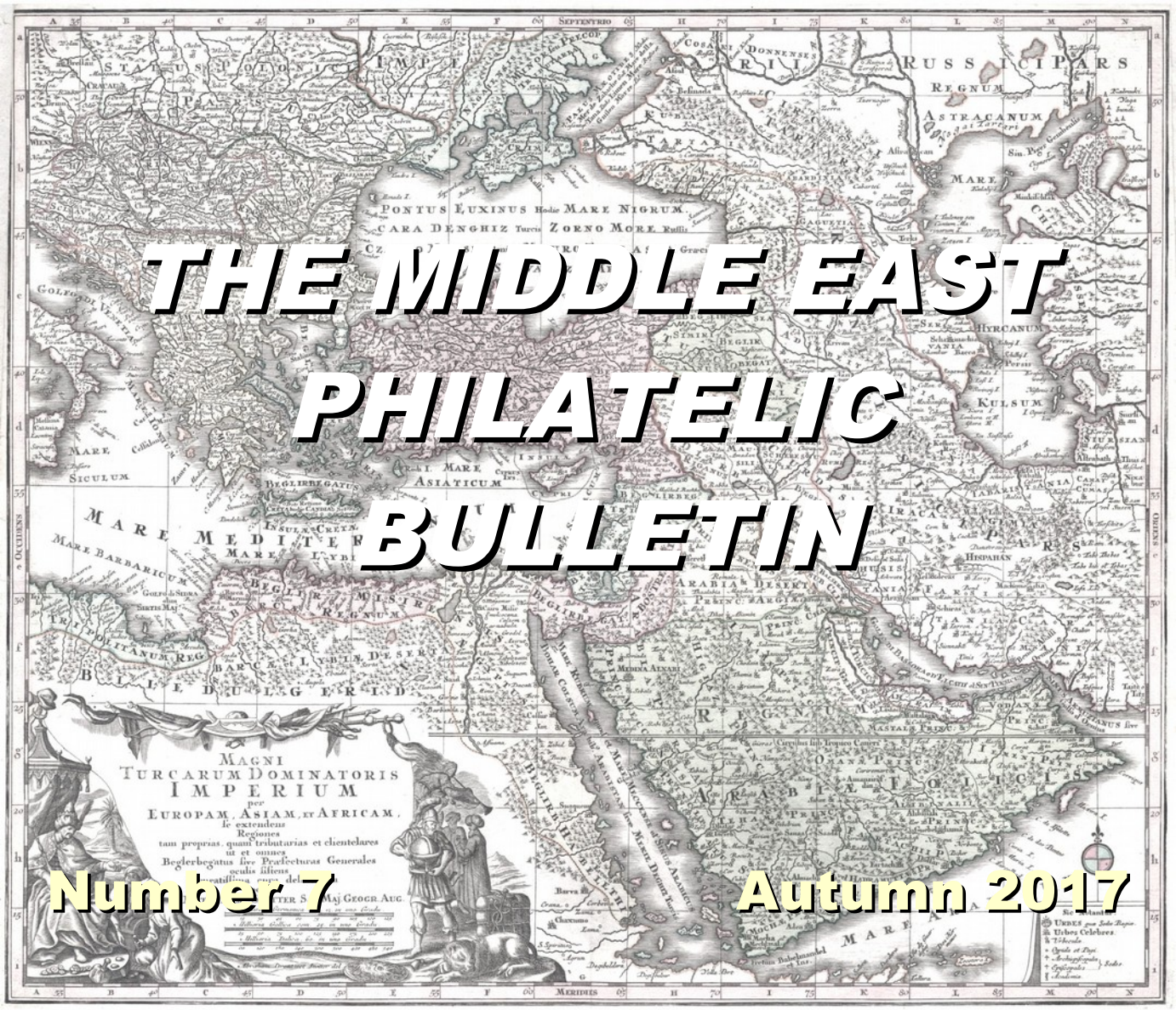


THE MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC BULLETIN

Number 7 Autumn 2017

Postmarks of the Kingdom of Syria in Transjordan 1920–1928

Iraq Railway Post: A New Discovery?

Mandate Palestine: Postmark Record Sheets

Jordan Obligatory Tax Stamps: Revenue Overprint Varieties

Lebanon: 1957 Cedar Definitives Surcharged

World Cultural Heritage in Jordan: The Decapolis

Book Review: The Paper Money Collectors' Guide (Dayekh)

Book Review: Baghdad in British Occupation (Khalastchy)

Archive: Official Gazettes of Palestine 1928

THE MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC BULLETIN

Number 7 *Autumn 2017*

Permalink: www.zobbel.de/mepb/MEP-Bulletin_007.pdf

CONTENTS

The Late Use of Postmarks of the Kingdom of Syria in Transjordan 1920–1928 3
Bernd-Dieter Buscke
Iraq Railway Post: A New Discovery? 8
Rainer Fuchs (FRPSL, AIJP)
Palestine Mandate Postmark Record Sheets 19
Tobias Zywietz with material from Marvin Siegel, et al.
Jordan Palestine Aid Obligatory Tax Stamps: Revenue Overprint Varieties of 1947 and 1953 27
Avo Kaplanian
Nablus AM/PM Postmarks Revisited (II) 40
Avo Kaplanian
1957 Lebanon Cedar Definitives with Surcharge on the Reverse: a Request for Information 41
Rainer Fuchs (FRPSL, AIJP) with material from Hans Nast
The Cities of the Decapolis 43
Dietrich Ecklebe (AIJP)
Book Review: The Paper Money Collectors' Guide (Dayekh) 46
Mahdi Bseiso
Book Review: "Baghdad in British Occupation" : The Story of the 1917 Provisional Stamps (Khalastchy) 49
Tobias Zywietz
Book Review: APS Tachtig 1937 2017 (Amsterdamse Postzegelsociëteit) 58
Tobias Zywietz
Where have all the Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa Collectors gone? 60
Rainer Fuchs (FRPSL, AIJP)
Royal Philatelic Society London Acquires Edward B. Proud's Invaluable Archive 61
Royal Philatelic Society London
Postal History and Related Notices from the Official Gazettes for Palestine – Part 7: 1928 62
Tobias Zywietz
Palestine Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones: Accounts 1926–1928 124
Tobias Zywietz
Postal History and Related Notices from the Official Gazettes for Palestine – Part 3: 1923/1924 – Addendum 126
Tobias Zywietz
Recent Philatelic Journals 128
Small Ads and Display Ads 142
Editorial 157
Imprint 159
In the Next Issue 160

COPYRIGHT

THE MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC BULLETIN in its entirety is Copyright © by Tobias Zywietz, Neulingen, Germany, 2017.

Items may be copied for bona fide philatelic publication (but not for commercial advertising or promotion) with a clear bibliographic acknowledgement of the source including a web-link, e.g.: "Zywietz, Tobias: *Editorial*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 1, 2015, pp. 114–116. Free download: www.zobbel.de/mepb/mepbulletin.htm." The publisher should be contacted for permission in any case.

All individual articles and images published herein marked "Copyright ©" remain under the copyright of their respective authors. Authors should be contacted prior to any re-publication for their permission.

The illustration on the cover page is based on a 1730/1740 map by Matthaeus Seutter: *"Magni Turcarum Dominatoris Imperium Per Europam, Asiam Et Africam."* Source: Wikimedia Commons. commons.wikimedia.org (licence: public domain).

Release: 2017-12-08 — A

The Late Use of Postmarks of the Kingdom of Syria in Transjordan 1920–1928

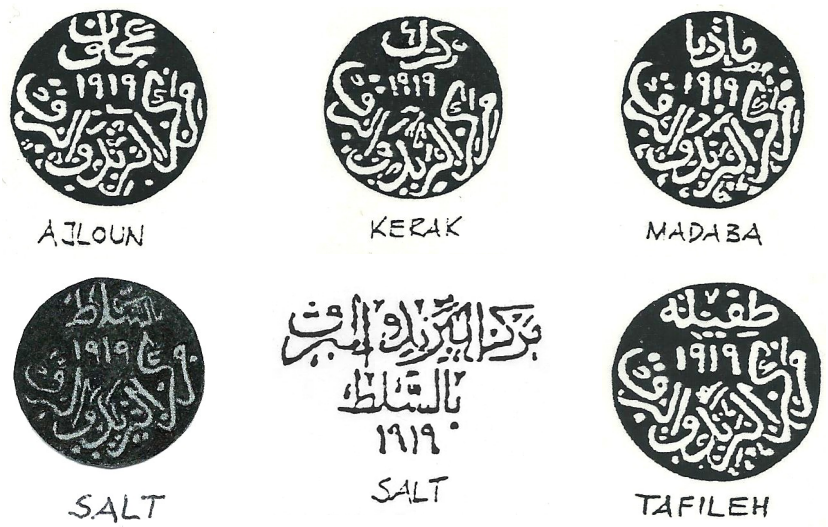
by Bernd-Dieter Buscke[1]

Copyright © 2017

The basic principle of the presentation of postmarks in "Philatelic History of the Arab Kingdom of Syria"[2] is, incomprehensible to me, to only register the cancellations used during the period of the Arab Kingdom of Syria. Given the rarity of these postmarks, especially on stamps of the Kingdom itself, this does not achieve a complete coverage of the known cancellations of the Kingdom.

Later uses of such cancels, for example in Transjordan, clearly indicate that the number of known postmarks was greater than that listed in the above-mentioned work. In the following, all the postmarks from the time of the Arab Kingdom of Syria, which had a short existence of only three months in 1920, from the area of today's Jordan are to be compiled, including their usage periods.

As far as is known today, there were five post offices in the area of today's Jordan during the time of the Arab Kingdom of Syria, which carried the six postmarks depicted. The negative seal of Salt is only known on one postal form. All marks show the fixed date ١٩١٩ (*fig. 1*). These cancellations are in line with the post offices of Ottoman times, since the then also existing postal towns of al-ʿAqaba, Maʿan and Mudawara[3] belonged to the Kingdom of Hejaz. Katrana[4] has not yet been detected with a cancel of the Kingdom.



Figs. 1a–f: Syrian postmarks used in Transjordan.

1 Translated by Tobias Zywietz. The German article was originally published in Türkei-Spiegel no. 118.
2 Kaczmarczyk & Unwin, 2nd ed., 2014.
3 Now a border station between Saudi Arabia and Jordan, 200 km south of Kerak.
4 Qatraneh, about 30 km east of Kerak.

After the end of the Kingdom, the stamps were used up (*fig. 2*) before the introduction of the stamps of the British military administration (*fig. 3*).

In November 1920, Jordan's first postage stamps appeared. The postmarks of the Kingdom remained in use (*figs. 4, 5* and *6*).

The following final dates of use of these cancels of the Kingdom have been described in literature and have been detected on covers:

Postmark	Latest date of use
Ajloun	1926
Kerek	1920
Madaba	1925
as-Salt (line cancel)	1921
as-Salt (negative seal)	no cover known
Tafileh	1928

Fig. 3: Palestine MiNr. 13.

Fig. 2: Cover with two stamps MiNr. 86a from Salt to Jerusalem, arrival postmark 24.08.1920.

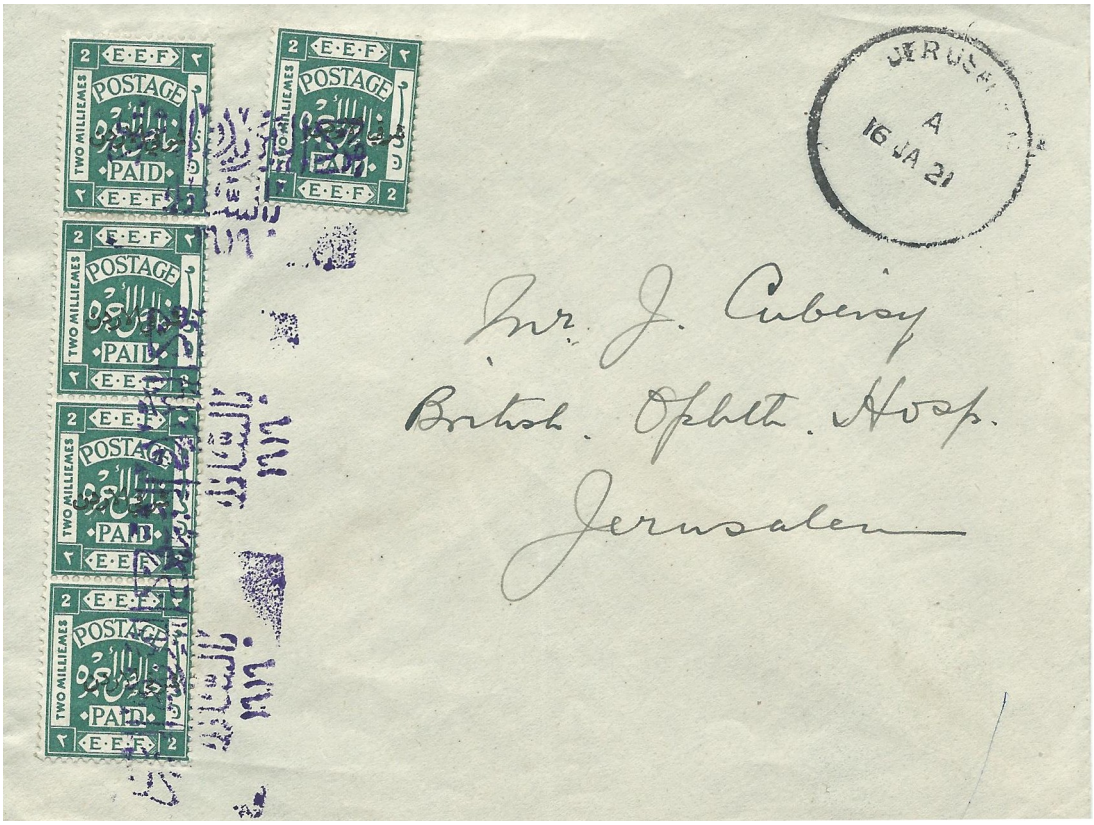


Fig. 4: Cover with five MiNr. 2C from Salt to Jerusalem

Figs. 5a–c: Three used stamps: MiNr. 98 (twice) and MiNr. 99, with postmark by Ajloun

On eBay, a cover was recently seen with the latest known Jordanian use of a Kingdom cancellation (*fig. 7*). The first Jordanian postmarks for the above-mentioned town were the oval rubber hand stamps introduced from about 1922 (*figs. 8* and *8a*).

If other Jordanian covers bearing cancels of the Kingdom of Syria are known to readers, the author would be grateful for any information thereon.

Figs. 6a–b:
Stamps MiNr. 108C and 112C
with Syrian cancels
(towns indeterminable).

Fig. 7: Cover with MiNr. 122 from Tafileh to Zarqa, arrival date 30.07.1928 (insert from reverse).

Fig. 8: Cover from Salt (with blocked-out day) from March 1926 to Cottbus, Germany.
Arrival mark: 5.05.1926.

Figs. 8a–c: The oval double-circle rubber cancellers for Kerak, Madaba, and as-Salt.

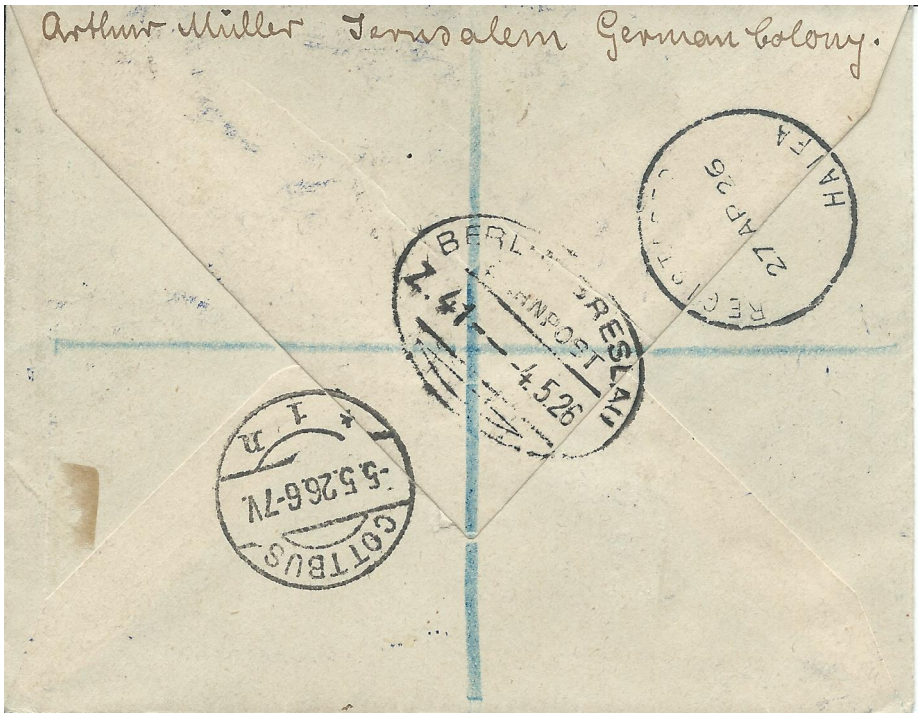


Fig. 8d: Reverse of cover in *fig. 8*.

Sources and Literature

- Buscke, Bernd-Dieter: *Die Nachverwendung der Stempel des Königreichs Syrien in Transjordanien*. In: Türkei-Spiegel, no. 118, 2016, pp. 31–37.
- Najjar, Abed H.: *The postal history of Jordan 1400–1959.* 2006.
- Najjar, Abed H.: *The stamps of Jordan 1920–1965 : a philatelic study*. London: Sahara, c 1998. 240 p. ISBN: 1-953259-10-2.
- Souan, K. C.: *Philatelic history of Jordan : 1920–1970*. Kuwait: Souan, 1972. 306 p.
- Proud, Edward B.: *The postal history of Palestine and Transjordan*. Heathfield: Proud, 2006. 376 p. ISBN: 1-872465-89-7.
- Kaczmarczyk, Alexander, and Rodney Unwin: *Philatelic history of the Arab Kingdom of Syria*. 2nd ed. 2014. 154 p.
- *MICHEL-Katalog Naher Osten 2013*. 40th ed. Unterschleißheim: Schwaneberger, 2013. 1472 p. ISBN: 9-783-95402-050-8.

Iraq Railway Post: A New Discovery?

by Rainer Fuchs (FRPSL, AIJP)

Copyright © 2017

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
than are dreamt of in your philosophy.
(Hamlet to Horatio)[1]

Some time ago I was informed of some new Iraq Railway Post labels, in a design similar to the labels issued between 1928 and 1932 but with a locomotive and the names of individual railway stations.

The labels have in common the basic design, headed by "RAILWAY POST / بريد السكك الحديدية", but differ in the inscription of the railway station that they were apparently issued for. They have been printed on differently tinted thin gummed paper.

This article should not be seen as a comprehensive description of Iraq Railway Post stamps, as many articles have been written about them,[2] but more to inform the readers about some newly discovered Iraq Railway Post labels that turned out to be forgeries.

Iraqi Railway Stamps Catalogued

So far the only standard catalogue that makes note of these stamps is the Middle East volume of the German MICHEL catalogue: the 2007/2008 edition[3] notes their existence, their use, and shows three images. Not very much, but after intensive lobbying by the author, it is at least a beginning.

These genuine Iraq Railways Post Stamps were issued between 1928 and 1942 in a completely different design (two sub-types) and in three (or four) different colours (*figs. 1–8*):[4]

Fig. 1: RP-1

Fig. 2: RP-2

Fig. 3: RP-3

Fig. 4: RP-4

1 Shakespeare, William: *Hamlet*, act 1, scene 5, lines 167–168.
2 See Sources and Literature on p. 17.
3 MICHEL, 2007, p. 370.
4 Catalogue numbers as per the Ross/Powell, 2002.

Fig. 5: RP-5 (red)

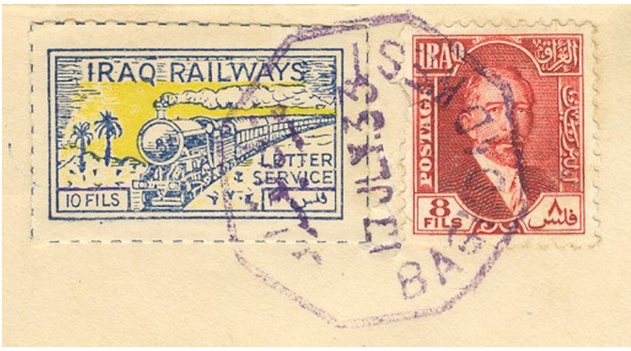


Fig. 6: RP-5 (yellow)

Fig. 7: RP-5 (orange)

Fig. 8: RP-5 (ochre)[5]

Newly Discovered Stamps?

All the newly discovered stamps are shown below. Neither I nor other leading Iraqi philatelists have ever seen such labels before and from the information I received they were apparently purchased many years ago in Istanbul. I have discussed these labels with some leading philatelists and collectors of Iraqi stamps and postal history and their feedback is somewhat mixed: it ranges from Bogus to Essays or Proofs. The seller of these items requested payment prior to shipping which I declined and in the end he sent the items on approval, prior to payment.

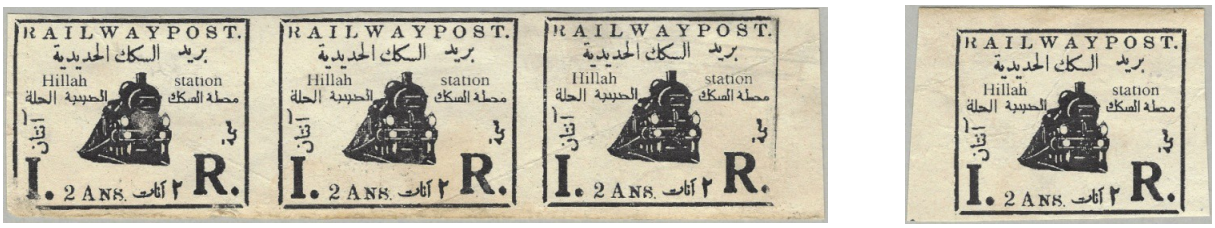
In order to investigate the stamps I initially scanned them in high resolution (1200 dpi) but did not come to a final judgement. Hence I treated them in the same way as every new discovery that comes up after so many years, which in itself is always questionable. But as in a court of law: everyone is innocent until proven guilty.

Below are the items that have been offered to me. The fragment shown in *fig. 22* was offered only later on and I have not seen this in person, hence I could not scan and inspect it myself in detail.

Figs. 9–10: Two pairs of stamps on beige paper with station name “Baghdad station”.

5 The ochre shade could be the result of a darker orange printing.

Figs. 11–13: A pair and two single stamps on brownish paper, with station name “Hamza station”.



Figs. 14–15: A strip of three stamps and a single stamp on beige paper with station name “Hillah station”.

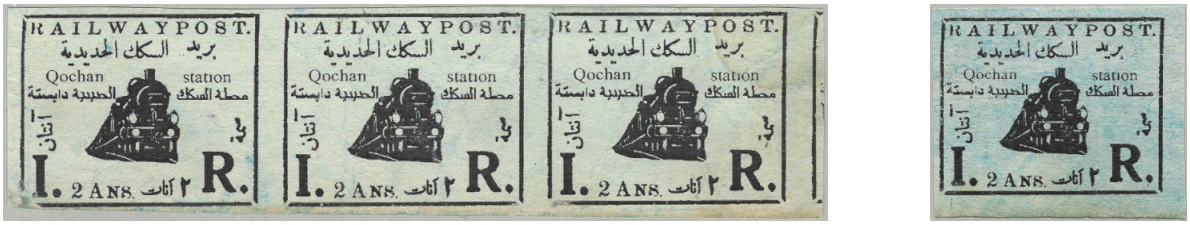
Figs. 16–17: A pair of stamps and a single stamp on brownish paper with station name “Karbala station”.

On top of the pair above (*fig. 16*) I noted some additional lettering which looks like small print underneath the actual stamp’s printing:

Fig. 18: Enlarged detail from fig. 16.

The lettering underneath “LWAY POST.” I deciphered as “з Там же, стр . . . EE.” This means something like “from the same place.” It is believed that the paper used is from the lower margin of a Russian publication. Presumably this was a footnote and the smaller “з” is actually the numeral 3: “Там же, стр. X” is equivalent to “ibid, p. X.” This phrase uses the spelling “там” (post-1918) instead of “тамъ” (pre-1918). Any further hints are welcomed.

Fig. 19: A pair of stamps on purple paper with station name “Karbala station”.



Figs. 20–21: A strip of 3 stamps on beige paper and a single stamp on bluish paper, with station name "Qochan station". The paper used for Qochan has different colour shades on front and reverse, hence it seems one of the shown items is printed on the front, the other one on reverse side of the paper.

A Puzzling Piece

This piece (*fig. 22*), offered to me by the seller only later on, puzzles me even more. I have not seen this in person and hence could not scan and inspect it myself.

The fragment is cancelled with the Railway Post Office marking of Baghdad North, dated 27th September 1932, together with a 3 Anna Iraqi definitive stamp, cancelled on 28th September 1932 at (most likely) Baghdad.

Fig. 22:
2 Anna Railways stamp "Baghdad station" cancelled Baghdad North 27.09.1932, and 3a definitive cancelled 28.09.1932 Baghdad [?]

On 1st April 1932, Iraq had changed its currency from the Indian Anna/Rupee system[6] to the decimal Fil/Dinar system.[7] I assume the old postage stamps were still valid for postal use, but the cut-off date is unknown to me. The Railway postmark struck on the Railway stamp *appears* to be genuine, same as for the postmark on the Iraq stamp: without personal inspection it is impossible to judge whether they are genuine or fake.

As already indicated, the labels have in common the basic design of the first 4 issues, similar to Ross/Powell RP-1 to RP-4 issued between 1928 and 1932: these are headed by "RAILWAY POST / بريد السك الحديدية", but they differ in the inscription of the railway station that they were apparently issued to be used at.

They have been printed on differently tinted thin gummed paper. What is also interesting is that the denomination is indicated in "2 Ans.", a form seen only on the so-called *Baghdad Overprints* issued in 1917. Later the value was always expressed in "Anna" or "Annas".

It is also notable that the frame around the labels look different: not uniform, and with 'open' corners, indicating that different printing plates (*clichés*) had been used in the production process …

6 1 Rupie = 16 Annas = 64 Paise = 192 Pies.
7 1 Dinar = 1,000 Fils. The conversion rate was 11 Rupees to 1 Dinar, consequently 1 Anna equalled 5.68 Fils.

The Exposure

… until I had visited the *International Stamp Fair* held in Essen, Germany, in May 2017. At this Fair the German association of stamp examiners[8] always has a booth and I presented the stamps to them to get a clue about the printing method used.

A simple visual inspection did not provide a definite answer, so the stamps where placed under a microscope for maximum magnification. This method discovered dots typical to printing with toner, hence the stamps were fabricated with a modern laser printer, simply: **modern forgeries, but cleverly made**.

Below I will show some enlarged images (*figs. 23–26*) created with transmitted light by a high-quality LCD digital microscope, making the laser toner dots clearly visible.

My sincere thanks to Tobias Huylmans, BPP Expertiser[9] and employee of the famous German auction house Heinrich Köhler of Wiesbaden.[10]

The Conclusion

Upon confronting the seller with these facts he reacted very calmly, and wrote to me (spelling as in the original):

> *it's pity that you don't want to have such interest stamps – they can be one of the ornaments (gems) of your interest collection. But you decide all by yourself! And I decided to put its to my collection (I collect besides some countries all locals) In my opinion this is old stamps …*

The bottom line of this whole experience: *Always be cautious!!!*

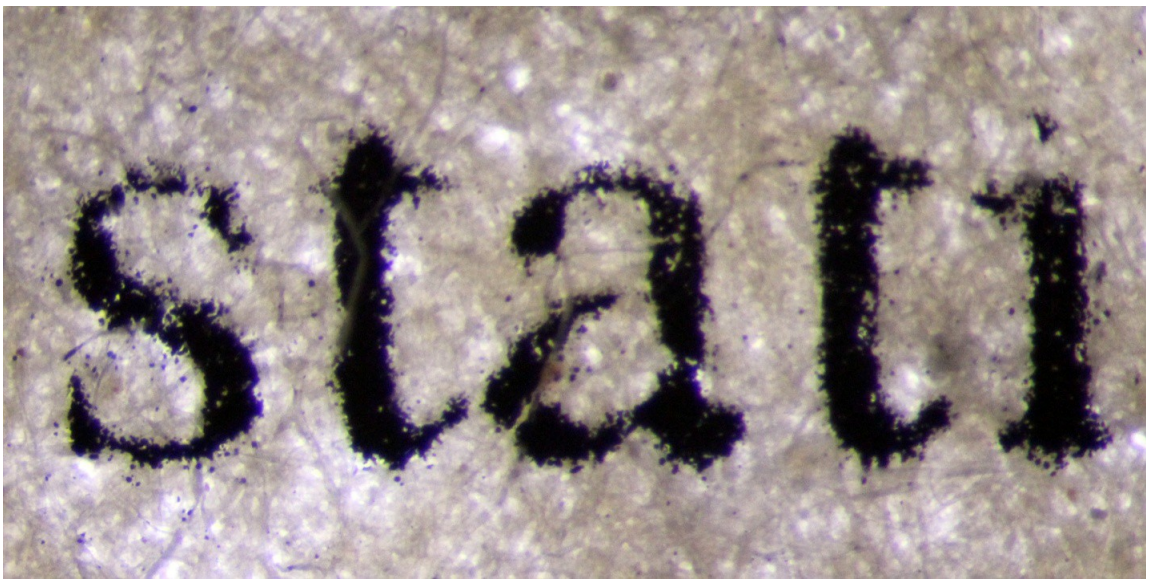
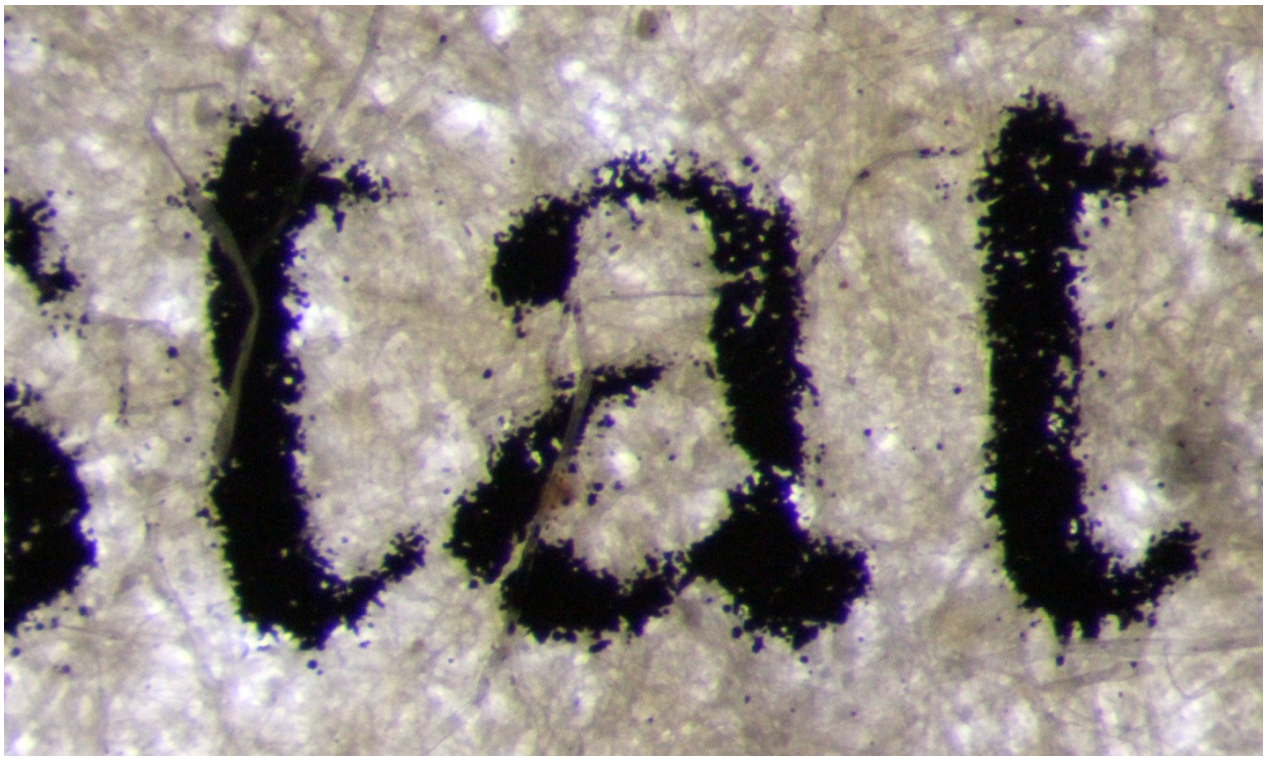
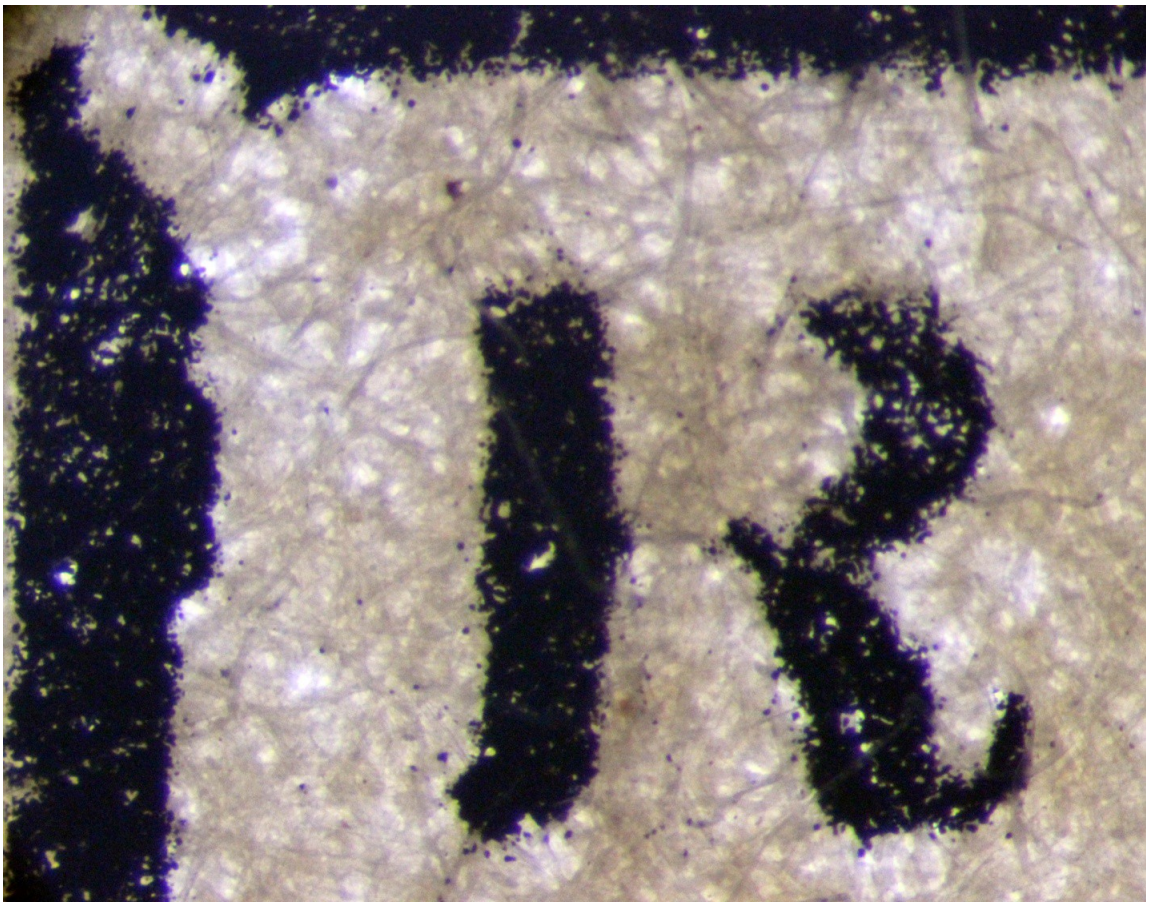


Fig. 23: Detailed scan of the strip-of-three of Hillah Station.

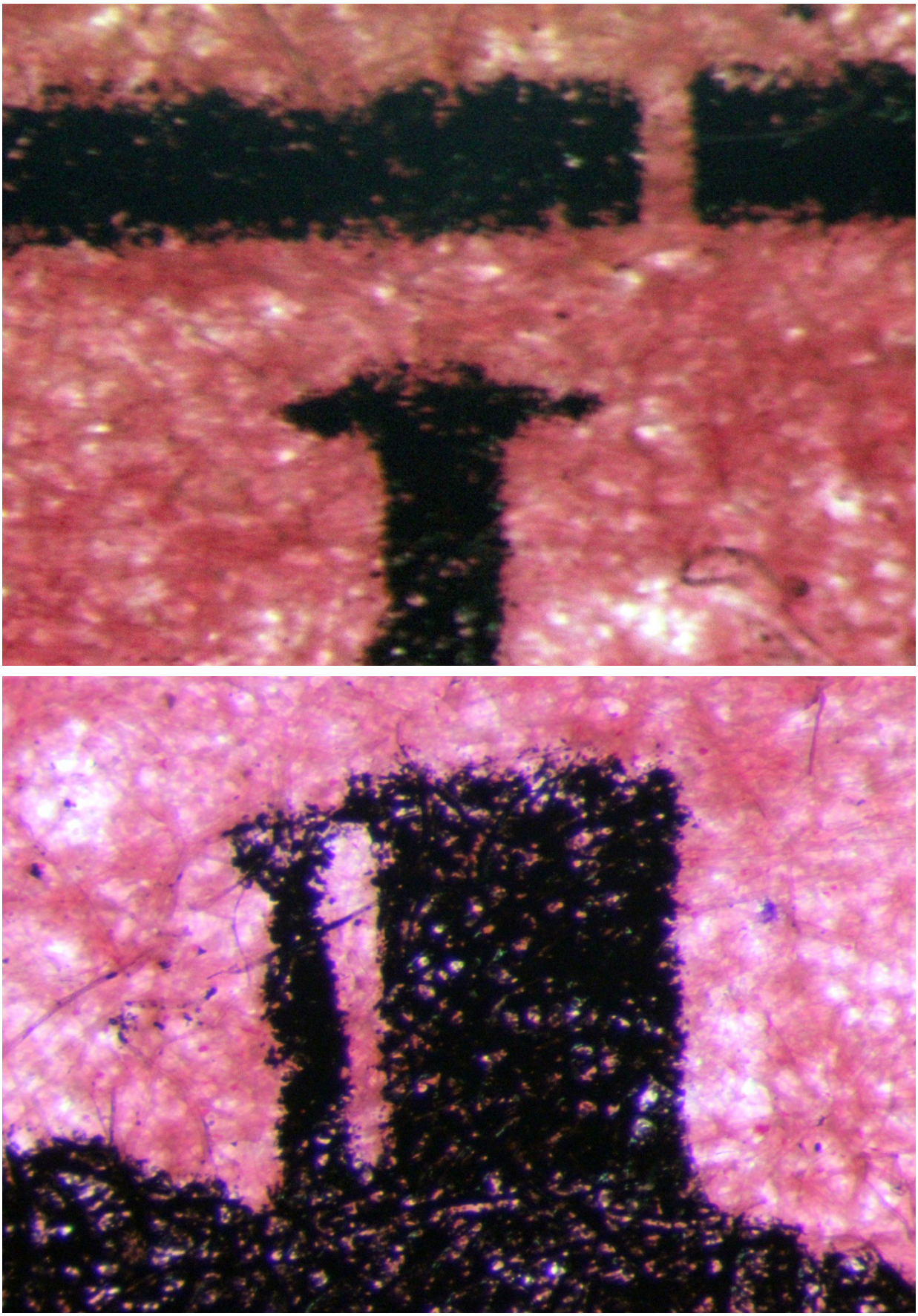
8 Bund Philatelistischer Prüfer e.V. (BPP). Website: https://www.bpp.de/en/home.html.
9 Huylmans' profile on the BPP website: https://www.bpp.de/de/44-BPP-Briefmarkenpruefer-Tobias-Huylmans.html.
10 Heinrich Köhler is Germany's oldest stamp auction house, founded in 1913. Köhler, then partner in Paris stamp house Gilbert & Köhler, first auctioned stamps in 1908. Website: https://www.heinrich-koehler.de/en/home. Under then proprietor Volker Parten, the company donated the "Köhler-Award for Outstanding Services to Expertising" in 1996. Website: https://www.bpp.de/en/Heinrich-K%C3%B6hler-Price.html-



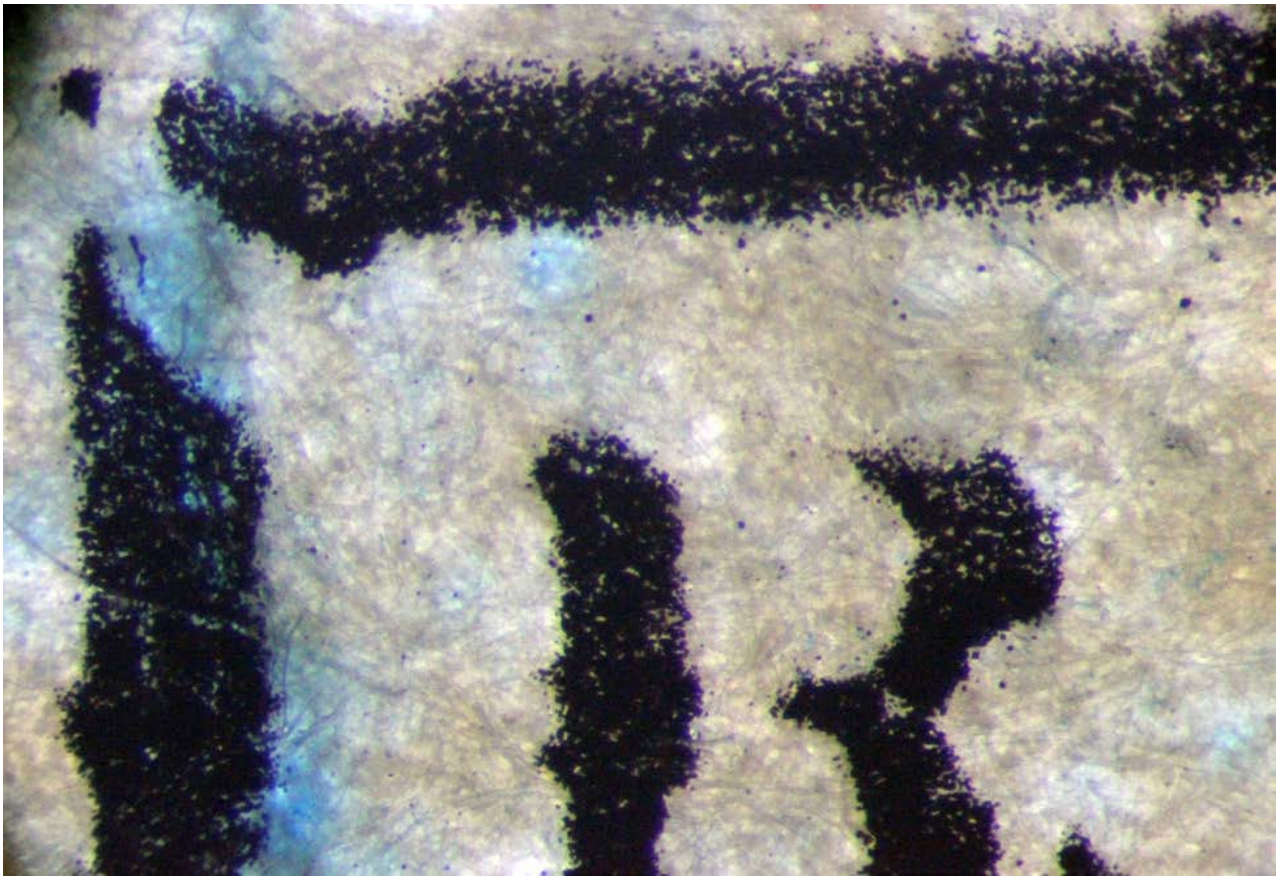


Figs. 23a and 23b: Detailed scans of the strip-of-three of Hillah Station.

(top) Fig. 23c: Another detailed scan of the strip-of-three of Hillah Station.
(centre) Fig. 24: Detailed scan of the single stamp on brownish paper of Karbala Station.
(bottom) Fig. 25: Detailed scan of the single stamp on purple paper of Karbala Station.



Figs. 25a and 25b: Detailed scans of the single stamp on purple paper as shown above for Karbala Station.



Figs. 26 and 26a: Detailed scans of the strip-of-three of Hillah Station.

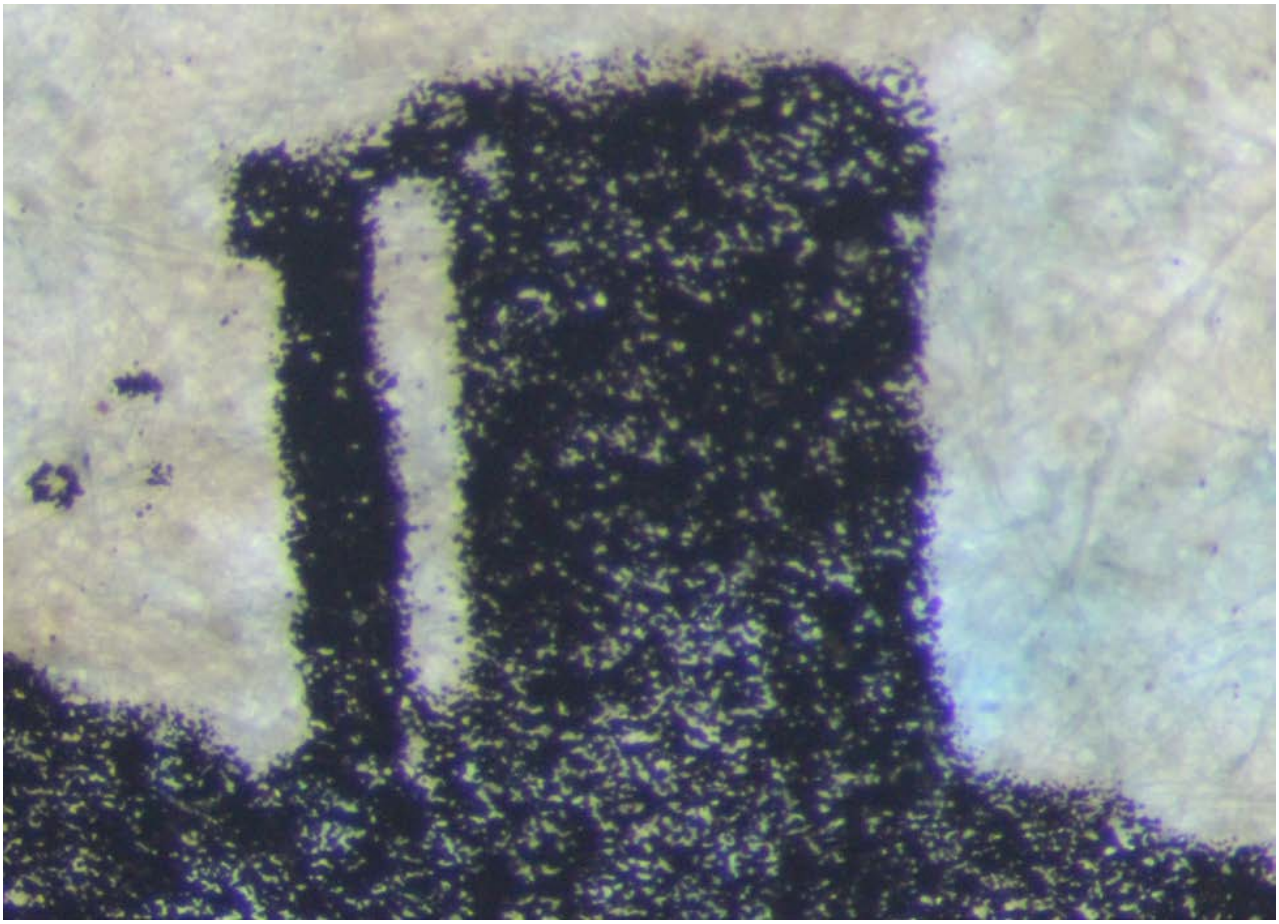
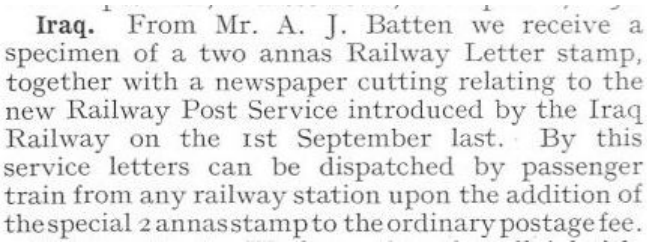


Fig. 26b: Detailed scan of the strip-of-three of Hillah Station.

Sources and Literature

- Coke, Richard: *The railways of Mesopotamia*. In: The Railway Magazine, no. 370 (April 1928), pp. 255–264. Online: http://fuchs-online.com/iraq/images/files/The_Railway_Magazine_April_1928.pdf (accessed 9.12.2016).
- Eaton, John: *The Railway Letter Service in Iraq.* In: Railway Philately, vol. 6, 1992, nos. 2 and 4.
- Fuchs, Rainer: *Rainer's Iraq Railway Stamps pages*. In: Rainer's Stamp Corner [website]. Online: http://fuchs-online.com/iraq/ (accessed 10.12.2016).
- Fuchs, Rainer: *Neues über alte Marken : die Bahnpost in Irak 1928–1942*. In: Michel-Rundschau, 2007, no. 1 (January 2007), pp. 18, 20, 22. Online: http://fuchs-online.com/iraq/literature/Geschichte_der_Irakischen_Bahnpost_MiR_01-2007.pdf (accessed 9.12.2016).
- Fuchs, Rainer: *Neues über alte Marken : die Bahnpost in Irak 1928–1942*. In: Eisenbahnmotivsammler, 2007, no. 3, pp. 144–148. Reprint from Michel-Rundschau, January 2007.
- Fuchs, Rainer: *Iraq railway post 1928– c1942*. In: The American Philatelist, 2007, no. 10 (October 2007), pp. 902–907. Online: http://fuchs-online.com/iraq/images/files/Iraqi_Railroad_APS-10-2007.pdf (accessed 9.12.2016). Translated reprint from Michel-Rundschau, January 2007.
- Fuchs, Rainer: *Die irakischen Eisenbahn-Marken zum Posttransport (1928–42)*. In: Der Fiskal-Philatelist, 2012, no. 54, pp. 50–71. Reprint from Michel-Rundschau, January 2007.
- Fuchs, Rainer: *Die Bahnpost in Irak 1928–1942.* In: Türkei Spiegel, 2009, no. 89, pp. 27–37. Revised reprint from Michael-Rundschau, January 2007.
- Fuchs, Rainer: *Eisenbahnmarken Irak 1928–1942*. In: Michel-Rundschau, 2011, no. 6 Plus (June 2011), pp. 34, 36, 38

- Fuchs, Rainer: *Neues zu den Eisenbahnmarken des Irak.* In: Michel-Rundschau, 2011, no. 7 (July 2011), p. 90.
- Fuchs, Rainer: Irak: *Bahnpost und Eisenbahnmarken des Irak*. In: Michel-Rundschau, 2015, no. 4 (April 2015), pp. 56–68.
- Fuchs, Rainer: Irak: *Die Eisenbahnmarken 1928 bis ca. 1942 : weitere Forschungsergebnisse*. In: Türkei Spiegel, 2015, no. 114, pp. 18–25. Reprint from Michel-Rundschau, 2015, no. 4 (April).
- Fuchs, Rainer: *Ein Brief zur Warka Expedition im Irak*. In: Michel-Rundschau, 2014, no. 1 Plus (January 2014), pp. 74–80.
- *Iraq directory 1936, a general and commercial directory of Iraq : with a supplement for the neighbouring countries*. Baghdad : Dangoor's Printing and Publishing House [under the supervision of the Iraqi Ministry of the Interior], 1936. 902 pages..
- *Michel Übersee-Katalog Bd. 10, Naher Osten.2007/2008*. Unterschleißheim: Schwaneberger-Verlag, 2007. 1371 pages. ISBN: 978-3-87858-783-5.
- *Stamp news in brief*. In: Gibbons Stamp Monthly, November 1928, p. 38 (see *fig. 27* below)
- Pearson, Patrick C., and Edward B. Proud: *The postal history of Iraq*. Heathfield: Proud-Bailey, c 1996. 262 pages. ISBN: 1-87246519-6.
- Ross, Joseph L., and John Powell: *The Revenue Stamps of Iraq*. 3rd ed. Elverta, Ca.: Ross, 2002. 104 pages.
- Ross, Joseph L., and Avo Kaplanian and John Powell: *The Revenue Stamps of Iraq*. 2nd ed. Elverta, Ca.: Ross, 2000. 86 pages. ISBN: 978-0-96773071-4.
- Ross, Joseph L., and John Powell: *The Revenue Stamps of Iraq*. Elverta, Ca.: Ross, 1998. 98 pages. ISBN: 978-0-96773071-4.
- Spacek, Friedrich: *The postal history of Iraq [addendum] : the Railway Letter Service*. In: The London Philatelist, vol. 105, 1996, no. 1235 (May 1996), pp. 130–132.
- Williams, Leon N., and Maurice Williams: *Cinderella Stamp Corner : Iraq Railways / Portuguese Royalists*. In: The Stamp Magazine, August 1964, p. 5.
- Williams, Leon N., and Maurice Williams: *Cinderella Stamp Corner : Iraq Railway Note*. In: The Stamp Magazine, February 1965, p. 107.



Iraq. From Mr. A. J. Batten we receive a specimen of a two annas Railway Letter stamp, together with a newspaper cutting relating to the new Railway Post Service introduced by the Iraq Railway on the 1st September last. By this service letters can be dispatched by passenger train from any railway station upon the addition of the special 2 annas stamp to the ordinary postage fee.

Fig. 27: Clipping from Gibbons Stamp Monthly, November 1928, p. 38.
Most likely the first appearance of the Iraq Railway Stamps in the philatelic press.

Palestine Mandate Postmark Record Sheets

by Tobias Zywietz with material from Marvin Siegel, Kelleher Auctions, and Negev Holyland Stamps Auctions

Copyright © 2017

During Kelleher's Sale 629, almost 300 lots of Palestine Mandate stamps and postal history were auctioned. This part of the catalogue was headed *"'Jericho' Collection of Palestine,"* and comprised lots 2001 to 2288, including many outstanding examples of both postal history (168 lots) and individual or groups of stamps (120 lots). The section on the "Blues" was particularly interesting, as it offered several control blocks and whole post-office sheets as well as varieties.

