

Levant Perfins: Joss & Löwenstein

Palestine: London II Plate Varieties (Avo Kaplanian)

The Late Use of the Hejazi Postmark of Ma'an in Transjordan 1920–1927

A Unique Quadruple Rate Overland Mail Cover

Palestine Mandate Postmark Record Sheets

1957 Egyptian Mail Rejected by France

Lebanon: More Gum-Side Surcharges

World Cultural Heritage In Jordan: Madaba and other Christian Sites

Archive: Official Gazettes of Palestine 1929

THE MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC BULLETIN

THE MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC BULLETIN

Number 8

Spring 2018

Permalink: www.zobbel.de/mepb/MEP-Bulletin_008.pdf

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Joss & Löwenstein Perfins on an Egyptian Postal Stationery Card

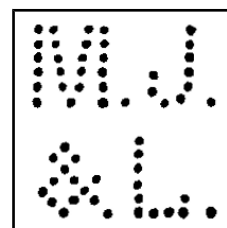
by Vahe Varjabedian¹

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It is most unusual—maybe unique—to record a perfin on an Egyptian postal stationery card. This most rare item, the common 5 Millièmes card of 1888 (NP SPC3), belonged to the well-known textile concern *M. Joss and Löwenstein*, which during the 1880s was expanding, developing a new factory in Prague-Bubna and seeking new opportunities in Scandinavia, France, Italy, Germany, England, the Netherlands, and Russia.

The company became active in several towns in Egypt, and was eager to explore new business in Ismailia, with correspondence continually passing back and forth to Prague (at that time belonging to Austria-Hungary).

It seems that the company had bought a number of Egyptian postal stationery cards in advance and had them perfinned with the company initials “M. J. / & L.” (fig. 1, on the right) to prevent private use, before they were given to their agents.

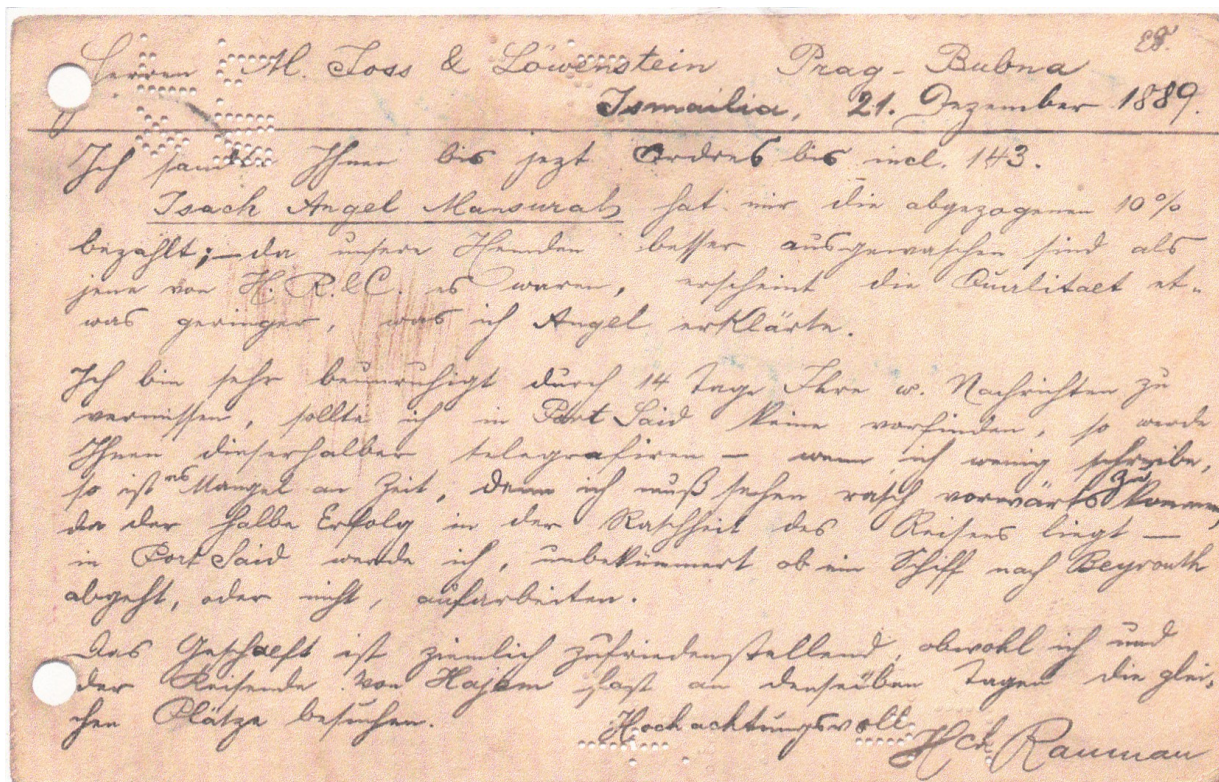
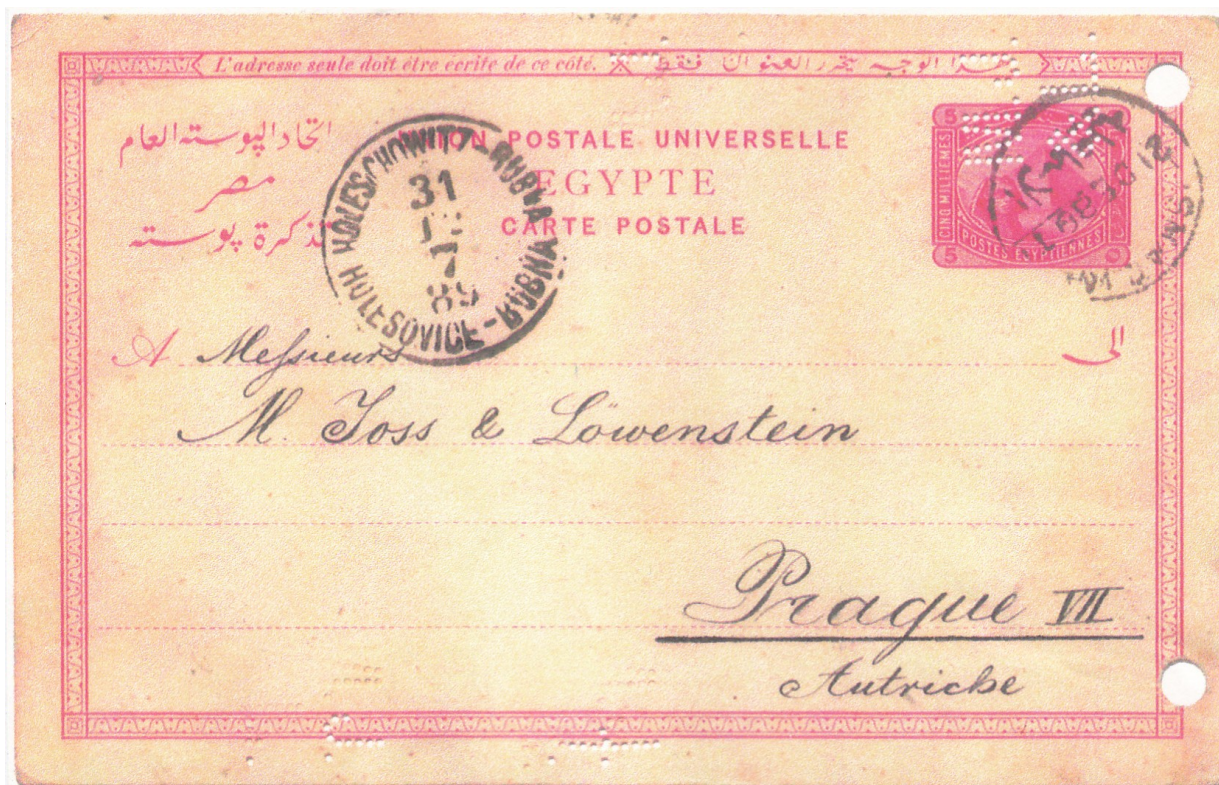


The postal stationery card illustrated (figs. 3 and 3a) was sent from Ismailia on 21st December 1889 and has an arrival hand-stamp of a Prague branch office on 31st December 1889. It is intriguing to see that the perfin initials neatly puncture the card's 5 Millièmes die (fig. 2) – but also leave other traces of incomplete puncturing elsewhere on the card, at top and bottom centre and left (figs. 2a to 2f). It is clear that the operator had some trouble in aligning the perforating machine in such a way as to obliterate the die and yet leave the rest of the card undamaged.



Figs. 2 to 2f: Details from the card showing the various perfins detected.

¹ Vahe first described his discovery in the Perfin Society Bulletin, no. 335, 2005, p. 22. A revised version with colour illustrations appeared in the Quarterly Circular of the Egypt Study Circle, no. 261, 2017 (vol. 23, no. 2), p. 46.



Figs. 3 and 3a: Front and reverse of the postcard, 5m Egypt stationery, Ismailia to Prague: postmark ISMAILIA / 21 DE 89 1[?]; arrival mark: HOLESCHOWITZ-BUBNA / HOLESOWICE-BUBNA² / 31 / 12 / 7 / 89.

² Holešovice-Bubny, German: Holleschowitz-Buben, is in the 7th district of Prague. Bubna lies to the west of Holešovice, both areas became heavily industrialised at the end of the 19th century.

The “M. J. / & L.” Perfin

The 59 whole perfin measures 14.5×14mm and consists of two lines: “M.J.” and “& L.” It is catalogued by Nussbickel as M-81 (see *fig. 5*),³ by Sand as MJ&L-58,⁴ and by the Czech Maxakatalog as M-26.⁵ Sand gives the earliest date of use as 1870.

M.J.	M-81 Böhmen	C
& L.	M. Joss & Löwenstein	
	Inderwear	
	Prag	
	14x15.5mm. 59	2Lh

Fig. 5: The entry in the Nussbickel catalogue.



Fig. 6: The “M. J. / & L.” perfin used on an Austrian stamp.⁶

Joss & Löwenstein’s agent, Mr. Heinrich Ranman, was on his way from Mansoura, via Ismailia, where the card was written, to Port Said and further on to Beirut. The text of the card reads:⁷

Herren M. Joss & Löwenstein Prag-Bubna

28. Messrs. M. Joss & Löwenstein Prag-Bubna

28.

Ismailia, 21. Dezember 1889

Ismailia, 21st December 1889

Ich sandte Ihnen bis jetzt Orders bis incl. 143.

I have sent you up to now orders until 143 inclusive.

Isach Angel Mansourah hat mir die abgezogenen 10% bezahlt, da unsere Hemden besser ausgewaschen sind als jene der H. R. & C. es waren, erscheint die Qualitaet etwas geringer, was ich Angel erklärte.

Isach Angel Mansoura paid me the 10% he deducted because our shirts are washed out better than those of H. R. & C.,⁸ so the quality seems to be a little lower, which I explained to Angel.

Ich bin sehr beunruhigt durch 14 Tage Ihre w. Nachrichten zu vermissen, sollte ich in Part Said keine vorfinden, so werde ich Ihnen dieserhalber telegraphiren – wenn ich wenig schreibe, so ist es Mangel an Zeit, denn ich muß schon rasch vorwärts zu kommen da der halbe Erfolg in der Raschheit des Reisens liegt – in Port Said werde ich, unbekümmert ob ein Schiff nach Beyrouth abgeht, oder nicht, auferbieten.

I am very worried by 14 days of missing any messages of yours. If I don't find any messages in Part Said, I will telegraph you for this reason – if I write only little, it's lack of time, as I have to move forward quickly because half the success is due to the speed of travelling – in Port Said I will offer my goods, regardless of whether or not a ship leaves for Beirut.

Das Geschaefft ist ziemlich zufriedenstellend, obwohl ich und der Reisende von Hajam fast an denselben Tagen die gleichen Plätze besuchen.

The business is quite satisfactory, although I and the traveller of Hajam visit the same places on almost the same days.

Hochachtungsvoll Hch. Ranman.

Yours sincerely Hch. Ranman.⁹

3 Nussbickel, John J.: *Austria Perfins*. The Perfins Club, 1991 [with 3 supplements, 1993–1995]. 158+3+2+3 p.

4 Sand, Gerhard: *Austria-Perfin : Perforierungen in Brief- und Fiskalmarken sowie in Ganzsachen ; Spezial-Katalog der österreichischen Firmenlochungen 1877–1968*. Arge Perfina, 2007. 484 p.

5 Maxa, Vojtech: *Perfins from the territory of Czechoslovakia*. Perfins Club, 1972 [with 4 supplements, 1972–1975]. 55+5+3+3+9 p.

6 Image provided by Gerhard Sand.

7 Transcription and translation by Tobias Zywiets.

8 Possibly Hiram Royal Mallinson & Co. (National Mallinson Fabrics Company), New York?

9 “Hch.” stands for Heinrich; “Ranman” may also read “Ramman.”

The History of M. Joss & Löwenstein

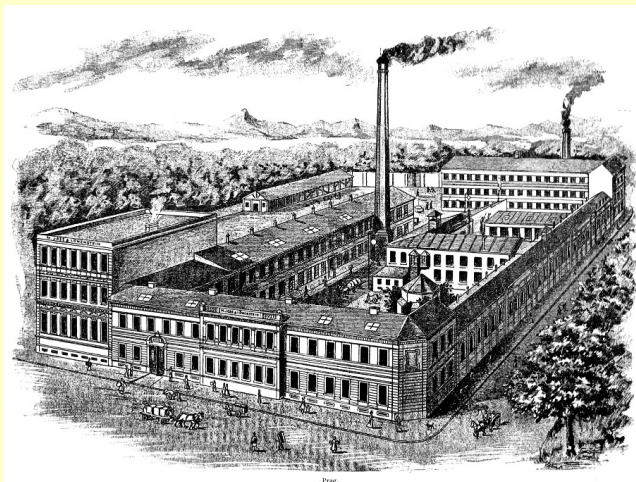
by Tobias Zywiets¹⁰

Marcus Joss (1844–1922, Markus Joß and Marek Joss) started his business in 1870 in a single room at Václavské náměstí (Wenceslas Square) in Prague: with two sewing machines and ten unskilled workers shirts, collars, and cuffs were industrially produced. The expanding company soon moved to premises in Prague's Jungmannova ulice (Jungmanns Street) and in 1877 Simon Löwenstein (1846–1920, Šimon Löwenstein), Joss' brother-in-law, joined the company as co-owner.

Further expansion, especially in exports, led to the construction of a 2400 m² purpose-built factory complex at Belcrediho třída (Belcredi Street) no. 481 in the northern suburb of Bubna in 1878,¹¹ using steam- and electric-driven machinery for the mass production of various garments (dry goods).

At the end of the 1890s over 1,000 people were employed in the Bubna factory, with some 500 more in two factories in Klatovy (Klattau) and Nýrsko (Neuern), and over 300 people working at home as a cottage industry. Further branches in Kolinec (Kolinetz), Vimperk (Winterberg), and Budapest followed before the First World War. About 90% of workers were female. For the time, the company had some progressive social achievements, like company health insurance and pension schemes.

The main trademark "Löwen-Marke" (lion brand)¹² was marketed in Europe, North and South America, Africa, the Middle East, and India. Well into the 1900s the company and its travelling salesmen only sold to wholesalers, not individual shops.



The company received numerous awards at World and similar Exhibitions: Vienna 1873, Sydney 1879, Melbourne 1880, Adelaide 1887, Sydney 1888, Chicago 1893 and the Prague Jubilee Exhibition of 1891, and achieved the privileged status of purveyors to the Austro-Hungarian court: "K.u.k. Hoflieferant."

During the economic downturn of the Great Depression, the company was taken over by "JOKA" brand owner Jan Krčma and integrated into his "Klatovská Továrna na Prádlo" concern.

The area of the former factory complex in Bubna, then in-between Vinařská ulice, Belcrediho třída, and Heřmanova ulice, has been rebuilt with several apartment blocks in 1937.

- 10 Sources: *M. Joss & Löwenstein.*, in: Wikipedia, online: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/M._Joss_%26_L_%C3%B6wenstein (accessed 10.12.2017); *Joß, Markus, Joss, Marcus*, in: *Österreichisches Biographisches Lexikon und biographische Dokumentation*, [ÖBL 1815–1950], vol. 3, part 12, 1962, p. 137, online: http://www.biographien.ac.at/oebl/oebl_J/Joss_Marcus_1844_1922.xml?frames=yes (accessed 7.12.2017); *M. Joss & Löwenstein*, in: *Lepší Praha 7*, online http://www.lepsipraha7.cz/wiki/M._Joss_%26_L_%C3%B6wenstein (accessed 7.12.2017); Kolinec city website, online: <http://www.kolinec.eu/pisemnosti/kolinecnasumave.htm> (accessed 7.12.2017); further internet resources, historical maps, and address books.
- 11 Image: *M. Joss & Löwenstein. K.u.k. Hoflieferanten, Wäsche-Fabrik in Prag.* In: Wikipedia, online: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Datei:Gross-Industrie_Oesterreichs_4_M_Joss_Loewenstein_413.JPG, licence: public domain. The image is originally from the publication *Die Gross-Industrie Oesterreichs*, part X: *Bekleidungs-Industrie : Die Herren-Confection* (Vienna: Weiss, 1898).
- 12 Image from Delcampe, online: <https://www.delcampe.de/de/verzamelingen/werbung/original-werbung-anzeige-1905-loewen-marke-fuer-hemden-joss-loewenstein-prag-ca-80-x-45-mm-302991607.html> (accessed 7.12.2017):



Fig. 7: An advertising sign of M. Joss & Löwenstein, ca. 1900.¹³

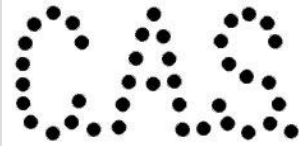

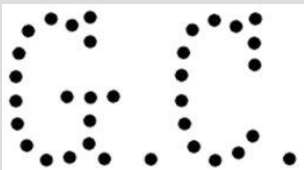

13 Source: Ebay, *Antikes Blech Schild M. JOSS & Löwenstein um 1900*, seller: Daniel Fechter (fellantik), 9.11.2014, online: <http://www.ebay.de/itm/Antikes-Blech-Schild-M-JOSS-amp-Loewenstein-um-1900-/390949305301> (accessed 11.12.2017).

Request for Information: Levant Perfins

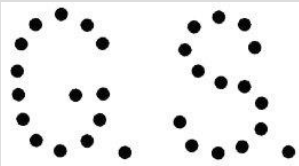


by Gerhard Sand with material from Tobias Zywietz and Dick Scheper

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To complement the already catalogued information about pre-WWI perfins of the Levant, I'm looking for additional material about the usage and the companies themselves, especially information about the companies' specific areas of trade, their main offices and branches.

Code	Stamps	Company Usage Dates Perfin	Examples ¹
CAS-40	Austria	C. A. Sylvestre Constantinople 1908–1914 	
GC-34	France Austria Turkey	Georges Capayannidès Trébizonde (Trabzon) 1908–1914 	

¹ All images in the table are not to scale. The Stameny postcard was first described by Wolf Dinslage in The Austria Bulletin, vol. 40, no. 3, p. 21; reprinted in Perfins Bulletin, vol. 48, 1995, no. 4 (no. 478, April 1995), pp. 54, 63.

GS-30	Austria Turkey Italy	<p>George Stameny</p> <p>Smyrna</p> <p>1908–1914</p> 		
				
				
T-13	Austria	<p>??</p> <p>??</p> <p>Smyrna</p>		

HC-30	Austria France Turkey	Hochstrasser & Cie. Trébizonde (Trabzon), Samsun 1908–1914 	
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Gerhard Sand is member of the Austrian Perfin club “Arge Perfina” and author of several Perfin catalogues:

Specialised Catalogue: *Austria-Perfin : Perforierungen in Brief- und Fiskalmarken sowie in Ganzsachen ; Spezial Katalog der österreichischen Firmenlochungen 1877–1968* (Arge Perfina, 2008, 484 p.)²

Its simplified b/w standard companion is *Austria-Perfin : Perforierungen in Brief- und Fiskalmarken sowie in Ganzsachen ; Standard-Katalog der österreichischen Firmenlochungen 1877–1968* (Arge Perfina, 2017, 185 p.).

Updates are available as free PDF downloads.³



Editor's Notes

I found some limited information on two of the companies:

Hochstrasser & Cie. (in Turkish: Huştraser) was founded in Küsnacht (Switzerland) in 1850 as an import and export concern specialising in foodstuffs. Its branch in Trabzon (Trébizonde, Trapezunt) was established in 1852, two further branches in Samsun (Samsoun), Ordu (Kotyora), and Giresun (Kérassunde) followed later in the century.

Hochstrasser dealt mainly in hazelnuts, tobacco, eggs, and beans, was transiting carpets, dried fruit and silk from Persia, later also traded in Ford cars, acted as insurance and banking agent (Lloyd Suisse, Lloyd's of London, Helvetia, Ottoman Bank, Lloyd's Bank), and shipping agent (Deutsche Levante Linie, Norddeutscher Lloyd). “G. Hochstrasser & Co. / Trebisonda” is known as postal forwarding agent in the 1860s.

The Turkish company was initially led by Hans Hochstrasser (from 1852), then A.C. Hochstrasser (1920s) and later Werner Vonmoos (born in 1900). Trading as Hochstrasser Ltd. İstanbul under the

² See <http://englischeversion.gemeindeausstellung.de/titelbeschreibung> (accessed 25.12.2017).

³ See <http://absv-salzburg.gemeindeausstellung.de/literatur> (accessed 25.12.2017).

ownership of Vonmoos, it was exporting hazelnuts on a grand scale into the early 1960s. Vonmoos was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment and fined 20 million Swiss Francs in 1963 for currency offences while dealing in hazelnuts. He was pardoned by the Turkish President in 1965. The Swiss J. J. Hochstrasser & C^{ie} AG, Küssnacht,⁴ merged in 1989 into Impag Chemie-Import AG, which still deals in foodstuffs.

In an 1891 trade directory, Hochstrasser & Cie. is listed under “négociants” (merchants/brokers). In 1913 one finds its entry under both “commissionnaires” (representatives) and “négociants”.⁵



Fig. 1: 1891, Trébizonde, p. 867.⁶



Fig. 2: 1913, Trébizonde, p. 1762.⁷



Fig. 3: 1913, Kérassunde, p. 1594.



Fig. 4: 1913, Samsoun, p. 1692.

Georges Capayannidès was trading in Trabzon importing “colonial wares, tea, soap, candles, and metals.” In trade directories he is listed under “négociants” and “fer et métaux” (iron and metals).⁸

There is no entry for Geo. Stameny in the 1891 and 1913 trade directories for Smyrna, but Dick Scheper sent me this information when I showed him Gerhard Sand’s *Request for Information*:

⁴ Though one source mentions that it was dissolved in 1934.

⁵ On pp. 1762 and 1765. Listed also on pp. 1592, 1594, and 1692.

⁶ Source (fig. 1): *Annuaire oriental (ancien indicateur oriental) du commerce, de l'industrie, de l'administration et de la magistrature : publié avec l'autorisation du Ministère Impériale de l'Instruction Publique / créé par Raphaël C. Cervati*. 10^e année. 1891. Galata (Constantinople): Cervati Frères & Cie., 1891. 1341 p.

The *Annuaire Oriental* was founded in 1868 as *L'indicateur constantinopolitain : guide commercial* and was published under various titles by various publishers until 1948. It was a general trade directory for the whole Ottoman Empire, and later the Republic of Turkey.

⁷ Source (figs. 2–4): *Annuaire oriental : commerce, industrie, administration, magistrature de l'Orient*. 1913. Galata (Constantinople): The Annuaire Oriental Ltd., 1913. 2124 p.

⁸ On p. 1765.

*I can offer a few additions about the company of **Geo. Stameny** in Smyrna. These additions concern the use of (Levant) stamps from other countries than Gerhard Sand mentions. According to the attached scan Geo. Stameny also franked their mail with Levant stamps of Germany and Great-Britain, also with stamps of Greece. So the company probably also traded with Germany, Greece and Great-Britain.*

I can also add to the period of use of Geo. Stameny's perforator: 17-2-1922. See the company's cover, which was sent through the Italian military post office in Smyrna. Finally, a scan shows the company's seal, including a fine monogram of the initials of the company.

Further I have attached scans showing a French Levant cover proving the user identity of the perfin H.C.



Figs. 5–8: GS-30 on a German Levant, British Levant, and two Greek stamps, all used in Smyrna,



Fig. 9: Registered cover with four Italian stamps perforated "G.S." postmarked 12.02.1922 (Italian Military Post Office).



Fig. 10: George Stameny's company seal.



Fig. 11: Postmark and stamp, perforated "H.C." from the back of the cover shown in fig. 12.

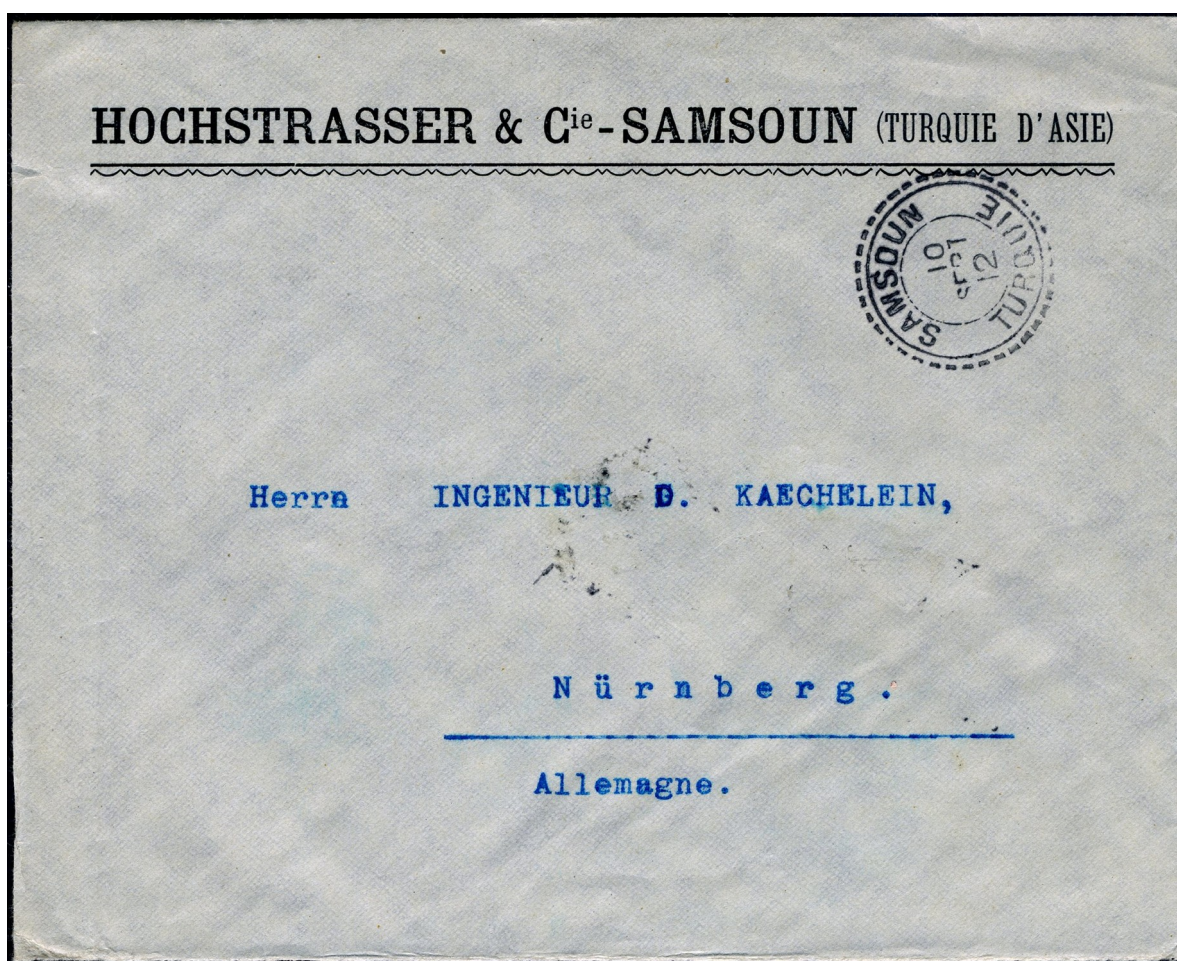


Fig. 12: 1912 cover by the Samsoun branch of Hochstrasser & Cie to Germany, postmarked **SAMSOUN / TURQUIE / 10 / SEPT / 12**, The French Levant stamp (on reverse, see fig. 11) is perforated "H.C."

The Plate Varieties Of The London II (Waterlow) Issue of Mandate Palestine – Updated

by Avo Kaplanian

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Several years ago, I had the fortune to be able to buy the whole Robert J. Sheffler¹ collection of the London II issue. This collection is magnificent in range, depth, study and wealth of material. Every aspect of the issue in both plates A and B is abundantly represented there, from the setting clichés to the plate and overprint varieties. Plus all, and I mean all, of the major and minor errors, misprints, perforations, stamp size, inverted watermark, &c. are there.

The sheet reconstructions from used stamps of all the values (again for both plates A and B) which are almost complete (except for the 9, 10, and 20 Piastres of plate A and the 2 Piastres of plate B), must have taken thousands of hours of work and research. But before these reconstructions were compiled, they were preceded by a thorough study of the plate and overprint varieties.

The plate A overprint varieties were first published by Dr. Herman H. Hirst in the BAPIP Bulletin in 1965.² The plate B overprint varieties were published for the first time in 1989 in Mr. David Dorfman's book "The Postage Stamps of Palestine 1918–1948."³ In fact, the chart of these overprint varieties in Mr. Dorfman's book was based upon the drawings made by Mr. Sheffler himself.

And while the plate varieties of the "Blues," the "Typographed" issue⁴ and the "Pictorials" were all amply studied and published during the course of years, the plate varieties of the "London II" (or "Waterlow") issue were never published. So in this article, I would like to fill that gap by showing all the plate varieties of all the values which were partly by myself.

Now when we look at the excellent drawings that Mr. Sheffler made of the plate varieties of each value, one thing strikes us, namely that there are no depictions of the varieties of the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Millièmes; while those of the 7, 8, and 13 Millièmes, and 1, 2, 5, 9, 10, and 20 Piastres are all there. Why not?

My theory is that Mr. Sheffler worked in a very systematic way, starting from the 20 Piastres and going down to the higher Millième values (i.e. the 13 Millièmes), and worked his way down to the lower values, stopping abruptly at the 7 Millièmes. When I wrote to him in 1990, he explained to me that because he had bought a house on the island of Kauai in Hawaii, he got interested in the unique history of the islands. He started to collect stamps and covers of Hawaii, stopped studying and collecting the stamps of this issue and decided to sell the collection intact.

Since then, I have been thinking of completing the varieties of the missing values. But, although I had the material, I lacked the time needed to complete such an enormous task.

Then later on I got motivated after purchasing a second smaller collection of this issue with a reasonable study of the plate varieties of the lower values, followed by an attempt to reconstruct the

¹ Mr. Robert Sheffler was a very specialized collector of the London II issue.

² Hirst, 1965.

³ Dorfman, 1989, pp. 64–72.

⁴ "Typos" or "Somerset House Prints," which formed the basic stamps for the "Jerusalem I," "Jerusalem II," "Jerusalem III," "Narrow Setting," and "London I" overprint issues.

sheets from mainly used stamps. So using this new collection, I began to work to complete the plate varieties of the values missing in the original Sheffler collection.

When the article was first published in the BAPIP Bulletin in the 1990s, it was divided into three parts due to its length:

- The first part⁵ covered the high values, viz. those of the 1, 2, 5, 9, 10, and 20 Piastres.
- Part two⁶ dealt with the plate varieties of the 7, 8 and 13 Millièmes. Each denomination was represented by two pages, as these values have a large number of varieties.
- The third and last part⁷ of the study showed the plate varieties of the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Millièmes. These are my own work and are based on the drawings I found in the second big collection I had purchased.

It goes without saying that all these are constant varieties. They appear on both Palestine Mandate stamps as well as the Transjordan issue overprinted “East of Jordan” in Arabic which was issued in November 1925 (SG 143–157, MiNr. 104–118). Also the “Postage Due” overprinted stamps show the same varieties on both issues of 1925 (SG D159–D164, MiNr. P11–16) and 1926 (SG D165–D170, MiNr. P17–22).

Finally this: the reader will notice the obvious difference between the images of first two parts of the study and that of the third part. The reason for this difference is that the former drawings were based on Mr. Sheffler’s work, while the third batch of the 1 to 6 Millièmes was solely the result of my own work and research.

The revised and updated drawings are shown on the following pages in order of ascending value.

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⁵ The BAPIP Bulletin, vol. 15, no. 142, 1995, pp. 55–57.

⁶ The BAPIP Bulletin, vol. 16, no. 143, 1996, pp. 12–15.

⁷ The BAPIP Bulletin, vol. 16, no. 144, 1997, pp. 33–39.

The Waterlow Printings - Palestine Mandate 1922
'London II' Issue

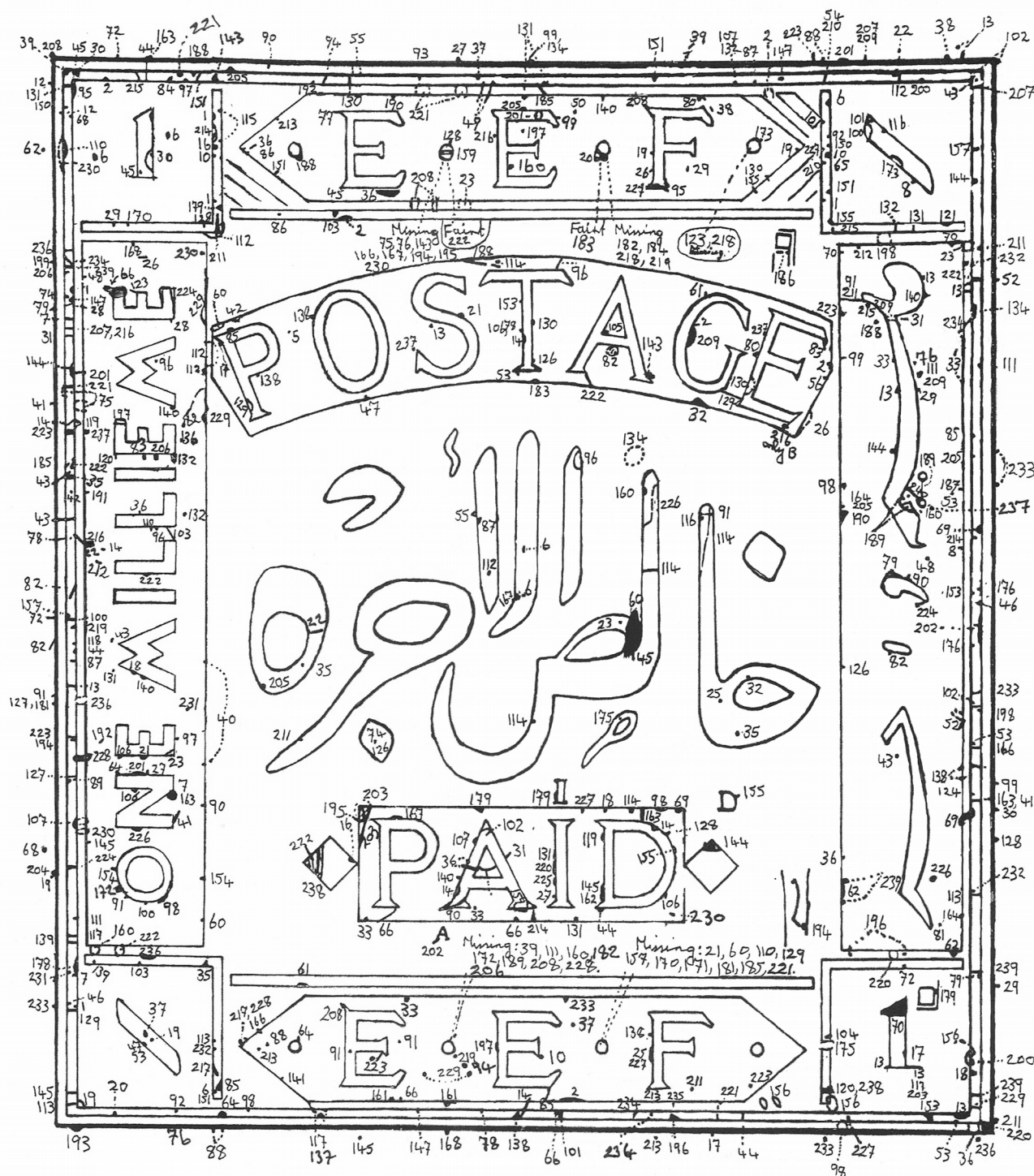


Fig. 1: 1 Millième. Additional missing dots (between “E.E.F.”): dots 2+3 pos. 196; dots 3+6 pos. 182; dots 3+7 pos. 194; dots 4+6 pos. 123; dots 6+7 pos. 206; dots 2+3+4 pos. 218; dots 3+6+7 pos. 183.

The Waterlow Printings - Palestine Mandate 1922

'London II' Issue

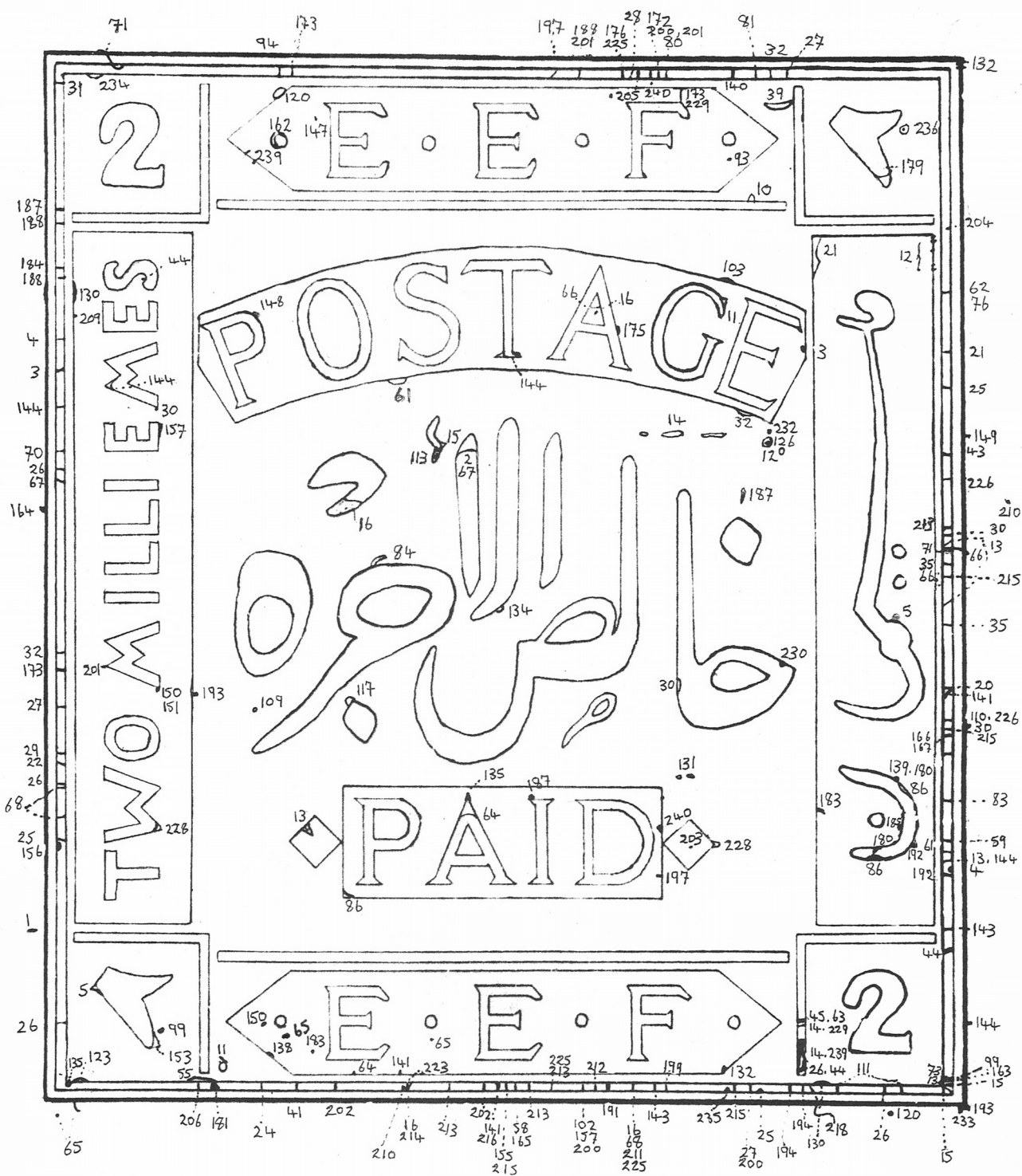


Fig. 2: 2 Millièmes.

The Waterlow Printings - Palestine Mandate 1922

'London II' Issue

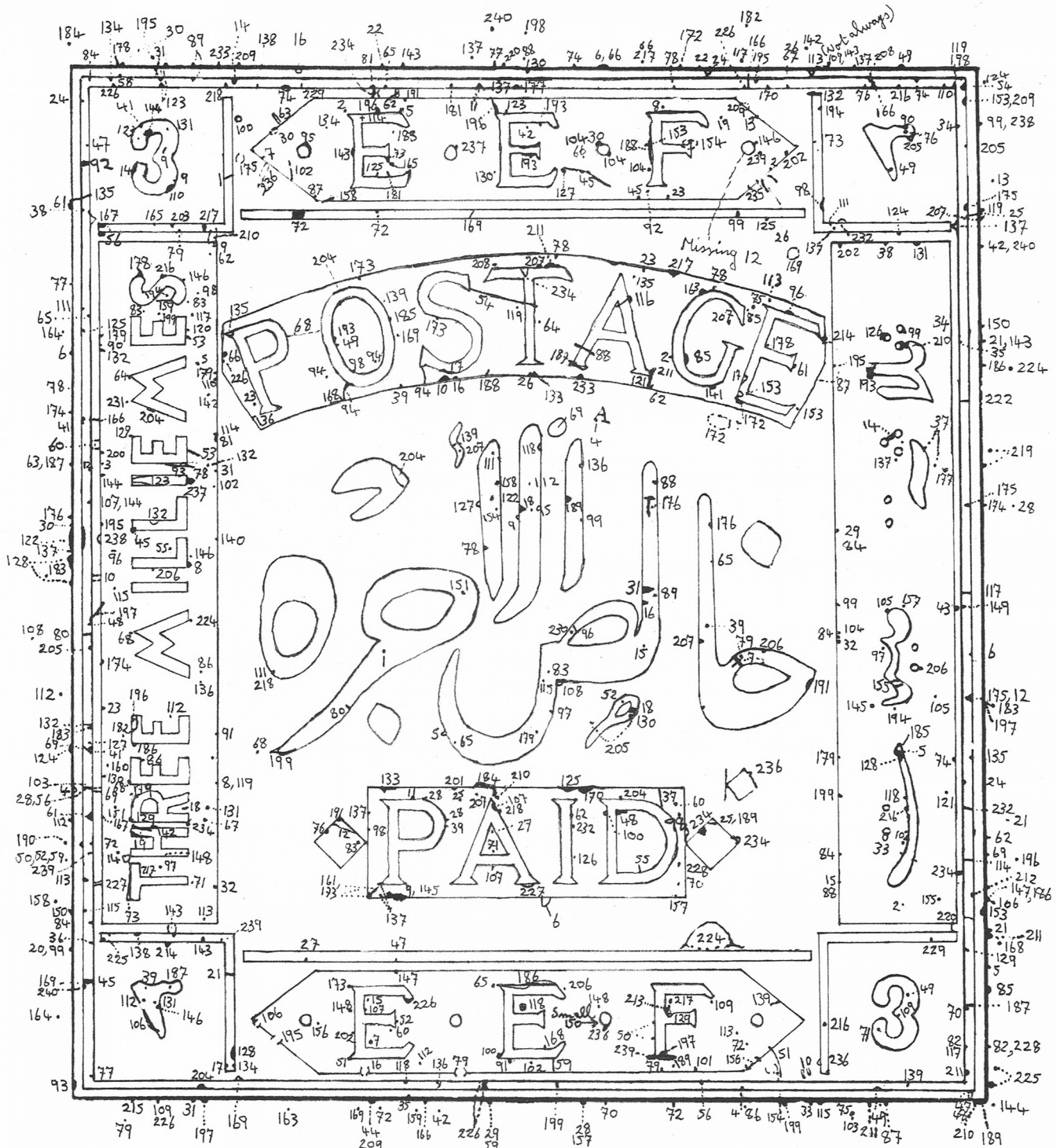


Fig. 3: 3 Millièmes.