I'd like to focus here on a small lot offering two pages from postmark record sheets:

Lot 2257 (see *figs. 1–4*):[1] $ 106 ($ 150–200)

Palestine, 1944-45, postmaster's proof book pages, 2 pages, 1944 from Jenin and 1945 from Hebron that postmasters used to impress their cancelling devices each day before the start of business, used on both sides, a rare opportunity to acquire unique postal history documents, Very Fine.

In addition, I also show a page from Nahalat Yehuda (1944) sold by Negev Holyland in its 87th Postal Bid Sale in February 2017:

Lot 140 (see *figs. 5–6*):[2] $ 75 ($ 75)

NAHALAT YEHUDA POSTMARK PROOF SHEET proof strikes of both types of postmark between 30 MR 44 and 26 MY 44; copy of article in Israel Philatelist Volume 27 issue ¾ [PH cropped]

The late Marvin Siegel described the circumstances of these postmark record sheets:[3]

> *Apparently it was the practice of the Mandate Postal Authorities to require that ALL cancels used in any Postal Facility, irrespective of size, on any particular day to be recorded on daily Postmarks Record Sheets. […] These sheets […] were 8" x 13" in size and both sides of the sheet was used with each side being identically divided into 48 boxes: 8 rows high by 6 columns wide. Each box was approximately 1-1/8 x 1-1/2" and was subdivided at its bottom by a lighter horizontal line creating a 1/4" high space which was in turn divided in 2 equal parts by another vertical line. There was no printing whatsoever on these sheets […].*
>
> *These "Logs" were completed by recording on them all the postmarks used on a particular day; generally in the chronological order in which they were used. The time of introduction of the postmark was recorded in the lower small left hand box and the postal employee signed his initials on the small right hand box; thus attesting to its usage. This was done daily, even though the same postmarks were used over and over again with only the date changing, until all the boxes on both sides of the "Log" were filled in. These completed forms were then filed should a future occasion*

1 Images and lot description used by permission of Daniel F. Kelleher Auctions LLC, Danbury, Connecticut, USA.
2 Images and lot description used by permission of Sid Morginstin, Negev Holyland Stamp Auctions (Button Stamp Co. Inc.), Trenton, New Jersey, USA.
3 Siegel, 1976, p. 1039.

require their inspection for some verifying purpose. […]

The Nahalat Yehuda sheet is described in some detail by Siegel in his 1976 article:[4]

Nahalat Yehuda "Log:" 30 March 1944 to 26 May 1944. […] This village is located just north of Rishon le Zion and it is well known to all Interim Period Philatelists since its mail during those turbulent months had a distinctive box type postmark. It had less than 500 souls in 1944 and it was served by a Class "B" Postal Agency. Class "B" Agencies were only open for 4 hours a day. It also was a delivery office. This "Log" is remarkable for its monotonous regularity – 96 entries by consecutive date, 2 per day with each day's entries consisting of

a) a single circle cancel (Dorfman running town cancel #5 – his type III; diameter 25 mm; no index) and

b) double circle cancel (Dorfman running town cancel #4, type VII; diameters 27/16; no index)

Every box has the identical time of 10:00 and the same initial signature. We notice and conclude the following from this "Log:"

A) It merited one postal employee; the individual who did the initialling.

B) It had only 1 dispatch and receipt of mail daily as indices would certainly have been used had there been more than one.

C) The Postal Agency apparently opened for business shortly before or at 10:00 A.M. daily. The mail vehicle arrived either at approx. this time or in the early afternoon at the Agency closing time.

D) Since all Jewish Post Agencies were closed on the Sabbath there are no entries for:April 1, 8 (1st day Passover), 15, 22, 29, May 6, 13, 20. Also the Agency was closed on the last day of Passover, Friday, April 14, 1944 (Note that only 7 days are observed in the Holyland). Another observation is that this Agency was closed on May 1 – May Day! which was apparently then observed as a legal holiday as it is today by much of the population.

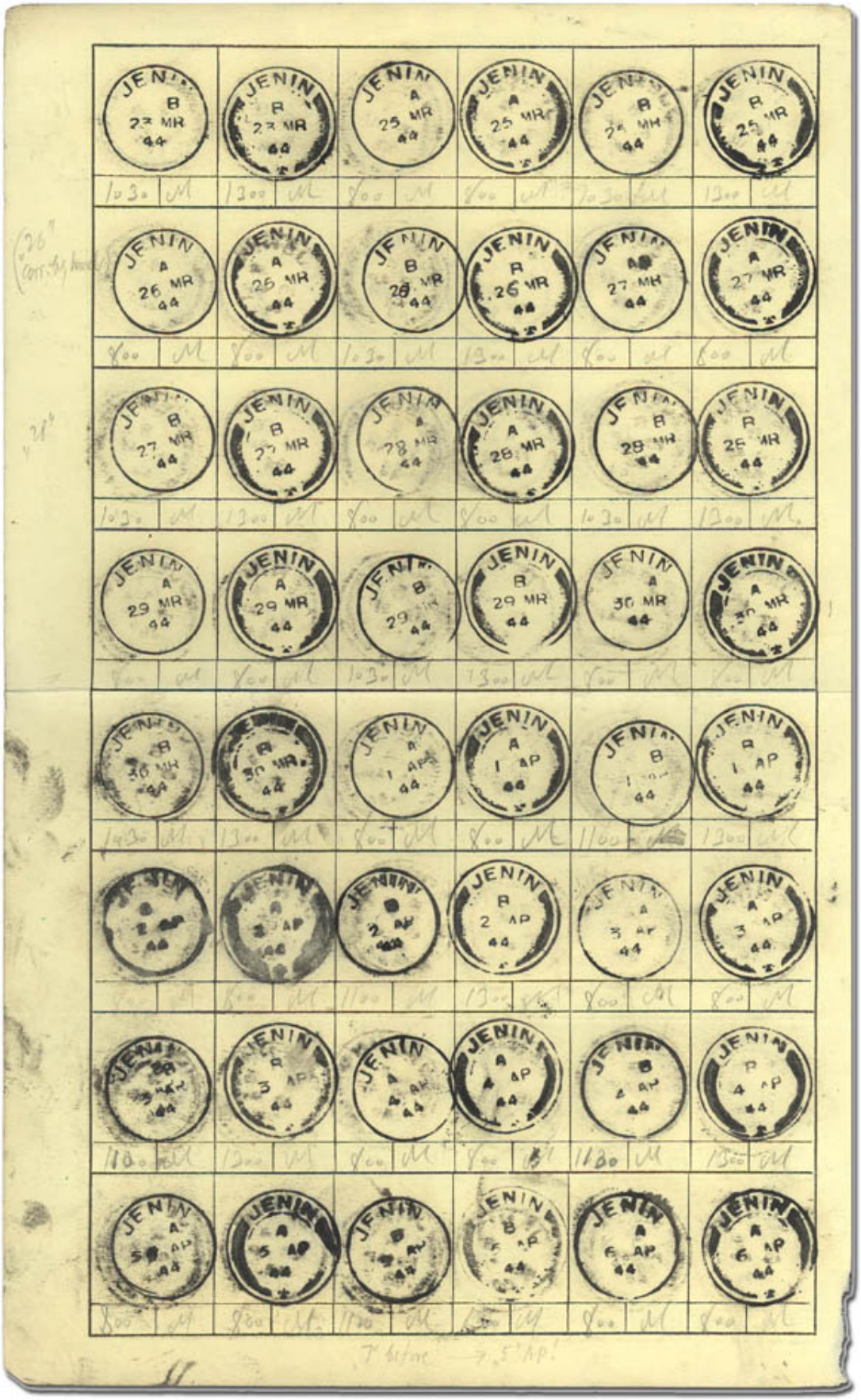
E) The single circle cancel was apparently used for special posting: registry, backstamping, packages, etc., while the double circle cancel was basically used for ordinary outgoing mail. These conclusions cannot be arrived at from this "Log" but this demarcation was the general practice and is confirmed by many covers I have seen.

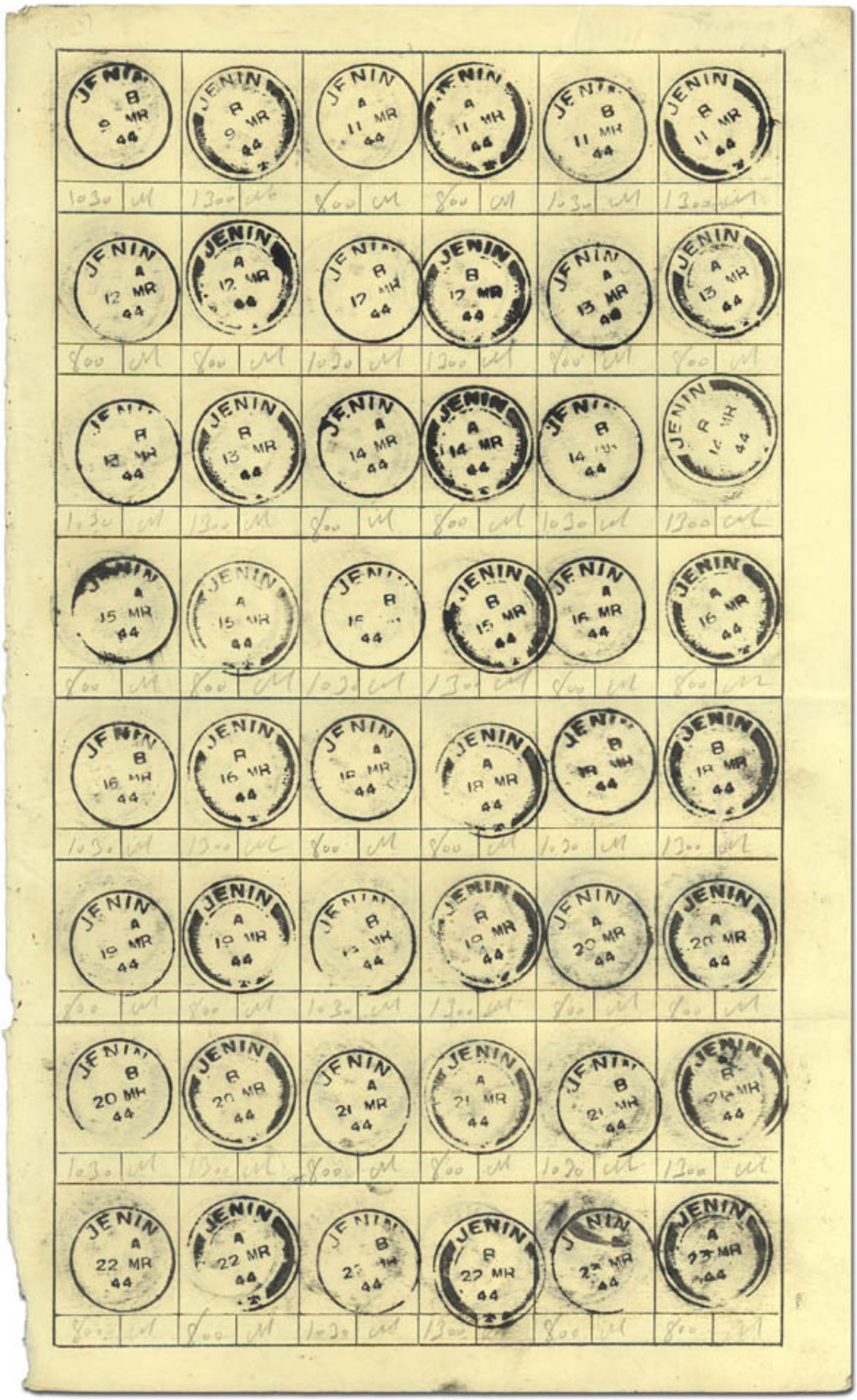
Siegel also describes such postmark record sheets from Tel Mond (12th October to 4th November 1947) and from Jerusalem (22nd, 24th, 25th January 1947). Their whereabouts is unknown.

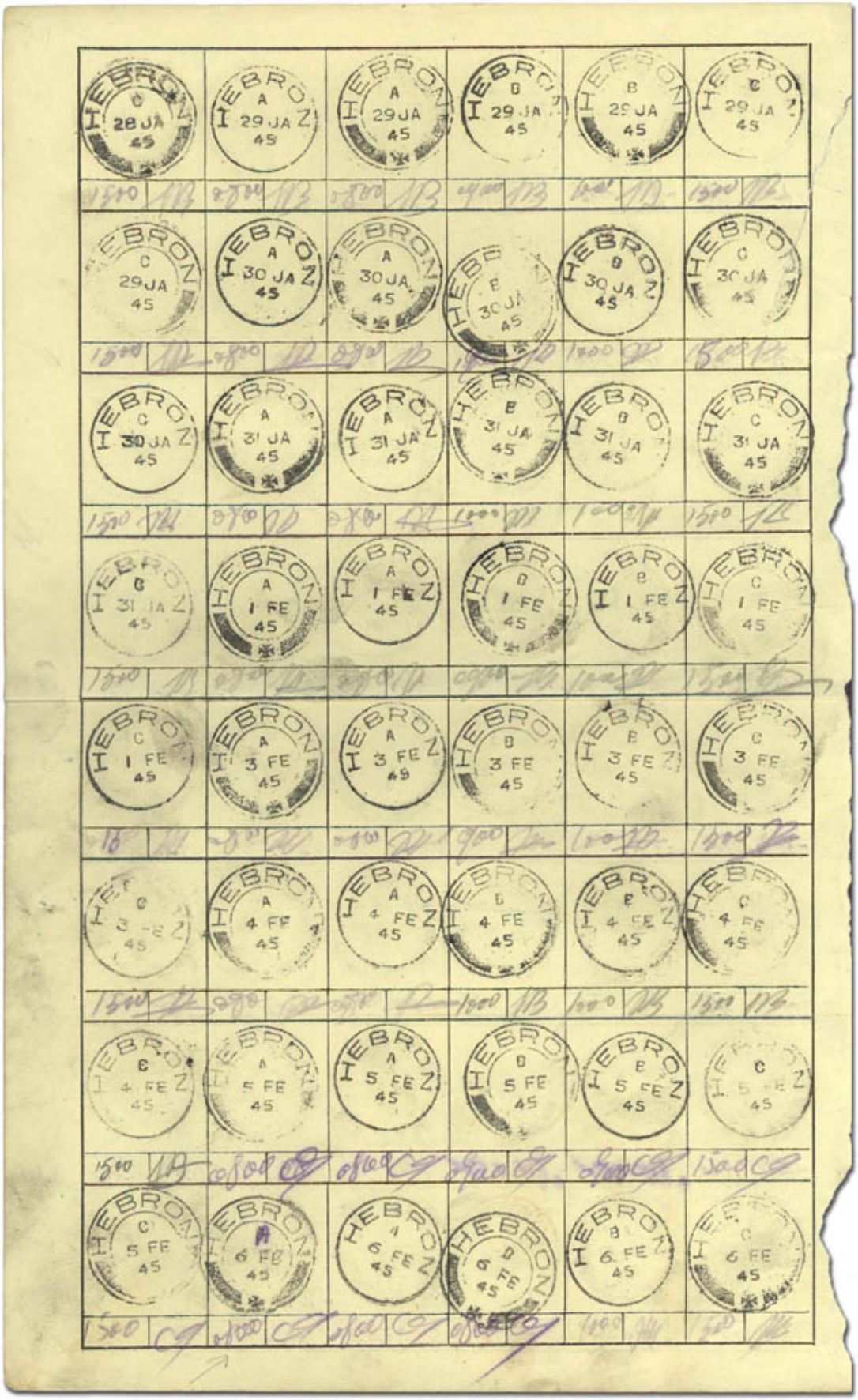
Sources and Literature

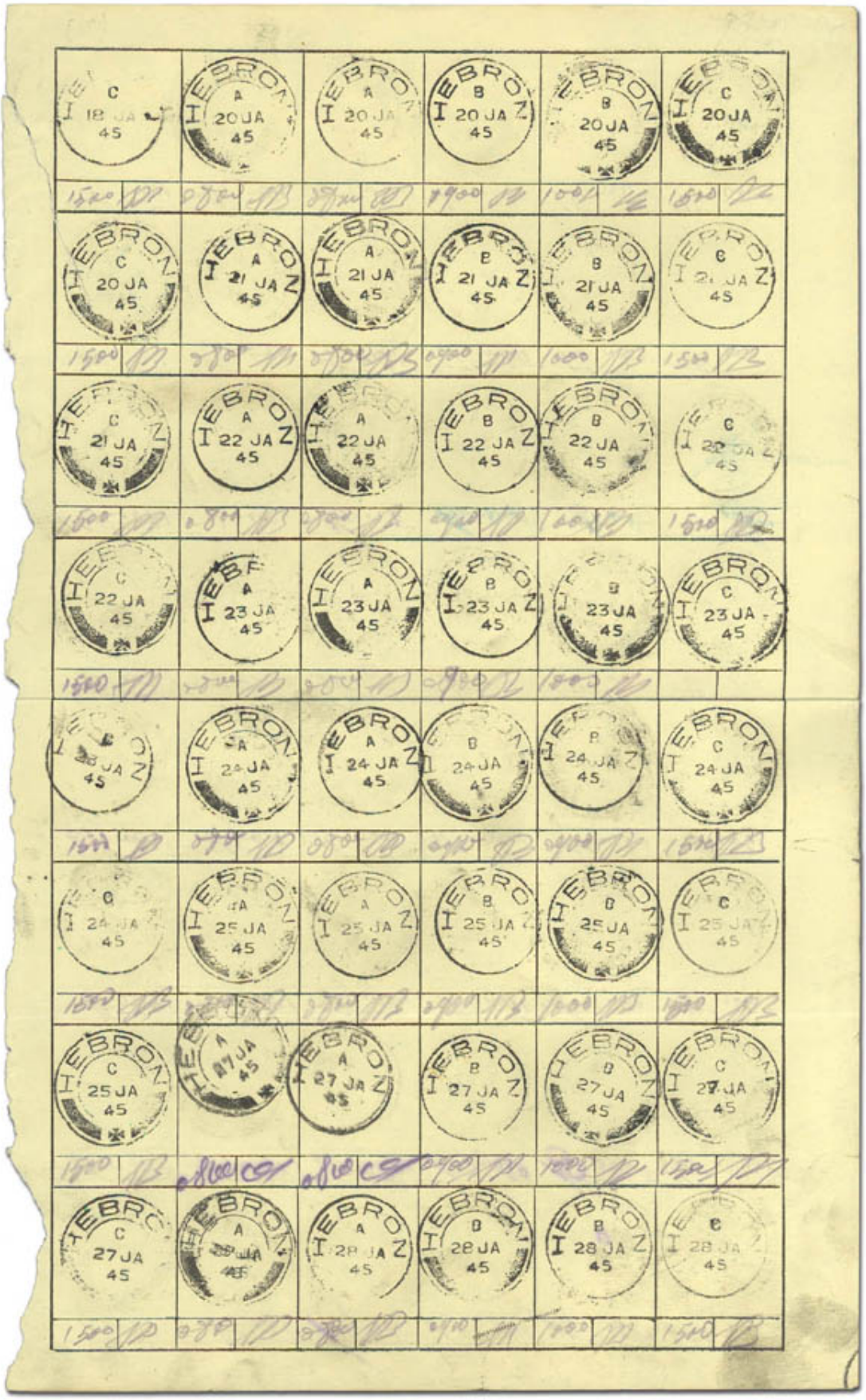
- Daniel F. Kelleher Auctions LLC: *Auction 629, 19–22.04.2012, New York, N.Y.* Online catalogue: http://db.kelleherauctions.com/php/toc_auc.php?site=1&lang=1&sale=629 (accessed 27.11.2016).
- Part catalogue *'Jericho' Collection of Palestine* (lots 2001–2288) as PDF: http://www.kelleherauctions.com/pdfs/629c.pdf (accessed 27.11.2016).
- Kelleher Auction 629, lot 2257. Online: http://db.kelleherauctions.com/php/lot_auc.php?site=1&sale=629&lot=2257&lang=1 (accessed 27.11.2016).
- Siegel, Marvin: *Record sheets of the Mandate postal service*. In: The Israel Philatelist, vol. 27, 1976, no. 3–4, pp. 1039–1043. [86002]
- Siegel, Marvin: *Record sheets of Mandate postmarks made after 1948*. In: The Israel Philatelist, vol. 28, 1978, no. 11–12, pp. 1473–1478. [86725]
- Negev Holyland Stamp Auctions: *87th Holyland Postal Bid Sale. Feb 19, 2017.*Online: http://www.stampcircuit.com/Philatelic-Numismatic-Auctions/negev-holyland/87th-holyland-postal-bid-sale (accessed 7.02.2017).
- Negev Holyland Postal Bid Sale 87, lot 140: http://www.stampcircuit.com/stamp-Auction/negev-holyland/7533666/lot-140-mandate-cover-accumulations-other-negev-holyland-87th (accessed 7.02.2017).

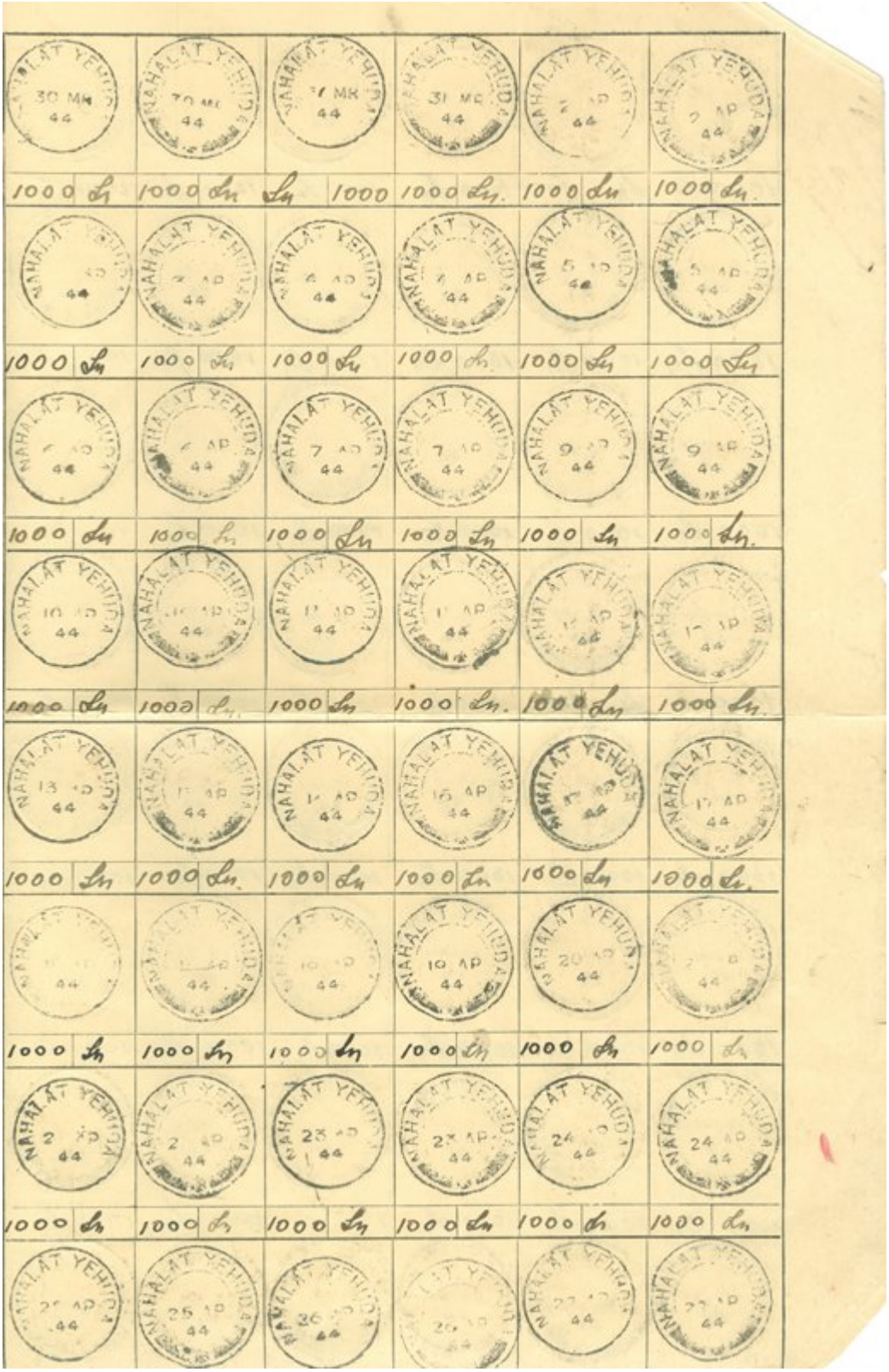
4 Siegel, 1976, p. 1040.



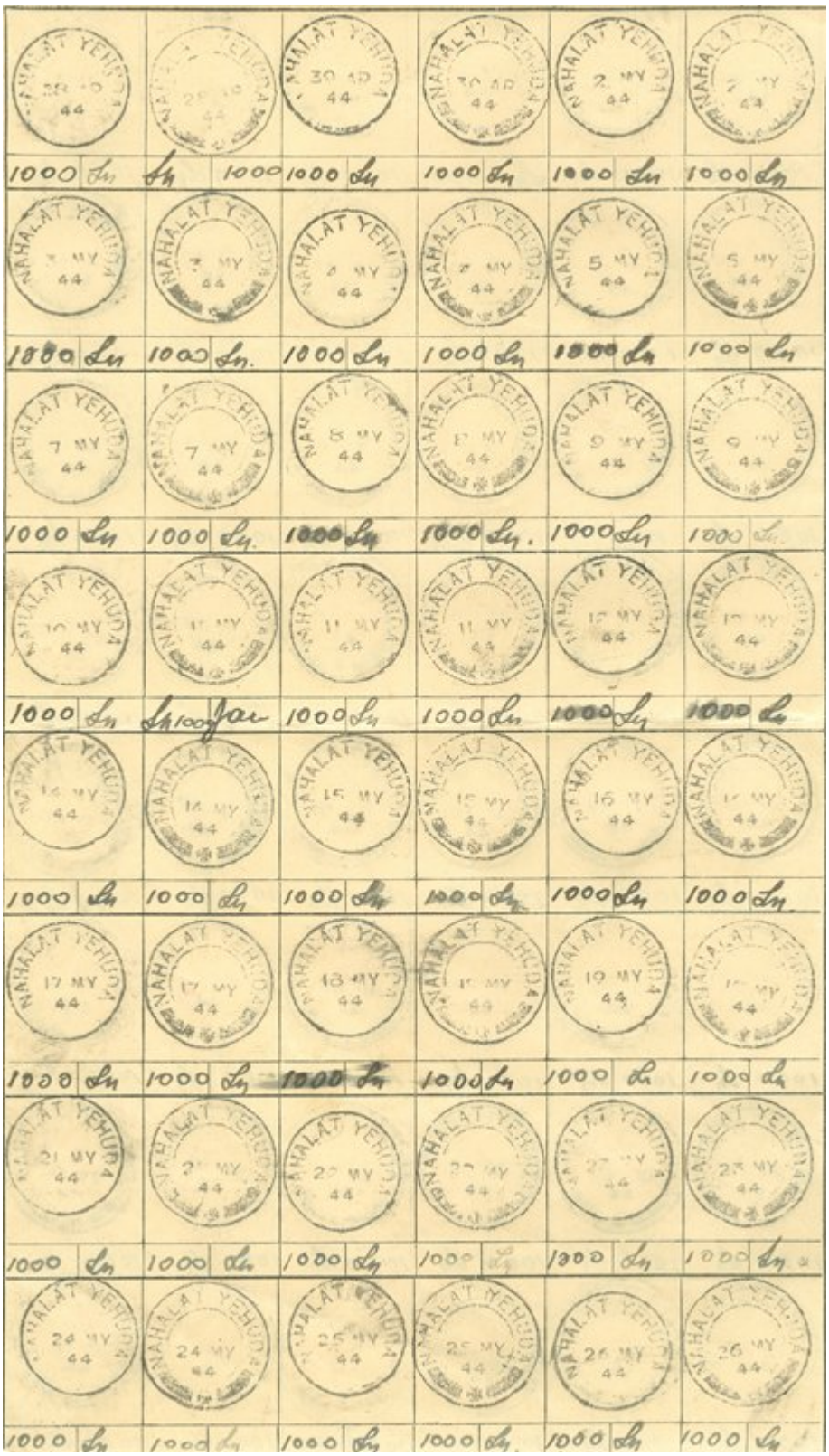








Note: both Nahalat Yehuda images shown on this and the next page were cropped according to the lot description.



Jordan Palestine Aid Obligatory Tax Stamps: Revenue Overprint Varieties of 1947 and 1953

by Avo Kaplanian[1]

Copyright © 2017

In 1947 a set of 12 stamps (SG T264–275, MiNr. Z1–12) was issued in accordance with a special law which was passed earlier in 1946 decreeing that special *Obligatory Tax* stamps should be issued and be compulsorily used on all outgoing mail, national and international, including parcels.

The values to be used were based on half the amount needed for postage. These stamps carried the name "عبدالله بن الحسين" (Abdullah bin al-Hussein)[2] at the top and had a two-line text at the bottom reading on the upper line "المملكة الأردنّية الهاشميّة" (The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan) and on the bottom line "اعانة عرب فلسطين" (For the Aid of the Arabs of Palestine).

The proceeds from these stamps were to be transferred by the post office to a special fund for the aid of the Palestinian refugees. The currency denomination was in Mils except for the highest value which was one Palestinian Pound (£P., see *fig. 1*).

Fig. 1: The whole 1947 set of twelve stamps (size reduced).

1 The original article was published in 2005 and is here republished by the author with some new findings as well as newly furnished and additional images.

2 عبدالله الأول بن الحسين – ʿAbdallāh al-auwal bin al-Ḥusain, Abdullah I bin al-Hussein (1882–20.07.1952), Emir (1921–1946) and King (1945–1952) of Transjordan/Jordan.

Between 1947 and 1953 this set, or parts of it, was overprinted many times with different overprints such as:

- "Fils" and "J.D." (Jordanian Dinar) (SG T334–344, MiNr. Z23–32)
- "POSTAGE" (SG 387–394, MiNr. 268–274)
- "PALESTINE" (SG PT35–46, Jordan. Bes. Palästina MiNr. Z1–12)
- "PALESTINE" and "FILS" (SG 402–407, MiNr. A283–F283)
- *&c.*

In 1951 a new set of five stamps was issued (SG 408–412, MiNr. Z18–22) with values in Fils instead of Mils.

The Revenue Overprint Varieties

The present article deals with the first un-overprinted Mils set (SG T264–275, MiNr. Z1–12) and the Fils set (SG 408–412, MiNr. Z18–22).

Owing to a shortage of revenue stamps and to the abundance of these Obligatory Tax stamps, the two sets, or parts of them, were surcharged in Arabic with the word " واردات " (*waridat*, meaning revenue), plus a wavy black zig-zag bar "/\/\/" to cover the bottom line, reading "اعانة عرب فلسطين " (For the Aid of the Arabs of Palestine) (see *fig. 2*).

Fig. 2: The 'waridat' overprint.

Fig. 3: Variety without zig-zag.

When my co-author Joe Ross[3] and I published our book "The Revenue Stamps of Jordan & the Occupied Territory" in May of 2004, we listed the varieties which were either seen by us or were known to us at that point.

The varieties which were found on the 1947 Mils issue were:

- bottom zig-zag overprint missing (*fig. 3*)
- double overprint (*fig. 4*)
- double overprint with zig-zag at top (*fig. 5*)
- double overprint, one inverted, with zig-zag on top (*fig. 6*)
- transposed overprint (*fig. 7*)
- zig-zag overprint shifted (*fig. 8*)

3 Joe lives in Elverta, California, U.S.A.

Fig. 4: Variety with double overprint.

Fig. 5: Variety with shifted zig-zag.

Fig. 6: Block-of-four with double overprint:
one transposed, one inverted.
Bottom left stamp has additional "W" variety.

Fig. 7: Transposed overprint:
zig-zag on top.

Fig. 8: Shifted overprint.

Fiscal Usage

To give the reader an idea about the usage of these fiscal stamps, *fig. 9* shows a car sale contract dated 21st April 1957.

It bears four 50 Mils overprinted revenue stamps plus five 200 Fils stamps of the 1952 Palmyra issue. The total tax paid for this document: 1 Dinar and 200 Mils/Fils.

Fig. 9: A 1957 car sale contract with 4×50 Mils ‘waridat’ overprinted stamps.

Figs. 9a and 9b: Some of the stamps from the 1957 car sale contract in *fig. 9.*

The Fils Revenue Overprint Varieties

The shorter Fils set of 1953 was overprinted in exactly the same way as the Mils issue, except for the 5 Fils claret stamp.

This stamp had a different overprint and surcharge consisting of the Arabic word " واردات " (*waridat*) at the top, followed by "فلس ٢ ١/٢ " (2½ Fils). Then there are two short straight lines on the left and right to cover the English and Arabic words "فلس " and "Fils". This is followed by one long straight line obliterating the text "اعانة عرب فلسطين " (For the Aid of the Arabs of Palestine) (*fig. 10*).

The varieties of this Fils issue were mainly similar to those of the earlier Mils issue, but with some new characteristics:

- double overprint (*fig. 14*)
- double overprint, one inverted (*fig. 14a*)
- double overprint, one in green colour
- triple overprint (*fig. 11*)
- triple overprint, one in black, two in green colour (*fig. 12*)
- shifted overprint (*fig. 13*)

Fig. 10: The 5 Fils stamp overprinted 2½ Fils.

Fig. 11: Triple overprint.

Fig. 13: Shifted overprint.

Fig. 12: Triple overprint, one black, two green.

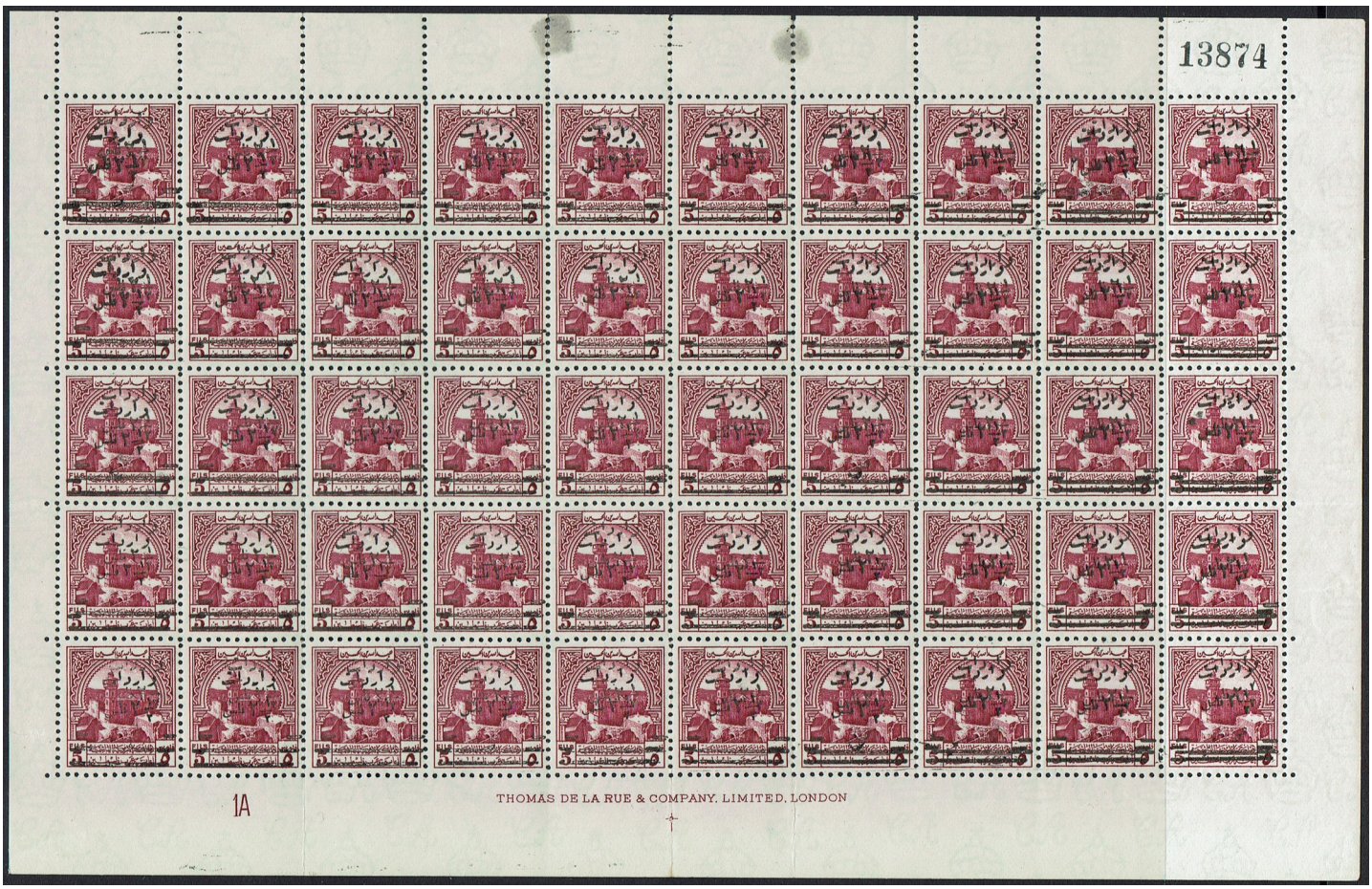


Fig. 14: Full sheet of 50 stamps with the double 2½ Fils overprint (ex R.T. Ledger).

Regarding the 5 Fils stamp with the 2½ Fils surcharge and straight lines overprint, Mr. Nathan Bruckheimer of London stated in one of his letters to me that this might be a separate issue because of the differing form of the overprint. He might be right in his assumption, but as I am not very sure of this, I would like to wait until more confirmation is available to convert this theory to fact.

An interesting item is the full sheet of 50 of 5 Fils stamp with the double overprint which comes from the late R.T. Ledger's collection (*figs. 14* and *14b*). Another interesting variety of this stamp is the double overprint, one inverted (*fig. 14a*).

Fig. 14b: Double overprint.

Fig. 14a: Double overprint, one inverted.

Random or Constant Varieties?

All these overprint varieties are random and could appear on some or all values. They are caused by faulty insertion of the sheets in the process of overprinting, or by inserting the sheets upside down, or by inserting them anew because of unclear overprinting. Because of this, it is usually only one or two sheets that have received such a faulty overprint or surcharge.

Later on during my correspondence with Nathan Bruckheimer, he brought to my attention a few more varieties. This made me go back to my own collection and study all the varieties there. Between the two of us, we discovered some new very interesting flaws which seem to be very recognizable, and more interesting, not random but constant.

These new varieties appear on a given position in the sheet of 50 stamps and are found on all values until the time that they were discovered and corrected by the postal authorities. That is why these varieties are less frequent on the later Fils issue. Such constant varieties occur owing to the fact that during the preparation of the overprinting plate, the printer either used a faulty letter, or missed a certain letter, or used a different shape, or a letter fell off during the printing due to wear and tear, &c. This leads logically to a faulty overprint on that position in the sheet.

The varieties or flaws that fall into this category appear on both the Mils and Fils issues and are the following:

1. Position 32 of the sheet shows four short wavy lines "\/\/" in the zig-zag bar at the bottom making it look like a "W" instead of the normal five wavy lines "/\/\/" (*fig. 15*). Mr. Bruckheimer drew my attention to an additional characteristic of this position, viz. the fact that this major flaw is always combined with the second Arabic letter from the left, i.e. the *alif* " ا " is being clearly bent to the left at the base. This is clearly visible in *fig. 15*. Of additional interest here is that this variety of the *alif* is always present on position 32, even on those stamps where the bottom zig-zag bar is normal. This lends credence to the theory that the zig-zag bar was corrected in the later printing but the Arabic *alif* was not.

2. Position 40 of the sheet shows a missing first *alif* in the Arabic word " واردات " (w*aridat*). This is the second letter from the left (*fig. 16*). Stamps in this position show sometimes, but not always, an additional flaw of the first letter on the left of the same word having its left side missing.

Fig. 15: The upper right stamp shows the zig-zag overprint with only four instead of five lines.

3. Position 50 shows the first left Arabic letter " ت " of the word " واردات " (w*aridat*), having three dots instead of the usual two (*fig. 16a* and *17*).

Fig. 16: Missing Arabic *alif* " ا " (here also with distorted Arabic *tā* " ت ").

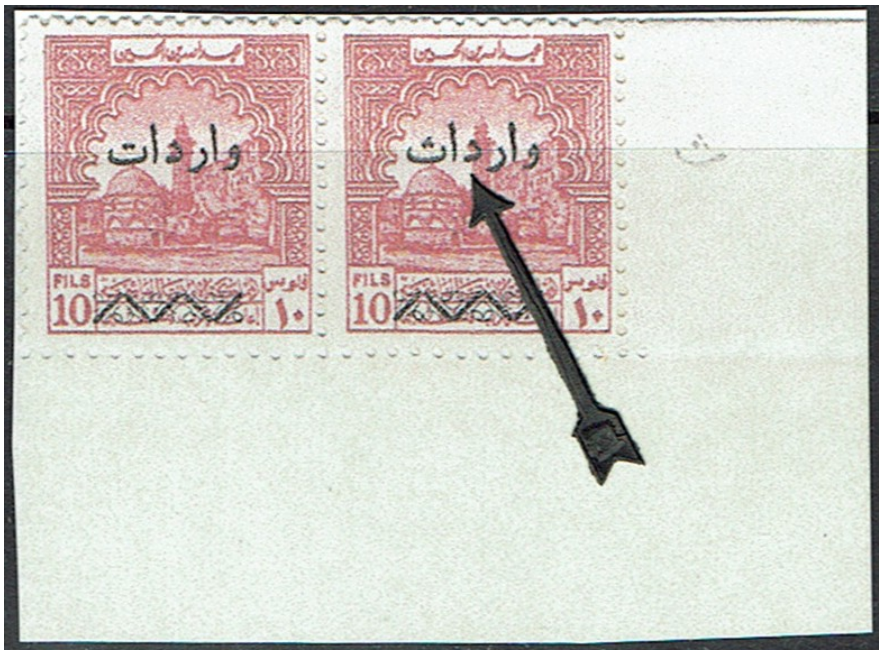


Fig. 16a: Arabic *tā* " ت " with three dots instead of the usual two, making it a *thā* " ث ".

4. The third letter " د " from the left in the same " واردات " word shows a dot above the letter (*fig. 18*). The position of this flaw is not completely certain to me. After thorough study of the part sheets available to us, we came to the conclusion that it has to be on one of the positions between stamps 13 and 18 on the sheet.
5. A different variety of the zig-zag wavy bar appears on position 20 (*fig. 19*): "//\/\". This major variety has so far been found only on the Fils issue.

Fig. 17: Arabic *tā* " ت ", with three dots, making it a *thā* " ث ".

Fig. 18: Extra dot above the Arabic *dāl* " د ", making it a *dhāl* or *thaal* " ذ ".

6. In *fig. 21* a block of 20 of the 20 Mils *waridat* stamp with the double overprint shows the different pattern zig-zag overprint "//\/\" on position 20 (*fig. 21a*), plus the Arabic *tā* letter having the three dots instead of the usual two on position 50 of the sheet (*fig. 21b*).

Fig. 19: The right stamp shows differently shaped zig-zag lines: //\/\.

Figs. 21, 21a, and 21b: A block-of-20 *(size reduced)* of the 20 Mils with varieties on pos. 20 and 50.

Postal Use of Revenue Stamps

Finally, it is worth mentioning at this point that some of these revenue overprinted stamps were also used postally: *fig. 20* shows a 20 Fils revenue stamp on piece with an "IRBID 1" circular postmark dated 12th November 1957.

Postal usage of these stamps was definitely very rare and finding stamps on cover or even on piece is hard. The listing in the MICHEL catalogue is definitely not correct: they list the 5 Fils stamp (MiNr. Z18) with *waridat* overprint as postally used in Nablus in 1953 only. I am sure that there must be some other values used in other towns and cities as well, just like my piece in *fig. 20* proves.

Fig. 20: One of the revenue stamps used postally at Irbid, 12.11.1957.

Fiscal Use of Revenues and a New Discovery

In the years since the first publication of this article, I managed to add quite a few more interesting items to my revenues collection. I'd like to share two of these items here:

Fig. 22: A life insurance policy with five copies of the 1 Pound *waridat* stamp cancelled on 21st August 1956. This five Pounds fee is unusually high for such a document at that time.

Fig. 23: A similar life Insurance policy dated 20th July 1956, but this time with a new never seen before 500 Fils new currency of 1952 (SG T343, MiNr. Z31) with the *waridat* overprint. This shows that not only the Mils set of 1947 (SG T264–275, MiNr. Z1–12) was overprinted, but also the new currency Fils set of 1952 (SG T334–344, MiNr. Z23–32) or parts of it, was also overprinted for revenue usage.

Acknowledgements

Special thanks to Nathan Bruckheimer for proofreading the original 2005 article and for his corrections and valuable remarks.

Figs. 22 and 22a: A 1956 life insurance policy (part) with 5×1 Pound revenue stamps.

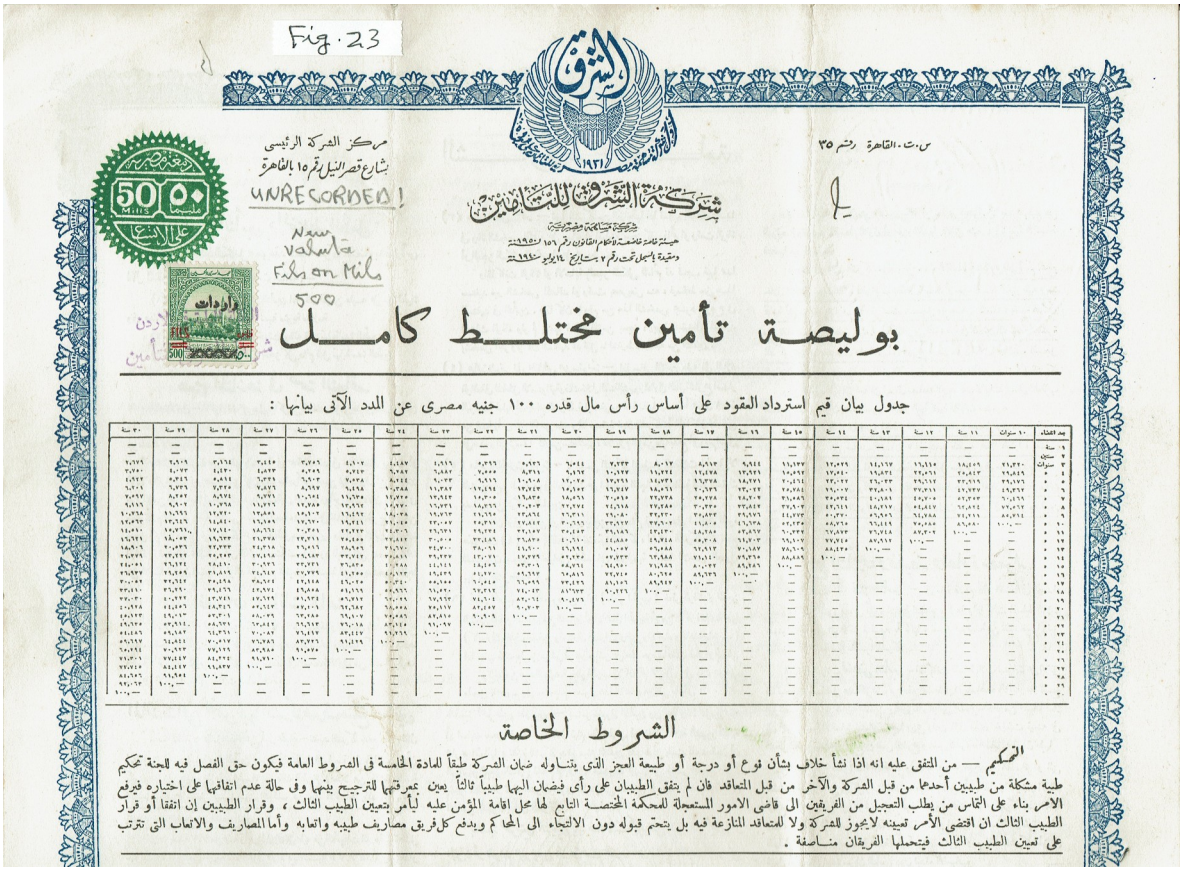


Fig. 23

شركة الشرق للتأمين

مركز الشركة الرئيسى
بشارع قصر النيل رقم ١٥ بالقاهرة

UNRECORDED!

New valuta
Fils on Mils
500

بوليصة تأمين مختلط كامل

جدول بيان قيم استرداد العقود على أساس رأس مال قدره ١٠٠ جنيه مصرى عن المدد الآتى بيانها :

بعد انقضاء	١٠ سنوات	١١ سنة	١٢ سنة	١٣ سنة	١٤ سنة	١٥ سنة	١٦ سنة	١٧ سنة	١٨ سنة	١٩ سنة	٢٠ سنة	٢١ سنة	٢٢ سنة	٢٣ سنة	٢٤ سنة	٢٥ سنة	٢٦ سنة	٢٧ سنة	٢٨ سنة	٢٩ سنة	٣٠ سنة
١ سنة	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
٢ سنتان	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
٣ سنوات	٢١٫٣٢٠	١٨٫٤٥٩	١٦٫٦١٥	١٤٫٦٧٢	١٢٫٥٣٩	١١٫٤٤٤	٩٫٤٤٤	٨٫٥١٣	٨٫٠١٢	٧٫٥٣٣	٧٫٠٥٣	٦٫٥٩٦	٦٫٠٩٦	٥٫٦٠٤	٥٫١٥٧	٤٫٧٠٧	٤٫٢٥٩	٣٫٨٤٥	٣٫٤٦٤	٣٫٠٩٩	٢٫٧٢٩
٤ »	٢٦٫٨٤٤	٢٥٫٨٤٩	٢٤٫٨٤٧	٢٣٫٩٣٦	٢٢٫٥٢٠	٢١٫٥٢٤	٢٠٫٤٣٣	١٩٫٢٧٤	١٨٫٥٢٤	١٧٫٤٧٤	١٦٫٤٢٥	١٥٫٣٧٥	١٤٫٣٠٩	١٣٫٢٤٢	١٢٫١٧٧	١١٫٠٩٧	١٠٫٠٢٣	٩٫٠٤٩	٨٫٠٧٤	٧٫٠٩٩	٦٫٠٧٠
٥ »	٣٦٫٥٧٦	٣٥٫٥٧٦	٣٤٫٥٧٤	٣٣٫٥٦٣	٣٢٫٥٣٢	٣١٫٤٩٤	٣٠٫٤٤٣	٢٩٫٣٩١	٢٨٫٣٣٩	٢٧٫٢٨٧	٢٦٫٢٣٥	٢٥٫١٧٥	٢٤٫١٠٩	٢٣٫٠٣٣	٢٢٫٠٤٩	٢١٫٠٥٩	٢٠٫٠٦٣	١٩٫٠٦٤	١٨٫٠٦٤	١٧٫٠٦٣	١٦٫٠٥٩
٦ »	٤٦٫٣٣٧	٤٥٫٣٣٧	٤٤٫٣٣٥	٤٣٫٣٢٤	٤٢٫٣٠٣	٤١٫٢٧٤	٤٠٫٢٤٤	٣٩٫٢١٧	٣٨٫١٧٩	٣٧٫١٣٧	٣٦٫٠٩٥	٣٥٫٠٤٥	٣٤٫٠٠٠	٣٣٫٩٥٤	٣٢٫٩٠٧	٣١٫٨٥٧	٣٠٫٨٠٧	٢٩٫٧٥٨	٢٨٫٧٠٨	٢٧٫٦٥٧	٢٦٫٦٠٤
٧ »	٥٦٫٠٤٦	٥٥٫٠٤٦	٥٤٫٠٤٥	٥٣٫٠٣٥	٥٢٫٠٢٣	٥١٫٠٠٤	٤٩٫٩٧٤	٤٨٫٩٣٥	٤٧٫٨٧٥	٤٦٫٨٠٥	٤٥٫٧٣٥	٤٤٫٦٦٥	٤٣٫٥٩٥	٤٢٫٥٢٥	٤١٫٤٥٥	٤٠٫٣٨٥	٣٩٫٣٢٥	٣٨٫٢٦٥	٣٧٫٢٠٥	٣٦٫١٤٥	٣٥٫٠٨٥
٨ »	٦٦٫٦٦٦	٦٥٫٦٦٦	٦٤٫٦٦٥	٦٣٫٦٦٤	٦٢٫٦٦٢	٦١٫٦٥٩	٦٠٫٦٥٤	٥٩٫٦٤٧	٥٨٫٦٣٥	٥٧٫٦٢٠	٥٦٫٦٠٢	٥٥٫٥٧٥	٥٤٫٥٤٥	٥٣٫٥٠٥	٥٢٫٤٦٥	٥١٫٤٢٥	٥٠٫٣٨٥	٤٩٫٣٤٥	٤٨٫٣٠٥	٤٧٫٢٦٥	٤٦٫٢٢٥
٩ »	٧٦٫٦٧٤	٧٥٫٦٧٤	٧٤٫٦٧٣	٧٣٫٦٧٢	٧٢٫٦٧٠	٧١٫٦٦٧	٧٠٫٦٦٣	٦٩٫٦٥٨	٦٨٫٦٥٠	٦٧٫٦٤٠	٦٦٫٦٢٥	٦٥٫٦٠٥	٦٤٫٥٨٥	٦٣٫٥٦٥	٦٢٫٥٤٥	٦١٫٥٢٥	٦٠٫٥٠٥	٥٩٫٤٨٥	٥٨٫٤٦٥	٥٧٫٤٤٥	٥٦٫٤٢٥
١٠ »	٨٦٫٦٧٤	٨٥٫٦٧٤	١٠٠٫—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
١١ »	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
١٢ »	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
١٣ »	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
١٤ »	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
١٥ »	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
١٦ »	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
١٧ »	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
١٨ »	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
١٩ »	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
٢٠ »	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
٢١ »	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
٢٢ »	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
٢٣ »	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
٢٤ »	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
٢٥ »	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
٢٦ »	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
٢٧ »	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
٢٨ »	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
٢٩ »	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
٣٠ »	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

الشروط الخاصة

التحكيم — من المتفق عليه انه اذا نشأ خلاف بشأن فرع أو درجة أو طبيعة العجز الذى يتناوله ضمان الشركة طبقاً للمادة الخامسة فى الشروط العامة فيكون حق الفصل فيه للجنة تحكيم طبية مشكلة من طبيبين أحدهما من قبل الشركة والآخر من قبل المتعاقد فان لم يتفق الطبيبان على رأى فيضان اليهما طبيباً ثالثاً يعين بمعرفتهما للترجيح بينهما وفى حالة عدم اتفاقهما على اختياره فيرفع الأمر بناء على التماس من يطلب التعجيل من الفريقين الى قاضى الامور المستعجلة للمحكمة المختصة التابع لها محل اقامة المؤمن عليه ليأمر بتعيين الطبيب الثالث ، وقرار الطبيبين إن اتفقا أو قرار الطبيب الثالث ان اقتضى الأمر تعيينه لايجوز للشركة ولا للمتعاقد المنازعة فيه بل يتحتم قبوله دون الالتجاء الى المحاكم ويدفع كل فريق مصاريف طبيبه واتعابه وأما المصاريف والاتعاب التى تترتب على تعيين الطبيب الثالث فيتحملها الفريقان منـاصفة .

Figs. 23, 23a, and 23b: A 1956 life insurance policy (part) with a new never seen before 500 Fils on 500 Mils revenue stamp issued in 1952.

Sources and Literature

- Kaplanian, Avo A.: *Revenue overprint varieties of 1947 and 1953 : Jordan aid obligatory tax issues*. In: The Israel Philatelist, vol. 56, 2005, no. 5 (October 2005), pp. 191–195. [SIP 16296].
- Kaplanian, Avo A.: *The Jordan revenues & "Aid" overprint stamps*. In: BAPIP Bulletin, no. 147, 1999, pp. 55–64.
- Ross, Joseph L. and Avo Kaplanian: *The revenue stamps of Jordan & the Occupied Territory (West Bank)* / Joe Ross & Avo Kaplanian. Elverta, Ca.: J. Ross, 2004. 81 p. ISBN: 0-9677307-1-6.
- Najjar, Abed H.: *The stamps of Jordan, 1920–1965*. London: Sahara, 1998. 240 p. ISBN: 1-953259-10-2.

Nablus AM/PM Postmarks Revisited (II)

contributed by Avo Kaplanian

Copyright © 2017

Avo Kaplanian recently acquired a new item with a Nablus **AM** postmark, and shares the following scans with us.

Its special nature lies in the fact that it's an official circular from the Ministry of Telegraph, Post and Telephone: mailed in Amman on 31st March 1956 and addressed to the Postmaster General in Jenin where it arrived on 2nd April 1956, having gone through Nablus on 1st April 1956, as the postmarks clearly show.

Figs. 1–1e: Official postal circular, Amman to Jenin, with transit mark **NABLUS / 1 AP 56 / AM**.

Sources and Literature

- Buscke, Bernd-Dieter: *Two Nablus postmarks discovered after 60 years*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 3, 2016, pp. 15–18.
- Zywietz, Tobias: *Jordan's Nablus postmarks : more discoveries* / by Tobias Zywietz with material from Avo Kaplanian and Kamal Kawar. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 3, 2016, pp. 18–23.
- Zywietz, Tobias: *Nablus AM/PM postmarks revisited* / by Tobias Zywietz with material from Paul Phillips and Avo Kaplanian. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 5, 2017, pp. 31–35.

1957 Lebanon Cedar Definitives with Surcharge on the Reverse: a Request for Information

by Rainer Fuchs (AIJP, FRPSL)
with material from Hans Nast

Copyright © 2017

Even for modern stamps there are mysteries and questions regarding their issue and use. One such an example is the Lebanese *Cedar Definitives* issue of 1957 (SG 582–585, MiNr. 601–04), which exists with a surcharge on the reverse.

German collector Hans Nast purchased a set in an online auction in early 2017.[1] Nast presented his find in July 2017 on the website forum of German collectors's federation Bund Deutscher Philatelisten (BDPh),[2] where I picked up on this mystery. None of the catalogues I consulted mention these surcharges.

Figs. 1– 4 and 1a–4a: Front and reverse of the four overprinted stamps:

orientated left, shifted right (9th teeth)	orientated left, in the centre (7th teeth)	orientated right, shifted slightly right (8th teeth)	orientated left, just in the centre (6½th teeth)

One experienced collector from Lebanon told me that these markings on the reverse are so-called *control markings* to check use of these stamps in the Mount Lebanon region. Although their number was limited, stamps with this overprint are not valued much higher that the regular stamps. The overprinted stamps were issued in early 1960.

1 Images shown courtesy of Hans Nast. Used by permission,.
2 Cf. posting by user 'bildpostkarten': *Libanon*, 16.07.2017, online: https://www.bdph.de/forum/showthread.php?17194-Libanon (accessed 17.07.2017).

Another prominent Lebanese philatelist, Bernardo Longo, gave this lead:[3] Following a theft of stamps in a post office in 1959, the types of such stamps that were in stock at this post office were overprinted in the back side with this surcharge. All stamps without this overprint, i.e. potentially stemming from the loot, were considered invalid.

But further investigations have not been successful in gaining any further information.

The overprint occurs slightly shifted either towards the left of the right side, which seems incidental, same for the direction of the surcharge: left or right. But maybe these variations are systematic or constant to certain values?

Fig. 5: The surcharge enlarged.

Hence my questions to specialised Lebanon collectors:

- are these surcharges documented in official sources?
- when was the surcharge furnished?
- what was the actual reason and purpose of such surcharges?
- is there a connection to Mount Lebanon Governorate?
- why were the surcharges made on the reverse side?
- do more issues exist with these or similar surcharges?
- is the direction of the surcharge consistent to the specific values, i.e. 0.50p, 1p, and 5p facing left, and 2.50p facing right, or are other combinations known?
- was the surcharge a temporary measure until the *Cedar Definitives* could be reprinted in different colours? Michel and Stanley Gibbons note this issue for 1960:
  - 0.50p in violet instead of blue (SG 582 a, MiNr. 655)
  - 1p in brown-purple instead of light brown (SG 583 a, MiNr. 656)
  - 2.50p in ultramarine and blue instead of lilac (SG 584 a/b, MiNr. 657 a/b)
  - 5p in emerald and yellow-green instead of dark green (SG 585 a/b, MiNr. 658)[4]

I'd be very grateful for any further information about these surcharges and their circumstances.

3 In an e-mail to Tobias Zywietz, 26.09.2017.
4 Michel only lists one colour "smaragdgrün", i.e. emerald.

The Cities of the Decapolis

by Dietrich Ecklebe (AIJP)[1]

Copyright © 2017

The Greek word *decapolis* (Δεκάπολις) means "ten cities," but the cities of the Decapolis in Jordan still puzzle archaeologists, because these are not ten Greek cities at all. Some lists of city names contain up-to 18 places in Transjordan, i.e. east of the River Jordan. They formed a buffer zone between the Greco-Roman world and the nomadic tribes of Arabia. A real Greek cultural imprint developed only in Roman times as Emperor Hadrian greatly admired Greek culture.

These cities first emerged in the Hellenistic period. After the death of Alexander the Great, Transjordan formed the border between the Ptolemies in Egypt and the Seleucids in Syria. Around 86/85 B.C.E. some cities came under the rule of the Nabataeans of Petra. Only when Pompey[2] began his rule over Palestine in 63 B.C.E., these Greek cities became a league of autonomous city-states. Thus Pompey could be considered a founder of the Decapolis.

Gerasa

The most important of the towns was Gerasa (Γέρασα), today's Jerash, which was nicknamed "city of 1,000 pillars" and "Pompeii of the Middle East." That the city has been preserved so well today is owed to its total neglect. In 1809, Ulrich J. Seetzen,[3] who rediscovered the ruins, compared the city to Palmyra or Baalbek.

Jerash is situated in the fertile plain of the River Zarqa,[4] about 45 km north of the Jordanian capital Amman. The 100 hectare area is enclosed by a wall containing a *nymphaeum*, a theatre, baths and 19 churches. Based on the Roman model, streets intersect at right angles and are lined by columns. The main street features diagonal paving and most of its columns (with Corinthian capitals) have been preserved, together with the triumphal arch. In the centre of the town rises the mighty Temple of Artemis.

Figs. 1–3: The stamps show the column-lined main road from Jerash, the remains of the theatre of Capitolias and the pillars of the cruciform basilica of Abila.

1 Translation and footnotes by Tobias Zywietz. The original German article was published in the 22.07.2016 edition of DBZ/se – Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung/sammler express. Reprinted with kind permission of both author and DBZ/se publisher M. & H. Schaper Philatelie-Verlag GmbH, Alfeld, Germany.

2 Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus (106–48 B.C.E.).

3 Ulrich Jasper Seetzen, German physician, scientist, explorer, and orientalist (1767–1811).

4 Nahr az-Zarqāʾ, Nahru z-Zarqāʾ – نهر الزرقاء.

The Trichora: Capitolias, Abila, Gadara

Capitolias (Καπιτωλιας),[5] today's Beit Ras (situated north of Irbid) can be found on the list of the Decapolis cities of Claudius Ptolemy,[6] but not in Pliny the Elder.[7] The city probably flourished not until the reign of Emperor Trajan. It is strategically placed on an important trade route, later a bishop's see, rising to become the second largest city east of the Jordan.

Together with the towns of Abila and Gadara it formed the so-called *trichora*. Today there's only a small village with few inhabitants, but everywhere there are pillar capitals and cisterns, barrel-vaulted storerooms, oil mills and a *hypogeum*[8] reminiscent of its glorious past.

The traces of Abila (Ἄβιλα)[9] remain few. The city is more than 3,500 years old: its name probably comes from *abel* (meaning green or meadow). From Roman times remains a ruined theatre. More numerous are the finds from the early Christian-Byzantine period: particularly impressive are the towering pillars of the cruciform basilica from the 7th century.

Ancient Gadara (Γάδαρα),[10] is located near Umm Qais[11] in north west Jordan, near the Sea of Galilee (Lake Tiberias) on a steeply sloping plateau. The earliest traces of settlement activity date to the 4th century B.C. In the Hellenistic period the city became an important centre of Greek culture.

Gadara was expanded ostentatiously during Pompey's reign. The city is listed in all sources as member of the Decapolis. From the 4th to the 7th century here was a bishop's see, but after the Arabs' victory in the battle of 636 C.E.,[12] the city was abandoned and forgotten.

Although Gadara had been given the name of Colonia Valentina Gadara in the 3rd century C.E., it was always the most Greek of the cities in the Decapolis. Extensive excavations uncovered many important buildings from the city's heyday. The 14 metre wide main road runs west to east. The residents could attend performances in two theatres, of which the western theatre has been particularly well preserved: it's entirely built from the hardest basalt.

Other facilities making the life in a Roman city pleasant aren't missing either: thus we find baths with mosaic floors, a *nymphaeum*, a *hippodrome* and, from later times, several churches.

Figs. 4 and 5: The western theatre of Gadara can be used once again today. The tower of the barracks of Umm el-Jimal goes back to its use as a convent.

5 Also called Dion (Δῖον) and Adun.
6 Claudius Ptolemaeus (Κλαύδιος Πτολεμαῖος) (ca. 100–ca. 170 C.E.).
7 Gaius Plinius Secundus Maior (23–79 C.E.).
8 Catacombs, i.e. vaulted underground tombs.
9 Ἄβιλα Δεκαπολεος , also Σελεύκεια (Seleucia) , now called Quwailiba, Quwailibeh, or Queilbeh – قويلبة.
10 Also called Antiochia Semiramis and Colonia Valentina Gadara.
11 Umm Qays – أم قيس.
12 Battle of Yarmouk, August 636 C.E.

Umm el-Jimal

Umm al-Jimal[13] has its origin in the protection of Roman territories against enemies and as a trading and caravan post at the *Limes Arabicus*.[14] The barracks were built as late as the 2nd century C.E. In 747 an earthquake destroyed the city; it was not resettled.

The ruins cover an area of 800 metres by 500 metres: walls built from large stone blocks encompass the urban area. The residential buildings and churches have all been built of basalt. Since no natural water sources were available, rainwater was collected in cisterns. Best preserved are the barracks. The high tower was however added only later, after the barracks had been converted into a convent.

Today almost all cities of the Decapolis are in Jordan and have already been depicted on numerous stamps.

Sources and Literature

- Ecklebe, Dietrich: *Welterbe in Jordanien : die Städte der Dekapolis.* In: DBZ/se – Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung/sammler express, vol. 91, 2016, no. 16 (22.07.2016), p. 64.
- Brentjes, Burchard: *Völker beiderseits des Jordans.* Leipzig: Koehler und Amelang, 1979. 267 p.
- Gerstmeyer, Tina [ed.]: *Das Erbe der Welt : unter dem Schutz der UNESCO. Bd. Asien III.* Augsburg: Weltbild, 2009. 160 p.
- Hoffmann, Adolf, and Susanne Kerner [eds.]: *Gadara – Gerasa und die Dekapolis*. Mainz: von Zabern, 2002. 150 p. ISBN: 978-3-8053-2687-2.
- Mittmann, Siegfried [ed.]: *Der Königsweg : 9000 Jahre Kunst u. Kultur in Jordanien u. Palästina*. Mainz: von Zabern, 1987. 372 p. ISBN: 978-3-8053-0960-8.
- Scheck, Frank Rainer: *Jordanien : Völker und Kulturen zwischen Jordan und dem Roten Meer*. Köln: DuMont. (DuMont Kunst Reiseführer) 1st ed. 1977, 6th ed. 2011. 456 p. ISBN: 978-3-7701-3979-8.

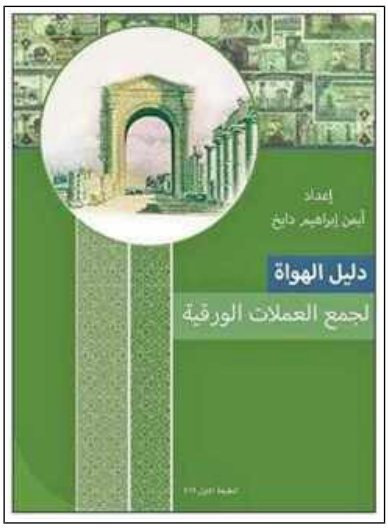
13 Umm el-Jimal, Umm Aljemal, “mother of Camels” – أم الجمال (17 km east of Mafrak).

14 Also called *Limes Orientalis* and *Limes Palaestiniae*: a 1,500 km long line of forts (*castra*) and watch-towers as defence against Arab tribes, running from the North of Syria to the Gulf of Akaba.

Ayman Dayekh: The Paper Money Collectors' Guide

reviewed by Mahdi Bseiso[1]

Copyright © 2017



أيمن دايخ : دليل الهواة لجمع العملات الورقية [*The paper money collectors' guide*].

In Arabic. 110 pages, coloured, ca. B5, softcover.

Beirut: Dayekh, 2016. ISBN: 978-995303713-4.

Price: 16 US-$ (plus p&p).

Orders: Ayman Dayekh, http://www.adayekh.com/my-book/

The *Paper Money Collectors' Guide* is a practical book that aims to introduce the general public and new collectors alike to the hobby of paper money collecting. It is the first book of its kind that is written in Arabic, and thus its primary audience is collectors who speak Arabic.

In the first chapter, the author covers the general history of money and its usage around the world since ancient times. Following that, is an introduction to the terminology used in numismatics to describe various properties typically associated with paper money, such as watermarks, serial numbers, signatures, issue dates, issuers, as well as a detailed list of security features such as Omron Rings, micro-printing, colour-shifting ink, raised printing, holograms, metallic strips and security strips. Each of these terms is briefly described and illustrated with a real example from an existing banknote.

In the next couple of chapters, the author shares a thorough overview of the hobby of collecting banknotes. He starts with the definition of notaphily and numismatics; takes a look at what varied goals a collector might potentially set when starting a collection (cultural, scientific, documentary, etc.); to providing useful tips on how to start one's own collection. The breadth of topics covered is impressive, as it leaves virtually nothing out: from regular circulating issues to error and replacement notes, to uncut sheets, private and emergency money, overprinted notes, and even fantasy issues, among other subjects.

There is a dedicated section covering notable extremes of lowest and highest denominations in history, first polymer issue, largest note, first note with a QR code, and other distinguished or somehow better known notes. Realizing the necessity of good practices from early on, Mr. Dayekh takes the time to elaborate on creating a 'collection database' to track one's collection as it evolves, providing information many collectors would benefit from. This not only includes guidelines on the creation and maintenance of a database, but also appropriate labelling, storage, and grading of notes. The final chapter is a partly illustrated checklist of Lebanese paper money from 1919 to date, including date varieties.

1 Mahdi Bseiso is Director-at-large, and former Vice-President, of the International Bank Note Society (IBNS). Website: https://www.theibns.org/joomla/index.php. This is an expanded version of his review originally published in IBNS Journal, vol. 56, 2017, no. 3, p. 54.

Upon reading these chapters, a novice collector becomes quite familiar with our hobby and its specialized terminology as well as the most notable banknotes in the world. Even the more seasoned collector will pick up a few titbits of information from this book. I particularly recommend this book to collectors who have Arabic speaking friends they would like to introduce to the hobby.

This guide is also a useful resource because it puts many of the hobby-specific terms in one concise list side-by-side in both the Arabic and English languages. Even speaking both languages fluently, it is not always so straightforward to find the right words for special security features or subcategories of paper money or even descriptive banknote grades. The author's systematic approach to covering such a broad spectrum of the terms and nuances of banknote collecting successfully brings, to the uninitiated, order to an otherwise intimidating topic.

The Author

Mr. Ayman Ibrahim Dayekh (pictured)[2] has a Master's Degree in Business Management and Bachelor's Degree in Computer Science.

He is currently Head of the Project Management Office at MindIT in Beirut and the former Chief Technology Officer at the Lebanese International University in Beirut. Mr. Dayekh is also an active member of the Lebanese Numismatic Association.

Sample Pages[3]

2 Source: Ayman Dayekh: *Numismatist...since 9!* Online: http://www.adayekh.com/aboutme/.

3 All images used by kind permission of Mr. Dayekh.

Bibliographic Record

دايخ , أيمن إبراهيم [Dayekh, Ayman I.]: دليل الهواة لجمع العملات الورقية / أيمن إبراهيم دايخ [Ayman Ibrahim Dayekh]. –
Beirut : Dayekh, 2016. – 110 p. : col. ill. ; 25 cm (softb.).
ISBN: 978-995303713-4
Arabic.
Title <Engl.>: The paper money collectors' guide.

Contents

Foreword by Gilbert Abu Faysal, President of the Lebanese Numismatic Association
Introduction
Chapter I: History of Monetary and Paper Pounds 13
- Definition of money
- An overview of cash and paper currency
- The history of the use of banknotes in the world
- Characteristics of paper currencies

Chapter II: The hobby of collecting paper currency 23
- Definition of hobby
- Hobby goals and objectives
- How to start your own group
- Coins and stamps
- Database creation
- Labels
- Varieties
- Storage of banknotes
- Arranging banknotes
- How to choose a banknote
- Grading scales and third party graders

Chapter III: The most prominent banknotes 56
- Top categories
- Polymer notes
- Commemorative notes
- Extreme sizes
- Use of security specifications
- Use of metals (gold and silver) in banknotes

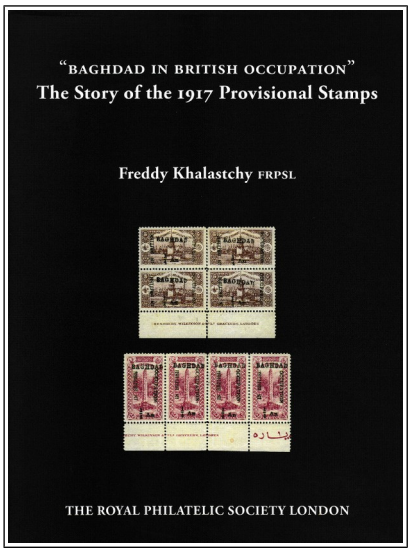
Chapter IV: Lebanese banknotes 74
- Syrian Bank
- Bank of Syria and Greater Lebanon
- Bank of Syria and Lebanon
- Republic of Lebanon
- Bank of Lebanon
- Museum of the Bank of Lebanon

Appendix A: List of countries and territories 90
Appendix B: Monetary unions 101
Appendix C: Queen Elizabeth II on banknotes 103

Freddy Khalastchy FRPSL: "Baghdad in British Occupation" : The Story of the 1917 Provisional Stamps

reviewed by Tobias Zywietz

Copyright © 2017



"Baghdad in British Occupation": The Story of the 1917 Provisional Stamps

Freddy Khalastchy, FRPSL.

335 pages, coloured, 30 cm, hardbound with dust-jacket.

London: Royal Philatelic Society London, 2017. ISBN: 978-0-900631-88-7.

Price: £ 50 (plus p&p).

Orders: Honorary Secretary, The Royal Philatelic Society London, 41 Devonshire Place, London W1G 6JY. Tel.: +44 (0) 20 74 86 10 44. E-Mail: secretary@rpsl.org.uk. Website: http://www.rpsl.org.uk/publications.asp.

The 1917 overprint stamps issued by the British in occupied Mesopotamia have to be seen in a wider historical context. During the First World War, Allied forces attacked the Ottoman Empire on several fronts, leading to—at first—two disastrous defeats:

- Winston Churchill's ill-fared *Gallipoli Campaign* of 1915 at the Dardanelles led to some 60,000 dead on each side,[1] and the withdrawal of Allied forces to Western Thrace.
- The British-Indian advance from Basra, occupied in November 1914, up the Euphrates and Tigris in the winter of 1915/16 lead to the *Siege of Kut* and the humiliating surrender of some 13,000 Allied troops.

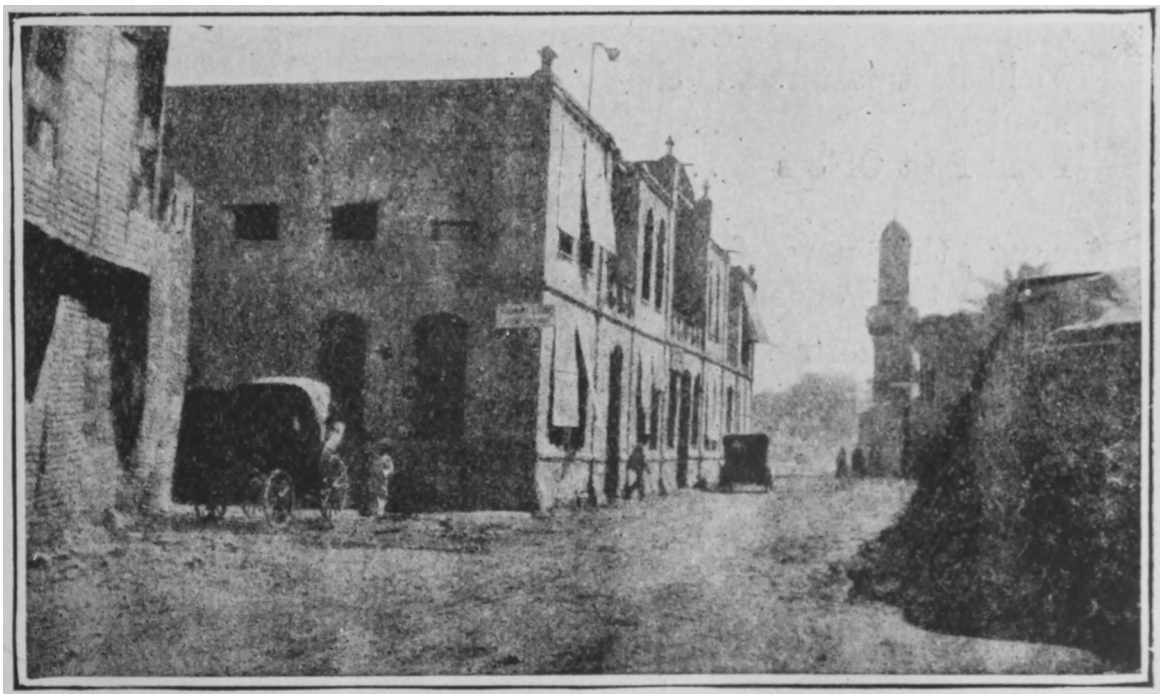
The political fallout instigated a crisis in the Liberal-Conservative coalition government and the demotion and eventual resignation of Winston Churchill. *The Indian Expeditionary Force* (I.E.F.) was reorganised during 1916 into the *Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force* (M.E.F.). Under its new commander General Maude[2] an offensive started in December 1916 leading to the capture of Baghdad on 11th March 1917.

The Genesis of the Overprints

The British-Indian troops used regular Indian stamps overprinted "I.E.F." (Indian Expeditionary Force) through M.E.F. Field Post Offices. Baghdad's Head Post Office was re-opened for civilian use on 29th March 1917. Khalastchy writes:[3]

1 Figures on deaths and casualties differ widely. Losses, including sick, are reported at 250,000 on each side.
2 Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Stanley Maude, KCB, CMG, DSO (1864–1917).
3 Khalastchy, p. 14.

The absence of proper postage stamps was not allowed to delay the opening of the post office to the local inhabitants. The problem was solved temporarily by granting free postage to all who cared to make use of it. This concession, probably unparalleled in the history of Occupied Territories,[4] was eagerly made use of and was deeply appreciated by local residents until supplies of I.E.F. India stamps were received.



Advance Base Post Office, Baghdad (Formerly the Turkish G.P.O.).[5]

During May 1917 the India Office had, upon enquiry from the Viceroy's office and in consultation with the Foreign Office, directed that Indian stamps surcharged "I.E.F." were to be used "until further notice."[6]

On the political reasoning for distinct overprints on Ottoman stamps, Khalastchy reports:[7]

The Political Officer at the time, Sir Percy Cox, regarded overprinting enemy stamps as both a measure annoying to the enemy and useful from a political and historical standpoint as it demonstrated a change of administration. Postage stamps, by reason of their widespread distribution, offer one of the most effective means of political propaganda extant.

In addition to stock recovered from post offices, Ottoman stamps were bought from inhabitants and merchants, and when their value exceeded 1,000 Rupees (less than £70),[8] Cox's plan was executed: a total of 14,850 stamps (including 464 envelopes) were overprinted "BAGHDAD / IN BRITISH / OCCUPATION" and placed on sale from 1st September 1917.

Khalastchy quotes extensively correspondence between the involved parties, including messages on behalf of King George V,[9] himself a renowned philatelist and patron of the Royal Philatelic Society

4 This concession was later also applied by the *Egyptian Expeditionary Force* in Palestine during the winter 1917/18. The first "E.E.F." stamps were put on sale on 10.02.1918 (20.02.1918 in Jerusalem).
5 Picture and caption taken from p. 159 of Hubert A. Sams' *The Post Office of India in the Great War.* Bombay: Times Pr., 1922. 438 p.
6 Khalastchy, p. 19.
7 Khalastchy, p. 15.
8 The official exchange rate on 29.07.1917 was 16d per Rupee ; source: Pearson, 1986.
9 Khalastchy quotes a letter sent from Buckingham Palace to the India Office on 3.04.1917 by the King's Assistant Private Secretary, Clive Wigram, asking about the proposed stamps in order to secure these for the Royal collection.

London. Given that 14,850 stamps was less than a month's supply[10] and the philatelic interest of several actors[11] one might question whether this stamp issue had any practical necessity. However, this might be said of quite a few stamps issues throughout philatelic history! The author notes:[12]

> *Unfortunately, by placing the stamps, when they were eventually issued, on sale first of all to members of the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, the military authorities defeated their own ends,[13] since the unexpected demand for these fascinating souvenirs left but few for the legitimate postal requirements of the civil population.*

After only seventeen days, their sale having been severely restricted,[14] stocks were already exhausted and regular Indian stamps overprinted "I.E.F." (pictured),[15] became the only stamps in use as was originally intended.[16] The "BAGHDAD / IN BRITISH / OCCUPATION" stamps became quickly a matter of speculation and subsequently the target for forgers.

Having gained knowledge of the surcharges from press reports in December 1917, the British General Post Office made enquiries with the War Office. Khalastchy reports:[17]

> *On 20 December 1917, the War Office wrote to the India Office enclosing a letter from the General Post Office that was written the previous day. […] The letter from the GPO was inquiring whether statements in the press regarding Turkish stamps being overprinted "BAGHDAD IN BRITISH OCCUPATION" were true. […] The War Office letter also stated that they had no knowledge of any stamps issued in Baghdad and asked whether the Secretary of State for India was aware of the purpose to which they were being put […].*

The Book's Chapters

The book is divided into ten distinct chapters, the first three tell the circumstances surrounding the stamp issue. Khalastchy starts with a concise survey of the history of Baghdad, from ancient times to the First World War, culminating in General Maud's (pictured)[18] often-cited proclamation of 20th March 1917: "To the people of the Wilayet of Baghdad."

The second chapter looks at the advance of the *Indian Expeditionary Force "D"* (I.E.F.D), later re-grouped as the *Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force* (M.E.F.), its postal system and the preparations to re-open the civilian postal service in Mesopotamia.

This chapter follows the correspondence and pronouncements of some of the central figures in the political and postal administration involved with the stamp issue: Lieutenant-Colonel Hubert A. Sams, Director of Army Postal Services (D.A.P.S),[19] Major-General Sir Percy Cox, Chief Political

10 Khalastchy, p. 15, quotes statistics from a 1936 article by P.W. Ireland, stating that during September 1917 the total number of letters posted at Baghdad Post Office was 17,345.
11 Khalastchy, p. 15, quotes an officer, Harold Blampied, describing Cox as a keen philatelist.
12 Khalastchy, p. 15.
13 Referring to Cox's propagandist aims.
14 Cf. Khalastchy, p. 303.
15 Source of image: Khalastchy, p. 7.
16 Khalastchy, p. 23, states that Indian stamps overprinted "I.E.F." had been sold alongside the "BAGHDAD / IN BRITISH / OCCUPATION" surcharges throughout the seventeen days.
17 Khalastchy, p. 27. The reply of the India Office is not reported.
18 Picture from Khalastchy, p. 3, attributed to A.T. Wilson: *Loyalties Mesopotamia 1914-1917* (London, 1930), p. 274. Apparently an official portrait, a cropped version exists in the George Grantham Bain Collection in the Library of Congress (LC-DIG-ggbain-23957), attributed to Bain News Service, New York.
19 Director General, India Post & Telegraphs. One notes that in his book *The Post Office of India in the Great War*

Officer, M.E.F. (pictured),[20] as well as Captain Emile Clerici, Deputy D.A.P.S.,[21] Captain Shri Q. C. Sen, Assistant D.A.P.S.,[22] E. B. Thomson, Assistant D.A.P.S.,[23] ministers and high-ranking officials in the India Office, the Foreign Office, Buckingham Palace, and the newly-founded Imperial War Museum.

Chapter 3 focuses on the printing and quantities printed, as well as the sets distributed as mementoes to the King, the Viceroy, other dignitaries, and the Imperial War Museum. Shown is a set of paper sheets with complete sets of the overprints cancelled uniformly "BAGDAD / REG. / 10 SP 17".

Chapters 4 and 5 are a complete and comprehensive account of each and every stamp known, with their specifics, provenances and history, such as appearance in collections and sales. Many hundred stamps are depicted, with special attention to any varieties found. In addition, Khalastchy shows the original Ottoman stamps side-by-side to the surcharged version. Chapter 5 describes the unissued stamps, i.e. where the amounts of values at hand for overprinting was regarded as too small to issue these.

Chapter 6 describes the history of the four 'presentation sets' General Maude presented to the King, Sultan Fuad of Egypt, and Viscount Acheson, with Maude himself keeping one set. These contained all 25 issued stamps on sheets of paper cancelled "BAGDAD / 17 SEP. 17 / 9 – AM" as well as three envelopes. Khalastchy could establish, that all four sets eventually ended up in private hands. All known copies are depicted.

Chapter 7 details and generously depicts over 130 known covers bearing the "BAGHDAD / IN BRITISH / OCCUPATION" surcharges, often giving extensive information on senders and recipients. The date-stamps and censor-marks used at the time in Baghdad are also shown. This chapter, together with chapter 8, also depicts the known overprinted envelopes.

Chapter 9 looks at the report by W. E. Ennis about restrictions imposed on the sale of the stamps to British civilian residents: initially one purchase only was allowed, later stamps to the value of 8 Annas only were sold in matchboxes. Locals were required to hand their letters over at the counter to be franked. Four covers and a letter are described and shown to corroborate this.

Given all these circumstances, these stamps became quickly sought after and highly priced. First reports about forgeries appear as early in 1919. Khalastchy therefore devotes chapter 10 to such forgeries: the near-contemporary fakes are described as crude, but modern ones are hard to tell apart from genuine copies. The author concludes that buyers must insist on certificates by either the *R.P.S.L. Expert Committee* or *B.P.A. Expertising Ltd*. Also shown are fantasy overprints stemming apparently from the time of the 2003 Anglo-American occupation.

The well-printed and bound tome is concluded by an index. A list of articles on the subject is given in the author's acknowledgements, and each chapter contains a bibliography of used sources. I commend the effort of Khalastchy to designate the origin of images, a practice not as widely exerted in philatelic literature as should be.

(Bombay, 1922), Sams does mention the "Bushire under British Occupation" stamps, but not the Baghdad issue.

20 Major-General Sir Percy Zachariah Cox, GCMG, GCIE, KCSI, KBE, DL (1864–1937). Chief Political Officer of I.E.F.D. and M.E.F., Political Resident Persian Gulf, from 1920: High Commissioner of Iraq. Picture from Khalastchy, p. 9, attributed to A.T. Wilson: *Loyalties Mesopotamia 1914-1917* (London, 1930), p. 66.

21 Major Charles John Emile Clerici, R.E., CIE, OBE (1876–1938). Deputy (1.06.1918) and Director (1.05.1919) of Postal Services in Iraq and later (1919/20) also Persia, Asst. Director General, India Post & Telegraph Office (1921–1927), Postmaster-General of Central Circle in Nagpur (1927–1931), Postmaster-General of Bengal & Assam Circle (1931), Depty. Director General, India Post & Telegraph Office (1931), retired (1931).

22 Kunal Chandra Sen (aka. Shri Qeshave Chander Sen), R.E., MBE. Bengal & Assam Circle. Served also with E.E.F.

23 Captain E.B. Thomson, R.E., MBE.

Sample Pages

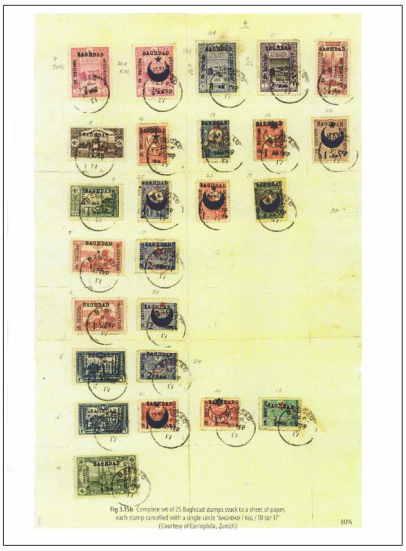
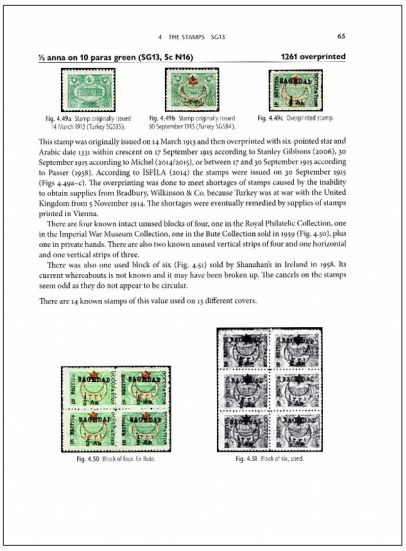


Fig 3.15b Complete set of 25 Baghdad stamps stuck to a sheet of paper, each stamp cancelled with a single circle 'BAGHDAD / 10.C / 10 SEP 17'
(Courtesy of Corinphila, Zurich)



4 THE STAMPS SG13 65

½ anna on 10 paras green (SG13, Sc N16) 1261 overprinted

Fig. 4.49a Stamp originally issued 14 March 1913 (Turkey SG335).
Fig. 4.49b Stamp originally issued 30 September 1915 (Turkey SG384).
Fig. 4.49c Overprinted stamp.

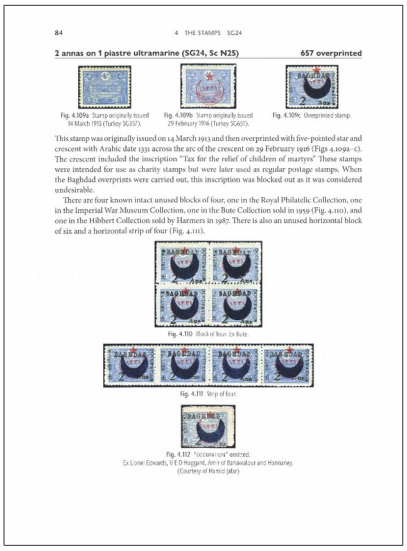
This stamp was originally issued on 14 March 1913 and then overprinted with six-pointed star and Arabic date 1331 within crescent on 17 September 1915 according to Stanley Gibbons (2006), 30 September 1915 according to Michel (2014/2015), or between 17 and 30 September 1915 according to Passer (1938). According to ISFILA (2014) the stamps were issued on 30 September 1915 (Figs. 4.49a–c). The overprinting was done to meet shortages of stamps caused by the inability to obtain supplies from Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. because Turkey was at war with the United Kingdom from 5 November 1914. The shortages were eventually remedied by supplies of stamps printed in Vienna.

There are four known intact unused blocks of four, one in the Royal Philatelic Collection, one in the Imperial War Museum Collection, one in the Bute Collection sold in 1959 (Fig. 4.50), plus one in private hands. There are also two known unused vertical strips of four and one horizontal and one vertical strips of three.

There was also one used block of six (Fig. 4.51) sold by Shanahan's in Ireland in 1958. Its current whereabouts is not known and it may have been broken up. The cancels on the stamps seem odd as they do not appear to be circular.

There are 14 known stamps of this value used on 13 different covers.

Fig. 4.50 Block of four. Ex Bute.
Fig. 4.51 Block of six, used.



84 4 THE STAMPS SG24

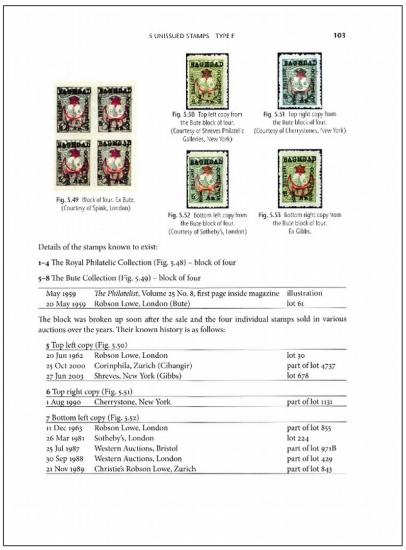
2 annas on 1 piastre ultramarine (SG24, Sc N25) 657 overprinted

Fig. 4.109a Stamp originally issued 14 March 1913 (Turkey SG337).
Fig. 4.109b Stamp originally issued 29 February 1916 (Turkey SG607).
Fig. 4.109c Overprinted stamp.

This stamp was originally issued on 14 March 1913 and then overprinted with five-pointed star and crescent with Arabic date 1331 across the arc of the crescent on 29 February 1916 (Figs. 4.109a–c). The crescent included the inscription "Tax for the relief of children of martyrs". These stamps were intended for use as charity stamps but were later used as regular postage stamps. When the Baghdad overprints were carried out, this inscription was blocked out as it was considered undesirable.

There are four known intact unused blocks of four, one in the Royal Philatelic Collection, one in the Imperial War Museum Collection, one in the Bute Collection sold in 1959 (Fig. 4.110), and one in the Hibbert Collection sold by Harmers in 1987. There is also an unused horizontal block of six and a horizontal strip of four (Fig. 4.111).

Fig. 4.110 Block of four. Ex Bute.
Fig. 4.111 Strip of four.
Fig. 4.112 "OCCUPATION" omitted.
Ex Lionel Edwards, V E D Haggard, Amr of Bahawalpur and Hainsworth.
(Courtesy of Marco Cabri)



5 UNISSUED STAMPS TYPE F 103

Fig. 5.49 Block of four. Ex Bute.
(Courtesy of Spink, London)
Fig. 5.50 Top-left copy from the Bute block of four.
(Courtesy of Stevens Philatelic Galleries, New York)
Fig. 5.51 Top-right copy from the Bute block of four.
(Courtesy of Cherrystones, New York)
Fig. 5.52 Bottom-left copy from the Bute block of four.
(Courtesy of Sotheby's, London)
Fig. 5.53 Bottom-right copy from the Bute block of four.
Ex Gibbs.

Details of the stamps known to exist:

1–4 The Royal Philatelic Collection (Fig. 5.48) – block of four

5–8 The Bute Collection (Fig. 5.49) – block of four

May 1959	*The Philatelist*, Volume 25 No. 8, first page inside magazine	illustration
20 May 1959	Robson Lowe, London (Bute)	lot 61

The block was broken up soon after the sale and the four individual stamps sold in various auctions over the years. Their known history is as follows:

5 Top left copy (Fig. 5.50)		
20 Jan 1962	Robson Lowe, London	lot 30
25 Oct 2010	Corinphila, Zurich (Cihangir)	part of lot 4737
27 Jan 2003	Shreves, New York (Gibbs)	lot 678
6 Top right copy (Fig. 5.51)		
1 Aug 1990	Cherrystone, New York	part of lot 1131
7 Bottom left copy (Fig. 5.52)		
11 Dec 1963	Robson Lowe, London	part of lot 855
26 Mar 1981	Sotheby's, London	lot 224
25 Jul 1987	Western Auctions, Bristol	part of lot 5718
30 Sep 1988	Western Auctions, London	part of lot 429
21 Nov 1989	Christie's Robson Lowe, Zurich	part of lot 843

146 7 KNOWN COVERS POSTAL MARKS

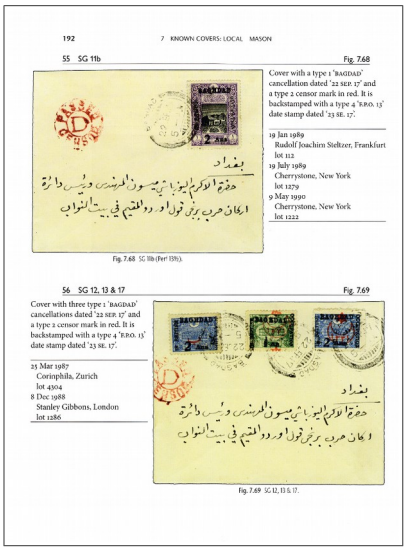
Circular date stamps

Type 1 BAGDAD
Type 2 BAGDAD
Type 3 BAGDAD
Type 4 F.P.O. No. 13
Type 5 F.P.O. No. 55
Type 6 F.P.O. No. 316
Type 7 BASE OFFICE L.E.F.
Type 8 ADVANCED BASE M.E.F.
Type 9 BAGDAD BASE POST OFFICE M.E.F.
Type 10 BAGDAD REG

Censor marks

Type 1 PASSED CENSOR D in black
Type 2 PASSED CENSOR D in red
Type 3 PASSED CENSOR D in violet
Type 4 PASSED ESMEF. CENSOR
Type 5 PASSED BASE D-CENSOR

Fig. 7.1 Postal markings recorded on all known covers.



192 7 KNOWN COVERS: LOCAL MASON

55 SG 11b Fig. 7.68

Cover with a type 1 'BAGDAD' cancellation dated '22 SEP. 17' and a type 2 censor mark in red. It is backstamped with a type 4 'R.P.O. 13' date stamp dated '23 SE. 17'.

19 Jan 1989
Rudolf Joachim Stelkzer, Frankfurt
lot 112
19 July 1989
Cherrystone, New York
lot 1279
9 May 1990
Cherrystone, New York
lot 1222

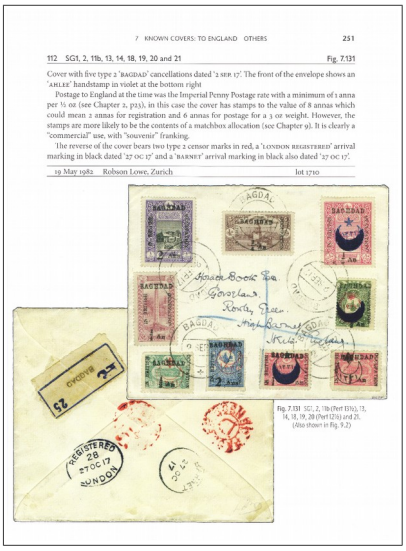
Fig. 7.68 SG 11b (Perf 13½).

56 SG 12, 13 & 17 Fig. 7.69

Cover with three type 1 'BAGDAD' cancellations dated '22 SEP. 17' and a type 2 censor mark in red. It is backstamped with a type 4 'R.P.O. 13' date stamp dated '23 SE. 17'.

25 Mar 1987
Corinphila, Zurich
lot 4304
8 Dec 1988
Stanley Gibbons, London
lot 1286

Fig. 7.69 SG 12, 13 & 17.



7 KNOWN COVERS: TO ENGLAND OTHERS 251

112 SG1, 2, 11b, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20 and 21 Fig. 7.131

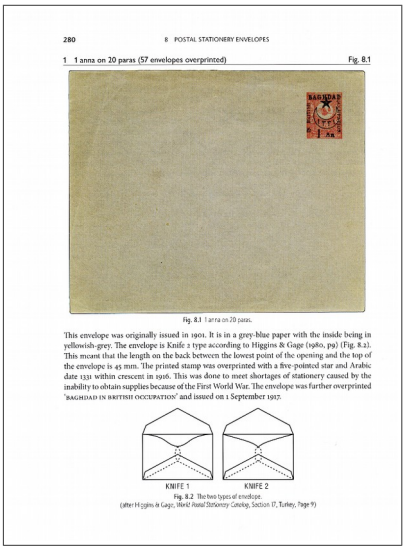
Cover with five type 2 'BAGDAD' cancellations dated '2 SEP. 17'. The front of the envelope shows an 'AHLEE' handstamp in violet at the bottom right

Postage to England at the time was the Imperial Penny Postage rate with a minimum of 1 anna per ½ oz (see Chapter 2, p32), in this case the cover has stamps to the value of 8 annas which could mean 2 annas for registration and 6 annas for postage for a 3 oz weight. However, the stamps are more likely to be the contents of a matchbox allocation (see Chapter 9). It is clearly a "commercial" use, with "souvenir" franking.

The reverse of the cover bears two type 2 censor marks in red, a 'LONDON REGISTERED' arrival marking in black dated '27 OC 17' and a 'BARNETT' arrival marking in black also dated '27 OC 17'.

19 May 1982	Robson Lowe, Zurich	lot 1710

Fig. 7.131 SG1, 2, 11b (Perf 13½), 13, 14, 18, 19, 20 (Perf 12½) and 21.
(Also shown in Fig. 9.2)



280 8 POSTAL STATIONERY ENVELOPES

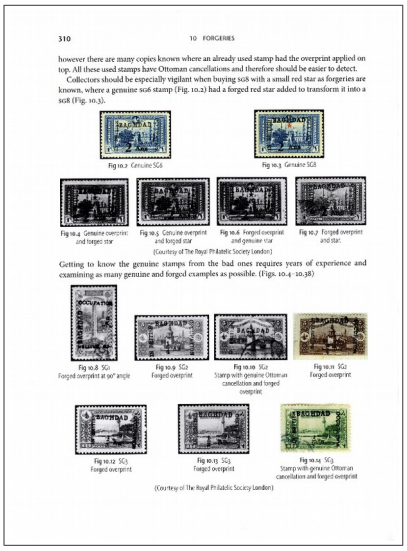
1 1 anna on 20 paras (57 envelopes overprinted) Fig. 8.1

Fig. 8.1 1 anna on 20 paras.

This envelope was originally issued in 1901. It is in a grey-blue paper with the inside being in yellowish-grey. The envelope is Knife 2 type according to Higgins & Gage (1980, pp) (Fig. 8.2). This meant that the length on the back between the lowest point of the opening and the top of the envelope is 45 mm. The printed stamp was overprinted with a five-pointed star and Arabic date 1331 within crescent in 1916. This was done to meet shortages of stationery caused by the inability to obtain supplies because of the First World War. The envelope was further overprinted 'BAGHDAD IN BRITISH OCCUPATION' and issued on 1 September 1917.

KNIFE 1 KNIFE 2

Fig. 8.2 The two types of envelope.
(after Higgins & Gage, *World Postal Stationery Catalog*, Section 17, Turkey, Page 9)



310 10 FORGERIES

however there are many copies known where an already used stamp had the overprint applied on top. All these used stamps have Ottoman cancellations and therefore should be easier to detect.

Collectors should be especially vigilant when buying SG8 with a small red star as forgeries are known, where a genuine SG8 stamp (Fig. 10.2) had a forged red star added to transform it into a SG8 (Fig. 10.3).

Fig 10.2 Genuine SG6
Fig 10.3 Genuine SG8
Fig 10.4 Genuine overprint and forged star
Fig 10.5 Genuine overprint and forged star
Fig 10.6 Forged overprint and genuine star
Fig 10.7 Forged overprint and star.
(Courtesy of The Royal Philatelic Society London)

Getting to know the genuine stamps from the bad ones requires years of experience and examining as many genuine and forged examples as possible. (Figs. 10.4–10.38)

Fig 10.8 SG1 Forged overprint at 90° angle
Fig 10.9 SG2 Forged overprint
Fig 10.10 SG2 Stamp with genuine Ottoman cancellation and forged overprint
Fig 10.11 SG2 Forged overprint
Fig 10.12 SG3 Forged overprint
Fig 10.13 SG3 Forged overprint
Fig 10.14 SG3 Stamp with genuine Ottoman cancellation and forged overprint
(Courtesy of The Royal Philatelic Society London)

The Book Launch

The author launched his book during *Spring Stampex 2017* with a reception he organised in the rented premises of the Royal Philatelic Society London in Marylebone. The presentation was attended by some 170 guests: family, friends, philatelists, and dealers (see *photos 2–4*)[24]. Khalastchy had invited the Iraqi Ambassador Dr. Salih Husain Ali Al-Tamimi to attend the exhibition. During the opening ceremony,[25] the ambassador was presented with a copy of Freddy's book (see *photo 1*).

The Author

Alfred (Freddy) Khalastchy was born in Baghdad in 1957. He comes from a prominent Jewish family: his uncle was Sir Naim Dangoor whose family ran a large printing house and publisher in Baghdad. The Khalastchy family emigrated to Britain in the early 1970s.

Collecting stamps from the age of 10, Freddy could build on the family's stamp collection. In his late twenties he started specialising in the stamps of Iraq from 1917 to the overthrow of the Hashemite monarchy in 1958.

Freddy joined the Royal Philatelic Society London in 1986 and was elected *fellow* in 1996. He is a member of Collectors Club (New York), the Club de Monte-Carlo (Monaco), the Oriental Philatelic Association London (OPAL), and the Revenue Society (London) and won many accolades and prizes at International stamp exhibitions with his Iraq collections.

24 All four photographs courtesy of Chris King, FRPSL, RDP, current RPSL council member and immediate past president of the society, and chairman ABPS Exhibitions and International Committee.

25 See report in MEPB 5, p. 37.

Bibliographic Record

Khalastchy, Alfred: "*Baghdad in British Occupation" : the story of the 1917 provisional stamps* / Freddy Khalastchy. – London: Royal Philatelic Society London, 2017. – xiii, 321, [1] p. : ill. (mainly col.) ; 30 cm (hbk.).
ISBN: 978-0-900631-88-7
Index.

Contents

Foreword		ix
Preface		xi
Acknowledgements		xii
1.	The History of Baghdad	1
2.	Events Leading to the Issue of the Baghdad Stamps	7
3.	Notes on the Issue of the Stamps	31
4.	The Stamps	47
5.	Unissued Stamps	91
6.	Presentation Sets	117
7.	Known Covers	145
	Local Covers	147
	Covers and postcards to England	241
	Covers to India	266
	Covers to Persia (Iran)	269
	Cover to South Africa	272
	Cover to Switzerland	273
	Cover to USA	274
8.	Postal Stationery Envelopes	279
9.	Sale of Stamps in Matchboxes	303
10.	Forgeries	309
Index		319

Iraq's 2017 Stamp Issue on the Centenary of the "Baghdad in British Occupation" Surcharges

Based on images of stamps, covers and documents supplied by Freddy Khalastchy to Iraqi stamp dealer and member of Iraq Post's stamp design committee, Mohammed Dhia Taha Al-Shirwani, the designer Mr. Sa'ad Ghazi created a set of stamps, a block, and sheets commemorating the centenary of the 1917 "BAGHDAD / IN BRITISH / OCCUPATION" surcharges.

There was some controversy whether to commemorate this event at all due to the fact that the 1917 stamps shouldn't be regarded as Iraqi stamps at all, as they were issued by an occupier, drawing political comparisons with the 2003 situation after the fall of the Saddam regime, according to Al-Shirwani:[26]

> *Some of those who promoted Iraqi occupation overprinted stamps in the year 2003, claimed that it is not permissible to consider the "Baghdad in British Occupation" overprinted stamps of the year 1917 as Iraqi stamps at all, while others criticized the release itself by pointing on its design and typographical errors.*

26 Al-Shirwani, Mohammed D.: *Another useless dispute.* Online: http://shirwani.comeze.com/pblogen.html#b (accessed 25.10.2017).

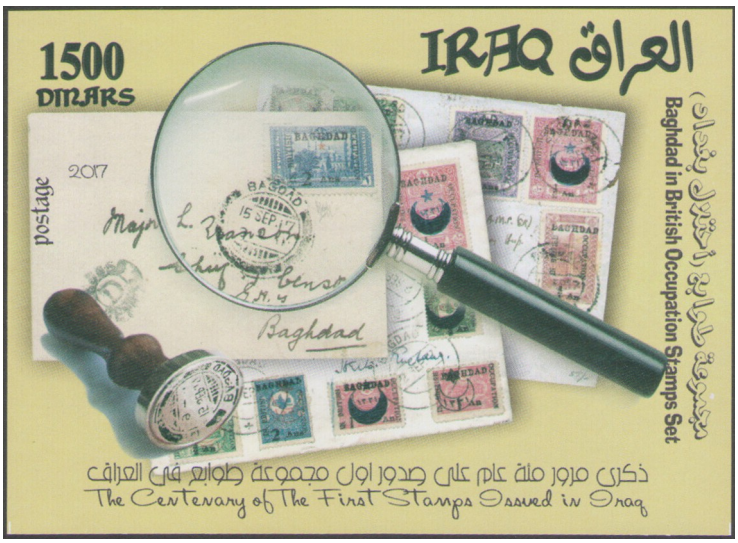
Under the title "The Centenary of the First Stamps Issued in Iraq," Iraq Post issued on 20th October 2017:[27]

- three stamps perforated 13¼: 250d sized 40×30mm, 500d and 1,000d sized 30×40mm, printed in 16-stamp sheets (4×4). Quantity: ca. 15,000 stamps of each value;
- ditto, imperforate. Quantity: 200 sheets (3,200 stamps) of each value;
- a block denominated 1,500d sized 95×70mm. Quantity: ca. 3,000.