The Waterlow Printings - Palestine Mandate 1922
'London II' Issue

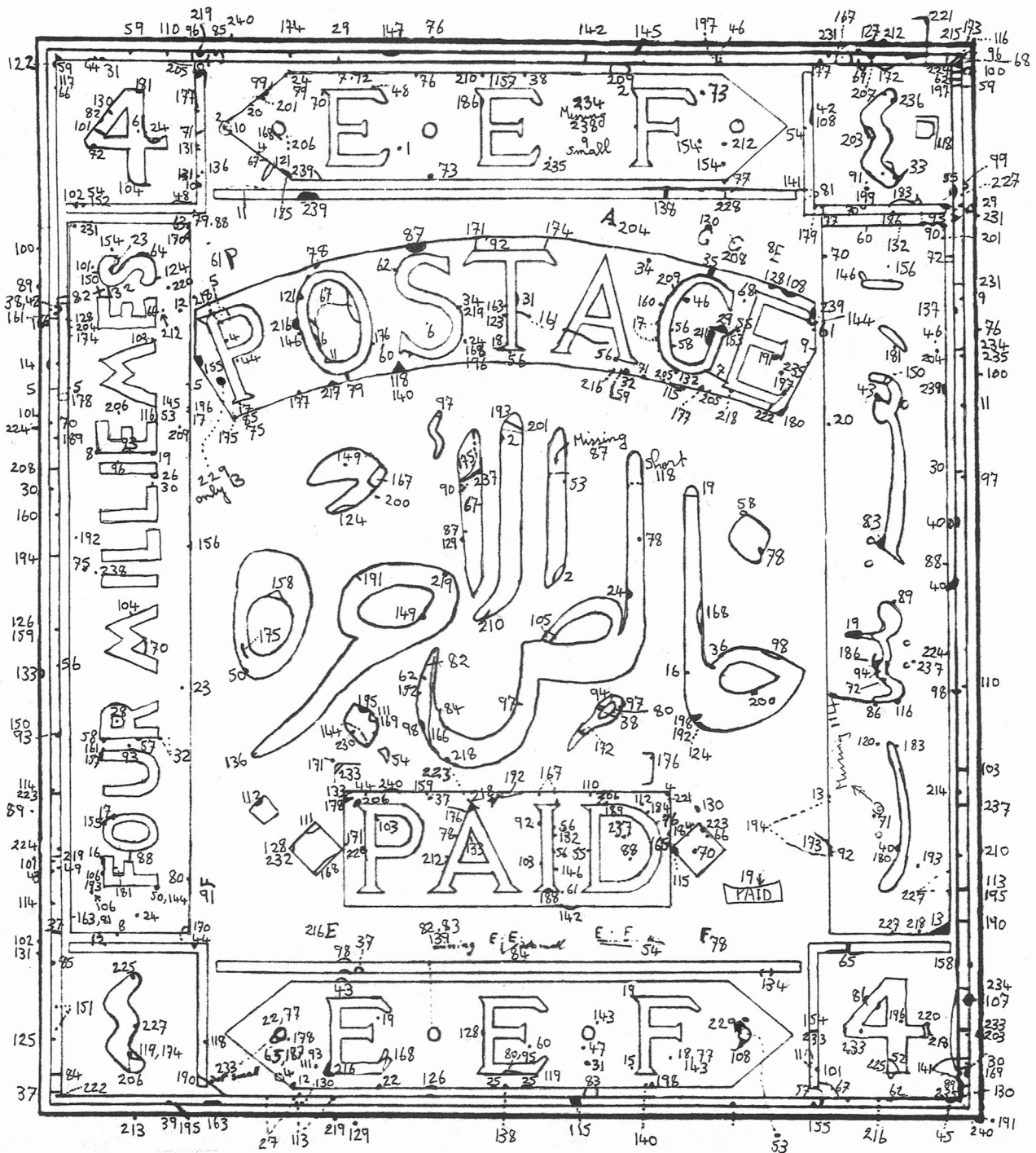


Fig. 4: 4 Millièmes.

The Waterlow Printings - Palestine Mandate 1922

'London II' Issue

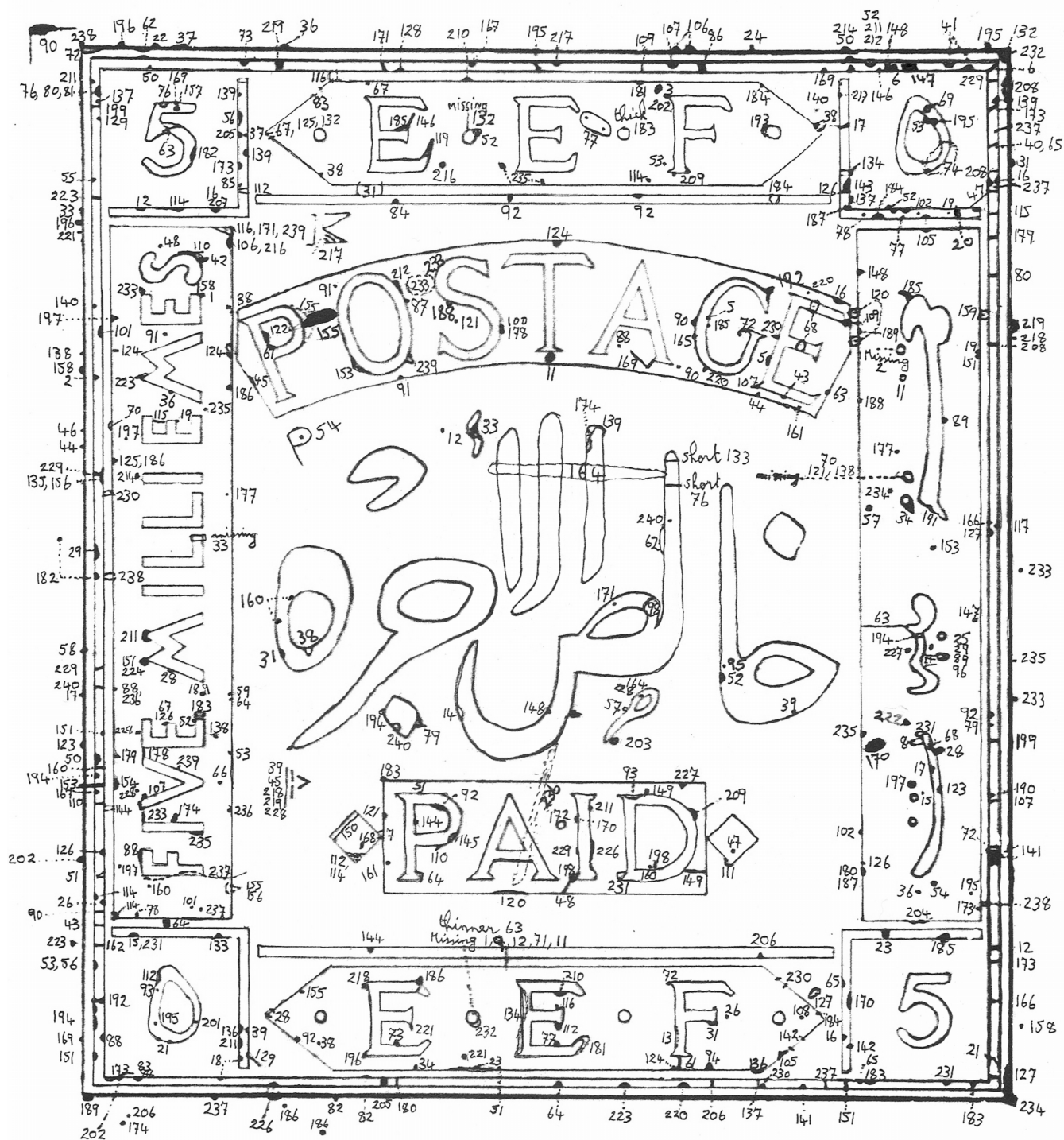


Fig. 5: 5 Millièmes.

The Waterlow Printings - Palestine Mandate 1922

'London II' Issue

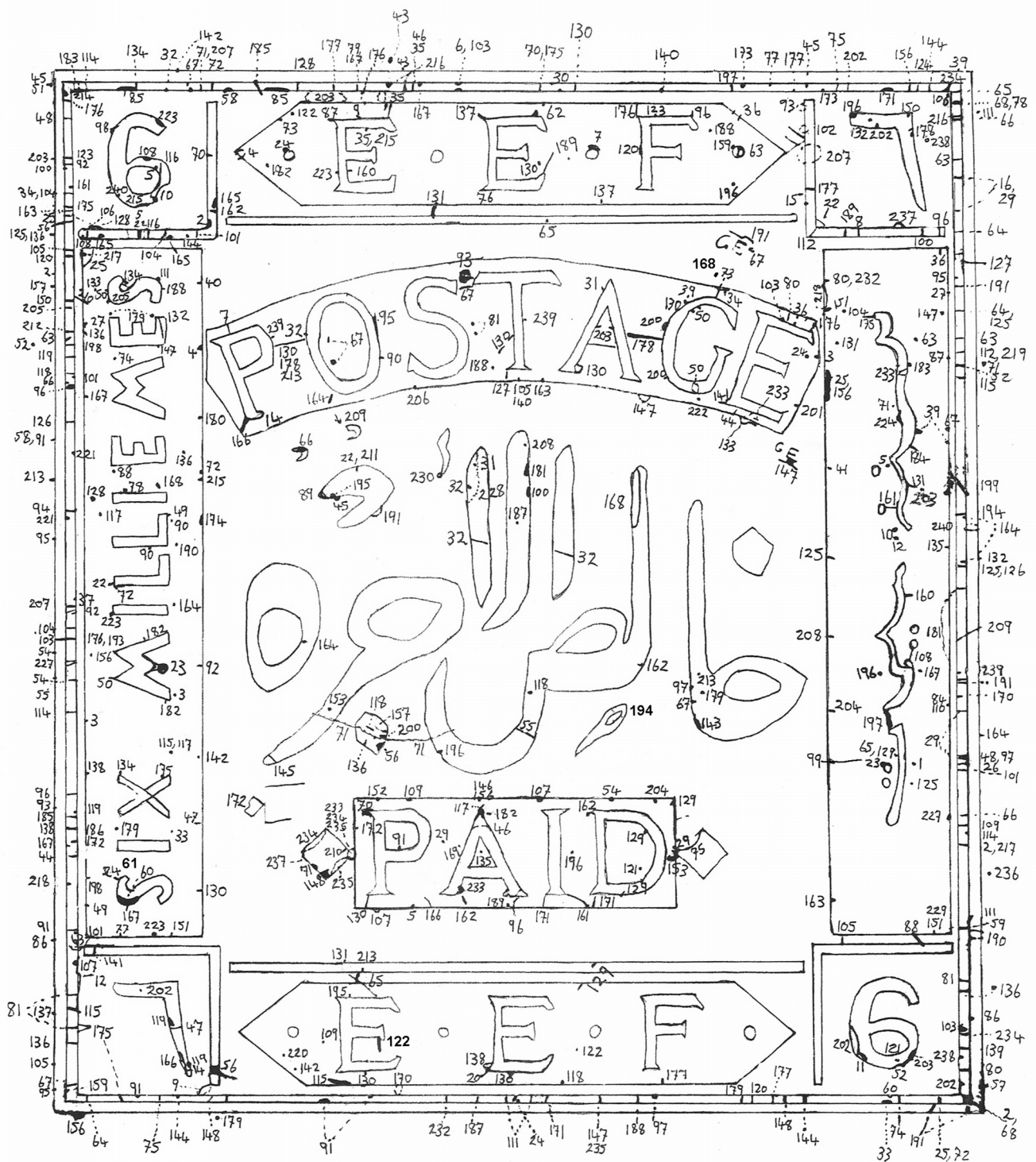


Fig. 6: 6 Millièmes.

The Waterlow Printings - Palestine Mandate 1922
'London II' Issue

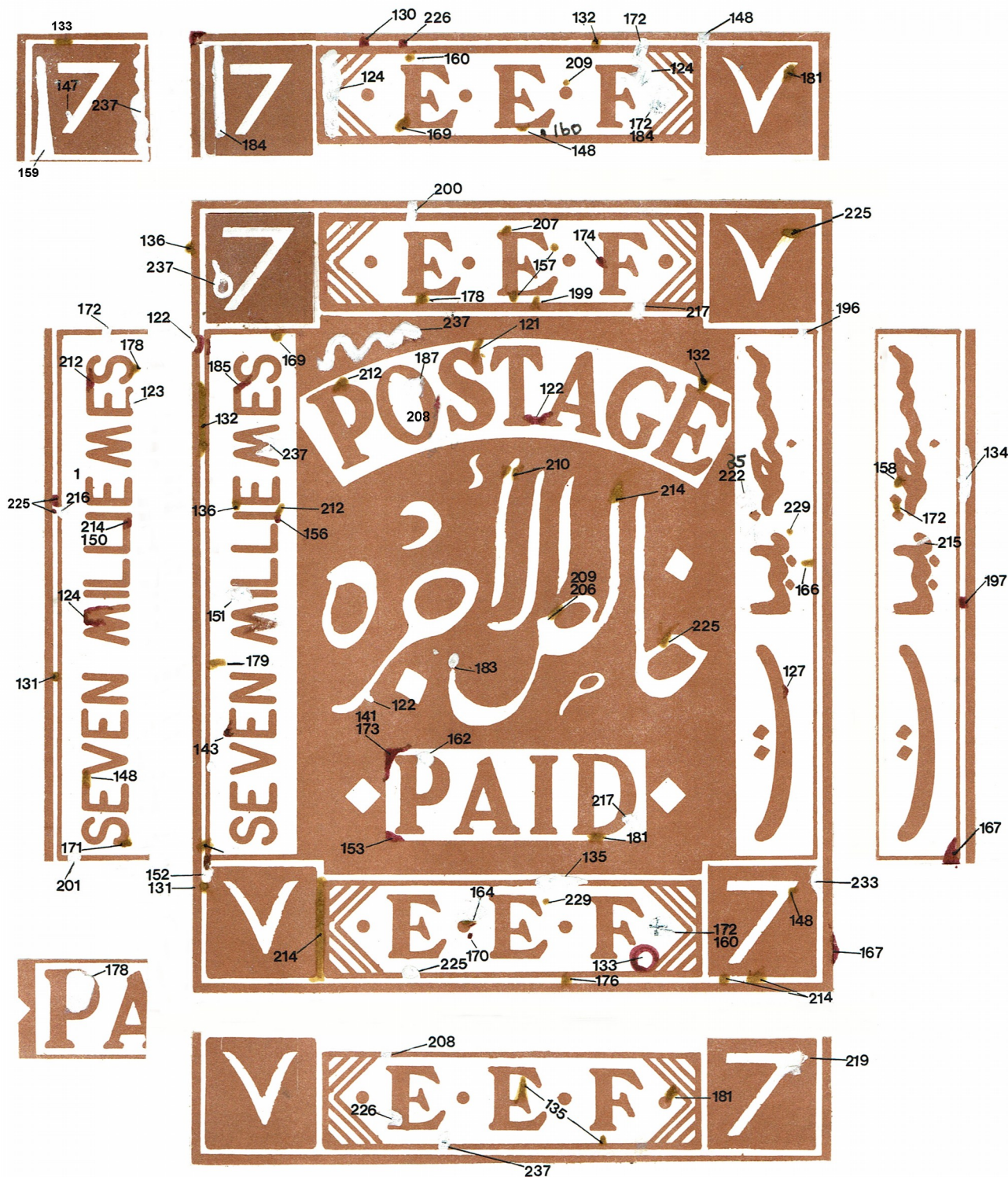


Fig. 7: 7 Millièmes – part 1.

The Waterlow Printings - Palestine Mandate 1922
'London II' Issue

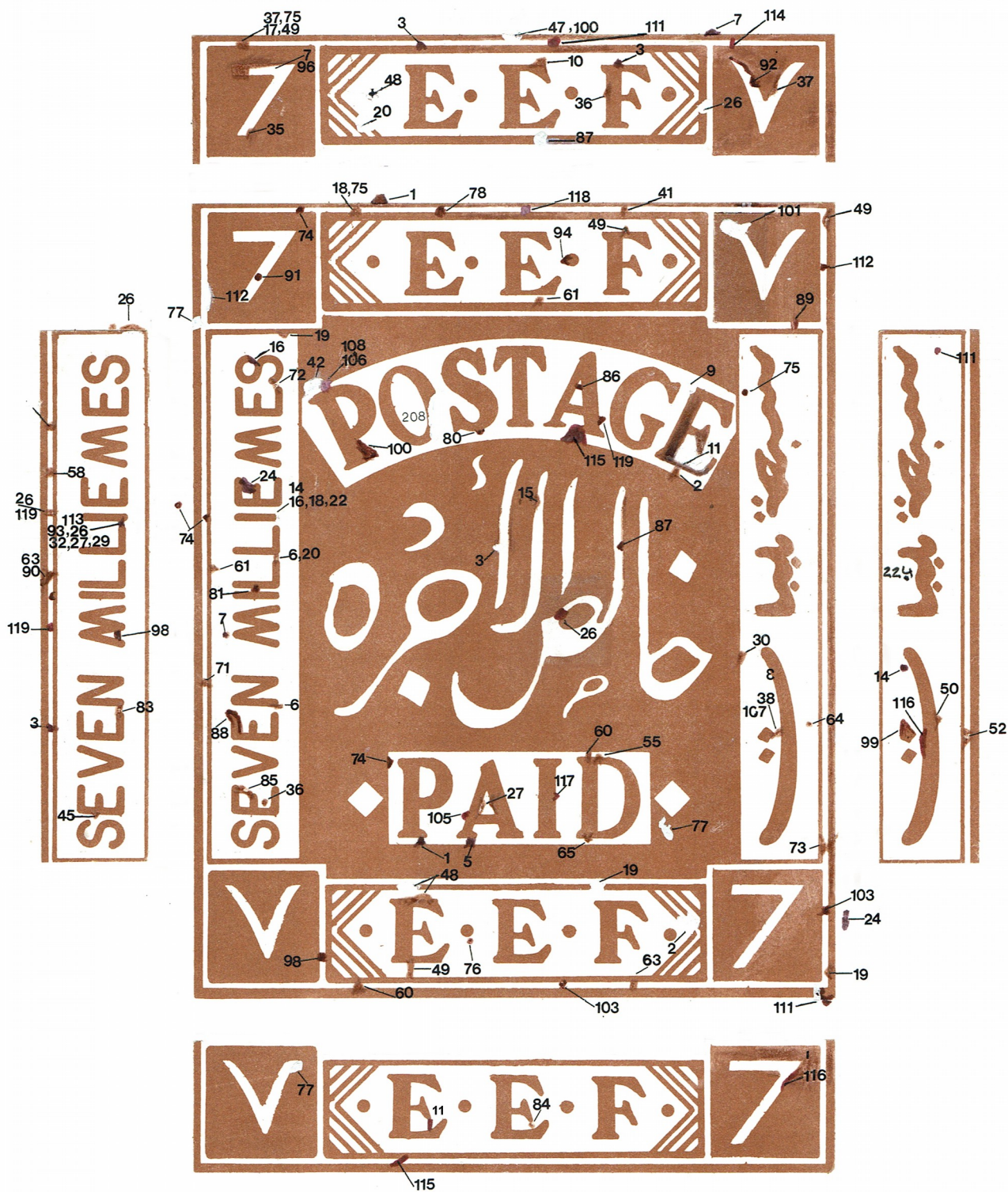


Fig. 8: 7 Millièmes – part 2.

The Waterlow Printings - Palestine Mandate 1922
'London II' Issue

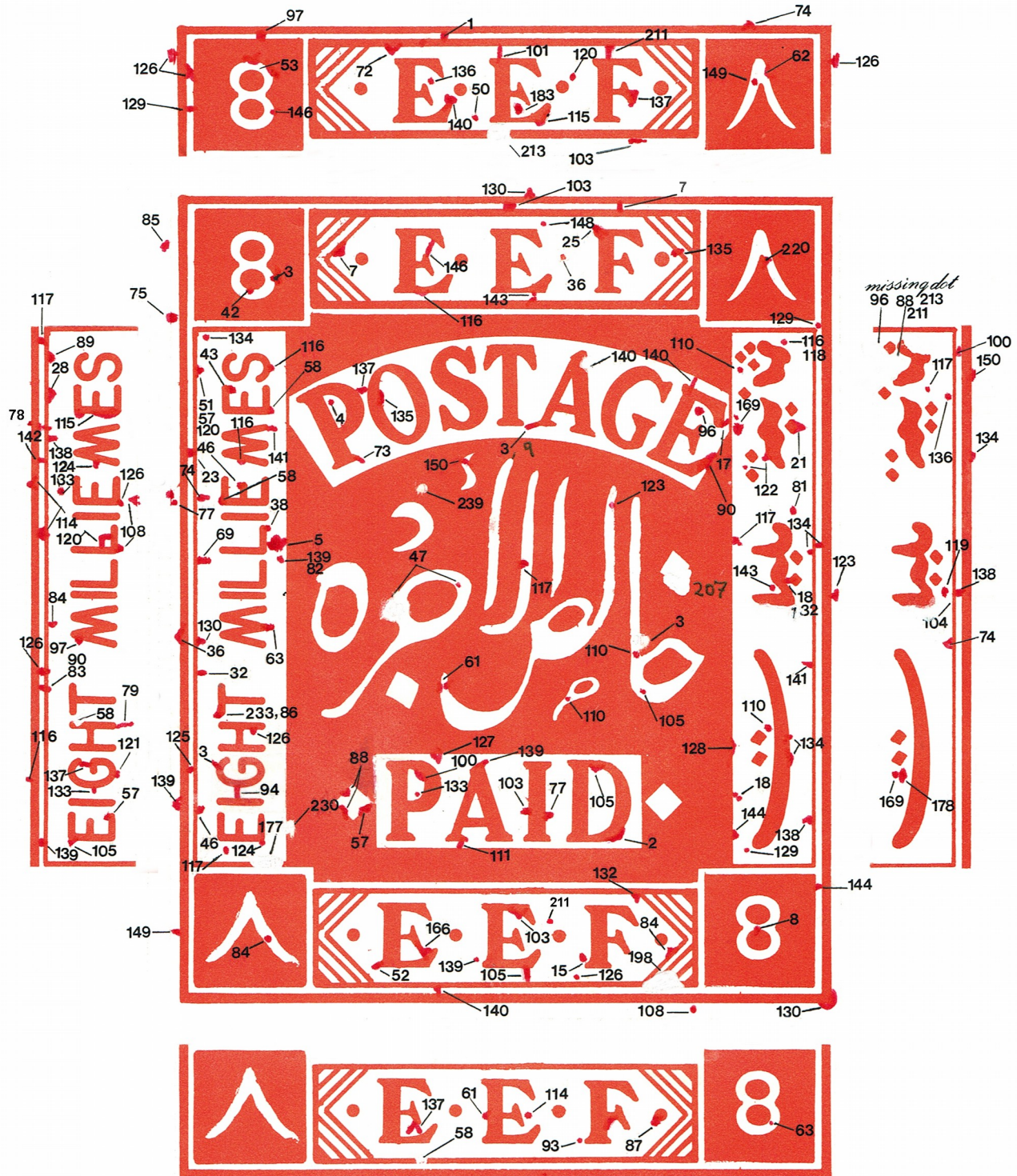


Fig. 9: 8 Millièmes – part 1.

The Waterlow Printings - Palestine Mandate 1922
'London II' Issue

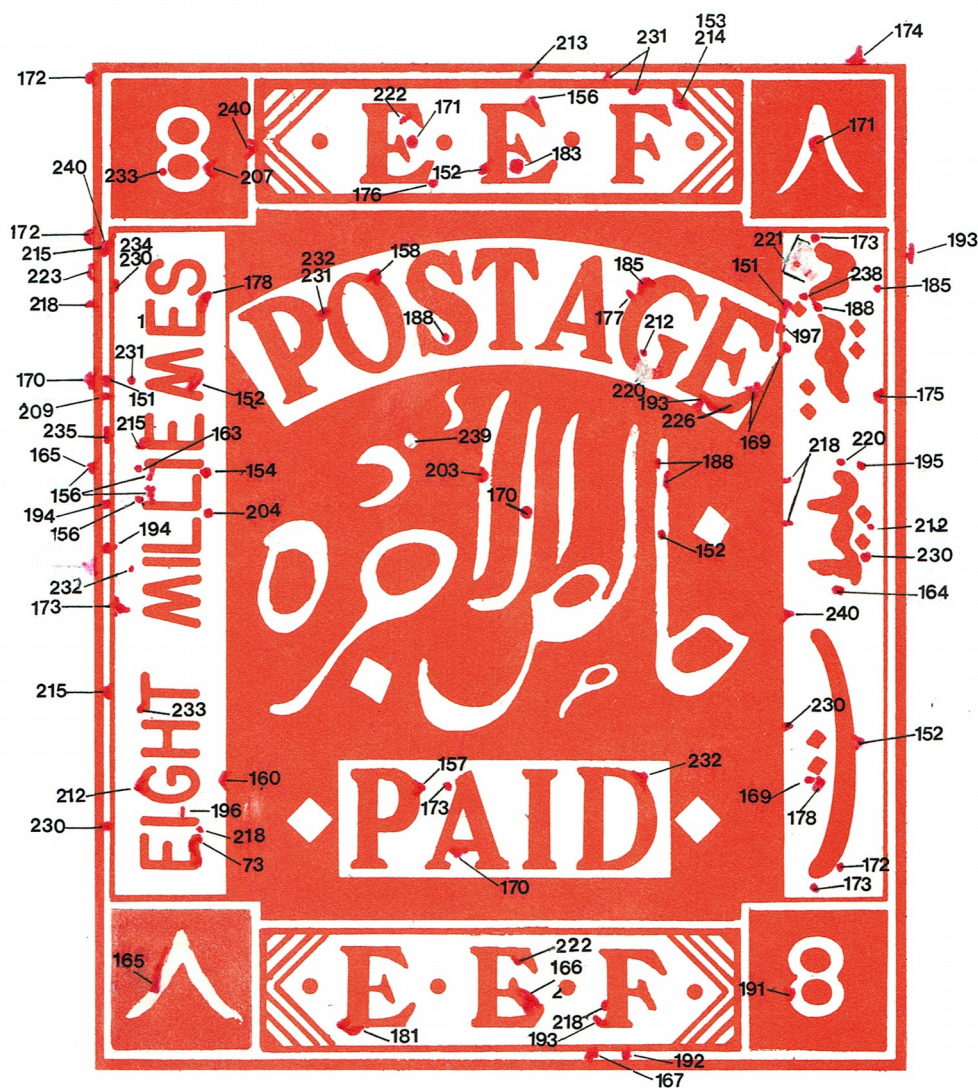


Fig. 10: 8 Millièmes – part 2.

The Waterlow Printings - Palestine Mandate 1922
'London II' Issue

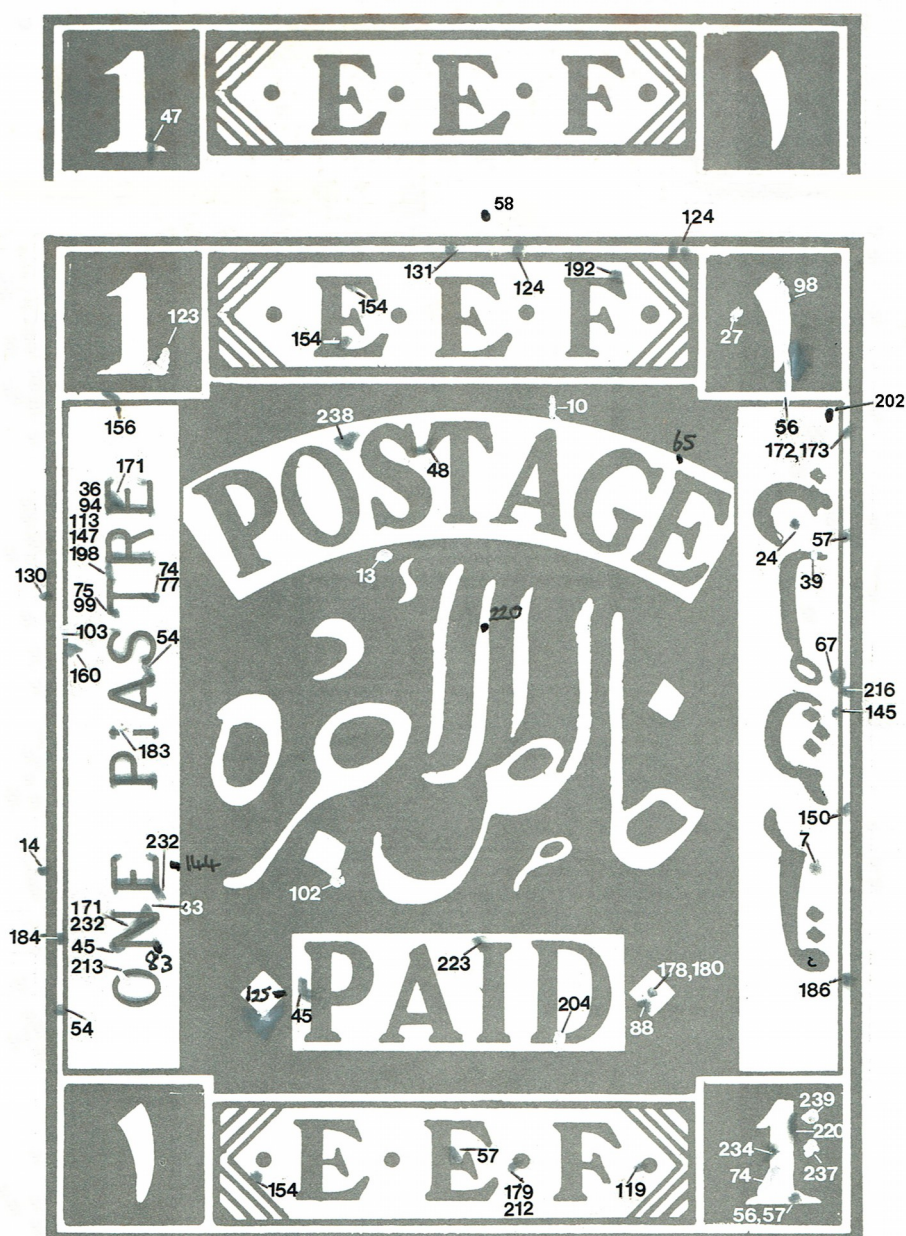


Fig. 11: 1 Piastre.

The Waterlow Printings - Palestine Mandate 1922
'London II' Issue



Fig. 12: 13 Millièmes – part 1.

The Waterlow Printings - Palestine Mandate 1922
'London II' Issue

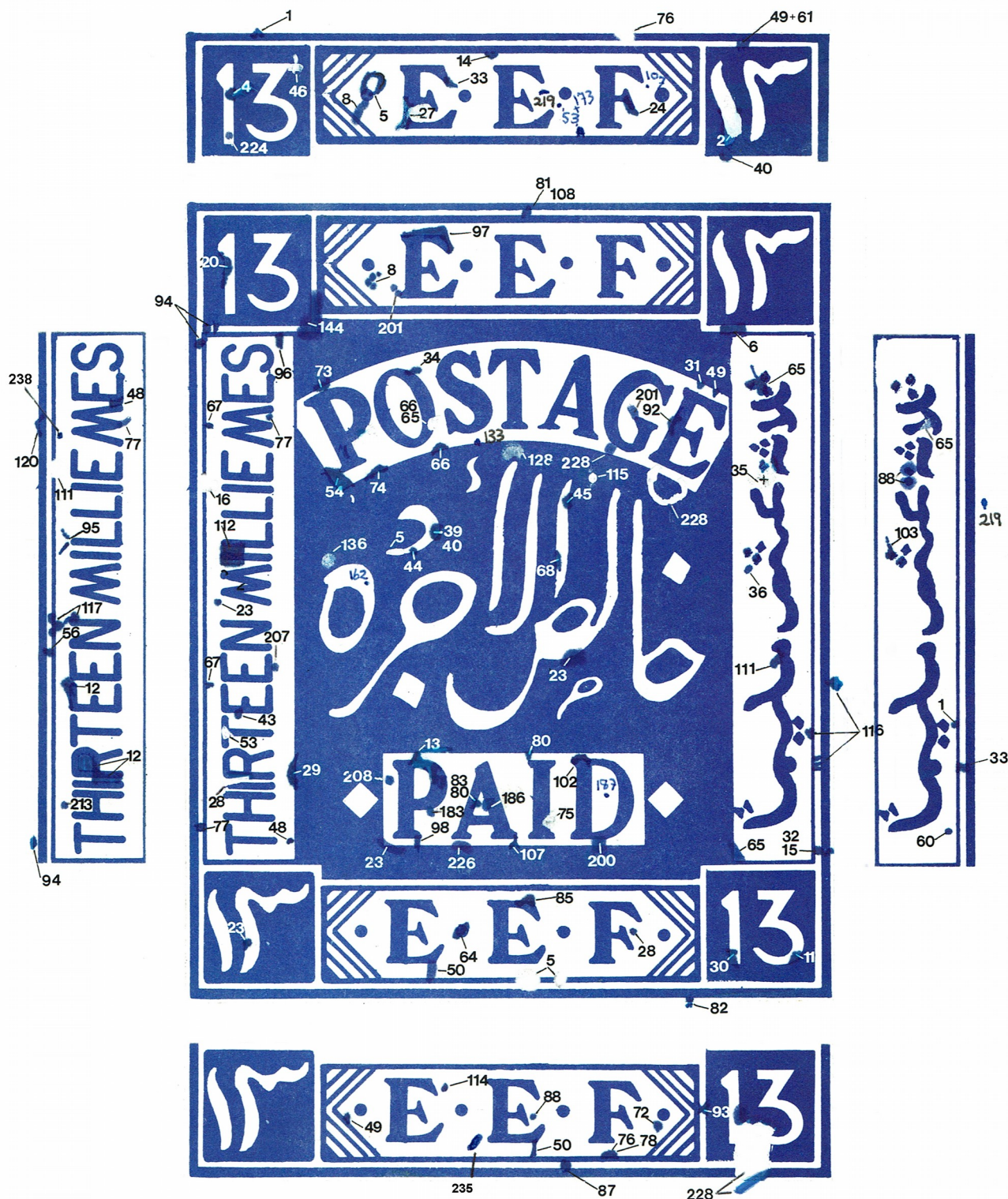


Fig. 13: 13 Millièmes – part 2.

The Waterlow Printings - Palestine Mandate 1922
'London II' Issue

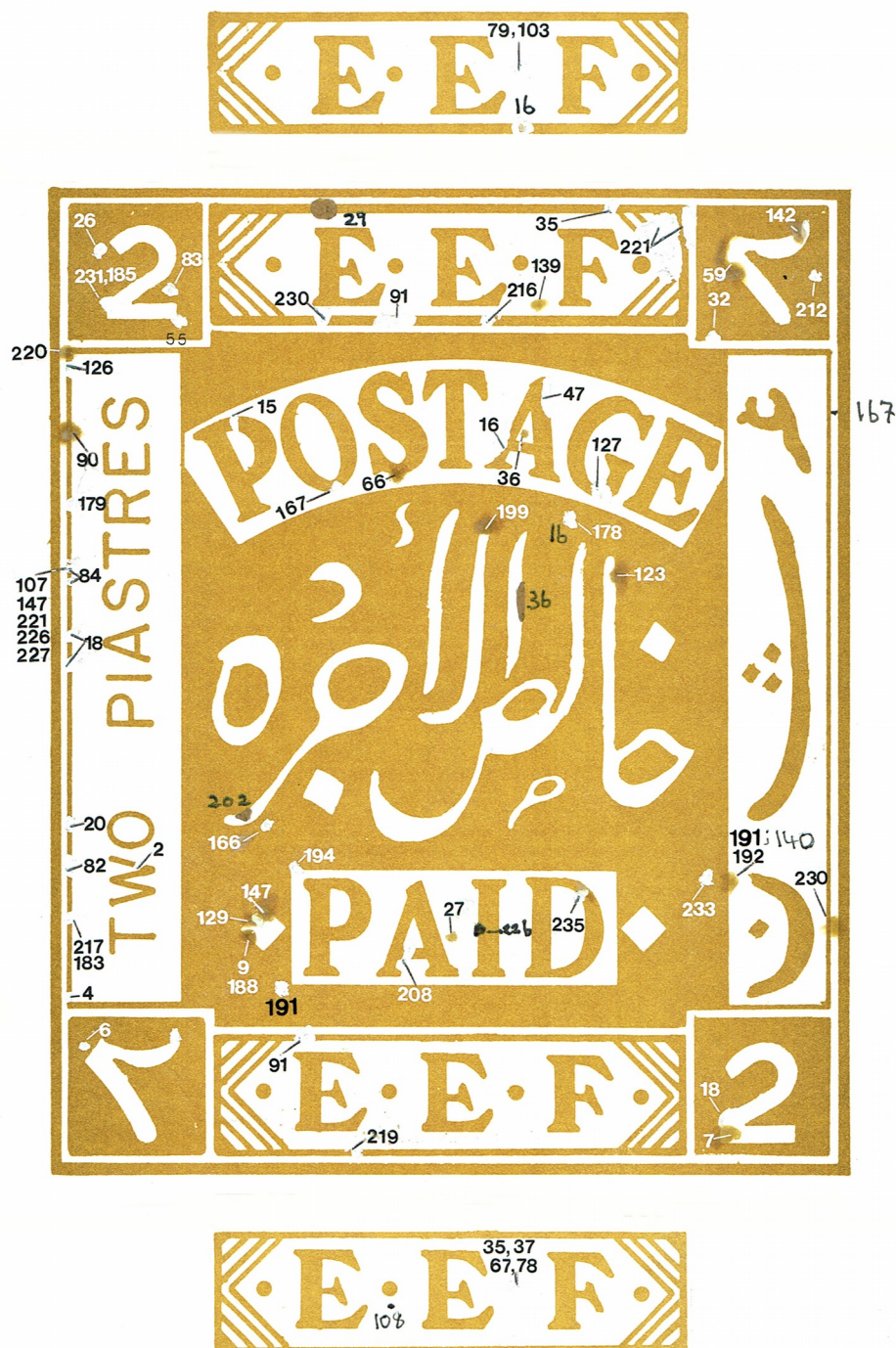


Fig. 14: 2 Piastres.

The Waterlow Printings - Palestine Mandate 1922
'London II' Issue

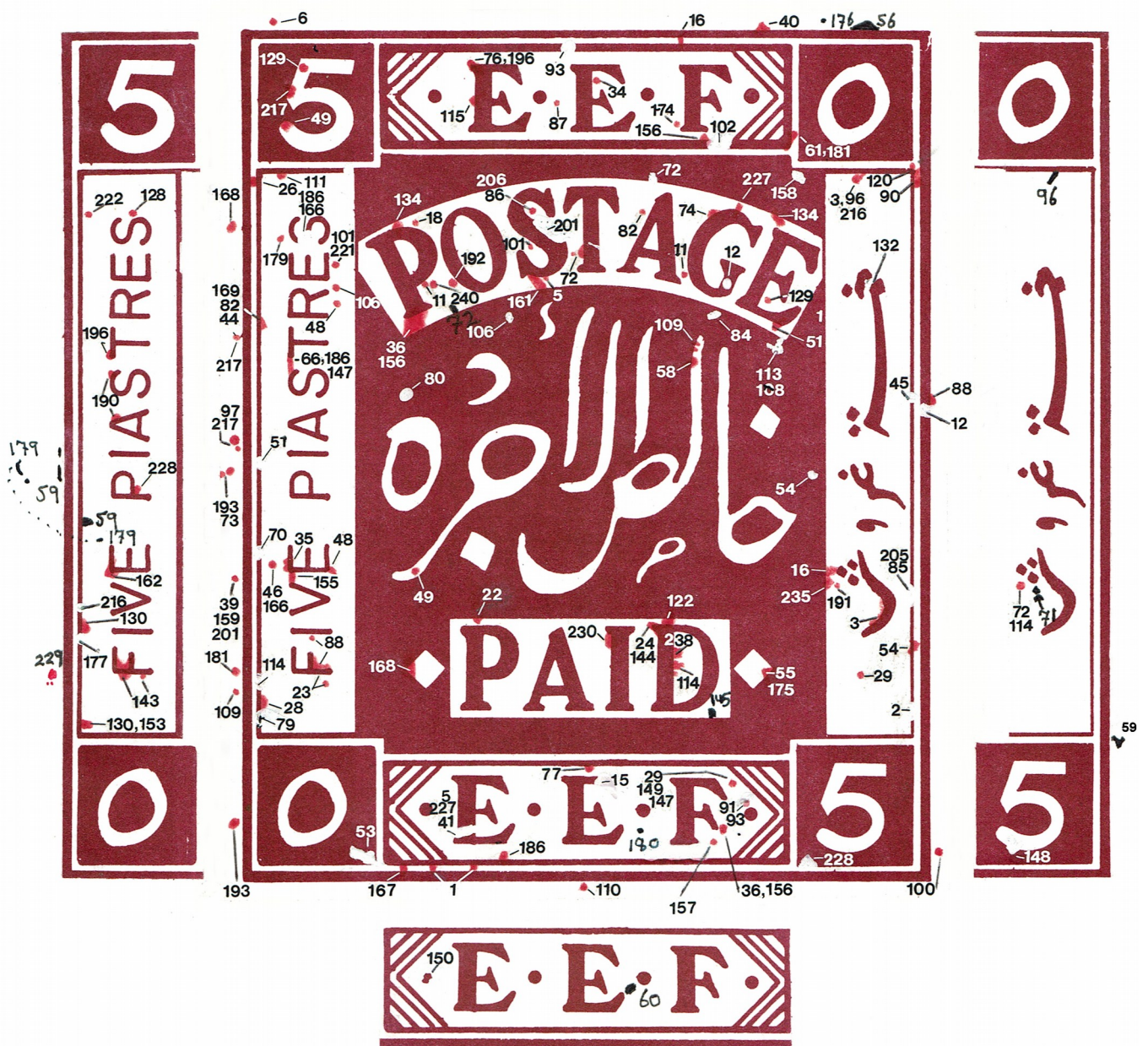


Fig. 15: 5 Piastres.

The Waterlow Printings - Palestine Mandate 1922
'London II' Issue



Fig. 16: 9 Piastres.

The Waterlow Printings - Palestine Mandate 1922
'London II' Issue



Fig. 17: 10 Piastres.

The Waterlow Printings - Palestine Mandate 1922

'London II' Issue



Fig. 18: 20 Piastres.

The Late Use of the Hejazi Postmark of Ma'ān in Transjordan

by Bernd-Dieter Buscke¹

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In literature you can find the illustration of a postmark MAAN (*fig. 1*) that resembles an Ottoman cancel, but which has never been discovered on Ottoman stamps. Some sources ascribe the cancel to Jordan, which is also not correct – as will be shown later.

The following shows the historical development in the so-called *Ma'ān District* (*Fig. 2*), the origin of this postmark and its subsequent use in Transjordan.



Fig. 1: The Hejazi MAAN postmark.

In the course of the advance of the allied Egyptian Expeditionary Force (E.E.F.) under the command of General Sir Edmund H. H. Allenby, Ma'ān was captured between 18th and 20th September 1918, pushing the unified German, Austrian, and Ottoman troops further northwards. In the course of the military and political events following the conquest of Damascus, the Arabic Kingdom of Syria was founded in March 1920 on parts of today's Syria and Jordan. The Kingdom lasted only for a short period of three months.

Ma'ān is located in the south of today's Jordan and was together with the surrounding area, the so-called *Ma'ān District*, part of the Kingdom of Hejaz. On former Ottoman territory along the Red Sea, the Kingdom of Hejaz was founded on 30th May 1916 by the Hashemite Sherif Hussein ibn Ali. The border between the Kingdom of Syria and the Kingdom of Hejaz ran along a line al-'Aqaba–Ma'ān–Bajr (*fig. 2*).