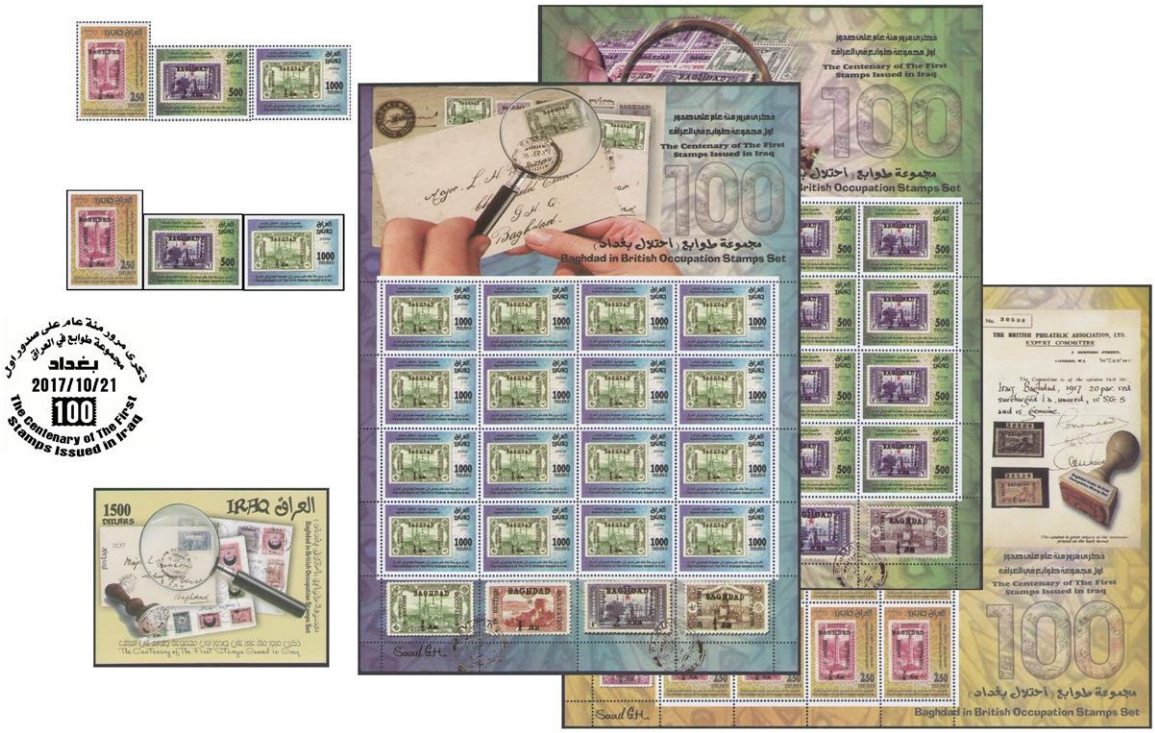
All were printed by *State Company of Post and Communication Printing House*, Baghdad, Iraq, in multi-coloured offset on pre-gummed glossy white paper.

The quantities stated are approximations due to the number of proofs, trial prints, and waste, but also for the prevailing corrupt practices in official circles. Al-Shirwani says:

> *No body really cares about that, as they believe it is a matter of paper and it will not hurt anybody after all! Iraq became the most corrupted country in the world in the last released international corruption list. I always try my best to warn them so as to prevent that, but of no use. For instance, I tried my best even to threaten them after they decided to distribute 200 sets of sheets (3,200 stamps each) before perforating them, as I was aware that they will be given to one or two of the corrupted stamp dealers in Baghdad to profit from them. I was not able to prevent that and found myself alone.*



27 Images courtesy of Mohammed Al-Shirwani:



The set of commemorative stamps, blocks and sheets issued by Iraq in 2017
with the special first-day cancellation.

Amsterdamse Postzegelsociëteit: APS Tachtig 1937 2017

reviewed by Tobias Zywietz

Copyright © 2017

APS tachtig : 1937 2017 ; negennegentig korte filatelistische verhalen.

Editors: Nico van der Lee, Ot Louw, Arie Zonjee

Dutch. 122 pages, coloured, 22×22 cm, hardbound.

Amsterdam: Amsterdamse Postzegelsociëteit, 2017. ISBN: 978-90-9030380-2.

Limited edition of 180 numbered copies, not available commercially.

Contact: Ot Louw, e-mail: ot@louw.nu.

The *Amsterdamse Postzegelsociëteit* (Amsterdam Postage Stamp Society, APS) can celebrate its 80th anniversary in 2017. It is a small society, but has a very active and prominent membership, with seven of its 25 members also in the *Nederlandse Academie voor Filatelie* (Dutch Philatelic Academy).

For its anniversary, the society published a book, which apart from charting its history, gives its members the opprtunity to present gems from their collections: "99 short philatelic stories" as the subtitle says.

All these stories, descriptions and illustrations are interesting snapshots of the members' philatelic endeavours and specialities, covering not just the Netherlands and its (former) colonies, but topics from around the world.

Several pages are especially of interest to collectors of Middle East topics:

Avo Kaplanian, renowned specialist for Jordan and Palestine presents five very special or unique items from his collections:

- A used and an unused copy of the 1920 "National Government of Moab" provisional (a.k.a. "Kerak Provisional" or "Majlis Idara Stamp") created by the British district commander Capt. Alex Kirkbride.[1]
- The November 1922 Transjordan issue with the unique inverted violet overprint of all values.
- A rare registered cover from 1925, travelling from Madaba (violet negative seal) via Haifa–Kantara T.P.O. to England.
- A cover from Amman to Alexandria, August 1925, franked with Hedjaz stamps overprinted for Transjordan, including a vertical pair of the ¼ piastre with unique tête-bêche surcharge.

1 Sir Alec Seath Kirkbride (1897–1978).

- A piece from the UPU specimen collection held by the postal archive of Madagascar with seven Transjordan stamps, issued December 1922, in strips-of-three, with the 2 piastre strip showing the rare type 1a overprint variety on the right-hand stamp.

Jan Heijs, postal war specialist,[2] presents a cover from the Palestinian National Authority in 1996, when due to Israel objections, PNA stamps depicting stamps from the British Mandate over Palestine had to be stickered-over and marked with a "السلطة الفلسطينية / *Palestinian Authority / Postage Paid"* hand-stamp.

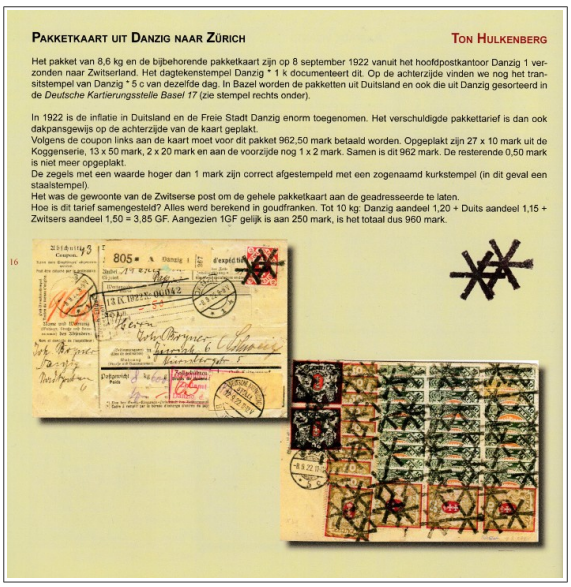
Hans Wilderbeek shows an 1895 registered letter used to return money orders from Amsterdam to Cairo.

Further contributions are from: Jan van den Berg, Hugo Brieffies, Arend Bultman, Henk Burgman, Wilbert Davids, John Dehé, Gerardine Dirksen, Gerard Garritsen, Jeffrey Groeneveld, Maarten Hartkamp, Ton Hulkenberg, Cees Janssen, Bas Kee, Nico van der Lee, Ot Louw, Jos Nollet, Vincent Prange, Jan van Riel, Ronald Rong, Jan ter Welle, Hans Wilderbeek, and Arie Zonjee.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Avo Kaplanian for sending and dedicating a copy of the book to me. The sample pages are reproduced by kind permission of Ot Louw, APS.

Sample Pages



PAKKETKAART UIT DANZIG NAAR ZÜRICH — TON HULKENBERG

Het pakket van 8,6 kg en de bijbehorende pakketkaart zijn op 8 september 1922 vanuit het hoofdpostkantoor Danzig 1 verzonden naar Zwitserland. Het dagtekenstempel Danzig * 1 k documenteert dit. Op de achterzijde vinden we nog het transitstempel van Danzig * 5 c van dezelfde dag. In Bazel worden de pakketten uit Duitsland en ook die uit Danzig gesorteerd in de *Deutsche Kartierungsstelle Basel 17* (zie stempel rechts onder).

In 1922 is de inflatie in Duitsland en de Freie Stadt Danzig enorm toegenomen. Het verschuldigde pakkettarief is dan ook dakpansgewijs op de achterzijde van de kaart geplakt.
Volgens de coupon links aan de kaart moet voor dit pakket 962,50 mark betaald worden. Opgeplakt zijn 27 x 10 mark uit de Koggenserie, 13 x 50 mark, 2 x 20 mark en aan de voorzijde nog 1 x 2 mark. Samen is dit 962 mark. De resterende 0,50 mark is niet meer opgeplakt.
De zegels met een waarde hoger dan 1 mark zijn correct afgestempeld met een zogenaamd kurkstempel (in dit geval een staalstempel).
Het was de gewoonte van de Zwitserse post om de gehele pakketkaart aan de geadresseerde te laten.
Hoe is dit tarief samengesteld? Alles werd berekend in goudfranken. Tot 10 kg: Danzig aandeel 1,20 + Duits aandeel 1,15 + Zwitsers aandeel 1,50 = 3,85 GF. Aangezien 1GF gelijk is aan 250 mark, is het totaal dus 960 mark.

JORDANIË UITGIFTE DECEMBER 1922 — AVO KAPLANIAN

Onlangs is de archiefcollectie van UPU-zegels, aangeboden aan Madagascar tussen 1895 en 1928, op de markt gekomen. Hiertoe behoorde ook een document met de zeven waarden van de decemberuitgifte van 1922 van Jordanië, elk in een strook van drie zegels. Elke strook was afgeslagen met het ronde handstempel *Postes et Telegraphs – Madagascar – Collection de Berne*.

Het document is genummerd (102), gedateerd en ondertekend door de postdirecteur. De zegels zijn evenwel niet voorzien van de gebruikelijke opdruk specimen.
Van de olijfgroene 2-piasterstrook met violette opdruk had de rechter postzegel de zeer schaarse type 1a opdruk. Volgens Najjar in zijn boek van 1998 *The Stamps of Jordan, 1920 - 1965* is dit 'een waarlijk opmerkelijk filatelistisch stuk van groot belang en zeldzaamheid'.

شرقي الاردن — *normale opdruk*
شرقي الاردن — *type 1a opdruk*

Bibliographic Record

APS tachtig : 1937 2017 ; negennegentig korte filatelistische verhalen / een uitgave van de Amsterdamse Postzegelsociëteit *;* [redactie: Nico van der Lee, Ot Louw, Arie Zonjee]. – Amsterdam : Amsterdamse Postzegelsociëteit, 2017. – 119, [2] p. : ill. (col.) ; 22×22 cm (hbk.).
ISBN: 978-90-9030380-2
Dutch. – Index of Contributors.
Title <Engl.>: *APS eighty : 1937 2017; ninety-nine short philatelic stories*.

2 Website: http://www.postalwar.info.

Where have all the Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa Collectors gone?

an appeal by Rainer Fuchs (FRPSL, AIJP)

Copyright © 2017

The title may sound a bit weird but I really wonder, where all collectors of Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa have gone to?

It cannot be that I am the only serious collector of this fascinating area. Too many times I am outbid at auctions for interesting items, but who are the buyers? Are they collecting but hiding in the woods?

I am in possession of the paper archive and correspondence the late Norman Collins entertained with numerous collectors world-wide as he prepared his book on Overland Mail in the 1980s. At that time—it seems to me—collectors did not have any problem communicating with each other and informing Norman about items in their collections.

For several years now I maintain an ambitious and detailed website dedicated to Overland Mail —but so far I have not received any information from any Overland Mail collector, with the exception of a few collectors I actively sought out and approached with regard to specific details, like postal rates imposed by other postal organisations for the use of the Overland Mail route going into Iraq. For collectors who are not yet aware of my Internet Site, this is its address:

http://fuchs-online.com/overlandmail

Since Norman handed over much of his research material to me. I have discovered so many new facts and numerous previously unknown items, new usage dates, even different sizes of imprinted envelopes. In order to verify much of this material, I would require quality images of the items listed in Norman's 1990 monograph. Their study and research may even lead to an update of Collins book, but such an endeavour would never be accurate and comprehensive without the cooperation of fellow collectors.

For this specific purpose I have recently created a page on my website with information retrieved from photocopies comprised in Norman Collins' archive in the hope that some collectors know of the whereabouts of these items and may provide colour scans, so these items and covers could be recorded and catalogued properly:

http://fuchs-online.com/overlandmail/99_unrecorded_Ex_Collins_Archive.htm

If readers of the Middle East Philatelic Bulletin have any Overland Mail items in their collections or know of collectors in this field I would be highly appreciative of hearing from them.

E-mail: rainer@fuchs-online.com

Rainer Fuchs, Am Burkardstuhl 33, 97267 Himmelstadt, Germany

Royal Philatelic Society London Acquires Edward B. Proud's Invaluable Archive

press release by The Royal Philatelic Society London

6th November 2017

Royal Acquires Invaluable Archive

The Royal Philatelic Society London has acquired an invaluable archival resource from the late Edward B. Proud RDP.

Edward ('Ted') Proud was a prolific writer, researcher and collector who published a phenomenal 68 books covering the postal history of the British Colonies. This indispensable collection and source of information has now been generously transferred to *The Royal Philatelic Society London* (RPSL), where they will be made available online, cementing the incredible legacy and lifetime of dedication to the unique history of the postal service.

Ted Proud was a trustee of the *International Postal Museum*, which he tirelessly developed over many years with the late Professor John West RDP. Ted's son and surviving trustee, Christopher Proud, has, according to his family's wishes, now donated the entirety of the Museum to *The Royal Philatelic Society London*.

The *International Postal Museum* owned the copyright to Ted Proud's extensive philatelic works, including electronic editions of all his 68 books and hundreds of hard copies, as well as a fastidiously constructed online archive and the copyright of the philatelic publications of R. C. Alcock. Ted Proud's books will all be available to purchase on the RPSL website with all proceeds now going to *The Royal Philatelic Society London*.

The extensive online archive will be an incredibly important asset for the RPSL and will render a wealth of information accessible for the very first time. Much of this newly uncovered data from Colonial postal administrations was unpublished and will now be indexed and made accessible. This will enable a wealth of data to be shared and explored on the relaunched RPSL website in 2018.

Ted Proud was a remarkable man with an enormous enthusiasm for and expertise in postal history. In 2008 he was invited to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists after a lifetime spent researching, dealing in stamps and procuring an encyclopaedic knowledge of philatelic matters. The *International Postal Museum*, Ted's many books, and his meticulously produced archives, are a testament to a life-enduring fascination with postal history, which can now be enjoyed by Ted's fellow enthusiasts and historians.

Edward Proud's family is keen for the transfer of this important archive to the RPSL to take place as a legacy for today's and future philatelists and as a testament to a lifetime's work and achievement in creating this archive.

Initially enquiries for books should be made to adminmanager@rpsl.org.uk.

The Royal Philatelic Society London, 41 Devonshire Place, London W1G 6JY
Tel: 020 7486 1044; Web: www.rpsl.org.uk; Email: adminmanager@rpsl.org.uk

Postal History and Related Notices from the Official Gazettes for Palestine Part 7: 1928

compiled and annotated by Tobias Zywietz

Copyright © 2017[1]

This series of articles lists and displays all postal history related items found in the Official Gazettes covering Palestine from 1917 to 1948. Part seven covers the year 1928.

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

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

Sources and Literature (further to footnotes)

- Zywietz, Tobias: *Postal History an^^d 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.
  - *Part 4: 1925*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 4, 2016, pp. 57–83.
  - *Part 5: 1926*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 5, 2017, pp. 45–88.
  - *Part 6: 1927*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 6, 2017, pp. 54–146.

  Free download (PDF): www.zobbel.de/mepb/mepbulletin.htm.
- Various Wikipedia articles and further Internet resources, The London Gazette, The Palestine Bulletin, 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 See part 1 of this series for detailed information.
3 The British Library lists the last issue as number 1655.

1.01.1928: Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1928 (Draft)

The following draft of an Ordinance is made public in accordance with Article 17 (1) (d) of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, as amended by Article 3 of the Palestine (Amendment) Order in Council, 1923.

An Ordinance to provide for the introduction of a system of Metric Weights and Measures.

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

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1928.

Definitions.

2. In this Ordinance:-

"Metric Weights and Measures" means the weights and measures specified in Section 3 hereof with their decimal multiples and divisions.

"Inspector" means an Inspector of metric weights and measures under this Ordinance.

"Weighing Machine" includes any balance, scale, beam, steelyard, counterpoise and every other machine for determining weight

Standards of measures and weights.

3. The standards of measure and weight shall be:-

(a) the metre as the measure of length. The length of the metre is the length of the standard International Metre;

(b) the kilogramme as the standard of weight. The weight of the kilogramme is the weight of the standard International Kilogramme;

(c) the litre as the standard of capacity. The capacity of the litre is the capacity of the standard International Litre:

(d) the square metre; and

(e) the standard dunum, consisting of 1000 square metres, as standard measure of surface.

⋮

SCHEDULE.

Customary weights and measures with their equivalents in metric and British weights and measures.

Measures of Length and Surface.

1 dra'=24 quirats.

1 dra' or pic=67.75 cm.=26.67 inch (Cloth measure).

1 dra' or pic=75.80 cm.=29.84 inch (Building and land measures).

1 dunum=1600 sq. pics=9.193 ares=1099.5056 sq. yards.

Weights.

1 dram (dirhem)=3204.894 milligrams=49.459 grains.

1 okka=400 dirhems=1281.957 grams=2.827 lbs.

1 rotl=12 oqias.

1 kantar=100 rotls.

(South) 1 rotl=900 dirhems=2.884 kilos=6.360 lbs.
1 kantar=225 okkas=288.450 kilos=635.922 lbs.
1 oqia=75 dirhems=240.637 grams=0 530 lbs.

(North) 1 rotl=800 dirhems=2.564 kilos=5.653 lbs.
1 kantar=200 okkas=256.400 kilos=565.259 lbs.
1 oqia=66.667 dirhems=213.659 grams=0.471 lbs.

Measures of Capacity. *

1 saa=2 rubeiyas=9.00 litres=1.980 gallons.
1 jarrah (olive oil)=29.53 litres=52.00 pints.
(South) (Wheat) 1 keile=22.464 kilogs.=49.518 lbs.
(South) (Barley) 1 keile=19.656 kilogs.=43.328 lbs,
(Oil Measure) 1 jarrah=16 okkas=20.511 kilogs.=45.227 lbs.

* Averages only. Different equivalents exist in different parts of Palestine.

The following draft of on Ordinance is made public in accordance with Article 17 (1) (d) of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, as amended by Article 3 of the Palestine (Amendment) Order in Council, 1923.

An Ordinance lo provide for the introduction of a system of Metric Weights and Measures.

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

Short title. Definitions

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1928.

2. In this Ordinance :-

"Metric Weights and Measures" means the weights and measures specified in Section 3 hereof with their decimal multiples and divisions.

"Inspector" means an Inspector of metric weights and measures under this Ordinance.

"Weighing Machine" includes any balance, scale, beam, steelyard, counterpoise and every other machine for determining weight

Standards of measures and weights.

3. The standards of measure and weight shall be :-

(a) the metre as the measure of length. The length of the metre is the length of the standard International Metre ;

(b) the kilogramme as the standard of weight. The weight of the kilogramme is the weight of the standard International Kilogramme ;

(c) the litre as the standard of capacity. The capacity of the litre is the capacity of the standard International Litre:

(d) the square metre; and

(e) the standard dunum, consisting of 1000 square metres, as standard measure of surface.

⋮

SCHEDULE.

Customary weights and measures with their equivalents in metric and British weights and measures.

Measures of Length and Surface.

1 dra'=24 quirats.
1 dra' or pic=67.75 cm.=26.67 inch (Cloth measure).
1 dra' or pic=75.80 cm.=29.84 inch (Building and land measures).

1 dunum=1600 sq. pics=9.193 ares=1099.5056 sq. yards.

Weights

1 dram (dirhem)=3204.894 milligrams=49.459 grains.
1 okka=400 dirhems=1284.957 grams=2.827 lbs.
1 rotl=12 oqias.
1 kantar=100 rotls.

(South) 1 rotl=900 dirhems=2.884 kilos=6.360 lbs.
1 kantar=225 okkas=288.450 kilos=635.922 lbs.
1 oqia=75 dirhems=240.637 grams=0.530 lbs.

(North) 1 rotl=800 dirhems=2.564 kilos=5.653 lbs.
1 kantar=200 okkas=256.400 kilos=565.259 lbs.
1 oqia=66.667 dirhems=213.659 grams=0.474 lbs.

Measures of Capacity. *

1 saa=2 rubeiyas=9.00 litres=1.980 gallons.
1 jarrah (olive oil)=29.53 litres=52.00 pints.
(South) (Wheat) 1 keile=22.464 kilogs.=49.518 lbs.
(South) (Barley) 1 keile=19.656 kilogs.=43.328 lbs,
(Oil Measure) 1 jarrah=16 okkas=20.511 kilogs.=45.227 lbs.

* Averages only. Different equivalents exist in different parts of Palestine.

Doc. 316: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 202 (1.01.1928), pp. 2–6. Note: Enacted with amendments in Gazette no. 205 (16.02.1928), p. 92[4] and confirmed in Gazette no. 210 (1.05.1928, p. 220).

1.01.1928: British Visa Fees (Afghanistan)

NOTICE.

British Visa Fees.

The following charges are now made for British visas issued to nationals of Afghanistan.-

All visas Gratis.

ALBERT M. HYAMSON
Chief Immigration Officer.

26th December, 1927.

NOTICE.

British Visa Fees.

The following charges are now made for British visas issued to nationals of Afghanistan.-

All visas Gratis.

ALBERT M. HYAMSON
Chief Immigration Officer.

26th December, 1927.

Doc. 317: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 202 (1.01.1928), p. 23.

4 See *doc 322A* on p. 70.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RAINFALL AT STATIONS IN PALESTINE FOR THE UNDER-MENTIONED SEASONS:

(In Millimetres).

Official Stations	Average			June to November, 1926		June to November, 1927	
				No. of rainy days	Millimetres	No. of rainy days	Millimetres
Jerusalem	27	years	61.4	2	7.5	6	28.4
Gaza	17	years	75.5	4	9.4	6	44.4
Haifa	16	years	102.1	3	11.0	11	50.6
Beersheba	7	years	14.9	1	3.8	3	16.3
Jenin	7	years	44.2	3	2.3	7	77.8
Jericho	5	years	19.1	—	...	3	16.0
Average for Official Stations			64.4		5.7		38.9
Non-official Stations							
Mikveh Israel	31	years	93.4	4	4.6	6	46.5
Tiberias	24	years	64.6	1	3.0	8	43.5
Tel Aviv	23	years	92.6	4	11.3	10	55.0
Nazareth	22	years	78.7	3	9.0	7	43.2
Hebron	17	years	55.2	2	23.0	5	34.5
Sarona	14	years	104.3	4	12.5	6	51.2
Beit Jemal	9	years	60.4	2	8.4	6	43.6
Ben Shemen	8	years	60.4	—	...	4	46.7
Nablus	6	years	55.4	3	7.8	6	49.3
Tulkarem	6	years	48.2	—	...	7	16.0
Safad	5	years	73.1	4	38.9	12	92.9
Acre	3	years	40.9	3	19.0	10	34.4
Metullah	3	years	38.6	7	28.6	8	74.0
Rishon	3	years	57.1	—	...	4	53.0
Wilhelma	3	years	33.4	2	4.1	6	26.2
Ekron	3	years	51.5	2	3.6	5	73.2
Jaffa	2	years	22.5	2	4.0	5	41.0
Majdal	2	years	30.5	2	2.0	6	59.1
Beisan	2	years	15.1	2	12.7	6	17.5
Average for (19) Non-official Stations			72.7		10.1		47.4
Average for all (25) stations			70.2		9.1		45.4

... means: no rain fell.

Fig. 128: Comparative statement of rainfall at stations in Palestine, June to November 1927. Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 203 (16.01.1928), p. 46.

1.01.1928: Telephone Cabinets (Tenders)

VII.

The contract for the supply of eight telephone cabinets to the Department of Posts and Telegraphs has been adjudicated in favour of Mr. Saba J. Youssef, New Gate, Jerusalem, at the price of £P. 15.385 mils each.

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

⋮

VII.

The contract for the supply of eight telephone cabinets to the Department of Posts and Telegraphs has been adjudicated in favour of Mr. Saba J. Youssef, New Gate, Jerusalem, at the price of £P. 15.385 mils each.

Doc. 318: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 202 (1.01.1928), p. 25.

1.01.1928: Personnel

"B" Acting Appointments.

His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased ta appoint :-

Mr. R. W. C. Tout, Telegraph Inspector, Grade I, Junior Service, Department of Posts and Telegraphs to be Acting Engineer i/c Sinai Telegraphs, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Parkes, with effect from the 5th of December, 1927.

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

⋮

"B" Acting Appointments.

His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint :-

Mr. R. W. C. Tout, Telegraph Inspector, Grade I, Junior Service, Department of Posts and Telegraphs to be Acting Engineer i/c Sinai Telegraphs, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Parkes, with effect from the 5th of December, 1927.

Doc. 319: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 202 (1.01.1928), p. 26.
Note: "i/c" means "in charge of."

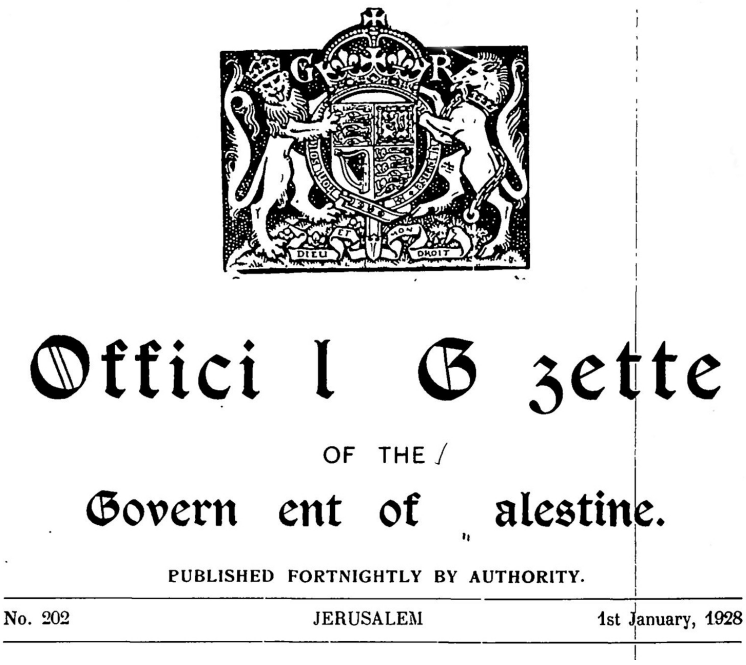

Offici l G zette
OF THE /
Govern ent of alestine.
PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY AUTHORITY.
No. 202 JERUSALEM 1st January, 1928

Fig. 129: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 202 (1.01.1928).

16.01.1928: Importation of Gold and Silver Coins into Syria and the Lebanon

NOTICE.

Importation of Gold and Silver Coins into Syria and the Lebanon.

It is notified for public information that, according to a Decree issued by the High Commissioner for Syria and the Lebanon on the 26th of November, gold and silver coins up to any amount may be brought into and taken out of Syria and the Lebanon in transit by travellers under the following conditions :-

1. Travellers must declare the quantities of gold and silver coins in their possession at the first Custom-House of arrival. They will then receive a certificate showing the quantity, nature, value and origin of the coins, and any other particulars necessary for the guidance of the Customs Authorities.

2. In the case of silver coins, travellers must give an undertaking at the first Customs-House of arrival to produce, at the Custom-House of departure and within the period prescribed, the same coins as are described in the certificate. A certified copy of his undertaking will be furnished to the traveller for production with the certificate at the Custom-House of departure.

3. Failure to produce the certificate or the certified copy of the undertaking, or any discrepancy between the contents of the certificate or undertaking and the actual quantity, nature or value of the coins as determined by the Custom-House of departure, or any failure to comply with the undertaking, will render the traveller liable to the penalties prescribed by the law relating to the importation or exportation of prohibited articles, in addition to the withholding of permission to take the coins out of the country.

G. S. SYMES.
30th December, 1927. *Chief Secretary.*

NOTICE.

Importation of Gold and Silver Coins into Syria and the Lebanon.

It is notified for public information that, according to a Decree issued by the High Commissioner for Syria and the Lebanon on the 26th of November, gold and silver coins up to any amount may be brought into and taken out of Syria and the Lebanon in transit by travellers under the following conditions :-

1. Travellers must declare the quantities of gold and silver coins in their possession at the first Custom-House of arrival. They will then receive a certificate showing the quantity, nature, value and origin of the coins, and any other particulars necessary for the guidance of the Customs Authorities.

2. In the case of silver coins, travellers must give an undertaking at the first Customs-House of arrival to produce, at the Custom-House of departure and within the period prescribed, the same coins as are described in the certificate. A certified copy of his undertaking will be furnished to the traveller for production with the certificate at the Custom-House of departure.

3. Failure to produce the certificate or the certified copy of the undertaking, or any discrepancy between the contents of the certificate, or undertaking and the actual quantity, nature or value of the coins as determined by the Custom-House of departure, or any failure to comply with the undertaking, will render the traveller liable to the penalties prescribed by the law relating to the importation or exportation of prohibited articles, in addition to the withholding of permission to take the coins out of the country.

G. S. SYMES.
30th December, 1927. *Chief Secretary.*

Doc. 320: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 203 (16.01.1928), p. 41.

1.02.1928: Wireless Licence Fees

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ORDINANCE, 1924.

Regulations made in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Ordinance.

Licence for establishing Receiving Wireless Telegraphy Stations.

Paragraph 7 of the Regulations published in the Official Gazette of the 15th of November, 1924, is hereby cancelled; and shall be substituted by the following:-

"(1) A fee of five hundred mils in respect of each experimental station whether fixed or portable shall be payable annually in advance so long as the licence remains in force.

(2) In the case of a portable station a fee of five hundred mils shall be payable annually in advance, in addition to the fee prescribed in subparagraph (1), so long as the licence remains in force.

(3) The period covered by the first payment shall expire on completion of twelve calendar months calculated from the first day of the month of issue".

W. HUDSON
13th January, 1928. *Postmaster General.*

APPROVED.

PLUMER F. M.
13th January, 1928. *High Commissioner.*
(300/28)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ORDINANCE, 1924.

Regulations made in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Ordinance.

Licence for establishing Receiving Wireless Telegraphy Stations.

Paragraph 7 of the Regulations published in the Official Gazette of the 15th of November, 1924, is hereby cancelled; and shall be substituted by the following :-

"(1) A fee of five hundred mils in respect of each experimental station whether fixed or portable shall be payable annually in advance so long as the licence remains in force.

(2) In the case of a portable station a fee of five hundred mils shall be payable annually in advance, in addition to the fee prescribed in subparagraph (1), so long as the licence remains in force.

(3) The period covered by the first payment shall expire on completion of twelve calendar mouths calculated from the first day of the month of issue".

W. HUDSON
13th January, 1928. *Postmaster General.*

APPROVED.

PLUMER F. M
13th January, 1928. *High Commissioner.*

(300/28)

Doc. 321: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 204 (1.02.1928), p. 78–79.
Note: Refers to Gazette no. 116 (1.06.1924), pp. 902–905[5].

5 See *doc.147A* published as an addendum on p. 126.

1.02.1928: Heavy Parcel Post to U.S.A. (13.01.1928)

NOTICE.

Heavy Parcel Post to U. S. America.

Commencing forthwith, parcels exceeding 5 kilos in weight but not exceeding 10 kilos in weight may be sent to the United States of America (including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands) in the mails by P. and O. steamers via London.

The rate of postage prepayable is 645 mils per parcel.

Such parcels cannot be forwarded by Dollar Line steamers and may not contain bullion, coin or jewellery.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

13th January 1928.

NOTICE.

Heavy Parcel Post to U. S. America.

Commencing forthwith, parcels exceeding 5 kilos in weight but not exceeding 10 kilos in weight may be sent to the United States of America (including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands) in the mails by P. and O. steamers via London.

The rate of postage prepayable is 645 mils per parcel.

Such parcels cannot be forwarded by Dollar Line steamers and may not contain bullion, coin or jewellery.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

13th January 1928.

Doc. 322: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 204 (1.02.1928), p. 83.

16.02.1928: Weights and Measures Ordinance 1928 (Enactment)

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ORDINANCE

No. 2 of 1928.

The Weights and Measures Ordinance, No. 2 of 1928, which was published as a Bill in the Official Gazette No. 202 of the 1st of January, 1928, has been enacted in the form in which it was so published, subject to the following amendments, and was signed by the Officer Administering the Government on the 15th day of February, 1928.

1. In Section 3 (e), the words at the end are "standard measures of surface".

2. The marginal note to Section 15 reads: "Forgery of Marks".

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ORDINANCE

No. 2 of 1928.

The Weights and Measures Ordinance, No. 2 of 1928, which was published as a Bill in the Official Gazette No. 202 of the 1st of January, 1928, has been enacted in the form in which it was so published, subject to the following amendments, and was signed by the Officer Administering the Government on the 15th day of February, 1928.

1. In Section 3 (e), the words at the end are "standard measures of surface".

2. The marginal note to Section 15 reads: "Forgery of Marks".

⋮

S. MOODY
Clerk to Council.

February, 1928.

Doc. 322A: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 205 (16.02.1928), p. 92.
Note: Refers to the draft ordinance published in Gazette no. 202 (1.01.1928), p. 2.[6]

6 See *doc 316* on p. 63.

16.02.1928: End to Legal Tender of Egyptian Currency (1.04.1928)

PALESTINE CURRENCY ORDER, 1927.

PROCLAMATION.

In exercise of the powers vested in the High Commissioner by Article 11 (3) of the Palestine Currency Order, 1927, I, Lieutenant Colonel George Stewart Symes, Officer Administering the Government, do hereby proclaim that Egyptian gold, notes, silver and nickel coins which were declared to be legal tender in Palestine under a Public Notice in the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, No. 36 of the 1st of February, 1921, shall after the 31st of March, 1928, cease to be legal tender in Palestine.

G. S. SYMES
Officer Administering the Government.

9th February, 1928.

(2426/28)

PALESTINE CURRENCY ORDER, 1927.

PROCLAMATION.

In exercise of the powers vested in the High Commissioner by Article 11 (3) of the Palestine Currency Order, 1927, I, Lieutenant Colonel George Stewart Symes, Officer Administering the Government, do hereby proclaim that Egyptian gold, notes, silver and nickel coins which were declared to be legal tender in Palestine under a Public Notice in the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, No. 36 of the 1st of February, 1921, shall after the 31st of March, 1928, cease to be legal tender in Palestine.

G. S. SYMES
Officer Administering the Government.

9th February, 1928.

(2468/28)

Doc. 323: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 205 (16.02.1928), p. 94.
Note: Refers to Gazette no. 36 (1.02.1921), p. 13.[7]
Note: Proclaimed in Gazette no. 206 (1.03.1928), p. 114.[8]

Fig. 130: Ceremony at Kalandia Airfield (near Ramallah) to christen a *de Havilland DH.66 Hercules* of Imperial Airways as the "City of Jerusalem," with High Commissioner Lord Plumer about to pull off the cover from the name-plate.

Source: American Colony (Jerusalem). Photo Dept.: *Imperial Airways office & plane.* Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division / G. Eric and Edith Matson Photograph Collection. LC-DIG-matpc-08744. https://www.loc.gov/item/mpc2005001279/PP/ (accessed 31.10.2017).

7 See *doc 37* on p. 49 of MEPB 2.
8 See *doc 327* on p. 81.

16.02.1928: Civil Airmail Services (Agreement with Imperial Airways)

AGREEMENT.

Relating to the operations of Civil Air Mail services to, from and in Palestine.

It is hereby agreed between the Palestine Government, represented by the High Commissioner for Palestine (hereinafter called the High Commissioner) on the one part and Imperial Airways Limited, of Airways House, Charles Street, Lower Regent Street, London, (hereinafter called the Company) on the other part as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Palestine Government authorises the Cempany to operate civil air mail services to, from and in Palestine, subject to the following provisions and conditions.

ARTICLE 2.

Subject to the provisions of this Agreement and of any Ordinance or Regulations concerning aircraft which may be enacted from time to time, the laws and Regulations for the time being in force in Palestine concerning the entry to and departure of persons from Palestine by sea or land and in respect to the importation of goods into, the exportation of goods from and the transit of goods through Palestine territory by sea or land, or in respect to contraband, shall apply equally and respectively to persons entering into and departing from Palestine by the aircraft of the Company and to goods imported into and removed from Palestine by the aircraft of the Company, and to any act of contraband committed in relation to the operation of the aircraft of the Company.

ARTICLE 3.

Every aircraft of the Company when arriving in Palestine from abroad other than a relief aircraft coming from abroad to the assistance of a disabled aircraft, shall land first at an aerodrome approved by the High Commissioner, and if at that aerodrome no facilities exist for undergoing Customs, Quarantine and Passport examinations, shall proceed without allowing the discharge of any passengers or goods carried by the aircraft (other than the Company's personnel and stores required at that aerodrome) to another approved aerodrome where the aforesaid examinations can be conducted.

Provided always that if an aircraft arriving in Palestine from abroad be compelled through force of circumstances to land first at any place other than an approved aerodrome as aforesaid and is unable to proceed further, the Company shall undertake the conveyance, as soon as possible, of the goods and persons carried in the said aircraft from that place to an approved aerodrome or to any other place at which the examination formalities provided for hereinafter can be undergone.

Every aircraft of the Company when departing from Palestine for abroad shall make its departure from an approved aerodrome and shall not land again in Palestine territory except at any aerodrome approved for such intermediate landing.

Provided always that if through force of circumstances an aircraft after departing for abroad from an approved aerodrome is unable to proceed further, it shall be allowable for a relief aircraft from abroad or otherwise to take over the load and continue the originally intended journey without landing first at an approved aerodrome.

ARTICLE 4.

The Company shall give immediate notification to the Departments of Customs, Health, Posts and Telegraphs, and to the Chief Immigration Officer as soon as the date and approximate hour of arrival at one of the approved aerodromes of an aircraft from abroad is known. On arrival at any such aerodrome of an aircraft coming from abroad the Company shall not permit any of the persons or goods carried therein to leave the aerodrome until clearance has been given by the Customs, Quarantine and Immigration Officers who will carry out the necessary examinations and give the necessary clearance with all reasonable expedition.

ARTICLE 5.

On the intended departure for abroad of an aircraft of the Company, the Company shall not give less than 24 hours notice to the Departments of Customs, Health, Posts and Telegraphs, and to the Chief Immigration Officer. Provided always that in the case of the intended departure for abroad from the appointed aerodrome of an aircraft on a special service other than the Company's scheduled services the Company shall not be required to give the aforesaid 24 hours notice but shall give as long a notice as possible. The Company or its Agents shall not load or permit any goods to be loaded on to the aircraft, or passengers to embark thereon, or the aircraft to depart until permission to do so has been given by the Customs, Quarantine and Immigration Officers who will carry out the necessary examinations and give the necessary clearance with all reasonable expedition.

If the departure of an aircraft for abroad is rendered necessary by an exceptionally urgent emergency, notification of the departure shall not be required, provided that no persons other than the Company's personnel or medical personnel nor any goods other than medical or other stores destined exclusively for purposes directly connected with the aforesaid case of emergency are carried and provided that the Company shall as soon as is practicable submit to the High Commissioner a full report in writing justifying the circumstances of the departure.

ARTICLE 6.

(a). **Customs.** Immediately after arrival at an appointed aerodrome of an aircraft coming from abroad and prior to departure of an aircraft from abroad the Company shall present to the Customs Officer the journey log book of the aircraft and Customs manifest and declaration of cargo and such other documents (if any) required in accordance with international usage or by any law or regulations in force in Palestine.

(b). **Quarantine.** Immediately after arrival at an appointed aerodrome of an aircraft coming from abroad the Company shall present to the Quarantine Officer such documents as may be required. Prior to the departure of an aircraft for abroad the Quarantine Officer shall give such certificate of health as may be required by the Public Health Administrations in the countries to which the aircraft is travelling.

(c). **Public Security.** Immediately after arrival at an appointed aerodrome of an aircraft coming from abroad the Company shall present to the Immigration Officer a list of all the passengers and crew carried on the aircraft and such other documents (if any) required in accordance with international usage. All travellers on arrival at an appointed aerodrome coming from abroad shall present to the Immigration Officer their passports or other valid travel documents duly visé by a British Consular or Passport Control Officer for admittance to Palestine. Employees of the Company travelling on Palestinian territory shall also be required to carry valid national passports bearing a visa or endorsed for Palestine and to produce them to the Immigration Officer if requested to do so. Prior to the departure of an aircraft from an appointed aerodrome for abroad the Company shall present to the Immigration Officer a list of all passengers to be carried on the aircraft and the passports of all travellers shall be available for inspection by the Immigration Officer.

(d). **Posts.** Immediately after the arrival at an appointed aerodrome of an aircraft coming from abroad the Company shall hand over to the Postal Official all Post Office mails carried on the aircraft intended for the area served by that aerodrome, accompanied by a way bill in respect thereof and prior to departure of an aircraft for abroad the Department of Posts and Telegraphs will hand over to the Company's Agents the Post Office mails intended for conveyance by air accompanied by a way bill in respect thereof.

ARTICLE 7.

The Company and its Agents shall at all reasonable times afford to any Police Officer or to any Officer of the Customs, Quarantine, Health, Immigration or Postal Departments of the Government every facility for carrying out their respective duties and shall permit any such officer to board any aircraft or to have access to any place to which access is necessary for the purpose of examination or search and for the purpose of exercising his powers and carrying out his duties.

The Company shall provide a combined living room and office for the Customs Officer who will be stationed at the aerodrome, and will furnish it (excepting for linen, plate and crockery) on the same scale as it furnishes the quarters for its own staff. The Customs Officer will be available at all reasonable times for the receipt and issue of supplies to and from bond at the aerodrome, and for dealing with arriving and departing aircraft. The Company will also allow any Quarantine, Postal and Immigration Officers the joint use of such accommodation as they possess for the purpose of carrying out their duties in connection with the aircraft of the Company.

ARTICLE 8.

In view of the benefit which will accrue to Palestine as the result of the establishment of regular air mail services between Palestine and Egypt and Iraq, the Government shall exempt from Customs duties and transit or other dues articles imported by the Company for the purpose of the air service which shall be specified in any notice published from time to time in the Official Gazette of the Government.

ARTICLE 9.

In the event of any articles in respect of which exemption under Article 8 of this Agreement has been granted being no longer required by the Company, the Company shall, if they wish to dispose of it within Palestine, notify the Customs authorities in order that the duty and the dues leviable thereon may be recovered from the Company.

ARTICLE 10.

The carriage of mails by the Company shall be the subject of an Agreement between the Postmaster General of Palestine and the General Post Office, London, which shall be approved by the High Commissioner, and the Company undertake to carry mails for the Palestine Government over a specified route on as favourable terms as for any Postal Administration over the same route.

ARTICLE 11.

The pilot of an aircraft shall, on demand being made by an Officer of the Government, produce for examination any certificate, log-book and licence in respect of the aircraft as may be required to be held in respect of that aircraft under the provisions of Article 13 hereof.

Any member of the crew of an aircraft who under the provisions of Article 13 hereof may be required to be the holder of a licence shall, on demand being made by an Officer of the Government, produce for inspection the said licence.

ARTICLE 12.

The use of Wireless Telegraphy by the aircraft of the Company in Palestine shall be subject to the provisions of the law and regulations at the time being in force in respect to the use of wireless telegraphy by aircraft in Palestine.

ARTICLE 13.

During the operation of the Agreement the Company shall, in all matters relating to the operation of their aircraft not provided for herein or hereby and more notably the Registration and Marking of Aircraft, Air Worthiness of Aircraft, Licensing of Personnel, Log-Books, Documents to be carried by Aircraft, General Safety Provisions, Rules as to Lights and Signals, and Rules of the Air, etc., observe and comply with the provisions and obligations of any Ordinance or Regulations in force in Palestine and in the absence of such Ordinance and Regulations with the provisions and obligations of the British Air Navigation Act, 1920, and any statutory modifications of that Act with any orders, regulations or directions made thereunder and at the time being in force.

ARTICLE 14.

The Company shall submit to the High Commissioner a list giving the description of each aircraft to be employed in Palestine and the nationality and registration marks allotted to and displayed by each such aircraft and any subsequent amendments or additions to the said list shall be notified by the Company in writing as soon as the case arises.

ARTICLE 15.

The Company will allow a rebate of 10% on the ordinary advertised fares to officers of the Palestine Government when travelling on duty provided that duly signed certificates that the journeys on which the said rebates are required are on the public service are produced at the time of booking and that such tickets are booked direct with the Company.

ARTICLE 16.

The present Agreement shall remain in force for five years and thereafter until terminated by either party at six months notice in writing. Notwithstanding the High Commissioner may, at any time, by notice in writing to the Company terminate the Agreement if default shall be made by the Company in the performance or observance of any provisions of this Agreement on its part to be observed or performed and not remedied within reasonable time after notice shall have been given in writing by the High Commissioner to the Company of such default.

PLUMER F. M.
High Commissioner for Palestine.

H. BURCHALL
Imperial Airways Limited.

(1662/28)

AGREEMENT.

Relating to the operations of Civil Air Mail services to, from and in Palestine.

It is hereby agreed between the Palestine Government, represented by the High Commissioner for Palestine (hereinafter called the High Commissioner) on the one part and Imperial Airways Limited, of Airways House, Charles Street, Lower Regent Street, London, (hereinafter called the Company) on the other part as follows :—

ARTICLE 1.

The Palestine Government authorises the Company to operate civil air mail services to, from and in Palestine, subject to the following provisions and conditions.

ARTICLE 2.

Subject to the provisions of this Agreement and of any Ordinance or Regulations concerning aircraft which may be enacted from time to time, the laws and Regulations for the time being in force in Palestine concerning the entry to and departure of persons from Palestine

by sea or land and in respect to the importation of goods into, the exportation of goods from and the transit of goods through Palestine territory by sea or land, or in respect to contraband, shall apply equally and respectively to persons entering into and departing from Palestine by the aircraft of the Company and to goods imported into and removed from Palestine by the aircraft of the Company, and to any act of contraband committed in relation to the operation of the aircraft of the Company.

ARTICLE 3.

Every aircraft of the Company when arriving in Palestine from abroad other than a relief aircraft coming from abroad to the assistance of a disabled aircraft, shall land first at an aerodrome approved by the High Commissioner, and if at that aerodrome no facilities exist for undergoing Customs, Quarantine and Passport examinations, shall proceed without allowing the discharge of any passengers or goods carried by the aircraft (other than the Company's personnel and stores required at that aerodrome) to another approved aerodrome where the aforesaid examinations can be conducted.

Provided always that if an aircraft arriving in Palestine from abroad be compelled through force of circumstances to land first at any place other than an approved aerodrome as aforesaid and is unable to proceed further, the Company shall undertake the conveyance, as soon as possible, of the goods and persons carried in the said aircraft from that place to an approved aerodrome or to any other place at which the examination formalities provided for hereinafter can be undergone.

Every aircraft of the Company when departing from Palestine for abroad shall make its departure from an approved aerodrome and shall not land again in Palestine territory except at any aerodrome approved for such intermediate landing.

Provided always that if through force of circumstances an aircraft after departing for abroad from an approved aerodrome is unable to proceed further, it shall be allowable for a relief aircraft from abroad or otherwise to take over the load and continue the originally intended journey without landing first at an approved aerodrome.

ARTICLE 4.

The Company shall give immediate notification to the Departments of Customs, Health, Posts and Telegraphs, and to the Chief Immigration Officer as soon as the date and approximate hour of arrival at one of the approved aerodromes of an aircraft from abroad is known. On arrival at any such aerodrome of an aircraft coming from abroad the Company shall not permit any of the persons or goods carried therein to leave the aerodrome until clearance has been given by the Customs, Quarantine and Immigration Officers who will carry out the necessary examinations and give the necessary clearance with all reasonable expedition.

ARTICLE 5.

On the intended departure for abroad of an aircraft of the Company, the Company shall not give less than 24 hours notice to the Departments of Customs, Health, Posts and Telegraphs, and to the Chief Immigration Officer. Provided always that in the case of the intended departure for abroad from the appointed aerodrome of an aircraft on a special service other than the Company's scheduled services the Company shall not be required to give the aforesaid 24 hours notice but shall give as long a notice as possible. The Company or its Agents shall not load or permit any goods to be loaded on to the aircraft, or passengers to embark thereon, or the aircraft to depart until permission to do so has been given by the Customs, Quarantine and Immigration Officers who will carry out the necessary examinations and give the necessary clearance with all reasonable expedition.

If the departure of an aircraft for abroad is rendered necessary by an exceptionally urgent emergency, notification of the departure shall not be required, provided that no persons other than the Company's personnel or medical personnel nor any goods other than medical or other stores destined exclusively for purposes directly connected with the aforesaid case of emergency are carried and provided that the Company shall as soon as is practicable submit to the High Commissioner a full report in writing justifying the circumstances of the departure.

ARTICLE 6.

(a). **Customs.** Immediately after arrival at an appointed aerodrome of an aircraft coming from abroad and prior to departure of an aircraft from abroad the Company shall present to the Customs Officer the journey log book of the aircraft and Customs manifest and declaration of cargo and such other documents (if any) required in accordance with international usage or by any law or regulations in force in Palestine.

(b). **Quarantine**. Immediately after arrival at an appointed aerodrome of an aircraft coming from abroad the Company shall present to the Quarantine Officer such documents as may be required. Prior to the departure of an aircraft for abroad the Quarantine Officer shall give such certificate of health as may be required by the Public Health Administrations in the Countries to which the aircraft is travelling.

(c). **Public Security.** Immediately after arrival at an appointed aerodrome of an aircraft coming from abroad the Company shall present to the Immigration Officer a list of all the passengers and crew carried on the aircraft and such other documents (if any) required in accordance with international usage. All travellers on arrival at an appointed aerodrome coming from abroad shall present to the Immigration Officer their passports or other valid travel documents duly visé by a British Consular or Passport Control Officer for admittance to Palestine. Employees of the Company travelling on Palestinian territory shall also be required to carry valid national passports bearing a visa or endorsed for Palestine and to produce them to the Immigration Officer if requested to do so. Prior to the departure of an aircraft from an appointed aerodrome for abroad the Company shall present to the Immigration Officer a list of all passengers to be carried on the aircraft and the passports of all travellers shall be available for inspection by the Immigration Officer.

(d). **Posts.** Immediately after the arrival at an appointed aerodrome of an aircraft coming from abroad the Company shall hand over to the Postal Official all Post Office mails carried on the aircraft intended for the area served by that aerodrome, accompanied by a way bill in respect thereof and prior to departure of an aircraft for abroad the Department of Posts and Telegraphs will hand over to the Company's Agents the Post Office mails intended for conveyance by air accompanied by a way bill in respect thereof.

ARTICLE 7.

The Company and its Agents shall at all reasonable times afford to any Police Officer or to any Officer of the Customs, Quarantine, Health, Immigration or Postal Departments of the Government every facility for carrying out their respective duties and shall permit any such officer to board any aircraft or to have access to any place to which access is necessary for the purpose of examination or search and for the purpose of exercising his powers and carrying out his duties.

The Company shall provide a combined living room and office for the Customs Officer who will be stationed at the aerodrome, and will furnish it (excepting for linen, plate and crockery) on the same scale as it furnishes the quarters for its own staff. The Customs Officer will be available at all reasonable times for the receipt and issue of supplies to and from bond at the aerodrome, and for dealing with arriving and departing aircraft. The Company will also allow any Quarantine, Postal and Immigration Officers the joint use of such accommodation as they possess for the purpose of carrying out their duties in connection with the aircraft of the Company.

ARTICLE 8.

In view of the benefit which will accrue to Palestine as the result of the establishment of regular air mail services between Palestine and Egypt and Iraq, the Government shall exempt from Customs duties and transit or other dues articles imported by the Company for the purpose of the air service which shall be specified in any notice published from time to time in the Official Gazette of the Government.

ARTICLE 9.

In the event of any articles in respect of which exemption under Article 8 of this Agreement has been granted being no longer required by the Company, the Company shall, if they wish to dispose of it within Palestine, notify the Customs authorities in order that the duty and the dues leviable thereon may be recovered from the Company.

ARTICLE 10.

The carriage of mails by the Company shall be the subject of an Agreement between the Postmaster General of Palestine and the General Post Office, London, which shall be approved by the High Commissioner, and the Company undertake to carry mails for the Palestine Government over a specified route on as favourable terms as for any Postal Administration over the same route.

ARTICLE 11.

The pilot of an aircraft shall, on demand being made by an Officer of the Government, produce for examination any certificate, log-book and licence in respect of the aircraft as may be required to be held in respect of that aircraft under the provisions of Article 13 hereof.

Any member of the crew of an aircraft who under the provisions of Article 13 hereof may be required to be the holder of a licence shall, on demand being made by an Officer of the Government, produce for inspection the said licence.

ARTICLE 12.

The use of Wireless Telegraphy by the aircraft of the Company in Palestine shall he subject to the provisions of the law and regulations at the time being in force in respect to the use of wireless telegraphy by aircraft in Palestine.

ARTICLE 13.

During the operation of the Agreement the Company shall, in all matters relating to the operation of their aircraft not provided for herein or hereby and more notably the Registration and Marking of Aircraft, Air Worthiness of Aircraft, Licensing of Personnel, Log-Books, Documents to be carried by Aircraft, General Safety Provisions, Rules as to Lights and Signals, and Rules of the Air, etc., observe and comply with the provisions and obligations of any Ordinance or Regulations in force in Palestine and in the absence of such Ordinance and Regulations with the provisions and obligations of the British Air Navigation Act, 1920, and any statutory modifications of that Act with any orders, regulations or directions made thereunder and at the time being in force.

ARTICLE 14.

The Company shall submit to the High Commissioner a list giving the description of each aircraft to be employed in Palestine and the nationality and registration marks allotted to and displayed by each such aircraft and any subsequent amendments or additions to the said list shall be notified by the Company in writing as soon as the case arises.

ARTICLE 15.

The Company will allow a rebate of 10% on the ordinary advertised fares to officers of the Palestine Government when travelling on duty provided that duly signed certificates that the journeys on which the said rebates are required are on the public service are produced at the time of booking and that such tickets are booked direct with the Company.

ARTICLE 16.

The present Agreement shall remain in force for five years and thereafter until terminated by either party at six months notice in writing. Notwithstanding the High Commissioner may, at any time, by notice in writing to the Company terminate the Agreement if default shall be made by the Company in the performance or observance of any provisions of this Agreement on its part to be observed or performed and not remedied within reasonable time after notice shall have been given in writing by the High Commissioner to the Company of such default.

PLUMER F. M.
High Commissioner for Palestine

H. BURCHALL
Imperial Airways Limited.

(1662/28)

Doc. 324: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 205 (16.02.1928), pp.102–105.

16.02.1928: Heavy Parcel Service to Iraq, Persia and India via Haifa–Baghdad Overland Mail (1.02.1928)

PALESTINE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICES.

I.

Overland parcel mail–increase of maximum weight.

Commencing 1st February parcels for Iraq and Persia up to a maximum weight of 10 kilogrammes each, may be forwarded by "Overland" mail.

The rates of postage for parcels exceeding 5 but not exceeding 10 kilogrammes are:–

	Mils.
Iraq	165
Persia	
(a) Parcels addressed Poste Restante Qasir-I-Shirin, Abadan, Mohammerah and Ahwaz	810
(b) Parcels addressed Poste Restante Bushire, Bunder Abbas, Chahbar, Henjam, Jask and Lingah	890

From the same date parcels for India up to a maximum weight of 9 kilogrammes may also be forwarded via "Overland" mail.

The rates of postage are	Mils
Not exceeding 1 kilogramme	295
Exceeding 1 but not exceeding 3 kilogrammes	420
Exceeding 3 but not exceeding 5 kilogrammes	525
Exceeding 5 but not exceeding 9 kilogrammes	975

PALESTINE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICES.

I.

Overland parcel mail–increase of maximum weight.

Commencing 1st February parcels for Iraq and Persia up to a maximum weight of 10 kilogrammes each, may be forwarded by "Overland" mail.

The rates of postage for parcels exceeding 5 but not exceeding 10 kilogrammes are:–

	Mils.
Iraq	165
Persia	
(a) Parcels addressed Poste Restante Qasir-i-Shirin, Abadan, Mohammerah and Ahwaz	810
(b) Parcels addressed Poste Restante Bushire, Bunder Abbas, Chahbar, Henjam, Jask and Lingah	890

From the same date parcels for India up to a maximum weight of 9 kilogrammes may also be forwarded via "Overland" mail.

The rates of postage are	Mils.
Not exceeding 1 kilogramme	295
Exceeding 1 but not exceeding 3 kilogrammes	420
Exceeding 3 but not exceeding 5 kilogrammes	525
Exceeding 5 but not exceeding 9 kilogrammes	975

Doc. 325: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 205 (16.02.1928), p. 106.
Note: A correction will appear in Gazette no. 206 (1.03.1928), p. 119.[9]

9 See *doc. 328* on p. 83.

16.02.1928: Demonetisation of E.E.F Stamps (31.03.1928)

II.

Validity of E.E.F. Postage Stamps.

It is notified for information that postage stamps issued prior to the 14th August 1927, other than those of the current issue, will not be valid for the franking of correspondence in Palestine after the 31st of March 1928.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

II.

Validity of E.E.F. Postage Stamps.

It is notified for information that postage stamps issued prior to the 14th August 1927, other than those of the current issue, will not be valid for the franking of correspondence in Palestine after the 31st of March 1928.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 326: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 205 (16.02.1928), p. 106.

NOTICE.

MOUNT CARMEL LIGHTHOUSE.

It is hereby notified that on the 26th of January, 1928, a new light was installed in the Mount Carmel Lighthouse.

The particulars of the light are the following:

A white flash at intervals of 5 seconds.
Height above sea level 115 metres.
Mean visibility 26 miles.
Latitude 32° 49′ 55′ North.
Longtitude 34° 58′ 01″ East of the meridian of Greenwich.

E. MILLS
7th February, 1928. *Acting Chief Secretary.*

Figs. 131–133:

Notice (top left)[10] on the inauguration of the new light in 1928 and photo from a 1930s postcard (top right)[11] of "Hospice and Light House 'Stella Maris'".

French postcard (left) [12] by Éditions Remy, used in 1904, showing the old lighthouse at the former summer palace of Abdullah Pasha before the rebuild.

10 Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 205 (16.02.1928), p. 108.
11 Souce: Ebay, http://www.ebay.de/itm/an-old-post-card-haifa-lighthouse-and-hospice-stella-maris-palestine-30s-E7-/391867565160?hash=item5b3d208468:g:yRYAAOxyEilSUta2 (accessed 27.08.2017, image enhanced). The same postcard is also shown by Klaus Hülse on his website *Meine Leuchtturm-Seite*: http://www.leuchtturm-welt.net/HTML/ASIENPK/ORIGINAL/CARMEL2.JPG (accessed 27.08.2017).
12 Source: Hülse, Klaus: *Meine Leuchtturm-Seite*, online: http://www.leuchtturm-welt.net/HTML/ASIENPK/ORIGINAL/CARMEL.JPG (accessed 27.08.2017). Used by permission.

1.03.1928: End to Legal Tender of British Gold Sovereign (Proclamation)

PALESTINE CURRENCY ORDER, 1927.

PALESTINE

PROCLAMATION.

(Gazetted 1st March, 1928)

In exercise of the powers vested in me by Article 11(3) of the Palestine Currency Order, 1927, I, Field Marshal Herbert Charles Onslow, Baron Plumer, His Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, do hereby proclaim that the British Gold Sovereign declared to be legal tender in Palestine under a Public Notice in the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine. No. 36 of the 1st of February, 1921, shall after the 31st of March, 1928, cease to be legal tender in Palestine.

PLUMER F. M.
High Commissioner.

29th February, 1928.
(2920/28)

PALESTINE CURRENCY ORDER, 1927.

PALESTINE.

PROCLAMATION

(Gazetted 1st March, 1928)

In exercise of the powers vested in me by Article 11(3) of the Palestine Currency Order, 1927, I, Field Marshal Herbert Charles Onslow, Baron Plumer, His Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, do hereby proclaim that the British Gold Sovereign declared to be legal tender in Palestine under a Public Notice in the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine. No. 36 of the 1st of February, 1921, shall after the 31st of March, 1928, cease to be legal tender in Palestine.

PLUMER F. M.
High Commissioner.

29th February, 1928.
(2920/28)

Doc. 327: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 206 (1.03.1928), p. 114.
Note: Refers to Gazette no. 36 (1.02.1921), p. 13.[13]

1st March, 1928. OFFICIAL GAZETTE. 127

CLIMATE OF PALESTINE.
DECEMBER, 1927, WEATHER REPORT.

	TEMPERATURE (Centigrade)					Relative Humidity	Cloud (0-10)	Wind Force (0-10)	Evaporation (mm) Piche.
	MEAN			ABSOLUTE					
	Maximum	Minimum	Mean of day	Maximum	Minimum	% 8h.	8h.	8h.	Daily
Haifa	19.9	11.6	15.8	26.4	6.9	68	4.3	1.7	6.57
Jenin	17.4	9.3	12.4	24.6	3 9	58	4.2	2.6	4.48
Jericho	21.6	12.7	15.2	24.0	8.7	77	3.1	1.5	5.32
Jerusalem	16.3	7.5	11.9	23.7	3.1	64	3.3	0.6	3.55
Gaza	21.4	8.8	15.1	30 5	3.0	66	3.8	0.8	3.33
Beersheba	20.2	9.1	14.8	28.7	5.5	63	4.4	4.2	6.04

Fig. 134:

Climate in Palestine: weather report for December 1927.

Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 206 (1.03.1928), p. 126.

13 See *doc. 37* on p. 49 of MEPB 2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RAINFALL AT STATIONS IN PALESTINE FOR THE UNDER-MENTIONED SEASONS:

(In Millimetres).

Official Stations	Average			June to December, 1926		June to December, 1927	
				No. of rainy days	Millimetres	No. of rainy days	Millimetres
Jerusalem	27	years	185.9	10	103.0	12	78.4
Gaza	17	years	180.1	7	29.9	12	87.0
Haifa	16	years	276.6	18	290.0	19	93.5
Beersheba	7	years	48.0	1	3.8	8	53.5
Jenin	7	years	157.6	16	180.7	16	128.4
Jericho	5	years	43.6	4	31.0	7	21.0
Average for Official Stations			179.3		106.4		77.0
Non-official Stations							
Mikveh Israel	31	years	241.1	13	231.3	13	147.7
Tiberias	24	years	171.4	11	185.5	13	59.2
Tel Aviv	23	years	249.7	16	244.3	19	131.8
Nazareth	22	years	236.7	16	287.7	11	84.7
Hebron	17	years	183.8	8	37.0	12	122.0
Sarona	14	years	267.2	17	206.7	14	112.1
Beit Jemal	9	years	169.6	9	51.8	13	127.0
Ben Shemen	8	years	195.7	9	118.0	12	152.4
Nablus	6	years	228.8	18	310.2	13	144.6
Tulkarem	6	years	200.4	11	300.5	14	66.5
Safad	5	years	220.8	10	384.3	21	144.2
Acre	3	years	152.2	14	218.3	15	65.6
Rishon	3	years	161.9	7	150.5	9	151.6
Wilhelma	3	years	131.2	12	163.1	13	99.7
Ekron	3	years	146.5	10	129.6	11	165.2
Jaffa	2	years	174.5	12	208.0	10	141.0
Majdal	2	years	69.5	5	5.8	12	133.3
Baisan	2	years	89.8	10	137.9	10	41.7
Bir Zeit	2	years	141.5	10	137.0	8	146.0
Gebata	1	year	66.2	—	—	9	66.2
Kfar Gil'adi	1	year	121.5	—	—	13	121.5
Average for Non-official Stations	21 Stations		208.8	19 Stations	177.4	21 Stations	108.5
Average for all Stations	27 Stations		200.1	25 Stations	160.3	27 Stations	101.5

Fig. 135: Comparative statement of rainfall at stations in Palestine, June 1927 to December 1927. Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 206 (1.03.1928), p. 125.

1.03.1928: Heavy Parcel Service to Iraq, Persia and India via Haifa–Baghdad Overland Mail (1.02.1928) (Correction)

PALESTINE POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

Overland parcel mail-increase of maximum weight.

Commencing 1st February parcels for Iraq and Persia up to a maximum weight of 10 kilogrammes each may be forwarded by "Overland" mail.

The rates of postage for parcels exceeding 5 but not exceeding 10 kilogrammes are :–

		Mils.
Iraq		785
Persia		
(a)	Parcels addressed Poste Restante Qasir-I-Shirin, Abadan, Mohammerah and Ahwaz	810
(b)	Parcels addressed Poste Restante Bushire, Bunder Abbas, Chahbar, Henjam, Jark and Lingah	890

From the same date parcels for India up to a maximum weight of 9 kilogrammes may also be forwarded via "Overland" mail.

The rates of postage are	Mils
Not exceeding 1 kilogramme	225
Exceeding 1 but not exceeding 3 kilogrammes	355
Exceeding 3 but not exceeding 5 kilogrammes	455
Exceeding 5 but not exceeding 9 kilogrammes	975

The notice published on page 106 of the Official Gazette of the 16th of February, 1928, is hereby cancelled.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

PALESTINE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICES.

I.

Overland parcel mail–increase of maximum weight.

Commencing 1st February parcels for Iraq and Persia up to a maximum weight of 10 kilogrammes each may be forwarded by "Overland" mail.

The rates of postage for parcels exceeding 5 but not exceeding 10 kilogrammes are :–

		Mils.
Iraq		785
Persia		
(a)	Parcels addressed Poste Restante Qasir-i-Shirin, Abadan, Mohammerah and Ahwaz	810
(b)	Parcels addressed Poste Restante Bushire, Bunder Abbas, Chahbar, Henjam, Jask and Lingah	890

From the same date parcels for India up to a maximum weight of 9 kilogrammes may also be forwarded via "Overland" mail.

The rates of postage are	Mils
Not exceeding 1 kilogramme	225
Exceeding 1 but not exceeding 3 kilogrammes	355
Exceeding 3 but not exceeding 5 kilogrammes	455
Exceeding 5 but not exceeding 9 kilogrammes	975

The notice published on page 106 of the Official Gazette of the 16th of February, 1928, is hereby cancelled.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 328: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 206 (1.03.1928), p. 119.
Note: Refers to Gazette no. 205 (16.02.1928), p. 106.[14]

14 See *doc. 325* on p. 79.

16.03.1928: Opening of German Colony Jerusalem Postal Agency

NOTICE.

Postal Agency - German Colony, Jerusalem.

It is notified for information that a Postal Agency has been opened at the premises of Mr. George Drakoudes, German Colony, Jerusalem.

The folowing classes of business are transacted:-

1. Sale of postage stamps.
2. Acceptance of registered correspondence.
3. Acceptance of inland parcels.
4. Issue and payment of Palestine and British Postal Orders.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

NOTICE.

Postal Agency – German Colony, Jerusalem.

It is notified for information that a Postal Agency has been opened at the premises of Mr. George Drakoudes, German Colony, Jerusalem.

The folowing classes of business are transacted :–

1. Sale of postage stamps.
2. Acceptance of registered correspondence.
3. Acceptance of inland parcels.
4. Issue and payment of Palestine and British Postal Orders.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 329: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 208 (1.04.1928), p. 161.
Note: “folowing” should read “following”.
Note: The agency operated only for three months.[15]

Official Gazette

OF THE

Government of Palestine.

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY AUTHORITY.

No. 207 JERUSALEM 16th March, 1928.

Fig. 136: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 207 (16.03.1928).

15 Sacher, 1991, p. 103, gives dates for a canceller “GERMAN COLONY / JERUSALEM” for 1.03.1928–23.06.1928 and says: “The exact location is not known, but was probably in a row of shops behind the German Templar Church in Emek Rafaim Street. […] A year later, a new agency, Greek Colony, opened in the same area […], it is probable that the premises used were the same.”

1.04.1928: British Visa Fees (Colombia)

NOTICE.

British Visa Fees.

The following charges are now made for British visas issued to Colombian citizens:

All visas £P. 1.400 mils.

A. M. HYAMSON
Chief Immigration Officer.

NOTICE.

British Visa Fees.

The following charges are now made for British visas issued to Colombian citizens :

All visas £P. 1.400 mils.

A. M. HYAMSON
Chief Immigration Officer.

Doc. 330: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 208 (1.04.1928), p. 161.

1.05.1928: Daily Letter Telegram Service to Australia and New Zealand (1.05.1928)

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

NOTICE.

Daily letter telegram service to Australia and New Zealand via Eastern

On the 1st of May, a Daily Letter Telegram service will come into operation between Palestine and Australia and New Zealand via Eastern.

The text of a "daily letter telegram" must be entirely in plain language and English or French are the only languages admissible. Such telegrams will be deferred during cable transmission in favour of full rate and deferred rate traffic, but will be delivered as soon as possible after 48 hours from the time of handing in.

The address of every "daily letter telegram" must be preceded by the chargeable indication D.L.T.

The rate per word to Australia will be 33 mils and to New Zealand 37 mils, with a minimum in each case of the charge for 20 words.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

NOTICE.

Daily letter telegram service to Australia and New Zealand via Eastern

On the 1st of May, a Daily Letter Telegram service will come into operation between Palestine and Australia and New Zealand via Eastern.

The text of a "daily letter telegram" must be entirely in plain language and English or French are the only languages admissible. Such telegrams will be deferred during cable transmission in favour of full rate and deferred rate traffic, but will be delivered as soon as possible after 48 hours from the time of handing in.

The address of every "daily letter telegram" must be preceded by the chargeable indication D.L.T.

The rate per word to Australia will be 33 mils and to New Zealand 37 mils, with a minimum in each case of the charge for 20 words.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 331: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 210 (1.05.1928), p. 220–221.

1.05.1928: Tenders (Telegraph Poles)

TENDERS.

I.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

The undermentioned unserviceable poles will be sold by tender at the places shown below :-

1. 100 poles lying at Engineering Branch, Russian Compound, Jerusalem.
2. 229 poles lying at Post Office Store, Bethlehem Road, Jerusalem.

Tenders which may be either for complete lots or smaller quantities, must be enclosed in **sealed covers** superscribed "Tender for Unserviceable Stores" and must be posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General by noon on the 15.5.28.

In no circumstances will telegraphic tenders be considered.

TENDERS.

I.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

The undermentioned unserviceable poles will be sold by tender at the places shown below :–

1. 100 poles lying at Engineering Branch, Russian Compound, Jerusalem.
2. 229 poles lying at Post Office Store, Bethlehem Road, Jerusalem.

Tenders which may be either for complete lots or smaller quantities, must be enclosed in **sealed covers** superscribed "Tender for Unserviceable Stores" and must be posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General by noon on the 15.5.28.

In no circumstances will telegraphic tenders be considered.

Doc. 332: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 210 (1.05.1928), p. 221.

1.05.1928: Tenders

II.

The following stores will be sold by tender at the Branch Stores, Haifa, (opposite the Railway Station).

Description	Quantity
Barrels iron – hooped (complete with covers)	150
Scrap wood	1800 kilos (approximately)
Scrap iron	5000 kilos (approximately)

Intending purchasers may view the material between the hours of 0900 and 1100 am. (daily except Sundays) on application to the Branch Storekeeper.

Tenders, which may be either for complete lots or smaller quantities, must be enclosed in **sealed covers** superscribed "Tender for Unserviceable Stores" and must be posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Jerusalem, by noon on the 15.5.28.

In no circumstances will telegraphic tenders be considered.

II.

The following stores will be sold by tender at the Branch Stores, Haifa, (opposite the Railway Station).

Description	Quantity
Barrels iron – hooped (complete with covers)	150
Scrap wood	1800 kilos (approximately)
Scrap iron	5000 kilos (approximately)

Intending purchasers may view the material between the hours of 0900 and 1100 am. (daily except Sundays) on application to the Branch Storekeeper.

Tenders, which may be either for complete lots or smaller quantities, must he enclosed in **sealed covers** superscribed "Tender for Unserviceable Stores" and must be posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Jerusalem, by noon on the 15.5.28.

In no circumstances will telegraphic tenders be considered.

Doc. 333: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 210 (1.05.1928), p. 221.

1.05.1928: Tenders (Rubber Stamps)

II.

The Contract for the supply of type for the manufacture of rubber stamps during the period from the 1st February 1928 to the 31st December 1928, has been adjudicated in favour of Mr. S. Azulai, Jaffa Road, Jerusalem, at the price of £P. 0.100 mils per stamp in any size and design.

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

⋮

II.

The Contract for the supply of type for the manufacture of rubber stamps during the period from the 1st February 1928 the 31st December 1928, has been adjudicated in favour of Mr. S. Azulai, Jaffa Road, Jerusalem, at the price of £P. 0.100 mils per stamp in any size and design.

Doc. 334: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 210 (1.05.1928), p. 221.
Note: These were for general governmental rather than postal purposes.

1.05.1928: Personnel

"C" Vacation Leave

The High Commissioner has approved vacation leave in respect of the following officers :-

Mr. C. F. Hucklesby, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 1.4.28-30.4.28

"C" Vacation Leave

The High Commissioner has approved vacation leave in respect of the following officers :–

Mr. C. F. Hucklesby, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 1.4.28–30.4.28

Doc. 335: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 210 (1.05.1928), p. 228.

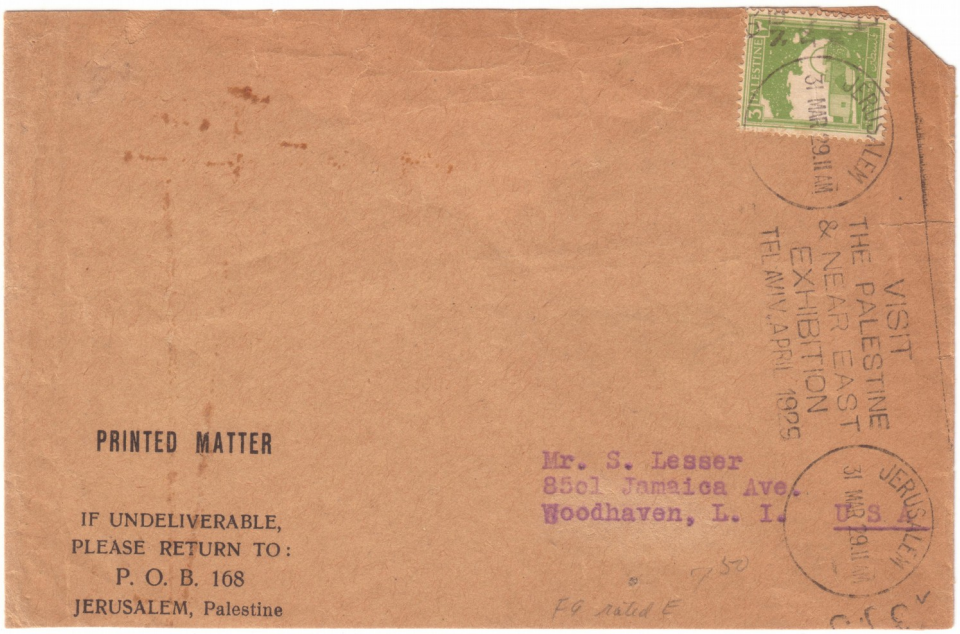


Fig. 137:

Printed matter wrapper from Jerusalem to Woodhaven, N.Y., USA.

Franked with 3m Pictorials (SG no. 91), cancelled Jeusalem 31.03.1929.

[FPM 5: 3 = 3m, 31.03.1929]

16.05.1928: Telegraphy by Foreign Ships in Palestinian Territorial Waters

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ORDINANCE, 1924.

Regulations made in accordance with the provisions of Section 44 (c) of the Ordinance.

Use of Wireless Telegraphy by Foreign Ships in Harbour or Territorial Waters of Palestine.

1. Except with the special permission in writing of the Postmaster General no apparatus for wireless telegraphy on board a foreign ship (other than a ship of war) shall be worked or used whilst such ship is at anchor in the territorial waters of Palestine.

2. No apparatus for wireless telegraphy on board any ship in the territorial waters of Palestine shall be worked in such a way as to interrupt or interfere with (a) Naval, Army or Air Force signalling, or (b) the working of any civil wireless station in Palestine.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

APPROVED.

PLUMER F. M.
High Commissioner.

25th April, 1928.

(7046/28)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ORDINANCE, 1924.

Regulations made in accordance with the provisions of Section 44 (c) of the Ordinance.

Use of Wireless Telegraphy by Foreign Ships in Harbour or Territorial Waters of Palestine.

1. Except with the special permission in writing of the Postmaster General no apparatus for wireless telegraphy on board a foreign ship (other than a ship of war) shall be worked or used whilst such ship is at anchor in the territorial waters of Palestine.

2. No apparatus for wireless telegraphy on board any ship in the territorial waters of Palestine shall be worked in such a way as to interrupt or interfere with (a) Naval, Army or Air Force signalling, or (b) the working of any civil wireless station in Palestine.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

APPROVED.

PLUMER F. M.
High Commissioner.

25th April, 1928.

(7046/28)

Doc. 336: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 211 (16.05.1928), p. 233.

16.05.1928: Tenders (Telegraph Poles)

III.

The undermentioned unserviceable poles will be sold by tender at the places shown below :-

30 poles at Jaffa
146 poles at Tiberias
52 poles at Beisan

Tenders, which may be either for complete lots or smaller quantities, must be enclosed in **sealed covers** superscribed "Tender for Unserviceable Stores" and must be posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General by noon on the 25th May, 1928.

In no circumstances will telegraphic tenders be considered.

TENDERS.

III.

The undermentioned unserviceable poles will be sold by tender at the places shown below :–

30 poles at Jaffa
146 poles at Tiberias
52 poles at Beisan

Tenders, which may be either for complete lots or smaller quantities, must be enclosed in **sealed covers** superscribed "Tender for Unserviceable Stores" and must be posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General by noon on the 25th May, 1928.

In no circumstances will telegraphic tenders be considered.

Doc. 337: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 211 (16.05.1928), p. 245.

1.06.1928: Stamp Duty Ordinance 1927 (Correction)

CORRIGENDUM.

In the Schedule to the Stamp Duty Ordinance 1927 published in Official Gazette No. 184 dated 1.4.27, Item 34 (page 248) second sentence: for "Section 38" read Section 39".

CORRIGENDUM.

In the Schedule to the Stamp Duty Ordinance 1927 published in Official Gazette No. 184 dated 1.4.27, Item 34 (page 248) second sentence: for "Section 38" read Section 39".

Doc. 338: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 212 (1.06.1928), p. 301.
Note: Refers to Gazette no. 184 (1.04.1927), p. 248.[16]

16 See *doc. 264* on pp. 70–78 of MEPB 6. The section referred to is not shown.

16.06.1928: Supplementary Appropriation April–December 1927 (Note)

NOTE ON THE SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION
(APRIL-DECEMBER, 1927) ORDINANCE, 1928.

The Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance gives legislative sanction for expenditure not covered by the Appropriation Ordinance for the period.

The expenditure for the period amounted to £P. 1,944,397 or £P. 20,464 over the estimate. The Schedule to the Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance shews the excess expenditure under each head aggregating to £P. 166,265: and these excesses are mainly accounted for by the transfer of unproductive expenditure defrayed in previous years from loan funds. On the other hand, savings under other heads amounted to £P. 145,795.

The revenue for the period amounted to £P. 1,739,380 or £P. 33,062 under the estimate. The main decreases occur under Railways (£P. 50,210) and Posts and Telegraphs (£P. 7,129). On the other hand, receipts from Customs shew an increase of £P. 26,243. The decreases under Railways and Posts and Telegraphs were partly balanced by savings on the expenditure of these services, and would have been more than balanced but for the extraordinary charge to Railway funds of approximately £P. 31,989 in respect of the writing down of the book value of Railway stores. The grant-in-aid is based on a percentage of the actual ordinary and extraordinary expenditure of the Transjordan Frontier Force, and as the expenditure for the period was below the estimate, the grant-in-aid was proportionately lower.

NOTE ON THE SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION
(APRIL-DECEMBER, 1927) ORDINANCE, 1928.

The Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance gives legislative sanction for expenditure not covered by the Appropriation Ordinance for the period.

The expenditure for the period amounted to £P. 1,944,397 or £P. 20,464 over the estimate. The Schedule to the Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance shews the excess expenditure under each head aggregating to £P. 166,265 : and these excesses are mainly accounted for by the transfer of unproductive expenditure defrayed in previous years from loan funds. On the other hand, savings under other heads amounted to £P. 145,795.

The revenue for the period amounted to £P. 1,739,380 or £P. 33,062 under the estimate. The main decreases occur under Railways (£P. 50,210) and Posts and Telegraphs (£P. 7,129). On the other hand, receipts from Customs shew an increase of £P. 26,243. The decreases under Railways and Posts and Telegraphs were partly balanced by savings on the expenditure of these services, and would have been more than balanced but for the extraordinary charge to Railway funds of approximately £P. 31,989 in respect of the writing down of the book value of Railway stores. The grant-in-aid is based on a percentage of the actual ordinary and extraordinary expenditure of the Transjordan Frontier Force, and as the expenditure for the period was below the estimate, the grant-in-aid was proportionately lower.

Doc. 339: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 213 (16.06.1928), p. 310.

16.06.1928: Supplementary Appropriation (April–December 1927) Ordinance 1928

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION (APRIL-DECEMBER, 1927) ORDINANCE 1928.

An Ordinance to legalize certain payments made in the nine months ended 31st December, 1927, in excess of the expenditure authorised by the Appropriation (April-December 1927) Ordinance No. 44 of 1927.

WHEREAS the Appropriation (April-December 1927) Ordinance, 1927, made certain provision for the expenses of the Government of Palestine for the nine months ending 31st of December, 1927, and it is necessary to make certain additional provision for the public service for that period,

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

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Supplementary Appropriation (April-December, 1927) Ordinance, 1928.

Appropriation of £P. 166,265 for the 9 months ended the 31st December, 1927.

2. The sums of money set forth in the Schedule hereto having been expended for the services therein mentioned beyond the amounts granted for those services for the nine months ended 31st December, 1927, by the Appropriation (April-December 1927) Ordinance 1927, the same are hereby declared to have been duly laid out and expended for the services of the Government of Palestine for those nine months, and are hereby approved, allowed and granted in addition to the sums mentioned for those services in the said Ordinance.

SCHEDULE TO SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION (APRIL-DECEMBER, 1927) ORDINANCE, 1928.

	£P.
Pensions	184
Public Debt and Loan Charges	7,073
Judicial Department	12,990
Audit Department	13
Department of Agriculture and Forests	17
Gendarmerie (Palestine Section)	27
Gendarmerie (British Section)	147
Public Works Extraordinary	145,814
£P.	166,265

Summary:

The "Supplementary Appropriation (April–December, 1927) Ordinance, 1928" appropriates £P. 166,265 in excess of the expenditure authorised by the "Appropriation (April-December 1927) Ordinance (No. 44 of 1927)" for the nine months ending 31st December, 1927.

Doc. 340: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 213 (16.06.1928), pp. 310–311.
Note: Enacted and Promulgated in Gazette no. 214 (1.07.1928), p. 345.

Offici l G zette
OF THE
Govern ent of alestine.

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY AUTHORITY.

No. 213 JERUSALEM 16th June, 1928.

Fig. 138: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 213 (16.06.1928).

16.06.1928: Railways Timetable Changes (1.06.1928)

PALESTINE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

The attention of the Public is drawn to the following important **alterations** and **additions** to the **Train Service** which came into effect on Friday 1st June, 1928.

(I) Jerusalem – Jaffa Line.

The train at present timed to leave Jerusalem at 0635 to Jaffa will be suppressed and substituted by a new train which will run as under :–

Jerusalem	dep.	1750
Bittir	dep.	1812
Deir Esh Sheikh	dep.	1839
Artuf	dep.	1908
Vale of Sorek	dep.	1923
Naaneh	dep.	1935
Ramleh	dep.	1945
Lydda	arr.	1950
	dep.	1957
Lydda North	dep.	2002
Tel-Aviv	dep.	2025
Jaffa	arr.	2030

(II) Tulkarem – Nablus Line.

The trains at present timed to leave Nablus at 13.30 and Tulkarem at 18.40 will be suppressed and trains timed to leave Nablus at 06.45 and Tulkarem at 09.40 will run on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only.

(III) Haifa – Samakh Line.

The train at present timed to leave Samakh daily at 09.50 will run as under :–

	Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. and Sats.	
Samakh	dep.	0950
Jisr El Mejamie	dep.	1013
Baisan	dep.	1051
Shutta	dep.	1110
Ain Harod	dep.	1130
Afule	dep.	1200
Tel Esh Shemmam	dep.	1231
Haifa	arr.	1312

A new train will be run on Fridays only as under :–

	Fridays only.	
Samakh	dep.	1105
Jisre El Mejamie	dep.	1130
Baisan	dep.	1202
Shutta	dep.	1215
Ain Harod	dep.	1228
Afule	dep.	1245
Tel Esh Shemmam	dep.	1312
Haifa	arr.	1355

The train timed to leave Haifa at 16.40 daily will not run on Saturdays, on which day a new train will be run as under :-

	Saturdays only.	
Haifa	dep.	2130
Tel Esh Shemmam	dep.	2212
Afule	dep.	2236
Ain Harod	dep.	2258
Shutta	dep.	2314
Baisan	dep.	2338
Jisr El Mejamie	dep.	0012
Samakh	arr.	0042

G. M. CAMPIGLI
28th May, 1928. *Acting General Manager.*

The train timed to leave Haifa at 16.40 daily will not run on Saturdays, on which day a new train will be run as under :–

	Saturdays only.	
Haifa	dep.	2130
Tel Esh Shemmam	dep.	2215
Afule	dep.	2236
Ain Harod	dep.	2258
Shutta	dep.	2314
Baisan	dep.	2338
Jisre El Mejamie	dep.	0012
Samakh	arr.	0042

G. M. CAMPIGLI
28th May, 1928. *Acting General Manager.*

Doc. 341: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 213 (16.06.1928), p. 324.

16.06.1928: Personnel

APPOINTMENTS etc.

"A" Appointments.

The High Commissioner has appointed :-

Mr. T. Griffiths, Assistant Accountant, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs to be Acting Chief Accountant during the absence on leave of Mr. B. Lewis with effect from the 5th of June, 1928.

⋮

Mr. B. Lewis,	Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 5.6.28-4.9.28
Mr. F. H. Smith,	Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 5.6.28-4.9.28

APPOINTMENTS etc.

"A" Appointments.

The High Commissioner has appointed :–

Mr. T. Griffiths, Assistant Accountant, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs to be Acting Chief Accountant during the absence on leave of Mr. B. Lewis with effect from the 5th of June, 1928.

⋮

Mr. B. Lewis,	Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 5.6.28-4.9.28
Mr. F. H. Smith,	Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 5.6.28-4.9.28

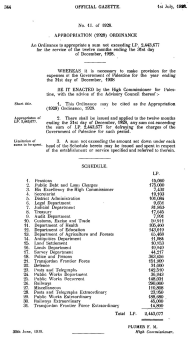
Doc. 342: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 213 (16.06.1928), p. 341.

IV.

A contract for the production of the Official Gazette has been concluded with Messrs. The Greek Convent and Azriel Printing Presses, Jerusalem, for a period of three years commencing with the issue of the 16th January 1928 and ending with that of the 16th December, 1930.

Fig. 139: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 217 (16.07.1928), p. 424.

1.07.1928: Appropriation Ordinance 1928



Summary:

The "Appropriation (1928) Ordinance, 1928" allocates the budget of the Government of Palestine for the financial year covering 1.01.1928–31.12.1928.

The Government total of £P. 2,443,677 includes £P. 142,510 ordinary and £P. 23,950 extraordinary expenses for the Posts and Telegraphs Department (total: £P. 166,460).

This compares to the previous financial years as follows:

1927 (9 months): £P. 105,955 + £P. 15,436 extraordinary (total: £P. 121,391).

1926/27: £E. 111,747 + £E. 23,500 extraordinary (total: £E. 135,247)

1925/26: £E. 93,485 ordinary + £E. 10,000 extraordinary + £E. 900 supplementary (total: £E. 104,385)

Doc. 343: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 214 (1.07.1928), pp. 344–345.
Note: Enacted and Promulgated in the same Gazette, p. 345.

1.07.1928: Electricity Ordinance 1928 (Draft)

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

An Ordinance to ergulate the supply of Electricity for lighting and other purposes.

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

GENERAL.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Electricity Ordinance, 1928. **Short title.**

Protection of the Postmaster General.

41. (1) No alteration in any telegraph line of the Postmaster General shall be made by the Undertakers except with his consent.

(2) The Undertakers shall not in the exercise of the powers conferred by this Ordinance or any Order lay any electric line either above ground or below ground or do any other work for the supply of electricity whereby any telegraph line of the Postmaster General is or may be injuriously affected; and before any such line is laid down or work done within 10 metres of a telegraph line of the Postmaster General (other than

repairs), the Undertakers and their agents, two weeks, or in the case of the laying down of service lines to consumers' premises not less than three clear days, before commencing such works, shall give written notice to the Postmaster General specifying the course and nature of the work, including the gauge of any electric lines, and the Undertakers and their agents shall conform with such reasonable requirements, either general or special, as may from time to time be prescribed by Regulations for the purpose of preventing any telegraph lines of the Postmaster General from being injuriously affected by the said work.

(3) If any telegraph line of the Postmaster General is injuriously affected by the laying down or operation of the electric lines or other works of the Undertakers, the Undertakers shall pay the cost of all such alterations in the telegraph lines of the Postmaster General as may be necessary to remedy the injurious condition.

(4) If any telegraph line of the Postmaster General is injuriously affected, and the Postmaster General is of opinion that such injurious condition is or may be due to the Undertakers' works, he may authorise any person in writing to enter any of the Undertakers' works at all times when electrical energy is being generated for the purpose of inspecting the Undertakers' plant and the working of the same, and the Undertakers shall in the presence of such person make any electric tests required by the Postmaster General and shall produce for the inspection of the Postmaster General the records kept by the Undertakers pursuant to Regulations. Provided that no such tests shall be required to be made as are likely to cause undue interference with the electric supply.

(5) Any difference which arises between the Postmaster General and the Undertakers or their agents with respect to any requirements so made shall be determined by arbitration.

(6) In the event of any contravention of or wilful non-compliance with this Section by the Undertakers or their agents, the Undertakers shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £P. 2 for every day during which such contravention or non-compliance continues, or, if the telegraphic communication is wilfully interrupted by them, not exceeding £P. 5 for every day on which such interruption continues. Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall subject the Undertakers or their agents to a fine if they satisfy the Court that the immediate execution of the work was required to avoid an accident, or otherwise was a work of emergency, and that they forthwith served on the postmaster of the postal office nearest to the place where the work was done a notice of the execution thereof, stating the reason for executing the same without previous notice.

(7) Subject to the provisions of any Order issued under this Ordinance, the Undertakers shall not be entitled to transmit any telegram, or to perform any of the services of receiving, collecting or delivering telegrams.

Protection of General Manager of Railways.

42. The Undertakers shall take all reasonable precautions in constructing, laying down and placing their electric lines and other works and in working their Undertaking so as not to affect injuriously whether by induction or otherwise the working of any wire or line used for the purposes of telegraphic, telephonic or electric signalling communication or the currents in that wire or line belonging to or under the control of the General Manager of Railways; and the provisions of the preceding Section for the protection of the Postmaster General shall apply and operate for the benefit of the General Manager of Railways.

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

An Ordinance to ergulate the supply of Electricity for lighting and other purposes.

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

GENERAL.

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Electricity Ordinance, 1928.

⋮

Protection of the Postmaster General.

41. (1) No alteration in any telegraph line of the Postmaster General shall be made by the Undertakers except with his consent.

(2) The Undertakers shall not in the exercise of the powers conferred by this Ordinance or any Order lay any electric line either above ground or below ground or do any other work for the supply of electricity whereby any telegraph line of the Postmaster General is or may be injuriously affected; and before any such line is laid down or work done within 10 metres of a telegraph line of the Postmaster General (other than repairs), the Undertakers and their agents, two weeks, or in the case of the laying down of service lines to consumers' premises not less than three clear days, before commencing such works, shall give written notice to the Postmaster General specifying the course and nature of the work, including the gauge of any electric lines, and the Undertakers and their agents shall conform with such reasonable requirements, either general or special, as may from time to time be prescribed by Regulations for the purpose of preventing any telegraph lines of the Postmaster General from being injuriously affected by the said work.

(3) If any telegraph line of the Postmaster General is injuriously affected by the laying down or operation of the electric lines or other works of the Undertakers, the Undertakers shall pay the cost of all such alterations in the telegraph lines of the Postmaster General as may be necessary to remedy the injurious condition.

(4) If any telegraph line of the Postmaster General is injuriously affected, and the Postmaster General is of opinion that such injurious condition is or may be due to the Undertakers' works, he may authorise any person in writing to enter any of the Undertakers' works at all times when electrical energy is being generated for the purpose of inspecting the Undertakers' plant and the working of the same, and the Undertakers shall in the presence of such person make any electric tests required by the Postmaster General and shall produce for the inspection of the Postmaster General the records kept by the Undertakers pursuant to Regulations. Provided that no such tests shall be required to be made as are likely to cause undue interference with the electric supply.

(5) Any difference which arises between the Postmaster General and the Undertakers or their agents with respect to any requirements so made shall be determined by arbitration.

(6) In the event of any contravention of or wilful non-compliance with this Section by the Undertakers or their agents, the Undertakers shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £P. 2 for every day during which such contravention or non-compliance continues, or, if the, telegraphic communication is wilfully interrupted by them, not exceeding £P. 5 for every day on which such interruption continues. Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall subject the Undertakers or their agents to a fine if they satisfy the Court that the immediate execution of the work was required to avoid an accident, or otherwise was a work of emergency, and that they forthwith served on the postmaster of the postal office nearest to the place where the work was done a notice of the execution thereof, stating the reason for executing the same without previous notice.

(7) Subject to the provisions of any Order issued under this Ordinance, the Undertakers shall not be entitled to transmit any telegram, or to perform any of the services of receiving, collecting or delivering telegrams.

Protection of General Manager of Railways.

42. The Undertakers shall take all reasonable precautions in constructing, laying down and placing their electric lines and other works and in working their Undertaking so as not to affect injuriously whether by induction or otherwise the working of any wire or line used for the purposes of telegraphic, telephonic or electric signalling communication or the currents in that wire or line belonging to or under the control of the General Manager of Railways; and the provisions of the preceding Section for the protection of the Postmaster General shall apply and operate for the benefit of the General Manager of Railways.

Doc. 344: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 214 (1.07.1928), pp. 345–363.
Note: Sections 41–42 are on pp. 356–357.
Notre: "ergulate" should read "regulate".

Offici l G zette

OF THE

Govern ent of alestine.

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY AUTHORITY.

No. 217 JERUSALEM 16th August, 1928.

Fig. 140: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 217 (16.08.1928).

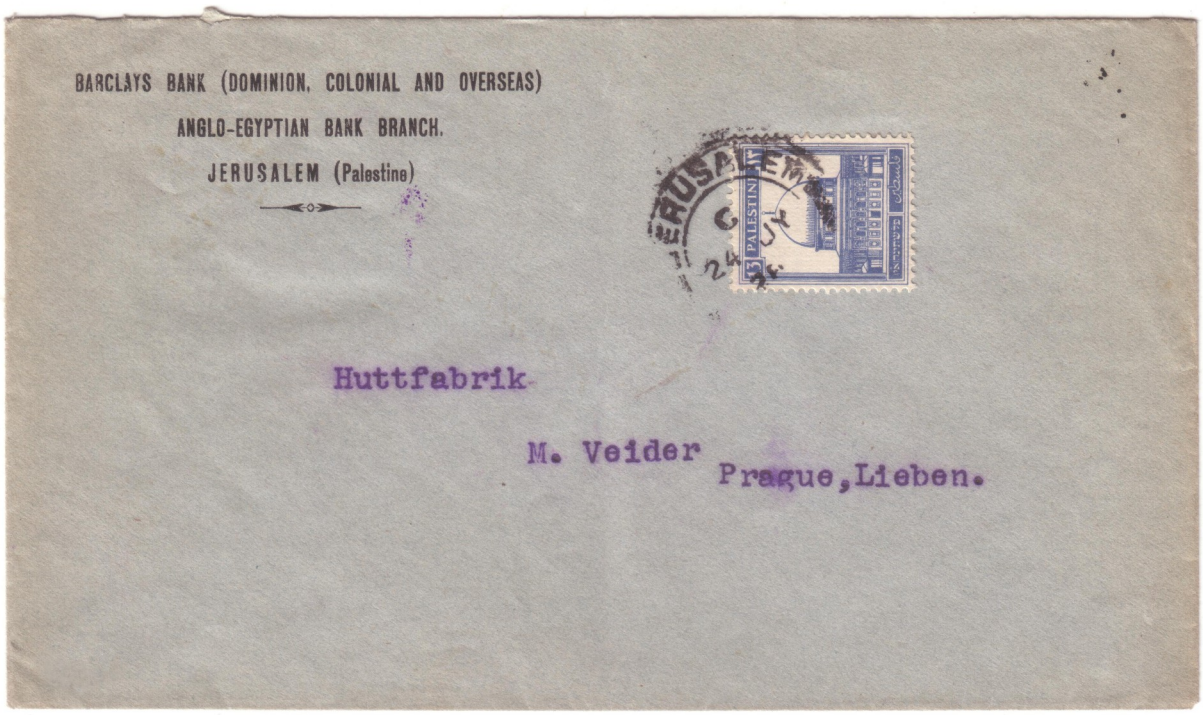


Fig. 141: Bank letter from Barclays Bank branch in Jerusalem to Prague, 24.07.1928.
Franking: 13m Pictorials (SG. no. 98) [FL5: 13 = 13m, 24.07.1928].

1.07.1928: Village Name Changes and Corrections

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the names of the villages in the Sub-District of Nazareth which are included as "Transylvanian Group" and "Zeriffin Group" in the Schedule to the Proclamation under the Palestine Order-in-Council, 1922, published in the Official Gazette of the 1st of June, 1924, have been changed to "Kefar Gideon" and "Mizra" respectively.

It is also notified that the names of the following villages in the said Schedule should be corrected to read as follows:-

Abu Shusheb	to read	Abu Shusheh
Beni Hareth Kharbeta	to read	Beni Hareth Kherbatha (one village)
Bilian	to read	Bilin
Breiz	to read	Buraij
Deir al Hava	to read	Deir el Hawa
Idneibeh	to read	Idnibbeh
Imkalka	to read	Imkalkha
Jeraish	to read	Ijrash
Jimsu	to read	Jimzu
Kubaba	to read	Kubab
Majadal Yaba	to read	Majdal Yaba
Rafaa	to read	Rafat
Shameh	to read	Shabneh
Tarrif	to read	Deir Tarif
Wadi Rubin	to read	Nebi Rubin
Beit Ilfa Colony	to read	Beit Alpha.

E. MILLS
Acting Chief Secretary.

21st June, 1928.
(8541/28)

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the names of the villages in the Sub-District of Nazareth which are included as "Transylvanian Group" and "Zeriffin Group" in the Schedule to the Proclamation under the Palestine Order-in-Council, 1922, published in the Official Gazette of the 1st of June, 1924, have been changed to "Kefar Gideon" and "Mizra" respectively.

It is also notified that the names of the following villages in the said Schedule should be corrected to read as follows :–

Abu Shusheb	to read	Abu Shusheh
Beni Hareth Kharbeta	to read	Beni Hareth Kherbatha (one village)
Bilian	to read	Bilin
Breiz	to read	Buraij
Deir el Hava	to read	Deir el Hawa
Idneibeh	to read	Idnibbeh
Imkalka	to read	Imkalkha
Jeraish	to read	Ijrash
Jimsu	to read	Jimzu
Kubaba	to read	Kubab
Majadal Yaba	to read	Majdal Yaba
Rafaa	to read	Rafat
Shameh	to read	Shabneh
Tarrif	to read	Deir Tarif
Wadi Bubin	to read	Nebi Rubin
Beit Ilfa Colony	to read	Beit Alpha.

E. MILLS
Acting Chief Secretary.

31st June, 1928.
(8541/28)

Doc. 345: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 214 (1.07.1928), p. 373.
Note: Refers to Gazette no. 116 (1.06.1924), pp. 684–690.[17]

16.07.1928: Personnel

Mr. C. B. B. York, Postal Clerk, Grade I, Junior Service, to be Acting Postmaster, Haifa, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. H. Smith with effect from the 5th of June, 1928.

⋮

Mr. L. M. Smith, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 19.7.28-9.10.28

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

"A" Appointments.

⋮

Mr. C. B. B. York, Postal Clerk, Grade I, Junior Service, to be Acting Postmaster, Haifa, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. H. Smith with effect from the 5th of June, 1928.

⋮

"C" Vacation Leave

⋮

Mr. L. M. Smith, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 19.7.28–9.10.28

Doc. 346: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 215 (16.07.1928), p. 432.

Terms of Subscription for the Official Gazette.

Single copies sold locally 50 mils.

Post Free.

	Quarterly	Half-yearly	Annually
Palestine	250 mils.	500 mils.	£P. 1
Abroad	400 mils.	600 mils.	£P. 1.200 mils.

Application with remittances (Cash, Postal or Money Orders only) should be made to :- Superintendent Printing and Stationery, Russian Buildings, Jerusalem. No subscriptions will be refunded, after payment.

The Official Gazette is obtainable by the Trade from the Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Russian Buildings, Jerusalem. It can be purchased by the Public at all Booksellers and Newsagents in Palestine.

Fig. 142: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 217 (16.08.1928), p. 524.

17 See *doc. 133* on p. 76 of MEPB 3.

1.08.1928: High Commissioner Baron Plumer leaves Office (31.07.1928)

MESSAGE
FROM H. E. THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

On leaving Palestine I wish to express my grateful appreciation of the loyal support which has been accorded to me during my time as High Commissioner.

My wife and I will take away with us memories of very happy three years and of the kindness shewn us by many friends.

We shall always take the deepest interest in the welfare of the country and its people.

PLUMER F. M.
High Commissioner.

31st July, 1928.

MESSAGE
FROM H. E. THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

On leaving Palestine I wish to express my grateful appreciation of the loyal support which has been accorded to me during my time as High Commissioner.

My wife and I will take away with us memories of very happy three years and of the kindness shewn us by many friends.

We shall always take the deepest interest in the welfare of the country and its people.

PLUMER F. M.
High Commissioner.

31st July, 1928.

Doc. 347: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 216 (1.08.1928), p. 446.

1.08.1928: Currency in Circulation (31.03.1928)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD.

Statement of Coins and Notes in circulation at end of the month of March, 1928.

	Coins in Circulation.	
Silver Coins	Number	£P.
100 mils	825,000	82,500
50 mils	1,650,000	82,500
Total Silver Coins		165,000
Nickel Coins		
20 mils	415,000	8,300
10 mils	1,040,000	10,400
5 mils	1,740,000	8,700
Total Nickel Coins		27,400
Bronze Coins		
2 mils	624,000	1,248
1 mil	1,200,000	1,200
Total Bronze Coins		2,448
Total Coins		194,848

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD.

Statement of Coins and Notes in circulation at end of the month of March, 1928.

	Coins in Circulation.	
Silver Coins	Number	£P.
100 mils	825,000	82,500
50 mils	1,650,000	82,500
Total Silver Coins		165,000
Nickel Coins		
20 mils	415,000	8,300
10 mils	1,040,000	10,400
5 mils	1,740,000	8,700
Total Nickel Coins		27,400
Bronze Coins		
2 mils	624,000	1,248
1 mil	1,200,000	1,200
Total Bronze Coins		2,448

	Notes in Circulation, Number	£P.
£P. 100	535	53,500
£P. 50	1,960	98,000
£P. 10	16,000	160,000
£P. 5	82,000	410,000
£P. 1	765,000	765,000
£P. ½	412,000	206,000
Total Notes		1,692,500
Total Coins and Notes		1,887,348

The total amount of the Currency Reserve Fund on the 31st March, 1928, was £ 1,815,931. 15. 1 (subject to audit).

Particulars of the securities forming the investment portion of the Fund are as follows:-

Nominal Value	£ 800,000
Cost	£ 784,303. 18. 5
Value at Mean Market Price on 31st March, 1928	£ 789,500

S. S. DAVIS
Currency Officer.

16th July, 1928.
(12158/28)

		Notes in Circulation, Number	£P.
£P.	100	535	53,500
£P.	50	1,960	98,000
£P.	10	16,000	160,000
£P.	5	82,000	410,000
£P.	1	765,000	765,000
£P.	½	412,000	206,000
	Total Notes		1,692,500
	Total Coins and Notes		1,887,348
	Total Coins		194,848

The total amount of the Currency Reserve Fund on the 31st March, 1928, was £ 1,815,931. 15. 1 (subject to audit).

Particulars of the securities forming the investment portion of the Fund are as follows :–

Nominal Value	£ 800,000
Cost	£ 784,303. 18. 5
Value at Mean Market Price on 31st March, 1928	£ 789,500

S. S. DAVIS
Currency Officer.

16th July, 1928
(1215/28)

Doc. 348: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 216 (1.08.1928), p. 481.

CLIMATE OF PALESTINE.
AUGUST, 1928, WEATHER REPORT.

	TEMPERATURE (Centigrade)					Relative Humidity	Clouds (0-10)	Wind Force (0-10)	Evaporation
	MEAN			ABSOLUTE					
	Maximum	Minimum	Mean of day	Maximum	Minimum	% 8h.	8h.	8h.	Daily
Haifa	33.6	23.3	28.4	34.3	21.5	56	1.9	2.3	5.56
Jenin	33.7	22.3	27.5	37.9	20.4	65	0.7	2.9	10. 7
Jericho	40.2	25.2	32.0	45.0	22.5	46	0.0	1.3	15.35
Jerusalem	32.5	19.0	25.7	36.8	13.5	45	0.0	0.7	7.86
Gaza	31.1	20.1	25.6	32.8	18.0	71	1.5	0.5	5.46
Beersheba	—	18.8	—	—	13.0	53	1.3	1.3	11.35
Acre	31.7	22.1	27.3	33.5	20.0	71	1.2	1.8	7.15
Tel Aviv	31.1	21.6	25.8	32.5	19.0	84	1.7	1.7	—

Fig. 143: Climate in Palestine: Weather report for August 1928.
Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 217 (16.08.1928), p. 524.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RAINFALL AT STATIONS IN PALESTINE FOR THE SEASONS JUNE 1927 TO MAY, 1928:

(In Millimetres).

Official Stations	Average			June, 1926 to May, 1927		June 1927 to May, 1928	
				No. of rainy days	Millimetres	No. of rainy days	Millimetres.
Jerusalem	27	years	561.2	49	499.3	42	397.0
Gaza	17	years	387.3	35	349.8	35	280.0
Haifa	16	years	622.6	62	678.3	53	517.4
Beersheba	7	years	163.0	19	131.1	34	170.4
Jenin	7	years	444.0	64	598.2	46	429.0
Jericho	5	years	129.6	20	113.8	24	85.6
Average for Official Stations			463.2		395.0		313.2
Non-official Stations							
Mikveh Israel	31	years	547.1	52	507.9	46	453.9
Tiberias	24	years	440.6	51	486.9	40	272.9
Tel Aviv	23	years	538.8	63	586.9	56	417.9
Nazareth	22	years	616.3	61	725.3	38	480.1
Hebron	17	years	592.5	44	409.0	34	429.9
Sarona	14	years	561.8	63	477.0	50	374.3
Beit Jemal	9	years	454.5	37	446.0	35	358.3
Ben Shemen	8	years	490.1	41	440.7	40	494.3
Nablus	6	years	590.2	67	875.3	45	543.9
Tulkarem	6	years	546.5	43	643.2	38	416.0
Safad	5	years	819.5	51	1351.9	60	639.8
Acre	3	years	599.6	55	608.3	49	514.7
Rishon	3	years	491.5	32	521.8	33	516.1
Wilhelma	3	years	444.6	51	484.0	44	442.4
Ekron	3	years	411.2	49	460.0	43	427.7
Khulda	3	years	444.4	32	521.0	24	410.1
Jaffa	2	years	436.2	44	479.0	32	393.5
Majdal	2	years	353.9	32	306.8	27	401.1
Baisan	2	years	240.9	45	332.3	30	149.5
Bir Zeit	2	years	658.0	46	725.0	29	591.0
Ramleh	1	year	413.0	—	—	44	413.0
Jebata (P.Z.E. Exp. Station)	1	year	397.9	—	—	44	397.9
Average for Non-official Stations	22 Stations		535.4	20 Stations	569.4	22 Stations	433.5
Average for all Stations	28 Stations		514.2	26 Stations	540.7	28 Stations	407.7

— maens no rain fell.

— means no record available.

Fig. 144: Comparative statement of rainfall at stations in Palestine, June 1927 to May 1928. Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 217 (16.08.1928), p. 515.