During the conquest of the Kingdom of Hejaz in 1924/25 by the Kingdom of Nejd (re-named in 1932 to Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), the Ma'ān district was ceded on 15th September 1925² to the Emirate of Transjordan, which thus acquired a seaport: al-'Aqaba. During Ottoman times, four types of postmarks were used between 1904 and 1918, as far as is known today (*fig. 3*).

¹ Translated by Tobias Zywiets. The German article was originally published in *Türkei-Spiegel* no. 119.

² According to *The Philatelic Magazine*, 26.07.1957, p. 519.

Contemporaneous reports in the Jerusalem newspaper *The Palestine Bulletin* give a date as early as 15.06.1925. See clippings on p. 38. (*editor*)

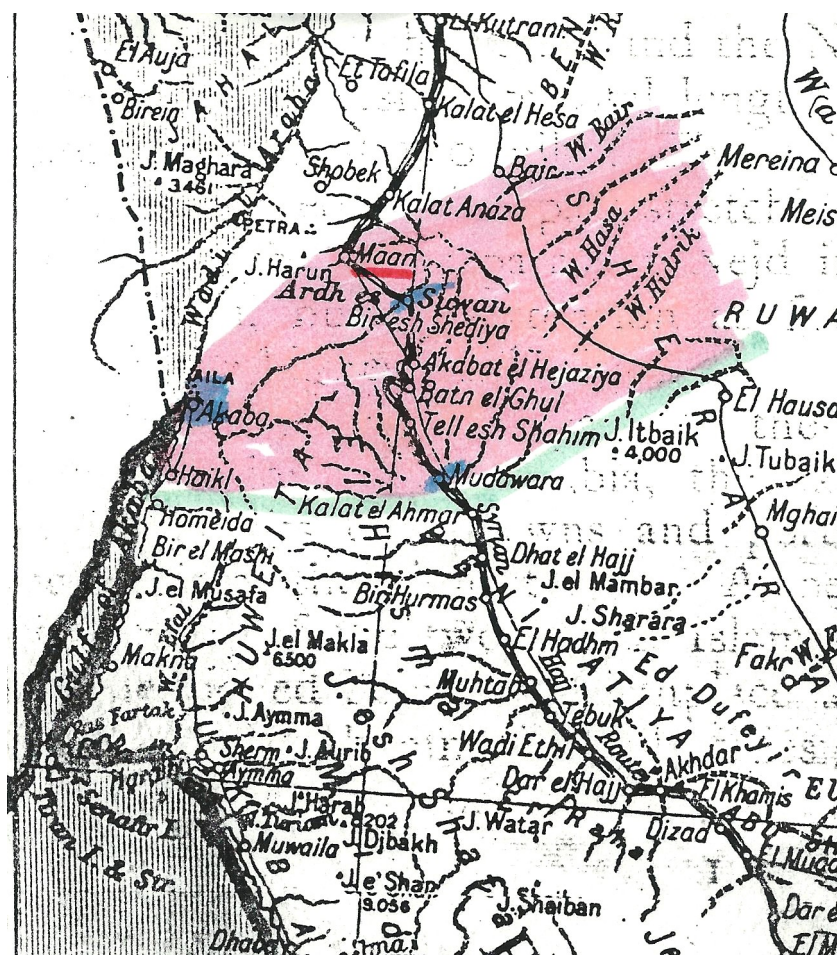


Fig. 2: Map of Ma'an District.

From the period Ma'an belonged to the Kingdom of Hejaz, one MAAN cancel is known (fig. 1), which is described in literature on a (very rare) Hejazi cover from 1925³ and another on a Hejazi stamp from 1922 (fig. 4). Due to the discovery on a cover, the postmark could be correctly attributed to the Kingdom of Hejaz for the first time.⁴ Because of the presence of that MAAN cancel on Hejazi stamps during the time before Ma'an transferred to Transjordan, it has thus also been proven conclusively that it is not of Jordanian origin.



Figs. 3a–d: The four Ma'an postmarks used between 1904 and 1918.

3 Najjar, 2006, p. 10.

4 Najjar, 2006, p. 37

After the annexation of Ma'an District to Transjordan in 1925, the first postage stamps from 1925 can be found with late use of the Hejazi postmark (*fig. 5*). Only a few occurrences are known. I recently discovered an unrecognised cover to America at a German auction house: it is underpaid by 1 Mils and carries the MAAN cancellation dated 13th April 1927. On the reverse side there's a transit postmark of Amman dated 14th April 1927 (*fig. 6*). Further Jordan covers or documents with the Hejazi cancel are not yet known.



Fig. 4: On MiNr. 32



Fig. 5: On MiNr. 108C and 112C, dated 5.7.1927.

The first regular Transjordanian postmark of Ma'an (*fig. 7*) is known in literature on a single cover and is always depicted without a date line. From the beginning of the 1930s onwards, the first Jordanian 'date-bridge' cancels of Ma'an are known, with index letters A and B (*fig. 8 and 9*).



Figs. 6 and 6a:
On MiNr. 104C, 105C, and 106C,
each in blocks-of-four (top).
Transit mark from reverse (right).





Fig. 7: The regular Transjordanian postmark.



Fig. 8: The first Jordanian date-bridge cancel, index A.



Fig. 9: On a block-of-four of MiNr. 155A

The author would be grateful for information on other Jordanian documents and covers bearing Ma'an's Hejazi postmark.

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The Annexation of Ma'an District in 1925

by Tobias Zywietz

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After the annexation of the Ma'an District by the British to Transjordan in 1925, the area remained under dispute by Saudi-Arabia until 1965.¹ The quasi-official history of Transjordan written by the commander of the Arab Legion, Peake Pasha,² reports the annexation only briefly:³

King Hussein abdicated in 1925 and retired to 'Aqaba. One result of his abdication was that the Ma'an vilayet was added to Transjordan. The Ma'an district had, until that date, been administered by King Hussein from Mecca, but after the accession of King Ibn Sa'ud to the throne of the Hijaz, it reverted to Transjordan, as being part of the original vilayet of Damascus. The Wali appointed by King Hussein remained in Ma'an, as military governor, and a special force was raised for the defence of this new district.

Topf describes Transjordan as a natural buffer state between Palestine and "Central Arabia, inhabited by belligerent nomads,"⁴ and points to the strategic importance of Ma'an and the seaport al-'Aqaba to the British in reference to the protection from the Wahhabis of a "[...] planned pipeline for petroleum from Mossul to Haifa and the future railway line from Aqaba to Basra."⁵

The following are contemporary newspaper clippings from The Palestine Bulletin.⁶

ANNEXATION OF AKABA AND MAAN

The official transfer of the Akaba and Maan areas to Transjordan will take place to-day. It is stated that reinforcements have been sent from Palestine to assist Emir Abdullah's troops in effecting the annexation, as skirmishes with local bedouins are expected.

AKABA AND MAAN TO BE ANNEXED TO TRANSJORDAN

The British Government has requested ex-King Hussein to leave Akaba as, according to the reports in their hands, the Wahabis intend to attack this area. The British Government stated that the districts of Akaba and Maan are to be annexed to Transjordan. Hussein refused to meet the demand, declaring that both Akaba and Maan are an integral part of the Hejaz, which will never renounce them; he also refused to leave Akaba.

It is said that Ali al-Rikabi, the Transjordanian Premier, insists on Hussein's departure in order to prevent an attack of the Wahabis on the country.

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN ALI AND ABDULLAH

The Arab press publishes the text of the agreement concluded between King Ali and Emir Abdullah regarding the Annexation of Akaba and Maan. It runs as follows:

It has been agreed between His Majesty King Ali and His Highness Emir Abdullah:

1. To recognise the integrity of Transjordan.

2. Not to disturb His Majesty the Caliph out of regard for his position in the eyes of the Arab and Moslem world.

In other words the annexation must not be carried out before His Majesty's departure for Jeddah.

3. No indemnity is to be paid for the use of the Hedjaz rail line.

4. The Hedjazian Government is free to transport its soldiers and armaments anywhere it wishes, either before or after the annexation.

An addition clause stipulates that the military guard of the Hedjaz line will remain under its previous commander and under the authority of the Hedjaz line administration.

1 "The de facto annexation was not recognized by the Saudis until 1965, when a treaty was signed fixing the frontier and placing Ma'an and its environs well within Jordan." Encyclopædia Britannica, online: <https://www.britannica.com/place/Maan> (accessed 22.09.2017).

2 Major-General Frederick Gerard Peake, CMG, CBE, CSJ, 1886–1970.

3 Cf. p. 243 in the 1st ed., Amman, 1934, online: https://archive.org/details/McGillLibrary-rbcs_isl_history-trans-jordan-tribes_DS1544B551934_vol1-5254 (accessed 22.09.2017); and p. 108 in 2nd ed., Miami, 1958, online: <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015022204732;view=1up;seq=5> (accessed 18.10.2017).

4 Topf, Erich: *Die Staatenbildungen in den arabischen Teilen der Türkei seit dem Weltkriege nach Entstehung, Bedeutung und Lebensfähigkeit*. Hamburg: de Gruyter, 1929, p. 74.

5 Topf, 1929, p. 126.

6 The Palestine Bulletin (Jerusalem), vol. 1, 1925, no. 129, 15.06.1925, p. 1 (left), no. 143, 1.07.1925, p. 3 (centre), and no. 171, 4.08.1925, p. 3 (right)

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

by Rainer Fuchs (FRPSL, AIJP)

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In MEPB 4¹ and 6² I have written about the route instruction label issued by the British Post and referred to as label no. P.696. It is listed in the 1990 BAPIP Monograph by Norman Collins as label type L-10. While these articles contained a census of known covers with these labels as well as a note from the British Post as to when these labels have been withdrawn, the date of issue was not known, until now.



Fig. 1: Perforated label.

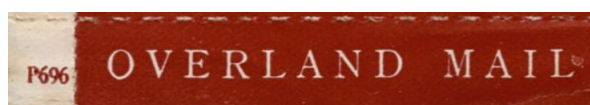
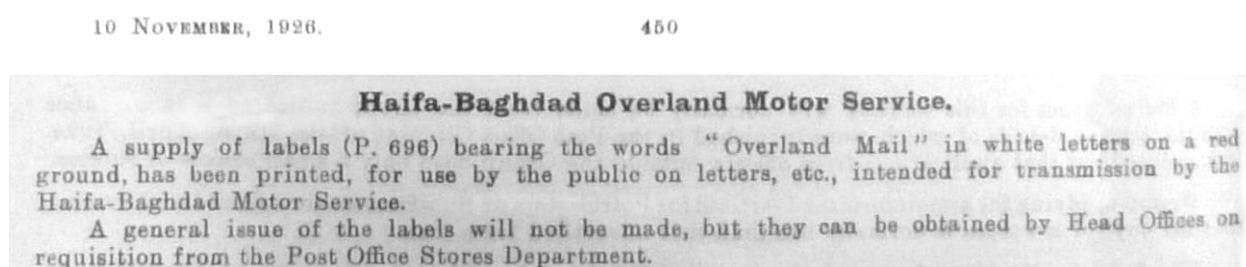


Fig. 2: Rouletted label.

A British Collector, on my request, was kind enough to browse through *Post Office Circulars* in the British Postal Museum for another purpose and to my surprise he discovered a circular notifying the issue of the label:



Haifa-Baghdad Overland Motor Service.

A supply of labels (P. 696) bearing the words "Overland Mail" in white letters on a red ground, has been printed, for use by the public on letters etc., intended for transmission by the Haifa-Baghdad Motor Service.

A general issue of the labels will not be made, but they can be obtained by Head Offices on requisition from the Post Office Stores Department.

Fig. 3: Post Office Circular, 10.11.1926, p. 450.³

This also clarifies why the labels occur rather seldom on covers: it was not automatically issued to every post office, but had to be specifically requested from Head Offices, that in turn had to procure supply from the Post Office Stores Department.

1 Fuchs, Rainer: *Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa: the route instruction label of the British Post*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 4, 2016, pp. 12–20.

2 Fuchs, Rainer: *Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa: The route instruction label of the British Post – an addendum*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 6, 2017, pp. 9–12.

3 Cropped with unrelated information excised. Image taken by photography, not scanner, hence the poor quality.

A Unique Quadruple Rate Overland Mail Cover

by Rainer Fuchs (FRPSL, AIJP)

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I recently purchased the below shown cover which turned out to be a regularly franked cover from Britain to Iraq in the fourth weight band, i.e. up-to 4 ounces (113 grammes).¹

The cover shown was sent on 10th August 1928 from Worthing, Sussex, with directional instruction "Overland Mail Haifa-Baghdad." The addressee, C. D. Hinds, Esq., was stationed with Royal Signals at the British Royal Air Force station Hinaidi near Baghdad (today's Rasheed Air Base).

The Rate and the Franking

The rate of postage was 2½ d for the first ounce (oz.), and 1½ d for every additional ounce. The surcharge for routing via *Overland Mail* was 3 d per ounce:

Postage for letter up-to 1 oz.	2½ d
Postage for additional 3 oz. (1½ d per oz.)	4½ d
Overland Mail special fee (3 d per oz.)	12 d
Total	19 d

While single rate covers (one oz.) from Britain to Iraq via *Overland Mail* are not too uncommon, everything above single rate, however, is very rare. This quadruple rate cover is, to my knowledge, the only one known.

127

2 APRIL, 1924.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MAILS—(continued).

Air Mail and Desert Motor Services to Iraq—Special fee.

As there still seems to be misapprehension on the point at some Post Offices, counter officers should note that the special fee payable on letters, postcards, printed papers etc. intended for transmission by either of the above-mentioned services is the same, viz., 3d. per oz. Ordinary postage is payable in addition, so that the total charge for a letter is:—up to 1 oz. 5½d.; 2 oz. 10d.; 3 oz. 1s. 2½d., and so on.

Fig. 1: Notice in The Post Office Circular, 2.04.1924, p. 127

The total rate of 19 d (see fig. 2 to the right) is paid for by three stamps in the denominations 1 d + 6 d + 1 s (George V, 1924/1928 definitives: SG nos. 419, 426, 429, MiNr. 155, 162, 165), partly hidden under the paper strip applied by the Iraqi Post Office in Baghdad as, one must assume, the cover was received damaged due to its weight of some 100 grammes.



¹ An imperial (avoirdupois) ounce measures 28.349 g, 4 ounces equal 113.396 g.



Figs. 3 and 3a: Quadruple rate cover from Worthing, Sussex (10.08.1928) to Hinaidi, Iraq. Due to its weight the cover was received at Baghdad in damaged condition, hence it was sealed with paper strips and postmarked **BAGHDAD / DELY.** (25.08.1928), **BAGHDAD / SOR.** (25.08.1928) and **BAGHDAD CANTONMENT** (26.08.1928).

Some Questions Arising

1. The negative postmark **BAGHDAD / DELY.** (= delivery) on the paper sealing strips is totally unknown to me (see *fig. 4*). The other three postmarks **BAGHDAD CANTONMENT** (two types) and **BAGHDAD SOR.** (= sorting) are more common.
2. The paper sealing strips: Is it a Censor strip or just a paper strip resealing a damaged cover? One could envisage some damage to a cover weighing some 100 g. Or is it really censorship disguising as a damaged cover? I am not aware of any censorship in Iraq in 1928.
3. Where was the boxed cachet on the front of the cover **ECONOMISE / USE LOCAL MAIL SERVICE.** (see *fig. 5*) applied?



Fig. 4: Negative postmark
BAGHDAD / DELY. / 25 AU.

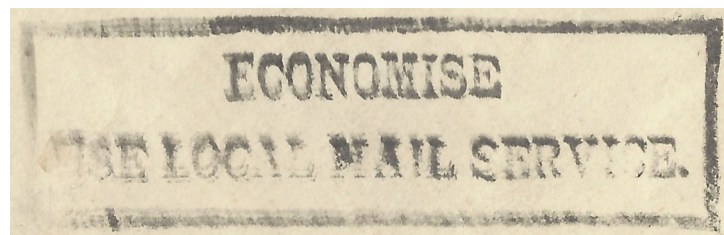


Fig. 5: Boxed cachet, ca. 59x16 mm (inner borders):
ECONOMISE / USE LOCAL MAIL SERVICE.

The State of Iraqi Postal History Research

I wonder if any Iraq Collector is keeping track of Iraqi postmarks and cachets? Over the years few I noted numerous postmarks, cachets, "late fee" markings, &c., even the registration hand-stamps of Iraq are not listed anywhere.

Since my area of collection is not Iraq itself, I'm looking for help tracking down such markings. The contemporary literature on Iraq in relation to postmarks is completely outdated. If any reader is keeping track of Iraqi postmarks and cachet, or knows about collectors doing so, or can hint me towards a website or literature, please let me know!



Palestine Mandate Postmark Record Sheets Revisited

by Joel Weiner¹

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As a follow-up to the very interesting article on Palestine record sheets in MEPB 7² I can present scans of a further two sheets from Jerusalem.³ These are in size and number of boxes identical to the sheets described by Marvin Siegel. I hope these add something to the story.

These two Jerusalem sheets are not described in literature before. Siegel in his 1976 article⁴ described such postmark record sheets from Nahalat Yehuda (30th March to 26th May 1946),⁵ Tel Mond (12th October to 4th November 1947), and Jerusalem (22nd, 24th, and 25th January 1947). The whereabouts of the latter two sheets are unknown.

Jerusalem 1946

The Jerusalem sheet (see *figs. 1–2*) shows a single circle cancel used in the period 9th February to 26th March 1946. This was mainly used as a backstamp and for other services. Unlike the smaller post offices or agencies this hammer was used by different clerks each day as noted by the different initials.

There are two examples of the cancel for each day and there are no times indicated. I believe this is to indicate when the hammer was removed from stores and when it was returned as the initials for each pair are identical. The record sheet also shows how a cancel was “X”-ed out if there was an error of date or if the impression was poor.

The GPO was operating seven days a week and there is a random pattern to any dates when it was not used for example 11th February was a Monday, 23rd February was a Saturday, 27th February was a Wednesday, 19th and 20th March were a Tuesday and Wednesday.

Jerusalem Returned Letter Office 1933/1934

The second sheet (see *figs. 3–4*) is from the *Jerusalem Returned Letter Office* and covers the period from 24th September 1933 to January 1934. Here we see the initials of a single clerk who signed the record sheet at 7am each morning.

Apparently the R.L.O. did not operate on Sunday and there are no Sunday cancels. It did operate on 25th December and 1st January. Again if there was an error the impression was “X”-ed out.

1 Joel H. Weiner, Ph.D., FRSC, is Distinguished University Professor Emeritus, Department of Biochemistry, at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Canada.

2 Zywiets, Tobias: *Postmark record sheets of the Palestine Mandate* / by Tobias Zywiets with material from Marvin Siegel, Kelleher Auctions, and Negev Holyland Stamps Auctions. In: *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin*, no. 7, 2017, pp. 19–26. Online: www.zobbel.de/mepb/MEP-Bulletin_007.pdf.

3 The sheets are creased and were each folded twice. The scans were prepared in stages and then digitally re-composed with part of the margins cropped.

4 Siegel, Marvin: *Record sheets of the Mandate postal service*. In: *The Israel Philatelist*, vol. 27, 1976, no. 3–4, pp. 1039–1043. [86002]

5 Shown and described in MEPB 7, see footnote 2 above.

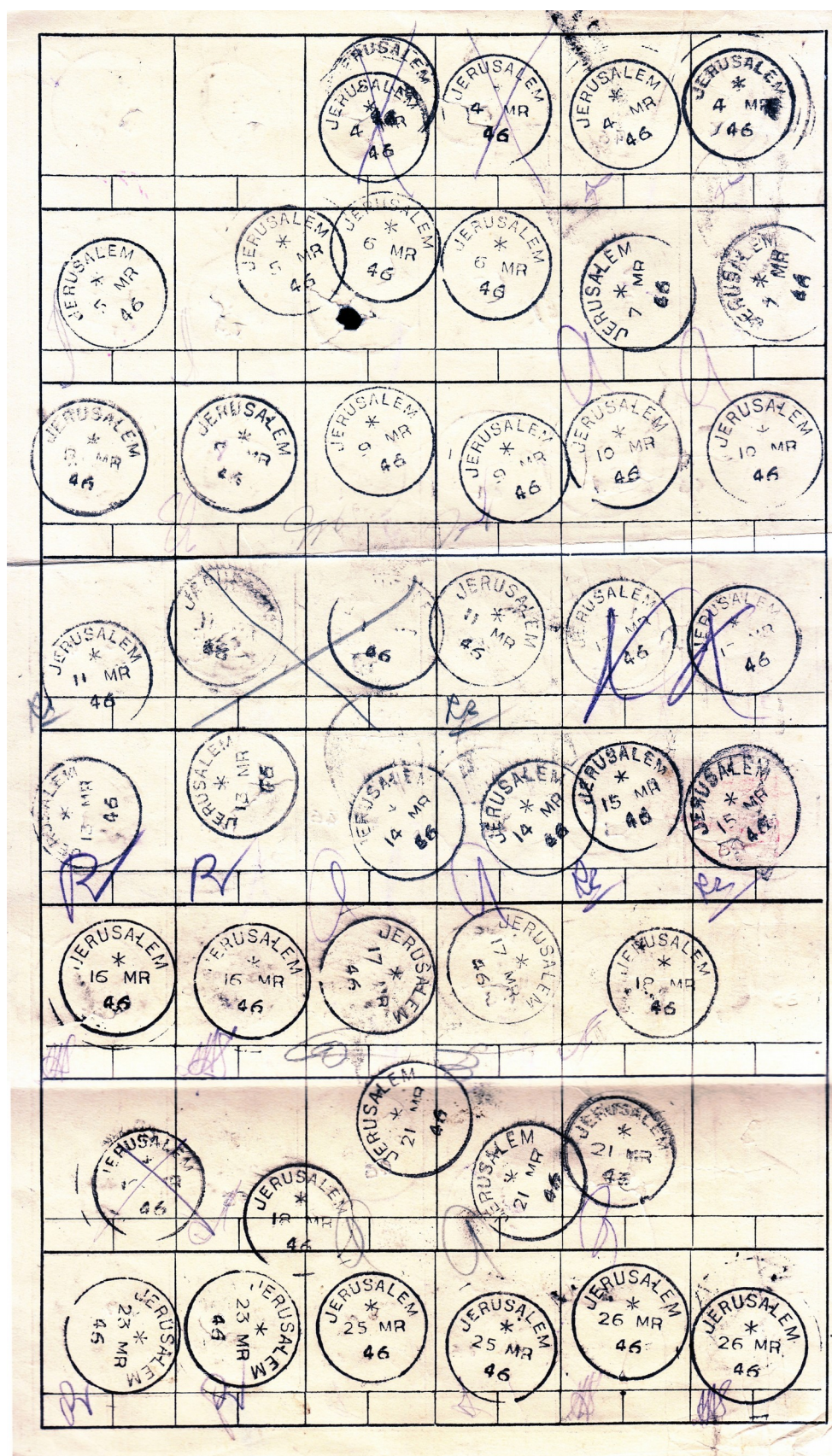


Fig. 1: Front of the Jerusalem sheet.

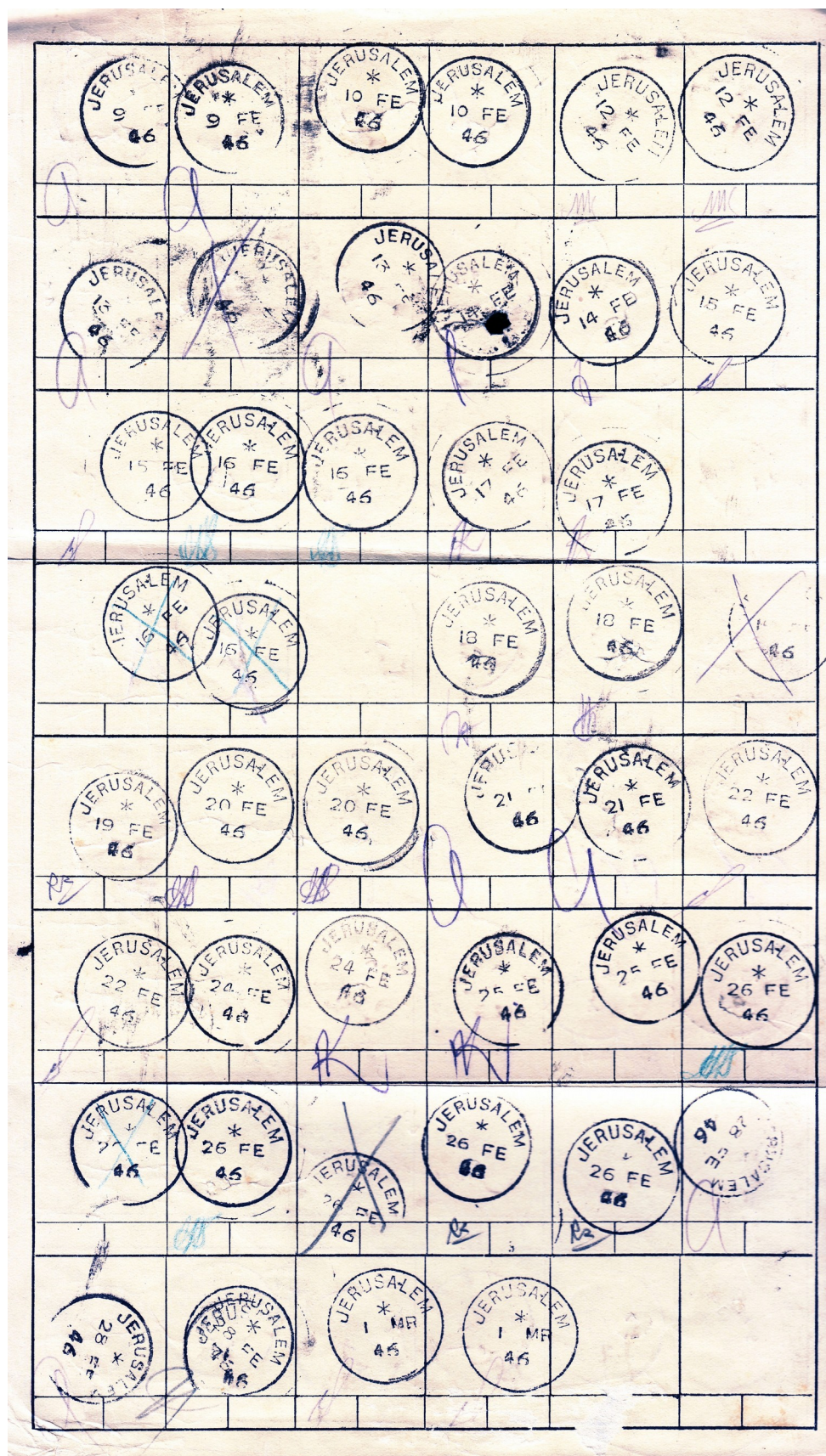


Fig. 2: Reverse of the Jerusalem sheet.

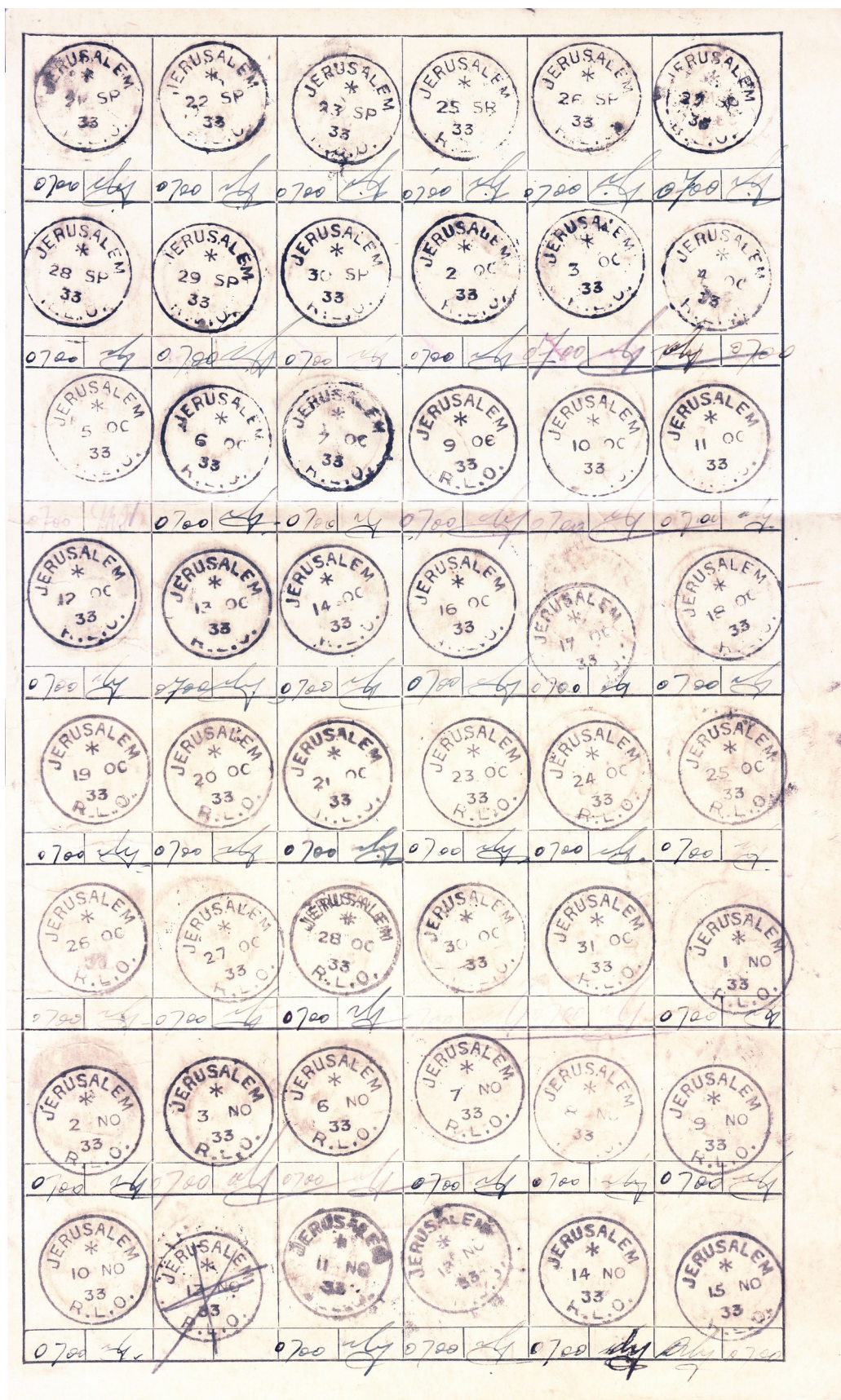


Fig. 3: Front of the Jerusalem Returned Letter Office sheet.

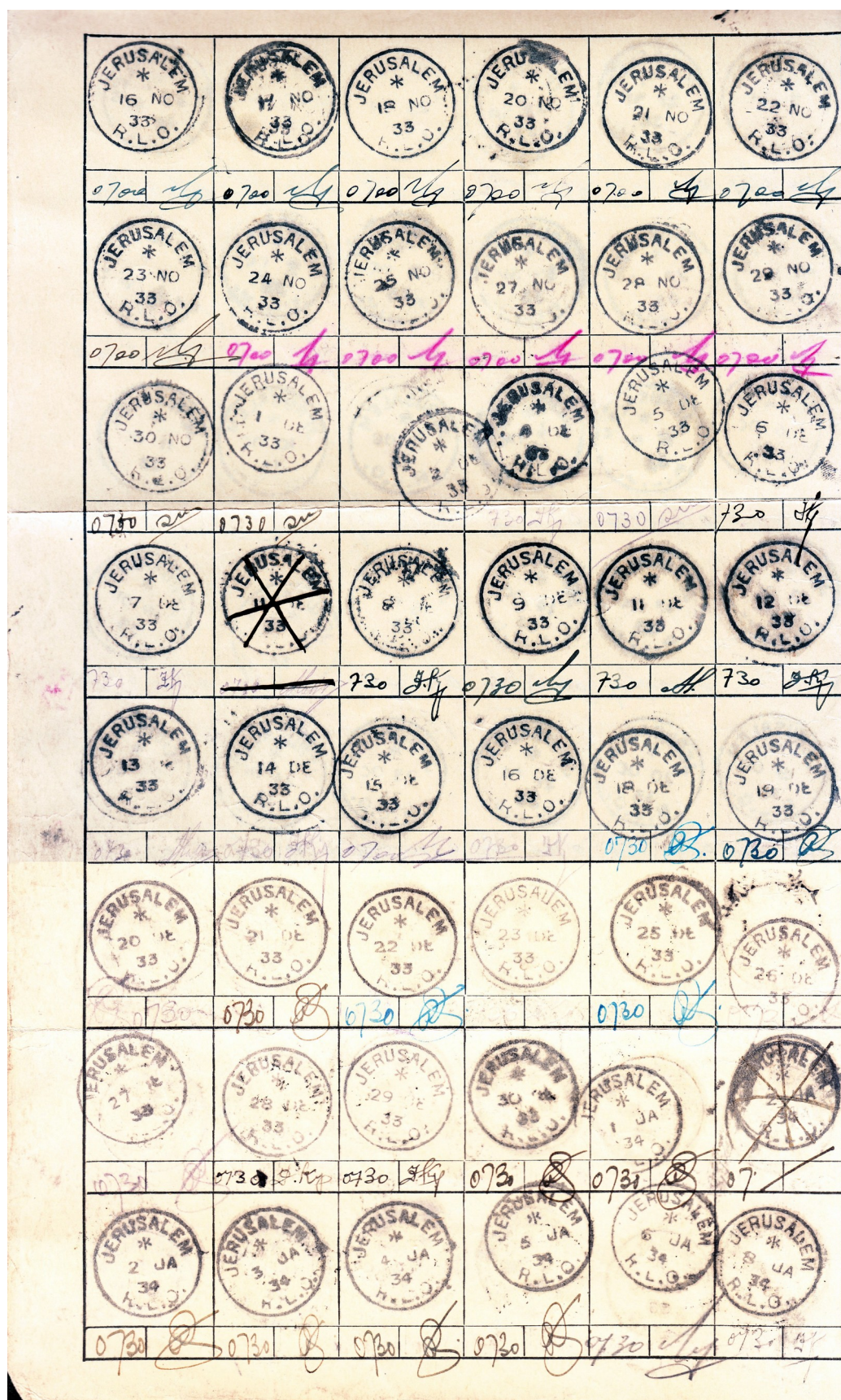


Fig. 4: Reverse of the Jerusalem Returned Letter Office sheet.

Domestic Cancel on Iraqi International Reply Coupon

by Tobias Zywietz with material from Halfdan Helgason

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I am curious about the cancel on this Iraqi *International Reply Coupon* (IRC). Halfdan Helgason sent me the scan primarily to identify the town cancel. I could quickly tell that it was Baghdad: “بغداد / 12 APR.49”. I made some enquires with collectors, and Mohammed Dia replied:

The cancellation stamp used on that coupon is the one used for local mail. In addition to other purposes [...] there used to have two cancellation stamps: one for domestic mail, while the other with additional Latin inscription was intended for mail travelling abroad.

One wonders then why the domestic cancel was used on this IRC, which by nature would be sent abroad, rather than the obviously more appropriate international one which would conform with U.P.U. regulations.

Was it an honest mistake at the counter, or are there more such copies around? Maybe readers can check their collections and show IRCs with either cancellations?



Fig. 1: Iraqi IRC, “London” type Lo-XIVo, denominated 23 Fils. Cancelled “بغداد” on 12.04.1949

International Reply Coupons

International Reply Coupons were first introduced by the Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.) on 1st October 1907. IRCs are issued by individual U.P.U. member countries, but until 1995 were printed in Switzerland and then distributed centrally from Berne. They are valid in every U.P.U. member country, but their issue is not obligatory. Initially an IRC could be exchanged for the postage needed for an international letter of the lowest weight band sent overland or by sea. The minimum selling price is regulated by the U.P.U. and the redeeming country is reimbursed by the issuing country through the Union’s comprehensive fees and dues system. Regional associations, like the Arab Postal Union, also issued Reply Coupons of their own.

1957 Egyptian Mail Rejected by France

by Pierre Louis Grech¹

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At the Egypt Study Circle meeting held in the Victory Services Club on 18th July 2015, John Sears displayed Air Mail Rates. One cover which attracted much attention was a registered letter from Port-Said, addressed to Monte Carlo, Monaco, dated 23rd May 1957. Franked philatelically with a dozen stamps, the letter transited through Cairo Airport on 24th May 1957. However it was never delivered, being returned to sender by the French Postal Authorities. On the back is a Port-Said return arrival postmark of 3rd July 1957 (figs. 1 and 2).



Fig. 1: John Sears' rejected cover.

Note the manuscript "INADMIS Convention postale universelle article 59, § 1°, d".

What was the reason for this non-delivery? It was due to a Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.) regulation! According to Article 59, paragraph 1d of the 1952 U.P.U. Convention (Brussels Congress) it was forbidden to send in the post obscene or immoral items.

Each postal administration was (deliberately) free to interpret the meaning of those words and to reject any mail containing offensive material. Such mail could be sent back, with the refusal notice: "Inadmis – Convention Postale Universelle, Art. 59 § 1° d".

¹ This article was originally published under the title *1957 – Rejected Egyptian Mail* in The Quarterly Circular of the Egypt Study Circle, no. 261, 2017 (vol. 22, no. 2, June 2017), pp. 29–31. Reprinted by kind permission of the author and Egypt Study Circle.

Still smarting from the humiliation of the disastrous 1956 Suez Crisis campaign, and the subsequent withdrawal of the invading British, French, and Israeli troops, France applied this U.P.U. rejection clause to any mail with stamps depicting events relating to that war.

This particular letter bears both the *Port-Said Nov 1956* stamp (SG 519, Balian 176, issued 20th December 1956) and below it the same stamp with the red overprint "Evacuation 22-12-56" in English and Arabic (SG 520, Balian 177, issued 14th January 1957) which was issued after the departure of the foreign troops. These stamps depict the gallant resistance of Port-Said, with dead Allied parachutists on the beach. But they also display something else in the background ...



Fig. 2: Reverse of the cover above: "In case of non-delivery return to sender".

During the fighting in November 1956, it was rumoured in Egypt that frogmen with a torpedo had hit and sank the French cruiser Jean Bart (fig. 3). It was obviously not so, but served as the backdrop in the "Port-Said, Nov. 1956" stamp, where the ship is seen sinking on the horizon (fig. 4). This irritating item of propaganda further resolved the French Post to reject these stamps.

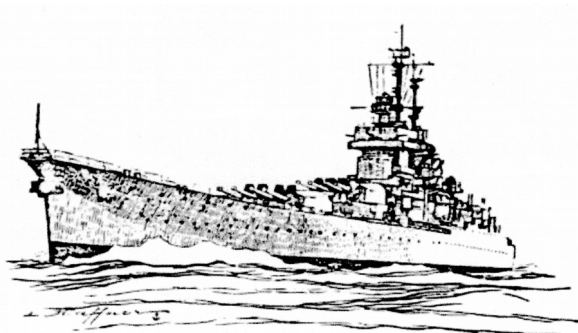


Fig. 3: The French cruiser Jean Bart.

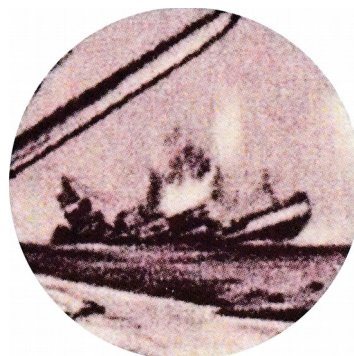


Fig. 4: The sinking!

There is another letter in my collection which suffered the same fate (fig. 5 and 6). Sent from Heliopolis on 31st March 1957 to Paris, it bears the Port-Said 1956 overprint, and was rejected on that basis.

On the front is the word “retour”, and the annotation on the back reads: “Inadmis. Convention Postale Universelle Art.59 § 1^o d.”

The letter was returned to Cairo (15th April) then misdirected to al-Ismailia (16th April), probably because the original Heliopolis postmark was almost illegible.



Figs. 5 and 6: Another rejected cover.
Marked “retour”, and reverse of the cover with Inadmis inscription.

Such returned items of mail are very scarce. This second cover formerly belonged to Jean Boulad d’Humières who published articles about it in the *Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung*,² and in *Les Feuilles Marcophiles*.³ It was also illustrated in a 2006 article about the “Port-Said, Nov. 1956” stamp in the *Quarterly Circular*⁴ commemorating the 50th anniversary of the stamp’s issue.

2 Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung, vol. 86, 1973, no. 9.

3 Boulad d’Humières, Jean, FRPSL: *Petite histoire postale autour du Canal de Suez*. In: *Les Feuilles Marcophiles / Informations*, no. 14, 1977 (Avril 1977), p. 5.

4 Hall, Edmund: *The story behind the stamp: Balian 176/177, December 20, 1956, and January 30, 1957*. In: *The Quarterly Circular of the Egypt Study Circle*, no. 219, 2006 (vol. 19, no. 8, December 2006), p. iv.



Fig. 7: The two Port-Said stamps. The Allies began parachute drops on 5 November, about 7am. The stamp probably illustrates the French descent onto the Port-Said beach (from low level, with casualties). At the same time the British descended onto the Gamil airport to the west.

Fig. 8: Evacuation stamp.

Later that year, a new set of stamps labelled “Egypt Tomb of Aggressors” (SG 532–536, Balian 189–193) was issued on 26th July 1957. The last value of the set (SG 536) shows the re-embarkation of Franco-British troops onto ships leaving Port-Said in December 1956, (fig. 8) under the watchful eye of an Egyptian soldier. This was another red rag to the French bull!

This time the French Post Office issued a formal notice (fig. 9) advising the rejection of items of mail bearing that particular stamp (whereas no official document has been located for the earlier 1957 rejections, as evidenced by the two letters above). It was published in the Bulletin Officiel, organ of the French PTT.

The notice translates as: “1957 – official Bulletin of the P.T.T. – Page 217 / Classification: B 240. / Volume: p. 98. / Distribution: F / Document 268 / Po 43 / This leaflet contains a single text / Po 5 – Notice of 17th September 1957. / Subject: Mail originating from Egypt. / (Concerns also the Overseas Departments)

The Administration has been informed that items of correspondence originating from Egypt have been franked with postage stamps the subject of which is considered to be insulting to France. These figurines, with a face value of 10 milliemes, of large horizontal format and bistre colour, notably bear the double inscription: “Egypt Tomb of Aggressors 1957” and “Port-Said 1956”.

1957		BULLETIN OFFICIEL DES P.T.T.		Page : 217
CLASSEMENT : B 240.		DIFFUSION	DOCUMENT 268	
RECUEIL : p. 98.		F	Po 43	
* Ce fascicule contient un seul texte *				
Po 5	NOTE du 17 septembre 1957.			
OBJET Correspondances originaires d'Égypte.				
(Concerne également les départements d'outre-mer)				
<p>L'Administration a été informée que des correspondances originaires d'Égypte étaient revêtues de timbres-poste dont le sujet est considéré comme présentant un caractère injurieux pour la France. Ces figurines, d'une valeur de 10 millièmes, de grand format horizontal et de couleur bistre, comportent notamment la double inscription : « Egypt Tomb of aggressors 1957 », « Port-Said 1956 ».</p> <p>Les envois affranchis au moyen de timbres-poste de l'espèce devront être systématiquement retournés à l'origine, avec la mention : « Inadmis. Convention Postale Universelle, article 59, § 1^{er}, d. »</p>				

Mail franked with that type of postage stamp must be systematically returned to its origin, with the inscription “Unacceptable. Universal Postal Convention, Article 59, § 1^{er}, d.”

Note the dates of the two letters above: 31st March 1957 and 23rd May 1957.

That SG 536 stamp and the French Post Office notice were the subject of query 97 by André Navari,⁵ further to an article in Les Feuilles Marcophiles.⁶ It remained unanswered simply because no cover is so far known addressed to France with that SG 536 stamp and the rejection notice. Apparently the British Post Office was more pragmatic, with no such mail-rejection procedure being reported. Was there ever one? And has any one got a cover from Egypt to the UK, sent in 1957, bearing one of the three stamps in question? If so, please inform the Editor to have that interesting item published.