1.08.1928: Personnel

APPOINTMENTS etc·

"A" Appointments.

The High Commissioner has appointed :-

Mr. H. C. Luke, C.M.G., to be Chief Secretary to the Government of Palestine with effect from the 19th of July, 1928.

⋮

Mr. W. Foster, M.B.E., Deputy Postmaster General, Grade "F", Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Postmaster General, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Hudson, O.B.E., M.C., with effect from the 18th July, 1928.

⋮

"C" Termination of Appointments.

The High Commissioner directs it to be notified for general information that:-

The appointment of Lieut. - Col. Sir G. Stewart Symes, K.B.E., C.M.G., D S.O., Chief Secretary to the Government of Palestine ,terminated on the 15th of July, 1928.

⋮

The appointment of Mr. L. M. Smith, Telephone Superintendent, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, terminates on the 9th of October, 1928.

⋮

Mr. W. Hudson, O.B.E., M.C., Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 18.7.28-17.10.28

APPOINTMENTS etc

"A" Appointments.

The High Commissioner has appointed :–

Mr. H. C. Luke, C.M.G., to be Chief Secretary to the Government of Palestine with effect from the 19th of July, 1928.

⋮

Mr. W. Foster, M.B.E., Deputy Postmaster General, Grade "F", Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Postmaster General, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Hudson, O.B.E., M.C., with effect from the 18th July, 1928.

⋮

"C" Termination of Appointments.

The High Commissioner directs it to be notified for general information that :–

The appointment of Lieut. - Col. Sir G. Stewart Symes, K.H.E., C.M.G., D S.O., Chief Secretary to the Government of Palestine, terminated on the 15th of July, 1928.

⋮

The appointment of Mr. L. M. Smith, Telephone Superintendent, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, terminates on the 9th of October, 1928.

⋮

Mr. W. Hudson, O.B.E., M.C. Department of Posts, and Telegraphs, 18.7.28-17.10.28

Doc. 349: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 216 (1.08.1928), pp. 498–499.

16.08.1928: British Visa Fees (Ecuador)

NOTICE.

British Visa Fees.

The following charges are now made for British Visas issued to nationals of Ecuador:-

All visas £P. 1.500.

N. I. MINDEL
Acting Chief Immigration Officer.

NOTICE.

British Visa Fees.

The following charges are now made for British Visas issued to nationals of Ecuador :–

All visas £P. 1.500.

N. I. MINDEL
Acting Chief Immigration Officer.

Doc. 350: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 217 (16.08.1928), p. 518.

16.08.1928: Personnel

Mr. G.H. Stocks, Inspecting Clerk, Grade I, Junior Service, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Postmaster, Jerusalem, during the absence on leave of Mr. T.H. Brown with effect from the 3rd of August, 1928.

⋮

Mr. T. H. Brown, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 3 8.28-2.11.28

⋮

Mr. G. H Webster, Department of Posts, and Telegraphs, 6 8.28-5. 9.28

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

⋮

"B" Acting Appointments.

Mr. G.H. Stocks, Inspecting Clerk, Grade I, Junior Service, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Postmaster, Jerusalem, during the absence on leave of Mr. T.H. Brown with effect from the 3rd of August, 1928.

⋮

"C" Vacation Leave.

Mr. T. H. Brown, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 3 8.28–2.11.28

⋮

Mr. G. H Webster, Department of Posts, and Telegraphs, 6 8.28–5. 9.28

Doc. 351: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 217 (16.08.1928), pp. 522–523.

1.09.1928: Personnel (Pensionable Offices)

PENSIONS ORDINANCE, 1925.

Notice by the Officer Administering the Government.

H. C. LUKE
Officer Administering the Government.

In exercise of the powers vested in the High Commissioner by Section 8 of the Pensions Ordinance, 1926, and with the advice of the Executive Council and the sanction of the Secretary of State, the Officer Administering the Government has declared the following office to be pensionable:

Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

Inspecting Clerk.

M. NUROCK
Acting Clerk to Councils.

24th August, 1928.
(Adm. 117/3)

PENSIONS ORDINANCE, 1925.

Notice by the Officer Administering the Government.

H. C. LUKE
Officer Administering the Government.

In exercise of the powers vested in the High Commissioner by Section 8 of the Pensions Ordinance, 1926, and with the advice of the Executive Council and the sanction of the Secretary of State, the Officer Administering the Government has declared the following office to be pensionable :

Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

Inspecting Clerk.

M. NUROCK
Acting Clerk to Councils.

24th August, 1928.
(Adm. 117/3)

Doc. 352: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 218 (1.09.1928), p. 550.
Note: Amends the notices in Gazette no. 199 (16.11.1927), pp. 805–807 and
Gazette no. 200 (1.12.1927), p. 854.[18]

Fig. 145:[19] Lord Plumer, High Commissioner, visiting the Dome of the Rock, ca. 1928.

1.09.1928: Express Delivery Services (19.08.1928)

PALESTINE POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

NOTICE.

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICES.

Commencing on the 19th August the following Express Delivery Services came into operation at all Post Offices in Palestine where there is a delivery of telegrams:-

SERVICE I — By Special Messenger all the way.

SERVICE II — By Special Messenger after receipt at office of delivery, at request of sender.

SERVICE III — By Special Messenger after receipt at office of delivery at request of addressee.

18 See *doc. 301* on p. 127 of MEPB 6 and *doc. 307* on p. 130 of MEPB 6.

19 Detail from: American Colony (Jerusalem). Photo Dept.: *Lord Plumer group outside Mosque of Omar [i.e., Dome of the Rock]*. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division / G. Eric and Edith Matson Photograph Collection. LC-DIG-matpc-11644. https://www.loc.gov/item/mpc2005002807/PP/ (accessed 31.10.2017).

SERVICE I.

Charges.

(a) The express fee (including charges for any public conveyance, e.g., omnibus or motorcar) is:-

		Mils
(i)	For every kilometre or part of a kilometre from the office of delivery to the address	20
(ii)	On each packet weighing more than 500 grammes a weight fee of	10

(Ordinary postage is not charged)

(b) All charges must be prepaid in postage stamps, to be affixed to a Form provided by the Post Office for the purpose.

Posting and Distinctive Marking.

(a) Every packet must be handed in over the counter, or to an officer authorized to receive it. In no case may it be placed in a letter box.

(b) The word "Express" must be boldly and legibly written by the sender above the address in the left hand corner of the cover.

Hours of Posting.

Packets for delivery by Service I will only be accepted when the offices are open for telegraph delivery.

SERVICE II.

Under this service a packet is despatched from the office of posting by the next ordinary mail despatch and receives no express treatment until it reaches the office of delivery, when it is picked out from the rest of the mail and delivered by special messenger, if it is received at a time when such messengers are available.

The service includes also baskets and parcels addressed to certain foreign countries.

Charges.

In addition to the full ordinary postage, the same Express Fees will be charged as in the case of delivery under Service I, with the exception of the Weight Fee. In the case of packets and parcels addressed to places abroad the minimum Express Fee is 25 mils.

The sender is responsible for the charges, which must be prepaid by means of stamps affixed to the letter or parcel.

Posting and Distinctive Marking.

The word "Express" must be boldly and legibly marked above the address on the left-hand side of the cover, and in the case of a letter the cover must also be marked down the centre from top to bottom with a broad perpendicular line; both on front and back.

Letters may be handed in at a Post Office or may be posted in a letter box.

Delivery.

Delivery by special messenger, on receipt at the appropriate delivery office, is only provided for during the hours when the office is open for Telegraph delivery, but such delivery will in no case be undertaken between the hours of 9 pm. and 7 am.

In the case of a parcel the express delivery consists in the delivery by special messenger of the advice of arrival. The addressee should make his own arangements for collection of the parcel.

Express postal packets will also be delivered to callers, if addressed "Poste Restante".

SERVICE III.

Persons or firms who desire at any time to receive postal packets other than parcels, adressed to them, in advance of the ordinary delivery may have them delivered by special messenger on payment of the following fees, viz:-

The full Express Fee of 20 mils a kilometre as for one packet and a further fixed charge of 5 mils for every 10, or less number, of additional packets beyond the first. A special conveyance must be paid for if the aggregate weight of the packets exceeds 10 kilogrammes. If more than one search is necessary a charge of 10 mils is made for each extra search in addition to the Express Fees levied when the special dilivery takes place.

Applications for special delivery must be signed by the persons to whom the postal packets are addressed. Forms of application may be obtained at any Post Office.

The Express Fee on at least one packet must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the application form. All additional fees must be paid to the special messenger on delivery.

If no postal packet for the address given is found, a special messenger will be sent to inform the applicant to that effect, and the Express Fee will be retained to pay for this service.

W. T. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster General.

9th August, 1928.
(13320/28)

PALESTINE POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

NOTICE.

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICES.

Commencing on the 19th August the following Express Delivery Services came into operation at all Post Offices in Palestine where there is a delivery of telegrams :–

SERVICE I	—	By Special Messenger all the way.
SERVICE II	—	By Special Messenger after receipt at office of delivery, at request of sender.
SERVICE III	—	By Special Messenger after receipt at office of delivery at request of addressee.

SERVICE I.

Charges.

(a) The express fee (including charges for any public conveyance, e.g., omnibus or motorcar) is :–

	Mils
(i) For every kilometre or part of a kilometre from the office of delivery to the address	20
(ii) On each packet weighing more than 500 grammes a weight fee of	10

(Ordinary postage is not charged)

(b) All charges must be prepaid in postage stamps, to be affixed to a Form provided by the Post Office for the purpose.

Posting and Distinctive Marking.

(a) Every packet must be handed in over the counter, or to an officer authorized to receive it. In no case may it be placed in a letter box.

(b) The word "Express" must be boldly and legibly written by the sender above the address in the left hand corner of the cover.

Hours of Posting.

Packets for delivery by Service I will only be accepted when the offices are open for telegraph delivery.

SERVICE II.

Under this service a packet is despatched from the office of posting by the next ordinary mail despatch and receives no express treatment until it reaches the office of delivery, when it is picked out from the rest of the mail and delivered by special messenger, if it is received at a time when such messengers are available.

The service includes also baskets and parcels addressed to certain foreign countries.

Charges.

In addition to the full ordinary postage, the same Express Fees will be charged as in the case of delivery under Service I, with the exception of the Weight Fee. In the case of packets and parcels addressed to places abroad the minimum Express Fee is 25 mils.

The sender is responsible for the charges, which must be prepaid by means of stamps affixed to the letter or parcel.

Posting and Distinctive Marking.

The word "Express" must be boldly and legibly marked above the address on the left-hand side of the cover, and in the case of a letter the cover must also be marked down the centre from top to bottom with a broad perpendicular line; both on front and back.

Letters may be handed in at a Post Office or may be posted in a letter box.

Delivery.

Delivery by special messenger, on receipt at the appropriate delivery office, is only provided for during the hours when the office is open for Telegraph delivery, but such delivery will in no case be undertaken between the hours of 9 pm. and 7 am.

In the case of a parcel the express delivery consists in the delivery by special messenger of the advice of arrival. The addressee should make his own arangements for collection of the parcel.

Express postal packets will also be delivered to callers, if addressed "Poste Restante".

SERVICE III.

Persons or firms who desire at any time to receive postal packets other than parcels, adressed to them, in advance of the ordinary delivery may have them delivered by special messenger on payment of the following fees, viz :–

The full Express Fee of 20 mils a kilometre as for one packet and a further fixed charge of 5 mils for every 10, or less number, of additional packets beyond the first. A special conveyance must be paid for if the aggregate weight of the packets exceeds 10 kilogrammes. If more than one search is necessary a charge of 10 mils is made for each extra search in addition to the Express Fees levied when the special dilivery takes place.

Applications for special delivery must be signed by the persons to whom the postal packets are addressed. Forms of application may be obtained at any Post Office.

The Express Fee on at least one packet must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the application form. All additional fees must be paid to the special messenger on delivery.

If no postal packet for the address given is found, a special messenger will be sent to inform the applicant to that effect, and the Express Fee will be retained to pay for this service.

W. T. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster General.

9th August. 1928.
(13320/28)

Doc. 353: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 218 (1.09.1928), pp. 552–554.
Notes: "olfice" should read "office", "arangements" should read "arrangements", "adressed" should read "addressed", and "dilivery" should read "delivery".

1.09.1928: Railways Timetable Changes (1.09.1928)

PALESTINE RAILWAYS.

Notification of alterations in Train services to take effect as from 1st September, 1928.

A new time-table embodying all changes will be published and exhibited at all Stations.

Haifa-Kantara East Line.

(I) Trains Nos. 23 and 26 departing from Lydda and Gaza on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 0800 and 1430 hours respectively will be *cancelled.*

(II) Trains Nos. 5 and 7 scheduled to leave Haifa for Lydda at 1430 and 2100 will depart at 1410 and 1730 hours respectively.

(III) Train No. 6 scheduled to leave Lydda at 1730 will depart at 1740 hours.

Jaffa-Jerusalem Line.

(I) Trains Nos. 13 and 19 scheduled to leave Jaffa at 1005 and 1640 respectively will depart at 1000 and 1635.

(II) Train No. 10 scheduled to leave Jerusalem at 1750 will depart at 1800.

Haifa-Samakh Line.

(I) Train No. 35 scheduled to leave Haifa at 1620, Saturdays excepted, will leave at 1610.

(II) Trains Nos 30, 32 and 34 scheduled to leave Samakh at 0345 daily, 0950 (except Fridays and Sundays) and 1550 (except Sundays) will leave at 0310, 1005 and 1548 on the days specified.

(III) Train No. 32 scheduled to leave Samakh on Fridays at 1105 will depart at 1110.

(IV) Train No. 35 scheduled to leave Haifa on Saturdays at 2130 will depart at 1930.

Haifa-Acre Line.

Train No. 44 scheduled to leave Acre at 1200 (Sundays excepted) will depart at 0920.

Ras El Ain-Petah Tikvah Line.

The passenger train service on this branch line has been suppressed.

20th August, 1928.

G. M. CAMPIGLI
Acting General Manager.

PALESTINE RAILWAYS.

Notification of alterations in Train services to take effect as from 1st September, 1928.

A new time-table embodying all changes will be published and exhibited at all Stations.

Haifa-Kantara East Line.

(I) Trains Nos. 23 and 26 departing from Lydda and Gaza on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 0800 and 1430 hours respectively will be *cancelled.*

(II) Trains Nos. 5 and 7 scheduled to leave Haifa for Lydda at 1430 and 2100 will depart at 1410 and 1730 hours respectively.

(III) Train No. 6 scheduled to leave Lydda at 1730 will depart at 1740 hours.

Jaffa-Jerusalem Line.

(I) Trains Nos. 13 and 19 scheduled to leave Jaffa at 1005 and 1640 respectively will depart at 1000 and 1635.

(II) Train No. 10 scheduled to leave Jerusalem at 1750 will depart at 1800.

Haifa-Samakh Line.

(I) Train No. 35 scheduled to leave Haifa at 1620, Saturdays excepted, will leave at 1610.

(II) Trains Nos 30, 32 and 34 scheduled to leave Samakh at 0345 daily, 0950 (except Fridays and Sundays) and 1550 (except Sundays) will leave at 0310, 1005 and 1548 on the days specified.

(III) Train No. 32 scheduled to leave Samakh on Fridays at 1105 will depart at 1110.

(IV) Train No. 35 scheduled to leave Haifa on Saturdays at 2130 will depart at 1930.

Haifa-Acre Line.

Train No. 44 scheduled to leave Acre at 1200 (Sundays excepted) will depart at 0920.

Ras El Ain-Petah Tikvah Line.

The passenger train service on this branch line has been suppressed.

20th August, 1928.

G. M. CAMPIGLI
Acting General Manager.

Doc. 354: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 218 (1.09.1928), pp. 554–555.

11.09.1928: Appointment of John Robert Chancellor as High Commissioner

Downing Street,
10th September, 1928.

The KING has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Robert Chancellor, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., to be High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, and also High Commissioner for Trans-Jordan.

Downing Street,
10th September, 1928.

The KING has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Robert Chancellor, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., to be High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, and also High Commissioner for Trans-Jordan.

Suppl. Doc. 1928/1: The London Gazette, no. 33420 (11.09.1928), p. 5974.

Lt.-Col. Sir John Robert Chancellor, R.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O, G.B.E.[20]

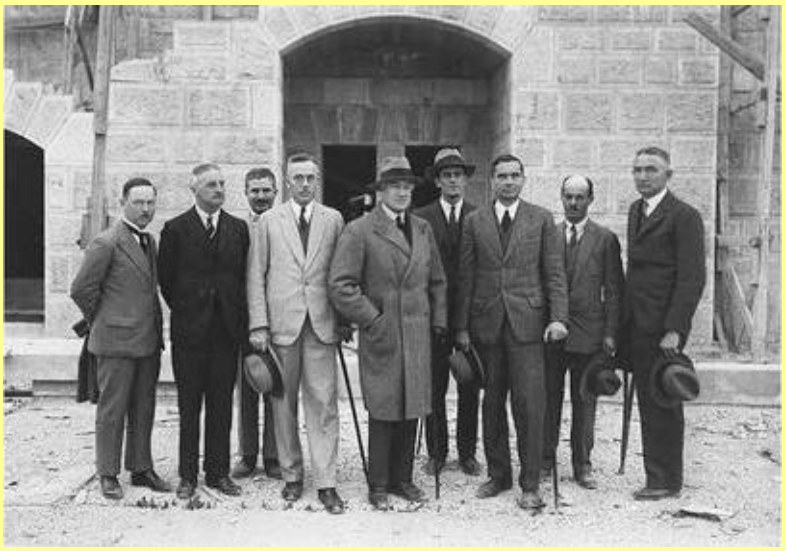
* 20.10.1870 in Edinburgh, Scotland, † 31.07.1952 in Shieldhill, Scotland. Married to Mary Elizabeth Howard Thompson (1903), three children.[21]

Career: Corps of Royal Engineers (1890), Secretary of the Colonial Defence Committee (1909), Governor of Mauritius (1911–1916), Governor of Trinidad and Tobago (1916–1921), Principal Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence (1922–1923), Governor of Southern Rhodesia (1923–1928). Governor of Palestine (1928–1931). Chairman of the Livestock Commission (1937).

Awards: Distinguished Service Order (1898), Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George (1919), Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George (1913), Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St Michael and St George (1922), Knight of Justice in the Venerable Order of Saint John (1928), Knight Grand Cross in the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire (1947). Streets named: Chancellor Avenue in Salisbury (now Harare, 1928), Chancellor Avenue (formerly Straus Street) in Jerusalem (1931).

Quote:

I came hoping to increase the country's prosperity and happiness. I am leaving with my ambition unfulfilled. Conditions were against me.[22]



Chancellor (centre), with other officials, at the Jerusalem YMCA, 23.03.1931.[23]

20 Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Chancellor_(colonial_administrator) (accessed 6.10.2017).
21 Source: [Hillman, Ian]: *Lt.-Col. Sir John Robert Chancellor.* Online: http://www.anatpro.com/index_files/John_Robert_Chancellor.htm (accessed 6.10.2017).
22 Quoted by Luscombe, Stephen: *Sir John Robert Chancellor*. britishempire.co.uk: Online: http://www.britishempire.co.uk/biography/chancellorjohn.htm (accessed 6.10.2017).
23 Photo: YMCA Jerusalem: John Chancellor British High Commissioner 1931. Taken: 23.03.1931. Source: Wikimedia Commons, Online: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:John_Chancellor_British_High_Commissioner_1931.jpg (accessed 6.10.2017). Licence: Public Domian.

16.09.1928: Personnel

"B" Acting Appointments.

The Officer Administering the Government has appointed:-

Mr. R. Moffatt, Assistant Engineer, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Engineer during the absence on leave of Mr. W.R. Hay, M.B.E., with effect from the 27th of August, 1928.

⋮

Mr. H. Grant, Assistant Postmaster, Grade I, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Postmaster, Jaffa, during the absence on duty of Mr. C. F. Hucklesby, with effect from the 9th of September, 1928.

⋮

Mr. W.R. Hay, M.B.E., Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 27·8.28–26.11.28

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

⋮

"B" Acting Appointments.

The Officer Administering the Government has appointed:–

Mr. R. Moffatt, Assistant Engineer, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Engineer during the absence on leave of Mr. W.R. Hay, M.B.E., with effect from the 27th of August, 1928.

⋮

Mr. H. Grant, Assistant Postmaster, Grade I, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Postmaster, Jaffa, during the absence on duty of Mr. C. F. Hucklesby, with effect from the 9th of September, 1928.

⋮

Mr. W.R. Hay, M.B.E., Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 27·8.28–26.11.28

Doc. 355: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 219 (16.09.1928), pp. 567–568.

16.09.1928: Extension of Cash on Delivery to Egypt (1.10.1928)

NOTICE.

Parcel Post - Cash on Delivery Service - Palestine - Egypt.

The Cash on Delivery service will be extended to Egypt with effect from the 1st October, 1928.

The Regulations for the service with Great Britain, which were published in Official Gazette No. 149, dated 16th October, 1925, will apply.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster General.
4th September, 1928.

NOTICE.

Parcel Post – Cash on Delivery Service – Palestine – Egypt.

The Cash on Delivery service will be extended to Egypt with effect from the 1st October, 1928.

The Regulations for the service with Great Britain, which were published in Official Gazette No. 149, dated 16th October, 1925, will apply.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster General.
4th September, 1928.

Doc. 356: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 219 (16.09.1928), p. 569.
Note: Refers to Gazette no. 149 (16.10.1925), p. 502.[24]

24 See *doc. 179* on p. 76 of MEPB 4.

12.10.1928: Customs Ordinance 1928 (Draft)

An Ordinance to make provision for the Management and Regulation of Customs.

PART I.

Preliminary

Short title and commencement.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Customs Ordinance, 1928, and shall come into operation on the first day of_____

⋮

Goods imported through post.

28. Goods imported through the Post Office shall be subject to the control of the Customs in the same manner as goods otherwise imported.

Procedure respecting postal packets.

29. When goods are imported through the Post Office, the declaration form or label affixed to or accompanying the package under the Postal Regulations may, at the Director's discretion, be accepted in lieu of the entry required under the provisions of this Ordinance, and the account of the contents, value and other particulars entered on such declaration, form or label and signed by the sender may, subject to Customs verification, be accepted for the purpose of assessing the duty payable. All goods contained in any packages imported by post and found not to agree with the particulars entered on the declaration form or label shall be liable to forfeiture.

⋮

PART IV.

The importation of goods. Prohibited and restricted imports.

Power to prohibit imports.

44. (1) The High Commissioner may, from time to time, by order published in the Gazette prohibit, restrict, or regulate the importation, whether by land, water, or air into Palestine, or any area or place therein, of any goods or class of goods.

(2) An order under this Section may specify any goods or class of goods, either generally or in any particular manner, whether with reference to the country of origin, or the route of importation, or otherwise.

Prohibited imports.

45. (1) No prohibited goods shall be imported.

(2) The following are prohibited imports:-

(a) Goods the importation of which is prohibited by or under the authority of this Ordinance or any Ordinance for the time being in force in Palestine.

(b) False and counterfeit money, or any money not being of the established standard in weight or fineness.

(c) Indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings or any other indecent or obscene articles.

46. Goods of which the importation is for the time being restricted or regulated by or under the authority of the High Commissioner shall not be imported except in accordance with the restrictions or regulations applicable.

Restricted imports.

47. Prohibited goods on board a ship calling at any port in Palestine, but intended for and consigned to some port or place outside Palestine, shall not be deemed to be unlawfully imported into Palestine if the goods are specified on the ship's manifest, and are not transhipped or landed or are transhipped or landed by authority.

Prohibited imports consigned to places outside Palestine.

An Ordinance to make provision for the Management and Regulation of Customs.

PART I.

Preliminary

Short title and commencement.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Customs Ordinance, 1928, and shall come into operation on the first day of_____

⋮

Goods imported through post.

28. Goods imported through the Post Office shall be subject to the control of the Customs in the same manner as goods otherwise imported.

Procedure respecting postal packets.

29. When goods are imported through the Post Office, the declaration form or label affixed to or accompanying the package under the Postal Regulations may, at the Director's discretion, be accepted in lieu of the entry required under the provisions of this Ordinance, and the account of the contents, value and other particulars entered on such declaration, form or label and signed by the sender may, subject to Customs verification, be accepted for the purpose of assessing the duty payable. All goods contained in any packages imported by post and found not to agree with the particulars entered on the declaration form or label shall be liable to forfeiture.

⋮

PART IV.

The importation of goods. Prohibited and restricted imports.

Power to prohibit imports.

44. (1) The High Commissioner may, from time to time, by order published in the Gazette prohibit, restrict, or regulate the importation, whether by land, water, or air into Palestine, or any area or place therein, of any goods or class of goods.

(2) An order under this Section may specify any goods or class of goods, either generally or in any particular manner, whether with reference to the country of origin, or the route of importation, or otherwise.

Prohibited imports.

45. (1) No prohibited goods shall be imported.

(2) The following are prohibited imports :–

(a) Goods the importation of which is prohibited by or under the authority of this Ordinance or any Ordinance for the time being in force in Palestine.

(b) False and counterfeit money, or any money not being of the established standard in weight or fineness.

(c) Indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings or any other indecent or obscene articles.

Restricted imports.

46. Goods of which the importation is for the time being restricted or regulated by or under the authority of the High Commissioner shall not be imported except in accordance with the restrictions or regulations applicable.

Prohibited imports consigned to places outside Palestine.

47. Prohibited goods on board a ship calling at any port in Palestine, but intended for and consigned to some port or place outside Palestine, shall not be deemed to be unlawfully imported into Palestine if the goods are specified on the ship's manifest, and are not transhipped or landed or are transhipped or landed by authority.

Doc. 357: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, Gazette Extraordinary no. 7 (12.10.1928), pp. 604–639.
Note: Sections 28–29 are printed on p. 609, and sections 44–47 on pp. 610–611.

16.10.1928: Continuous Telephone Service at Acre

NOTICE.

Telephones: Continuous service at Acre.

It is notified for information that the Acre Exchange is now attended continuously.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster General.

25th September, 1928.

NOTICE.

Telephones: Continuous service at Acre.

It is notified for information that the Acre Exchange is now attended continuously.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster General.

25th September, 1928.

Doc. 358: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 221 (16.10.1928), p. 656.

16.10.1928: Currency in Circulation (31.09.1928)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD.

Statement of Coins and Notes in Circulation at end of the Month of September, 1928.

	Coins in Circulation		
	Number	£P.	Mils
Silver Coins			
100 Mils	925,000	92,500	—
50 Mils	1,820,000	91,000	—
Total Silver Coins		183,500	—
Nickel Coins			
20 Mils	480,000	9,600	=
10 Mils	1,160,000	11,600	—
5 Mils	1,800,000	9,400	—
Total Nickel Coins		30,600	—
Bronze Coins			
2 Mils	512,000	1,024	—
1 Mils	1,152,000	1,152	—
Total Bronze Coins		2,176	—
Total Coins		216,276	—

	Notes in Circulation		
	Number	£P.	Mils
LP. 100	463	46,300	—
,, 50	2,032	101,600	—
,, 10	16,373	163,730	—
,, 5	86,922	434,610	—
,, 1	808,376	808,376	—
,, ½	421,544	210,772	—
Total Notes		1,765,388	—
Total Coins & Notes		1,981,664	—

1st October, 1928.

S. S. DAVIS
Currency Officer.

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD.

Statement of Coins and Notes in circulation at end of the Month of September, 1928.

	Coins in Circulation		
	Number	£P.	Mils
Silver Coins			
100 Mils	925,000	92,500	—
50 Mils	1,820,000	91,000	—
Total Silver Coins		183,500	—
Nickel Coins			
20 Mils	480,000	9,600	—
10 Mils	1,160,000	11,600	—
5 Mils	1,800,000	9,400	—
Total Nickel Coins		30,600	—
Bronze Coins			
2 Mils	512,000	1,024	—
1 Mils	1,152,000	1,152	—
Total Bronze Coins		2,176	—
Total Coins		216,276	—

	Notes in Circulation		
	Number	£P.	Mils
LP. 100	463	46,300	—
LP. 50	2,032	101,600	—
LP. 10	16,373	163,730	—
LP. 5	86,922	434,610	—
LP. 1	808,376	808,870	—
LP. ½	421,544	210,772	—
Total Notes		1,765,388	—
Total Coins and Notes		1,981,664	—

1st October, 1928

S. S. DAVIS
Currency Officer.

Doc. 359: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 221 (16.10.1928), p. 662.

3.11.1928: Armistice Day (11.11.1928)

ARMISTICE DAY

I wish to remind all the people of Palestine that the 11th November (Armistice Day) is the ann versary of the day ten years ago on which peace was inaugurated after the Great War.

I hope that everyone will observe it as a day of solemn remembrance for those who fell during that struggle.

I trust that everyone in this country will make a point of attending a place of worship on that day.

I appeal to every citizen to suspend business at 11 a.m. and to maintain silence as far as possible for a period of two minutes.

All Government Offices will be closed until 12 noon.

H. C. LUKE
1st November, 1928. *Officer Administering the Government.*

In connexion with the observance of Armistice Day (11th November) His Excellency, the Officer Administering the Government hopes that all officers and others who possess uniform will wear it on that day and that all who have not uniforms but have medals will wear them.

A gun will be fired at 11 a.m. from the Moslem Cemetery near Herod's Gate to denote the commencement of the period of Silence, and another two minutes later to denote its termination.

Watches should be synchronised with the Post Office time on the 10th November.

His Excellency and Mrs. Luke will lay a wreath on the Cross in the War Memorial Cemetery at 8.30 a.m. on the 11th November, and will attend the service in St. George's Cathedral at 10 a.m.

ARMISTICE DAY

I wish to remind all the people of Palestine that the 11th November (Armistice Day) is the anniversary of the day ten years ago on which peace was inaugurated after the Great War.

I hope that everyone will observe it as a day of solemn remembrance for those who fell during that struggle.

I trust that everyone in this country will make a point of attending a place of worship on that day.

I appeal to every citizen to suspend business at 11 a.m. and to maintain silence as far as possible for a period of two minutes.

All Government Offices will be closed until 12 noon.

H. C. LUKE
1st November, 1928. *Officer Administering the Government.*

In connexion with the observance of Armistice Day (11th November) His Excellency, the Officer Administering the Government hopes that all officers and others who possess uniform will wear it on that day and that all who have not uniforms but have medals will wear them.

A gun will be fired at 11 a.m. from the Moslem Cemetery near Herod's Gate to denote the commencement of the period of Silence, and another two minutes later to denote its termination.

Watches should be synchronised with the Post Office time on the 10th November.

His Excellency and Mrs. Luke will lay a wreath on the Cross in the War Memorial Cemetery at 8.30 a.m. on the 11th November, and will attend the service in St. George's Cathedral at 10 a.m.

Doc. 360: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928,
Gazette Extraordinary no. 9 (3.11.1928), p. 698.
Note: "ann versary" should read "anniversary".

16.11.1928: Inland Sample Post (1.12.1928)

NOTICES.

I.

It is notified that as from the 1st December next the minimum rate of postage for the inland sample post will be 6 mils, as in the case of the foreign sample post.

The rates will then be:-

6 mils for the first 100 grammes.
3 mils for each additional 50 grammes or part thereof.

NOTICES.

I.

It is notified that as from the 1st December next the minimum rate of postage for the inland sample post will be 6 mils, as in the case of the foreign sample post.

The rates will then be ;–

6 mils for the first 100 grammes.
3 mils for each additional 50 grammes or part thereof.

Doc. 361: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 223 (16.11.1928), p. 714.

16.11.1928: Daily Letter Telegram Service to U.S.A. (1.11.1928)

II.

A Daily Letter Telegram Service to the United States of America via Marconi or via Eastern was inaugurated on the 1st November, 1928.

Particulars of the charges, etc., may be obtained on application at any Post Office.

W. HUDSON
29th October, 1928. *Postmaster General.*

II.

A Daily Letter Telegram Service to the United States of America via Marconi or via Eastern was inaugurated on the 1st November, 1928.

Particulars of the charges, etc., may be obtained on application at any Post Office.

W. HUDSON
29th October, 1928. *Postmaster General.*

Doc. 362: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 223 (16.11.1928), p. 714.

1.12.1928: Tenders

TENDERS.

I.

Tenders are invited for the conveyance of mails during 1929 between certain places of which particulars may be had on application to the Secretary, General Post Office or the Postmasters of Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Tel Aviv, Hebron, Safad and Tiberias.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Postmaster General and endorsed "Tender for Mail Service". They must be posted in time to reach the Postmaster General not later than the 10th December, 1928.

TENDERS.

I.

Tenders are invited for the conveyance of mails during 1929 between certain places of which particulars may be had on application to the Secretary, General Post Office or the Postmasters of Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Tel Aviv, Hebron, Safad and Tiberias.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Postmaster General and endorsed "Tender for Mail Service". They must be posted in time to reach the Postmaster General not later than the 10th December, 1928.

Doc. 363: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 224 (1.12.1928), p. 750.
For the tender notice for 1923 see Gazette, no. 78 (1.11.1922), p. 9.[25]

Offici l G zette

OF THE

Govern ent of alestine.

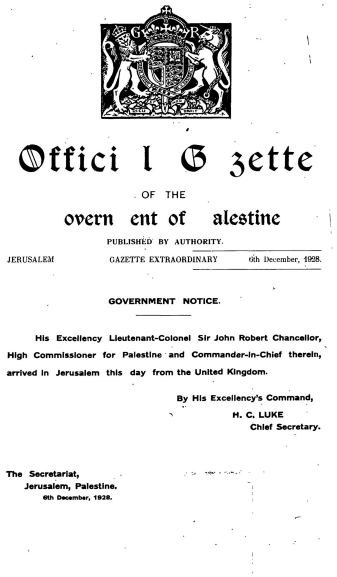
PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY AUTHORITY.

No. 223 JERUSALEM 16th November, 1928.

Fig. 146: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 223 (16.11.1928).

25 Cf. *doc. 87* on p. 85 of MEPB 2.

6.12.1928: Appointment of John Robert Chancellor as High Commissioner (Royal Commission and Proclamation)



Offici l G zette

OF THE

overn ent of alestine

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

JERUSALEM GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY 6th December, 1928.

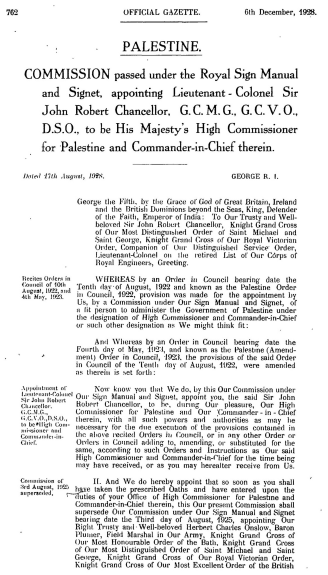
GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Robert Chancellor, High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, arrived in Jerusalem this day from the United Kingdom.

By His Excellency's Command,

H. C. LUKE
Chief Secretary.

The Secretariat,
Jerusalem, Palestine.
6th December, 1928.



762 OFFICIAL GAZETTE. 6th December, 1928.

PALESTINE.

COMMISSION passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, appointing Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Robert Chancellor, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., to be His Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein.

Dated 17th August, 1928. GEORGE R. I.

George the Fifth, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India: To Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir John Robert Chancellor, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order, Lieutenant-Colonel on the retired List of Our Corps of Royal Engineers, Greeting.

Recites Orders in Council of 10th August, 1922, and 4th May, 1923.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council bearing date the Tenth day of August, 1922 and known as the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, provision was made for the appointment by Us, by a Commission under Our Sign Manual and Signet, of a fit person to administer the Government of Palestine under the designation of High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief or such other designation as We might think fit:

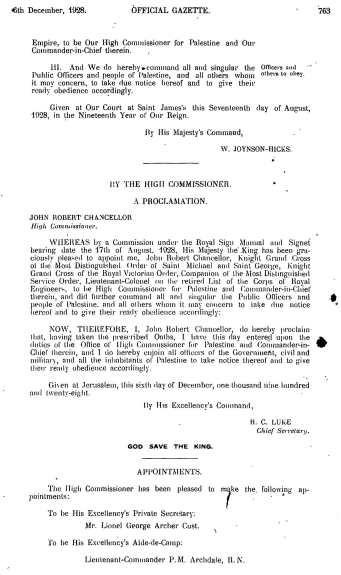
And Whereas by an Order in Council bearing date the Fourth day of May, 1923, and known as the Palestine (Amendment) Order in Council, 1923, the provisions of the said Order in Council of the Tenth day of August, 1922, were amended as therein is set forth:

Appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Robert Chancellor, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., to be High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief.

Now know you that We do, by this Our Commission under Our Sign Manual and Signet, appoint you, the said Sir John Robert Chancellor, to be, during Our pleasure, Our High Commissioner for Palestine and Our Commander-in-Chief therein, with all such powers and authorities as may be necessary for the due execution of the provisions contained in the above recited Orders in Council, or in any other Order or Orders in Council adding to, amending, or substituted for the same, according to such Orders and Instructions as Our said High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief for the time being may have received, or as you may hereafter receive from Us.

Commission of 3rd August, 1925, superseded.

II. And We do hereby appoint that so soon as you shall have taken the prescribed Oaths and have entered upon the duties of your Office of High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, this Our present Commission shall supersede Our Commission under Our Sign Manual and Signet bearing date the Third day of August, 1925, appointing Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Herbert Charles Onslow, Baron Plumer, Field Marshal in Our Army, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Excellent Order of the British



6th December, 1928. OFFICIAL GAZETTE. 763

Empire, to be Our High Commissioner for Palestine and Our Commander-in-Chief therein.

Officers and others to obey.

III. And We do hereby command all and singular the Public Officers and people of Palestine, and all others whom it may concern, to take due notice hereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's this Seventeenth day of August, 1928, in the Nineteenth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

W. JOYNSON-HICKS.

BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

A PROCLAMATION.

JOHN ROBERT CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner.

WHEREAS by a Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet bearing date the 17th of August, 1928, His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to appoint me, John Robert Chancellor, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Companion of the Most Distinguished Service Order, Lieutenant-Colonel on the retired List of the Corps of Royal Engineers, to be High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, and did further command all and singular the Public Officers and people of Palestine, and all others whom it may concern to take due notice hereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, John Robert Chancellor, do hereby proclaim that, having taken the prescribed Oaths, I have this day entered upon the duties of the Office of High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, and I do hereby enjoin all officers of the Government, civil and military, and all the inhabitants of Palestine to take notice thereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

Given at Jerusalem, this sixth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

By His Excellency's Command,

H. C. LUKE
Chief Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

APPOINTMENTS.

The High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointments:

To be His Excellency's Private Secretary:

Mr. Lionel George Archer Cust.

To be His Excellency's Aide-de-Camp:

Lieutenant-Commander P. M. Archdale, R.N.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Robert Chancellor, High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, arrived in Jerusalem this day from the United Kingdom.

By His Excellency's Command,

H. C. LUKE
Chief Secretary.

The Secretariat,
Jerusalem, Palestine.
6th December, 1928.

PALESTINE.

COMMISSION passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, appointing Lieutenant – Colonel Sir John Robert Chancellor, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., to be His Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein.

Dated 17th August, 1928 GEORGE R.I.

George the Fifth, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India: To Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir John Robert Chancellor, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order, Lieutenant-Colonel on the retired List of Our Corps of Royal Engineers, Greeting.

Recites Orders in Council of 10th August, 1922, and 4th May, 1923.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council bearing date the Tenth day of August, 1922 and known as the Palestine Order In Council, 1922, provision was made for the appointment by Us, by a Commission under Our Sign Manual and Signet, of a fit person to administer the Government of Palestine under the designation of High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief or such other designation as We might think fit :

And Whereas by an Order in Council bearing date the Fourth day of May, 1923 and known as the Palestine (Amendment) Order in Council, 1923, the provisions of the said Order in Council of the Tenth day of August, 1922, were amended as therein is set forth :

Appointment of Sir John Robert Chancellor, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., to be High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief

Now know you that We do, by this Our Commission under our Sign Manual and Signet, appoint you, the said Sir John Chancellor, to be during Our pleasure, Our High Commissioner for Palestine and Our Commander - in - Chief therein, with all such powers and authorities as may be necessary for the due execution of the provisions contained in the above recited Orders in Council, or in any other Order or Orders in Council adding to, amending, or substituted for the same, according to such Orders and instructions as Our said High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief for the time being may have received, or as you may hereafter receive from Us.

Commission of 3rd August, 1925 superseded.

II. And We do hereby appoint that so soon as you shall have taken the prescribed Oaths and have entered upon the duties of your Office of High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, this Our present Commission shall supersede Our Commission under Our Sign Manual and Signet bearing date the Third day of August, 1925, appointing Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Herbert Charles Onslow, Baron Plumer, Field Marshal in Our Army, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, to be Our High Commissioner for Palestine and Our Commander-in-Chief therein.

Officers and others to obey.

III. And We do hereby command all and singular the Public Officers and people of Palestine, and all others whom it may concern, to take due notice hereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's this Seventeenth day of August, 1928, in the Nineteenth Year of Our Reign.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's this Seventeenth day of August, 1928, in the Nineteenth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

W. JOYNSON-HICKS.

BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

A PROCLAMATION.

JOHN ROBERT CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner.

WHEREAS by a Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet bearing date the 17th of August, 1928, His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to appoint me, John Robert Chancellor, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Companion of the Most Distinguished Service Order, Lieutenant-Colonel on the retired List of the Corps of Royal Engineers, to be High Commissioner for Palestine and Conmander-in-Chief therein, and did further command all and singular the Public Officers and people of Palestine, and all others whom it may concern to take due notice hereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, John Robert Chancellor, do hereby proclaim that, having taken the prescribed Oaths, I have this day entered upon the duties of the Office of High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, and I do hereby enjoin all officers of the Government, civil and military, and all the inhabitants of Palestine to take notice thereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

Given at Jerusalem, this sixth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

By His Excellency's Command,

H. C. LUKE
Chief Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

APPOINTMENTS.

The High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointments :

To be His Excellency's Private Secretary:

Mr. Lionel George Archer Cust.

To be His Excellency's Aide-de-Camp:

Lieutenant-Commander P.M. Archdale, R.N.

Doc. 364: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, Gazette Extraordinary no. 12 (6.12.1928), pp. 761–763.

7.12.1928: Public Holiday (Deliverance Day, 9.12.1928 and 10.12.1928)

DELIVERANCE DAY, 1928.

The High Commissioner hopes that the 9th December, the day of Deliverance of Jerusalem, will be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and that every citizen will endeavour to attend his own place of worship on that day.

His Excellency will present the Insignia of the Honours awarded in Palestine on the occasion of His Majesty's last birthday. The investiture will be held in the Council Chamber, Government Offices, at 11.30 hours.

It is the pleasure of the High Commissioner to declare Monday, the 10th December to be a Public Holiday.

By His Excellency's Command,

H. C. LUKE
Chief Secretary.

6th December, 1928.

DELIVERANCE DAY, 1928.

The High Commissioner hopes that the 9th December, the day of Deliverance of Jerusalem, will be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and that every citizen will endeavour to attend his own place of worship on that day.

His Excellency will present the Insignia of the Honours awarded in Palestine on the occasion of His Majesty's last birthday. The investiture will be held in the Council Chamber, Government Offices, at 11.30 hours.

It is the pleasure of the High Commissioner to declare Monday, the 10th December to be a Public Holiday.

By His Excellency's Command,

H. C. LUKE
Chief Secretary.

6th December, 1928.

Doc. 365: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, Gazette Extraordinary no. 13 (7.12.1928), p. 765.

16.12.1928: Christmas & New Year Telegrams

NOTICE.

Telegrams - Christmas and New Year Greetings.

Christmas and New Year Greetings telegrams will be accepted "Via Eastern" or 'Via Marconi" to the destinations and at the rates shown below.

The indication "XLT" should be written by the sender before the address and will be charged for as one word. Telegrams must be written in plain language and are subject to 48 hours delay.

VIA EASTERN

Telegrams will be accepted during the period 15th December to 2nd January inclusive at the following charges :-

		Rate per word	Minimum Charge
Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta		10 Mils	100 Mils
Australia	—	33 Mils	330 Mils
Danzig	—	27 ,,	270 ,,
Germany	—	26 ,,	260 ,,
New Zealand	—	38 ,,	380 ,,
United States of America	1st Zone	29 ,,	The charge for 10 words in each case.
	2nd ,,	31 ,,	
	3rd ,,	33 ,,	
	4th ,,	35 ,,	
	5th ,,	37 ,,	

VIA MARCONI.

Telegrams will be accepted during the period 15th December to midnight on 31st December at the following charges :-

		Rate per word	Minimum Charge
Austria		22 Mils	220 Mils
Great Britain and Northern Ireland		17 ,,	170 ,,
Germany		26 ,,	260 ,,
France		21 ,,	210 ,,
Italy		21 ,,	210 ,,
United States of America	1st Zone	29 ,,	The charge for 10 words in each case.
	2nd ,,	31 ,,	
	3rd ,,	33 ,,	
	4th ,,	35 ,,	
	5th ,,	37 ,,	

Telegrams forwarded "Via Marconi" will not be delivered earlier than Thursday 20th December.

TELEGRAMS FROM OR TO SHIPS AT SEA.

Telegrams will also be accepted from or to ships at sea via Port Sudan, Kosseir Radio or Alexandria Radio at reduced rates particulars of which may be obtained at Post Office Counters.

23rd November, 1928. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

NOTICE.

Telegrams–Christmas and New Year Greetings.

Christmas and New Year Greetings telegrams will be accepted "Via Eastern" or 'Via Marconi" to the destinations and at the rates shown below.

The indication "XLT" should be written by the sender before the address and will be charged for as one word. Telegrams must be written in plain language and are subject to 48 hours delay.

VIA EASTERN

Telegrams will be accepted during the period 15th December to 2nd January inclusive at the following charges :–

		Rate per word	Minimum Charge
Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta		10 Mils	100 Mils
Australia	—	33 Mils	330 Mils
Danzig	—	27 ,,	270 ,,
Germany	—	26 ,,	260 ,,
New Zealand	—	38 ,,	380 ,,
United States of America	1st Zone	29 ,,	The charge for 10 words in each case
	2nd ,,	31 ,,	
	3rd ,,	33 ,,	
	4th ,,	35 ,,	
	5th ,,	37 ,,	

VIA MARCONI.

Telegrams will be accepted during the period 15th December to midnight on 31st December at the following charges :–

		Rate per word	Minimum Charge
Austria		22 Mils	220 Mils
Great Britain and Northern Ireland		17 Mils	170 Mils
Germany		26 ,,	260 ,,
France		21 ,,	210 ,,
Italy		21 ,,	210 ,,
United States of America	1st Zone	29 ,,	The charge for 10 words in each case
	2nd ,,	31 ,,	
	3rd ,,	33 ,,	
	4th ,,	35 ,,	
	5th ,,	37 ,,	

Telegrams forwarded "Via Marconi" will not be delivered earlier than Thursday 20th December.

TELEGRAMS FROM OR TO SHIPS AT SEA.

Telegrams will also be accepted from or to ships at sea via Port Sudan, Kosseir Radio or Alexandria Radio at reduced rates particulars or which may be obtained at Post Office Counters.

23rd November, 1928. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 366: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 225 (16.12.1928), p. 785.

24.12.1928: Postage Stamps exempt from Customs Duties

CUSTOMS DUTIES EXEMPTION ORDINANCE, 1924.

Notice by the High Commissioner.

J. R. CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 2 of the Customs Duties Exemption Ordinance, 1924, and with the advice of the Executive Council, the High Commissioner has made the following additions to the First Schedule to the Ordinance:

Agar-agar.
Asphalt.
Bituminous preparations.
Braids of straw or hemp, coloured.

Cocoa-butter.
Chrome alum.
Ethylene gas.
Frames, metal, unmounted, for leather bags.
Glucose.
Hair, raw.
Inks, printing.
Machinery for industrial enterprises, trades and handicrafts, not elsewhere specified, but not including motor vehicles of any kind, sewing machines, typewriters, duplicating or calculating machines.
Oils, acid and offal.
Paper, paraffin and waxed.
Pipes imported exclusively for use in the installation of water supplies of municipalities and local councils.
Plate-glass, unworked.
Postage stamps.
Wool, raw.

S. MOODY
Clerk to Councils.

24th December, 1928.

CUSTOMS DUTIES EXEMPTION ORDINANCE, 1924.

Notice by the High Commissioner.

J. R. CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 2 of the Custom Duties Exemption Ordinance, 1924, and with the advice of the Executive Council, the High Commissioner has made the following additions to the First Schedule to the Ordinance:

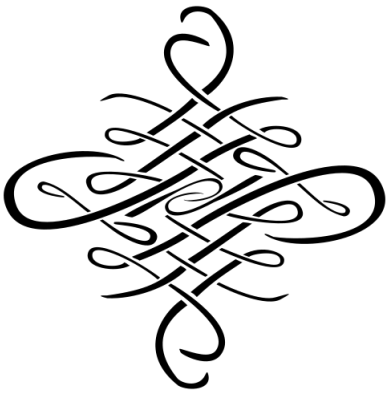
Agar-agar.
Asphalt.
Bituminous preparations.
Braids of straw or hemp, coloured.
Cocoa-butter.
Chrome alum.
Ethylene gas.
Frames, metal, unmounted, for leather bags.
Glucose.
Hair, raw.
Inks, printing.
Machinery for industrial enterprises, trades and handicrafts, not elsewhere, specified, but not including motor vehicles of any kind, sewing machines, typewriters, duplicating or calculating machines.
Oils, acid and offal.
Paper, paraffin and waxed.
Pipes imported exclusively for use in the installation of water supplies of municipalities and local councils.

Plate-glass, unworked.
Postage stamps.
Wool, raw.

S. MOODY
24th December, 1928. *Clerk to Councils.*

Doc. 367: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, Gazette Extraordinary no. 15 (24.12.1928), pp. 811–812.

to be continued ...



792 OFFICIAL GAZETTE. 16th December, 1928.

Quarantine and Infectious Diseases Summary.

For week ending midnight of 8-12-28.

1. **Quarantine Restrictions.**

No changes have occurred since 1.12.28.
No restrictions are at present in force.

2. **Report of Infectious Diseases in Palestine.**

Place.	Typhus	Relapsing Fever	Date notified.
Jaffa Town	1x		4.12.28
Herzlia, Jaffa District	1		4.12.28
Haifa Town	1		7.12.28
Haifa Town		1	5.12.82

x Imported from Ekron, Ramleh District.

Terms of Subscription for the Official Gazette.

Single copies sold locally 50 mils.

Post Free.

	Quarterly	Half-yearly	Annually
Palestine	250 mils.	500 mils.	£P. 1
Abroad	400 mils.	600 mils.	£P. 1.200 mils.

Application with remittances (Cash, Postal or Money Orders only) should be made to: Superintendent Printing and Stationery, Russian Buildings, Jerusalem. No subscriptions will be refunded, after payment.

The *Official Gazette* is obtainable by the Trade from the Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Russian Buildings, Jerusalem. It can be purchased by the Public at all Booksellers and Newsagents in Palestine.

Printed by Greek Convent & Azriel Printing Press, Jerusalem.

Fig. 147: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 225 (16.12.1928), p. 792

Palestine Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones
Account of Cash Receipts and Payments from 1st April 1926 to 31st December 1928.[26]

Financial Year[27]	Receipts		Payments			
	PTT Total	Government Total	PTT Regular	PTT Extraordinary	PTT Total	Government Total
April –July	*45,890.925*	*2,231,307.766*	*28,415.405*	*8,473.554*	*36,888.959*	*2,211,359.117*
August	19,988.758	589,130.007	8,103.919	396.613	8,500.532	590,039.228
September	9,909.580	611,598.928	7,866.379	622.898	8,489.277	613,522.746
October	8,863.631	691,893.664	10,123.006	1,217.048	11,340.054	650,141.931
November	15,819.757	657,053.525	8,197.364	1,225.664	9,423.028	683,018.977
December	11,987.761	561,750.900	9,911.182	1,119.185	11,030.367	553,488.968
January	11,398.968	660,593.361	9,889.586	2,254.346	12,143.932	655,749.098
February	15,388.293	944,654.467	9,610.426	2,106.352	11,716.778	962,437.159
March	12,431.013	1,135,816.230	13,384.700	2,497.015	15,881.715	1,098,639.358
1926/1927	**151.678,686**	**8,083,798.848**	**105,501.967**	**19,912.675**	**125,414.642**	**8,018,396.582**
Appropriation			**111,747.000**	**23,500.000**	**135,247.000**	**2,524,034.000**
April	11,637.898	570,493.776	7,856.823	341.134	8,197.957	603,087.477
May	14,846.742	676,348.377	9,250.335	910.441	10,160.776	685,144.801
June	9,439.265	512,324.340	8,372.059	1,061.746	9,433.805	516,171.859
July	10,593.771	633,507.388	8,760.746	1,563.560	10,324.306	634,091.665
August	18,091.745	561,347.267	9,815.890	1,317.337	11,133.227	556,404.383
September	14,898.755	586,036.775	13,715.045	1,933.471	15,648.516	571,215.618
October	11,676.882	783,791.749	15,500.866	2,195.504	17,696.370	721,182.586
November	19,048.830	1,251,597.483	10,017.303	1,581.793	11,599.096	1,259,215.959
December	19,662.679	6,255,419.517	14,383.107	1,502.277	15,885.384	6,287,259.586
1927	**129,896.567**	**11,830,866.672**	**97,672.174**	**12,407.263**	**110,079.437**	**11,833,773.934**
Appropriation			**105,955.000**	**15,436.000**	**121,391.000**	**1,944,397.000**
January	14,328.194	3,858,003.388	9,184.721	344.378	9,529.099	3,855,084.174
February	17,755.702	1,104,165.243	10,730.149	449.941	11,180.090	1,007,625.814
March	13,964.710	2,907,353.015	8,761.980	2,302.529	11,064.509	3,017,253.445
April	13,595.417	1,425,722.529	8,628.096	510.847	9,138.943	1,430,033.247
May	18,727.404	872,671.592	10,390.894	680.748	11,071.642	886,955.848
June	11,925.839	676,780.320	10,413.152	599.235	11,012.387	690,874.178
July	16,994.835	1,658,206.892	13,340.835	638.898	13,979.733	1,622,951.704
August	19,273.399	1,044,045.198	10,479.858	2,474.507	12,954.365	1,046,475.894
September	10,889.937	1,233,747.869	11,142.301	1,647.557	12,789.858	1,185,965.222
October	14,593.633	1,176,322.434	10,552.408	2,298.735	12,851.143	1,200,744.430
November	18,525.393	1,409,061.815	11,890.861	2,913.326	14,804.187	1,378,890.054
December	15,980.050	2,573,832.623	24,197.226	1,664.811	25,862.037	2,629,419.700
1928	**186,554.513**	**19,939,912.918**	**139,712.481**	**16,525.512**	**156,237.993**	**19,952,273.710**
Appropriation			**142,510.000**	**23,950.000**	**166,460.000**	**2,443,677.000**

26 All Government Receipts and Payments statistics are taken from the monthly accounts published in the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine: 1926, pp. 590/591 (also listing the totals for April to July 1926), 648/649; 1927, pp. 42/43, 100/101, 206/207, 276/277, 364/365, 600/601, 598/599, 624/625, 670/671, 696/697, 810/811; 1928, pp. 28/29, 84/85 (some figures for October 1927 had to be recalculated from accounts published for November 1927), 162/163, 298/299, 382/383, 332/333, 334/335, 382/383, 384/385, 482/483, 512/513, 558/559, 658/659, 684/685, 754/755; 1929, pp. 34/35, 104/105, 316/317. With the introduction of the Palestine Pound in late 1927, accounting changes result in huge rises for the Government totals.
Appropriation Ordinances as published in the Gazette: 1926, pp. 412/413; 1927, p. 894; 1928, pp. 310, 344.