5 Navari, André: *Egyptian stamp banned* (Query 97). In: The Quarterly Circular of the Egypt Study Circle, no. 239, 2011 (vol. 21, no. 4, December 2011), p. 95.

6 Péréa, Julie and Michel Catherine: *Avis de recherche timbre : timbres Égypte tombeau des envahisseurs*. In: Les Feuilles Marcophiles, no. 346, 2011, p. 7.

1957 Egyptian Mail Rejected by France – Addendum and 1967 Israeli Mail Rejected

by Jan Heijs (AIJP)

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In the June 2017 Quarterly Circular of the Egypt Study Circle I read the very interesting article on rejected Egyptian mail by Pierre Louis Grech.¹ I do have some additional information on it.

The rejected covers with the Port Said stamps on the French-Egyptian war were indeed refused by the French postal authorities although the stamps were valid in the country of origin. For political reasons these stamps were not accepted, hence “Postal War.”

In the article Grech states that the reason for returning was the U.P.U. article 59, para. 1d of the *Brussels Convention* which is about the refusal of mail containing certain objects. Which is right. But para. 1d is not about “obscene or immoral items” – that is indicated in para. 1g – it states that mail can be refused because it contains “articles of which the importation or the circulation is prohibited in the Country of destination” (fig. 1).

ARTICLE 59

Prohibitions

1. The forwarding of the following articles is prohibited:—
 - (a) articles which, by their nature or their packing, may expose officials to danger, or soil or damage correspondence;
 - (b) articles subject to Customs duty (apart from the exceptions mentioned in Article 60) and samples sent in quantities with the intention of avoiding payment of this duty;
 - (c) opium, morphine, cocaine and other narcotics;
 - (d) articles of which the importation or the circulation is prohibited in the Country of destination;
 - (e) living animals, except—
 - (i) bees, leeches and silkworms;
 - (ii) parasites and destroyers of noxious insects intended for the control of those insects and exchanged between officially recognised institutions;
 - (f) explosive, inflammable or dangerous substances;
 - (g) obscene or immoral articles.
2. Items containing articles mentioned in § 1 which have been wrongly admitted to the post are dealt with in accordance with the internal legislation of the Country of the Administration establishing their presence.
3. Nevertheless, the articles referred to in § 1, (c), (f) and (g) are in no circumstances forwarded to their destination, delivered to the addressees or returned to origin.
4. In cases where items wrongly admitted to the post are neither returned to origin nor sent on to the addressee, the Administration of origin shall be informed exactly how they have been dealt with.
5. Moreover, every Country reserves the right to deny conveyance to items in transit *à découvert* over its territory, other than letters and postcards, which do not satisfy the legal requirements governing the conditions of their publication or circulation in that Country. Such items should be returned to the Administration of the Country of origin.

Fig. 1: U.P.U. Postal Convention 1952, Article 59, in its entirety.²

1 See article directly preceding on p. 49.

2 Source: *Universal Postal Convention [...] : Brussels, July 11, 1952 ; [...] / presented by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Parliament by command of Her Majesty*. London: HMSO, 1954. (Treaty Series ; 28 (1954)) (Cmd. ; 9190). Online: <http://treaties.fco.gov.uk/treaties/treatyrecord.htm?tid=2166> (accessed 8.12.2017).

This article is often used to refuse mail with stamps or meter-marks containing disputed political propaganda, not the actual contents of a letter. In every U.P.U. Convention this article remained more or less the same with the number of the article changing in every Convention.³

In his article, Grech also says that mail has been refused by France bearing the 1957 stamp *Egypt Tomb of Aggressors*. A postal regulation about the refusal is known, but no letters are known up till now, so is written. But I do have such a letter in my postal war collection (fig. 2):



Fig. 2: Egypt Tomb of Aggressors 1957 – “Inadmis”.

So I hope I have been helpful on this subject with this extra information. If any questions remain, one can contact me on the website mentioned below. I will be glad to answer questions.

Israeli Mail Rejected by the Soviet Union and GDR 1967

One of the postal wars is the refusal by the Soviet Union and some other Eastern European countries on mail with Israeli stamps on the 1967 war. Israel issued a number of stamps depicting political and military themes which were objected to by Eastern Bloc countries

The cover shown as fig. 3 was refused because of the 1964 U.P.U. Vienna Convention’s article 28, para. 1d.: “NON ADMIS – ART 28 § 1,D),DE LA CONVENTION UPU”. The 1964 article (see fig. 4) has practically the same text as article 59 of the 1952 Brussels Convention (see fig. 1).

³ For the complete list of numberings, see *Postal War and the UPU*, online: <http://www.postalwar.info/content/upu.php> (accessed 7.12.2017).



Fig. 3: Soviet refusal to Israeli stamps, 1967.

ARTICLE 28

Prohibitions

1. The forwarding of the following articles is prohibited:—
 - a) articles which, by their nature or their packing, may expose officials to danger, or soil or damage letter post items (see also f) below);
 - b) articles subject to customs duty (apart from the exceptions mentioned in Article 29) and samples of merchandise sent in quantity with the intention of avoiding payment of this duty;
 - c) opium, morphine, cocaine and other narcotics;
 - d) articles of which the importation or circulation is prohibited in the Country of destination;
 - e) living animals, except—
 - (i) bees, leeches and silkworms;
 - (ii) parasites and destroyers of noxious insects intended for the control of those insects and exchanged between officially recognised institutions;
 - f) explosive, inflammable or other dangerous substances: nevertheless the perishable biological substances and radioactive substances mentioned in Article 16, §§ 4 and 5, do not come within this prohibition;
 - g) obscene or immoral articles.
2. Items containing articles mentioned in § 1 which have been wrongly admitted to the post are dealt with in accordance with the legislation of the Country of the Administration establishing their presence.
3. Nevertheless, items which contain articles referred to in § 1 c), f) and g) are in no circumstances forwarded to their destination, delivered to the addressees or returned to origin.
4. In cases where items wrongly admitted to the post are neither returned to origin nor sent on to the addressee, the Administration of origin must be informed exactly how they have been dealt with.
5. Moreover, every Member-Country reserves the right to deny conveyance in transit *à découvert* over its territory to letter post items, other than letters and postcards, which do not satisfy the legal requirements governing the conditions of their publication or circulation in that Country. Such items should be returned to the Administration of origin.

Fig. 4: U.P.U. Postal Convention 1964, Article 28, in its entirety.⁴

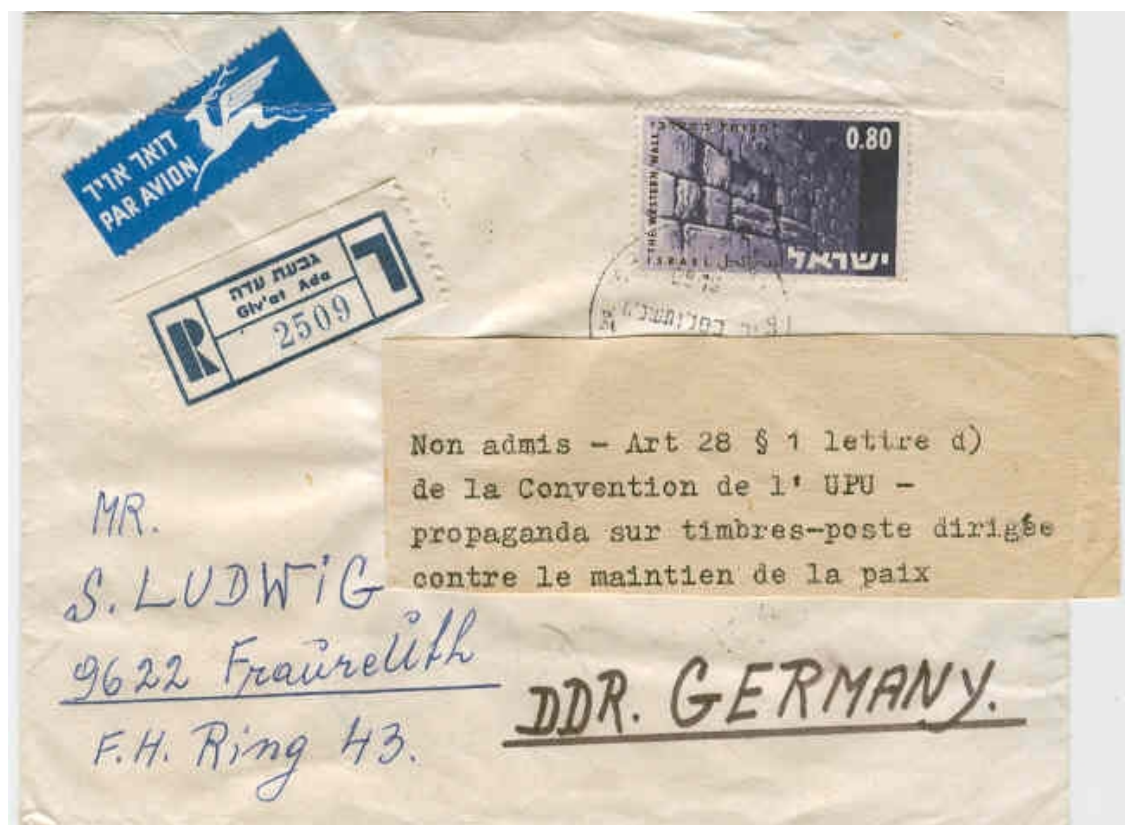


Fig. 5: Refusal in the GDR: cover with Israeli stamp depicting the 1967 war, applied with a counter sticker and the text in French (official language of the U.P.U.): "not admitted, Art. 28 para. 1d of the UPU Convention, propaganda on the postage stamp is against keeping the peace".



Jan Heijs is a specialist collector of "Postkrieg" (postal war) since 1980; he also collects postal history items showing political propaganda where they did not lead to a postal war.

He is a member of (and contributor to) several philatelic research and study groups at national Dutch and international levels, such as AIJP, Philatelic Academy of the Netherlands, RPSL, BDPh, FG Berlin, ArGe DDR, and DeuNot.

Jan is also editor of the specialist catalogue "Postkrieg",⁵ having taken over from its creator Dedo Burhop⁶ some years ago. About 300 such postal wars between about 70 countries are known for the period 1871 to 2014. Together with Wolfgang Elsner and Dieter Becker he operates the website "Postkrieg" giving a home for topical research and catalogue updates.



4 Source: *Universal Postal Convention* : [...] : Vienna, 10 Jul, 1964 ; [...] / presented by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Parliament by command of Her Majesty. London: HMSO, 1966. (Treaty Series ; 71 (1966)) (Cmnd. ; 3142). Online: <http://treaties.fco.gov.uk/treaties/treatyrecord.htm?tid=2509> (accessed 8.12.2017).

5 A review of the latest edition will appear in the next issue.

6 Dedo Burhop, landscape gardener and philatelic trader and expertiser, died recently at the age of 92 (* 24.06.1925, † 01.07.2017).

Lebanon Cedar Definitives with Surcharge Revisited

by Tobias Zywietz

with material from Luigi Martinoja, Phil Le Page, and Albert Massaad

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Following the publication of the request for information by Rainer Fuchs in MEPB7,¹ I became aware of some further information about these unusual gum-side surcharges from two posts on Facebook. I had only recently joined the Facebook group *Lebanon Philately*,² and there I found a posting dated 16th May 2017³ where Luigi Martinoja showed this picture:



Fig. 1: Five overprinted stamps of the 1957/58 Communication series (SG 592–596, MiNr. 611–615).



Fig. 2: The surcharge enlarged.⁴

- 1 Fuchs, Rainer: *1957 Lebanon Cedar Definitives with Surcharge on the Reverse: a Request for Information*. In: *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin*, no. 7, 2017, pp. 41–42.
- 2 See https://www.facebook.com/groups/24001470956/?ref=group_header.
- 3 Martinoja, Luigi: *What is sign on stamps back?* In: *Lebanon Philately* (Facebook group). Online: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/24001470956/permalink/10154349082155957/> (accessed 27.01.2018). Image used by permission.
- 4 Enlarged from an image provided by Rainer Fuchs for his article, see footnote 1 above.

Phil Le Page responded by posting with several images of overprints of the 1957 and 1958/59 Cedar stamps:⁵



Figs. 2–5: Overprint on the 1957 stamps 0.5p (SG 582, MiNr. 604), 1p (SG 583, MiNr. 605), and 1958/59 stamps 0.5p (SG 601, MiNr. 620) and 1p (SG 602, MiNr. 621).

The further posting in this Facebook group came from Albert Massaad on 5th November 2013.⁶ He specialises in the Cedar stamps and shows a tableau with all the issues between 1925 and 2000. This contains some information about the surcharges on the reverse:

1957	1958	1959
2Cèdres&Nahr-K.	4Cèdres&Potier	4Cèdres&Soldat
Y129/130 ***	Y136/139 ***	Y149/152 ***
existeSurch.Verso	existeSurch.Verso	existeSurch.Verso
1.20 €	2.00 €	2.00 €
Existe Couleur #		

Figs. 6a–6c:

Details from Albert Massaad's tableau.

Shown are his notes on the reverse overprints known for three Cèdres issues: "existe avec surcharge au verso"

According to Massaad's table, surcharges on the reverse exist for YT 129–130 (Cèdres 1957), YT 136–139 (Cèdres 1958) and YT 149–152 (Cèdres 1959).

While preparing this article, Phil Le Page sent me these remarks:

I visited a stamp fair this morning and checked a dealer's stock for evidence of control markings on Lebanon issues of the late 1950s. I found several used stamps that had signs that the markings had been applied to the gum side. Unfortunately – and precisely because the markings are on the gummed side – most of the evidence disappears when the stamps are soaked to remove traces of envelope or old hinges. Still, to those already found, we may add: SG585 (5p green "cedar" 1957); SG587/588 (10p, 12½p "miners" of 1957); SG592/593 (5, 10p "cedar plus zodiac signs" AIR) and SG605 (12p50 "soldier and flag").

⁵ Phil provided me with improved images later on these are shown here.

⁶ Massaad, Albert: *Les cèdres du Liban en Timbres poste: un casse-tête*. In: Lebanon Philately (Facebook group). Online: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/24001470956/permalink/10151665979575957/> (accessed 27.01.2018).

Compiling all the information gained from Messrs. Fuchs, Martinoja, Le Page, and Massaad, here's a table of issues known with gum-side surcharges:

Issue / Year	Values	colour	Ovpt.	SG	Michel	Y&T	TL
Cèdres 1957	0.50 p	light blue	◆	559	578	129	820
	2.50 p	lilac rose	◆	560	579 a/b	130	821
Cèdres 1958 (YT/Mi: 1957)	0.50 p	blue	◆	582	601	136	852
	1 p	brown	◆	583	602	137	853
	2.50 p	lilac	◆	584	603	138	854
	5 p	green	◆	585	604	139	855
Mineur 1958 (YT/Mi: 1957)	7½ p	rose-pink	—	586	605	140	856
	10 p	purple-brown	◆	587	606	141	857
	12½ p	blue	◆	588	607	142	858
Moin Potier 1958 (YT/Mi: 1957)	25 p	grey-blue	—	589	608	143	859
	50 p	yellow-green	—	590	609	144	860
	100 p	sepia	—	591	610	145	861
Cèdres & Zodiac 1958 (YT/Mi: 1957)	5 p	emerald	◆	592	611	PA 152	843
	10 p	yellow-orange	◆	593	612	PA 153	844
	15 p	brown	◆	594	613	PA 154	845
	20 p	brown-purple	◆	595	614	PA 155	846
	25 p	deep violet-blue	◆	596	615	PA 156	847
Centrale Électrique 1958 (YT/Mi: 1957)	35 p	dull purple	—	597	616	PA 157	848
	50 p	deep green	—	598	617	PA 158	849
	65 p	yellow-green	—	599	618	PA 159	850
	100 p	sepia	—	600	619	PA 160	851
Cèdres 1959 (YT/Mi: 1958/59)	0.50 p	blue	◆	601	620	149	864
	1 p	orange	◆	602	621	150	865
	2.50 p	violet	◆	603	622	151	866
	5 p	green	◆	604	623	152	867
Indépendance 1959 (YT/Mi: 1958/59)	12.50 p	blue	◆	605	624	153	868
	25 p	indigo	—	606	625	154	869
	50 p	brown	—	607	626	155	870
	100 p	sepia	—	608	627	156	871

Appeal

The appeal to our readers is now to present images of more these overprinted stamps and to fill in the gaps in this story:

- is there documentation in official sources about the overprinting?
- where and when was the surcharge furnished?
- why on reverse side?
- do more issues exist with these or similar surcharges?

World Cultural Heritage in Jordan: Madaba and other Christian Sites

by Dietrich Ecklebe (AIJP)¹

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Bethany Beyond The Jordan

In the summer of 2015, Bethany Beyond The Jordan² was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.³ According to the Evangelist John, the Bible tells us that the baptism of Jesus took place in “Bethabara beyond Jordan.”⁴ How does one know that place now under protection was indeed the place of baptism? Excavations on the site have so far not resulted in any proof.



Figs. 1–3: Bethany Beyond The Jordan is the place where John the Baptist christened Jesus.

How could the exact location of the place be determined? The *Madaba Map* helped to clarify this issue: the mosaic map of Palestine was found in the ruins of a Byzantine church in Madaba. Unfortunately, large parts have been destroyed, but the lower reaches of the Jordan River and its confluence with the Dead Sea are clearly visible (see image).⁵ Just north of the mouth a tight rope spanning the river can be seen, a ferry that brought people over the river, as well as a fishing boat. To the right of the boat one can read the inscription “ΒΕΘΑΒΑΡΑ” (Bethabara). Origenes, one of the most important early Bible scholars, had called the place of baptism “Bethabara.”



- 1 Translation and footnotes by Tobias Zywiets. The original German article was published in the March 2016 edition of “philatelie.” Reprinted with kind permission of both author and “philatelie.”
- 2 Al-Maghtas – المغطس.
- 3 As “Baptism Site ‘Bethany Beyond the Jordan’ (Al-Maghtas).”
- 4 Cf. John 1:28: “These things were done in Bethabara beyond Jordan, where John was baptizing.”
- 5 Detail from the Madaba mosaic. Source: “M. Disdero”: *Sapsaphas Madaba*. Wikimedia Commons. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sapsaphas_Madaba.jpg (accessed 1.09.2016). Licence: [Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 2.5 Generic](#).



Fig. 4: On the *Madaba Map* the place of Jesus' baptism is accurately recorded

Madaba

Madaba is mentioned in the Bible several times. From Moses' times the place can be located near Mount Nebo. This Moabite city has often changed hands in the past. First really reliable sources stem from the time the Maccabees which aspired towards independence in the second century B.C. Then there's a large gap. The eminent historian Flavius Josephus mentions Madaba in his work "The Jewish War."⁶

With the incorporation of the city into the Roman province of Arabia, the conflicts between local chiefs were ended. Madaba, located on the so-called *King's Road* and the new Roman road *Via Nova Traiana*, became seat of the provincial administration. Later Madaba belonged to the Byzantine, i.e. Eastern Roman, Empire.

Meanwhile, Christianity had prevailed and Madaba became an episcopal see from the 5th to the 7th century C.E. Numerous churches were built and have been decorated with mosaics. 15 Byzantine churches are known to date, but few remains exist because the city was later abandoned.

In 1880, some 2,000 Christians from Kerak resettled in Madaba. This caused many antique remnants to be destroyed rather than rescued, as the new houses and churches were built directly on the foundations of ancient buildings. Some of the mosaics were rescued as they were integrated into new church buildings, others were removed into museums.

Today there are three main attractions: The Basilica of St. George,⁷ the Church of the Apostles and the Archaeological Museum. The museum houses the "Banche-Satyrus Mosaic" and the mosaic floor of the Swaitha Chapel with its central medallion of a ram, the "Lamb of God," framed by other animals such as peacocks and sheep. The name "Banche-Satyrus Mosaic" proves that ancient mythological scenes were no longer familiar to mosaicists of 5th and 6th century, because otherwise they would not have mis-spelled the names.⁸

6 Spelled "Medaba." Cf. Flavius Josephus: *The Jewish War* (ca. 75 C.E.), book I, chapter 2.6. Online: <http://www.gutenberg.org/etext/2850> and <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Josephus> (both accessed 10.08.2016).

7 The so-called 'Church of the Map,' where the famous *Madaba Map* is found.

8 "Banche" should be "Bacche." Cf. Scheck, 2011, pp. 254–255.



Fig. 5: A ram can be seen on this medallion at the Museum of Madaba.

The Church of the Apostles was discovered in 1902. It was built “in the year 473 of the province of Arabia” (578/79 C.E.). Excavations in 1967 unearthed early Byzantine mosaics so typical to Madaba, often one talks about the ‘Madaba School.’ The remains of the church were demolished and a kind of hangar overarching the mosaics was built, securing these valuable works of art.

The church had three aisles and measured 23.5 metres by 15 metres. In the side aisles floral patterns are geometrically placed in mosaic technique. In contrast the nave contains figurative displays. In the central panel there are grapevines, a *topos* very much representative of early Christendom art. Inbetween, there are various animals: a hen and chicks, a cat, a leopard, a gazelle, as well as several boys who (strangely enough) all have two left feet. A citrus tree and pomegranates complete the picture. At the narrow sides of the church there are further mosaics with animals and plants.



Figs. 6–8: The mosaics in the Church of the Apostles feature boys with two left feet.

Unfortunately, the mosaics personifying the four seasons have been destroyed, but the *Thalassa* mosaic with a figurative personification of the sea, has been preserved in excellent condition. The female figure in the centre is surrounded by animals of the sea: various kinds of fish, an octopus and even a sea monster teem in the mosaic. This circular panel has a diameter of 2.2 metres.

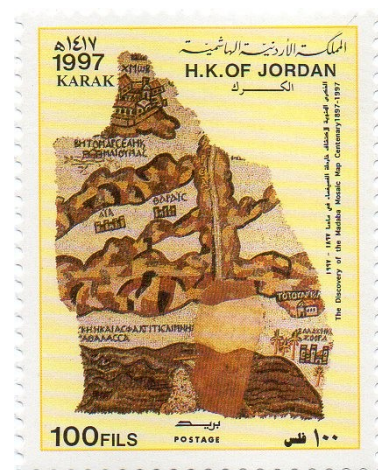
Most interesting about this mosaic is the surrounding Greek inscription, because it names for the first time an artist, and we’re also told who donated the church. The translation reads: “Ah Lord God! Thou who hast made the heaven and the earth,⁹ give life to Anastasios and to Thomas and Theodora and to Salamanios the mosaicist.” These names also occur in surviving manuscripts, suggesting that they may have been bishops.

⁹ An allusion to Jeremiah 32:17: “Ah Lord God! behold, thou hast made the heaven and the earth by thy great power and stretched out arm, and there is nothing too hard for thee.”



Fig. 9: The famous *Thalassa* mosaic names the donors and the mosaicist.

The Basilica of St. George is a newer building, erected in the 18th century on the foundations of a Byzantine church. Its fame stems from the *Madaba Mosaic Map* or *Palestine Mosaic*. It is the oldest geographic representation of Palestine. The mosaic measures 15.5×6 metres and is composed from some 2.3 million tesserae. Unfortunately, large parts have already been destroyed, but the surviving sections present a good overview of the country. Depicted is the area from the Nile Delta in Egypt to Shechem in Palestine.¹⁰



Figs. 10 and 11: The *Madaba Map* of Palestine. Clearly recognisable is the Jordan, Jerusalem, and Karak.

¹⁰ The Tell Balata area in today's city of Nablus.

The map is based on the “Onomastikon,”¹¹ an alphabetical list of all places mentioned in the Bible, created by Bishop Eusebius of Caesarea (ca. 263–339 C.E.). The mosaic must have been created around 542 as one can only find buildings on the map that had been erected before; all buildings that emerged later, are missing.

The area is divided into five schematic zones with almost equal width. It starts with the Mediterranean, followed by the coastal plains, the central-Palestinian mountain range, the Jordan valley and the mountain and plateau landscape of Transjordan. In the centre of the map is Jerusalem, but the city Karak in Transjordan is also highlighted. The entire course of the River Jordan can be traced, including the place of Jesus’ baptism.

As the map’s features are all labelled, one can easily survey the places, although spelling mistakes do occur. Jerusalem is inscribed in Greek as “The Holy City of Jerusalem.” That the map is not orientated to the north may come strange today: north is to the left of the map.



Jerusalem (see image above)¹² is surrounded by a high oval wall with towers. Within these walls one can count 36 buildings, of which the churches and monasteries have red roofs. Four buildings have golden gables.

On the left side, i.e. in the north, there’s a large gate: the *Damascus Gate*, or in Arabic “Gate of the Column.”¹³ This Arabic name is explainable only through this map: it shows a large black column rising at the gate. From here extends to the right, i.e. the south, the *cardo maximus*, the main street of the Roman military colony *Aelia Capitolina*. Arcades line the road. Above it runs a second road in parallel, crossed by another road, going upwards, i.e. to the east: this is the *Via Dolorosa*.

11 *Περὶ τῶν τοπικῶν ὀνομάτων τῶν ἐν τῇ Θεῇ Γραφῇ*. Online at <https://archive.org/details/werke00eusegoog> (accessed 10.08.2016).

12 Detail from the Madaba mosaic. Source: David Bjorgen: *Madaba Jerusalem Mosaic*. Wikimedia Commons. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Madaba_Jerusalem_Mosaic.jpg (accessed 1.09.2016). Licence: [Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported](#).

13 bab al-‘amud – باب العامود.

At the bottom of this section, there's another gate: *Jaffa Gate*. The road then bends to the right, i.e. to the South, running along a large tower: the *Tower of David*. It ends at a basilica with a double portal, the *Hagia Sion*, the so-called 'mother of all churches,' because here the first Christians met.

In the middle of the *cardo* one can make out a building that is depicted upside down: the *Church of the Holy Sepulchre*.



Figs. 12 to 17: On the map of Jerusalem all the major monuments of early Christendom are still visible.

Mount Nebo

Mosaics from the early Christian-Byzantine period have survived not just in Madaba, but also at the not-too-distant Mount Nebo,¹⁴ the place from which Moses first saw the "Promised Land" after the *exodus* of the Israelites from Egypt, and nearby where he died. Therefore this mountain is, like Jerusalem, holy to all the three religions: Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. Near the mountain, in the village of Khirbet al-Mukhayyat¹⁵ remains of a monastery complex and four churches from the Byzantine period have been excavated.

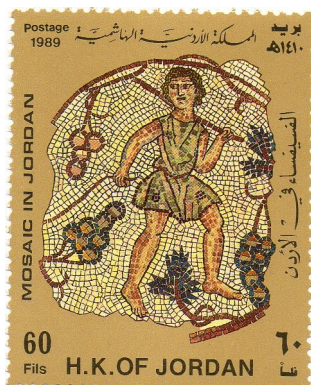
In 1913, the first mosaics were found during the excavation for the basement of a new house. These were the floors of the Church of Saint Lot and Saint Procopius. The Franciscan Order later purchased the village and erected a protective building over the discovered mosaics. In the western part of the church, which is comprised of three aisles, the "Bema Mosaic" depicts two sheep and pomegranate trees with deer, rabbits, and bulls livening up the surroundings. But the highlight is the central mosaic, depicting a Dionysian scene. Inbetween acanthus leaves and vine branches all the stations of wine production are shown: from the grape harvest, transport in panniers on the back of a donkey and the pressing (*calcare*) of grapes.

14 Dschabal Nībū – جبل نيبو.

15 Or Siyagha – خربة المخبيط. Khirbet al-Mukhayyat is also referred to as 'ruins of the small needle.'

Flutists pipe their instruments and hunters with dogs pursue various animals: partridges, hares, foxes, a panther, and a lion. The theme here is certainly not the ancient *dionysia* festival, but a Christian reinterpretation, as the Bible often refers to the vineyard in parables.¹⁶

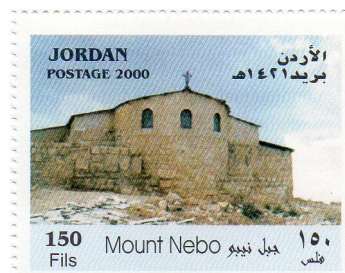
Further elements in the mosaic are depictions of the River Jordan with a fisherman and a boatman. The stone building with towers is a church. The inscriptions mention the founders Stephan and Elias and the priest Barichas. The Church of Saint Lot and Saint Procopius originates probably from the 6th century.



Figs. 18–21: The mosaics from the Church of St. Lot and St. Procopius depict scenes of wine-making.

On top of the Mount Nebo, the Church of St. George rises. The three-aisled basilica was excavated in the 1930s. The mosaics of this church address the same themes as the ones at the church of St. Lot and St. Procopius. Today, the mosaics are shown in the building of the Moses Memorial at Siyagha.

¹⁶ One of the best-known references is in John 15:1–17: “I am the true vine, and my Father is the husbandman. Every branch in me that beareth not fruit he taketh away: and every branch that beareth fruit, he purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit.”



Figs. 22 and 23: The Church of St. George rises on Mount Nebo.

Umm ar-Rasas

Umm ar-Rasas¹⁷ is also situated on the *King's Road*, but further to the south-east. The city is mentioned by Eusebius of Caesarea as “Mephaat,” and appears as “Kastron Mefaa”¹⁸ in inscriptions in the church of St. Stephen.

Today Umm ar-Rasas is a 150 by 120 metre large field of ruins. The *kastron* continued to be inhabited after the collapse of Roman rule, because the strong walls protected the people against attacks. During the Byzantine period at least seven churches existed. Why so many churches were necessary is still a mystery.

In 1986, the small Church of St. Stephen was excavated, uncovering several interesting mosaics that are now protected by a roofed hall. In fact, these are two churches that were built next to each other. However, the older of the two, the Church of Bishop Sergius (587) was at the ground level one metre lower. This bishop's church was replaced by St. Stephen's church after the Arab conquest.

But surprisingly the mosaics of the Church of St. Stephen date to a time when the entire country was already firmly in Arab hands and the Umayyad dynasty had already been overthrown by the Abbasids: according to the inscription, the mosaicist Staurachios of Hisban laid the *tesserae* in 756. A few years later, in October 785, the mosaic floor was renewed, but this time the artist's name isn't mentioned.



Figs. 24 to 26: The mosaics of Umm ar-Rasas feature floral motifs and animal scenes.

¹⁷ Umm er-Ras, Umm ar-Rasāṣ – أم الرصاص.

¹⁸ Greek: κάστρον, Latin: castrum, a Byzantine fortified military camp.



Figs. 27 and 28: The mosaics of Umm ar-Rasas also contain views of cities such as Amman and Askalon.

Umm ar-Rasas proves that Christian congregations not only existed but were also able to build churches under Islamic rule in the 8th century. The illustrations are however subject to some sort self-censorship: pictures of saints, founders of churches or of animals are largely missing. Instead innocuous views of towns dominate, based on patterns found in the *Madaba Map*.

In the Church of St. Stephen there are views of eight Palestinian towns, including Caesarea,¹⁹ Ascalon, Gaza, Kastrom Mefa'a, Amman, Rabba,²⁰ and Kerak. Since these representations resemble each other, the names of the respective places were written above in Greek: Amman is "ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΙΑ" (Philadelphia) and Ascalon is "ΑΣΚΑΛΟΝ."

Umm ar-Rasas, as an example of Christian art in the Islamic world, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 2004.²¹ The city is testament to Islam's tolerance towards other religions.

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Further Reading

- UNESCO World Heritage Sites: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>.
- UNESCO World Heritage Sites: Bethany Beyond the Jordan (Al-Maghtas), <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1446>.
- UNESCO World Heritage Sites: Um er-Rasas (Kastrom Mefa'a), <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1093>.
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19 Caesarea Maritima Qaysaria – قيسارية.

20 Rabbat-Moab, ar-Rabba, Rabbat-Moba, Areopolis – الربة.

21 As "Um er-Rasas (Kastrom Mefa'a)."

Palestine Related Stamps

Palestine Related Stamps



Produced and published by PALSTAMPS.EU
February 2018

Palestine Related Stamps. Den Haag: Palstamps.eu, 2018.

26 pages, colour illustrations, A4, ring-bound.

Price: 25 € (incl. of p&p). Orders: Palstamps.eu – E-mail: palstamps@ziggo.nl.

This is a 20 page topical tableau featuring 387 Palestine-related stamps issued by over 60 countries. No additional information about these stamps is given, but with the catalogue comes a free eight page price-list tabulating all issues with details such as country, year of issue, SG and Michel catalogue numbers, and some very sparse descriptions about the images and topics shown on the stamps and the issues' purpose.

In my opinion, it might have been better to incorporate such details into the catalogue itself, except, of course, for the prices which are subject to change at short notice. *(editor)*



Amman Railway Station.
Date unknown (1900–1918?)

Detail from a photograph by
American Colony Photograph Dept.,
Jerusalem.

Source: American Colony
(Jerusalem). Photo Dept.: *East of
the Jordan and Dead Sea. Railway
station at Amman. Amman Jordan,
1900. [Approximately to 1920].*

Library of Congress Prints and
Photographs Division / G. Eric and
Edith Matson Photograph Collection.
LC-DIG-matpc-05339.

<https://www.loc.gov/item/mpc2004003959/PP/> (accessed 28.03.2018).

Postal History and Related Notices from the Official Gazettes for Palestine Part 8: 1929

compiled and annotated by Tobias Zywietz

Copyright © 2018¹

This series of articles lists and displays all postal history related items found in the Official Gazettes covering Palestine from 1917 to 1948. Part eight covers the year 1929.

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 and Related Notices from the Official Gazettes for Palestine*.
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 - *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.
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 - *Part 7: 1928*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 7, 2017, pp. 62–123.
- 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.

1.01.1929: Railways Tariff (Rates Reductions)

RAILWAYS ORDINANCE, 1927.

Tariff issued by the General Manager Railways.

In exercise of the power vested in me by Section 44 (1) (b) of the Railways Ordinance, 1927, I hereby declare that the following reduction in rates shall come into force on and as from 1st January, 1929:—

JAFFA-JERUSALEM.

3rd class fare from Jaffa/Tel-Aviv to Jerusalem and vice versa

Single journey - 80 mils (available on date of issue)

Double journey - 150 mils (available on date of issue and for return journey on same day or following day).

OTHER SECTIONS OF THE RAILWAY WITHIN PALESTINE.

3rd class fares to be issued at **rate and a quarter** valid for forward journey on date of issue and return journey on same day or following day by any train.

22nd December, 1928.

R. B. W. HOLMES.

General Manager, Palestine Railways.

Approved.

24th December, 1928.

J. R. CHANCELLOR

High Commissioner.

18073 28

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18073 28

Doc. 368: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 226 (1.01.1929), pp. 15-16.



16.01.1929: Opening of Branch Post Office at Haifa Bazaar (7.01.1929)

(23)
DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

New Branch Post Office—Haifa Bazaar.

The establishment of a new Branch Post Office, as described above, with effect from the 7th January, 1929, is hereby notified.

The following classes of business will be transacted:—

Postal – All classes except insurance.
Telegraph – Acceptance of telegrams.
Telephone – Public Call Office.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

(23)
DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

New Branch Post Office—Haifa Bazaar.

The establishment of a new Branch Post Office, as described above, with effect from the 7th January, 1929, is hereby notified.

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Telephone – Public Call Office.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 369: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 227 (16.01.1929), p. 61.

Note: The office was situated in "Khoury's property" formerly occupied by Anglo-Palestine Co.⁴

16.01.1929: Tenders (Rubber Stamps)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

VI.

The Contract for the supply of Type for the manufacture of Rubber Stamps during the period of one year from the 1st January 1929, has been adjudicated in favour of Mr. S. Azulai, Jerusalem, at the price of £P. 0.100 mils per stamp in any size and design up to and not exceeding 10 x 10 cms.

:

VI.

The Contract for the supply of Type for the manufacture of Rubber Stamps during the period of one year from the 1st January 1929, has been adjudicated in favour of Mr. S. Azulai, Jerusalem, at the price of £P. 0.100 mils per stamp in any size and design up to and not exceeding 10 x 10 cms.

Doc. 370: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 227 (16.01.1929), p. 64.

Note: These were for general governmental rather than postal purposes.

1.02.1929: British Visa Fees (Germany)

(67)
NOTICE.

British Visa fees.

The following charges are now made for British visas issued to German nationals:—

Ordinary visa 400 mils
Transit visa 50 mils.

(67)
NOTICE.

British Visa fees.

The following charges are now made for British visas issued to German nationals:—

Ordinary visa 400 mils
Transit visa 50 mils.

Doc. 371: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 228 (1.02.1929), p. 99.

⁴ Source: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 236 (1.06.1929), p. 560.

1.02.1929: Postage Rates (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (1.03.1929)

(69)

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

Increase of postage on letters for Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Commencing on the 1st March, 1929, the letter rate of postage on correspondence addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland will be the same as for other destinations abroad, namely :-

13 Mils for the first 20 grammes and
7 Mils for each additional 20 grammes.

(69)

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

Increase of postage on letters for Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Commencing on the 1st March, 1929, the letter rate of postage on correspondence addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland will be the same as for other destinations abroad, namely :-

13 Mils for the first 20 grammes and
7 Mils for each additional 20 grammes.

Doc. 372: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 228 (1.02.1929), p. 99.

1.02.1929: Palestine Currency Board (Reserve Fund and Securities) (30.09.1928)

(77)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD.

Statement of the Currency Reserve Fund and of Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund at the 30th September, 1928.

1. Total Amount of the Currency Reserve Fund £1,921,782.14.6

2. Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund:-

Nominal Value	£ 1,449,800.	0. 0
Cost	£ 1,387,811.	10. 5
Value at mean market price	£ 1,425,992.	0. 0

S. S. DAVIS
Currency Officer.

12th January, 1929.

(77)

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S. S. DAVIS
Currency Officer.

12th January, 1929.

Doc. 373: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 228 (1.02.1929), p. 102.





Official Gazette

OF THE
Government of Palestine.

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY AUTHORITY.

No. 226

JERUSALEM

1st January, 1929

Fig. 150: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 226 (1.01.1929).



Official Gazette

OF THE
Government of Palestine

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

JERUSALEM

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY

2nd January, 1929.

Fig. 151: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, Gazette Extraordinary (Supplement no. 1/1929) (2.01.1929).

16.02.1929: Stamp Duty Amendment Ordinance 1929 (Draft)

No. 31 of 1927.

An Ordinance to amend the Stamp Duty Ordinance, 1927.

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 Stamp Duty Amendment Ordinance, 1929; and the Stamp Duty Ordinance, No. 31 of 1927 (hereinafter called the Principal Ordinance) and this Ordinance may together be cited as the Stamp Duty Ordinances, 1927-1929.

Amendment of Section 10 of the Principal Ordinance.

2. In Section 10 (1) of the Principal Ordinance, the words “or otherwise indelibly marking,” shall be added after the words “cancels the same by writing.”

Addition to Section 17 of Principal Ordinance.

3. The following subsection shall be added as subsection (5) of Section 17 of the Principal Ordinance :—

Reservation for documents produced before Settlement Officer and Tribal Court.

“Notwithstanding anything in this and in the preceding Section, any Tribal Court in the Sub-District of Beersheba may admit any documents which are unstamped or insufficiently stamped at the time of execution; and any Settlement Officer who is carrying out a settlement in accordance with the Land Settlement Ordinance, 1928, may admit any document executed prior to the date of this Ordinance which was unstamped or insufficiently stamped at the time of the execution or payment in either case of the unpaid duty, which duty may be denoted by an adhesive stamp; and such document when so stamped shall be admitted by any Court hearing an appeal from the Tribal Court or Settlement Officer.”

Amendment of Section 37 of Principal Ordinance.

4. Section 37 of the Principal Ordinance shall be deleted and the following shall be substituted therefor:

Copy may be stamped with adhesive stamp.

“An attested or otherwise authenticated copy or extract of or from a document chargeable with any duty may be stamped with an adhesive stamp which shall be cancelled before delivery by the person attesting or authenticating the document.”

Amendment of Section 43 (1) of Principal Ordinance.

5. Section 43 (1) of the Principal Ordinance shall be deleted and the following shall be substituted therefor:—

“The duty upon a document chargeable with duty as a lease or sublease for a term not exceeding one year at a rent not exceeding £P. 50, and in case of a lease of agricultural land for a term not exceeding three years at an annual rent not exceeding £P. 100, and upon the duplicate or counterpart of any such document, may be denoted by an adhesive stamp which, subject to the provisions of Section 17 (2) hereof, is to be cancelled by the person by whom the document is first executed”.

Amendment of Section 63 (a) of Principal Ordinance.

6. In Section 63(a) of the Principal Ordinance the words “three months” shall be substituted for the words “one month”.

188	OFFICIAL GAZETTE.	16th February, 1929.	189
<p>Amendment of Section 43 (1) of Principal Ordinance.</p> <p>5. Section 43 (1) of the Principal Ordinance shall be deleted and the following shall be substituted therefor:—</p> <p>“The duty upon a document chargeable with duty as a lease or sublease for a term not exceeding one year at a rent not exceeding £P. 50, and in case of a lease of agricultural land for a term not exceeding three years at an annual rent not exceeding £P. 100, and upon the duplicate or counterpart of any such document, may be denoted by an adhesive stamp which, subject to the provisions of Section 17 (2) hereof, is to be cancelled by the person by whom the document is first executed”.</p> <p>6. In Section 63 (a) of the Principal Ordinance the words “three months” shall be substituted for the words “one month”.</p> <p>7. The following subsection shall be added to Section 63 of the Principal Ordinance as subsection (2) thereof, and the present subsection (2) shall be renumbered as subsection (4):—</p> <p>“The duty upon a document chargeable with duty as a power of attorney executed in any part of Palestine, shall be denoted by an impressed stamp, and the person producing such a document shall sign a certificate attesting the date on which the document was first executed and on which it was received in Palestine for the first time”.</p> <p>8. The following provisions shall be added after Section 36 of the Principal Ordinance as Section 36 A:—</p> <p>Conveyance on Sale</p> <p>(1) “For the purposes of this Ordinance the expression “conveyance on sale” includes:—</p> <p>(a) every instrument and every order of any Court whereby any property, other than immovable property or stock or shares, is sold or conveyed, transferred or vested in a purchaser or any other person on his behalf, or by his direction; and</p> <p>(b) an assignment upon sale or a bill of sale.</p> <p>(2) Where the consideration or any part thereof consists of any security, not being a mortgageable security, the conveyance is to be charged with an ad valorem duty in respect of the value of the stock or security.</p> <p>(3) Where the consideration or any part thereof consists of any security, not being a mortgageable security, the conveyance is to be charged with an ad valorem duty in respect of the amount due on the day of the date thereof for principal and interest upon the security.</p> <p>(4) Where the consideration or any part of the consideration consists of money payable periodically:—</p> <p>(a) for a definite period not exceeding 20 years, so that the total amount to be paid can be previously ascertained, the conveyance is to be charged in respect of that consideration with an ad valorem duty on the total amount which will or</p>			
<p>may, according to the terms of sale, be payable during the period of 20 years next after the date of the instrument;</p> <p>(b) during any life or lives, the conveyance is to be charged in respect of that consideration with ad valorem duty on the amount which will or may, according to the terms of sale, be payable during the period of 21 years next after the day of the date of the instrument;</p> <p>(c) No conveyance on sale chargeable with ad valorem duty in respect of any periodical payments, and comprising also provision for securing the payments, is to be charged with any duty as a mortgage in respect of such provision, and no separate mortgage made to that end for securing the payments shall be charged with a higher duty than 500 mils.</p> <p>(d) Where any property is conveyed to any person in consideration wholly or in part of any debt due to him, or subject either wholly or in part to the payment or transfer of any money or stock, whether being or constituting a charge or mortgage upon the property or not, the debt, money or stock is to be deemed the consideration for the conveyance, if the consideration in respect thereof the conveyance is chargeable with ad valorem duty.</p> <p>(e) Where, upon the sale of any security or other right, the consideration is expressed to be a sum of money, but is not expressed to be a sum of money, but is only secured by bond, contract, or otherwise, the bond or other instrument, or some use of such instrument, if there be more than one, is to be charged with the same duty as a conveyance and is to be deemed an instrument of conveyance on sale.</p> <p>9. In Section 73 (2) of the Principal Ordinance, the words “and if he neglects or fails to affix such stamps, he shall incur a fine of L.P. 50” shall be added.</p> <p>10. The following sub-paragraph shall be added to the exemplification in item 8.</p> <p>(a) Certificate issued by the Department of Customs, Revenue and Trade.</p> <p>(b) The following paragraph shall be added after item 12:—</p> <p>“Conveyance on sale of any property except immovable property, stocks or shares:—</p> <p>Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed L.P. 50 mils.</p> <p>exceeds L.P. 50 and does not exceed L.P. 100 mils.</p> <p>exceeds L.P. 100 and does not exceed L.P. 250 mils.</p> <p>exceeds L.P. 250 and does not exceed L.P. 500 mils.</p> <p>exceeds L.P. 500 and does not exceed L.P. 1000 mils.</p> <p>For every L.P. 50 and any fractional part of L.P. 50 500 mils.</p> <p>(c) Subsection (3) of item 10 in the Schedule to the Principal Ordinance shall be cancelled, and the following shall be substituted therefor:—</p> <p>“The receipt of any sum of money:—</p> <p>(1) not exceeding L.P. 10, or any periodical payment not exceeding an annual sum of L.P. 5, _____ 100 mils.</p> <p>(2) not exceeding L.P. 20, or any periodical payment not exceeding an annual sum of L.P. 10, _____ 250 mils.”</p>			

Addition to Section 66 of Principal Ordinance.