27 The financial year ran from 1st April to 31st March until 1926/1927, in 1927 the financial year only ran from 1st April to 31st December 1927, and from then on simultaneous to the calendar year.

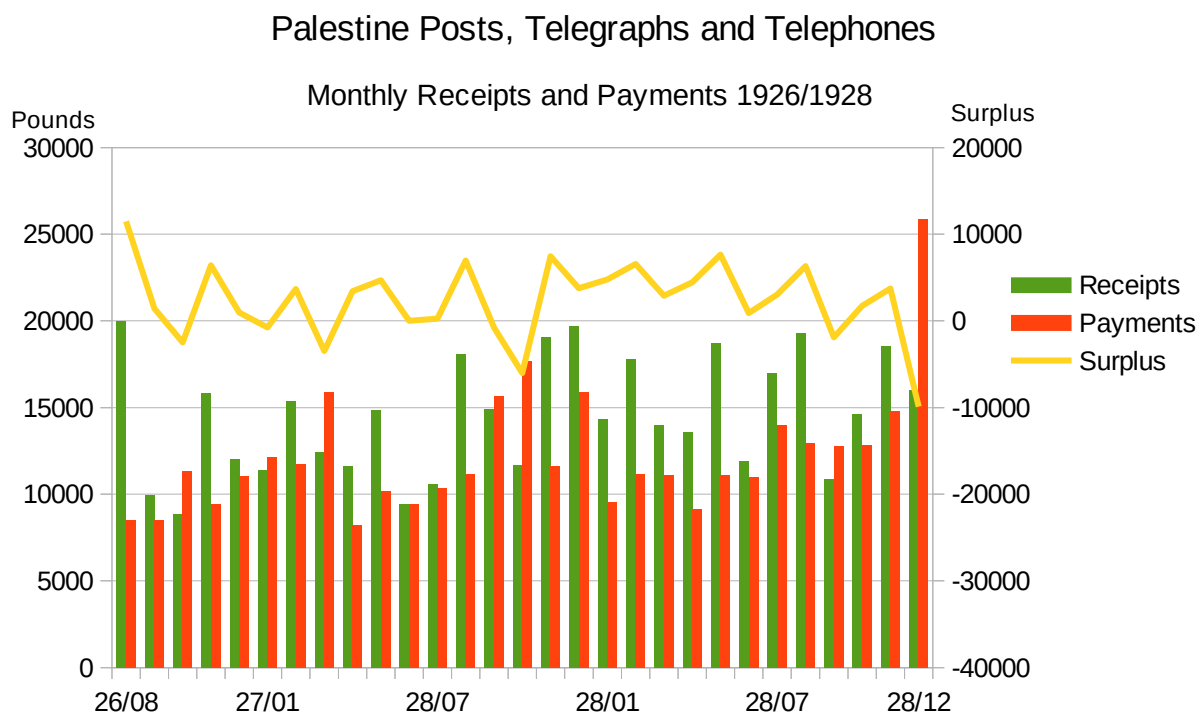


Fig. 148: Monthly receipts and payments, Palestine Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, 1926–1928.

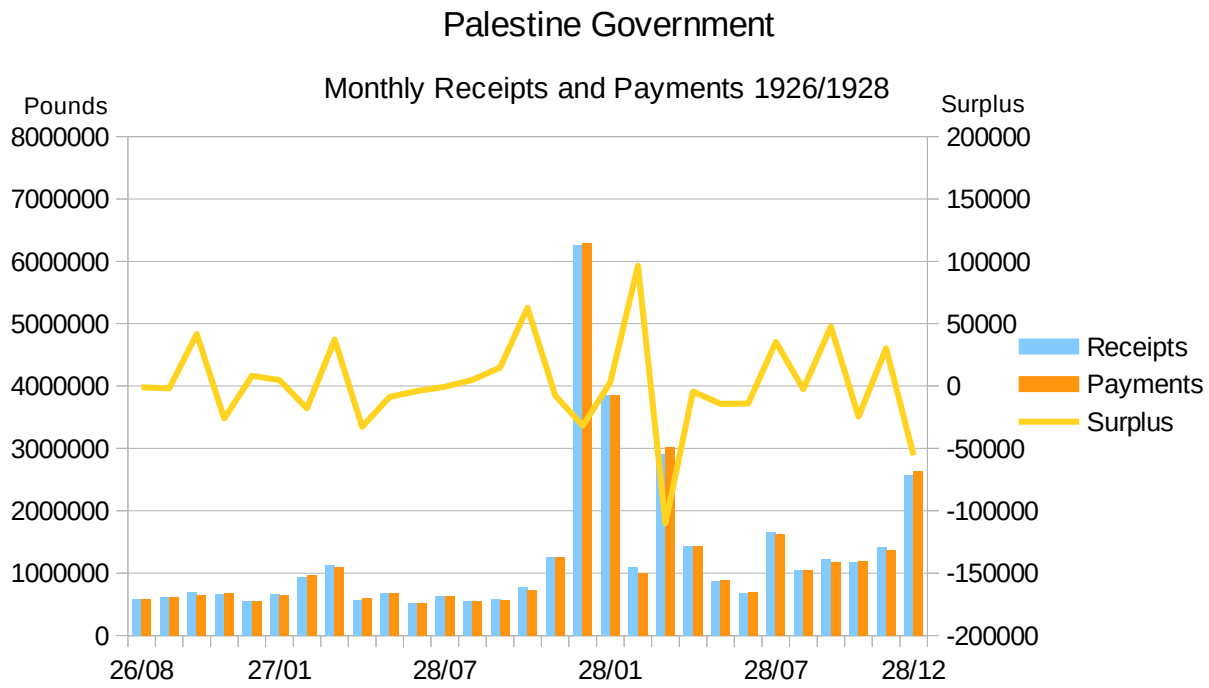


Fig. 149: Monthly receipts and payments, Palestine Government, 1926–1928.

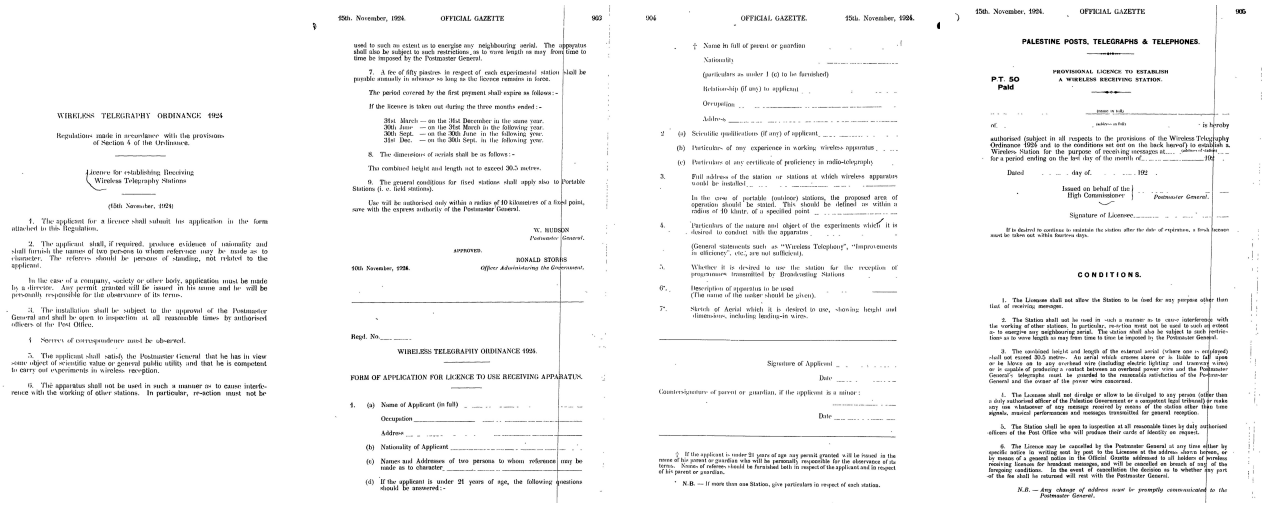
Postal History and Related Notices from the Official Gazettes for Palestine Part 3: 1923/1924 – Addendum

compiled and annotated by Tobias Zywietz

Copyright © 2017[28]

An omission came to light with regard to *doc. 321* published on p. 69, which is hereby notified and remedied. Due to the high number and disparate character of contents featured in this series, such occasional omissions are practically unavoidable. I can only strive to keep these to a minimum.

16.11.1924: Radio Licensing



WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ORDINANCE, 1924.

Regulations made in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Ordinance.

Licence for establishing Receiving Wireless Telegraphy Stations.

(15th November, 1924)

1. The applicant for a licence shall submit his application in the form attached to this Regulation.

2. The applicant shall, if required, produce evidence of nationality and shall furnish the names of two persons to whom reference may be made as to character. The referees should be persons of standing, not related to the applicant.

28 Copyright extends to the compilation, arrangement, transcription, annotation, and the additional illustrations (covers). The original texts are public domain.

In the case of a company, society or other body, application must be made by a director. Any permit granted will be issued in his name and he will be personally responsible for the observance of its terms.

3. The installation shall he subject to the approval of the Postmaster General and shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by authorised officers of the Post Office.

4. Secrecy of correspondence must be observed.

5. The applicant shall satisfy the Postmaster General that he has in view some object of scientific value or general public utility and that he is competent to carry out experiments in wireless reception.

6. The apparatus shall not be used in such a manner as to cause interference with the working of other stations. In particular, re-action must not be used to such an extent as to energise any neighbouring aerial. The apparatus shall also be subject to such restrictions, as to wave length as may from time to time be imposed by the Postmaster General.

7. A fee of fifty piastres in respect of each experimental station shall be payable annually in advance so long as the licence remains in force.

The period covered by the first payment shall expire as follows :–

If the licence is taken out during the three months ended :–

31st March — on the 31st December in the same year.
30th June — on the 31st March in the following year.
30th Sept — on the 30th June in the following year.
31st Dec — on the 30th Sept. in the following year.

8. The dimensions of aerials shall be as follows :–

The combined height and length not to exceed 30.5 metres.

9. The general conditions for fixed stations shall apply also to Portable Stations (i. e. field stations).

Use will be authorised only within a radius of 10 kilometres of a fixed point, save with the express authority of the Postmaster General.

W. HUDSON

Postmaster General.

APPROVED.

RONALD STORRS

10th November, 1924. *Officer Administering the Government.*

⋮

Doc. 147A: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 6. 1924, no. 116 (16.11.1924), pp. 902–905.
Note: The regulations are followed by an application form (pp. 903–904) and a licence form (p. 905).

References

- Zywietz, Tobias: *Postal History and Related Notices from the Official Gazettes for Palestine.*
  - *Part 3: 1923/1924*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 3, 2016, pp. 45–85.
  - *Part 5: 1926*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 5, 2017, pp. 45–88.
- *Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance 1924*. In: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 6. 1924, no. 116 (1.06.1924), pp. 681 – 683 [see *doc. 123* published on p. 75 of MEPB 4].
- *Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance 1924 : conditions relating to licences to establish wireless receiving stations*. In: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 8. 1926, no. 171 (16.09.1926), p. 463 [see *doc. 234* published on MEPB 5 on p. 80].
- *Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance 1924 : regulations made in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Ordinance ; licence for establishing receiving wireless telegraphy stations*. In: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 10. 1928, no. 204 (1.02.1928), pp. 78–79 [see *doc. 321* published on p. 69].

Recent Philatelic Journals

by Tobias Zywietz

Copyright © 2017

A selection of articles related to the Middle East from recent philatelic journals. Usually these journals are only available to members of the respective societies. Where known I am listing the price at which the society provides individual journals to non-members. Please enquire with each society for its conditions of supply.

OPAL Journal 235 – March 2017

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

B. Bradford reports on Spring Stampex 2017 and lists the awards achieved by OPAL-relevant exhibits (2–4).
A. Özbek shows parts from his Duloz exhibit shown at Spring Stampex 2017, achieving 93 points and Large Vermeil ([a], 5–10, [c], [d]).
B. Stuchel responds to I. Clare's query in OPAL 234 on a curious 1908 postmark: he suggests that this was not a postmark but an impression from a coin (11).
M. Lovegrove reports on his finding regarding the reported by never-seen "3" overprint on Hejaz Railway Revenue stamps: he suggests that the "3" is part of the OETA overprint handstamp and not a separate "3" surcharge (12–13).
A Constantinople postmark on a Chinese stamp is shown: BRITISH POST OFFICE CONSTANTINOPLE [reprint from The Overprinter] (13).
R. Malim reports on the shades of British Levant 4 piastres on 1d [reprint from The Overprinter] (14).
J. Smith shows a "KUWATT" postmark (double-circled date-stamp, type 13) used 15.06.1948 [reprint from The Overprinter] (15).
B. Bradfords reports on a find of possibly colour trials or printer's waste of Duloz stamps from the collection of forgeries of Bath Philatelic Society (16).
R. Malim revisits British Levant 2/6d "Seahorse" overprints [reprint from The Overprinter] (17–18).
A. Tregurtha shows a new Kuwait overprint variant, recently added by Stanley Gibbons: 1955 2r on 2/6d in with type III surcharge "S central under T" [reprint from The Overprinter] (19).
R. Malim studies an official envelope used in 1901 by the British Consulate General in Constantinople and also shows a similar cover from Smyrna, 1904 [reprint from The Overprinter] (20–22).
J. Gledhill shows a British postal order issued in Smyrna in 1909 [reprint from The Overprinter] (23–25).
T. Stanford looks at "EXPRESS D'ORIENT" labels on cover, showing also a postcard from an online auction of 2014. In response, A. Papadopoulos and U. Dörr both agree that this card is a forgery [both reprints from The Overprinter] (25–28).
B. Bradford reports on a forged type 4 overprint "T.E.O. / CILICIE" (29).
T. Hacking show the Bogus 1945 "Hava Kurumu / Jardin Aliti / +10 K / 1944-1945" overprint [see OPAL 233] (30).

B. Bradford shows a forgery inverted "O. M. F. / Cilicie / 3 / PIASTRES" (30).
In *Queries*, T. Hacking asks about the 100k and 200k stamps in the 1931 and 1950/55 Atatürk series of Turkey (31).
B. Bradford shows the backside of ½pi and 2pi from the Austrian Levant second Postage Due set of 1908/10, suggesting there are three papers with distinct thickness in existence (32).

OPAL Journal 236 – July 2017

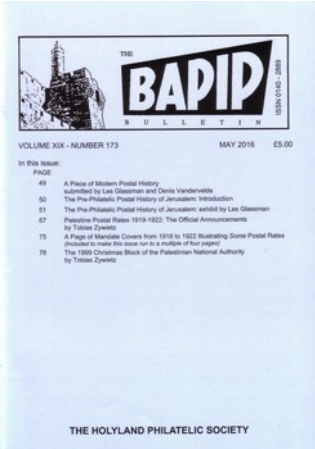
Oriental Philatelic Association of London, English, A5, colour, –

F. Khalastchy updates readers on Stampex 2017, the presentation of his book, and the gold medal he won for his exhibit (2).
In "Baghdad in British Occupation," F. Khalastchy charts the origins of Iraq's first stamps in 1917. The piece is profusely illustrated and a fitting recommendation for his recently published book (3–23, [1], [46]).
R. Fuchs presents his research in the British Postal Museum Archives holdings of British Post Office mail bag tags for use with the Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa: documents pertaining to the tags are quoted from with many tags being also depicted (24–38, [45]).
F. P. Katz replies to a query (OPAL 234 and OPAL 235) detailing that this unusual cancellation is an imprint of a 20pa coin, with M. Salis reporting another such instance (39).
M. Whittaker shows a (likely) 1874 cover from Constantinople to Gabrovo, Bulgaria, pre-paid 20pa, with 2×2pi postage dues (40–42).

OPAL Journal 237 – October 2017

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

The cover shows a rare "IRAQ IN BRITISH OCCUPATION" stamp with double "3 An." surcharge, one in red and the other in black ([a]).
T. Hacking presents his studies on foreign and private overprints on Ottoman stamps and their historical context. Besides Eastern Roumelia, he covers these Greek overprints: Lemnos 1912, Mytilene November 1912, Gumuljina (Komotini) 1913, Dedeagatch October 1913, Thrace High Commission 1920, Redestos 1919 (2–15).
R. Unwin researched the overprints of the Arab Government of Syria: the first and second provisional issues are detailed (16–24).
M. Lovegrove shows Ottoman Stamps overprinted for use in Saudi Arabia: Nejd (1925/26) and Hejaz-Nejd (1933) (25–32).
M. Whittaker shows a (likely) 1874 cover from Constantinople to Gabrovo, Bulgaria, pre-paid 20pa, with 2×2pi postage dues [reprise from OPAL 236, pp. 40–42] (33–34).
W. Pijnenburg questions the existence of the Susurluk 1 cancel (qv. Bayındır 1, Birken 1) and compares the relevant entiries in catalogues and handbooks (35–39).
O. Graf shows a multiple-censored 1918 cover from İzmir to Switzerland (40–43, 45, 46).
M. Cole shows a 1937 British *Coronation Stamp* with spoof black overprint "PALESTINE", likely applied by *Letraset* or similar dry-transfer method (44).



BAPIP Bulletin 173 – June 2016

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

L. Glassman & D. Vandervelde show the front and reverse of *Israel Post*'s ETB (first-day souvenir sheet) for the joint issue "25 Year of Diplomatic Relations Israel–Greece" of 9.02.2016 (49–50).

L. Glassman presents his 16-page competition exhibit "The Pre-Philatelic Postal History of Jerusalem" (50–66). *[Editor's comment: The 73 points achieved are generous, given the lacklustre descriptions and ghastly layout]*

T. Zywietz details the official announcements of postal rates in Mandate Palestine 1919–1922 in facsimile (67–75).

T. Zywietz reports on Palestine's 1999 Christmas block with its missing numerator [revised version of the article in MEPB2] (76–80).

Türkei-Spiegel 119 – 1/2017

Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5·00

A. Birken describes the attempted Turkish expansion onto the Sinai, including the stamps and postmarks prepared in advance (6–15).

T. Zywietz reports on Turkey's first philatelic journal: "Le Timbre Levantin" [reprint from MEPB 4] (16–21).

A. Birken portrays the postal and philatelic history of Kerak (Jordan) (22–25).

B.-D. Buscke studies usage of Hejaz postmarks after Maan became part of Transjordan (26–31).

A. Birken detected two forged 19th Century covers found on eBay (33–35).

In "Antworten. Reaktionen… " [answers & reactions] B.-D. Buscke responds to the "par train éclair" piece in TS 118 (37), and H. Gerzabek explains the Austrian Levant's designation of Üsküb (Skopje) as "Salonich Ü" (37–38).

New literature: "De Hedjaz Spoorlijn" [special edition of Al-Barid] (32); and A. Birken's "Die Empire-Marken" (49).

Reports from the 2016 AGM (4–5, 40–44)

Türkei-Spiegel 120 – 2/2017

Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5·00

In "Türken und Griechen" (Turks and Greeks), A. Birken summarises his views on the two peoples' relationship during the centuries (4–7).

H. P. Soetens writes on the routing of mail on railway lines in Europe: Temeswar (Timişoara)–Basiasch (Baziaş), Kustendje (Constanța)–Czernawoda (Cernavodă), Ruscuk (Ruse)–Varna, Odessa–Berlin, Vienna–Trieste, Belgrade–Niš (8–23).

K. Giray and T. Zywietz revisit the 1890/1892 Baghdad Provisionals [translation from MEPB 5] (24–31).

W. Pijnenburg sheds light on a neglected stamp: Pulhan 784a (vermillion/brick-red 7½pi on 3pi), reacting on comments made by B. Bradford and R. Malim in OPAL 233 and 234, arguing for its insertion into catalogues as a variety (32–37).

T. Zywietz shows a 1916 postcard from Mecca to Algiers (collection Saad M. Aldrees) with a "FEE PAID" mark, presenting also illustrations of other contemporary Hedjaz "fee paid" marks from Tomkins and Warin (38–40).

A. Birken spells out his interpretation of "Mache" (philatelic fabrication), citing entries from Grallert's encyclopaedia and the opinion of G. Bechthold on the German inflation-period *Opitz* covers. He draws some parallels to the *Adjémian* (or Agémian) covers with Ottoman postage-due marks (41–47).

Obituary of Willi (Wilhelm) Weber (16.09.1940–21.01.2017), the long-time past president of AROS (3). BDPh grants a bronze pin to Bernd-Dieter Buscke in honour of his philatelic works in research and literature (48–49).

Türkei-Spiegel 121 – 3/2017

Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5·00

A. Birken retraces the events surrounding the Balfour declaration of 1917 (5–10).

B.-D. Buscke studies the usage of Mandate postmarks on the Westbank 1948–50, listing and depicting some 18 such cancellers and their usage dates. The piece is profusely illustrated with a dozen covers (11–28).

A. Birken maps the "Six Days War" of 1967 (29–30).

J. Warnecke shows a newly discovered 1pi of 1908, *Michel 137*, perforated 12:13¼, and a 50pi of 1913, *Michel 221*, also 12:13¼. He comes to the conclusion that all issues between 1901 and 1913 exist in all four possible perforation types (31).

W. Pijnenburg shows four newly discovered postmarks: GUENAN (Gönen, 1902), Kozan posta ve telegraf merkezi 332 (1914), KARS 1 (with Arab on top, 1926), CHARLI (Şarlı, Trabzon) (32).

A. Birken reviews the new 2017 edition of the İSFİLA specialised catalogue "Ottoman Empire 1840–1922." Originally planned for 2016, it was published only earlier this year, with 640 pages in two A4-sized volumes. Birken shows positive and negative developments, points out omissions and errors, and notes that the inclusion of blocks-of-four largely lead to the expansion from 224 to over 600 pages (33–39).

In "Antworten, Reaktionen…" [answers & reactions] W. Pijnenburg questions the existence of the Susurluk cancel 1 (Bayındır 1, Birken 1), and A. Birken shows further "IMPRIMÉE" forgeries offered on eBay (40–41).

Announcement of Dr. Birken's fourth tome on Ottoman stamps: "Wappen-Marken und Thessalien-Ausgabe" (*Coat-of-Arms* & *Thessaly*) (49).

T. Zywietz reports on the move of the AROS-Library (3–4). Invitation for the 2017 AGM, to be held in November in Cologne (42–45).

Türkei-Spiegel 122 – 4/2017

Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5·00

K. Huber, member of specialist society Arge *Bayern (klassisch)* studies prephilatelic Ottoman covers to and crossing Bavaria between 1808 and 1847 (3–16).

R. Fuchs presents a share of *Beyrouth-Baghdad-Téhéran-Automobile* (*Eastern Transport Company) S.A., Beyrouth* (17–21).

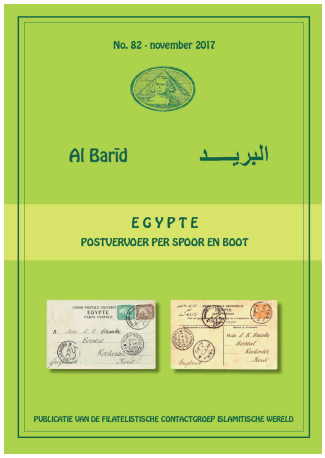
B.-D. Buscke researched what really happened to the supposedly lost first Transjordan 1949 postmark of Nablus (22–32).

A. Birken portrays the postal and philatelic history of Ankara (Angora) (33–43).

In "Antworten, Reaktionen…" [answers & reactions] B.-D. Buscke corrects two errors in his piece in TS 121 (45).

Al Barīd 82 البريد – November 2017

Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld, Dutch, A4, colour, –



The volume is entitled "Postal Transport by Rail and Boat," with T. Jansen giving an introduction to transport in Khedival Egypt (6).

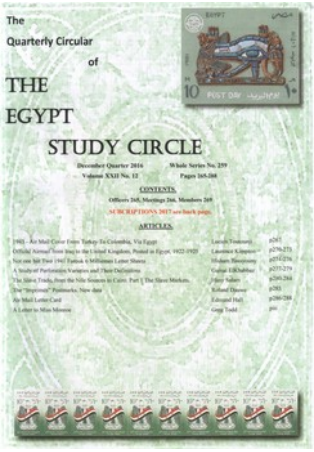
R. van Pellecom traces the postal history of the Alexandria–Aboukir–Rosetta line. Construction started in 1876 but commercial success came only with the expansion of Alexandria's eastern suburbs towards Ramleh and Montaza in the 1890s. The postal history is extensive due to the number of different postmarks used on the legs of the line: Aboukir, Rashid, Hadra, Sidi Gaber, Zahrieh, Ramle, Sidi Bishr, Mandara, Montazah, Kharaba, and others (7–21).

J. van Zellem writes on postal transport by railway in Egypt and into Sudan: "A philatelic journey across and along the Nile" is studded with numerous cards and covers from the 1870s to the 1930s with T.P.O. cancels, bringing to life the ways and means of mail conveyance of the era (23–37).

T. Jansen writes an obituary of Ton Zonneveld, who died on 25.09.2017 aged 91 (22). From this issue Al Barīd comes in A4 size. FCIW hopes to publish one regular issue of Al Barīd as well as one special edition each year.

The Quarterly Circular 259 (Vol. 22, No. 12) – December 2016

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –



In the report of the 17.09.2016 meeting, mention is made on Sami Fereig's book project "A Simplified Postal History of Egypt under the Rule of the Muhammad Aly Dynasty" (266–267).

L. Toutounji shows a 1943 Air Mail cover from Turkey to Colombia via Egypt (267).

L. Kimpton studies official mail transported by Air Mail from Iraq to the United Kingdom via Egypt during 1922–1925 (270–273).

H. Bassyouny studies Egypt letter sheets and reports the discovery of a second 1941 Farouk 6 millièmes print (274–276).

G. El-Khabbaz studies perforation varieties and compiled a typification and new nomenclature (277–279).

H. Salam's article "The Slave Trade, from the Nile Sources to Cairo" is reprinted from OPUS 14: "The Slave Markets" (280–284).

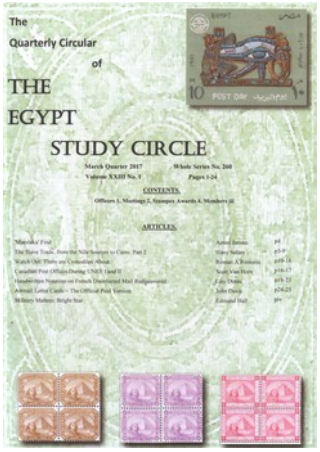
R. Dauwe presents his research into "Imprimés" postmarks (285).

E. Hall studies Egypt Air Mail Letter Cards, quoting official sources (286–288).

G. Todd shows a 1956 cover from British F.P.O. 299 stationed at Moascar, addressed to Marilyn Monroe at her Hollywood studio address (iii).

The Quarterly Circular 260 (Vol. 23, No. 1) – March 2017

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –



A. Jensen found a new early date for the "Mamlaka" Farouk 6m letter sheet 29.06.1942 (4).

H. Salam's article "The Slave Trade, from the Nile Sources to Cairo" is reprinted from OPUS 14 with its second part: slave markets and slave traders (5–9).

R. A. Rimonis looks at depictions of crocodiles, concentrating on postcards (10–11, 14–16).

S. Van Horn reports on Canadian Post Offices during UNEF I and II (16–17).

G. Dutau studies a handwritten notation on a cover and sheds light on French Disinfected Mail [reprint from Documents Philatéliques] (18–23).

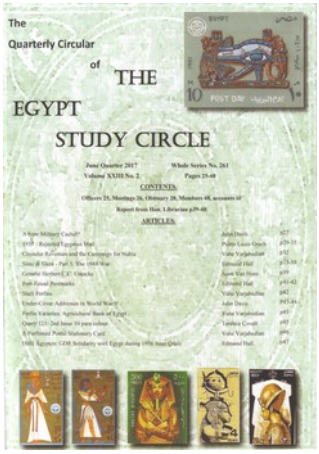
J. Davis reports on Airmail Letter Cards with "Official Paid" marks (24–25).

E. Hall reports on U.S. (Navy FPO 09527, 1981) and French (BPM 126, 2001) military post offices in modern Egypt (iv).

Reports from the 2017 AGM (2–3) and on ESC member's awards at Spring Stampex 2017 (4): the death of Erik Menné Larsen is recorded (iii).

The Quarterly Circular 261 (Vol. 23, No. 2) – July 2017

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –



At the May meeting, amongst other topics, R. Rimonis held a talk about the history of Cairo bookshop and publishers Lehnert & Landrock (26–27).

J. Davies shows an unrecorded dated cachet: "MILITARY WIRELESS / EGYPT / 7. FEB. 1915" situated at or near Ismailia[1] (27).

P. L. Grech studies the Franco-Egyptian *Postal War* of 1957, when French postal authorities rejected several stamps connected to the Suez conflict (29–31).

V. Varjabedian catalogues the Consular Revenue stamps used for the *Nubian Monuments* appeal (32).

The fifth part of E. Hall's study of Sinai and Gaza concerns the 1948 War, listing Egyptian postal facilities and cancels, showing most on cover (33–38).

S. Van Horn looks at an 1899 postcard to Col. (later Gen.) H. C. C. Uniacke (39).

E. Hall studies the postmarks of Port Fuad (40–41).

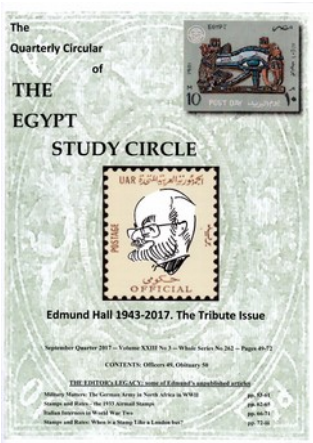
V. Varjabedian presents perfin varieties of Shell Company [shell symbol] (41); perfins of Agricultural Bank of Egypt: "A B / E" (45), and an 1889 perfinned

1 According to Yigal Sheffy's "British Military Intelligence in the Palestine Campaign, 1914-1918" (chapter 7) the Signal Squadron at "Medforce" GHQ was indeed operating in Ismailia in early 1916. Later a 15-man "Special Wireless Section" was attached to Signal Branch of E.E.F.

postcard[2] of M. Joss & Löwenstein (Ismailia): "M. J. / & L." (46).
J. Davis looks at under-cover addresses during WWII (42–43).
T. Covell presents a Second Issue 10pa in green (45).
E. Hall reports on the G.D.R. 1956 issue "HELFT/ ÄGYTEN" (Help Egypt) and shows a 1958 cover addressed to an UNEF officer in Khan Yunis (47).
Obituary: Peter Andrews (1925–2017) (28). J. Davies reports on new items in the ESC Library, mainly from the estate of the late Peter Smith (39–40). Edmund Hall, long-term editor and webmaster has been forced to give up both posts due to ill-health. Editorship is handed over to Mike Murphy, the new webmaster is Neil Hitchens (48). ESC acccounts for 2016 (iii).

The Quarterly Circular 262 (Vol. 23, No. 2) – September 2017

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –



QC 262 is a tribute issue to the late Edmund Hall, editor from 1998 to 2017, who died on 13th August 2017 aged 84. M. Murphy writes a moving appreciation of Edmund's philatelic life, followed by tributes from J. Davis, A. Jansen, and T. Cakebread (50–52). The rest of the issue prints unpublished articles from Edmund's vaults:
His article on the German Army in North Africa during WWII looks especially at the system and distribution of German Feldpost-Nummern und Kenn-Nummern (field post numbers and unit-specific postmark indexes). *Edmund gives reference to two standard works for identifying units, their marks and movements that he used: Norbert Kannapin's "Die Deutsche Feld-postübersicht 1939–45" (3 volumes, 1980, easily obtainable at around 500 €) and Georg Tessin's epic "Verbände und Truppen der deutschen Wehrmacht und der Waffen-SS im Zweiten Weltkrieg 1939–1945" (20 volumes, 1975–2002, setting you back some 1,000 €, many volumes became rare after the publisher went bankrupt)* (53–61).
In response to J. Sears' piece in QC 243 on Egypt's Airmail set of 1933, Edmund researched their use in respect of Airmail rates at the time (62–65).
Edmund looks at marks and cachets used for internee camps for Italian civilians in Egypt (66–71).
Another study concerns the usage of the 1953/1955 10m stamp with had its inscription "DEFENCE" changed to "DEFENSE" (72–iii).

المقتني العربي The Arab Collector 1 – May 2016[3]

The Arab Collector, Arabic, A4, colour, digital only, gratis

The *Featured Picture* shows the Inspector General of the U.S. Mint in San Francisco controlling coins being produced for the Republic of China in 1949 (2).
The team behind The Arabic Collector describe their aims (3).
M. Ibrahim looks at *scalloped* coins used in the Arab world and the Indian influence on this kind of shape. Discussed are Ottoman, Iraqi, Egyptian, Sudanese, Yemeni, and Libyan coins (4–9).
M. Rizkallah details the first postal exhibition in Egypt held in Cairo in February 1946 to commemorate 80 years of Egyptian stamps. It was attended by King Farouk I (10–11).
M. Omar looks at coins depicting Queen Victoria (12)
M. Ibrahim describes special coins and stamps on the 90th birthday of Queen Elizabeth II (13).
A. Al-Ghareeb researched the history of the 1919 "Kom Ombo" local currency, suppressed by the British (14–15).
M. Rizkallah reports on the world's most famous stamp forger, Jean de Sperati (16–17).
M. Ibrahim reports on Arab banknotes and military medals auctioned by Spink in London (18–21).

2 First shown in QC no. 215, 2005, p. 79.
3 Based on contributions by Baha Obeidat. Articles not concerned with Middle Eastern topics are also included.

A. Mohammed translated a piece from *The Numismatist* with general advice for collectors: knowledge, patience, and decisiveness (22).

Short Notices: U.S. Mint takes possession of the sole surviving 1974 Aluminium cent coin; the unveiling of new Australian five dollar bill; medals of Donald Trump; a Croatian stamp issue commemorating 100 years of Albert Einstein's theory of relativity (23).

المقتني العربي The Arab Collector 2 – June 2016[4]

The Arab Collector, Arabic, A4, colour, digital only, gratis

The *Featured Picture* shows coins of Sultan Mohammed III of Morocco produced by Spain from gold bullion sent by the Sultan in 1787. They were never issued and only 10 are believed to have survived (4).

A. Mohammed looks at currency grading: its concept, terminology, and historical development (5–7).

M. Al-Kahtani reports from the 2016 Gulf Philatelic Exhibition (*21st GCC Stamp Exhibition*) in Jeddah (8–9).

M. Rizkallah portraits American coin deal Abe Kosoff (10–11).

O. Abdulaziz presents designs, stamps and FDCs of the *Arab Postal Union* joint issue on the inauguration of the Arab League Secretariat building in 1960. The artists involved were Ramzi Labib, Mohammed Badr Bahjat and Ando Clefes, and the stamp was issued in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Morocco, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Yemen (Kingdom), and Sudan (12–17).

M. Omar looks at the history of coins in the Maldives (18–19).

M. Ibrahim researched the history of the legendary *Maria-Theresien-Taler (*Maria Theresa thaler), minted since 1741 and widely used in the Arab world and East Africa well into the 20th Century (20–23).

M. Rizkallah looks at the design *Camel Rider* drawn by Colonel E. A. Stanton, Governor of Khartoum, and used on Sudanese stamps and banknotes (24–25).

M. Rizkallah studies Egyptian lottery tickets through the years (26–28).

M. Ibrahim presents British military medals from the Egyptian campaigns of 1882–1889 (29–31).

M. Rizkallah portraits U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt as philatelist (32).

M. Ibrahim reports on the *Ahli-Hijazi Bank* banknotes which were seized and destroyed by Egyptian customs in 1924 (33–37).

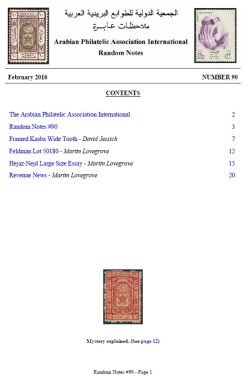
M. H. Atteyeh looks at the Omnibus as a means of transportation in Egypt in the 19th Century (38).

Short Notices: British Virgin Islands issue a silver dollar in the shape of Big Ben; 5 dollar New Zealand banknote 'banknote of the year'; USPS *Eid* greetings stamp 2016 (39).

M. Bseiso studies Jordan's currency notes for 500 fils and 1/2 dinar notes, 1949–1997 [article in English, reprint from the IBNS Journal] (40-46).

Random Notes 90 – February 2016

Arabian Philatelic Association Int., English, ca. A4, colour, digital only, gratis


الجمعية الدولية للطوابع الزينية العربية
ملاحظات عشوائية
Arabian Philatelic Association International
Random Notes

February 2016 NUMBER 90

CONTENTS

The Arabian Philatelic Association International 2
Random Notes #90 3
Framed Kaaba Wide Tooth - *David Jessich* 7
Feldman Lot 50180 - *Martin Lovegrove* 12
Hejaz-Nejd Large Size Essay - *Martin Lovegrove* 15
Revenue News - *Martin Lovegrove* 20

Mystery explained. (See page 12)

Random Notes #90 - Page 1

In "Random Notes #90" the editor assembled short notes on a number of topics: Discovery of the Al Khobar type SR20c postmark not listed by Ken Knight (3); a wandering smudge on SG S292a (3); a clearer print of the "DHAHRAN-AIRPORT" cancel is sought (4); Errors and variation on barcode postage and registration labels (4); Forgeries on eBay (5), Misplaced overprint on a Hejaz stamp; Variation of stamps in the 22nd Arabian Gulf Cup 2015 4-stamp block (6); Perforation varieties in the Allegiance to Crown Prince Naif 2015 4-stamp block (6).

D. E. Jessich discovered 75h stamps of the "Framed Kaaba" definitives (SG 1451) with a wide tooth. Similar "wide tooth" varieties occurred on the "Dam-Gosp-Air" series and the 25h value of "Small Khafji" (SG 3011), and others (11).

M. Lovegrove looks at a lot in the December 2015 David Feldman auction: the

4 Based on contributions by Baha Obeidat. Articles not concerned with Middle Eastern topics are also included.

accumulation contained rare Ottoman cancels (Mecca, Yanbo, Mikhail, Kayber, Zumrud), and variations of the "Makkah Arms" issue (12–14).

M. Lovegrove studies Hejaz Nejd large size essays and their forgeries Hejaz-Nejd large size essays (15–19).

M. Lovegrove looks at Saudi Revenues: misperforations, plate varieties, new discoveries (20–21).

The current editor, Martin C. Lovegrove, seeks to hand over to a new editor and calls for more contributions (3).

Random Notes 91 – November 2016

Arabian Philatelic Association Int., English, ca. A4, colour, digital only, gratis

الجمعية الدولية للطوابع البريدية العربية
ملاحظات عابرة
Arabian Philatelic Association International
Random Notes

November 2016 NUMBER 91

CONTENTS

The Arabian Philatelic Association International 2
Random Notes #91 3
CASOC Postage Due Cover - *J. I. Kearney* 8
"The Rest of the Story" Cover From a Seaman on the S.S. Fort Christina - *D. E. Jessich* 9
Domestic Surface Covers During the Tughra Period 1934-1959 - *J. I. Kearney* 11
Hejaz-Nejd - an Opportunity - *Martin Lovegrove* 17
The 200 Riyal Exit and Re-entry Visa Label - *Martin Lovegrove* 22
Describing Colour - *Martin Lovegrove* 27
Revenue Update - *Martin Lovegrove* 28

Greetings! See page 11

Random Notes #91 - Page 1

In "Random Notes #91" the editor assembled short notes on a number of topics: Perforation varieties at the Arafat-to-Taif-Road stamp (SG 617–620) (3–4); colour trails of the President Bourguiba issue (SG 614–616) (4); a CTO piece from the royal yacht 'Mahrousa,' Djeddah 21.09.1945 is contributed by L. Toutounji (5); The Saudio Post website using "Mecca" for "Makkah" (6); Forgery of the 3-line Djeddah overprint (Mayo 242p) (6); Misperforation of SG O455 (6); D. Jessic contributes a scan of a "MEDINE / MAND" (حوالات) cancel (type S60) (6); Variation of the "MADINA / I" cancel (type S151) (6); an addition to the list of 'Framed Kaaba' varieties in issue 90 (7); A variation of the Damman الدمام type S150 cancel (7); Forgeries of "Makka Arms" on eBay (7); Colour variety of the 80h stamp of the "1978 Pilgrimage to Makkah" issue (SG 1217a) (16).

J. I. Kearney looks at a taxed 1940 CASOC (California-Arabian Standard Oil Co.) cover sent from Bahrain to the U.S.A. via Air Mail: it bears an early example of the "Via B.O.A.C. to Sydney / Pan American Airways / to Sanfrancisco" cachet (8).

In "The Rest of the Story," D. E. Jessich looks at a cover sent from the "S.S. Christina" from Khobar to Canada (9–10).

J. I. Kearney looks at Saudi domestic surface covers during the 'Tughra' period 1934–1959 (11–16).

M. Lovegrove looks at the tarnished reputation of Hejaz-Nejd stamps, reprinting snippets from Gibbons Stamp Monthly, 1931–1934 and 1972, showing some covers and examples of genuine stamps (17–21).

M. Lovegrove researched the 200R exit and re-entry Visa label (22–26).

M. Lovegrove takes on the problem of how best to describe printing colours of stamps: he suggest to adopt "Pantone Color Bridge" as a guide *[Editor's note: the sets retail from $229. The aggressive copyright policy of the company should prevent any widespread use by philatelists. I regards SG's and Michsel's colour guides as quite adequate]* (27).

M. Lovegrove looks at Saudi Revenues: misperforations, plate varieties, new discoveries (28–29).

Random Notes 92 – July 2017

Arabian Philatelic Association Int., English, ca. A4, colour, digital only, gratis

الجمعية الدولية للطوابع البريدية العربية
ملاحظات عابرة
Arabian Philatelic Association International
Random Notes

July 2017 NUMBER 92

CONTENTS

The Arabian Philatelic Association International 2
Random Notes #92 3
Domestic Surface Covers 1916 - 1933 - *J. I. Kearney* 13
Arab Post Day Cover - David Jessich 17
APO 816 Usage in Saudi Arabia - *J. I. Kearney* 19
Dating Covers or Deciphering Those "Hard to Read" Cancels - David Jessich 23
Two Double-weight CASOC Covers - *J. I. Kearney* 26
Revenue Update - *Martin Lovegrove* 28

See page 7

Random Notes #92 - Page 1

In "Random Notes #92" the editor assembled short notes on a number of topics: 1962 Anti-Malaria stamp: 6q in green and blue as proof; it is suggested that Mayo 977X ("1961") is an essay, not a proof (3); 'Framed Kaaba' 2r found in black and turquoise (colours of the 100h) (3); Warning about forged Nejd 'Matbu'a' stamps in the market (4); King Ali essays in format 72×46mm (4); 1925 Nejd Medina forged overprint (5); Saudi linear registration barcode labels: postcode as part of coding (5–6); Hejaz caliphate overprint variety: horizontal bar, presumed border of overprint plate on field position 13 (6); Saudi Officials: plate variety of the 2p (6); Hejaz postage dues overprint varieties (7); Faisal Boeing stamps on un-watermarked paper (MiNr 355–382 Y) sold at 20 times estimate (19,000 €) (7); A 'Barid Mumtaz' linear barcode EMS parcel label (8); Linear barcode from Riyadh C.P.O. with postcodes 20300 and 215521 (8); David Jessich supplied a checklist of Saudi

'Flowers' and 'Cities' giving details on watermark, gum, and UV-colour (9–10); 'Khafji' plate variety "RJYAL" (11); Transjordan Hejaz Railway revenue stamp forged (11); Hejaz postage dues and Jeddah overprint forgeries (11–12); Marginal inscription on Anti-Malaria essay (12); Haschemite gold and black surcharge varieties (12); Suspected forgeries of Ottoman postmark "EL-ULA" (12).

J. I. Kearney looks at Saudi domestic surface covers during Hejaz, Nejd, and Hejaz & Nejd periods (13–16).

D. Jessich reports on the tracking of a 2016 registered cover, Al-Khobar to Riyadh, franked with the 2008 5r Arab Post Day stamp (not block), noting that transit took seven days. Jessich shows the stamp under UV-light (17–18).

J. I. Kearney updates an article by R. Thoden in RN 35 on a US Army Post Office forwarding service for CASOC and BAPCO employees during WWII. The cover address was "Arabian American Oil Company, A.P.O. 816, c/o Postmaster, New York, N.Y." Kearney discerns four types of the "U.S. ARMY POSTAL SERVICE / A.P.O. / 816" postmark (19–22).

D. Jessich retraces his methods of deciphering hard-to-read cancels (23–25).

J. I. Kearney shows two double-weight CASOC covers from WII (26–27).

M. Lovegrove looks at a new type of the 150r 'Manpower Resources' revenue stamp with *al-malia* instead of *Kingdom of Saudi Arabia* security overprint: he's inconclusive whether it's a forgery or an essay (28–29).

★ THE LEVANT ★
Journal of the Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society

January 2017 Volume 9 number 1

CONTENTS

The Levant Vol. 9, No. 1 – January 2017

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

A. Tunaci shows pages on the *Orient Express* (1 page), and on the *Roumelia Oriental Railways* (6 pages) from his award-winning exhibit (3–9).

O. Graf researched the 1891/1892 "Imprimé" overprints on the UPU Empire and Coat of Arms issues; R. Rose added examples from a recent auction (10–12).

R. Stuchell shows a cover contributed from Z. Aloni, believed to be the earliest international mail via the Ottoman Post: Constantinople to London, 19.10.1876. Dr. Birken reports that it was theoretically possible to send foreign mail via the Ottoman post from 1st July 1875. It's then concluded that the actual earliest date is the issue of the bilingual stamps on 27.09.1876 Gregorian, i.e. 15.09.1876 Julian (13).

R. Stuchell shows a 1900 cover from Camaran (Yemen) to Paris with a hand-drawn registration marking mimicking the printed labels (13–14).

★ THE LEVANT ★
Journal of the Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society

May 2017 Volume 9 number 2

CONTENTS

The Levant Vol. 9, No. 2 – May 2017

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

A colour postcard shown depicts 6 Ottoman stamps, all forgeries (17).

G. Riachi endeavours to determine the number of stamps issueds of the 1917 Hejaz 2pi overprinted in 1925 (19–23).

A. Tunaci shows further five pages from his award-winning exhibit on Ottoman-European railways (24–28).

M. R. Michaels studies further hand-drawn registration markings from Camaran (Yemen) (29–31).

M. Round reviews "Guide To The Postal Stationery of Iraq" by Rubec and Al-Manaseer. [See also my review in MEPB 4] (32).

Obituary for David George Newton (1935–2016), ONEPS member and former US ambassador to Yemen (1994–1997) and to Iraq (1984–1988), holding various other diplomatic posts in Arabia (23).

The Levant Vol. 9, No. 3 – September 2017

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

U. Togay shows a 1913 colour postcard depicting *Grand Rue de Péra* (now Yüksek Kaldırım sokak) in İstanbul (33).

D. Scheper gives an introduction to *Perfins* of the Levant [reprint from MEPB 1] (35–37).

A. Al-Manaseer surveys the first Transjordan stamps with its varieties (37–40).

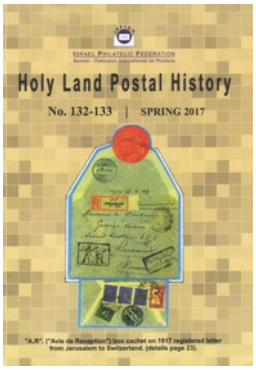
R. Fuchs reports on the 'provisional stamps' of Habbaniya R.A.F. station in Iraq [reprint from MEPB 1] (41–46).

The late B. Robertson's article on the design for the 1913-1920 Ottoman pictorial stamps is reprinted from the OPAL Journal (47–51).

The latest two books by A. Birken on the Ottoman *Empire* and *Coat-of-Arms* stamps are presented (51).

Holy Land Postal History 132/133 – Spring 2017

Israel Philatelic Federation, English, ca. C5, colour, US-$ 25·00



In *Letters to the Editor*, G. Zuzkis shows a 1939 telegram from Warsaw to Tel Aviv, sent just hours before the start of WWII (5); and L. Martinoja refers to a Minhelet Ha'am postmark (6–7).

M. I. Fock shows usage of newspaper stamps as used by the Ottoman and foreign post offices in the Holy Land (8–12).

I. Karpovsky [spelled here Karpovskey] shows a number of A.R. covers, Ottoman Post, Austrian and French Post Offices; and one from the 1948 transition period (Minhelet Ha'am) (3–23, [a])

J. Aron adds to his previous article on pigeon post by looking at a manual used by the Jewish underground militia during the Mandate era (24–27).

Y. Kleiner compiled information about censorship procedures during WWI (28–39).

The study of B. Longo about the 1840s private postal service of Santelli & Micciarelli is reprinted from the website of the Lebanese Philatelic Association (http://lapsite.org/santelli-micciarelli/), in an abridged version. Y. Kleiner adds several further covers in an appendix (45–58).

M. I. Fock looks at the express service operated by the Italian Post in the Levant: The Italian 25c "EXPRESSO"-stamp was overprinted in 1908 "LEVANTE / 1 PIASTRA 1" [MiNr. 18], and a 30c stamp was overprinted "LEVANTE / 60 PARAS 60" in 1910 [MiNr. 19] (59–61).

Z. Aloni presents a handwritten and officially certified copy of a public notice announcing the postal rates in Jerusalem in 1871. The piece only adds a 30 Para local rate Jerusalem–Hebron to the already known rates (62–65).

Y. Kleiner describes the 4th book in the "Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948" series: Zvi Aloni's "Vol. I: Official Postal Services: Postal Administration of British Mandate, Minhelet Ha'am and Israel." (550 pages, US-$ 65) (66–69).

In *Items of Interest*, an 1870 *ballon monté* cover from Paris to Jerusalem, and a 1901 registered letter via German Post in China from Weihsien via Siberia to Jerusalem are shown (70). The back-cover shows four blocks-of-25 from the top right corner (with plate no. 1) of Palestine Mandate *Pictorials* 4, 5, 10, and 90m, as colour trials. All are overprinted "HARRISONS / SPECIMEN" ([d]).

The Israel Philatelist – Winter 2017 – 68. 2017, No. 1

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

In *Letters to the Editor*, Y. Lehavy reports on a British F.P.O. 535 cover of 19.05.1948 (4); A. Ben Arieh shows a 1948 cover from Germany to Palestine, censored in Egypt, posing the question as to its route (4–5); N. Zankel clarifies that the "late fee" had to be paid at the counter with extra stamps (5).

B. Weiner studies a 1948 cover from Beirut (17.04.1948) to Gaza, intercepted by

Israel and returned "no service" (8).

Z. Aloni transcribed a public notice announcing the postal rates in Jerusalem in 1871. The piece only adds a 30 Para local rate Jerusalem–Hebron to the already known and published rates (26–27).

N. Zankel shows an early Air Mail cover from Palestine to India, franked 26m: Jerusalem 5.04.1927, "via Air Mail Gaza–Karachi" and transit marks of Baghdad 7.04.1927 and Karachi 14.04.1927[5] (35).

S. Samuels presents "Mandate Gems:" London II, K14 (SG nos. 71–81, 83, 87) with "SPECIMEN" overprint; 20p, Jerusalem III, K14, pale-grey, cancelled Mea Shearim (SG no. 59) (41).

M. Bass reports from the *Jerusalem 2016* exhibition (42–45).

E. Kroft presents the second part in his introduction about how best to exhibit Holy Land material (53–57).

Y. Tsachor details recent forgeries of Holy Land material, including: a French 1869 cover to Hungary, redirected to Jerusalem; German P.O. Jaffa 1.10.1898 to Berlin; Palestine Mandate, SG no. 3, FDC 5.03.1918; two Israel 1948 covers.

S. Morginstin gives a beginner's guide to Holy Land philately (53–57).

The Israel Philatelist – Spring 2017 – 68. 2017, No. 2

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

In *Letters to the Editor*, S. Morginstin announces the death of Edward B. Proud (FRPSL, RDP) at the age of 86 (4); S. Morginstin asks for help researching Israeli Postal Stationery (4); N. Greenberg and B.A. Levine comment on N. Zankel's piece in the previous issue (4–5).

J. Spector. S. S. Shialit, H. Salzman and E. Helitzer report on two letters of the Minhelet Ha'am period (14–16).

Al Ben Arieh studies a cover sent in 1948 from Arnstadt (Russian Zone) to an internee at the Waldheim camp near Haifa, censored at Cairo (18–19).

N. Zankel summarises information on the Haifa-Baghdad Overland Mail, showing a registered cover from October 1923, Haifa to Baghdad, with 79m franking. Zankel also shows an Airmail postcard, Jaffa 24.11.1923 (via Cairo, viz. Kantara-Haifa TPO South 4.12.1923) to Hamadi (date not readable), sporting a boxed cachet "AIR MAIL" over the initial manuscript "Overland Mail" direction; franking: 33m (22–23).

Slide lecture by J. Wallach on the Jordanian Occupation of the Westbank (36–39).

E. Checlouche reports on the counter ATM of Israel from 1991, "Massad" (40–42).

B. Gruzd shows essays and publicity leaflets of Israel's 1950 Airmail stamps (44–45).

S. Morginstin continues his beginner's guide to Holy Land philately (50–53).

A. Harris looks at Israel Revenue Stamps and their use at the Adam Bridge and Allenby Bridge border controls, ie. on the occupied Westbank (54–55).

E. Kroft presents in "Forerunner Gem" a 1914 postcard from Zamarin (Haifa) to Austria (with cachet "Zichron-Jakob"), and a 1916 cover from Rehoboth (Jaffa) to Berlin.

E. Kroft mentions in his President's address a few noteworthy book projects: Steve Zwillinger's "Commemorative Covers of the Opening of the Israeli Post Office in Gaza (1956–1957)", and E. Kroft's "The Transformation and Evolution of the Civilian Postal System in Palestine during the British Military Campaign 1917–1918" (60).

M. Bass reports from London's Stampex 2017 (24–27). Obituary Martin Marco (1911–2010) (56–57).

5 Imperial Airways inaugural regular flight starting Cairo 6.04.1927, but terminating at Basra. Mail was forwarded from Baghdad (or Basra?) with the next flight on 16.04.1927 (starting at Cairo 13.04.1927); cf. Laurence Kimpton: *Airmails Across The Middle East 1918–1930*, 2016, pp. 239–240.

The Israel Philatelist – Summer 2017 – 68. 2017, No. 3

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

In *Letters to the Editor*, N. Greenberg shows an airmail cover Poland-Palestine 27.10.1936 (4); M. Bass notes the passing of collector Richard Barson (4).

A. Harris researched exit permit stamps used by the Israeli occupation forces on the Westbank (14–16).

S. Morginstin continues his beginner's guide to Holy Land philately, reaching the Israel period, but also showing material from the Jordanian and Egyptian occupation (18–21).

Y. M. Lehavy presents a study entitled "Stamps and Politics" where he traces Israel Post's enquiries with the U.P.U. about the 1979 and 1983 Saudi stamps (Scott 781 and 866) for not containing the country's name. The stamps, in solidarity with Palestine, depict the *Dome of the Rock* (22–24).

A. Kaplanian shows a 1956 Jordan 25f *aérogramme* (air letter) uprated by 2×10f from Bethlehem to the U.S.A.: the addressee is the famous actress Lana Turner (24–25).

B. Gruzd shows plate varieties and actual usage of Israel's 1950 50pr Airmail stamp (40–42).

The first part of F. Adams' 12-page thematic exhibit with a special history viewpoint "The United Nations and Palestine 1947–1951": stamps and covers help to tell the story about committees, commissions, mediations, and the failure to resolve the dispute over Palestine. This part focusses on the creation of UNSCOP in May 1947 (44–45).

J. Wallach shows covers from the 1948 Egyptian and Transjordan occupation of the south of Palestine, mainly Bethlehem (46–49).

M. Zelenietz presents part 4 of his thematic compilation of birds on Israeli stamps (50–52).

L. Glassman reports from the Finlandia 2017 exhibition in Helsinki (54–55).

Elections for President, Vice-President, Director and Board of SIP are to be held by postal ballot ending 1.11.2017 or in person at the AGM 17–19.11.2017 in Chicago: the candidates are given the opportunity to address the members on pages 56–57. There is only one candidate for each position, no candidate for Secretary/Treasurer, and only three candidates for the four positions on the board. Electors can 'write-in' members of their choosing.

Israel-Philatelie 29 – December 2016

IG Israel, German, A4, colour, –

E. Klett looks at the yearbooks of Israel Post, which started being issued in 1979 (4–8).

H.-P. Förster lists the joint issues of Israel from 2011, continuing a first listing published in IP 14 (11–14).

T. Zywietz revisits two assumptions made on Palestine's 1999 Christmas Block in IP 24 [translation from MEPB 3] (15).

T. Zywietz reviews Laurence Kimpton's book "Airmails Across the Middle East 1918–1930." [translation from MEPB 3, extended by a section on Palestine] (16–19).

U. Zahn reviews "Holy Land : Foreign Post Offices in Palestine 1852-1914 : The Itamar Karpovsky Collection" (20–22).

G. Meusel reports from the "Jerusalem 2016" exhibition (22–23).

Doar Ivri 39 – January/April 2017

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

The editor shows a photograph of the Russian post office in Jerusalem from the Library of Congress (3).

C. D. Abravanel shows two curiosities: a maximum card for an Israeli stamp commemorating the air war during WWI, showing the Australian Flying Corps, whereas the stamp itself shows a German pilot and his aeroplane; and some Israel misperforations and misprints (5).

D. Avzaradel gives a broad overview of the British military and later civilian administration over Palestine. *[Reprint of a 1998 article with additional illustrations, some borrowed from the Zobbel website]* (6–13).

M. Daniels continues his studies on the printing dates on Israel's landscape definitives (14–20).

An anonymous author looks at a six-pointed star on the uniform of Col. Muʿammar al-Qaḏḏāfī (Gaddafi) depicted on Libyan stamps that were withdrawn from sale in 1985 (21).

Small pieces: R. Stuchell shows an 1864 letter from Haifa to Damascus (28), A. van de Laar shows a 1948 Minhelet Ha'am cover from Petah Tikva (28), A. Varna show varieties of the 1956 Israel issue on fruit producers (29), and C. Abravanel looks at a perforation variety of a 1995 Israeli block (31).

A 1911 registered letter from Jerusalem to Venice via the Italian Post Office is shown ([32]).

Doar Ivri 40 – May/August 2017

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

The editor shows a photograph of the German post office in Jerusalem from the Library of Congress (3).

Z. Aloni and Y. Tsachor report on recently discovered forgeries of Holy Land material: an 1869 letter Jaffa–Vienna with forged French "Jerusalem Cross" cancel, a forged cancel "JAFFA DEUTSCHE POST / 1 10 / 98", a forged British APO SZ 44 "5 MR / 18" (first day of the *Blues);* 3m Doar Ivri perforated 10×10 on FDC; two Israeli Revenue stamps added to an FDC (6–8).

D. Avzaradel continues his broad overview of the British military and later civilian administration over Palestine. Part 2 concentrates on stamps and postmarks from 1920 *[Reprint of a 1998 article with additional illustrations, some borrowed from the Zobbel website]*(9–19).

C. D. Abravanel studies machine cancellations of the Mandate era (20–21).

M. Daniels continues his studies on the printing dates on Israel's landscape definitives (22–26).

A. Bachus shows postal use of Israel's 1952 Official Stamps series (26–27).

Small pieces: J.-P. Danon on Doar Ivri overprinted "T" (28); J. Rémond on a 1944 electoral cover from US-American APO 682, at the time stationed in Palestine (28); C. D. Abravanel on Jordan stamp set for the 100th anniversary opf the Great Arab Revolt (29); C. D. Abravanel on mixed franking of *O.M.F. Cilicie* (1p) and *E.E.F.* (2p) stamps on a 1922 A.R. cover Adana–Philadelphia (29).

M. Bernier and B. Wright show and comment on a censored 1918 postcard from Jerusalem to Lydda Junction between two officers of the Italian Detachment. Franking: 2m+1m Typos = 3m (31).

An 1853 letter Jaffa–Marseilles, taxed 10c, is shown ([32]).

Doar Ivri 41 – September/December 2017

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

The editor shows a detail from a Jerusalem city map, marke with the locations of post offices just before 1914 (3).
C. D. Abravanel shows a strip of an unissued Israel ATM stamp of 1994 (5).
D. Chafetz studies printed-matter covers directed to the Holy Land (10).
M. Hadida researched local post service in Morocco 1891–1911 (11–13).
C. D. Abravanel presents the story of the 1917 Allied campaign on the Sinai and into Palestine using covers and postcards (14–19).
S. Shtern looks at the 1949 Israeli stamp and its FDC "The Road to Jerusalem" in essays, printing varieties, numerators, and marginal markings (20–23).
C. D. Abravanel studies machine cancellations of Israel (24–27).
Small pieces: M. Bernier shows a 1920 cover, Jerusalem to France with *Jerusalem I* and *II* and *Narrow Setting* surcharges (28); a cover from Libya to Israel in 1952 is shown (29); A. Varan shows a block from Grenada on "First Stamps of UN Member States" (29).
An 1831 cover from Jerusalem to Madrid is shown ([32]).

Please come forward with your articles, comments, research, or images!
MEPB needs interesting new material!

British Clock Tower, Jerusalem[6]

After the Ottoman Clock Tower (completed in 1908) above Jaffa Gate had been demolished in 1922, a new clock tower was erected by the British on Allenby Square opposite the General Post Office.

The photograph shows the British Clock Tower just before it was torn down in 1934.

6 Photograph, cropped, by Charles Robert Ashbee. Source: Whiting, John D.: *Diary in photos, vol. I, 1934-1935 [graphic]*. In: Library of Congress / Prints and Photographs Division. Online: https://lccn.loc.gov/2007675295. LC-DIG-ppmsca-17162-00043. Licence: Public Domain.

Small Ads

Any reader can place an ad in this section for free.

I offer a box number service for people not wanting their name, address or e-mail displayed. In such cases please reply to the Editor citing the number of the ad.

Small ads that are not purely of a private nature, e.g. organisations and commercial dealers, are marked by an ℋ to fulfil German advertisement regulations.

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/001

Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa
Iraq Railway Stamps 1928–1942
Iraq-Flood Relief Surcharges of 1967

Advanced research collector and exhibitor is interested in exchange of information, philatelic and historical material, photos, etc. related to the mentioned areas as well as purchase of interesting items missing in my collections.

Additional information required information can be found on my award winning websites:
http://fuchs-online.com/overlandmail
http://fuchs-online.com/iraq

Replies to:
Rainer Fuchs
rainer@fuchs-online.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/004

Palestine Mandate 1918–1927

To complete and illustrate my article series on official postal announcements I'm looking for covers, cards, forms and images thereof, showing:

- rare usage of stamps
- postal rates
- rare destinations
- stamp combinations
- unusual franking
- postal forms
- telegramme forms

from the pre-Pictorials era.

Replies to:
Tobias Zywietz
zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 03/009

Jordan Postal Rates 1948–1967

Information on all Jordan postal rates during the Palestine annexation period (1948–67) is requested. I am trying to compile my own list as I cannot find any tables in the literature.

Replies to:
Paul Phillips
paulxlpe@gmail.com

ℋ – 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 LeIsrael	$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 be obtained from:

Ralph Phillips
phillipo@012.net.il

Private Gratis-Anzeige 02/003

Wanted:
Ottoman Postal History

To buy or exchange Ottoman postal history (no Foreign Offices) with a bias toward material from the Middle Eastern area, e.g. Lebanon, Syria, Jordan etc. However, all areas are welcome.

Replies to:
Robert Stuchell
rstuchell@msn.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 02/004

United Nations in the Middle East

I offer commercially used (really mailed) covers from UN observation missions and military forces for sale:

UNTSO, UNEF I and II, UNDOF, UNIFIL, etc.

Can be sorted out by contingents nationalities.

I'm looking for early UN missions 1947–1950 in Israel and Palestine, such as *UNTSOP, UN-Mediator Mission, UNSCOP*, etc.

Replies to:
J. L. Emmenegger, Switzerland
jl.emmenegger@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 06/001

Palestine Currency: Notes & Coins

I want to collect old Palestine currency notes and coins. Exchange of whole world stamps, currency notes, coins and used telephone cards.

Please contact:
C. Abrahm Jos, L-24, Chithira, Jainagar P O
Medical College, Trivandrum, 695 011, India
abrahamjohanncheeran@gmail.com

And where is your Ad?

Just write to the editor to register your name and e-mail address, and you will be entitled to place an ad of your own in the next issue of MEPB!

mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 02/007

Lebanese association of collectors of Stamps and Postal History LAP

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

Private Gratis-Anzeige 07/001

Palestine Articles by Major J. J. Darlow

For research purposes I'm looking for originals, photocopies, or scans of philatelic articles on Palestine by Major J. J. Darlow published in the 1920s and 1930s, especially two pieces published in 1922 in Harris Publications'

The Philatelic Magazine

(nos. 170 and 171).

Replies to:
Tobias Zywietz
zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/002

Looking for pro-Palestinian Slogans

I am looking for postal slogans in support of the Palestinian people and the refugees. I have a small collection of these and there are probably more available. Can you help me out?

Replies to:
Lawrence Fisher
Lf.stamps@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/013

Turkish Occupation of Thessaly

Collector is interested in any postal history material related to the Turkish occupation of Thessaly 1897–1898.

Exchange of information is also highly welcome.

Offers to:
Otto Graf
otto@skanderbeg.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/010

Persia & Yemen Postal History

Collector of Postal History of Persia (before 1930) and of Yemen (before 1945) wishes to purchase interesting items.

Replies to:
Bjorn Sohrne
bjornsohrne@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 03/001

World War One Indian Army Field Post Offices

For research purposes, collector is interested in exchanging scans and information on the WWI Indian Army Field Post Offices in what is today Lebanon, Syria and Cilicia.

Replies to:
Bob Gray
robertgray@me.com

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 01/008

« Doar Ivri » is the 32 page, full colour (A4), award winning, quarterly journal in French of the **Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël** (C.F.P.I.), founded in 2004.

It and covers all aspects of Holy Land philately and Judaica. Ask for a free sample copy (PDF) or visit our website:

www.cfpi-asso.net

Replies to:
Jean-Paul Danon

president.cfpi@cfpi-asso.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/015

The online resource for Palestine Collectors

The award-winning, non-commercial website

Short Introduction To The Philately Of Palestine

presents a wealth of information for the collector of Palestine: be it First World War FPOs, Mandate stamps and postal history, Egyptian and Jordanian occupation, and modern-day PNA: stamps, postmarks, registration labels, postal history.

Also featured is the index to the BAPIP Bulletin and an extensive bibliography with over 8,000 entries, and much much more!

www.zobbel.de/stamp

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 01/009

NEGEV HOLYLAND STAMPS INC.

Specialists in

Holy Land Postal Bid Sales

Two mail auctions a year

HOLY LAND POSTAL BID SALES

Offering all aspects of Holy Land Philately

Judaica-Forerunners-British Mandate-Interim-Israel

Free illustrated catalogue sent on request

eBay Seller ID: LEADSTAMPSID

NEGEV HOLYLAND STAMPS

Sid Morginstin

LEADSTAMP@VERIZON.NET

Fax: 609-291-8438 CELL: 609-456-9508

PO BOX 8101 TRENTON NJ 08650

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 01/006

OMAN STUDIES CENTRE
for Documentation and Research on Oman and the Arabian Gulf

The Oman Studies Centre is pooling resources on Oman and the Gulf to support research on Oman and to provide advisory services. In addition to the Oman Library with books, maps, and documents, the information pool includes special collections such as a philatelic collection and a numismatic collection.

For our philatelic collection we buy stamps, postal history, stationery, and documents in the following areas:

- India used in Muscat and Gwadar
- Pakistan used in Muscat and Gwadar
- British Post Office in Muscat
- Muscat & Oman, Sultanate of Oman
- "rebel stamps" State of Oman and Dhufar

We currently also buy early postcards of Oman (pre-1970) and Muscat quarter Anna varieties to complete collections that will result in the publishing of specialised catalogues in these two fields.

We have extensive holdings of duplicate material in all fields and are willing to sell or exchange for other Oman material. Enquiries are welcome.

Replies to:
Oman Studies Centre, Berlin Office, Kronenstr. 69, 10117 Berlin, Germany
collections@oman.org

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/012

Wants:
Sharjah, Yemen, Oman

Sharjah	Scott O1-9, NH or used (S.G. O101-09)
Yemen	Scott 597, 607, 615, 632, 633, 634, 635, C145 (S.G. 74, 82, 94, 112, 126, 127, 128, 129)
	Yemen (combined), any, used
Oman	Scott 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 118, any, used
	(S.G.: same numbers)

Buy or trade.

Offers to:
Burl Henry
henrysatshamrock@aol.com

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 05/005

Jordan & Palestine
Postal History

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

Large collections and stock available for Collectors, Dealers, and Investors.

www.kawarphilatelics.com

Replies to:
Kawar Philatelics, Kamal Kawar
kawar@kawarphilatelics.com

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 07/003

Dr. Andreas Birken

Handbook of Turkish Philately

Part I: The Ottoman Stamps

Volume 1: The Tughra Stamps
A5, 88 pages, colour, German – 15 €

Volume 2: The Duloz Stamps
A5, 88 pages, colour, German – 15 €

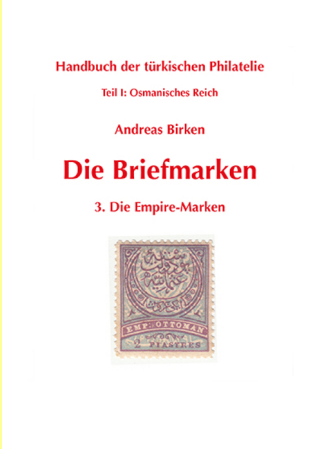
Volume 2a: The Duloz Plate Varieties
A5, 72 pages, colour, German – 10 €

Volume 3: The Empire Stamps
A5, 92 pages, colour, German – 15 €

Volume 4: Coat-of-Arms and Thessaly Issues
A5, 80 pages, colour, German – 15 €

Volume 5: The Small Tughras
A5, 84 pages, colour, German – 15 €

Postage & Packing:
Germany: 2 €
Worldwide: 4 €



Contact: Dr. Andreas Birken, Kreienkoppel 3, 22399 Hamburg
A.Birken@t-online.de
www.arosturk.org/publ.htm

Private Gratis-Anzeige 05/003

1992 Israel–China First Flight Cover Wanted

I am looking to purchase a First Flight cover Tel Aviv–Beijing of 3.09.1992. I have other covers from this event, but am looking for this specific cachet as pictured.

Apparently less than 100 registered covers exist.

Offers to:
Mark Sommer, brocean@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/005

Palestine World War I

For research purposes I'm looking for originals, photocopies, or scans of issues of

The Palestine News

This was the weekly military newspaper of EEF and OETA(S), published in Cairo in 1918/1919.

Replies to:
Tobias Zywietz
zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/016

For Sale: Jordan & Saudi

Saudi Arabia (Hejaz-Nejd)
Scott 135 & 136 (SG 313a & 314a)
unused, hinged $4 each plus postage

Mint items from Jordan
please ask for list or send wants

Replies to:
Marwan Nusair
+1-513-289-6337
hejaz@tccincinnati.com

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

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 07/201

Extensive Stock of Iraq and Iraqi Kurdistan

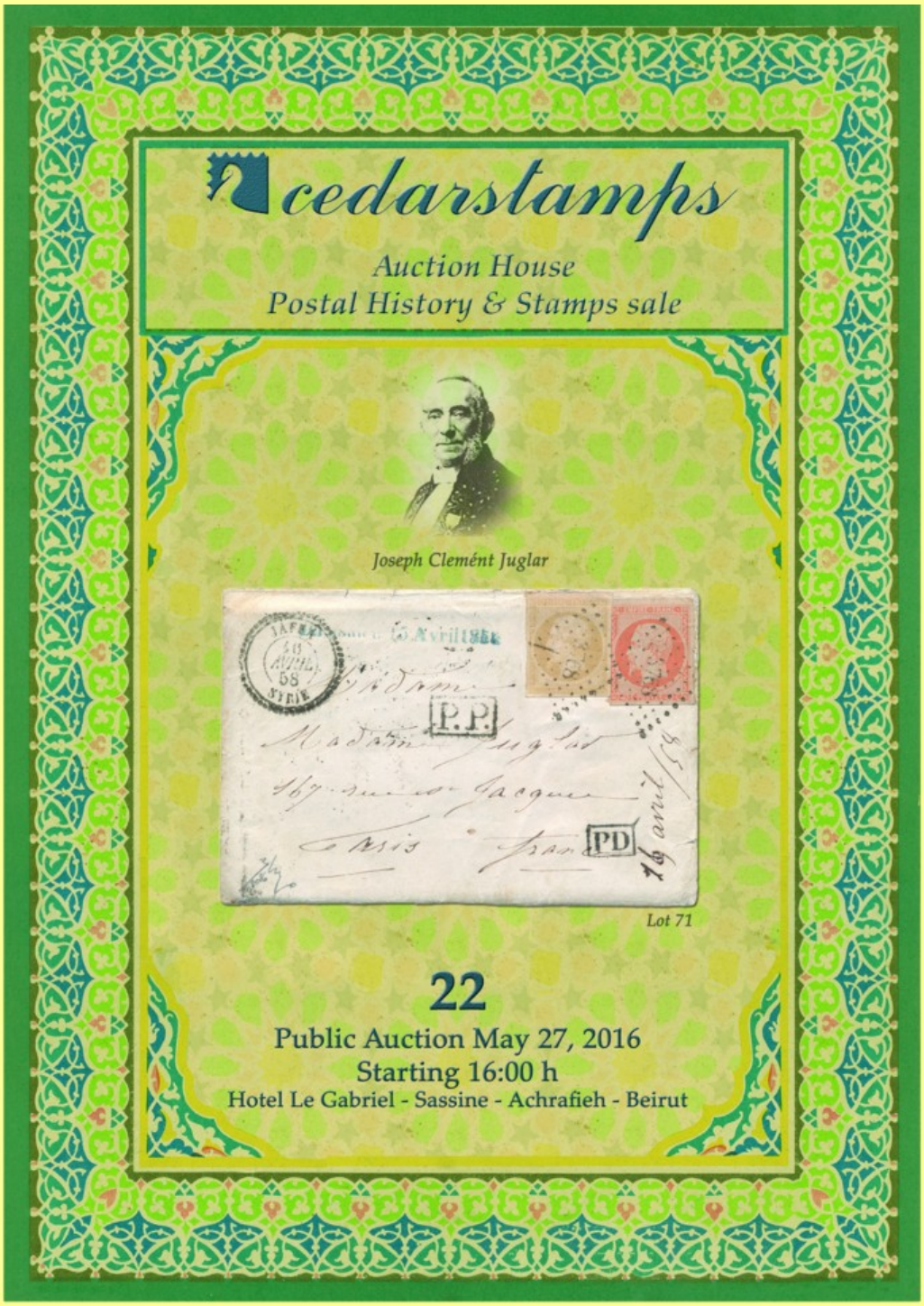
Mohammed Dhia Al-Shirwani

P.O. Box 55220
Baghdad Post Office
Baghdad, Iraq

Phone: +964 (0) 7904 371 842
E-mail: shirwani@gmail.com

Website: shirwani.comeze.com

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 03/502



Your link with The Arabian World

Cedarstamps Sed El Bauchrieh-City Center Bld.-3rd floor-Jdeidet El Matn-Lebanon
Telefax: + 961 1 901830 info@cedarstamps.com www.cedarstamps.com

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 03/007

LATIN AMERICAN PHILATELICS

P. O. Box 56194, LONDON, E17 0GF, GREAT BRITAIN

ALL WORLD POSTAL AUCTION & Retail Lists

Specialising in South & Central America, Middle East and British Commonwealth.
Latest list features material from Aden, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia and Yemen

WE RUN REGULAR ALL WORLD POSTAL AUCTIONS SPECIALISING IN LATIN AMERICA. EACH SALE INCLUDES STAMPS, POSTMARKS, POSTAL HISTORY, POSTAL STATIONERY, PROOFS, CINDERELLAS, REVENUES, ERRORS & VARIETIES.

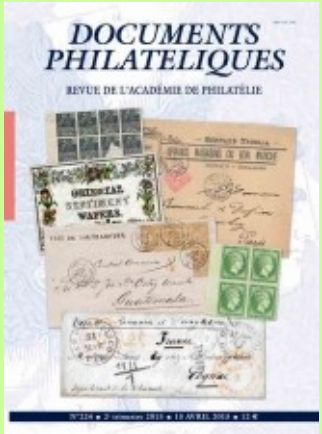
WRITE OR EMAIL FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE.

EMAIL: latamphil@btinternet.com

Gratis-Anzeige 01/203

DOCUMENTS PHILATÉLIQUES

The quarterly revue of the Académie de Philatélie



If you are passionate about stamps and postal history, *Documents Philatéliques*, offers its readers original articles and reference studies in every aspect of philately.

Documents Philatéliques is published since 1959 in French. The revue consists of 40 pages, A4, all in colour.

The annual subscription covers four issues appearing on 15th of January, April, July, and October. An index of articles published, listed by author and title, is available on our web site:

www.academiedephilatelie.fr

We are able to offer a special rate for your first year of subscription of 30 € instead of the normal price of 40 €. **Save 10 €!**

Methods of payment:
– bank transfer: Académie de Philatélie. IBAN: FR8520041000010143663L02062 / BIC: PSSTFRPPPA
– PayPal (please add 2 € for charges): for information email brigitte.abensur@wanadoo.fr
– cheque drawn in Euro on a French bank to the order of Académie de Philatélie and addressed to:
Brigitte Abensur, 8 rue des Fossés, 54700 Pont-à-Mousson. France.

Free Advertisement / Gratis-Anzeige

The Oriental Philatelic Association of London

ORIENTAL PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION OF LONDON

The Oriental Philatelic Association of London was founded in 1949. Its remit is very broad both geographically and historically as it covers all philatelic aspects of post within the former Ottoman Empire and all its myriad successor states. Nevertheless many members specialise in one small area. Over one third of our membership of over 150 lives abroad, with a particular large number in the USA.

OPAL publishes a couple of journals per year along with a couple of newsletters. Both publications are also used to answer members' queries. If our extensive library can't help with queries, then our membership invariably contains someone who can help, however specialised or esoteric. There are informal meetings held in various UK locations as well as our annual get together for our AGM.

Membership costs presently £5 per annum. Further details can be found on and contacts can be made via OPAL's website: www.mclstamps.co.uk/opal/opalhome.html.

Philip Longbottom, OPAL secretary, email: prlongbottom@aol.com

ℋ – Free Advertisement / Gratis-Anzeige

Palestinian Authority

All Issues from the West Bank & Gaza

Sanctioned by the UPU since 1994 for internal & external mail from the Palestinian Authority territories, plus Gaza 'locals' issued since 2009

Stamps – Blocks – Miniature Sheets
FDCs – Postal History
1994 – 2016

www.palstamps.eu

Contact us at: palstamps@ziggo.nl

Payments are accepted by PayPal, direct bank transfer, and cash sent at buyer's own risk.

Free Advertisement / Gratis-Anzeige

FCIW AL BARID

Established: 1969 in the Netherlands

www.pv-al-barid.com

Association dedicated to Middle East Philately, our members are mostly specialist in their field of collecting. The association supports them by organizing 4 meetings a year, 3-4 publications per year, readings, library and exhibitions.
Interested in becoming a member?

Contact our secretary at wim.poppelaars@hotmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 04/002

Holy Land Stamps and Literature

I seek high quality and high value Holy Land stamps and postal history as well as Literature (eg. The Holyland Philatelist, BAPIP Bulletins, and monographs).

Please contact:
rnasch@fairmanage.com

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 04/003

BAPIP Bulletin 1952–2015

The complete archive of the BAPIP Bulletin, the journal of the **Holyland Philatelic Society**, has been digitised. Available are entire issues or individual articles from 1952–2015.

Visit:
www.zobbel.de/stamp/lit_09.htm

Private Gratis-Anzeige 05/005

Wanted: Postal History of the Indian Period in the Persian Gulf

I'm looking for postal history covers from the Indian Period of Muscat, Kuwait, Bahrain, and Dubai.

Please contact Thomas Johansen at arabiangulfphilately@gmail.com

Free Advertisement / Gratis-Anzeige

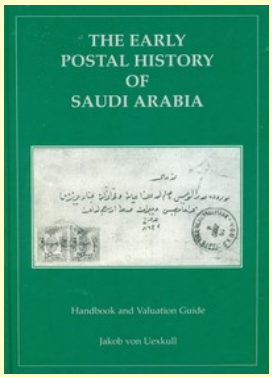
Balkan Phila

www.balkanphila.com

Website for collectors of the Ottoman Empire, Balkans and Middle East: Stamps & Postal History, Postcards & Literature, Articles & Collections, Maps & Books, Photographs & Gravures

Kemal Giray
AIJP, RPSL, ONEPS, OPAL, GBOS, ONS
info@balkanphila.com

Special Offers for *Middle East Philatelic Bulletin* Readers:

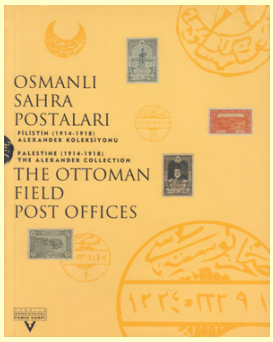


Jakob von Uexküll

Early Postal History of Saudi Arabia
Handbook & Valuation guide

2001, hard-bound, 100 pages with b/w illustrations.
Ltd. ed. of 450 signed copies.

£35
Special Offer: £30



Ertughrul & Giray (eds.)

Ottoman Field Post Offices
Palestine 1914–1918

Based on Zvi Alexander collection.
2000, card bound, 120 pages, fully coloured

£15
Special Offer: £12

Kemal Giray (ed.)

Ottoman Post in Palestine
1840–1918
Volume 1: Jerusalem

Based on Zvi Alexander collection.
2004, card-bound, 80 pages, fully coloured.

£12
Special Offer: £10

Kemal Giray (ed.)

Ottoman Post in Palestine
1840–1918
Volume 2

Based on Zvi Alexander collection.
2007, card-bound, 171 pages, fully coloured.

£15
Special Offer: £12

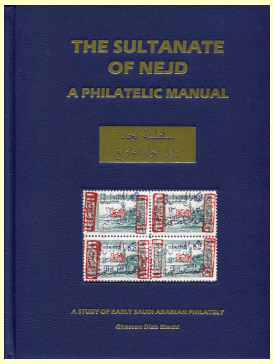
İSFİLA

Turkish Stamps Catalogue 2016

1863–2015. Semi-specialised, incl. Stationery, Special Cancellations, FDCs, back of the catalogue, Zeppelins, Turkish Cyprus.

2 volumes., fully coloured.

£35
Special Offer: £30

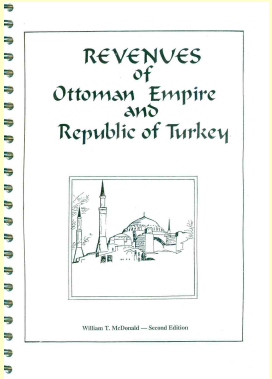


Ghassan Diab Riachi

Sultanate of Nejd
A Philatelic Manual

2015, hard-bound, 408 pages, 865 colour illustrations.
Ltd. ed. of 200 copies.

£125
Special Offer: £100

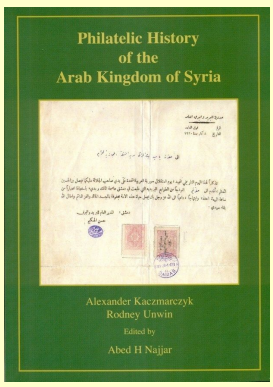


W. T. McDonald

Revenues of Ottoman Empire and Republic of Turkey
Second edition

1998, ring-bound, 242 pages with b&w illustrations.
(produced as photocopy)

£25
Special Offer: £18.75



Kaczmarczyk & Unwin

Philatelic History of the Arab Kingdom of Syria

2014, 2nd extensively revised edition, 154 pages, A4, illustrated in colour.
Ltd. ed. of 300 numbered copies.

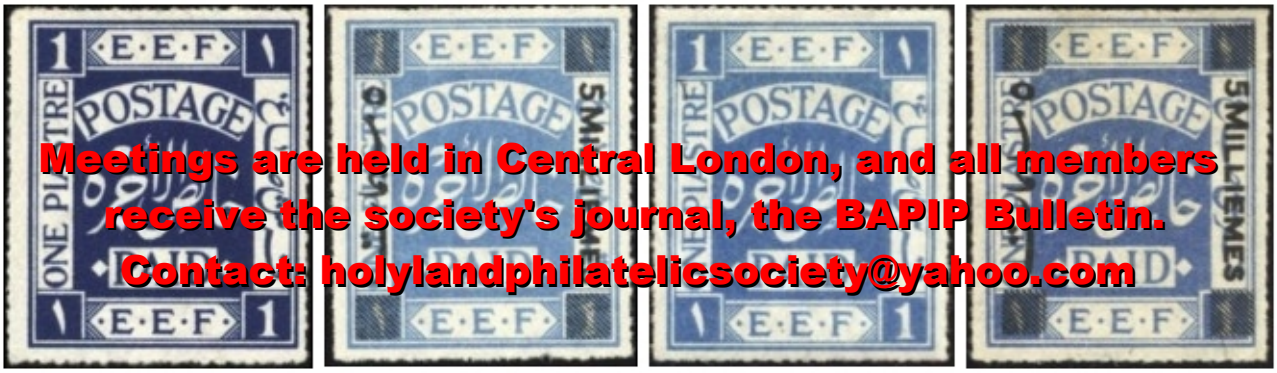
£30
Special Offer: £25

Free Advertisement / Gratis-Anzeige

Do you collect stamps from the Holy Land?

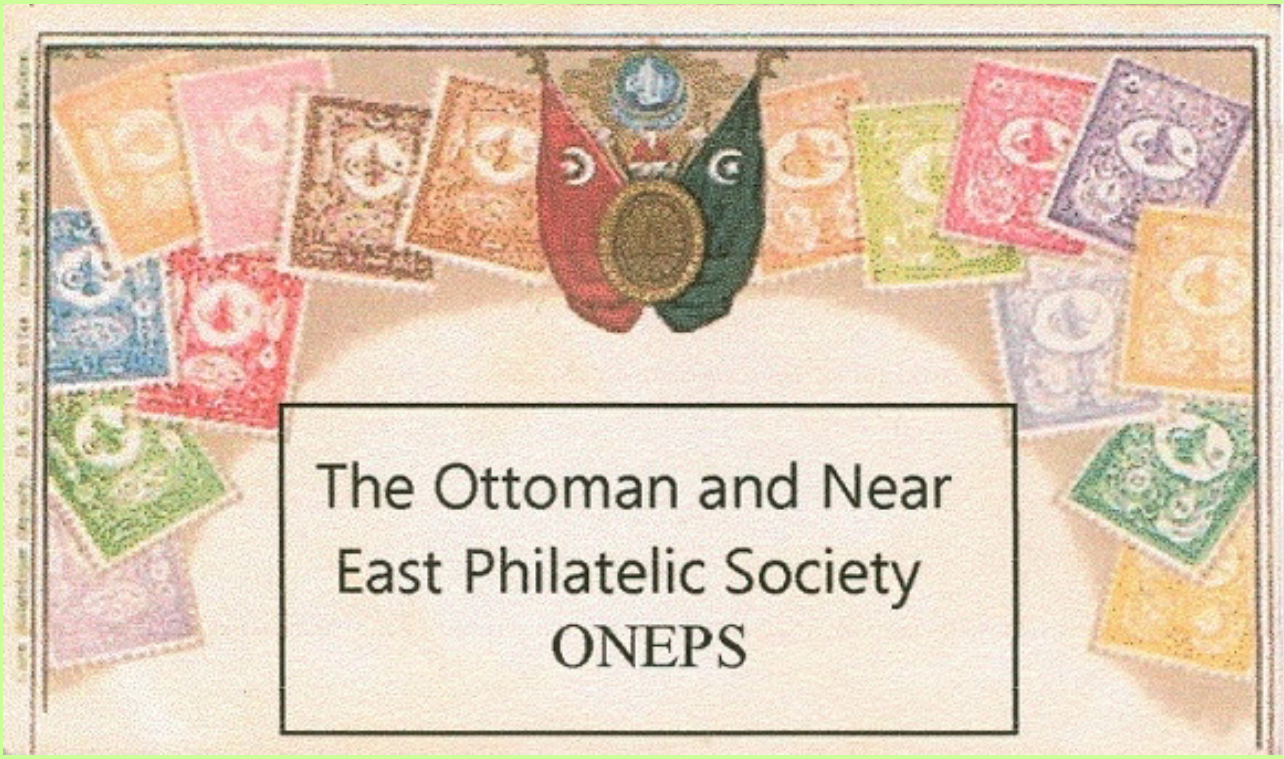
Why not join the Holyland Philatelic Society?

The Holyland Philatelic Society (founded in 1952) is the British society for all collectors of the stamps and postal history of Israel and Mandate Palestine, and for those interested in the postal services in the Holyland from earliest times until the present day, including Ottoman and foreign post offices, times of war, the occupations, and Palestinian National Authority.



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

Contact: holylandphilatelicsociety@yahoo.com



The Ottoman and Near East Philatelic Society (ONEPS) promotes the collection and study of postage and revenue stamps, stationery, and postal history of the Ottoman Empire, the Republic of Turkey, and Ottoman successor states, including the Near and Middle East, Egypt, Arabia, and the Balkans.

Our journal, "The Levant," is published three times a year, and an index to all articles is posted on our website: www.oneps.net.

Membership in the society opens the door to a philatelic community with a wide range of interests, including Turkey, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Jordan, Yemen, Egypt, Armenia, Greece, Cyprus, Bulgaria and Romania, philatelic and political history, postal administration, stamp authentication and forgeries, picture post cards and postal ephemera.

Annual dues are $20 in North America; £17 in the UK; €20 or $25 all other countries. Join by submitting an application, available from the Secretary, Mr. Rolfe Smith, at xbow2@mac.com or as download from our website: www.oneps.net.

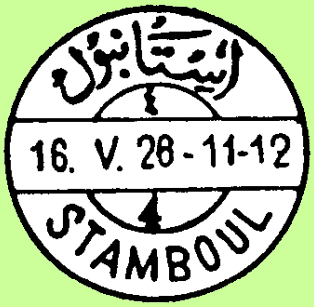
www.oneps.net

Free Advertisement / Gratis-Anzeige

AROS

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Osmanisches Reich/Türkei im Bund Deutscher Philatelisten e.V.

Study Circle Ottoman Empire/Turkey



Die Arbeitsgemeinschaft Osmanisches Reich/Türkei (AROS) ist eine Vereinigung der Türkei-Philatelisten. Ihr Ziel ist die Verbreitung und Vertiefung des Wissens über die Briefmarken und Postgeschichte des Osmanischen Reichs und der Türkei sowie der Nachfolgestaaten des Osmanischen Reichs von Albanien bis Jemen, soweit hierfür im BDPh keine eigenen Arbeitsgemeinschaften bestehen.

Unsere Sammelgebiete

- Osmanisches Reich
- Levantepost und Militärmission
- Republik Türkei
- Türkisch-Zypern
- Libyen
- Ägypten
- Jemen und Oman
- Saudi-Arabien
- Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, VAE
- Iraq
- Syrien und Libanon
- Palästina und Jordanien
- Albanien
- Kooperation mit den ArGen Bulgarien, Griechenland und Rumänien

Unsere Leistungen

- effektive Tauschmöglichkeiten
- Rundsendedienst
- Literaturstelle mit Ausleihmöglichkeit
- jährliche Tagungen
- Möglichkeit der Mitgliedschaft im BDPh mit Verbandszeitschrift „philatelie“
- Prüfung von Marken, Stempeln und Aufdrucken durch erfahrene Philatelisten
- Beratung und Hilfe beim Sammlungsaufbau und -verkauf
- gebietsbezogene Auskunft und Hilfe für jeden Philatelisten
- viermal jährlich das Mitteilungsheft „Türkei-Spiegel“ mit Informationen und Forschungsergebnissen

Kontaktadresse: Dr. Andreas Birken, Kreienkoppel 3, 22399 Hamburg
A.Birken@t-online.de

www.arosturk.org/aos.htm

Editorial

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

The Contents of this Issue

Bernd-Dieter Buscke specialises in the postal history Jordan and translations of his articles in TÜRKEI-SPIEGEL will feature regularly in coming issues of MEPB. He starts a series on early cancellations in Transjordan with **Late Use of Postmarks of the Kingdom of Syria**.

Regular author *Rainer Fuchs* charts his journey on some unusual **Iraq Railway Post Stamps** he was offered: through diligent research and modern examination methods, he exposed these as fakes.

Postmark Record Sheets of Mandate Palestine come rarely onto the philatelic market: I can show a number of examples from two auction houses and provide some background given in a 1976 article by the late *Marvin Siegel*.

The renowned Jordan and Palestine specialist *Dr. Avo Kaplanian* has reworked and updated his 2005 study of the varieties of the **Revenue Overprints on Jordan's 'Palestine Aid' Obligatory Tax Stamps** of 1947 and 1953. Avo also supplied a new **Nablus AM** postmark on a 1956 official postal circular, following up on the articles in MEPB 3 and 5.

Rainer Fuchs noticed a posting by Hans Nast on Germany's BDPh website enquiring about 1957 **Lebanon Cedar Definitives** with a very unusual surcharge: it's on the back of the stamps!

Dietrich Ecklebe writes in World Cultural Heritage in Jordan: **The Decapolis**.

Book Reviews included *Ayman Dayekh*'s **The Paper Money Collectors' Guide** by *Mahdi Bseiso*; *Freddy Khalastchy*'s **Baghdad in British Occupation**; and a concise look at *Amsterdam Postage Stamp Society*'s 80th anniversary publication **APS Tachtig.**

Rainer Fuchs appeals to collector's of **Baghdad–Haifa Overland Mail** to collaborate in his research. Though such material is snapped up in auctions, his please remained unanswered. As editor I can speak volumes about people hesitating to come forward, though gladly when probed many do then cooperate.

Edward B. Proud's death leaves a huge gap in philatelic research: his archive and books were invaluable sources of material. Gladly, the Royal Philatelic Society London (RPSL) announces the acquisition of his archive.

In the **Archive Section** the series on postal history and related notices from the **Official Gazettes for Palestine** is continued for the year 1928.

100th Anniversary of the Capture of Jerusalem

As my appeals for material have fallen on deaf ears, I decided to drop the idea, rather than publishing something sub-standard and disappointing. I seek have have a piece covering the whole of World War I in MEPB 10. Once again my appeal: if you have something suitable, or can point me towards such material, please do come forward!

Future Articles

These are some of the topics and articles I am, together with the authors, working on to include in future issues of *MEPB:*

- Mandate Palestine: London II Plate Varieties
- The French Military Mission in the Hejaz 1916–1920
- The "Er Ramle" postmark on Zeppelin Orient Flight 1931
- The Oriental Travels of Julius Bolthausen: More Postcards and The Caiffa Bisects
- Early Postcards of Muscat
- Palestine Jerusalem I Overprinting in August 1920
- The Raid on the Bethlehem P.O. in September 1938
- The Printing Process of the Blues of Palestine
- World Cultural Heritage in Jordan
- PNA Issues: Gaza Freedom Fleet 2011
- Iraqi Railway Stamps Booklets
- 17th Century Mail by French Merchant Ships
- The RAF Postal Service in Sharjah
- The Postage Rates and Overland Mail charges of Iraq
- Court Fee stamps of the Palestine Mandate
- Egypt Rates Changes and Stamps Issues
- The Late Use of the Small Ottoman Date-Bridge of Postmark of Kerek in Transjordan
- Egyptian Perfins: Joss & Löwenstein
- Book Review: Sultanate of Oman Postal System 1966–2016
- Book Review: Anglo-Egyptian & French Colonial Censorship in WWII
- Book Review: Birken series on Ottoman Stamps
- Book Review: Burhop/Heijs 'Postkrieg' Catalogue
- The Late Use of the Hejazi postmark of Maʿān in Transjordan
- Archive: The Postal Service in Palestine in 1922
- The Revenue Stamps of Palestine 1994–2016
- Middle East Postal Wars

Contributions

I will consider any article of quality for potential inclusion: be it a large article with original research, a small piece looking at a particular aspect, a concise description of an interesting cover, or a long-forgotten piece of research rediscovered. It can be original writing, or material already published.

I will advise and help with anything that is offered. Translation into English can be arranged, and all steps and processes are closely coordinated with the author.

Articles should be submitted as plain text (TXT), rich text (RTF), LibreOffice/OpenOffice (ODT), MS Word (DOC, DOCX) or Adobe Acrobat (PDF). Images can be JPEG/JPG- or PNG-files in 300dpi (or higher) resolution.

Rights to texts and images not belonging to the author should be cleared, or at least be flagged-up, so that I can deal with any such issues. If in doubt: just ask! I will strive to resolve any such occurring problems.

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

Acknowledgements

I'd like to thank again all contributors and all those aiding and encouraging me in the creation of this journal. The list would be too long to print here, so I name just one non-philatelists, who, as native speaker, helped me with proofreading and gave advice on style of writing, namely *Colin Booth*.

My special thanks go the *Baha Obeidat* for translations in preparation of the inclusion of THE ARAB COLLECTOR in the Journal Reviews section.

Several organisations and persons gave me general permission to reprint articles from their journals and archives. One person I have especially to thank is Barry D. Hoffman, copyright owner of F. W. Pollack's *The Holy Land Philatelist*.

Many thanks to all!

Translator and Proof-Reader Needed!

I'm looking for help in editing this journal, namely volunteers willing to translate or check translations (German/English, Dutch/English, Arabic/English) or to proof-read material submitted.

Download Statistics

As of late Novemer 2017, the numbers of downloads of the first six issues of MEPB continue to rise steadily, the cumulative total is now at 9,293. But, naturally, numbers are tailing off after the first few months an edition is published. The totals for each issue so far:

Issue 1 (December 2015):	3,481	144/month
Issue 2 (April 2016):	1,739	90/month
Issue 3 (August 2016):	1,446	93/month
Issue 4 (December 2016):	1,226	105/month
Issue 5 (April 2017):	1,088	143/month
Issue 6 (August 2017):	542	163/month

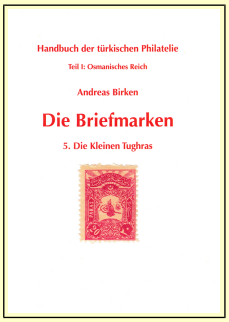
Please come forward with your articles, research notes, queries, and images! MEPB needs interesting new material!

STOP PRESS STOP PRESS STOP PRESS STOP PRESS STOP PRESS STOP PRES

The latest volume of ***Dr. Andreas Birken****'s*
Handbook of Turkish Philately – Part I: The Ottoman Stamps
has just been issued

Volume 5: The Small Tughras
A5, 84 pages, colour, German – 15 €
Postage & Packing: Germany: 2 €, Worldwide: 4 €

Dr. Andreas Birken, Kreienkoppel 3, 22399 Hamburg
A.Birken@t-online.de – www.arosturk.org/publ.htm



Imprint

The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin

Copyright © 2017 – All Rights reserved.

Publisher and Editor:

Tobias Zywietz, Hauptstr. 10, 75245 Neulingen, Germany, phone: +49-7237-443903, e-mail: mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

Copyright and exploitation rights of articles and contributions remain unrestricted and with the individual authors. Contributions signed by name do not necessarily represent the views of the editor or the publisher.

The magazine is free. It is distributed by the publisher exclusively via digital download from his website. Each reader is permitted to print this magazine for his personal use.

The dissemination of the magazine to third parties as a PDF-file is disapproved of, but any promotion by mentioning the website address or download link is highly welcome.

A mailing list is operated by the publisher giving participants prior notice of new issues and developments related to the journal. The recipients' addresses are not disclosed to third parties and deleted upon request.

Any further commercial exploitation of the journal or its contents, e.g. selling prints, is not permitted without prior request to and approval from the publisher.

Storage of individual articles and contributions or of the complete magazine on websites is prohibited. Exceptions are made after agreeing terms and conditions of such a use with the publisher.

Those interested in commercial re-use of individual contributions, are asked to contact the authors. Non-commercial re-use, e.g. in journals of philatelic associations, will be granted upon request to the publisher and author, provided the source is properly acknowledged.

The publisher strives to take account of existing copyrights and restrictions of texts and images used, but in individual cases this cannot be guaranteed, as it is not always possible to ascertain the existence of such rights.

The publisher and editor of this magazine has absolutely no commercial interests as it is published solely for the purpose of philatelic research and education.

If a breach of copyright is detected, respective parties are asked to contact the publisher to resolve the matter amicably, e.g. by inserting correct copyright notices.

The respective authors of individual articles and contributions are deemed responsible for all contents of their submissions. These rules are a prerequisite of accepting material for publication. Further claims of any kind, particularly for damages or indemnities, are expressly excluded.

Impressum

The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin

Copyright © 2017 – Alle Rechte vorbehalten.

Herausgeber und Redakteur (v.i.S.d.P./§5 TMG):

Tobias Zywietz, Hauptstr. 10, 75245 Neulingen, Deutschland, Tel.: 07237-443903, E-Mail: mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

Für Beiträge dritter Autoren verbleibt das uneingeschränkte Urheber- und Verwertungsrecht bei den genannten Autoren. Namentlich gekennzeichnete Beiträge stellen nicht unbedingt die Meinung der Redaktion oder des Herausgebers dar.

Die Zeitschrift ist kostenlos. Sie wird vom Herausgeber ausschließlich digital über seine Webseite vertrieben. Jedem Bezieher steht es frei, diese Zeitschrift für seine persönlichen Belange auszudrucken. Die Weitergabe der Zeitschrift (PDF-Datei) an Dritte ist nicht verboten, die Nennung der Webseite bzw. des Links zum Herunterladen ist dagegen für alle Parteien vorteilhafter.

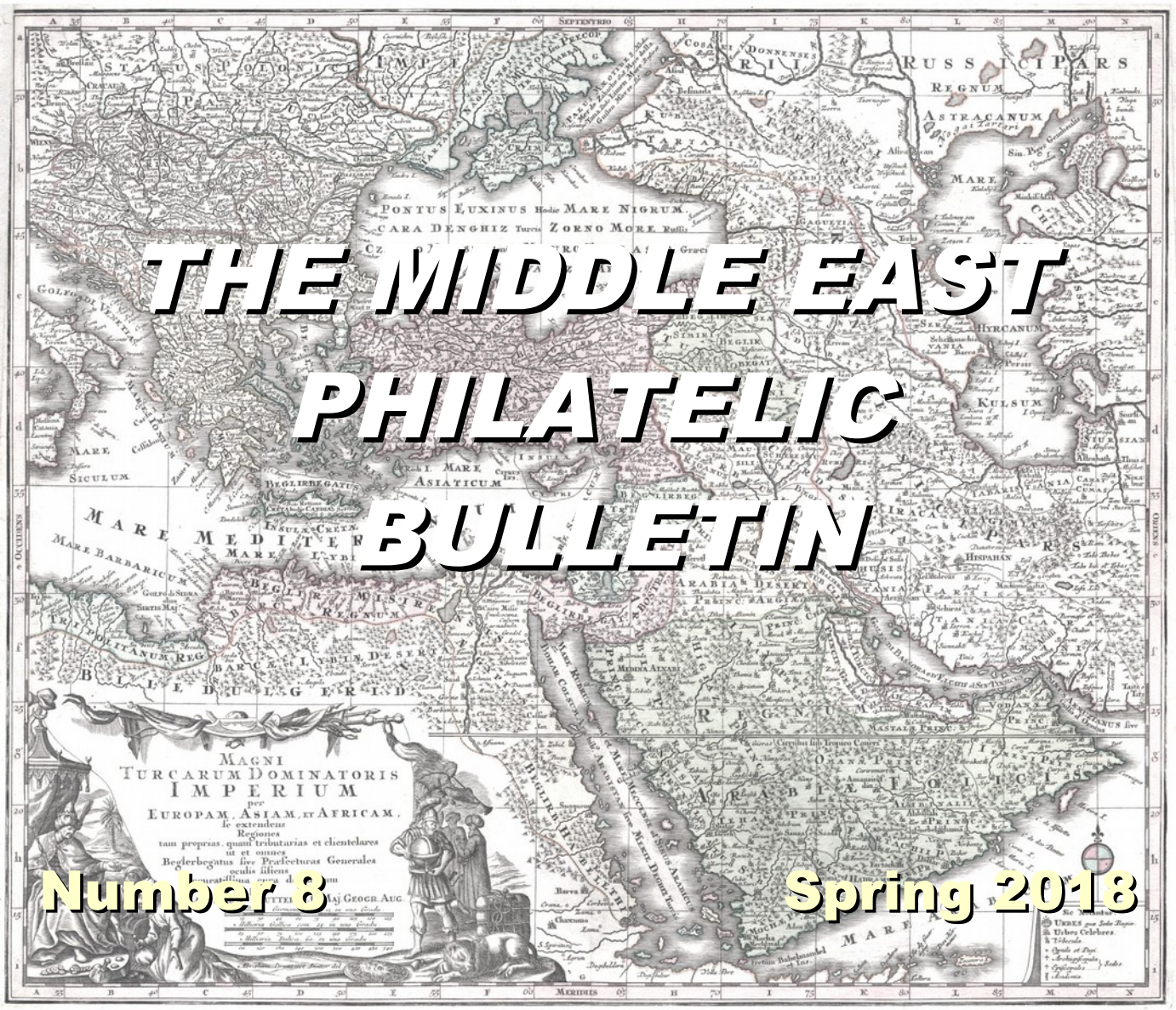
Der Herausgeber unterhält einen E-Mail-Verteiler, der den Interessenten vorab das Erscheinen einer neuen Ausgabe ankündigt und ihn mit Entwicklungen in Bezug auf die Zeitschrift auf dem Laufenden hält. Bezieher-Adressen werden nicht an Dritte weitergegeben und bei Einstellung des Bezugs bzw. auf Verlangen gelöscht.

Eine kommerzielle Weiterverwertung der Zeitschrift oder einzelner Inhalte, z.B. zum Zwecke des Verkaufs von Ausdrucken, ist ohne vorherige Anfrage und Genehmigung nicht gestattet. Die Speicherung und Bereitstellung einzelner Beiträge oder der kompletten Ausgabe dieser Zeitschrift auf Internetseiten ist untersagt. Ausnahmen sind nur nach entsprechender Vereinbarung mit dem Herausgeber möglich.

Interessenten an einer Wiederverwertung einzelner Beiträge, z.B. in Fachzeitschriften philatelistischer Vereine und ArGen, werden gebeten, mit den Autoren Kontakt aufzunehmen. Nicht kommerzielle Wiederverwertungen, z.B. in Vereins- oder Arge-Zeitschriften, werden nach Anfrage und bei ausreichender Quellenangabe gerne genehmigt. Der Herausgeber ist bemüht bestehende Urheberrechte zu berücksichtigen und zu nennen, kann dies aber im Einzelfall nicht garantieren, da das Bestehen solcher Rechte nicht immer im Vorhinein geklärt werden kann.

Der Herausgeber verfolgt keinerlei kommerzielle Interessen mit dieser Zeitschrift. Parteien, die einen Urheberrechtsverstoß gegeben sehen, sind gebeten, sich mit dem Herausgeber in Verbindung zu setzen, um eine einvernehmliche Lösung (nachträgliches Einfügen einer ordnungsgemäßen Herkunftsangabe) herbeizuführen.

Für Beiträge von Fremdautoren sind die jeweiligen Autoren verantwortlich. Diese Regeln sind Voraussetzung für die Annahme vom Material zur Veröffentlichung. Weitergehende Ansprüche gegenüber dem Herausgeber sind ausgeschlossen.



THE MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC BULLETIN

Number 8 **Spring 2018**

Some of the Articles in Preparation:

Transjordan: The Hejazi Postmark of Maʿān

Palestine: London II Plate Varieties

Egypt Perfins: Joss & Löwenstein

1957 Postal War Egypt–France

World Cultural Heritage In Jordan

Egypt Rates Changes and Stamps Issues

The Revenue Stamps of Palestine 1994–2016

Review: Anglo-Egyptian and French Censor Marks WWII (Sprenger/Specht)

Review: Postkrieg Catalogue (Burhop/Heijs)

Archive: Official Gazettes of Palestine 1929