7. The following subsection shall be added to Section 66 of the Principal Ordinance as subsection (3) thereof; and the present subsection (3) shall be renumbered as subsection (4):—

“The duty on a document chargeable with duty as a power of attorney executed at any place out of Palestine shall be denoted by an impressed stamp; and the person producing such a document shall sign a certificate stating the dates on which the document was first executed and on which it was received in Palestine for the first time”.

Additional Section.

8. The following provisions shall be added after Section 36 of the Principal Ordinance as Section 36 A —

Conveyance on Sale

Conveyance on sale.

(1) “For the purposes of this Ordinance the expression “conveyance on sale” includes:—

(a) every instrument and every order of any Court whereby any property, other than immovable property or stocks or shares, is, upon the sale, thereof, transferred to or vested in a purchaser or any other person on his behalf, or by his directions; and

(b) an assignment upon sale or a bill of sale.

How the consideration is to be charged.

(2) Where the consideration or any part of the consideration consists of any stock or marketable security, the conveyance is to be charged with an *ad valorem* duty in respect of the value of the stock or security.

(3) Where the consideration or any part thereof consists of any security, not being a marketable security, the conveyance is to be charged with an *ad valorem* duty in respect of the amount due on the day of the date thereof for principal and interest upon the security.

(4) Where the consideration or any part of the consideration consists of money payable periodically:—

(a) for a definite period not exceeding 20 years, so that the total amount to be paid can be previously ascertained, the conveyance is to be charged in respect of that consideration with an *ad valorem* duty on the total amount;

(b) for a definite period exceeding 20 years or in perpetuity, or for any indefinite period not terminable with life, the conveyance is to be charged in respect of that consideration, with an *ad valorem* duty on the total amount which will or may, according to the terms of sale, be payable during, the period of 20 years next after the date of the instrument;

(c) during any life or lives, the conveyance is to be charged in respect of that consideration with *ad valorem* duty on the amount which will or may, according to the terms of sale, be payable during the period of 12 years next after the day of the date of the instrument.

(5) No conveyance on sale chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any periodical payments, and containing also provision for securing the payments, is to be charged with any duty as a mortgage in respect of such provision, and no separate instrument made in that case for securing the payment shall be charged with a higher duty than 500 mils.

(6) Where any property is conveyed to any person in consideration wholly or in part of any debt due to him, or subject either certainly or contingently to the payment or transfer of any money or stock, whether being or constituting a charge or incumbrance upon the property or not, the debt, money or stock is to be deemed the whole or part, as the case may be, of the consideration in respect whereof the conveyance is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty.

Sale of annuity or right not before in existence.

(7) Where, upon the sale of any annuity or other right not before in existence, such annuity or other right is not created by actual grant or conveyance, but is only secured by bond, covenant, contract or otherwise, the bond or other instrument, or some one of such instruments, if there be more than one, is to be charged with the same duty as a conveyance and is to be deemed an instrument of conveyance on sale.”

Amendment of Section 73 of Principal Ordinance.

9. In Section 73 (2) of the Principal Ordinance, the words “and if he neglects or fails to affix such stamps, he shall incur a fine of LP. 10” shall be added.

Additions to Schedule.

10. In the Schedule to the Principal Ordinance:—

(a) The following sub-paragraph shall be added to the exemptions in item 8.

“(4) Certificate issued by the Department of Customs, Excise and Trade.”

(b) the following paragraph shall be added after item 12 :—

“Conveyance on sale of any property except immovable property, stocks or shares :—

Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed LP. 5 20 mils.

exceeds LP. 5 and does not exceed LP. 10	50 mils.
exceeds LP. 10 and does not exceed LP. 15	100 mils.
exceeds LP. 15 and does not exceed LP. 20	150 mils.
exceeds LP. 20 and does not exceed LP. 25	200 mils.
exceeds LP. 25 and does not exceed LP. 50	250 mils.
For every LP. 50 and any fractional part of LP. 50	250 mils.

(c) Subsection (3) of item 31 in the Schedule to the Principal Ordinance shall be cancelled, and the following shall be substituted therefor :—

“The receipt of any sum of money :—

(i) not exceeding LP. 10, or any periodical payment not exceeding an annual sum of LP. 5 _____ 100 mils.

(ii) not exceeding LP. 20, or any periodical payment not exceeding an annual sum of LP. 10 _____ 250 mils.”

(d) The following paragraph shall be added to item 38 as paragraph (3) of the exemptions :—

“Any document or writing given on account of goods for the use of the Palestine Government or of His Majesty’s Navy, Army and Air Force.”

Doc. 374: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 229 (16.02.1929), p. 117–120.

Note: Enacted (with amendments) in Gazette 237 (16.06.1929), pp. 723–724.⁵

16.02.1929: Personnel

(100)

OBITUARY.

The High Commissioner announces with regret the death of Leslie Couper, Esquire, C.M.G., member of of the Palestine Currency Board, which took place on the 28th January, 1929.

(109)

OBITUARY.

The High Commissioner announces with regret the death of Leslie Couper, Esquire, C.M.G., member of of the Palestine Currency Board, which took place on the 28th January, 1929.

Doc. 375: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 229 (16.02.1929), p. 131.

Note: “of of” should read “of”.

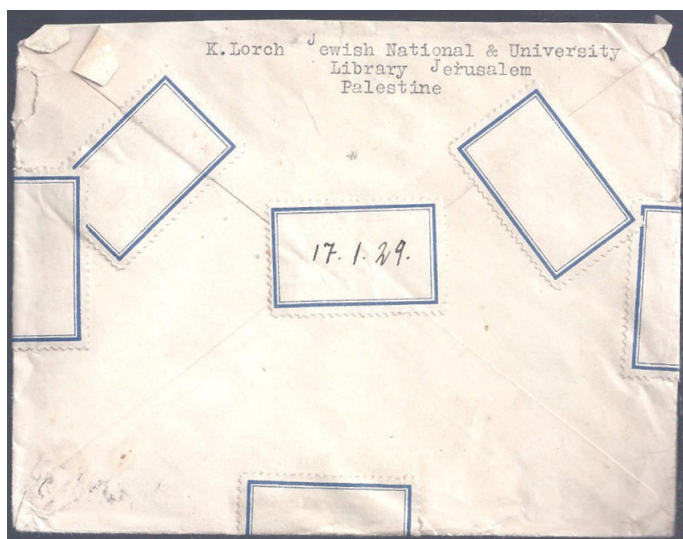


Fig. 152: Cover from Jerusalem to London at the reduced UK & Éire rate introduced on 15.02.1926: 7m for the first 20g, then 4m for each additional 20g. The letter apparently weighed between 41 and 60g. Source: Ebay.
[FLUK1³: 7+4+4 = 15m, 10.01.1929]

⁵ Cf. doc 404 on p. 103:

1.03.1929: New Year Honours

NEW YEAR HONOURS,
1929.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V has been graciously pleased to confer the following honours on officers of the Governments of Palestine and Transjordan on the occasion of the New Year, 1929.

Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire:

John Frederick Rowlands, Deputy Director of Public Works, Palestine.

Honorary Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire:

Abdurrahman Amin Ghorayib, Director of Public Works, Transjordan.

NEW YEAR HONOURS,
1929.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V has been graciously pleased to confer the following honours on officers of the Governments of Palestine and Transjordan on the occasion of the New Year, 1929.

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Honorary Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire:

Abdurrahman Amin Ghorayib, Director of Public Works, Transjordan.

Doc. 376: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 230 (1.03.1929), p. 148.

1.03.1929: Coinage Amendment Ordinance 1929 (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.

No. 48 of 1927.

An Ordinance to amend the Coinage Ordinance, 1927.

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

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Coinage Amendment Ordinance, 1929, and the Coinage Ordinance, No. 48 of 1927, and this Ordinance may be cited as the Coinage Ordinances, 1927-1929.

Counterfeit coin to be impounded.

2. Any Officer of the Government or the Manager of any Bank who receives any current coin which he has reasonable ground for believing to be counterfeit coin shall impound such coin and transmit it to the Treasurer who may destroy it with or without compensation, as he thinks fit, if in his opinion it is counterfeit.

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

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.

No. 48 of 1927.

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

Doc. 377: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 230 (1.03.1929), p. 148.

Note: The Ordinance was enacted in Gazette 234 (1.05.1929), pp. 329–330.⁶

1.03.1929: Personnel

(120)

APPOINTMENT.

The High Commissioner directs it to be notified for general information that Mr. R. V. Vernon, C.B., of the Colonial Office has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be a member of the Palestine Currency Board in succession to Mr. A. J. Harding, O.B.E.

(120)

APPOINTMENT.

The High Commissioner directs it to be notified for general information that Mr. R. V. Vernon, C.B., of the Colonial Office has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be a member of the Palestine Currency Board in succession to Mr. A. J. Harding, O.B.E.

Doc. 378: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 230 (1.03.1929), p. 153.



Fig. 153:

Registered letter from Jaffa to Leeds with double franking of SG no. 98 (13m).

Postmark: **REGISTERED / JAFFA / 17 JAN 30.**

The special UK & Éire rate of 16.02.1926 was abolished on 1.03.1929. It was subsequently reintroduced on 1.09.1930.

[FLUK2 + FR2: 13+13 = 26m, 17.01.1930]

⁶ Cf. doc 395 on p. 98.

1.03.1929: Merchandise Marks Ordinance (Regulations for Seizure at Post Office)

(130)

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1929.

Regulations made by the High Commissioner.

In exercise of the powers vested in me by Section 13(2) of the Merchandise Marks Ordinance, 1929, I hereby make the following regulations:

•
•
•
•

2. Any goods of which the import is prohibited by the Ordinance on account of the application to them of forged trade marks, false trade descriptions, or marks, names, or descriptions otherwise illegal, shall be detained by an Officer of Customs without the requirement of previous information, if upon examination of the goods by the Officer such false marks, descriptions or names are detected.

•

Seizures at Post Office.

10. In the case of seizures made at the Post Office, Form D in the Schedule hereto shall be used.

MAY, 1905.	OFFICIAL GAZETTE.	19
(305)	THE MERCHANT MARINE ACT, 1905. REGULATIONS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE REGISTRATION OF SHIPS. The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(306)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(307)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(308)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(309)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(310)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(311)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(312)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(313)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(314)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(315)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(316)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(317)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(318)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(319)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(320)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(321)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(322)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(323)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(324)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(325)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(326)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(327)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(328)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(329)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.
(330)	The Merchant Marine Act, 1905, is hereby made to be in force from the 1st day of January, 1906.	Defective.

[illegible][illegible]

100 _____ OFFICIAL GAZETTE _____ 1st March, 1958 _____

Form D

NOTICE OF GOODS DETAINED UNDER THE
MERCHANTS MARINE ORDINANCE, 1924

Report _____

The undersigned goods are detained _____
for the following reason, viz. _____

Collector _____

To Messrs _____
Here Imported _____
Date _____
Goods _____
Marks and No. _____
Entered by _____
Date of Entry _____

for March, 1922. OFFICIAL GAZETTE. 161

consigned to such address and any correspondence consequent upon such designation or change, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise shall be and remain in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence

Form D

THE MERCHANTS MARKS ORDINANCE, 1908.

Customer Examination Room
Post Office, _____ 53

The Patentee

Reference Number _____

I beg to inform you that Patent No. _____ of _____

162 OFFICIAL GAZETTE. 1st March, 1901.

This _____ of _____
Mr. _____ of _____ and
Mr. _____ of _____
are prepared to license my service in each land as may be required upon
the location of the said _____.

And I request that the said grants may be delivered and dealt with
according to the _____ of _____
Signed this _____ day of _____ 1901
at _____
_____ or Agent for _____

(f) Describe the goods, number of packages, marks used and any other
particulars necessary for their identification.

(g) State if by sea, rail, air or parcel post, giving full details.

(h) State how the goods infringe the Law.

[illegible]

addressed to _____

In order detention, because it contains goods bearing marks contrary to the provisions of the Washington Border Customs, 1926, as follows: _____

No. and description _____
of goods _____

Official of Customs _____

Form E

NOTICE GIVING INFORMATION

To the Collector of Customs _____

I hereby give you notice that the undersigned goods, that is to say: _____
(1) _____
are about to be imported into Palestine on or about the _____
day of _____, 19 _____ from (1) _____

Thus such goods are liable to detention and forfeiture being (1) _____

28th February 1958.

A. B. CHAMBERLAIN
High Commissioner.

(39) PORTS ORDINANCES, 696-67.

Rules made by the Director of Customs, Exports and Trade.

In exercise of the powers vested in me by Section 54 (5) of the Ports Ordinance, 1946-57, I hereby make the following Rules:-

(1) Smoking or the use of naked lights is prohibited within any store, warehouse, yard or other part of a Port which is under the control of the Customs.

(2) The Officer in charge of a Port may permit or prohibit the admission to or removal from the Port of persons, animals or vehicles.

K. W. STRAD
Director of Customs, Exports and Trade.

18th February 1958.
(34/58)

(130)

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ORDINANCE; 1929.

Regulations made by the High Commissioner.

In exercise of the powers vested in me by Section 13(2) of the Merchandise Marks Ordinance, 1929, I hereby make the following regulations:

⋮

Detention without Information.

2. Any goods of which the import is prohibited by the Ordinance on account of the application to them of forged trade marks, false trade descriptions, or marks, names, or descriptions otherwise illegal, shall be detained by an Officer of Customs without the requirement of previous information, if upon examination of the goods by the Officer such false marks, descriptions or names are detected.

Seizures at Post Office.

10. In the case of seizures made at the Post Office, Form D in the Schedule hereto shall be used.

Doc. 379: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 230 (1.03.1929), pp. 157–162.
Note: The Ordinance starts on p. 157, §10 is on p. 159. This is followed by a schedule on pp. 159–162 with several forms, including “Form D” on p. 161.

1.03.1929: Parcel Cash On Delivery Service (Great Britain and Egypt)

(136)

NOTICE.

Parcel Post “Cash on Delivery” Service.

With reference to the notice on the above subject published on the 29th September, 1925, commencing on the 1st March “Cash on Delivery” parcels for Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Egypt will be accepted at all Post Offices in Palestine.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

18 February 1929.

(136)

NOTICE.

Parcel Post “Cash on Delivery” Service.

With reference to the notice on the above subject published on the 29th September, 1925, commencing on the 1st March “Cash on Delivery” parcels for Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Egypt will be accepted at all Post Offices in Palestine.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

18 February 1929.

Doc. 380: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 230 (1.03.1929), p. 164.
Note: Refers to notice in Gazette no. 149, 16.10.1925, p. 102.⁷

1.03.1929: Tenders (Posts & Telegraphs Circular)

(141)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

The contract for printing the Posts and Telegraphs Circular during the period from the 2nd January 1929 to the 25th December 1929 has been adjudicated in favour of The Goldberg Press, Jerusalem, at the price of £P. 0.340 mils per printed page set solid including cost of paper.

The contract for printing the Posts and Telegraphs Circular during the period from the 2nd January 1929 to the 25th December 1929 has been adjudicated in favour of The Goldberg Press, Jerusalem, at the price of £P. 0.340 mils per printed page set solid including cost of paper.

Doc. 381: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 230 (1.03.1929), p. 166.
Note: The “Posts and Telegraphs Circular” was a series of printed sheets by which Postmaster General sent all detailed regulations and changes to post offices and agencies where they were inserted to a folder or binder and circulated to every official or inspection and day-to-day reference.⁸

⁷ Cf. doc. 179 on pp. 75–76 of MEPB 4.

⁸ Cf. Siegel, Marvin: *Palestine Mandate post circulars*. In: *The Israel Philatelist*, vol. 35, 1985, pp. 4497–4501.

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OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

16th March, 1929.

(181)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RAINFALL AT STATIONS IN PALESTINE
FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1929.
(In Millimetres).

Official Stations.	Monthly Averages.		January, 1928		January, 1929	
			No. of rainy days	Millimetres.	No. of rainy days	Millimetres.
	No. of years.					
Acre	4 years	165.0	10	100.9	16	231.0
Haifa	17 years	172.4	11	119.2	18	242.1
Jenin	8 years	128.3	8	85.4	17	249.6
Tel Aviv	24 years	135.3	12	78.0	16	223.7
Jerusalem	28 years	138.1	7	73.4	13	186.4
Jericho	6 years	25.8	6	21.3	9	29.6
Gaza	18 years	96.2	5	18.1	13	124.6
Beersheba	8 years	26.2	4	24.8	7	26.4
Non-official Stations						
Safad	6 years	251.1	12	119.5	16	297.3
Nazareth	23 years	156.1	7	120.9	15	230.5
Gebata Exp. Station	2 years	170.4	10	119.7	18	221.2
Zicron Jacob	1 year	284.7	—	—	14	284.7
Athlit	1 year	208.0	—	—	15	208.0
Baisan	3 years	74.6	6	35.0	11	136.2
Tulkarem	7 years	160.6	5	100.0	14	301.0
Nablus	7 years	122.9	8	86.3	17	244.5
Bir Zeit	3 years	175.7	4	90.0	12	271.0
Kalmania near Kalkilieh	1 year	422.0	—	—	13	422.0
Sarona	15 years	163.2	12	71.7	17	168.2
Wilhelma	4 years	124.2	9	62.0	17	223.5
Jaffa	3 years	124.7	6	69.0	14	209.0
Mikveh Israel	32 years	143.1	11	83.7	16	215.0
Rishon	4 years	129.8	5	69.0	11	230.0
Ramleh	2 years	159.6	5	82.6	17	236.6
Ben Shemen	9 years	118.5	7	85.4	9	188.6
Houlida	4 years	130.6	3	59.8	15	210.6
Beit Jemal	10 years	103.6	4	41.2	12	140.7
Ekron	4 years	124.9	10	78.4	14	199.5
Hebron	18 years	145.6	2	52.0	11	126.0
Majdal	3 years	96.2	4	71.6	11	140.0
Tiberias	25 years	111.3	8	88.5	12	199.0
Dead Sea Post	1 years	9.0	—	—	5	9.0
Average	32 Stations	134.5	28 Stations	75.6	32 Stations	200.8

Fig. 154: Comparative statement of rainfall at stations in Palestine for the month of January, 1929.
Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 231 (16.03.1929), p. 242.

15.03.1929: Customs Ordinance 1929 (Regulations)

CUSTOMS ORDINANCE

No. 11. of 1929.

The Customs Ordinance, No. 11 of 1929, which was published as a Bill in the Official Gazette Extraordinary of 12th October, 1928, has been enacted in the following form and was signed by the High Commissioner on the 15th of March, 1929.

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, 1929, and shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of March, 1929.

Packages to be opened in presence of clearer.

22. (1) Packages shall be opened for examination in the presence of the owner or consignee or the agent of either.

Provided that goods imported through the Post Office may be dealt with in accordance with Regulations made under any Ordinance concerning the Post Office.

(2) If the owner or consignee of any goods is unknown or cannot be found, or does not appear in person or by his agent within fifteen days of the goods coming into

Customs control, the packages may be opened in his absence and at his expense in order to ascertain the quantity, description and value of the goods; provided that if the officer suspects that any package contains perishable, prohibited or dangerous goods, he may open such package at any time.

28. Goods imported through the Post Office shall be subject to the control of the Customs in the same manner as goods otherwise imported.

Goods imported through post.

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.

Procedure respecting postal packets.

CUSTOMS ORDINANCE

No. 11. of 1929.

The Customs Ordinance, No. 11 of 1929, which was published as a Bill in the Official Gazette Extraordinary of 12th October, 1928, has been enacted in the following form and was signed by the High Commissioner on the 15th of March, 1929.

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, 1929, and shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of March, 1929.

⋮

PART III.

Customs control, examination, entries, and securities generally.

⋮

Packages to be opened in presence of clearer. 22. (1) Packages shall be opened for examination in the presence of the owner or consignee or the agent of either.

Provided that goods imported through the Post Office may be dealt with in accordance with Regulations made under any Ordinance concerning the Post Office.

(2) If the owner or consignee of any goods is unknown or cannot be found, or does not appear in person or by its agent within fifteen days of the goods coming into Customs control, the packages may be opened in his absence and at his expense in order to ascertain the quantity, description and value of the goods; provided that if the officer suspects that any package contains perishable, prohibited or dangerous goods, he may open such package at any time.

⋮

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.

Doc. 382: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, Gazette Extraordinary (Supplement no. 2/1929) (15.03.1929), pp. 176–177.

Note: The Customs Ordinance 1929 with its Enactment, Regulations, and an Order spans pages 172–216.

Note: The Bill mentioned was published in Gazette Extraordinary (Supplement no. 7/1928) (12.10.1928), pp. 604–639.⁹

15.03.1929: Customs Ordinance (Regulations on Prohibited Goods)

(150)

CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1929.

Order by the High Commissioner.

J. R. CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by Sections 44 (1) and 104 (1) of the Customs Ordinance, 1929, the High Commissioner has ordered as follows:

1. The importation into or transit through Palestine of the following goods is prohibited:

⁹ Cf. doc. 357 on pp. 112–113 of MEPB 7.

(a) Shaving brushes exported from Japan, China, Manchuria and Korea.

(b) Essences, extracts or oils intended or suitable for use in the manufacture of spurious or imitated alcoholic beverages.

(c) Any bottle, cask or other vessel containing wine or spirituous liquors which does not bear a label clearly indicating the true nature of the contents, the full name of the manufacturer or responsible exporting agent, and the country of origin.

(d) Compounds of antimony, arsenic, cadmium, chromium copper, mercury, lead or zinc; gamboge; picric acid (carbazotic acid); Victoria yellow (saffron substitute, dinitrocresol); Manchester yellow (naphthol yellow, Martius yellow); aurantia (Imperial yellow); aurine (rosolic acid, yellow coralline).

(e) Drawings, engravings and all printed or manuscript matter of an immoral or seditious character.

2. The importation into or transit through Palestine of the following goods is subject to the restrictions stated in each case.

(a) Blasting explosives and saltpetre _____ under licence from the Commandant of Police.

(b) Firearms and ammunition _____ under licence from a District Commissioner.

(c) Shaving brushes from Europe _____ after examination by the Department of Health.

(d) Corpses _____ under licence from the Department of Health.

(e) Stills and distillery apparatus _____ under licence from the Director of Customs.

(f) Old clothing _____ after disinfection by the Department of Health.

(g) Tobacco in transit to Trans-Jordan _____ if consigned to the Director of Customs, Amman.

3. The exportation of animal manure is prohibited.

4. Nothing in this Order shall affect any prohibition or restriction on importation or exportation of articles which is prescribed under any other Ordinance.

By His Excellency's Command,

15th March, 1929.

H. C. LUKE
Chief Secretary.

(150)

CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1929.

Order by the High Commissioner.

J. R. CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by Sections 44 (4) and 104 (4) of the Customs Ordinance, 1929, the High Commissioner has ordered as follows:

1. The importation into or transit through Palestine of the following goods is prohibited:
 - (a) Shaving brushes exported from Japan, China, Manchuria and Korea.
 - (b) Essences, extracts or oils intended or suitable for use in the manufacture of spurious or

imitated alcoholic beverages.

(c) Any bottle, cask or other vessel containing wine or spirituous liquors which does not bear a label clearly indicating the true nature of the contents, the full name of the manufacturer or responsible exporting agent, and the country of origin.

(d) Compounds of antimony, arsenic, cadmium, chromium copper, mercury, lead or zinc; gamboge; picric acid (carbazotic acid); Victoria yellow (saffron substitute, dinitrocresol); Manchester yellow (naphthol yellow, Martius yellow); aurantia (Imperial yellow); aurine (rosolic acid, yellow coralline).

(e) Drawings, engravings and all printed or manuscript matter of an immoral or seditious character.

2. The importation into or transit through Palestine of the following goods is subject to the restrictions stated in each case.

- (a) Blasting explosives and saltpetre _____ under licence from the Commandant of Police.
- (b) Firearms and ammunition _____ under licence from a District Commissioner.
- (c) Shaving brushes from Europe _____ after examination by the Department of Health.
- (d) Corpses _____ under licence from the Department of Health.
- (e) Stills and distillery apparatus _____ under licence from the Director of Customs.
- (f) Old clothing _____ after disinfection by the Department of Health.
- (g) Tobacco in transit to Trans-Jordan _____ if consigned to the Director of Customs,

Amman.

3. The exportation of animal manure is prohibited.

4. Nothing in this Order shall affect any prohibition or restriction on importation or exportation of articles which is prescribed under any other Ordinance.

By His Excellency's Command,

H. C. LUKE
Chief Secretary.

15th March, 1929.

Doc. 383: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929,
Gazette Extraordinary (Supplement no. 2/1929) (15.03.1929), pp. 215–216.



The contract for the supply of food stuffs to the Government Hospitals for a period of one year from the 1st of January 1929 has been adjudicated in favour of Messrs. Spinneys Ltd., Haifa, being the lowest tender.

	Per kilo Mils
Bread Native	018
Bread European	020
Beef	090
Mutton	105
Bacon dried	300
Milk (cows)	026
Vegetables	015

Potatoes	014
Rice Egyptian	021
Lentils	024
Beans	020
Butter cooking	160
Butter fresh	300
Sugar	030
Salt	007
Olive Oil	105
Olives	040
Fish	180
Chickens each (500 grams)	080
Eggs each	006 1/2
Cheese European	180
Coffee	225
Tea	260
Fruit fresh	028
Fruit dried	026
Halawi	048
Ice	004
Oranges	022

Fig. 155.¹⁰

Wholesale prices of
foodstuffs, 1929.

¹⁰ Source: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 226 (1.01.1929), p. 33.

15.03.1929: Public Holidays (Notice under Customs Ordinance)

(151)

CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1929.

Notice by the High Commissioner.

J. R. CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 2 (f) of the Customs Ordinance, 1928, the High Commissioner has given notice that the following days shall be Public Holidays :-

H. M. The King's Birthday.

Deliverance Day.

By His Excellency's Command,

H. C. LUKE
Chief Secretary.

15th March, 1929.

(151)

CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1929.

Notice by the High Commissioner.

J. R. CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 2 (f) of the Customs Ordinance, 1928, the High Commissioner has given notice that the following days shall be Public Holidays :-

H. M. The King's Birthday.

Deliverance Day.

By His Excellency's Command,

H. C. LUKE
Chief Secretary.

15th March, 1929.

Doc. 384: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929,
Gazette Extraordinary (Supplement no. 2/1929) (15.03.1929), p. 217.

6. The following are the authorised publication rates for notices and advertisements in the Official Gazette:

For every 1/4 of a column or part thereof in the type of the Gazette 500 mils

Exceeding 1/4 and not exceeding 1/2 column 1000 mils

Exceeding 1/2 and not exceeding 3/4 column 1500 mils

Exceeding 3/4 and not exceeding 1 column 2000 mils

7. All Notices and Advertisements must be prepaid.

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.

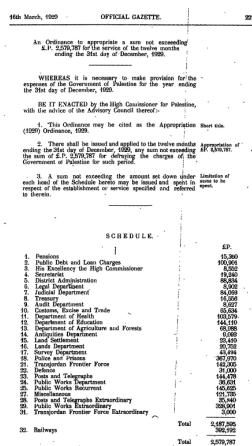
The Official Gazette is obtainable by the Trade from the Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Russian Buildings, Jerusalem. It can be purchased by the Public at all Booksellers and Newsagents in Palestine.

Figs. 156-156a:

Publication rates and terms of subscription for the Gazette.

Source:
Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 226 (1.01.1929), p. 37.

16.03.1929: Appropriation Ordinance 1929



Summary:

The “Appropriation (1929) Ordinance, 1929” allocates the budget of the Government of Palestine for the financial year covering 1.01.1929–31.12.1929.

The Government total of £P. 2,579,787 includes £P. 144,478 ordinary and £P. 35,840 extraordinary expenses for the Posts and Telegraphs Department (total: £P. 180,318).

This compares to the previous financial years as follows:

1928: £P. 142,510 + £P. 23,950 extraordinary (total: £P. 166,460).

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. 385: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 231 (16.03.1929), p. 221.



Official Gazette
OF THE
Government of Palestine.

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY AUTHORITY.

No. 232

JERUSALEM

1st April, 1929.

Fig. 157: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 232 (1.04.1929).

16.03.1929: Railways Timetable Changes (1.03.1929)

(176)

PALESTINE RAILWAYS.

Notice of additions and alterations
to train services.

With effect from 1st March, 1929, the
following changes will be made in the timetable.

(1) A service operated by steam rail cars
with first and third class accommodation will
run between Jaffa-Gaza and Khan Yunis as per
timetable hereunder:-

Khan Yunis	dep.	—	—	2022
Gaza Town	arr.	—	—	2055
	dep.	0645	1457	
Lydda	arr.	0903	1719	
	dep.	0908		
Jaffa	arr.	0955		
Jaffa	dep.	1145		—
Lydda	arr.	1233		—
	dep.	1238		1730
Gaza Town	arr.	1454		1951
Khan Yunis	arr.	—		2019

These trains will stop at all the principal
colonies and villages en route as per poster
exhibited at stations.

(2) The trains at present scheduled to leave
Lydda at 1935 (Sundays excepted) for Gaza and
from Rehoboth at 0945 (daily) for Lydda will
cease to convey passengers.

(3) For further particulars please apply to
local Station Master or Superintendent of the
Line, Haifa Station.

R. B. W. HOLMES
General Manager.

(176)

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Gaza Town	arr.	—	—	2055
	dep.	0645	1457	
Lydda	arr.	0903	1719	
	dep.	0908		
Jaffa	arr.	0955		
Jaffa	dep.	1145		—
Lydda	arr.	1233		—
	dep.	1238		1730
Gaza Town	arr.	1454		1951
Khan Yunis	arr.	—		2019

These trains will stop at all the principal colonies and
villages en route as per poster exhibited at stations.

(2) The trains at present scheduled to leave Lydda at
1935 (Sundays excepted) for Gaza and from Rehoboth at
0945 (daily) for Lydda will cease to convey passengers.

(3) For further particulars please apply to local
Station Master or Superintendent of the Line, Haifa
Station.

R. B. W. HOLMES
General Manager.

Doc. 386: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 231 (16.03.1929), p. 239.



1.04.1929: Personnel

APPOINTMENTS etc.

⋮

“B” Acting Appointments.

⋮

Mr. C. F. Hucklesby, Postmaster, Class 3,
Department of Posts and Telegraphs to be
Acting Assistant Director, during the absence
on leave of Mr. G. H. Webster, with effect
from the 4th January, 1929.

⋮

Mr. C. H. Webster, Department of Posts and
Telegraphs, 4.1.29-3.4.29

Mr. C. F. Hucklesby, Postmaster, Class 3, Department of
Posts and Telegraphs to be Acting Assistant Director,
during the absence on leave of Mr. G. H. Webster,
with effect from the 4th January, 1929.

⋮

“D” Vacation Leave.

⋮

Mr. G. H. Webster, Department of Posts and
Telegraphs, 4.1.29-3.04.29

Doc. 387: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 232 (1.04.1929), pp. 265–266.

1.04.1929: Air Navigation Order (Zeppelin LZ 127)

(207)

AIR NAVIGATION ORDER, 1927.

AUTHORISATION

In virtue of the powers conferred on the High Commissioner by Section 27 (2) of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927, I hereby authorise the German Airship LZ 127, known as “Graf Zeppelin” and commanded by Captain Eckener, to fly over the territory of Palestine in the course of its flight over the Mediterranean countries which is to begin on the 26th March: provided that the permission shall not extend to flight over the territory of Trans-Jordan.

18th March, 1929.

H. C. LUKE
High Commissioner's Deputy.

(207)

AIR NAVIGATION ORDER, 1927.

AUTHORISATION

In virtue of the powers conferred on the High Commissioner by Section 27 (2) of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927, I hereby authorise the German Airship LZ 127, known as “Graf Zeppelin” and commanded by Captain Eckener, to fly over the territory of Palestine in the course of its flight over the Mediterranean countries which is to begin on the 26th March: provided that the permission shall not extend to flight over the territory of Trans-Jordan.

18th March, 1929.

H. C. LUKE
High Commissioner's Deputy.

Doc. 388: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 232 (1.04.1929), p. 280.

28.03.1929: Zeppelin's Memorable Visit in Palestine



Tel Aviv.— From the moment that word was received in Palestine that the Graf Zeppelin had left Friedrichshafen, Germany, last Sunday midnight, the entire population here was eagerly awaiting its arrival on Tuesday morning, the time when it was due. Because it had been reported that it was to fly first over Tel Aviv, huge mobs were concentrated here to view the great spectacle.

However, as the day drew on and nothing was seen of the airship, great disappointment and anxiety were registered among the people. Finally at about six o'clock in the evening the roar of the great machine was heard and the huge monster came into view.

It was later learned that the delay had been caused by the strong winds encountered en route and also by the fact that during the first night the machine was compelled to fly over the Alps mountains, over 3900 feet high, in profound darkness, and had to grope for its way with much difficulty. Reaching Marseilles at about 7.45 Monday morning, Dr. Eckener, the captain, stated that the night had been the most difficult that he had ever experienced in all his flights.

Just at 6.05 p.m. the Zeppelin appeared on Tel Aviv horizon coming from the North. Tens of thousands immediately concentrated on Allenby and adjacent streets to obtain a view of the great sight. Enthusiasm waxed high as the huge mobs shouted and cheered, desiring to welcome their guest with as great an ovation as possible. The Zeppelin encircled the city for about fifteen minutes, and paid special tribute to the Municipality, flying directly over it.

The sacks of the confetti which were thrown down from the airship were later found on the ground empty. Unfortunately, the confetti had been dispersed in the air by the strong winds. Two bags of mail addressed from passengers and the crew of the Zeppelin to Germany were dropped at Tel Aviv, which were forwarded by the Post Office to their destinations.

In reply to a cable sent by Mr. Dizengoff, Mayor of Tel Aviv, inviting the Zeppelin to land there, Captain Eckener yesterday morning sent a radio message thanking him for the invitation and expressing his regret that they were unable to land. "We wish to Tel Aviv a happy Purim," were the concluding words of the message. Mr. Dizengoff replied to this stating that the 80,000 residents and guests of Tel Aviv, participating in the Purim celebrations, admired the great airship and wished the Zeppelin further success in its journeys.

Haifa.— The Zeppelin was first sighted here at 5.05 p.m., beyond the Bath Galim quarter. As it approached the town, huge throngs gathered and with shrieks and shouts accorded it a most enthusiastic welcome.

The German Colony particularly rejoiced in welcoming their fellow countrymen. A huge sign, eight metres high, bearing the words "Welcome Zeppelin," was hoisted by them. After encircling the city, the Zeppelin left for Tel Aviv at about 5.30 p.m.

Jerusalem.— En route from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem the Zeppelin dropped four bags of mail at the aerodrome at Ramleh. Arriving here at about 7.10 in the evening, although it was already dark, the roar of the Zeppelin and its bright lights immediately brought the entire population out into the streets. Here, just as in the other cities, it flew very low, enabling the people to get an excellent view of it.

From the roof of the German Consulate a large searchlight was focused on the airship, and the German Colony was brightly illuminated also. Messages of greeting were exchanged between Mr. Keith-Roach and the passengers of the Zeppelin. "God With You, Governor of Jerusalem" were the words signalled by Mr. Keith-Roach to the airship.

After encircling the city, and particular the historical sites in the Old City, the Zeppelin flew southward over Bethlehem and then returned here. After spending, altogether, about one hour (the longest time spent any one city in Palestine) in the Jerusalem area, the Zeppelin made its way northward toward Syria.

Without a doubt the visit of the Zeppelin was one of the most striking events in the history of new Palestine, and left a most profound impression on the inhabitants here.

Suppl. Doc. 1929/1: The Palestine Bulletin (Jerusalem), 5. 1929, no. 1278 (28.03.1929), p. 1.

1.04.1929: Overland Mail Service with Iraq

(212)

NOTICE.

Overland Mail Service with Iraq.

The Iraq Overland Mail Service has recently been re-organised and is now known as the Syro-Iraq Transdesert Service or Service Transdésertique Syro-Iraquien.

It functions twice a week in both directions, namely, -

Outward -

- (1) Depart Damascus, Tuesday at 0800
Due Baghdad Wednesday evening.
- (2) Depart Damascus Friday at 0800
Due Baghdad Saturday evening.

Inward -

- (1) Depart Baghdad Monday morning
Due Damascus Tuesday evening.
- (2) Depart Baghdad Thursday morning
Due Damascus Friday evening.

Mails are conveyed between Damascus and Haifa by rail in both directions.

All classes of correspondence, ordinary and registered, as well as ordinary parcels, are admitted to the service.

So far as correspondence is concerned a special fee in respect of the overland service is no longer charged and ordinary postage only is payable, plus the usual fee for registration when applicable.

As regards parcels, revised rates of postage are indicated below:-

The new service will, for the present, be the normal route for all correspondence (but not parcels) addressed to Iraq, Persia, and India and no special superscription on the covers is necessary.

Parcels for transmission by the desert service must, however, be superscribed in the upper left hand portion of the cover and of the label, when one is used, with the words "Syro-Iraq Transdesert Service Damascas-Baghdad", or "Service Transdésertique Syro-Iraquien Damas-Baghdad", in bold characters and preferably in red ink or red pencil.

	1 Kl.	3 Kls.	5 Kls.	10 Kls.
India	210	365	365	785
Iraq	150	300	320	595
Persia (a)	165	310	310	620
(b)	175	320	320	700

10th March, 1929. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

(212)

NOTICE.

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The Iraq Overland Mail Service has recently been re-organised and is now known as the Syro-Iraq Transdesert Service or Service Transdésertique Syro-Iraquien.

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Iraq	150	300	320	595
Persia (a)	165	310	310	620
(b)	175	320	320	700

10th March, 1929. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 389: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 232 (1.04.1929), p. 282.
Note: "Damascas-Baghdad" should read "Damascus-Baghdad."

4.04.1929: Tenders (Post Office Jaffa)



Official Gazette

OF THE

Government of Palestine

SUPPLEMENT TO THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE No. 232 of the 1st April, 1929.

FOR THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE

Erection of a Post Office at Jaffa.

Contractors desirous of submitting tenders for the above buildings are hereby invited to submit their names before the 15th April, 1929, to the Director of Public Works, P.O.B. 585 Jerusalem and give particulars of big building works actually carried out by them.

A limited number of selected firms of standing with experience in buildings of importance will be asked to submit tenders.

The building has a basement and three stories and consists generally of a reinforced concrete interior construction with external walls of solid masonry upon a reinforced concrete grillage raft. Approximate total floor area of building: 2,800 square metres.

Plans are in preparation by the Department for other large buildings, such as Government House, Jerusalem, Archaeological Museum, Jerusalem, Post Office, Jerusalem, Government Arab College, Jerusalem, and Mental Hospital, Bethlehem, and tenders will be called for these buildings during the year. Plans of the first named building will be ready in May. Contractors prepared to tender for these buildings should submit their names before the 6th May.

FOR THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE

Erection of a Post Office at Jaffa.

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Doc. 390: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929,
Supplement to Gazette no. 232 (4.04.1929), p. 297.

16.04.1929: Personnel

(230)

NOTICE.

The High Commissioner directs it to be notified for general information that the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. J. Caulcutt, General Manager of Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) to be a member of the Palestine Currency Board in succession to the late Mr. L. Couper, C.M.G.

(230)

NOTICE.

The High Commissioner directs it to be notified for general information that the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. J. Caulcutt, General Manager of Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)¹¹ to be a member of the Palestine Currency Board in succession to the late Mr. L. Couper, C.M.G.

Doc. 391: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 233 (04.1929), p. 302.

11 Sir John Caulcutt (1876–1943), K.C.M.G. (1937), Chairman of Barclay's Bank Ltd. (1937–1943).

16.04.1929: Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance 1924 (Regulations on Apparatus)

(238)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ORDINANCE, 1924.

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

Licence for establishing Agencies for the importation, manufacture or sale
of wireless Telegraph Apparatus.

Paragraph 3 of the Regulations published in the Official Gazette of the
15th of December, 1924, is hereby cancelled and the following shall be
substituted therefor.

3. A fee of £P. 1 shall be payable annually in advance so long as the
licence remains in force. The period covered by the first payment shall expire
on the completion of twelve calendar months, calculated from the first day of
the month of issue.

16th March, 1929.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Approved.

29th March, 1929.
(2353/29)

J. R. CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner.

(238)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ORDINANCE, 1924.

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

Licence for establishing Agencies for the importation, manufacture or sale of wireless
Telegraph Apparatus.

Paragraph 3 of the Regulations published in the Official Gazette of the 15th of December,
1924, is hereby cancelled and the following shall be substituted therefor.

3. A fee of £P. 1 shall be payable annually in advance so long as the licence remains in
force. The period covered by the first payment shall expire on the completion of twelve calendar
months, calculated from the first day of the month of issue.

16th March, 1929.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Approved.

29th March, 1929.
(2353/29)

J. R. CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner.

Doc. 392: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 233 (16.04.1929), p. 308.
Note: Refers to Gazette no. 129 (15.12.1924), pp. 933–934.¹²



¹² See doc. 150A on p. 132.

16.04.1929: British Visa Fees

(244)

NOTICE.

British Visa Fees.

The following schedule of British visa fees is issued in replacement of all schedules previously published:

	£P. Mils
(a) Transit only	-. 050
(b) Ordinary	-. 400
(c) Nationals of the undermentioned countries must pay reciprocal fees as stated below in lieu of (a) and (b)	

COUNTRIES	VISAS	FEES
		£P. Mils
Afghanistan	All visas	Gratis
Bolivia	Ordinary visa (valid for one year).	1. 000
Bolivia	Transit visa	-. 500
Brazil	Single journey (transit or non-transit)	-. 450
Bulgaria	Single journey visa only (transit or non-transit)	1. 000
Chile	All visas	-. 900
Columbia	All visas	1. 400
Costa Rica	Ordinary visas (valid for one year)	-. 600
Costa Rica	Transit	-. 050
Ecuador	All visas	1. 500
Hungary	Ordinary visas (valid for one year)	-. 900
Hungary	Single journey visa (or transit)	-. 450
Peru	All visas	1. 000
Poland	Ordinary visa (valid for one year).	-. 800
Poland	Transit visa	-. 100
Portugal	All visas (for British Colonies)	1. 000
Rumania	All visas (single journey or transit)	-. 500
Russia	All visas (single journey only)	-. 400
Russia	Transit (single journey only)	-. 050
Turkey	All visas	-. 800
U. S. A.	Ordinary visa (valid for one year).	2. 000
U. S. A.	Transit visa	-. 200
Venezuela.	All visas (single journey only)	-. 400
Yugoslavia	Ordinary visa (valid for one year).	-. 800
Yugoslavia	Transit visa	-. 050

3rd April, 1929.

A. M. HYAMSON
Chief Immigration Officer.

(244)

NOTICE.

British Visa Fees.

The following schedule of British visa fees is issued in replacement of all schedules previously published:

	£P. Mils
(a) Transit only	-. 050
(b) Ordinary	-. 400
(c) Nationals of the undermentioned countries must pay reciprocal fees as stated below in lieu of (a) and (b)	

COUNTRIES	VISAS	FEES £P. Mils
Afghanistan	All visas	Gratis
Bolivia	Ordinary visa (valid for one year)	1. 000
Bolivia	Transit visa	— 500
Brazil	Single journey (transit or non-transit)	— 450
Bulgaria	Single journey visa only (transit or non-transit)	1. 000
Chile	All visas	— 900
Columbia	All visas	1. 400
Costa Rica	Ordinary visas (valid for one year)	— 600
Costa Rica	Transit	— 050
Ecuador	All visas	1. 500
Hungary	Ordinary visas (valid for one year)	— 900
Hungary	Single journey visa (or transit)	— 450
Peru	All visas	1. 000
Poland	Ordinary visas (valid for one year)	— 800
Poland	Transit visa	— 100
Portugal	All visas (for British Colonies)	1. 000
Rumania	All visas (single journey or transit)	— 500
Russia	All visas (single journey only)	— 400
Russia	Transit (single journey only)	— 050
Turkey	All visas	— 800
U.S.A.	Ordinary visa (valid for one year)	2. 000
U.S.A.	Transit visa	— 200
Venezuela	All visas (single journey only)	— 400
Yugoslavia	Ordinary visa (valid for one year)	— 800
Yugoslavia	Transit visa	— 050

A. M. HYAMSON

Chief Immigration Officer.

3rd April, 1929.

Doc. 393: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 233 (16.04.1929), p. 310.

16.04.1929: Air Mail Service London to India

(245)

NOTICE.

Air Mail.

The new weekly direct Air Service London India via Egypt, Gaza, Iraq commences from London on Saturday the 30th instant and in the reverse direction from Karachi on Sunday, 7th April.

The timetable is as follows:-

EASTWARD—

Leave London		Saturday
Due Gaza	5.30 p.m.	Wednesday
Leave Gaza	6.30 a.m.	Thursday
Due Baghdad	2. 0 p.m.	Thursday
Due Basra	5.45 p.m.	Thursday
Due Karachi	1.45 p.m.	Saturday

WESTWARD--

Leave Karachi	—	Sunday
Due Gaza	4.45 p.m.	Tuesday
Leave Gaza	8. 0 a.m.	Wednesday
Due London	—	Sunday

(245)

NOTICE.

Air Mail.

The new weekly direct Air Service London India via Egypt, Gaza, Iraq commences from London on Saturday the 30th instant and in the reverse direction from Karachi on Sunday, 7th April.

The timetable is as follows:-

EASTWARD—

Leave London		Saturday
Due Gaza	5.30 p.m.	Wednesday
Leave Gaza	6.30 a.m.	Thursday
Due Baghdad	2. 0 p.m.	Thursday
Due Basra	5.45 p.m.	Thursday
Due Karachi	1.45 p.m.	Saturday

WESTWARD—

Leave Karachi	—	Sunday
Due Gaza	4.45 p.m.	Tuesday
Leave Gaza	8. 0 a.m.	Wednesday
Due London	—	Sunday

The service will be available for registered and unregistered correspondence of all classes, except parcels.

The special air mail fees payable, in addition to postage at the usual rates and any registration fee, are as follows:-

Palestine to England 15 mils per 20 grammes or part thereof.

Palestine to Iraq 13 mils per 20 grammes or part thereof.

Palestine to India 20 mils per 20 grammes or part thereof.

The air mail service will be available as far as London for similar classes of correspondence to destinations west of Great Britain.

The availability of the service to other countries will be notified later.

Correspondence should be marked plainly, preferably in red ink, in the upper left hand portion of the cover with the words "By Air Mail". If for places west of Great Britain the endorsement should be "By Air Mail to London".

28th March, 1929. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

The service will be available for registered and unregistered correspondence of all classes, except parcels.

The special air mail fees payable, in addition to postage at the usual rates and any registration fee, are as follows:-

Palestine to England 15 mils per 20 grammes or part thereof.

Palestine to Iraq 13 mils per 20 grammes or part thereof.

Palestine to India 20 mils per 20 grammes or part thereof.

The air mail service will be available as far as London for similar classes of correspondence to destinations west of Great Britain.

The availability of the service to other countries will be notified later.

Correspondence should be marked plainly, preferably in red ink, in the upper left hand portion of the cover with the words "By Air Mail". If for places west of Great Britain the endorsement should be "By Air Mail to London".

28th March, 1929. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 394: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 233 (16.04.1929), pp. 310-311.

Note: This notice is referred to in a notice in Gazette no. 234 (1.05.1925), p. 370¹³ announcing that if air mail is not fully prepaid, it will be forwarded by ordinary post.

16.04.1929: Opening of Beit Jala Post Office (2.04.1929)

(246)

NOTICE.

A Post Office for the transaction of all classes of postal business was opened at Beit Jala on the 2nd April.

Telegraph and Telephone Call Office business will also be transacted shortly.

Hours of business :-

Monday to Friday 8 a.m. - 1 p.m.

3 p.m. - 5 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday 8 a.m. - 12 noon

29th March, 1929. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

(246)

NOTICE.

A Post Office for the transaction of all classes of postal business was opened at Beit Jala on the 2nd April.

Telegraph and Telephone Call Office business will also be transacted shortly.

Hours of business :-

Monday to Friday 8 a.m. - 1 p.m.

3 p.m. - 5 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday 8 a.m. - 12 noon

29th March, 1929. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 395: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 233 (16.04.1929), p. 311.

¹³ See doc. 398 on p. 99.

1.05.1929: Coinage Amendment Ordinance 1929 (Enactment)

(267)

ENACTMENT OF ORDINANCES.

COINAGE AMENDMENT ORDINANCE

No. 14 of 1929.

The Coinage Amendment Ordinance, No. 14 of 1929, which was published as a Bill in the Official Gazette No. 230 of the 1st March, 1929, (page 148) has been enacted in the form given below and was signed by the High Commissioner on the 30th April, 1929.

An Ordinance to amend the Coinage Ordinance, 1927. No. 48 of 1927.

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

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Coinage Amendment Ordinance, 1929, and the Coinage Ordinance, No. 48 of 1927, and this Ordinance may be cited as the Coinage Ordinances, 1927-1929. Short title.

2. Any Officer of the Government or the Manager of any Bank who receives any coin which he has reasonable ground for believing to be counterfeit coin shall impound such coin and transmit it to the Treasurer who may cut, deface, or destroy it with or without compensation, as he thinks fit, if in his opinion it is counterfeit. Counterfeit coin to be impounded.

The decision of the Treasurer that a coin is counterfeit, and that compensation should be granted or withheld shall be final; and no person shall be entitled to claim, and no proceedings or action shall be brought against the Treasurer or the Government of Palestine in respect of any loss or damage suffered by reason of such impounding and cutting, defacing or destruction.

30th April, 1929.
(731/29)

S. MOODY
Clerk to Councils.

(267)

ENACTMENT OF ORDINANCES.

COINAGE AMENDMENT ORDINANCE

No. 14 of 1929.

The Coinage Amendment Ordinance, No. 14 of 1929, which was published as a Bill in the Official Gazette No. 230 of the 1st March, 1929, (page 148) has been enacted in the form given below and was signed by the High Commissioner on the 30th April, 1929.

No. 48 of 1927.

An Ordinance to amend the Coinage Ordinance, 1927.

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

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Coinage Amendment Ordinance, 1929, and the Coinage Ordinance, No. 48 of 1927, and this Ordinance may be cited as the Coinage Ordinances, 1927-1929.

Counterfeit coin to be impounded.

2. Any Officer of the Government or the Manager of any Bank who receives any coin which he has reasonable ground, for believing to be counterfeit coin shall impound such coin and transmit it to the Treasurer who may cut, deface, or destroy it with or without compensation, as he thinks fit, if in his opinion it is counterfeit.

The decision of the Treasurer that a coin is counterfeit, and that compensation should be granted or withheld shall be final; and no person shall be entitled to claim, and no proceedings or action shall be brought against the Treasurer or the Government of Palestine in respect of any loss or damage suffered by reason of such impounding and cutting, defacing or destruction.

30th April, 1929.
(731/29)

S. MOODY
Clerk to Councils.

Doc. 396: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 234 (1.05.1929), p. 329–330.
Note: Refers to a Bill published in Gazette no. 230 (1.03.1929), p. 148.¹⁴

1.05.1929: Airdrops allowed for Postal Aircraft

15. Except in the case of postal aircraft, all unloading or throwing out in the course of flight, except of ballast, may be prohibited.

15. Except in the case of postal aircraft, all unloading or throwing out in the course of flight, except of ballast, may be prohibited.

Doc. 397: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 234 (1.05.1929), p. 364.
Note: This paragraph concerning the prohibition of airdrops appears in Schedule VII of the Air Navigation (Mandated Territories) Order in Council, 1927.

1.05.1929: Air Mail not fully Prepaid

(297)

NOTICE.

Air Mail.

With reference to the notice on the above subject dated 28th March, 1929, it is notified for information that if an item intended for transmission by Air Mail is not fully prepaid, it will be forwarded by ordinary post.

19th April, 1929.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

(297)

NOTICE.

Air Mail.

With reference to the notice on the above subject dated 28th March, 1929, it is notified for information that if an item intended for transmission by Air Mail is not fully prepaid, it will be forwarded by ordinary post.

19th April, 1929.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 398: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 234 (1.05.1929), p. 370.
Note: Refers to notice in Gazette no. 233 (16.04.1929), pp. 310–311.¹⁵



14 Cf. doc 377 on p. 78. The Draft Coinage Ordinance 1927 was published in Gazette 199 (16.11.1927), pp. 790–794; cf. doc. 299 on pp. 129–136 of MEPB 6, and promulgated in Gazette no. 201 (16.12.1927), p. 909, cf. doc. 311 on p. 143 of MEPB 6.

15 Cf. doc 394 on p. 96.

1.05.1929: Tenders (Printing of Telephone Directory)

(302)

TENDERS.

I.

Tenders are invited for the printing and publishing of the Palestine Telephone Directory to be issued in July, 1929, January and July, 1930, and January, 1931.

Tenders, which should be enclosed in sealed covers marked "Tender Telephone Directory" should reach the Postmaster General, Jerusalem, not later than noon on the 5th May, 1929.

Full particulars as to the conditions of printing and publishing of the Directory, together with a draft copy of the Agreement which the successful tenderer will be required to execute, may be obtained on application either by letter or personally to the Postmaster General.

The Postmaster General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

15th April, 1929. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

(302)

TENDERS.

I.

Tenders are invited for the printing and publishing of the Palestine Telephone Directory to be issued in July, 1929, January and July, 1930, and January, 1931.

Tenders, which should be enclosed in sealed covers marked "Tender Telephone Directory" should reach the Postmaster General, Jerusalem, not later than noon on the 5th May, 1929.

Full particulars as to the conditions of printing and publishing of the Directory, together with a draft copy of the Agreement which the successful tenderer will be required to execute, may be obtained on application either by letter or personally to the Postmaster General.

The Postmaster General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

15th April, 1929. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 399: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 234 (1.05.1929), p. 372.

1.06.1929: Public Holidays (King's Birthday 3.06.1929)

NOTICE.

Monday the 3rd June, 1929, being an anniversary of the Birthday of His Majesty the King will be observed as a general public holiday.

By Command,

29th May, 1929.

H. C. LUKE
Chief Secretary.

NOTICE.

Monday the 3rd June, 1929, being an anniversary of the Birthday of His Majesty the King will be observed as a general public holiday.

By Command,

29th May, 1929

H. C. LUKE
Chief Secretary.

Doc. 400: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 235 (1.06.1929), p. 548.

1.06.1929: District Re-Organisation

(372)

PALESTINE ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, 1922.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by Proclamation under Article 11 of the Palestine Order-in-Council, 1922, which was published in the Official Gazette of the 1st June, 1924, there were set out in a schedule the names of the villages and their lands and tribal areas comprised in each Sub-District,

AND WHEREAS certain villages were omitted from that schedule, and since that date certain new villages have been established, and villages have been transferred from one Sub-District to another,

AND WHEREAS His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of the amendments hereinafter contained,

NOW, therefore, in exercise of the powers vested in me by the said Order-in-Council, I, Sir John Robert Chancellor, His Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, do hereby proclaim and provide as follows:

The following villages shall be added to the Schedule hereinbefore mentioned:

Jerusalem Sub-District.

Neve Ya'agov.

Bethlehem Sub-District

Migdal 'Eder.

Jaffa Sub-District.

Bayit ve Gan.

Hertzlia.

Majdal.

Bnei-Brak.

Haifa Sub-District.

Ahuzat Sir Herbert Samuel.

Moshav Ahva.

Nahlat Ya'agov.

Zikhron Avraham.

Kaffreia (Jewish).

Manor.

Yefe Nof.

Qevutsat Yusselavim (Beit Sarim).

Kefar Yehoshua.

Qevutsat Abu Shushe (Mishmar

ha' Eneq).

Shomeriya.

Nazareth Sub-District.

Qevutsat Ahva (Sarid).

Qevutsat Qadoshe Pinsk (G'vat).

Qevutsat has-Sharon.

Qevutsat Sarona.

Kafar Barukh.

Mahane Yisrael.

Tiberias Sub-District.

Beit Zera'.

Tulkarem Sub-District.

Gan Haim Group.

2. The following villages omitted from the Schedule shall be added:

Ramleh Sub-District.

Bir' Salim.

Imjina.

Khirbet Zakariya.

Zikrin.

3. The following villages which were included in the Jaffa Sub-District shall be inserted in the Ramleh Sub-District:

Beer Ya'agov.

Ben Shemen.

'Ezron.

Gezer.

Kefar Uriya.

Hulda.

Nahlat Yehuda.

Nes Ziona.

Relovot.

Rishon-le-Zion.

4. The village of Wadi Hunein in the Ramleh Sub-District is combined with the village of Nes Ziona, and the two shall be known as "Nes Ziona with Wadi Hunein".

14th May, 1929.

(1102/25)

J. R. CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner.

(372)

PALESTINE ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, 1922.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by Proclamation under Article 11 of the Palestine Order-in-Council, 1922, which was published in the Official Gazette of the 1st June, 1924, there were set out in a schedule the names of the villages and their lands and tribal areas comprised in each Sub-District,

AND WHEREAS certain villages were omitted from that schedule, and since that date certain new villages have been established, and villages have been transferred from one Sub-District to another,

AND WHEREAS His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of the amendments hereinafter contained,

NOW, therefore, in exercise of the powers vested in me by the said Order-in-Council, I, Sir John Robert Chancellor, His Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, do hereby proclaim and provide as follows:

The following villages shall be added to the Schedule hereinbefore mentioned:

Jerusalem Sub-District.

Neve Ya'agov.

Bethlehem Sub-District

Migdal 'Eder.

Jaffa Sub-District.

Bayit ve Gan.

Hertzlia.

Majdal.

Bnei-Brak.

Haifa Sub-District.

Ahuzat Sir Herbert Samuel.

Moshav Ahva.
 Nahlat Ya'aqov.
 Zikhron Avraham.
 Kuffretta (Jewish).
 Manor.
 Yefe Nof.
 Qevutsat Yugoslavim (Beit S'arim).
 Kefar Yehosua'.
 Qevutsat Abu Shushe (Mishmar ha' Emek').
 Shomeriya.

Nazareth Sub-District.

Qevutsat Ahva (Sarid).
 Qevutsat Qedoshe Pinsk (G'vat).
 Qevutsat has-Sharon.
 Qevutsat Sarona.
 Kafar Barukh.
 Mahane Yisrael.

Tiberias Sub-District.

Beit Zera'.

Tulkarem Sub-District.

Gan Haim Group.

2. The following villages omitted from the Schedule shall be added:

Ramleh Sub-District.

Bir Salim.
 Imjina.
 Khirbet Zakariya.
 Zikrin.

3. The following villages which were included in the Jaffa Sub-District shall be inserted in the Ramleh Sub-District:

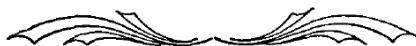
Beer Ya'aqov.
 Ben Shemen.
 'Eqron.
 Gezer.
 Kefar Uriya.
 Hulda.
 Nahlat Yehuda.
 Nes Ziona.
 Rehovot.
 Rishon-le-Zion.

4. The village of Wadi Hunein in the Ramleh Sub-District is combined with the village of Nes Ziona, and the two shall be known as "Nes Ziona with Wadi Hunein".

J. R. CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner.

14th May, 1929.
 (1163/29)

Doc. 401: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 236 (1.06.1929), pp. 558–559.
 Note: Refers to a proclamation published in Gazette no. 116 (1.06.1924), pp. 684–690.¹⁶



¹⁶ Cf. doc. 133 on p. 73 of MEPB 3.

1.06.1929: Telegrams to Turkey (Prohibition of Arabic Characters)

(402)

NOTICE.

Telegrams to Turkey.

The Turkish Postal Administration has notified that telegrams for Turkey written in Arabic characters will not be admitted on and from 1st June, 1929.

7th May, 1929. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

(402)

NOTICE.

Telegrams to Turkey.

The Turkish Postal Administration has notified that telegrams for Turkey written in Arabic characters will not be admitted on and from 1st June, 1929.

7th May, 1929. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 402: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 236 (1.06.1929), p. 584.

1.06.1929: British Visa Fees (Bolivia)

(403)

NOTICE.

British Visa Fees.

The undermentioned fee is now levied for British visas granted to Bolivian nationals:-

All visas 500 mils.

22nd May, 1929. A. M. HYAMSON
Chief Immigration Officer.

(403)

NOTICE.

British Visa Fees.

The undermentioned fee is now levied for British visas granted to Bolivian nationals:-

All visas 500 mils,

22nd May, 1929. A. M. HYAMSON
Chief Immigration Officer.

Doc. 403: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 236 (1.06.1929), p. 584.

16.06.1929: Stamp Duty Amendment Ordinance

(425)

STAMP DUTY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE

No. 24 of 1929.

The Stamp Duty Amendment Ordinance, No. 24 of 1929, which was published as a bill in the Official Gazette No. 229 of the 16th February, 1929, (pages 111-120), has been enacted in the form in which it was so published, subject to the following amendments, and was signed by the High Commissioner on the 15th June, 1929.

The following shall be substituted for Section 10 of the Bill:-

10. In the Schedule to the Principal Ordinance:-
Additions to Schedule.

(a) The following sub-paragraph shall be added to the exemptions in item 8.

"(4) Certificate issued by the Department of Customs, Excise and Trade."

(b) The following paragraph shall be added after item 12:-

"Conveyance on sale of any property except immovable property, stocks or shares."

Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed L.P. 5 30 mils.
exceeds L.P. 5 and does not exceed L.P. 10 50 mils.
exceeds L.P. 10 and does not exceed L.P. 15 100 mils.
exceeds L.P. 15 and does not exceed L.P. 20 150 mils.
exceeds L.P. 20 and does not exceed L.P. 25 200 mils.
exceeds L.P. 25 and does not exceed L.P. 30 250 mils.
For every L.P. 50 and any fractional part of L.P. 50 350 mils.

(c) In item 13 (3) of the Schedule, the words "other than the judgment of a Civil Court" shall be added after the words "Religious Court".

(d) The following paragraph shall be added to item 31 (1) in the Schedule as paragraph (e):-

"Where a power of attorney authorising an advocate to appear in any proceedings includes a power of bringing an appeal in the same proceedings, or of appearing before the Execution Officer therein and receiving any amount awarded by the Court on behalf of his client, no stamp duty shall be required in addition to that payable on the power to appear in the original proceedings."

(e) Subsection (3) of item 31 in the Schedule shall be cancelled, and the following shall be substituted therefor:-

"The receipt of any sum of money:-

(i) not exceeding L.P. 10, or any periodical payment not exceeding an annual sum of L.P. 5 - - - 100 mils.

(ii) not exceeding L.P. 20, or any periodical payment not exceeding an annual sum of L.P. 10 - - - 250 mils."

(f) The following paragraph shall be added to item 38 as paragraph (3) of the exemptions:-

"Any document or writing given on account of goods for the use of the Palestine Government or of His Majesty's Navy, Army and Air Force."

15th June, 1929.
(1019/29)

S. MOODY
Clerk to Council.

(425)

STAMP DUTY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE

No. 24 of 1929.

The Stamp Duty Amendment Ordinance, No. 24 of 1929, which was published as a bill in the Official Gazette No. 229 of the 16th February, 1929, (pages 117-120), has been enacted in the form in which it was so published, subject to the following amendments, and was signed by the High Commissioner on the 15th June, 1929.

The following shall be substituted for Section 10 of the Bill :—

Additions to
Schedule.

10. In the Schedule to the Principal Ordinance :—

(a) The following sub-paragraph shall be added to the exemptions in item 8.

“(4) Certificate issued by the Department of Customs, Excise and Trade.”

(b) the following paragraph shall be added after item 12 :—

“Conveyance on sale of any property except immovable property, stocks or shares —

Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed LP. 5	20 mils.
exceeds LP. 5 and does not exceed LP. 10	50 mils.
exceeds LP. 10 and does not exceed LP. 15	100 mils.
exceeds LP. 15 and does not exceed LP. 20	150 mils.
exceeds LP. 20 and does not exceed LP. 25	200 mils.
exceeds LP. 25 and does not exceed LP. 50	250 mils.
For every LP. 50 and any fractional part of LP. 50	250 mils.

(c) In item 13 (3) of the Schedule, the words “other than the judgment of a Civil Court” shall be added after the words “Religious Court”.

(d) The following paragraph shall be added to item 31 (1) in the Schedule as paragraph (e).—

“Where a power of attorney authorising an advocate to appear in any proceedings includes a power of bringing an appeal in the same proceedings, or of appearing before the Execution Officer therein and receiving any amount awarded by the Court on behalf of his client, no stamp duty shall be required in addition to that payable on the power to appear in the original proceedings”.

(e) Subsection (3) or item 31 in the Schedule shall be cancelled, and the following shall be substituted therefor :—

“The receipt of any sum of money :—

(i) not exceeding LP. 10, or any periodical payment not exceeding an annual sum of	
LP. 5	— — — — — 100 mils.
(ii) not exceeding LP. 20, or any periodical payment not exceeding an annual sum of	
LP. 10	— — — — — 250 mils.”

(f) The following paragraph shall be added to item 38 as paragraph (3) of the exemptions :—

“Any document or writing given on account of goods for the use of the Palestine Government or of His Majesty’s Navy, Army and Air Force.”

15th June, 1929
(1616/29)

S. MOODY
Clerk to Councils.

Doc. 404: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 237 (16.06.1929), p. 723–724.
Note: Refers to the draft published in Gazette no. 229 (19.02.1929), pp. 117–120.¹⁷



¹⁷ Cf. doc. 374 on p. 75.

16.06.1929: Personnel

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

"A" Appointments.

Mr. Salvador Stephan Farrugya to be Telephone Superintendent, Class 3, Administrative Service, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, on three years probation with effect from the 1st June, 1929.

⋮

Mr. W. T. Heavens, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 8.6.29-7.9.29

Mr. Salvador Stephan Farrugya to be Telephone Superintendent, Class 3, Administrative Service, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, on three years probation with effect from the 1st June, 1929.

⋮

"C" Vacation Leave.

⋮

Mr. W. T. Heavens Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 8.6.29-7.09.29

Doc. 405: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 237 (16.06.1929), pp. 724-725.

1.07.1929: Personnel

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

⋮

"B" Acting Appointments.

The Officer Administering the Government has appointed :-

Mr. A.R. Hutchinson, Telegraph Superintendent, Grade I, Junior Service, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Postmaster, Haifa, during the absence on sick leave of Mr. F.H. Smith, with effect from the 10th May, to the 12th June, 1929, inclusive.

⋮

Mr. G.D. Kennedy, Assistant Director, Class 2, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Chief Storekeeper, during the absence on leave of Mr. W.T. Heavens, with effect from the 10th June, 1929.

Mr. C.F. Hucklesby, Postmaster, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Assistant Director during the period Mr. G.D. Kennedy is acting as Chief Storekeeper, with effect from the 10th June, 1929.

Mr. E.L. Eid, Inspecting Clerk, Grade I, Junior Service, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Postmaster, Haifa, during the absence on leave of Mr. F.H. Smith, with effect from the 13th June to the 11th September, 1929, inclusive.

⋮

The Officer Administering the Government has appointed :-

Mr. A.R. Hutchinson, Telegraph Superintendent, Grade I, Junior Service, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Postmaster, Haifa, during the absence on sick leave of Mr. F.H. Smith, with effect from the 10th May, to the 12th June, 1929, inclusive.

⋮

Mr. G.D. Kennedy, Assistant Director, Class 2, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Chief Storekeeper, during the absence on leave of Mr. W.T. Heavens, with effect from the 10th June, 1929.

Mr. C.F. Hucklesby, Postmaster, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Assistant Director during the period Mr. G.D. Kennedy is acting as Chief Storekeeper, with effect from the 10th June, 1929.

Mr. E.L. Eid, Inspecting Clerk, Grade I, Junior Service, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Postmaster, Haifa, during the absence on leave of Mr. F.H. Smith, with effect from the 13th June to the 11th September, 1929, inclusive.

⋮

Mr. T. Griffiths, Department of Posts and
Telegraphs,
14.6.29-13.9.29

"C" Vacation Leave.

Mr. T. Griffiths, Department of Posts and
Telegraphs, 14.6.29-13.9.29

Mr. B.E. Garnett, Department of Posts
and Telegraphs,
20.6.29-19.9.29

Mr. B.E. Garnett, Department of Posts and
Telegraphs, 20.6.29-19.9.29

Doc. 406: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 238 (1.07.1929), pp. 784-785.

Note: A correction to the entry for E.L. Eid will appear in Gazette 239 (16.07.1929), p. 818.¹⁸

1.07.1929: Railways Time Table Revised (15.06.1929)

(479)

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Railways Time Table has been revised as from the 15th June, 1929, and provides for a general acceleration and several additional services.

For full particulars see Time Table posted at all Stations or apply to the Superintendent of the Line.

14th June, 1929.

R. B. W. HOLMES
General Manager, Palestine Railways.

(479)

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Railways Time Table has been revised as from the 16th June, 1929, and provides for a general acceleration and several additional services.

For full particulars see Time Table posted at all Stations or apply to the Superintendent of the Line.

14th June, 1929.

R. B. W. HOLMES
General Manager, Palestine Railways.

Doc. 407: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 238 (1.07.1929), pp. 794-795.



Official Gazette

OF THE
Government of Palestine.

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY AUTHORITY.

No. 237

JERUSALEM

16th June, 1929.

Fig. 158: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 237 (16.06.1929).

¹⁸ Cf. doc 411 on p. 108.

1.07.1929: Daily Letter Telegram Service (Canada) (10.06.1929)

(480)

NOTICE.

A Daily Letter Telegram Service to Canada via Marconi has been inaugurated on the 10th June, 1929.

Particulars of the charges etc. may be obtained on application at any Post Office.

6th June, 1929. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

(480)

NOTICE.

A Daily Letter Telegram Service to Canada via Marconi has been inaugurated on the 10th June, 1929.

Particulars of the charges etc. may be obtained on application at any Post Office.

6th June, 1929. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 408: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 238 (1.07.1929), p. 795.

1.07.1929: Tenders

TENDERS

⋮

2. The undermentioned unserviceable stores lying at the Head Post Office Branch Stores, Bethlehem Road, Jerusalem, will be sold by tender :

Clothing, second hand
Lamp parts, various
Motor engine parts
Scrap copper, iron and wood.

Tenders, which may be either for complete lots or smaller quantities, must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Unserviceable Stores" and must be posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General by noon on the 10th July, 1929.

Telegraphic Tenders will not be considered.

The Postmaster General does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

2. The undermentioned unserviceable stores lying at the Head Post Office Branch Stores, Bethlehem Road, Jerusalem, will be sold by tender :

Clothing, second hand
Lamp parts, various
Motor engine parts
Scrap copper, iron and wood.

Tenders, which may be either for complete lots or smaller quantities, must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Unserviceable Stores" and must be posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General by noon on the 10th July, 1929.

Telegraphic Tenders will not be considered.

The Postmaster General does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Doc. 409: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 238 (1.07.1929), p. 799.



16.07.1929: Personnel

APPOINTMENTS etc.

:

"B" Acting Appointments

:

Mr. H. Grant, Postal Clerk, Telegraphist and Telephonist, Grade I, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Postmaster, Jerusalem, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. H. Smith, with effect from the 8th June, 1929.

Mr. H. Grant, Postal Clerk, Telegraphist and Telephonist, Grade I, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Postmaster, Jerusalem, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. H. Smith, with effect from the 8th June, 1929.

Doc. 410: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 239 (16.07.1929), p. 817.

16.07.1929: Personnel (Corrigendum)

(502)

CORRIGENDA.

The notice of acting appointment of Mr. E. L. Eid, published in the Official Gazette No. 238 of the 1st July, 1929, should be amended to read:-

Mr. E. L. Eid, Inspecting Clerk, Grade I, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Postmaster, Haifa, during the period Mr. C. F. Hucklesby is acting as Assistant Director, with effect from the 13th June, 1929.

(502)

CORRIGENDA.

The notice of acting appointment of Mr. E. L. Eid, published in the Official Gazette No. 238 of the 1st July, 1929, should be amended to read:-

Mr. E. L. Eid, Inspecting Clerk, Grade I, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Postmaster, Haifa, during the period Mr. C. F. Hucklesby is acting as Assistant Director, with effect from the 13th June, 1929.

Doc. 411: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 239 (16.07.1929), p. 818.

Note: Refers to a notice in Gazette no. 238 (1.07.1929), pp. 784-785.¹⁹

(416)

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31.3.29.

	Estimated population 30.6.28.	BIRTHS		DEATHS		INFANTILE MORTALITY.	
		Totals.	Annual rate per thousand of population.	Totals.	Annual rate per thousand of population.	Total deaths under 1 year.	Rate per thousand births.
Christians	78,463	941	48.63	422	21.81	120	127.52
Moslems	557,649	10,277	74.74	5,163	37.27	1,524	148.29
Jews	140,554	1,549	42.00	454	12.31	97	62.62
Others	8,850	125	57.28	54	24.74	16	128.00
TOTALS	794,516	12,892	65.80	6,093	31.10	1,757	136.28

Fig. 159: Vital Statistics for the Quarter Ending 31.3.29.

Source: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 236 (1.06.1929), p. 569.

¹⁹ Cf. doc 405 on p. 105.

16.07.1929: Air Mail Service England-India via Gaza

(533)

NOTICE.

England-India Air Mail Service.

A weekly service is now available for the conveyance of registered and unregistered correspondence of all classes, except parcels, for India, Iraq, Persia, Europe and America.

Specially prepaid correspondence for the undermentioned countries is conveyed by Air Mail throughout:-

Country of Destination	Day of Departure from Gaza Aerodrome	Latest time of posting				Air Mail fee per 20 grms. or part thereof	Due at Air Port	Gain in time over ordinary mails
		Haifa	Jaffa	Tel Aviv	Jerusalem			
Iraq	Thursday	1325	1600	1600	1430	Mils 13	Baghdad-Thurs. 1420	14-15 days
Persia						13	Basra-Thurs. 1820	13-14 days
India							Bushire-Fri. 0740	11-12 days
Greece						20	Karachi-Sat. 1345	6-7 days
Italy	Wednesday	1325	1600	1600	1430	15	Athens-Thurs. 1700	1½-2 days
Switzerland							Naples-Fri. 1630	1-2 days
France							Dale-Sun. 0616	1-2 days
Great Britain							Le Bourget-Sun. 1145	1-2 days
							London-Sun. 1600	1-2 days

Air Mail correspondence for other countries in Europe is conveyed by Air Mail to the most convenient point on the route, whence it is forwarded by ordinary post. Air Mail correspondence for America is conveyed by Air as far as Great Britain. The Air Mail fee and particulars of despatch are the same as for Great Britain.

A special blue Air Mail label should be affixed to the top left-hand corner of every Air Mail letter or other packet. These labels may be obtained free of charge at any Post Office.

If an Air Mail Label is not available, the packet should be clearly marked "By Air Mail" in the top left-hand corner.

Air Mail correspondence may be posted in the same manner as ordinary correspondence. It must be prepaid in stamps with ordinary postage and, in addition, the appropriate Air Mail fee. If the Air Mail fee is not fully prepaid, the packet will be sent by ordinary (not Air) Mail.

Particulars of further Air Mail services will be issued later.

21th June, 1929.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

(533)

NOTICE.

England-India Air Mail Service.

A weekly service is now available for the conveyance of registered and unregistered correspondence of all classes, except parcels, for India, Iraq, Persia, Europe and America.

Specially prepaid correspondence for the undermentioned countries is conveyed by Air Mail throughout:-

Country of Destination	Day of Departure from Gaza Aerodrome	Latest time of posting				Air Mail fee per 20 grms. or part thereof	Due at Air Port	Gain in time over ordinary mails
		Haifa	Jaffa	Tel Aviv	Jerusalem			
Iraq	Thursday	1325	1600	1600	1430	Mils 13	Baghdad—Thurs. 1420	14–15 days
Persia						13	Basra—Thurs. 1820	13–14 days
India							Bushire—Fri. 0740	11–12 days
Greece						20	Karachi—Sat. 1345	6–7 days
Italy	Wednesday	1325	1600	1600	1430	15	Athens—Thurs. 1700	1½–2 days
Switzerland							Naples—Fri. 1630	1–2 days
France							Bâle—Sun. 0616	1–2 days
Great Britain							Le Bourget—Sun. 1145	1–2 days
							London—Sun. 1600	1–2 days

Air Mail correspondence for other countries in Europe is conveyed by Air Mail to the most convenient point on the route, whence it is forwarded by ordinary post. Air Mail correspondence for America is conveyed by Air as far as Great Britain. The Air Mail fee and particulars of despatch are the same as for Great Britain.

A special blue Air Mail label should be affixed to the top left-hand corner of every Air Mail letter or other packet. These labels may be obtained free of charge at any Post Office.

If an Air Mail Label is not available, the packet should be clearly marked "By Air Mail" in the top left-hand corner.

Air Mail correspondence may be posted in the same manner as ordinary correspondence. It must be prepaid in stamps with ordinary postage and, in addition, the appropriate Air Mail fee. If the Air Mail fee is not fully prepaid, the packet will be sent by ordinary (not Air) Mail.

Particulars of further Air Mail services will be issued later.

21th June, 1929.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 412: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 239 (16.07.1929), pp. 837–838.

Note: A revised schedule will be published in Gazette 247 (16.11.1929), p. 1100.²⁰

16.07.1929: Postal Order (Irish Free State)

(534)

NOTICE.

The public are notified that Irish Free State Postal Orders may now be cashed at any Post Office in Palestine.

18th June, 1929. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

(534)

NOTICE.

The public are notified that Irish Free State Postal Orders may now be cashed at any Post Office in Palestine.

18th June, 1929. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 413: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 239 (16.07.1929), p. 837.

²⁰ Cf. doc. 428 on p. 126.

844

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

16th July, 1929.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RAINFALL AT STATIONS IN PALESTINE
FOR THE SEASON JUNE 1928, TO APRIL, 1929.**

(In Millimetres).

Official Stations	Averages		June to April, 1928		June to April, 1929	
			No. of rainy days	Millimetres	No. of rainy days	Millimetres.
Acre	4 years	644.7	49	514.7	58	784.7
Haifa	17 years	626.8	53	514.4	68	777.9
Jenin	8 years	485.7	46	429.0	56	788.9
Tel Aviv	24 years	544.3	56	417.5	63	727.7
Jerusalem	28 years	558.3	42	306.0	42	623.9
Jericho	6 years	122.0	24	85.6	25	108.9
Gaza	18 years	380.9	35	280.0	43	350.2
Beersheba	8 years	158.8	34	170.4	21	129.8
Non-Official Stations.						
Safad	6 years	847.6	60	639.8	63	1,043.5
Nazareth	23 years	625.7	38	480.1	60	931.5
Gebata Exp. Station	2 years	566.0	44	397.9	66	734.1
Zicron Jacob	1 year	902.5	—	—	58	902.5
Athlit	1 year	652.0	—	—	52	652.0
Beisan	3 years	285.0	30	140.5	41	373.2
Tulkarem	7 years	596.9	38	416.0	47	905.0
Nablus	7 years	650.8	45	543.9	52	1,024.4
Bir Zeit	3 years	774.0	29	591.0	41	1,006.0
Sarona	15 years	567.5	50	374.3	64	697.7
Wilhelma	4 years	532.9	44	442.4	51	802.5
Jaffa	3 years	522.0	32	393.5	50	693.5
Mikveh Israel	32 years	551.0	46	453.9	53	724.3
Rishon	4 years	577.7	33	516.1	43	840.5
Ramleh	2 years	545.0	40	413.0	61	677.0
Ben Shemen	9 years	516.3	40	494.3	37	727.7
Hulda	4 years	479.3	24	410.1	30	584.1
Beit Jemal	10 years	454.0	35	358.3	39	459.7
Ekron	4 years	455.3	43	427.7	45	587.6
Hebron	18 years	582.3	34	429.9	40	514.5
Majdal	3 years	355.3	27	401.1	—	358.2
Tiberias	25 years	449.1	40	272.9	55	779.4
Dead Sea Post	1 years	78.5	—	—	20	78.5
Average	31 Stations	525.9	28 Stations	407.6	31 Stations	657.7

— means no record available.

Fig. 160: Comparative statement of rainfall at stations in Palestine for the season June 1928, to April, 1929.
Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 239 (16.07.1929), p. 844.

16.07.1929: Tenders

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

10. The contract for erecting a wireless telegraph station at Beersheba has been awarded to Mr. Z. Hirshenhartz at 3% below P.W.D. estimate rates. Period of contract is 40 days.

11. The contract for erecting a wireless telegraph station at Tel El Milh has been awarded to Mr. Z. Hirshenhartz at 5% below P.W.D. estimate rates. Period of contract is one calendar month.

10. The contract for erecting a wireless telegraph station at Beersheba has been awarded to Mr. Z. Hirshenhartz at 3% below P.W.D. estimate rates. Period of contract is 40 days.

11. The contract for erecting a wireless telegraph station at Tel El Milh has been awarded to Mr. Z. Hirshenhartz at 5% below P.W.D. estimate rates. Period of contract is one calendar month.

Doc. 414: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 239 (16.07.1929), p. 840.

Note: Tel El Milh and Tel Malhata are about 30 km east of Beersheba.

1.08.1929: Personnel

APPOINTMENTS etc.

"A" Appointments.

Mr. G. H. Webster, Assistant Director, Class 2, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Deputy Postmaster General during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Foster, M.B.E., with effect from the 15th July, 1929.

Mr. W. R. Hay, Engineer, Class 2, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Chief Engineer, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. A. Evans, O.B.E., M.C., with effect from the 22nd July, 1929.

Mr. H. Parkes, Assistant Engineer, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs to be Acting Engineer during the period Mr. W. R. Hay is acting as Chief Engineer, with effect from the 22nd July, 1929.

Mr. W. Foster, M.B.E., Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 16.7.29-15.10.29

Mr. A. A. Evans, O.B.E., M.C., Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 22.7.29- 5.12.29

Mr. G. H. Webster, Assistant Director, Class 2, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Deputy Postmaster General during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Foster, M.B.E., with effect from the 15th July, 1929.

Mr. W. R. Hay, Engineer, Class 2, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Chief Engineer, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. A. Evans, O.B.E., M.C., with effect from the 22nd July, 1929.

Mr. H. Parkes, Assistant Engineer, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs to be Acting Engineer during the period Mr. W. R. Hay is acting as Chief Engineer, with effect from the 22nd July, 1929.

"E" Leave.

Mr. W. Foster, M.B.E. Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 16.7.29-15.10.29

Mr. A. A. Evans, O.B.E., M.C., Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 22.7.29- 5.12.29

Doc. 415: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 240 (1.08.1929), p. 863-864.

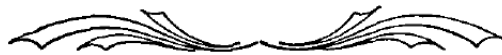
1.08.1929: Tenders (Jaffa Post Office)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

8. The contract for the construction of a new Post Office at Jaffa has been awarded to Mr. John P. Mitchell, Alexandria, for the sum of £P. 19,664.930 mils. Period of contract is 14 calendar months.

8. The contract for the construction of a new Post Office at Jaffa has been awarded to Mr. John P. Mitchell, Alexandria, for the sum of £P. 19,664.930 mils. Period of contract is 14 calendar months.

Doc. 416: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 240 (1.08.1929), p. 875.



1.09.1929: Customs Duties (Exemption for Stamps)

(647)

CUSTOMS DUTIES EXEMPTION ORDINANCE, 1924.

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 2 of the Customs Duties Exemption Ordinance, 1924, and with the advice of the Executive Council, the Officer Administering the Government has ordered that the First Schedule to the Ordinance and all amendments in and additions thereto made by Notice since the date at which the Ordinance came into force shall be cancelled and the following Schedule substituted therefor:

SCHEDULE I OF THE CUSTOMS DUTIES
EXEMPTION ORDINANCE.

⋮

66. Plate-glass, unworked.

67. Postage stamps.

68. Printers type and ink.

(647)

CUSTOMS DUTIES EXEMPTION ORDINANCE, 1924

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 2 of the Customs Duties Exemption Ordinance, 1924, and with the advice of the Executive Council, the Officer Administering the Government has ordered that the First Schedule to the Ordinance and all amendments in and additions thereto made by Notice since the date at which the Ordinance came into force shall be cancelled and the following Schedule substituted therefor :

SCHEDULE I OF THE CUSTOMS DUTIES EXEMPTION ORDINANCE.

66. Plate-glass, unworked.

67. Postage stamps.

68. Printers type and ink.

27th July, 1929.
(1238/29)S. MOODY
Clerk to Councils.

Doc. 417: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 242 (1.09.1929), pp. 935–942.
 Note: The exemption for *postage stamps* appears as no. 67 in Chapter 13 “Miscellaneous” of Schedule I on p. 942.

16.09.1929: Currency in Circulation (31.03.1929)

984 OFFICIAL GAZETTE. 16th September, 1929.

(694)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD.

Statement of Coins and Notes in Circulation at end
of the Month of March, 1929.

Coins in Circulation			
	Number	£P.	Mils
<u>SILVER COINS</u>			
100 Mils	845,000	84,500	—
50 Mils	1,670,000	83,500	—
Total Silver Coins		168,000	—
<u>NICKEL COINS</u>			
20 Mils	505,000	10,100	—
10 Mils	1,200,000	12,000	—
5 Mils	1,920,000	9,600	—
Total Nickel Coins		31,700	—
<u>BRONZE COINS</u>			
2 Mils	472,000	944	—
1 Mil	1,104,000	1,104	—
Total Bronze Coins		2,048	—
TOTAL COINS		201,748	—

Notes in Circulation			
	Number	£P.	Mils
£P. 100	263	26,300	—
£P. 50	1,963	98,150	—
£P. 10	16,505	165,050	—
£P. 5	80,587	402,935	—
£P. 1	731,712	731,712	—
£P. ½	323,538	161,769	—
Total Notes		1,585,916	—
TOTAL COINS AND NOTES		1,787,664	—

22nd August, 1929.

W. J. JOHNSON
Currency Officer.

(694)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD.**Statement of Coins and Notes in Circulation at end
of the Month of March, 1929.**

							Coins in Circulation		
<u>SILVER COINS</u>							Number	£P.	Mils
100 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	845,000	84,500	—
50 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,670,000	83,500	—
Total Silver Coins								168,000	—
<u>NICKEL COINS</u>									
20 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	505,000	10,100	—
10 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200,000	12,000	—
5 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,920,000	9,600	—
Total Nickel Coins								31,700	—
<u>BRONZE COINS</u>									
2 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	472,000	944	—
1 Mil	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,104,000	1,104	—
Total Bronze Coins								2,048	—
TOTAL COINS								201,748	—

							Notes in Circulation		
							Number	£P.	Mils
£P. 100	..	..	..	..	..	..	263	26,300	—
£P. 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,963	98,150	—
£P. 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,505	165,050	—
£P. 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,587	402,935	—
£P. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	731,712	731,712	—
£P. ½	..	..	..	..	..	..	323,538	161,769	—
Total Notes								1,585,916	—
TOTAL COINS AND NOTES								1,787,664	—

W. J. JOHNSON

Currency Officer.

22nd August, 1929

Doc. 418: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 243 (16.09.1929), p. 984.

1.10.1929: Personnel

APPOINTMENTS etc

Mr. R. Moffat,

Department of Posts
and Telegraphs,
9.9.29-8.12.29

⋮
 "D" Vacation Leave.

⋮

Mr. R. Moffat,

Department of Posts and Tele-
graphs, 9.9.29-8.12.29

Doc. 419: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 244 (1.10.1929), p. 1008.

1.10.1929: British Visa Fees

(726)

NOTICE.

British Visa Fees.

The following charges are now made for British visas issued to Panamanian Nationals:

Ordinary	£P. 1.000
Transit visa	£P. -.200

A. M. HYAMSON
Chief Immigration Officer.

16th September, 1929.

(726)

NOTICE.

British Visa Fees.

The following charges are now made for British visas issued to Panamanian Nationals :

Ordinary	£P. 1.000
Transit visa	£P. -.200

A. M. HYAMSON
Chief Immigration Officer.

16th September, 1929.

Doc. 420: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 244 (1.10.1929), p. 1016.

1.10.1929: Telegrams (Jewish New Year)

(727)

NOTICE.

Jewish New Year Greeting telegrams.

Jewish New Year Greeting telegrams will be accepted for transmission "Via Eastern" or "Via Marconi" to Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Iraq, Irish Free State and the United States of America during the Union of South Africa period 1st to 15th October, 1929, both dates inclusive.

Telegrams for Great Britain and Northern Ireland "Via Eastern" will be transmitted all the way by telegraph to London, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Porthcurnow,²¹ at which places the Eastern Telegraph Company maintains delivery areas. For all other places in Great Britain transmission by telegraph will be to the Eastern Telegraph Company's station nearest to the address, and thence by post. The full postal address is necessary in the case of messages to be forwarded onward by post.

Telegrams for Great Britain and Northern Ireland "Via Marconi" will, in all cases, be delivered by post after transmission to Great Britain by "Wireless". The full postal address is therefore necessary in all messages by this route.

Telegrams for places in the Irish Free State "Via Eastern" or "Marconi" will be forwarded by post from London and the words "Post London" should be inserted in the address of the telegram in addition to the full postal address.

(727)

NOTICE.

Jewish New Year Greeting telegrams.

Jewish New Year Greeting telegrams will be accepted for transmission "Via Eastern" or "Via Marconi" to Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Iraq, Irish Free State and the United States of America during the Union of South Africa period 1st to 15th October, 1929, both dates inclusive.

Telegrams for Great Britain and Northern Ireland "Via Eastern" will be transmitted all the way by telegraph to London, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Porthcurnow,²¹ at which places the Eastern Telegraph Company maintains delivery areas. For all other places in Great Britain transmission by telegraph will be to the Eastern Telegraph Company's station nearest to the address, and thence by post. The full postal address is necessary in the case of messages to be forwarded onward by post.

Telegrams for Great Britain and Northern Ireland "Via Marconi" will, in all cases, be delivered by post after transmission to Great Britain by "Wireless". The full postal address is therefore necessary in all messages by this route.

Telegrams for places in the Irish Free State "Via Eastern" or "Marconi" will be forwarded by post from London and the words "Post London" should be inserted in the address of the telegram in addition to the full postal address.

²¹ Porthcurnow, Porthcurno or Porthkornow, is the Cornish village where transatlantic and also Mediterranean submarine cables for Eastern Telegraph Company (later re-named Imperial and International Communications Ltd and from 1934 Cable & Wireless Ltd.) landed in Britain.

Telegrams for France will be forwarded "Via Marconi" and delivered by post from London. The full postal address should therefore be furnished.

The indication "XLT" should be written by the sender before the address and will be charged for as one word.

The minimum charge is as for ten words.

The text must consist wholly of terms of seasonal greetings.

The languages permitted are the same as for deferred telegrams including Hebrew transliterated into Latin characters.

Particulars of the charges may be obtained at any Post Office.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

14th September, 1929.

Telegrams for France will be forwarded "Via Marconi" and delivered by post from London. The full postal address should therefore be furnished.

The indication "XLT" should be written by the sender before the address and will be charged for as one word.

The minimum charge is as for ten words.

The text must consist wholly of terms of seasonal greetings.

The languages permitted are the same as for deferred telegrams including Hebrew transliterated into Latin characters.

Particulars of the charges may be obtained at any Post Office.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

14th September, 1929.

Doc. 421: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 244 (1.10.1929), p. 1016.

Note: "and the United States of America during the Union of South Africa period" should read " , the United States of America and the Union of South Africa during the period".

16.10.1929: Foreign Telegrams (Usage of Codes)

(753)

NOTICE.

New Rules for Code Telegrams for places abroad.

In accordance with the decision of an International Telegraph Conference held at Brussels in September, 1928, new rules for the use of code words in telegrams for abroad will come into force on the 1st October and will operate on international telegraph routes, whether cable or wireless, throughout the world.

Category A There will be two classes of code telegrams, namely:
in which code words containing up to the present limit of ten letters may be used; and

Category B in which code words containing not more than five letters may be used at reduced rates of charge.

Telegrams of Category A will be accepted at the existing rates of charge and subject to the same rules as at present, except that the rule requiring code words to be pronounceable will be superseded by a new rule, under which code words must contain a minimum number of vowels. Thus, a code word of ten letters must contain at least three vowels, of which one or more must be in the first five letters and one or more in the second five. Most of the code words now in use comply with this vowel rule; any which do not can still be used but will be counted as double words.

(753)

NOTICE.

New Rules for Code Telegrams for places abroad.

In accordance with the decision of an International Telegraph Conference held at Brussels in September, 1928, new rules for the use of code words in telegrams for abroad will come into force on the 1st October and will operate on international telegraph routes, whether cable or wireless, throughout the world.

There will be two classes of code telegrams, namely :

Category A in which code words containing up to the present limit of ten letters may be used; and

Category B in which code words containing not more than five letters may be used at reduced rates of charge.

Telegrams of Category A will be accepted at the existing rates of charge and subject to the same rules as at present, except that the rule requiring code words to be pronounceable will be superseded by a new rule, under which code words must contain a minimum number of vowels. Thus, a code word of ten letters must contain at least three vowels, of which one or more must be in the first five letters and one or more in the second five. Most of the code words now in use comply with this vowel rule; any which do not can still be used but will be counted as double words.

Telegrams of Category B must consist of code words not exceeding five letters in length. Any group of five letters may be used as a code word without any condition concerning the number of vowels. Any plain language words included in a Category B telegram—for example, names of ports or ships which cannot conveniently be coded – may exceed five letters but will be counted at the rate of five letters to a word. Figures will not be permitted in the text. The rate of charge for a Category B telegram will be approximately two-thirds of the ordinary rate subject to a minimum charge for a telegram of Category B of four words except in the case of telegrams for Egypt in which case the minimum charge will be for six words.

The minimum charge for a Category B telegram for a place in Palestine will be 35 mils for the first ten words or part thereof and 8 mils for each additional two words or part thereof.

The service will not extend to Sudan and Transjordan for the time being.

Further details may be obtained at any Post Office.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

24th September, 1929.

Telegrams of Category B must consist of code words not exceeding five letters in length. Any group of five letters may be used as a code word without any condition concerning the number of vowels. Any plain language words included in a Category B telegram—for example, names of ports or ships which cannot conveniently be coded – may exceed five letters but will be counted at the rate of five letters to a word. Figures will not be permitted in the text. The rate of charge for a Category B telegram will be approximately two-thirds of the ordinary rate subject to a minimum charge for a telegram of Category B of four words except in the case of telegrams for Egypt in which case the minimum charge will be for six words.

The minimum charge for a Category B telegram for a place in Palestine will be 35 mils for the first ten words or part thereof and 8 mils for each additional two words or part thereof.

The service will not extend to Sudan and Transjordan for the time being.

Further details may be obtained at any Post Office.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

24th September, 1929.

Doc. 422: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 245 (16.10.1929), p. 1034.
Note: "rates af charge" should read "rates of charge".



Official Gazette

OF THE

Government of Palestine.

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY AUTHORITY.

No. 244

JERUSALEM

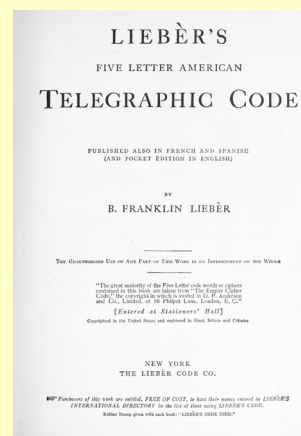
1st October, 1929.

Fig. 161: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 244 (1.10.1929).

In a time when the telegraph was the fastest way to communicate, many users, especially commercial ones like traders and banks, thought about remedies as to reducing costs. In relation to sending letter or a post-card, a telegraphic message was extraordinarily expensive. On the other hand it could reach the addressee at the other end of the world within a few hours, rather than weeks.

The answer was to reduce the actual messages into standardised representative short words. To comply with postal regulations, these five letter codes had to contain vowels. So rather than sending a telegram saying “Your account is overdrawn; remit immediately to cover” (8 words) one would just send “Abvyu”, and instead of “Cannot advise, clients must judge for themselves” (7 words) just “Aeryt”. Some regulations required actual existing words to be used, so there were alternative ‘natural’ words with up-to ten characters for all cases covered: “Aartsengel” for the former example, and “Abgekaut” for the latter. “2 per cent” would be “Icnar” or “Bambooging”

One of the most widespread code system in the English-speaking world was D.P. Anderson's *The Empire Cipher Code*,²² which was later adapted and expanded by Benjamin Franklin Lieber (1853–1915) into his *Lieber's Five Letter American Telegraphic Code*.²³ Lieber gave away with each of his books a rubber stamp “Lieber's Code used” for his clients to advertise this cost-saving method on invoices and stationery.



Here are some sample extracts from Liebèr's 1915 code book:

Ahgrt	0913	Ahbreptari.....	ANSWER!
Ahgrl	0914	Ahbrepanner.....	fled.
Ahgro	0915	Ahbrepano.....	" " served.
Ahatat	0916	Ahbretonado.....	An answer is necessary.
Ahhbf	0917	Ahbreutana.....	" " not necessary
Ahhbl	0918	Ahbretoone.....	Answer as soon as possible.
Ahhia	0919	Ahbreverage.....	" before ————
Ahhik	0920	Ahbrevals.....	" by letter at once.
Ahhmo	0921	Ahbreve.....	" " our telegram of ————,
Ahhok	0922	Ahbrevaler.....	" " night message ————,
Ahhun	0923	Ahbrevalur.....	" " telegram at our expense.
Ahhym	0924	Ahbrevalude.....	" " as we took your reply before trying other parties.
Ahhie	0925	Ahbrevalis.....	" " (night message).
Ahhid	0926	Ahbrevalab.....	" " our last letter.
Ahhig	0927	Ahbrevaladi.....	" " within ————
Ahhja	0928	Ahbrevalam.....	" fled.
Ahhks	0929	Ahbrevalar.....	" fled.
Ahle	0930	Ahbrevalati.....	has been sent
Ahhmf	0931	Ahbreve.....	" not been filed.
Ahhni	0932	Ahbrebamah.....	" " received.
Ahhol	0933	Ahbrebono.....	here all to-morrow.
Ahhpl	0934	Ahbre.....	" within ————
Ahhra	0935	Ahbrecriater.....	" " a week.
Ahhro	0936	Ahbreclinon.....	" immediately by LITERA's Cons.
Ahhry	0937	Ahbretrie.....	" its care of ————.
Ahiub	0938	Ahbrideros.....	" is not satisfactory.
Ahiyb	0939	Ahbridgers.....	" " yet ready.
Ahiak	0940	Ahbrigment.....	" no.
Ahiya	0941	Ahbridge.....	" ready.
Ahiay	0942	Ahrieglen.....	" satisfactory.
Ahiay	0943	Ahriendo.....	" yes.
Ahiye	0944	Ahribrgan.....	" must be filed on or before ————.
Ahiel	0945	Ahricidenno.....	" must be understood or rectified if important.

BANK DER TEMPELGESELLSCHAFT
(BANK OF THE TEMPLE SOCIETY) LIMITED.
HAIFA JAFFA JERUSALEM
Telegraphic Address: TEMPELBANK.
Liebers' five letter Code used.
General Banking Business.
London Correspondents:
SWISS BANK CORPORATION
LONDON E. C., 2, GRESHAM STREET, 99.

Such codes were indeed in use in the 1920, as is shown by this advert which appeared for many years in the Jerusalem newspaper The Palestine Bulletin:

Appeal

Can any reader provide an actual telegram using these codes?

22 Anderson, D. P.: *The Empire cipher code ... a compilation of 100,000 pronounceable words of five letters having at least two letters distinction, any two of which can be joined to form one code-word of ten letters,* London: Spottiswoode, 1912. 200 p.

23 Lieber, Benjamin F.: *Lieber's five letter American telegraphic code*. New York: The Lieber Code Co., 1915. 980 p.

16.10.1929: Jerusalem Citadel Branch Post Office (Opening)

(754)

NOTICE.

New Branch Post Office - Citadel Jerusalem.

A Branch Post Office, to be named Citadel B.O. Jerusalem, will be opened on the 7th instant for the transaction of the following classes of business:-

Acceptance of telegrams;
 Acceptance of registered correspondence;
 Acceptance of registered inland parcels;
 Acceptance of ordinary inland and foreign parcels;
 Sale of postage and revenue stamps;
 Sale of stamped stationery, registered envelopes etc.;
 Issue and payment of British and Palestine Postal Orders;
 Issue and payment of ordinary inland and foreign Money Orders;
 Issue of inland and foreign Telegraphic Money Orders;
 Telephone Call Office.

The hours of public business will be :-

Monday to Friday	{ 8.0 a.m. to 1.0 p.m. and 3.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday	{ 8.0 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Office will be situated inside the Jaffa Gate opposite the entrance to the Citadel.

3rd October, 1929. W. HUDSON
 Postmaster General.

(754)

NOTICE.

New Branch Post Office - Citadel Jerusalem.

A Branch Post Office, to be named Citadel B.O. Jerusalem, will be opened on the 7th instant for the transaction of the following classes of business :-

Acceptance of telegrams;
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 Acceptance of registered inland parcels;
 Acceptance of ordinary inland and foreign parcels;
 Sale of postage and revenue stamps;
 Sale of stamped stationery, registered envelopes etc.;
 Issue and payment of British and Palestine Postal Orders;
 Issue and payment of ordinary inland and foreign Money Orders;
 Issue of inland and foreign Telegraphic Money Orders;
 Telephone Call Office.

The hours of public business will be :-

Monday to Friday	{ 8.0 a.m. to 1.0 p.m. and 3.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday	{ 8.0 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Office will be situated inside the Jaffa Gate opposite the entrance to the Citadel.

3rd October, 1929. W. HUDSON
 Postmaster General.

Doc. 423: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 245 (16.10.1929), p. 1035.



16.10.1929: Currency in Circulation (31.09.1929)

1040

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

16th October, 1929.

(766)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD.

Statement of Coins and Notes in Circulation at end
of the Month of September, 1929.

							Coins in Circulation		
							Number	£P.	Mils
<u>SILVER COINS</u>									
100 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	950,000	95,000	—
50 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,840,000	92,000	—
Total Silver Coins								187,000	—
<u>NICKEL COINS</u>									
20 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	550,000	11,000	—
10 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,280,000	12,800	—
5 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000,000	10,000	—
Total Nickel Coins								33,800	—
<u>BRONZE COINS</u>									
2 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	472,000	944	—
1 Mil	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,168,000	1,168	—
Total Bronze Coins								2,112	—
TOTAL COINS								222,912	—

							Notes in Circulation		
							Number	£P.	Mils
£P. 100	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	37,000	—
£P. 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,273	113,650	—
£P. 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,840	188,400	—
£P. 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	107,813	539,065	—
£P. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	851,718	851,718	—
£P. 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	349,838	174,919	—
Total Notes								1,904,752	—
TOTAL COINS AND NOTES								2,127,664	—

1st October, 1929.

W. J. JOHNSON
Currency Officer.

(766)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD.

Statement of Coins and Notes in Circulation at end
of the Month of September, 1929.

						Coins in Circulation		
						Number	£P.	Mils
<u>SILVER COINS</u>								
100 Mils	950,000	95,000	—
50 Mils	1,840,000	92,000	—
Total Silver Coins							187,000	—
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20 Mils	550,000	11,000	—
10 Mils	1,280,000	12,800	—
5 Mils	2,000,000	10,000	—
Total Nickel Coins							33,800	—
<u>BRONZE COINS</u>								
2 Mils	472,000	944	—
1 Mil	1,168,000	1,168	—
Total Bronze Coins							2,112	—
TOTAL COINS							222,912	—
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£P. 10	18,840	188,400	—
£P. 5	107,813	539,065	—
£P. 1	851,718	851,718	—
£P. ½	349,838	174,919	—
Total Notes							1,904,752	—
TOTAL COINS AND NOTES							2,127,664	—

1st October, 1929

W. J. JOHNSON
Currency Officer.

Doc. 424: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 245 (16.10.1929), p. 1040.

Note: A correction will appear in Gazette 246 (1.11.1929) on p. 1067²⁴
substituting "W. J. Johnson" by "S. S. Davis."

24 Cf. doc. 426 on p. 123.

1.11.1929: Telegram Service at Hadar Hacarmel Branch Post Office (1.11.1929)

(203)

NOTICE.

Acceptance of Telegrams – Hadar Hacarmel
Branch Office – Haifa.

Commencing on the 1st November, 1929,
telegrams will be accepted from the public at
the Hadar Hacarmel Branch Office, Haifa.

15th October, 1929. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

(293)

NOTICE.

Acceptance of Telegrams – Hadar Hacarmel
Branch Office – Haifa

Commencing on the 1st November, 1929, telegrams
will be accepted from the public at the Hadar Hacarmel
Branch Office, Haifa.

15th October, 1929. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 425: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 246 (1.11.1929), p. 1065.

1.11.1929: Currency in Circulation (31.09.1929) (Correction)

(803)

CORRIGENDUM.

Official Gazette No. 245 of 16.10.29.

Statement of Palestine Currency Board.
Page 1040. For "W. J. Johnson, Currency Of-
ficer" read "S. S. Davis, Currency Officer".

(803)

CORRIGENDUM.

Official Gazette No. 245 of 16.10.29.

Statement of Palestine Currency Board. Page 1040.
For "W. J. Johnson, Currency Officer" read "S. S. Davis,
Currency Officer".

Doc. 426: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 246 (1.11.1929), p. 1067.

Note: Refers to notice in Gazette no. 245 (16.10.1929), p. 1040.²⁵

(840)

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30.9.29.

	Estimated population 30.6.29.	BIRTHS		DEATHS		INFANTILE MORTALITY.	
		Totals.	Annual rate per thousand of popula- tion.	Totals.	Annual rate per thousand of popula- tion.	Total deaths under 1 year.	Rate per thousand births.
Christians	80,225	643	31.79	336	16.61	134	208.40
Moslems	572,443	6,735	46.67	4,154	28.79	1,716	254.78
Jews	154,330	1,166	29.97	546	13.71	108	92.62
Others	9,066	85	37.19	56	24.50	18	211.76
TOTALS	816,064	8,629	41.95	5,092	24.75	1,976	228.99

Fig. 162: Vital Statistics for the Quarter Ending 30.9.29.

Source: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 247 (16.11.1929), p. 1104.

²⁵ Cf doc. 424 on p. 121.

16.11.1929: Christmas and New Year Mails (Latest Dates of Despatch)

(832)

NOTICES.

I.

Christmas and New Year Mails 1929.

The following table shows the latest dates of despatch of Christmas and New Year letter mails from Palestine. The dates shown are not necessarily the latest dates of posting, respecting which particulars can be obtained on application at any Post Office.

	<u>Christmas Mail.</u>	<u>New Year Mail.</u>
Argentine Republic	17 November	24 November
Australia -		
West, South, N. S. Wales	26 November	3 December
(Sydney only) and Victoria	19 November	26 November
Other parts		
Brazil -		
Rio and Santos only	24 November	1 December
Other parts	17 November	24 November
Canada -	1 December	8 December
Central America	24 November	1 December
Chile -		
North	17 November	24 November
Other parts	10 November	17 November
Egypt	23 December	30 December
Europe -		
Austria, Belgium, France, Germany,	18 December	25 December
Czechoslovakia and Switzerland	20 December	27 December
Italy	15 December	22 December
United Kingdom and other parts		
India -		
Burma	3 December	10 December
Other parts	10 December	17 December
By Air -		
Except Southern	19 December	26 December
Southern	12 December	19 December
Iraq -		
Overland Mail	19 December	26 December
Air Mail	19 December	26 December
Mexico -	24 November	1 December
Peru	17 November	24 December
Sierra Leone	24 November	1 December
South Africa	22 November	20 November
United States -		
New York	6 December	13 December
Other parts	1 December	8 December
Uruguay	17 November	24 November

(832)

NOTICES.

I.

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	<u>Christmas Mail.</u>	<u>New Year Mail.</u>
Argentine Republic	17 November	24 November
Australia -		
West, South, N.S. Wales (Sydney only) and Victoria	26 November	3 December
Other parts	19 November	26 November

Brazil –		
Rio and Santos only	24 November	1 December
Other parts	17 November	24 November
Canada –	1 December	8 December
Central America	24 November	1 December
Chile –		
North	17 November	24 November
Other parts	10 November	17 November
Egypt	23 December	30 December
Europe –		
Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland	18 December	25 December
Italy	20 December	27 December
United Kingdom and other parts	15 December	22 December
India –		
Burma	3 December	10 December
Other parts	10 December	17 December
By Air –		
Except Southern	19 December	26 December
Southern	12 December	19 December
Iraq –		
Overland Mail	19 December	26 December
Air Mail	19 December	26 December
Mexico –	24 November	1 December
Peru	17 November	24 December
Sierra Leone	24 November	1 December
South Africa	22 November	29 November
United States –		
New York	6 December	13 December
Other parts	1 December	8 December
Uruguay	17 November	24 November

Doc. 427: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 247 (16.11.1929), p. 1099.

(910)

CLIMATE OF PALESTINE.
WEATHER REPORT, OCTOBER, 1929.

Station	TEMPERATURE (Centigrade)					Relative Humidity	Clouds (0-10)	Wind Force (0-10)	Evaporation (mm) Piche
	MEAN			ABSOLUTE					
	Maximum	Minimum	Mean of day	Maximum	Minimum					% 8h.	8h.	8h.	Daily
Haifa	29.4	19.5	24.4	36.2	16.7	63	2.1	0.7	5.32
Jenin	33.8	17.7	24.8	38.3	14.4	—	0.4	2.8	8.06
Jericho	33.1	18.7	25.3	37.0	16.2	46	0.2	1.0	9.91
Jerusalem	25.9	14.1	20.0	31.2	11.5	57	1.1	0.6	5.77
Gaza	27.6	16.2	21.9	33.3	13.8	62	1.3	0.5	6.90
Beersheba	33.0	12.5	22.8	39.6	9.5	39	1.7	1.8	9.45
Tel Aviv	27.1	16.1	22.2	35.0	13.2	76	2.9	1.9	—
Acre	28.7	15.2	22.1	36.2	10.7	53	1.4	2.3	8.59

Fig. 163:

Weather Report,
October 1929.

Source: Official Gazette of
the Government of
Palestine, 11. 1929, no.
249 (16.12.1929), p. 1167.

16.11.1929: Air Mail Service England–India via Gaza (Revised Westbound Schedule)

II.

England–India Air Mail.

The following revised timings in respect of the Westbound Air Mail will take effect during the week ending Saturday the 16th November and until further notice:–

Depart Gaza aerodrome 1815 Thursday.

Latest times of posting will be –

Haifa	0715 Thursday
Jaffa	0910 Thursday
Jerusalem	0730 Thursday
Tel Aviv	0920 Thursday

The Aeroplane is due at London at 1500 on each Tuesday.

The Air Mail despatches for Naples, Bâle and Paris will cease.

The public notice on the subject dated 21st June, 1929, is revised accordingly.

Further details will be published as soon as they are notified by the responsible authorities.

7th November, 1929. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

II.

England–India Air Mail.

The following revised timings in respect of the Westbound Air Mail will take effect during the week ending Saturday the 16th November and until further notice:–

Depart Gaza aerodrome 1815 Thursday.

Latest times of posting will be –

Haifa	0715 Thursday
Jaffa	0910 Thursday
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Tel Aviv	0920 Thursday

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The public notice on the subject dated 21st June, 1929, is revised accordingly.

Further details will be published as soon as they are notified by the responsible authorities.

7th November, 1929. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 428: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 247 (16.11.1929), p. 1100.
Note: Refers to a notice in Gazette no. 239 (16.07.1929), pp. 837–838.²⁶

16.12.1929: Palestine Currency Board (Reserve Fund and Securities) (30.09.1928)

(899)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD.

Statement of the Currency Reserve Fund and of Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund at the 31st March, 1929.

1. Total Amount of the Currency Reserve Fund £ 1,743,079. 6.0
2. Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund:

Nominal Value	£ 1,524,654.14.8
Cost price	£ 1,453,349.13.6
Market price	£ 1,447,337.18.6

S. S. DAVIS
Currency Officer.

30th November, 1929.

(899)

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S. S. DAVIS
Currency Officer.

30th November, 1929.

Doc. 429: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 249 (16.12.1929), p. 1162.

²⁶ Cf. doc. 412 on p. 109.



Official Gazette

OF THE

Government of Palestine.

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY AUTHORITY.

No. 249

JERUSALEM

16th December, 1929.

Fig. 164: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 249 (16.12.1929).



Fig. 165: Printed matter wrapper from Jerusalem to Woodhaven, N.Y., USA.
 Franked with 3m Pictorials (SG no. 91), cancelled Jerusalem 31.03.1929.
 [FPM5: 3 = 3m, 31.03.1929]

16.11.1929: Air Mail Service England-India via Gaza (Revised Schedule) (12.12.1929)

(900)

AIR MAILS FROM PALESTINE.

The following is a complete list of Air Mail despatches which will be in operation as from 12th December, 1929, in substitution of the services notified on the 21st June last. The countries served are shown in column 8:-

Country of Destination	Air Fee per 20 grms. (Additional to ordinary postage or registration fee)	Latest time of Posting (For postings elsewhere, enquiry should be made at the local Post Office)				Due at Air Port	Correspondence for the undermentioned countries is forwarded by Air to the Air Port named in the next preceding column.
		Haifa	Jaffa	Jerusalem	Tel Aviv		
Austria	10					Vienna 11.45 Monday	Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Poland. Germany, Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, Norway, Sweden. Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, N. and S. America. Greece, Albania, Crete. Hungary, Russia, Switzerland. Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Roumania. India, Afghanistan. Iraq, Persia (part) Persia (Mohammerah) Persian Gulf Ports. Persia North and North West.
Germany						Nuremberg 14.45 Monday	
Great Britain	15	0745 Thursday	0910 Thursday	0730 Thursday	0020 Thursday	London 15.50 Tuesday	
Greece						Athens 11.45 Saturday	
Hungary						Budapest 15.00 Sunday	
Yugoslavia						Belgrade 12.45 Sunday	
India	20					Karachi 17.15 Saturday	
Iraq	13	1325 Wednesday	1600 Wednesday	1430 Wednesday	1600 Wednesday	(Baghdad 15.00 Thursday Basra 18.45 Thursday)	
Persia(*)	20					(Bushire 00.00 Friday Teheran 19.20 Friday)	

(*) Correspondence for Kermanshah, Hamadan and Teheran may also be sent by Overland Mail (ex Haifa Monday and Thursday) to Baghdad and thence by Air to destination, where it is due as follows:-

Kermanshah 08.00 Tuesday and Friday
Hamadan 10.00 Tuesday and Friday
Teheran 12.20 Tuesday and Friday

The Air Mail fee in this case will be 13 mils per 20 grammes.

Air Mails are available for all classes of mail, except parcels; and *registration*, but *not insurance*, may be effected.

The *Air fee must be fully prepaid* or the correspondence cannot be forwarded by Air Mail.

A *special blue Air Mail label* should be affixed to the *top left-hand corner of every Air Mail letter or other packet*. These labels may be obtained free of charge at any Post Office.

If an Air Mail label is not available, the packet should be clearly marked "By Air Mail"; but the use of a label will expedite the treatment of the packet.

29th November, 1929.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 430: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 249 (16.12.1929), p. 1163.

Note: For transcript see next page.

(900)

AIR MAILS FROM PALESTINE.

The following is a complete list of Air Mail despatches which will be in operation as from 12th December, 1929, in substitution of the services notified on the 21st June last. The countries served are shown in column 8 : –

Country of Destination	Air Fee per 20 grms. (Additional to ordinary postage or registration fee)	Latest time of Posting (For postings elsewhere, enquiry should be made at the local Post Office)				Due at Air Port	Correspondence for the undermentioned countries is forwarded by Air to the Air Port named in the next preceding column.				
		Haifa	Jaffa	Jerusalem	Tel Aviv						
	<u>Mils</u>										
Austria	15	0715 Thursday	0910 Thursday	0730 Thursday	0920 Thursday	Vienna 11.45 Monday	Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Poland. Germany, Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, Norway, Sweden. Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, N. and S. America. Greece, Albania, Crete. Hungary, Russia, Switzerland. Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Roumania. India, Afghanistan. Iraq, Persia (part) Persia (Mohammerah) Persian Gulf Ports. Persia North and North West.				
Germany						Nuremberg 14.45 Monday					
Great Britain						London 15.50 Tuesday					
Greece						Athens 11.45 Saturday					
Hungary						Budapest 15.00 Sunday					
Yugoslavia	20	1325 Wednesday	1600 Wednesday	1430 Wednesday	1600 Wednesday	Belgrade 12.45 Sunday					
India						Karachi 17.15 Saturday					
Irak	13					(Baghdad 15.00 Thursday					
Persia(*)	20					(Basra 18.45 Thursday					
						(Bushire 00.00 Friday					
						(Teheran 12.20 Friday					

(*) Correspondence for Kermanshah, Hamadan and Teheran may also be sent by Overland Mail (ex Haifa Monday and Thursday) to Baghdad and thence by Air to destination, where it is due as follows : –

Kermanshah	08.00	Tuesday and Friday
Hamadan	10.00	Tuesday and Friday
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The Air Mail fee in this case will be 13 mils per 20 grammes.

Air Mails are available for all classes of mail, except parcels; and *registration*, but *not insurance*, may be effected.

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29th November, 1929.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 430 (cont.): Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 249 (16.12.1929), p. 1163.

16.12.1929: Telegrams (Christmas and New Year)

(901)

NOTICE.

Telegrams — Christmas and New Year Greetings

Christmas and New Year Greeting telegrams may be accepted "Via Eastern" or "Via Marconi" to the destinations and at the rates shown below.

The indication "ALT" should be written by the sender before the address and will be charged for as one word. Telegrams must be written in plain language.

The minimum charge is as for 10 words. Telegrams may be accepted during the period 15th December 1929 to 5th January 1930 (both dates inclusive).

Country	Via Eastern		Via Marconi	
	Minimum Charge	rate per word	Minimum Charge	rate per word
	Mils.	Mils.	Mils.	Mils.
Austria				
Canada and New Foundland			180	18
	Rates may be ascertained on application at any Post Office.			
France	190	19	230	23
Australia	330	33		
New Zealand	300	30		
Germany	180	18	180	18
Gibraltar	150	15		
Great Britain	150	15	150	15
Italy			180	18
Iraq			360	36
Malta	150	15		
Union of South Africa	350	35	320	32
South West Africa	350	35		
Southern Rhodesia	300	30	360	36
Northern Rhodesia:				
Abercorn, Fort Jameson and Kasama	470	47	440	44
Northern Rhodesia:				
Other Places	450	45	420	42
Nyassaland	450	45	420	42
United States of America				
	Rates may be ascertained on application at any Post Office.			

Telegrams for the Irish Free State and Countries in Europe other than Great Britain may be accepted via Marconi at the rate of 15 mils per word with a minimum charge of 150 mils.

Such telegrams will be transmitted to London via Marconi and thence to destination by Post.

The full postal address must be given in such cases and the words "Post London" inserted at the end of the address of the telegram.

13th December, 1929.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

(901)

NOTICE.

Telegrams — Christmas and New Year Greetings

Christmas and New Year Greeting telegrams may be accepted "Via Eastern" or "Via Marconi" to the destinations and at the rates shown below.

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	Minimum Charge	rate per word	Minimum Charge	rate per word
	<u>Mils.</u>	<u>Mils.</u>	<u>Mils.</u>	<u>Mils.</u>
Austria				
Canada and New Foundland			180	18
	Rates may be ascertained on application at any Post Office			
France	190	19	230	23
Australia	330	33		
New Zealand	300	30		
Germany	180	18	180	18
Gibraltar	150	15		
Great Britain	150	15	150	15
Italy			180	18
Iraq			360	36
Malta	150	15		
Union of South Africa	350	35	320	32
South West Africa	350	35		
Southern Rhodesia	390	39	360	36
Northern Rhodesia :				
Abercorn, Fort Jameson and Kasama	470	47	440	44
Northern Rhodesia :				
Other Places	450	45	420	42
Nyassaland	450	45	420	42
United States Of America			Rates may be ascertained on application at any Post Office	

Telegrams for the Irish Free State and Countries in Europe other than Great Britain may be accepted via Marconi at the rate of 15 mils per word with a minimum charge of 150 mils.

Such telegrams will be transmitted to London via Marconi and thence to destination by Post.

The full postal address must be given in such cases and the words "Post London" inserted at the end of the address of the telegram.

13th December, 1929.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 431: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 11. 1929, no. 249 (16.12.1929), p. 1164.

Note: "Postmaster General." should read "Postmaster General."

Note: Two lines seem to be misaligned in above table: the rates for Austria should read "180" and "18," respectively, and for Canada and Newfoundland it should read "Rates may be ascertained on application at any Post Office."

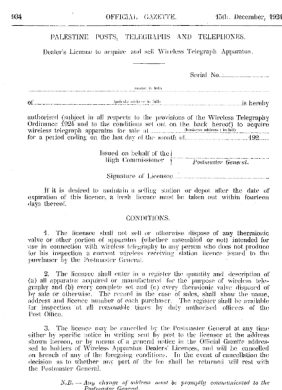
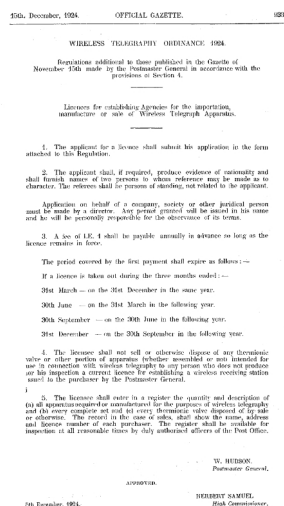
Postal History and Related Notices from the Official Gazettes for Palestine Part 3: 1923/1924 – Addendum 2

compiled and annotated by Tobias Zywietz

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An omission came to light with regard to *doc. 391* published on p. 94 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.

16.12.1924: Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance 1924 (Regulations on Apparatus)



WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ORDINANCE 1924.

Regulations additional to those published in the Gazette of November 15th made by the Postmaster General in accordance with the provisions of Section 4.

Licences for establishing Agencies for the importation,
manufacture or sale of Wireless Telegraph Apparatus.

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 names of two persons to whom reference may be made as to character. The referees shall be persons of

²⁷ Copyright extends to the compilation, arrangement, transcription, annotation, and the additional illustrations (covers). The original texts are public domain.

standing, not related to the applicant.

Application on behalf of a company, society or other juridical person 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. A fee of LE. 1 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 a 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 September — on the 30th June in the following year.

31st December — on the 30th September in the following year.

4. The licensee shall not sell or otherwise dispose of any thermionic valve or other portion of apparatus (whether assembled or not) intended for use in connection with wireless telegraphy to any person who does not produce for his inspection a current licence for establishing a wireless receiving station issued to the purchaser by the Postmaster General.

5. The licensee shall enter in a register the quantity and description of (a) all apparatus acquired or manufactured for the purposes of wireless telegraphy and (b) every complete set and (c) every thermionic valve disposed of by sale or otherwise. The record in the case of sales, shall show the name, address and licence number of each purchaser. The register shall be available for inspection at all reasonable times by duly authorised officers of the Post Office.

W. HUDSON.

Postmaster General.

APPROVED.

HERBERT SAMUEL

High Commissioner.

5th December, 1924.

⋮

Doc. 150A: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 6. 1924, no. 129 (16.12.1924), pp. 933–934. The section above is followed by an application form on p. 934: "Dealer's Licence to acquire and sell Wireless Telegraph Apparatus."

References

- Zywiets, 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.
 - *Part 3: 1923/1924 – Addendum*. In: *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin*, no. 7, 2017, pp. 126–127.
- *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 in MEPB 7].



Recent Philatelic Journals

by Tobias Zywietz

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A selection of articles related to Middle East Philately 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

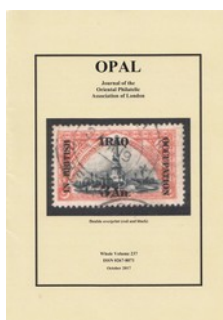
Oriental Philatelic Association of London, English, A5, colour, –



- 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).

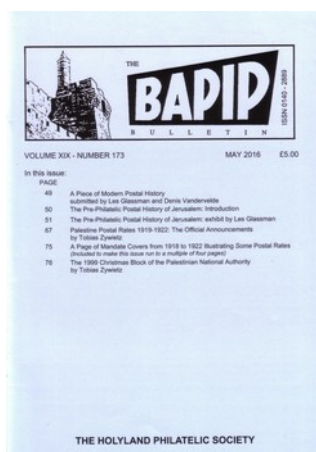
OPAL Journal 237 – October 2017

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. Pijenburg questions the existence of the Susurluk 1 cancel (qv. Bayındır 1, Birken 1) and compares the relevant entries 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).

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



BAPIP Bulletin 173 – June 2016

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

- L. Glassman & V. D. Vandervelde show the front and reverse of *Israel Post*'s ETB (first-day souvenir sheet) for the joint issue "25 Year of Diplomatic Relations Israel–Greece" of 9.02.2016 (49–50).
- L. Glassman presents his 16-page competition exhibit "The Pre-Philatelic Postal History of Jerusalem" (50–66). [*Editor's comment: The 73 points achieved are generous, given the lacklustre descriptions and ghastly layout*]
- T. Zywiets details the official announcements of postal rates in Mandate Palestine 1919–1922 in facsimile (67–75).
- T. Zywiets reports on Palestine's 1999 Christmas block with its missing numerator [revised version of the article in MEPB2] (76–80).

As of January 2018, Mr. A. Andruisier, Vice-President of the Holyland Philatelic Society, has come forward as new editor; so hopefully this year will see a new issue of The BAPIP Bulletin.

Türkei-Spiegel 119 – 1/2017

Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5-00



- A. Birken describes the attempted Turkish expansion onto the Sinai, including the stamps and postmarks prepared in advance (6–15).
- T. Zywiets reports on Turkey's first philatelic journal: "Le Timbre Levantin" [reprint from MEPB 4] (16–21).
- A. Birken portrays the postal and philatelic history of Kerak (Jordan) (22–25).
- B.-D. Buscke studies usage of Hejaz postmarks after Maan became part of Transjordan (26–31).
- A. Birken detected two forged 19th Century covers found on eBay (33–35).
- In "Antworten. Reaktionen..." [answers & reactions] B.-D. Buscke responds to the "par train éclair" piece in TS 118 (37), and H. Gerzabek explains the Austrian Levant's designation of Üsküb (Skopje) as "Salonich Ü" (37–38).
- New literature: "De Hedjaz Spoorlijn" [special edition of Al-Barid] (32); and A. Birken's "Die Empire-Marken" (49).
- Reports from the 2016 AGM* (4–5, 40–44).

Türkei-Spiegel 120 – 2/2017

Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5-00



- In "Türken und Griechen" (Turks and Greeks), A. Birken summarises his views on the two peoples' relationship during the centuries (4–7).
- H. P. Soetens writes on the routing of mail on railway lines in Europe: Temeswar (Timișoara)–Basiasch (Bazias), Kustendje (Constanța)–Czernawoda (Cernavodă), Ruscuk (Ruse)–Varna, Odessa–Berlin, Vienna–Trieste, Belgrade–Niš (8–23).
- K. Giray and T. Zywiets revisit the 1890/1892 Baghdad Provisionals [translation from MEPB 5] (24–31).
- W. Pijnenburg sheds light on a neglected stamp: Pulhan 784a (vermillion/brick-red 7½pi on 3pi), reacting on comments by B. Bradford and R. Malim in OPAL 233 and 234, arguing for its insertion into catalogues as a variety (32–37).
- T. Zywiets shows a 1916 postcard from Mecca to Algiers (collection Saad M. Aldrees) with a "FEE PAID" mark, presenting also illustrations of other contemporary Hedjaz "fee paid" marks from Tomkins and Warin (38–40).
- A. Birken spells out his interpretation of "Mache" (philatelic fabrication), citing entries from Grallert's encyclopaedia and the opinion of G. Bechthold on the German inflation-period *Opitz* covers. He draws some parallels to the *Adjémian* (or *Agémian*) covers with Ottoman postage-due marks (41–47).
- Obituary of Willi (Wilhelm) Weber (16.09.1940–21.01.2017), the long-time past president of AROS* (3). BDPH grants a bronze pin to Bernd-Dieter Buscke in honour of his philatelic works in research and literature (48–49).

Türkei-Spiegel 121 – 3/2017*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5-00*

A. Birken retraces the events surrounding the Balfour declaration of 1917 (5–10).
 B.-D. Buscke studies the usage of Mandate postmarks on the Westbank 1948–50, listing and depicting some 18 such cancellers and their usage dates. The piece is profusely illustrated with a dozen covers (11–28).

A. Birken maps the “Six Days War” of 1967 (29–30).

J. Warnecke shows a newly discovered 1pi of 1908, MiNr. 137, perforated 12:13¼, and a 50pi of 1913, MiNr. 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. Zywiets reports on the move of the AROS-Library to new premises (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 1949 Transjordan 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).

Türkei-Spiegel 123 – 1/2018*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5-00*

A. Birken portrays the postal and philatelic history of Brusa (Bursa, Brousse) (4–12).

A. Birken tries to clarify the variations in cataloguing the 1916 *tur u-sina* stamps (13–14).

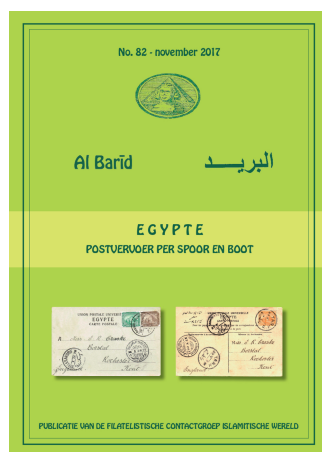
A. Birken looks at the correct attribution of the definitive article for state names, and surveys the names of (mainly) Arab states (15–29).

In “POSTA BEY’İYE ŞUBESİ 28 İSTANBUL” N. Tokoğlu presents a 1926 postcard with said postmark and looks into the history of the sender, a pharmacist, enquiring with a German pharmaceutical company (30–31).

A. Birken questions the existence of Turkey MiNr. A367 (32–33).

In “Antworten, Reaktionen...” [answers & reactions] A. Birken reports on Turkish postal rates in 1916; O. Richter shows parcel cards with Turkey MiNr. 279 in pink and MiNr. 416 (42–45).

Portrait of 94 year old Hubert Gerzabek (3). Minutes and pictures from the 2017 AGM (36–42).

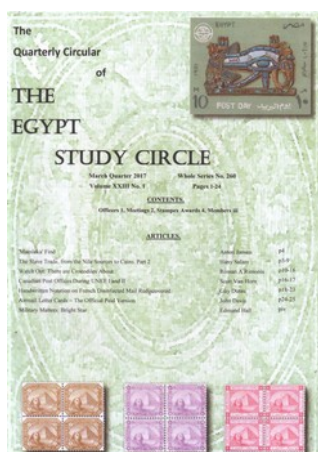
Al Barīd 82 البريد – November 2017*Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld, Dutch, A4, colour, –*

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 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).

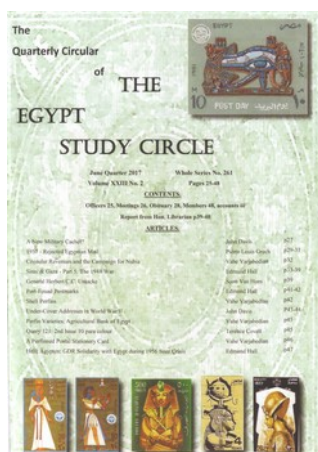
S. Van Horn reports on Canadian Post Offices during UNEF I and II (16–17).

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 Air Mail 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 Ismailia¹ (27).

P. L. Grech studies the Franco-Egyptian *Postal War* of 1957, when French postal authorities rejected several stamps connected to the Suez conflict (29–31).

V. Varjabedian catalogues the Consular Revenue stamps used for the *Nubian Monuments* appeal (32).

The fifth part of E. Hall’s study of Sinai and Gaza concerns the 1948 War, listing Egyptian postal facilities and 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 perfined postcard² of M. Joss & Löwenstein (Ismailia): “M. J. / & L.” (46).

1 According to Yigal Sheffy’s “British Military Intelligence in the Palestine Campaign, 1914-1918” (chapter 7) the Signal Squadron at “Medforce” GHQ was indeed operating in Ismailia in early 1916. Later a 15-man “Special Wireless Section” was attached to Signal Branch of E.E.F.

2 First shown in QC no. 215, 2005, p. 79.

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/ ÄGYPTEN” (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 accounts for 2016 (iii).

The Quarterly Circular 262 (Vol. 23, No. 3) – 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* and *Kenn-Nummern* (field post numbers and unit-specific postmark indexes). Edmund gives reference to two standard works he used for identifying units, their marks and movements: Norbert Kannapin’s “*Die Deutsche Feldpostübersicht 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 € as many volumes became rare after the publisher went bankrupt) (53–61).

In response to J. Sears’ piece in QC 243 on Egypt’s Air Mail set of 1933, Edmund researched their use in respect of Air Mail 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).

The Quarterly Circular 263 (Vol. 23, No. 4) – December 2017

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –

At the 9th July 2017 meeting, Paul Green reports on his Egypt meter markings collection (74–75).

J. Sears shows a 1914 *Marc Pourpe* Air Mail cover auctioned by Argyll Etkin (78).

M. Ramadan reports the initial findings from a discovery of a stash of letters during the demolition of a house in Asyut, dubbed “Asyut Find.” It contains the correspondence of merchant family Khashaba from the 1850s to the 1880s. This gives new insights into the workings of the *Khedival Post* and leads to the discovery of new negative seals (79–84).

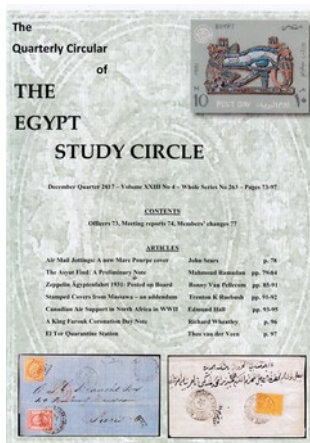
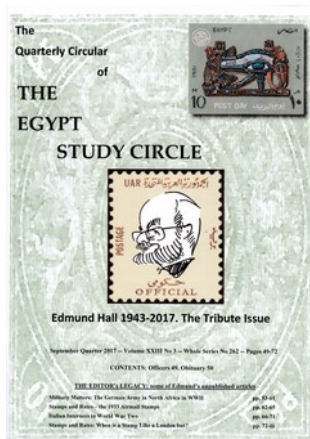
R. van Pellecom researched covers posted on board LZ 127 “Graf Zeppelin” during its *Ägyptenfahrt* (Egypt Flight) of 1931 (85–91).

T. K. Ruebush II adds information on new covers of the Egyptian Post Office in Massawa with type IV postmark “POSTE KHEDIVE EGIZIANE / MASSAWA” (91).

The late E. Hall reports on the Canadian air support in North Africa during WWII: RCAF Squadron 417. The covers shown suggest that the Canadians troops were likely served by British F.P.O. 600 (93–95).

R. Wheatley shows a short note by Stephan M. Casulli directed at Richard Stead on the occasion of the coronation of King Farouk on 29th July 1937 (96).

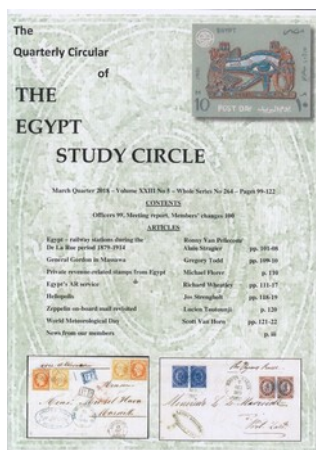
T. van der Veen shows a 1908 cover from Alexandria to “M. le Dr. Felix Gotschlich” at “Campement Quarantenaire El Tor” (a quarantine station on the Southern Sinai established in 1871 for pilgrims returning from Mecca) with a “CAMPEMENT TOR” postmark. [*Dr. Felix Gotschlich (1874–1914)*]



was a German biologist and hygienist who discovered the cholera bacterium *Vibrio cholerae* El-Tor in 1903–1905. His brother Emil (1870–1949) was also a famous scientist and Director of Hygiene in Alexandria, 1896–1914] (97). Extensive reports on meetings 9th July, 16th September and 4th November; on the success of auctions and on gaining new members (74–77).

The Quarterly Circular 264 (Vol. 23, No. 5) – March 2018

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –



- R. van Pellecom researched railway station postmarks 1879–1914, i.e. cancellers with inscription “STAZIONE” or “S” (101–108).
 R. Todd (of traders Carmichael & Todd) adds new General Gordon covers from the Egyptian Post Office in Massawa (109–110).
 M. Florer shows two private revenue-related stamps: two cotton textile exchange coupons, one by *Company for the Sale of Egyptian Manufacturers*, the other by *Daoud Arch & Sons* (110).
 R. Wheatley studies Egypt’s AR (*avis de réception*) service from its inception (the oldest known form stems from 1875) to modern times (111–117).
 J. Strengholt delves into the postal history of Heliopolis (118–119).
 L. Toutounji shows two 1931 Zeppelin covers in response to R. van Pellecoms’ article in QC 263 (120).
 S. van Hoorn researched Egyptian stamps on the topic of World Meteorological Day and the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) (121–122).
 Short notices include P. Newroth showing a *Fuad 100m on £E1* FDC addressed to poet Christopher Toutonghi; T. Cakebread reports that the Tony Chisholm Egyptian postcard collection, comprising some 20,000 cards in total, will be auctioned by Christoph Gärtner; S. van Hoorn seeks help on the routing of a 1948 printed matter from Brussels to Cyprus with Egyptian censorship (iii).
 A full-page ad presents Sami M. Fereig’s three-volume “A Postal History Of Egypt Under The Muhammad Ali Dynasty.” Volume 1 covers 1805–1914, volume 2 features 1914–1957, with the third volume documenting post office cancellations 1866–1914 ([iv]).

المقتني العربي The Arab Collector 1 – May 2016³

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 Arab 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).
 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

3 Based on contributions by Baha Obeidat. Articles not concerned with Middle Eastern topics are also included.

المقتنى العربي The Arab Collector 2 – June 2016³

THE ARAB COLLECTOR

مجلة المقتني العربي



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اصدارات طوبع تدشين امانة العاصمة الحرية عام ١٩٦٠



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مكتبات عملى المقتني العربي والمقتني عالمى

8 Monkeys via Jordan's
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المقتنى العربي The Arab Collector 3 – July 2016³

THE ARAB COLLECTOR

المقتني العربي



مؤتمرات ومعارض في عهد الملك فؤاد الاول

كاريكاتير مصري
ظهور الدولة
بنو بون
2018

الشرق



استراة رحلة ربال ماريا تيزرا في بلاد العرب

في هذا العدد
العمارة
ظهور سلك حديد الحديد
Exhibition at the New York World Stamp Show



ميدالية التذكارية
التي تذكرك



تذكرون لوجه - الوجه



العمارة المعمارية والعمارة
القائمية على الملك
العثماني

M. Ibrahim continues his research into the history of the legendary *Mariqat*

Theresien-Taler (Maria Theresa thaler), looking at its use, local and regional embellishments and counter-markings in the Arab world (18–24).

A. K. Sabri presents Iraqi Railway stamps, on cover and as booklet (25).

Short Notices: 1 and 2 Saudi Riyal coins to replace the paper notes; printing of paper notes of 1 Egyptian pound to resume in 2016; Bronze medal at Jeddah Philatelic Exhibition awarded to a 1978 Iraqi stamp album; death of Chester L. “Chet” Krause, publisher of *Standard Catalog of World Coins*; U.S. stamp error “Inverted Jenny” fetches 1.35 million US-Dollars at auction; A US Cent minted on a Quarter Indian Rupee (26–27).

M. Ibrahim reports on the journey of a “Penny Black” sheet from the Postal Museum in London to be shown at World Stamp Show in New York (28–29).

M. H. Atteyeh writes about establishment of the National Bank of Egypt in 1898 (30–31).

M. Ibrahim presents British military medals from the Anglo-Egyptian War in Sudan (32–35).

A. Mohammed abridged an article by Dr. Abdel Rahman Fahmi Mohammed, Coins Secretary at the Islamic Art Museum in Cairo, on Christian embellishments and Coptic symbols on Islamic minted coins (36–38).

O. Abdulaziz looks at stamps of the ultimately failed Arab unity projects *Federation of Arab Republics* (Egypt, Libya, and Sudan) and *United Arab States* (Yemen joining the *United Arab Republic* of Egypt and Syria) (39).

O. Abdulaziz and M. Ibrahim show commemorative stamps and blocks of the World Stamp Show, New York 2016 (40–41).

In a *Letter to the Editor*, K. Al-Ma’ri explains the types of exhibits allowed at philatelic exhibitions and presents the scale of awards (42).

M. Mohammed describes his love for collecting coins and its educational value (43).

A. R. S. Al-Rasa’ studied the history of currency in Tunisia (44–45).

M. Ibrahim reports on Brazilian Mint’s unveiling of its medals for the 31st Olympic Games held in Rio de Janeiro (46–47).

H. Sharestan, of the Egypt Study Circle, describes his impressions visiting the 2016 World Stamp Show in New York [article in English] (48).

Random Notes 90 – February 2016

Arabian Philatelic Association Int., English, ca. A4, colour, digital only, gratis

In “Random Notes #90” the editor assembled short notes on a number of topics:

Discovery of the Al Khobar type SR20c postmark not listed by Ken Knight (3); a wandering smudge on SG S292a (3); a clearer print of the “DHAHRAN-AIRPORT” cancel is sought (4); Errors and variation on barcode postage and registration labels (4); Forgeries on eBay (5); Misplaced overprint on a Hejaz stamp; Variation of stamps in the 22nd Arabian Gulf Cup 2015 4-stamp block (6); Perforation varieties in the Allegiance to Crown Prince Naif 2015 4-stamp block (6).

D. E. Jessich discovered 75h stamps of the “Framed Kaaba” definitives (SG 1451) with a wide tooth. Similar “wide tooth” varieties occurred on the “Dam-Gosp-Air” series and the 25h value of “Small Khafji” (SG 3011), and others (11).

M. Lovegrove looks at a lot in the December 2015 David Feldman auction: the accumulation contained rare Ottoman cancels (Mecca, Yanbo, Mikhail, Kayber, Zumrud), and variations of the “Makkah Arms” issue (12–14).

M. Lovegrove studies Hejaz Nejd large size essays and their forgeries Hejaz-Nejd large size essays (15–19).

M. Lovegrove looks at Saudi Revenues: misperforations, plate varieties, new discoveries (20–21).

The current editor, Martin C. Lovegrove, seeks to hand over to a new editor and calls for more contributions (3).



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Martin registered (see page 12)
Random Notes #90 - Page 1



Random Notes 91 – November 2016

Arabian Philatelic Association Int., English, ca. A4, colour, digital only, gratis

In “Random Notes #91” the editor assembled short notes on a number of topics:

Perforation varieties at the Arafat-to-Taif-Road stamp (SG 617–620) (3–4); colour trails of the President Bourguiba issue (SG 614–616) (4); a CTO piece from the royal yacht ‘Mahrousa,’ Djeddah 21.09.1945 is contributed by L. Toutounji (5); The Saudi Post website using “Mecca” for “Makkah” (6); Forgery of the 3-line Djeddah overprint (Mayo 242p) (6); Misperforation of SG O455 (6); D. Jessic contributes a scan of a “MEDINE / MAND” (حوالات) cancel (type S60) (6); Variation of the “MADINA / I” cancel (type S151) (6); an addition to the list of ‘Framed Kaaba’ varieties in issue 90 (7); A variation of the Damman الدمام type S150 cancel (7); Forgeries of “Makka Arms” on eBay (7); Colour variety of the 80h stamp of the “1978 Pilgrimage to Makkah” issue (SG 1217a) (16).

J. I. Kearney looks at a taxed 1940 CASOC (California-Arabian Standard Oil Co.) cover sent from Bahrain to the U.S.A. via Air Mail: it bears an early example of the “Via B.O.A.C. to Sydney / Pan American Airways / to Sanfrancisco” cachet (8).

In “The Rest of the Story,” D. E. Jessich looks at a cover sent from the “S.S. Christina” from Khobar to Canada (9–10).

J. I. Kearney looks at Saudi domestic surface covers during the ‘Tughra’ period 1934–1959 (11–16).

M. Lovegrove looks at the tarnished reputation of Hejaz-Nejd stamps, reprinting snippets from Gibbons Stamp Monthly, 1931–1934 and 1972, showing some covers and examples of genuine stamps (17–21).

M. Lovegrove researched the 200R exit and re-entry Visa label (22–26).

M. Lovegrove takes on the problem of how best to describe printing colours of stamps: he 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).



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Copyright: See page 11
Random Notes #91 - Page 1

Random Notes 92 – July 2017

Arabian Philatelic Association Int., English, ca. A4, colour, digital only, gratis

In “Random Notes #92” the editor assembled short notes on a number of topics:

1962 Anti-Malaria stamp: 6q in green and blue as proof; it is suggested that Mayo 977X (“1961”) is an essay, not a proof (3); ‘Framed Kaaba’ 2r found in black and turquoise (colours of the 100h) (3); Warning about forged Nejd ‘Matbu’a’ stamps in the market (4); King Ali essays in format 72×46mm (4); 1925 Nejd Medina forged overprint (5); Saudi linear registration barcode labels: postcode as part of coding (5–6); Hejaz caliphate overprint variety: horizontal bar, presumed border of overprint plate on field position 13 (6); Saudi Officials: plate variety of the 2p (6); Hejaz postage dues overprint varieties (7); Faisal Boeing stamps on un-watermarked paper (MiNr 355–382 Y) sold at 20 times estimate (19,000 €) (7); A ‘Barid Mumtaz’ linear barcode EMS parcel label (8); Linear barcode from Riyadh C.P.O. with postcodes 20300 and 215521 (8); David Jessich supplied a checklist of Saudi ‘Flowers’ and ‘Cities’ giving details on watermark, gum, and UV-colour (9–10); ‘Khafji’ plate variety “RJYAL” (11); Transjordan Hejaz Railway revenue stamp forged (11); Hejaz postage dues and Jeddah overprint forgeries (11–12); Marginal inscription on Anti-Malaria essay (12); Haschemite gold and black surcharge varieties (12); Suspected forgeries of Ottoman postmark “EL-ULA” (12).

J. I. Kearney looks at Saudi domestic surface covers during Hejaz, Nejd, and Hejaz & Nejd periods (13–16).



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See page 7
Random Notes #92 - Page 1

- D. Jessich reports on the tracking of a 2016 registered cover, Al-Khobar to Riyadh, franked with the 2008 5r Arab Post Day stamp (not block), noting that transit took seven days. Jessich shows the stamp under UV-light (17–18).
- J. I. Kearney updates an article by R. Thoden in RN 35 on a US Army Post Office forwarding service for CASOC and BAPCO employees during WWII. The cover address was “Arabian American Oil Company, A.P.O. 816, c/o Postmaster, New York, N.Y.” Kearney discerns four types of the “U.S. ARMY POSTAL SERVICE / A.P.O. / 816” postmark (19–22).
- D. Jessich retraces his methods of deciphering hard-to-read cancels (23–25).
- J. I. Kearney shows two double-weight CASOC covers from WWII (26–27).
- M. Lovegrove looks at a new type of the 150r ‘Manpower Resources’ revenue stamp with *al-malia* instead of *Kingdom of Saudi Arabia* security overprint: he’s inconclusive whether it’s a forgery or an essay (28–29).

The Levant Vol. 9, No. 1 – January 2017

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



The Levant, Journal of the Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, Vol. 9, No. 1, Jan. 2017

- A. Tunaci shows pages on the *Orient Express* (1 page), and on the *Roumelia Oriental Railways* (6 pages) from his award-winning exhibit (3–9).
- O. Graf researched the 1891/1892 “Imprimé” overprints on the UPU Empire and Coat of Arms issues; R. Rose added examples from a recent auction (10–12).
- R. Stuchell shows a cover contributed from Z. Aloni, believed to be the earliest international mail via the Ottoman Post: Constantinople to London, 19.10.1876. Dr. Birken reports that it was theoretically possible to send foreign mail via the Ottoman post from 1st July 1875. It’s then concluded that the actual earliest date is the issue of the bilingual stamps on 27.09.1876 Gregorian, i.e. 15.09.1876 Julian (13).
- R. Stuchell shows a 1900 cover from Camaran (Yemen) to Paris with a hand-drawn registration marking mimicking the printed labels (13–14).

The Levant Vol. 9, No. 2 – May 2017

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



The Levant, Journal of the Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, Vol. 9, No. 2, May 2017

- A colour postcard shown depicts 6 Ottoman stamps, all forgeries (17).
- G. Riachi endeavours to determine the number of stamps issued of the 1917 Hejaz 2pi overprinted in 1925 (19–23).
- A. Tunaci shows further five pages from his award-winning exhibit on Ottoman-European railways (24–28).
- M. R. Michaels studies further hand-drawn registration markings from Camaran (Yemen) (29–31).
- M. Round reviews “Guide To The Postal Stationery Of Iraq” by Rubec and Al-Manaseer. [See also my review in MEPB 4] (32).
- Obituary for David George Newton (1935–2016), ONEPS member and former US ambassador to Yemen (1994–1997) and to Iraq (1984–1988), holding various other diplomatic posts in Arabia* (23).

The Levant Vol. 9, No. 3 – September 2017

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



The Levant, Journal of the Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, Vol. 9, No. 3, Sep. 2017

- U. Togay shows a 1913 colour postcard depicting *Grand Rue de Pera* (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).

The Levant Vol. 9, No. 4⁴ – January 2018*Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, US-\$ 1-50*

U. Togay shows a colour postcard issued as part of a series by the Red Crescent Society (53).

O. Graf researched the 1922 *Ay Yıldız* issue, discussing the earliest date known (25.11.1922), the printing, and perforation (54–59).

A. Kaplanian presents his research into the first (and only) postcard of Jordan. [Reprint from *MEPB* 4] (60–61).

G. A. Karim presents new information about the “Habbaniya Provisionals”: Mounzer Baqous, in an Iraqi booklet of his, states that they were used in several cities due to a shortage of stamps in January 1942. Karim shows two covers from Baqous’s publication: Junoubi 15.01.1942 and Habbaniya 15.01.1942 (62–63).

K. Giray shows five pages on the Ottoman Red Crescent and the International Red Cross Society from his award-winning exhibit on Ottoman P.O.W.s during WWI (64–68).

A. Gaiser brings to the attention of readers his study (co-author: James Riggan) “Stamps of the Fallen” published by the academic blog *Mizan Project*: part one is entitled “On Martyrs, Nations, and Postage Stamps,”⁵ and part two “Martyrs on the Postage Stamps of the Islamic Republic of Iran”⁶ (69).

In the *Q&A* section, C. Maki asks for an explanation of an overprint “as” on a Turkish stamp, R. Cork shows a Smyrna stamp in green, and two blue postage due stamps in different design and colour (essays?) (69).

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 Karpovskoy] shows a number of A.R. covers, Ottoman Post, Austrian and French Post Offices; and one from the 1948 transition period (Minhelet Ha’am) (3–23, [a])

J. Aron adds to his previous article on pigeon post by looking at a manual used by the Jewish underground militia during the Mandate era (24–27).

Y. Kleiner compiled information about censorship procedures during WWI (28–39).

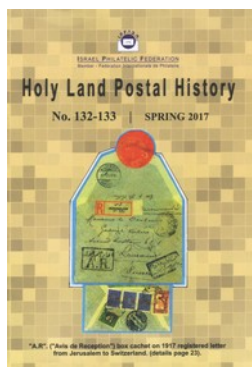
The study of B. Longo about the 1840s private postal service of Santelli & Micciarelli is reprinted from the website of the Lebanese Philatelic Association (<http://lapsite.org/santelli-micciarelli/>), in an abridged version. Y. Kleiner adds several further covers in an appendix (45–58).

M. I. Fock looks at the express service operated by the Italian Post in the Levant: The Italian 25c “ESPRESSO”-stamp was overprinted in 1908 “LEVANTE / 1 PIASTRA 1” [MiNr. 18], and a 30c stamp was overprinted “LEVANTE / 60 PARAS 60” in 1910 [MiNr. 19] (59–61).

Z. Aloni presents a handwritten and officially certified copy of a public notice announcing the postal rates in Jerusalem in 1871. The piece only adds a 30 Para local rate Jerusalem–Hebron to the already known rates (62–65).

Y. Kleiner describes the 4th book in the “Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948” series: Zvi Aloni’s “Vol. I: Official Postal Services: Postal Administration of British Mandate, Minhelet Ha’am and Israel.” (550 pages, US-\$ 65) (66–69).

In *Items of Interest*, an 1870 *ballon monté* cover from Paris to Jerusalem, and a



4 Note that this issue is erroneously numbered “Volume 10 Number 4.”

5 Link: <http://www.mizanproject.org/stamps-of-the-fallen-part-1/>.

6 Link: <http://www.mizanproject.org/stamps-of-the-fallen-part-2/>.

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. Leheavy reports on a British F.P.O. 535 cover of 19.05.1948 (4); A. Ben Arie shows a 1948 cover from Germany to Palestine, censored in Egypt, posing the question as to its route (4–5); N. Zankel clarifies that the "late fee" had to be paid at the counter with extra stamps (5). B. Weiner studies a 1948 cover from Beirut (17.04.1948) to Gaza, intercepted by Israel and returned "no service" (8). Z. Aloni transcribed a public notice announcing the postal rates in Jerusalem in 1871. The piece only adds a 30 Para local rate Jerusalem–Hebron to the already known and published rates (26–27). N. Zankel shows an early Air Mail cover from Palestine to India, franked 26m: Jerusalem 5.04.1927, "via Air Mail Gaza–Karachi" and transit marks of Baghdad 7.04.1927 and Karachi 14.04.1927⁷ (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 Arie 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 Air Mail 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 Air Mail 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).

⁷ 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.

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).

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 air mail 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 *aérogamme* (air letter) uprated by 2×10f from Bethlehem to the U.S.A.: the addressee is the famous actress Lana Turner (24–25).

B. Gruzds shows plate varieties and actual usage of Israel's 1950 50pr Air Mail 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).

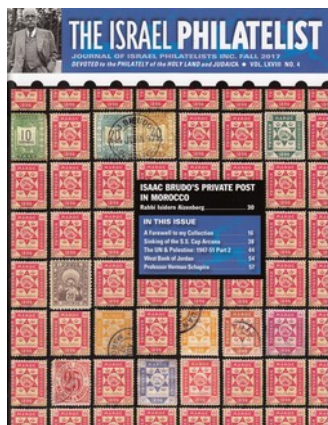
J. Wallach shows covers from the 1948 Egyptian and Transjordan occupation of the south of Palestine, mainly Bethlehem (46–49).

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.



The Israel Philatelist – Fall 2017 – 68. 2017, No. 4*Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 4-95*

In *Letters to the Editor*, R. Fuchs (in response to N. Zankel's Haifa-Baghdad Overland Mail article in the Summer 2017 issue) points out that rates information is available on his website, and corrects some details (4); F. Korr makes some assumptions about a cachet on an air mail cover Poland-Palestine 27.10.1936 shown by N. Greenberg in the same issue (5).

K. Torby shows a registered air mail cover, Haifa to USA, 28.06.1948, franked 80m: 65m air mail + 15m registration (20).

The editor shows a philatelic cover from the collection of Selwyn Uriah: Montreal to Israel, 21.10.1948, taxed 150c = 150m, with five Doar Ivri postage due stamps (28).

I. Aizenberg presents the story of the Brudo private courier service in Morocco, 1891–1900 (30–36).

The second part of F. Adams' 12-page thematic exhibit with a special history viewpoint "The United Nations and Palestine 1947–1951." This part focusses on the workings of UNSCOP (44–45).

A. Harris presents Israeli "Exit Permit Stamps" for the Occupied Gaza Strip, 1986–1990 (46–47).

J. Wallach shows more covers from the 1948 Egyptian and Transjordanian occupation of the south of Palestine, mainly Bethlehem, but also Beersheba, Hebron, and Beit Jala (54–56).

Society election results: President: Howard S. Chapman, 1st Vice-President: Edward Rose, 2nd Vice-President: Joel Weiner, Directors: I. Aizenberg, Zachary Simmons, Howard Wunderlich, and Edwin Kroft (58).

Israel-Philatelie 29 – December 2016*IG Israel, German, A4, colour, –*

E. Klett looks at the yearbooks of Israel Post, which started being issued in 1979 (4–8).

H.-P. Förster lists the joint issues of Israel from 2011, continuing a first listing published in IP 14 (11–14).

T. Zywiets revisits two assumptions made on Palestine's 1999 Christmas Block in IP 24 [translation from MEPB 3] (15).

T. Zywiets reviews Laurence Kimpton's book "Airmails Across the Middle East 1918–1930." [translation from MEPB 3, extended by a section on Palestine] (16–19).

U. Zahn reviews "Holy Land : Foreign Post Offices in Palestine 1852-1914 : The Itamar Karpovsky Collection" (20–22).

G. Meusel reports from the "Jerusalem 2016" exhibition (22–23).

Israel-Philatelie 30 – December 2017*IG Israel, German, A4, colour, –*

U. Zahn presents his book "Ein wahrhaft irdisches Jerusalem : Mosaik aus Philatelie, Geschichte und Literatur," a thematic study on all aspects of the holy city (10–11).

H.-P. Förster looks at depictions of *chamsa* (خمس, "Hand of Fatima") amulets on stamps. (12).

E. Klett translated an article by J.-P. Danon [Doar Ivri no. 30] on the change of denomination of Israeli stamps from *mils* to *prutot* (13).

E. Klett translated a piece by C. D. Abravanel [Doar Ivri no. 39] pointing out that a maximum card for an Israeli stamp commemorating the air war during WWI shows the Australian Flying Corps, whereas the stamp itself shows a German pilot and his aeroplane (14).

Doar Ivri 39 – January/April 2017*Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –*

The editor shows a photograph of the Russian post office in Jerusalem from the Library of Congress (3).

C. D. Abravanel shows two curiosities: a maximum card for an Israeli stamp commemorating the air war during WWI, showing the Australian Flying Corps, whereas the stamp itself shows a German pilot and his aeroplane; and some Israel misperforations and misprints (5).

D. Avzaradel gives a broad overview of the British military and later civilian administration over Palestine. [Reprint of a 1998 article with additional illustrations, some borrowed from the Zobbel website] (6–13).

M. Daniels continues his studies on the printing dates on Israel's landscape definitives (14–20).

An anonymous author looks at a six-pointed star on the uniform of Col. Mu'ammār al-Qaḍḍāfī (Gaddafi) depicted on Libyan stamps that were withdrawn from sale in 1985 (21).

Small pieces: R. Stuchell shows an 1864 letter from Haifa to Damascus (28), A. van de Laar shows a 1948 Minhelet Ha'am cover from Petah Tikva (28), A. Varna shows 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 of the Great Arab Revolt (29); C. D. Abravanel on mixed franking of *O.M.F. Cilicie* (1p) and *E.E.F.* (2p) stamps on a 1922 A.R. cover Adana–Philadelphia (29).

M. Bernier and B. Wright show and comment on a censored 1918 postcard from Jerusalem to Lydda Junction between two officers of the Italian Detachment. Franking: 2m+1m Typos = 3m (31).

An 1853 letter Jaffa–Marseilles, taxed 10c, is shown ([32]).



Doar Ivri 41 – September/December 2017*Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –*

The editor shows a detail from a Jerusalem city map, marked 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. Stern looks at the 1949 Israeli stamp and its FDC “The Road to Jerusalem,” 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*, *Jerusalem 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]).

Doar Ivri 42 – January/April 2018*Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –*

The editor shows a detail from a photograph of the Jerusalem General Post Office, ca. 1928, taken from the Library of Congress’ “G. Eric and Edith Matson Photograph Collection” (3).

C. D. Abravanel shows a June 1927 postcard, Rehoboth–Port Said–Frankfurt, franked with 4m; and a 1950 QSL card, Jerusalem–Portland (USA) (5).

D. Blau surveys the R.A.F.’s emergency air service for E.E.F. and the later “Desert Air Route” connecting Baghdad, 1918–1927 (6–9).

B. Gruzd details Israel’s first air mail stamps, 1950 (10–14).

C. D. Abravanel continues his studies of machine cancellations of Israel (15–17).

Z. Simmons shows a 1919 registered cover of Italian troops in Palestine, “Distaccamento Italiano di Palestina,” franked with a British 2d stamp, cancelled APO SZ 17 on 5.07.1919 (28).

C. D. Abravanel shows another maximum card for an Israeli stamp commemorating the air war during WWI, showing now the proper photo of a German pilot and his plane, as depicted on the stamp itself (29).

Z. Simmons shows a picture postcard of Jerusalem, sent from the French Detachment in Palestine, bearing the French military cancels Trésor et Postes 410 of 21.09.1915 and Trésor at Postes 601A of 23.09.1917, with the sender clearly giving his address as “Secteur 601” (29).

J.-P. Danon shows a 1950 registered 500p “Negev” FDC, Eilat 26.12.1950 (31).

A 1910 picture postcard Jerusalem–Hamburg is shown: the sender franked it with a German Levant 10c on 10 Pf stamp, but apparently gave it to the Ottoman Post, which taxed the card, as did the Hamburg post office ([32]).



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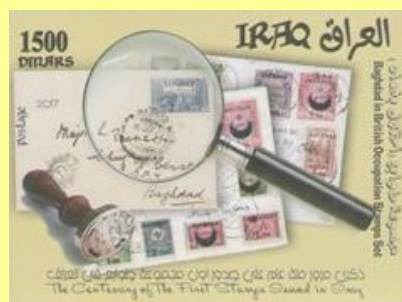
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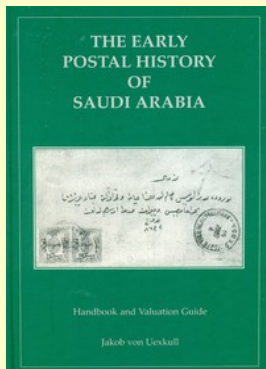
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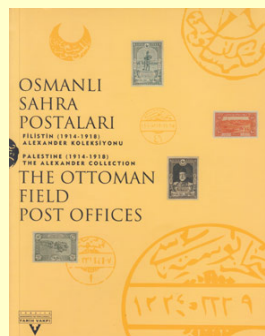
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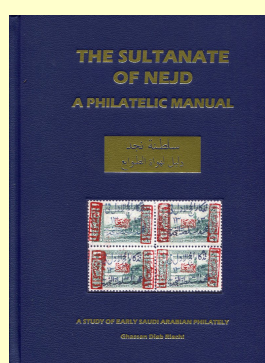
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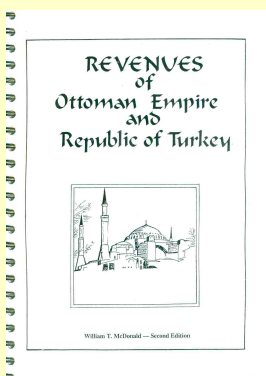
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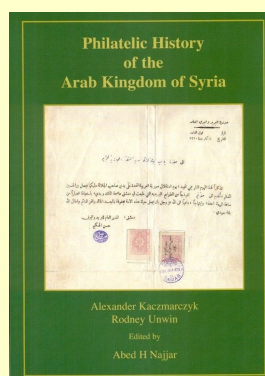
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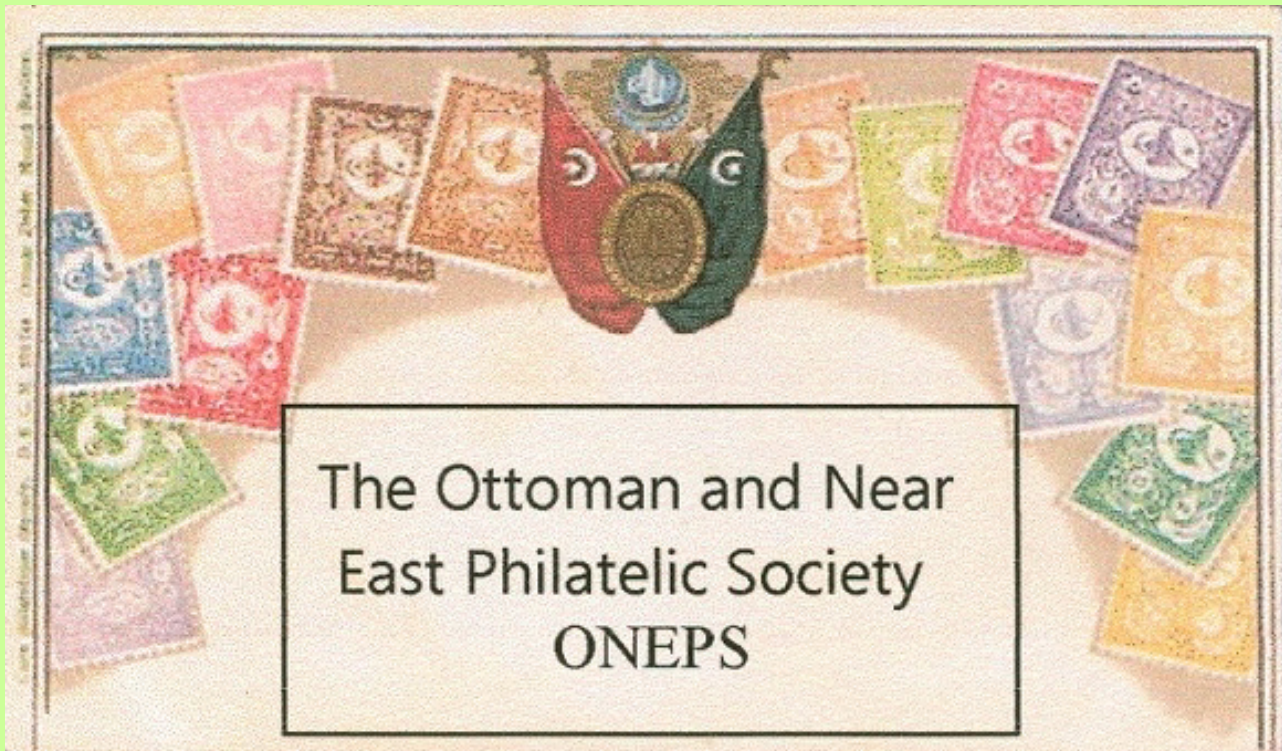
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Editorial

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

The Contents of this Issue

Vahe Varjabedian recently published an updated article on **Joss & Löwenstein Perfin on an Egyptian Postal Stationery Card** in the ESC's Quarterly Circular. Together with additional information, it is reprinted here. During this research I came into contact with several Perfin collectors, which lead to the next piece, a **Request for Information on Levant Perfins** by *Gerhard Sand*.

My good friend and renowned Palestine and Jordan specialist *Dr. Avo Kaplanian* updated his research into the **Plate Varieties of Palestine's London II Issue**. Since original publication in 1995/1997, Avo could register many new plate varieties. All his illustration have been updated and improved.

Bernd-Dieter Buscke continues his series on early cancellations in Transjordan with **The Late Use of the Hejazi Postmark of Ma'ān in Transjordan**. Buscke's piece has been augmented by information on the 1925 **Annexation of Ma'ān District**.

Regular author *Rainer Fuchs* adds new research into the British **Overland Mail Route Instruction Label**. Rainer also presents a unique Overland Mail cover from Britain to Iraq franked with 19 d.

Joel Weiner responded to my article on **Postmark Record Sheets of Mandate Palestine** in MEPB 7 with with two such sheets not described in literature before.

I regularly receive requests to help with research, or, in this case, to identify a postmark: *Halfdan Helgason's* request lead to a short piece of an **Iraqi IRC** cancelled by a domestic (rather than international) postmark in Baghdad in 1949. Halfdan researches IRCs and will write an article on Reply Coupons issued by the Arab Postal Union for a future issue of MEPB.

Egypt Postal History specialist *Pierre Louis Grech* allowed me to reprint his article on the **Postal War between Egypt and France** in the aftermath of the Western aggression on the Suez Canal in 1956. To augment this, postal war specialist "Postkrieg" catalogue editor, *Jan Heijs* presents further information about UPU regulations and two related covers, as well as examples of Israeli mail rejected by Eastern Bloc countries in 1967.

Following-up on *Rainer Fuchs's* enquiry about **Gum-side Surcharges of Lebanon Stamps**, further information could be unearthed with the help of *Luigi*

Martinoja, *Phil Le Page*, and *Albert Massaad*. Many more stamps than just the 1957 Cedar Definitives were overprinted.

Dietrich Ecklebe writes in a concluding article on World Cultural Heritage in Jordan about **Madaba and other Christian Sites**.

Several **Book Reviews** will be included in the next issue of MEPB, but here I can only feature a short notice on a topical catalogue about *Palestine-Related Stamps*.

In the **Archive Section** the series on postal history and related notices from the **Official Gazettes for Palestine** is continued for the year 1929 and an addendum to 1923/1924. MEPB 9 will feature an index to the series so far (1919–1929). The regular series will continue with the year 1930 in MEPB 10.

For various reasons this issue does not feature a full **Small Ads Section**. This will resume in the next issue. Readers are reminded that everyone registering with me is entitled to place a free ad. Please come forward with your needs and wishes.

Future Articles

These are some of the topics and articles I am, together with the authors, working on to include in future issues of MEPB:

- The French Military Mission in the Hejaz 1916–1920
- The "Er Ramle" postmark on Zeppelin Orient Flight covers of 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
- PNA Issues: Gaza Freedom Fleet 2011
- Iraqi Railway Stamps Booklets
- Arab Postal Union Reply Coupons
- 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
- 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/Heijls 'Postkrieg' Catalogue
- Book Review: Michel North Arabia 2017
- Book Review: Venezia e il Levante
- Book Review: Ein wahrhaft irdisches Jerusalem
- Archive: The Postal Service in Palestine in 1922
- The Revenue Stamps of Palestine 1994–2016
- Middle East Postal Wars
- Habbaniya Provisionals Revisited
- Zeppelin Orient Flight 1929: The Press Drops Over Palestine
- The story of "Bon Samaritain"
- Israel: A Rejected Letter to Gaza 2009
- Jordan Revenue and "Aid" Overprint Stamps
- Modern Jordan Postcards
- The Beyrouth-Baghdad-Téhéran-Automobile (Eastern Transport Company)

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 early April 2018, the number of downloads of the first seven issues of MEPB continue to rise steadily, the cumulative total is now at 12,896. 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):	4,105	146/month
Issue 2 (April 2016):	2,105	88/month
Issue 3 (August 2016):	1,937	99/month
Issue 4 (December 2016):	1,536	98/month
Issue 5 (April 2017):	1,544	133/month
Issue 6 (August 2017):	885	121/month
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**Please come forward with your articles,
research notes, queries, and images!
MEPB needs interesting new material!**



Imprint

The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin

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Germany, phone: +49-7237-443903,
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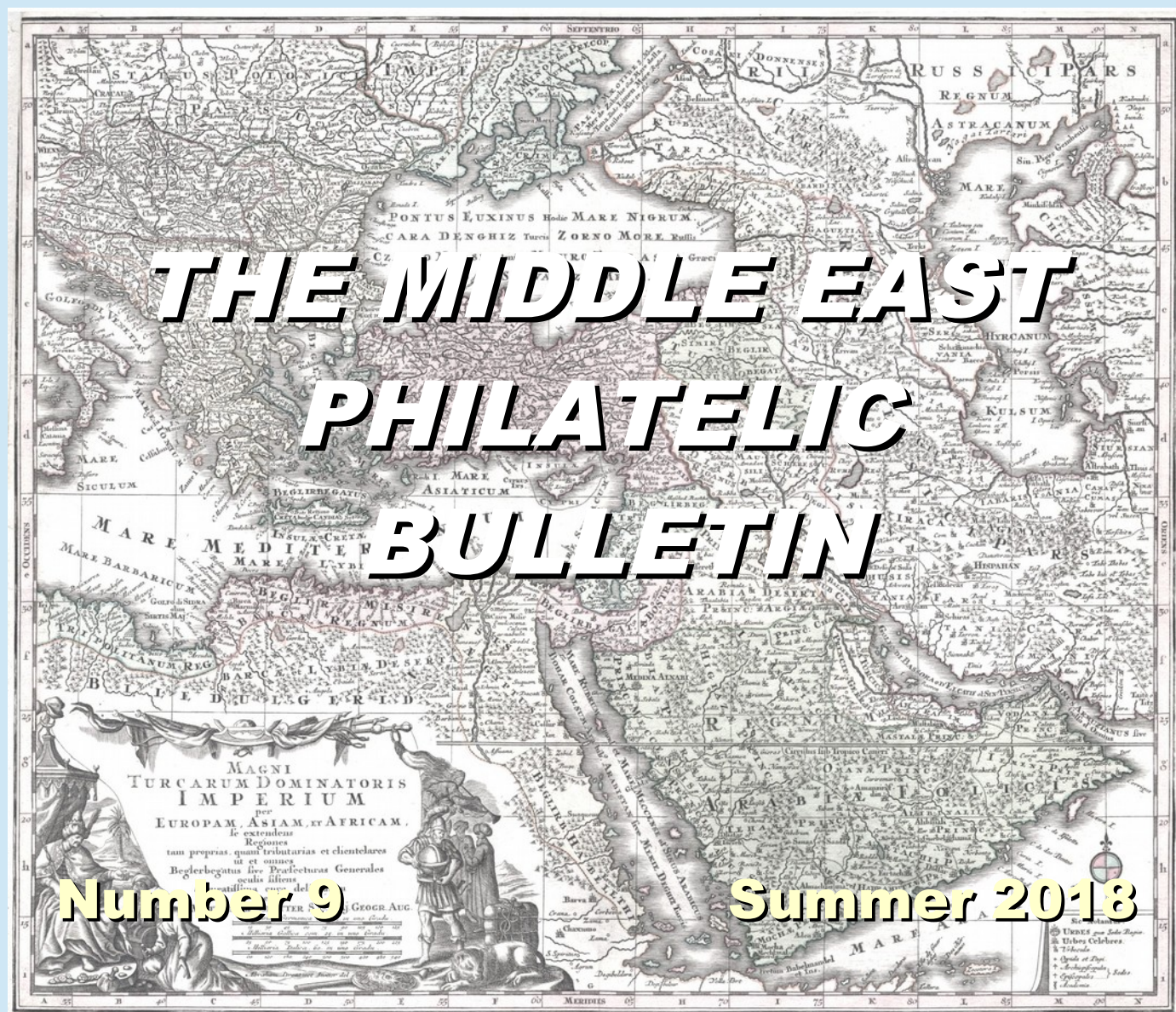
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Some of the Articles in Preparation:

Palestine: Contemporaneous Records of the Jerusalem I Overprinting

Palestine: London II Missing Upper Panes

The Late Use of the Ottoman Postmark of Kerek

The French Military Mission in Hejaz

A 1931 Rerouted Overland Mail Cover

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 – Index 1919–1929